

Spring 1995

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SANTA CLARA

VOLUME

A G A Z I N E

NUMBER 2

SPRING 1995

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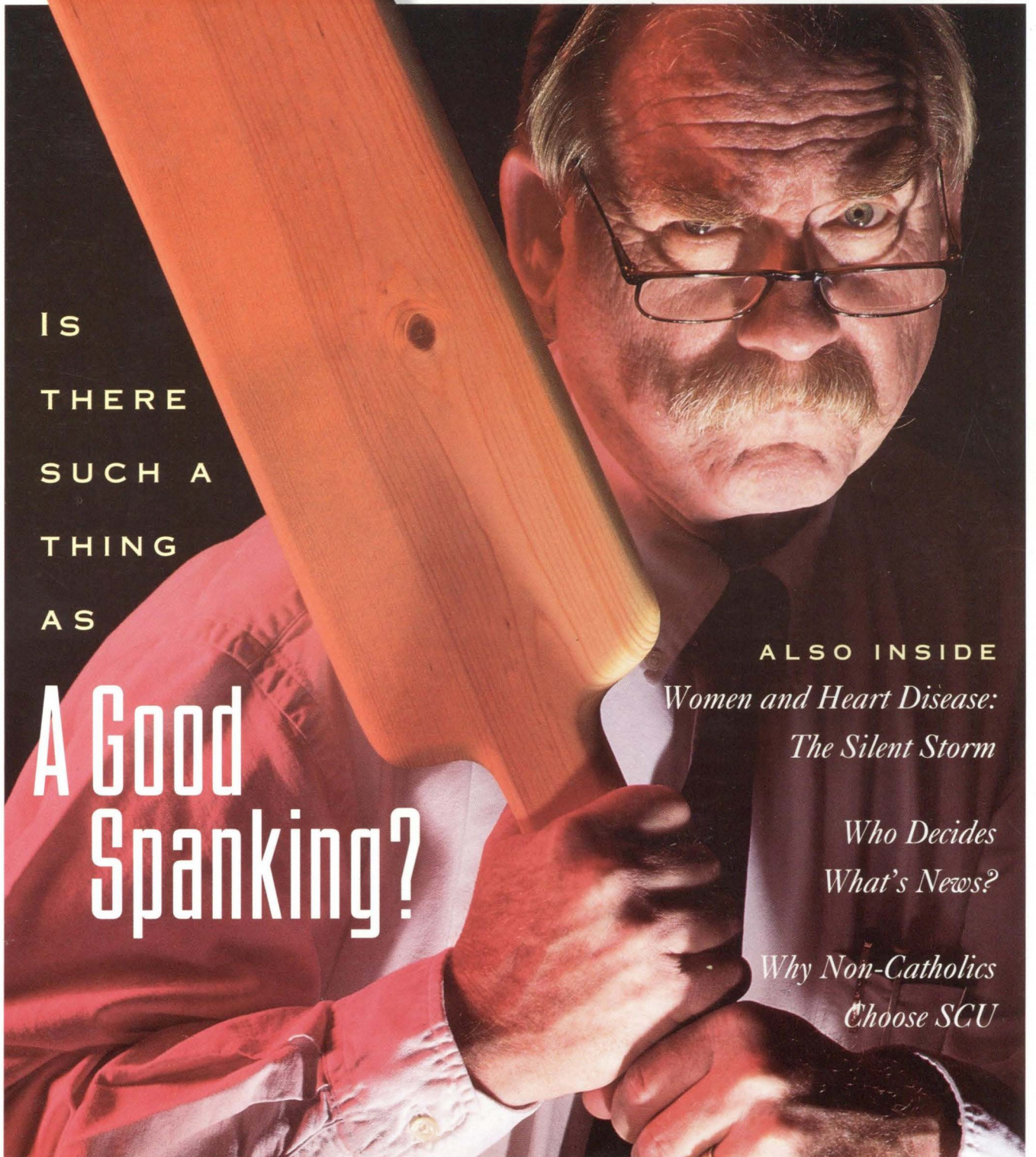
A Good
Spanking?

ALSO INSIDE

*Women and Heart Disease:
The Silent Storm*

*Who Decides
What's News?*

*Why Non-Catholics
Choose SCU*



EDITOR'S NOTE

The cover piece on the debate over corporal punishment in schools (page 16) reminded me of a great anecdote a friend relayed about her family: It turns out her uncle Phil, the child of Eastern European immigrants, had been whacked by his teacher for misbehaving in class.

At least initially, Phil's hard-working, order-minded mother did just what he expected her to do when she found out: She hauled him down to the school, stood him in front of the teacher, and said, "We certainly don't want Phil to misbehave, and we hope you will feel free to continue to punish him regularly when he disobeys."

Then—unexpectedly—Phil's mother sent the boy out of the room.

When he was out of earshot, she turned to the teacher and said, "If you ever lay a hand on my child again, I'll kill you." With that, she turned and walked out.

I love this story—its wisdom and its simplicity. Today, of course, the issue of how to discipline young people—especially at school—has grown more complicated.

For her stories "A Good Spanking?" and "Spare the Rod," Miriam Schulman found many Santa Clara alums—teachers, principals, and counselors—working hard to develop strategies that maintain order in the classroom while promoting an active learning environment. In an effort to achieve both goals, many alumni educators are looking beyond not only corporal punishment but also detention, suspension, transfer, and expulsion.

The story on corporal punishment and alternative disciplinary strategies had an interesting genesis. First, we received a missive from then-Peace Corps volunteer Theodore Logothetti '92. In it, he discussed his ambivalence toward the practice of physical chastening used by Gambian educators to maintain order in their schools ("Discipline With a Stick," page 21). Then, in Class Notes, we noticed the large number of alumni in educational administration and wondered how they were addressing questions of discipline.

The resulting story is a good example of how we find alumni sources for our stories. Sometimes, however, the process is more of a scramble. So we've decided to ask for your help. If you have ideas or think you might be a good source

for any of the following stories, please let us know.

First, we are interested in a piece about "Who Are Today's Inventors?" We'd like to discuss, among other things, how the information superhighway has influenced the invention process as well as what's produced. If you are an inventor, especially if you are working independently or for a small shop, tell us about yourself.

Another story we are pursuing is "Married Without Children." We would like to talk with alums who have chosen not to have children about some of the reasons for their decision.

Finally, the push in Congress toward smaller government has made us curious about how or if philanthropic organizations see themselves picking up the slack. If you are a foundation program officer or work for some other private nonprofit, we'd like to hear from you.

We can't, of course, promise that all these ideas will pan out. But we'll certainly pursue them and be in touch when appropriate.

From time to time, we'll pass along other story ideas under consideration and ask for your tips. We see this as just another logical extension of our partnership with you, our readers—a collaboration that we at Santa Clara Magazine rely on. ☉

Elise Banducci

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SANTA CLARA

VOLUME 37

M A G A Z I N E

NUMBER 2

SPRING 1995

PUBLISHED FOR ALUMNI AND FRIENDS
OF SANTA CLARA UNIVERSITY

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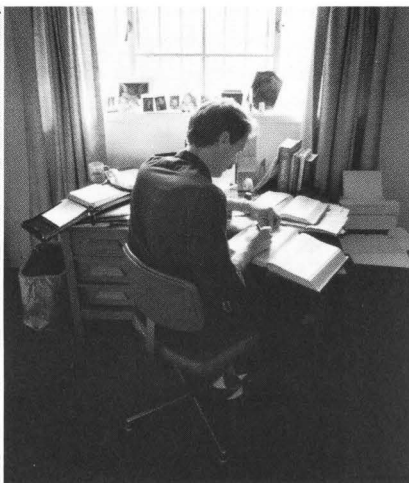
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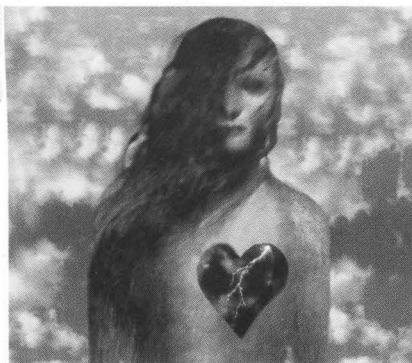
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Deeply concerned about youth crime
and disorder, many people say corporal
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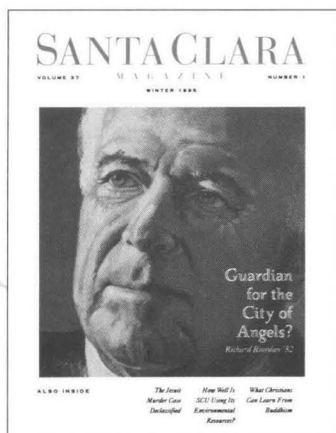
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A BUDDHIST APPRECIATION

I read with much interest and joy your article by Denise Lardner Carmody, a devout Catholic who shows not only an appreciation but also an insightful understanding of Buddhism ["Eastern Enlightenment," Winter 1995]. Carmody's positive note on Buddhism, a religion founded almost 2,500 years ago, underscores the enduring and resilient nature of the dharma (Buddha's teachings).

In some Buddhist eyes, the life of Jesus conforms to that of a bodhisattva (an enlightened being who has chosen to be a savior to man). Both Gautama Buddha and Jesus espoused the virtues of compassion and love for our fellow men and environment as a foundation for peace and harmony, ideals both Christians and Buddhists cherish globally.

The dharma teaches us to understand truth as it is, without preconceived notions, without labels. Labels define and separate us. Let us continue to share and learn from one another. After all, we are just fellow human beings meditating in prayer for divine cosmic truth, or God.

Lin L. Chan MBA '93
Menlo Park, California

SHARING THE GOOD NEWS

The ease and smugness that many Christians have had in considering non-Christians as inferior and ignoble is a great blemish on our Christian past and, unfortunately, continues to be a problem today. This, however, does not ne-

gate the beauty and importance of sharing the divinity of Jesus Christ and his sacrificial love with all of humanity.

In John we find Jesus questioned, "Lord, why is it that you will reveal yourself to us and not to the world?" Jesus answered: "Anyone who loves me will be true to my word, and my Father will love him; we will come to him and make our dwelling place with him. He who does not love me does not keep my words. Yet the word you hear is not mine; it comes from the Father who sent me" (John 14:22-24).

It is resoundingly true that every Christian should appreciate every Buddhist as his brother in Christ. It is also true that Buddhism itself has much natural beauty within it that a Christian could find edifying.

However, in light of Christ's divine revelation, the Buddhist's notion not only of salvation but also of suffering creates too great a chasm to ignore.

Gautama's "enlightenment" consisted not only of his realization that all suffering was based on man's desires but also of his belief that salvation itself amounted to an escape from all suffering.

It is this misunderstanding that prevents the truth of Christ's natural and mystical fulfillment of Isaiah's suffering servant from taking root and bearing forth God's glorification.

It also fails to realize the greatest happiness, which is not the negation of miseries, but the realization of joy.

We must not deny, for the sake of appearing more equitable, what Christ said before his ascension: "Go forth into all the world and announce the good news to all creatures. He who believes and is baptized will be saved, but he who

does not believe will be condemned" (Mark 16:15-16).

It is important to remember, however, that this condemnation results only when we refuse God's love as it is revealed and is realized in the good news. Those brothers of ours who have not been introduced to Christ by his words and our actions are not held to the same responsibility.

We cannot complete the journey with our Buddhist brothers hand in hand until we lovingly share our relationship with Christ and convey to them their own personal invitation to that supernatural Christian love affair that we are called both to share in and to help secure for all persons.

Hector Guzman '84
Los Gatos, California

FALSE PROPHETS

I was drawn to the article "Eastern Enlightenment: A Christian Appreciation of Buddhism" in which author Carmody writes, "Christians are now looking for signs of the divine grace that has sustained Hindus and Buddhists, Jews and Muslims, Taoist and Shintoists for thousands of years."

I have no appreciation for seeing people following false teachers and being deceived by the enemy.

The apostle Paul wrote in Galatians 1:8, "But even if we or an angel from heaven should preach a gospel other than the one we preached to you, let him be eternally condemned!" and in Acts 4:12, "Salvation is found in no one else, for there is no other name under heaven given to men by which we must be saved."

False beliefs need to be exposed for what they are, not because I want to condemn others and say they are going to hell, but because

LETTERS POLICY

Please continue to send your comments, criticisms, suggestions, or ideas to Editor, Santa Clara Magazine, Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, CA 95053. Although all letters are considered for publication, the high volume of submissions requires us to give priority to those directly responding to recent articles or containing views not expressed previously. If we receive several letters on the same topic, we may publish a representative sampling.

We will not print anonymous letters. Letters may be edited for clarity and length. Please limit submissions to 250 words and include your phone number.

I am concerned with where they will spend eternity. Their "wisdom" may help them in this life, but it will have no profit in the next life.

They need to be set free by the truth found in the Gospel of Jesus Christ. The truth is that without accepting Jesus as your personal savior you are without hope to stand before God. At least that's what is written in the word of God. I am sure many Christians know that Jesus said, "I am the way, the truth, and the life, and no man can come to the Father except through me" (John 14:6).

*Jeremy C. Garcia
San Jose, California*

WHY NOT A JESUIT?

Regarding the search for a new chair for the Religious Studies Department: Are there no Jesuits interested in and qualified for the job? Surely the Religious Studies Department is one where you would expect a Jesuit university to employ a Jesuit.

*Art Bennett '75
Laraine Etchemendy-Bennett '76
Herndon, Virginia*

ENERGY CONSERVATION

The article "Waste Not" [by Miriam Schulman, Winter 1995] was very interesting to me, a certified energy conservation nut (CECN).

The article listed many visible signs of waste that we are all aware of and the great job the students are doing to eliminate or to reduce them. However, I was surprised to notice no direct mention of electrical usage and probable waste.

From my retirement in 1980 until last year, I worked part time in the Energy Conservation Section of the City of Santa Clara Electrical Department. There I was privy to information on any electrical customer, including SCU.

SCU consumes about 23 million kilowatt-hours of electricity per year, costing just less than \$1.6 million. Assume that we could save 5 percent of that—just under 1.2 million kwh per year. This is a very modest goal based on my experience in energy conservation and my observations in numerous visits to the campus.

Below are some of the economic and environmental benefits of a possible 5 percent savings:

SCU dollars saved
\$80,000 per year

Fuel oil saved
80,000 gallons per year

CO₂ reduced
2.2 million pounds per year

I would be happy to go over my calculations with whoever may be interested.

*Richard R. Blackburn '49
San Jose, California*

WINTER SCM CRITIQUE

I have a few reactions to the Winter issue of Santa Clara Magazine. First, I thought Mitch Finley '73 ["The Domestic Church Meets the Parish Church"] made a good effort to start us thinking about what the parish should be doing to support family life. One aspect he could ponder is how to get parents evangelized and catechized and have them do the same for their children without excessive evenings out of the house.

Second, Ted Mackin's brother's remark [as quoted in a letter to the editor] about being able to pray to Ted instead of for him seemed a bit premature. As we should not rush to condemn, neither should we rush to canonize. Unless and until the Church issues her judgment, I believe the operative preposition is *for*.

Third, professor Eleanor Wilmsen's article ["Becoming Who

We Are"] struck me as going beyond "love the sinner, hate the sin" to suggesting that the only sin is lack of uncritical acceptance. Alfred Kinsey would approve but not St. Paul.

Self-esteem and self-image are important, and we have a right to be accepted for who we are; but there is also inevitably a tension between what we are and what we should be as complete images of God. If our choices and behaviors have made us incompatible with that image, we should not be pleased with them.

Nor should we as a community reinforce them by bland, uncritical acceptance; without a commitment to fraternal correction, we aren't acting as true brothers and sisters in Christ toward one another.

If we have inclinations toward behaviors unworthy of images of God, we should recognize them as disordered and attempt to control them by beseeching his grace.

In this context, "Don't ask; don't tell"—outside the confessional—is very sensible. We shouldn't define ourselves privately by our inclinations toward the seven deadly sins. We should especially not do so publicly if we think we should expect to be told that we're perfectly OK that way.

*Burman Skrable '65
Fairfax, Virginia*

SMOKERS NOT TO BLAME

It is unseemly to suggest that smokers suffering from emphysema, heart disease, and cancer are in some way responsible for high health costs ["Patient's Responsibilities," by Michael J. Meyer, Winter 1995] when we have accepted public benefit from fostering the tobacco industry and the taxes on tobacco.

The moral response to the plight of these wretched addicts should be to use public money for their health care, preferably early

enough to do them some good.

*Stephanie Muñoz
Los Altos Hills, California*

SEMPER FIDELIS

As a marine presently forward-deployed in the western Pacific, I must say I appreciated the photograph and caption on the back cover of the Winter 1995 edition. It is a fine tribute to those marines who dedicated their lives to serving this country and to the dedication of the Jesuits who accompanied them through the carnage of the western Pacific 50 years ago.

*1st Lt. Thomas Prentice '92
Weapons Co. 2/4*

ASSUMPTION UNFAIR

"Letting Go of Bart," by Sheila Madden M.A. '80 [Summer 1994], moved me so much that I wrote a letter to the editor in which I reaffirmed my "faith in the human spirit" in fighting AIDS, the most dreadful disease of our time.

The letter, which was published in your Fall 1994 issue, seems to have upset one of your readers, Dee Danna '68 (MBA '72), who accused me in a letter to the editor [Winter 1995] of being "full of feeling and hope but no action!"

It saddens me to learn that Danna just assumes the only thing I have done to help fight AIDS is jotting down a few lines to the editor. Like many people, I have always tried to be involved in various organizations that seek to stamp out AIDS, whether by volunteering my time or making monetary contributions.

Although I understand Danna's frustration at the lack of action by many in this country, I suggest that the criticism be directed at elected officials and those in power who have watched the disease grow without saying a word.

*Ramzi M. Salti '88
Los Angeles, California*

THE GIFT OF TIME

Alumni volunteers give their all to Santa Clara Challenge Campaign

Whether it's serving on a reunion committee, spending an evening calling other alums to garner support for a class project, or pitching in to help make an event special for their fellow classmates, time is a commodity several alumni have chosen as a means to enrich Santa Clara University.

For Pete Smith '64, working on his class reunion was a little like being a detective. "You can remember who knew who at SCU. So you call someone who knew someone else," says the chairman of Diamond Sports, an Idaho-based corporation that owns and operates sports franchises.

"By networking, I was able to track down a few people the University had been unable to contact," Smith says. "Finding the missing people is kind of fun."

Though he lives in Idaho, far from the concentrations of SCU

Charles Barry



Susan Raffo '78

alumni in the Bay Area or Los Angeles, Smith was active in contacting classmates about his class reunion gift. As a focus for their efforts, Smith's fellow alums contributed to a scholarship program, one of the priorities of the \$125 million

Santa Clara Challenge fund-raising campaign.

"I still believe in what SCU does and how they do it," Smith says of his interest in the scholarship drive, noting it was great to talk to old classmates and that many of the conversations were as much fun as getting a commitment for a gift.

Smith is only one of the cadre of devoted volunteers who donate their time to the University, both because they believe in the cause and because they enjoy the work.

Susan Raffo '78 chaired her class's 15th reunion, strategizing with representatives from the Development Office about how to get members of the class reconnected and involved in a class giving program.

Raffo says she really enjoyed volunteering on a project outside her field as a finance manager at Syntex Pharmaceuticals. "That allows me to grow personally," she says.

At first, fund raising may be a daunting proposition for vol-

unteers. "It's difficult for people to go out and ask their classmates for money," says Sam Alaimo '44, who was reunion gift chair for his class. "When my committee got started, they didn't really want to do it."

But Alaimo, a retired insurance broker, was a good salesman. From his rousing letters, to the victory luncheon he organized when the class met its goal, Alaimo worked to make the task of fund-raising more meaningful.

A final touch was the presentation to President Paul Locatelli, S.J., of a scroll listing the names of donors to the class scholarship fund.

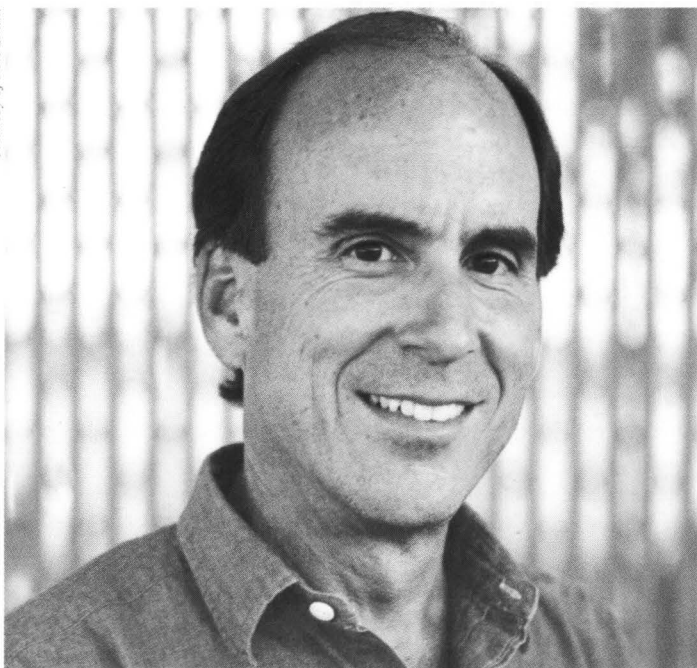
Again and again, Alaimo stressed the benefits of the work. "The bottom line of the whole program: 'Our fund may allow your grandchildren to go to Santa Clara,'" he told his classmates.

Passing on the legacy of a Santa Clara education has also been a motivating force for Heidi Le Baron-Leupp '84. Event chair of her class reunion, Le Baron-Leupp also worked to raise money for a scholarship fund in memory of her former classmate, the late Bruce Ash '84.

Speaking of the gift committee's efforts, she says, "We wanted to enable students who might not otherwise be able to afford a Santa Clara education to get an opportunity for the same kind of experience we had."

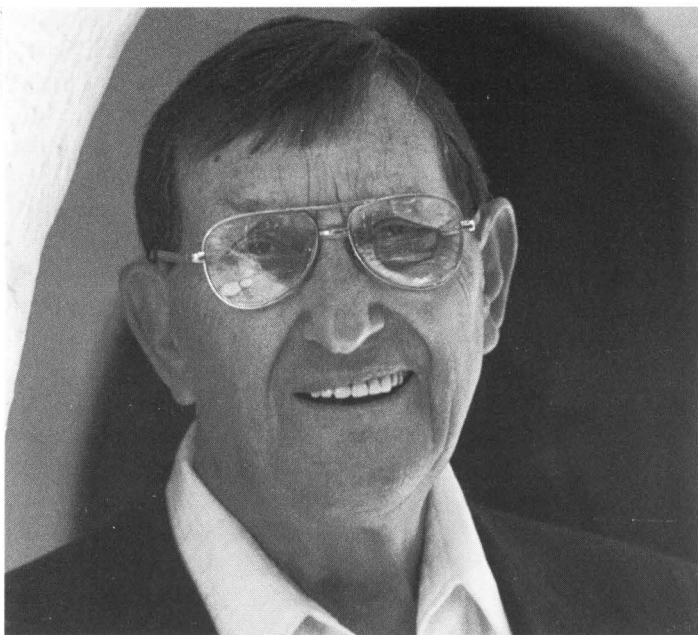
She and Raffo see a direct connection between their SCU educational experience and their current occupations. Says Raffo, "SCU provided the skill set, the knowledge base, and the

Courtesy of Pete Smith



Pete Smith '64

Charles Barry



Sam Alaimo '44

network that enabled me to attain my position at work and in the community."

While Raffo feels a special attachment to SCU, she, like many other Santa Clara volunteers, also works for various other charitable organizations. "Coming from a Catholic school background, I was raised with the idea of volunteerism," she says. "It was part of the grade school curriculum and

mandatory for high school graduation."

How does she find time? These days, she's trying to integrate volunteering into her family life. She and her husband, Robert Raffo '77, have worked together on a tutoring program for the SATs, an Alumni Board community service effort headed by Dan Germann, S.J.

Le Baron-Leupp has also worked on various University

efforts with her husband, Jay Leupp '85. She found time for her work on the class reunion during maternity leave from her job as national retail marketing manager for Levi Strauss.

One way or another, SCU alums make room in their schedules for the University. "It doesn't take a lot of time," says Smith, who discovered that a short period of time several days a week resulted in great conversations with classmates.

Great conversations don't necessarily involve a big gift. They often motivate alums to reconnect with the University. Le Baron-Leupp, whose class graduated only 10 years ago, says her committee stressed participation rather than large donations. Everyone wanting to be a part of the reunion weekend was more important than the actual amount of the gift, she says.

Their approach clearly worked. They collected more than their goal and helped five students attend SCU last year.

In her role as associate director of annual and special gifts for the Development Office, Susan Moore '86 has seen firsthand the positive influence volunteers bring to class reunion projects and the University.

"Santa Clara is a place I believe in, so it's nice to see others come back to the University and take an active role in our projects," says Moore. "We often learn a lot from the volunteers who put business concepts and ideas into action to complement our fund-raising efforts."

Involvement, volunteers agree, is the important element. In his letter urging classmates to participate in their reunion gift, Alaimo summarized how many SCU volunteers see their efforts: "Beneficiary: Education, education, education.... What a cause!"

*'I still believe in
what SCU does
and how they do it,'
says Pete Smith '64,
one of a cadre of
devoted volunteers
who donate their time
to the University*

Greg Pio



Heidi Le Baron-Leupp '84

MORE THAN A CATHOLIC EDUCATION

*Why do non-Catholics choose Santa Clara,
and what do they find here?*

BY ELISE BANDUCCI '87



t's springtime. The rosebushes surrounding the Mission Church are in full bloom. In the Mission Gardens, someone has just placed a camellia in the hand of Christ, whose statue bears the Latin inscription *Venite Ad Me*, come to me.

To the Catholics among the hoards of prospective students who visit the campus this season, these symbols and the Catholic character they represent are friendly and familiar. But many of the young people considering Santa Clara are from other faith traditions.

For decades, SCU, like Catholic universities throughout the nation, has been providing an education to young men and women from a cross section of religions. About 40 percent of SCU undergraduates are non-Catholic, representing faiths from Jewish to Baptist, Hindu to Muslim, Buddhist to Sikh.

Why do non-Catholics choose Santa Clara, and what do they find here?

The answers to the first question are often much the same—and as varied—as for the overall SCU student population: academic reputation, indi-



vidual attention from faculty, values-oriented education, sports programs, financial aid. Once on campus, what non-Catholics experience as members of religious minorities ranges from a sense of complete comfort to some isolation.

For Bruce Dollin '80, a rabbi at the Hebrew Educational Alliance Temple in Denver, it was a college placement adviser who recommended SCU as an academically rigorous university.

Somewhat jokingly, Dollin credits the Jesuits with indirectly influencing his decision to become a rabbi. "There were things about the Jesuits that I found very attractive—the scholarship, the spiritual commitment, the idea of a sophisticated, highly cultured people. I saw this as an ideal, but I was a committed Jew," he says.

"Then it occurred to me my junior year that I could do what the Jesuits do, maintain a Jewish identity and commitment, and get married. I could become a rabbi," he says.

On a more serious note, Dollin, like most non-Catholics who choose SCU, says the Jesuits' respect for broad participation and critical dialogue creates a welcoming community for people of all faiths.

For the Jesuits, this philosophy is at the heart of a Catholic university.

"Part of advancing our Catholic character includes creating a community where worship and dialogue are welcoming to diverse groups, Catholics and non-Catholics alike," says Thomas Shanks, S.J., senior associate dean for the College of Arts and Sciences and director of SCU's Center for Applied Ethics.

Many non-Catholics who selected SCU primarily on academics say they have come to appreciate the importance the Jesuits place on both community and diversity.

"It's been a great experience meeting and learning about people from so many other backgrounds and faiths," says Vali Maskatiya '96, a Muslim and president of Intandesh, the student cultural organization representing natives of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and India. "I take people for who they are, not based on their religions," says the accounting major,

adding that he feels most SCU students, faculty, and administrators have the same philosophy.

CULTURE OF SERVICE

Students and alums also say they appreciate the Jesuit ideal of a values-oriented, ethics-driven education that promotes a culture of service.

"SCU's service orientation is a way its Catholic character manifests itself in a form that is accessible to non-Catholics," says Philip Boo Riley, associate professor of religious studies and associate dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Kenneth Pang '95, a Buddhist immigrant from Vietnam, has embraced SCU's service culture as a means of giving back to his community. As a volunteer with SCCAP, the University's student-run community action organization, Pang has served as an English-as-a-second-language tutor and is now one of the project's three assistant directors.

"I saw my parents struggle with the language," says the management major. "I took English-as-a-second-language classes myself and wanted to share my experience with my fellow ESL students."

April Troutman '96, who was raised Baptist but now identifies herself simply as Christian, volunteers extensively in the community through University-sponsored programs.

"I came here mainly because of academics and financial aid and wasn't aware of the Jesuits' emphasis on values-oriented education," says the history major. "But I really like it. I especially like volunteering for the Eastside Project because it applies the service and ethics ideals taught in the classroom."

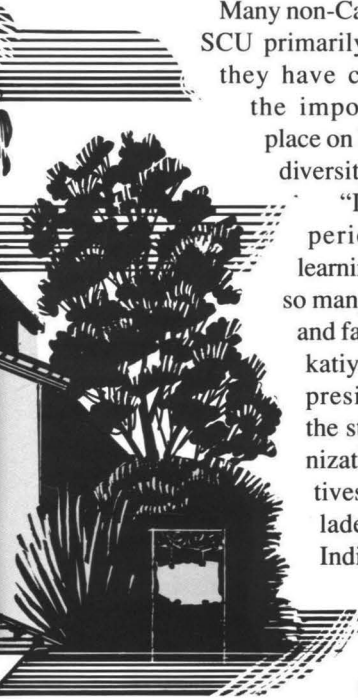
Like many at the University who are active in other faiths, Troutman says SCU offers ways to help her feel part of its spiritual community, as well as to explore her own spirituality. "Through things like Taize prayer, which is chanting and prayer the first Tuesday of every month in the Mission Church, I've felt included," says Troutman, who is also a member of Bronco Christian Fellowship, a nondenominational Christian spiritual encouragement group.

The group's office is located in Campus Ministry, an umbrella organization for the University's spiritual enrichment programs. Director Maureen Schaukowitz, OSF, says that though the forms of worship in Campus Ministry tend to be Catholic, the office gears its programs, including retreats and faith sharing and social justice groups, to be inclusive of people of all faiths.

"While we respect and take pride in our Catho-

*Part of advancing
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creating a commu-
nity where worship
and dialogue are
welcoming to
diverse groups*

—THOMAS SHANKS, S.J.



lic heritage, we know there is not just one way of growing spiritually and nurturing a spiritual life. We want people to grow spiritually and to find a faith tradition that helps them do that. Because of this, we are constantly looking for ways to broaden our scope and be more inclusive."

Despite these efforts, Schaukowitch admits the results have been mixed.

"A few years ago, Muslim students asked us

SOME ISOLATION

Though most non-Catholics interviewed for this article say SCU's religious affiliation gave them little pause when applying and few report incidents of overt religious intolerance, some still say they have felt isolated as part of a minority culture. Many find a spiritual and cultural community off campus through churches and other organizations.

Kimberly Henderson '96, who was raised Southern Baptist, says she attends a nondenominational church in downtown San Jose because its large concentration of African Americans offers her the community she often feels she lacks on campus.

"By virtue of the fact that most of the people I attend church with are African American, they are more in tune with issues that are important to me, such as racism," says Henderson, a junior political science major and co-president of Igwebuiké, the African American student union.

"It's more a part of their daily lives than it is for someone in the Catholic Church," she adds.

As an undergraduate, Dollin, the rabbi, became president of San Jose State University's Hillel. "That became my Jewish outlet," says Dollin, adding that, at the time, he thought participating in an off-campus Jewish organization met his needs. Today, however, Dollin says he would not choose SCU again.

"Not because I didn't get an excellent education—because I did," he says. "But because of something I didn't know then but know now: I needed a more intense Jewish environment. I admired the commitment to Catholicism Santa Clara students had. They had a support mechanism I did not."

RELIGIOUS STUDIES REQUIREMENT

Another concern expressed by students from other faiths is what they describe as an overly Catholic perspective during discussions in some religious studies classes.

"I've sometimes felt uncomfortable in my Introduction to Christianity class because most of the students happened to be Catholic, and they emphasized that viewpoint in class discussions," says Gaylynn Miller '96, a marketing major. "We'd be discussing Luther and Calvin, who represent my belief, but people in the class had a negative view of them."

But other non-Catholics emphasize that the Religious Studies Department offers a wide variety of courses, ranging from Faith and the Holocaust to Ethical Issues in Asian Religions.

RELIGIOUS DIVERSITY ON CATHOLIC CAMPUSES



Approximately 609,000 students are enrolled in the nation's 229 Catholic institutions of higher education, according to the most recent data compiled by the Association of Catholic Colleges and Universities.

Most schools do not require students to specify their religious affiliation, and there are no national statistics on the percentage of the 609,000 who identify as Catholic. "I would guess that the percentage of Catholic students is somewhere between 50 and 75 percent on most Catholic campuses. Of course, this varies considerably from place to place," says Alice Gallin, OSU, former ACCU executive director.

Based on voluntary surveys, University officials estimate that approximately 60 percent of SCU undergraduates are Catholic. The second largest population comprises Protestants and other Christians, at about 15 percent. Non-Christians, including Jews, Muslims, and adherents of Eastern religions, constitute close to 5 percent of survey respondents. About 20 percent of undergrads surveyed don't state their religion.

Because a higher percentage of students today choose not to report their religion, it is difficult to be precise in comparing these numbers with those of decades ago. However, there has clearly been an increase in religious diversity on campus.

"Over the years, SCU, like many Catholic universities, has come to realize that what's important is who that student is—what they give to the community," says Daniel Saracino, dean of Enrollment Management. Though Saracino stresses SCU is committed to maintaining its critical mass of Catholic students, he says religious affiliation is not a factor in admissions.

A number of forces converged in the mid-1960s to create the religiously pluralistic communities American Catholic universities have become, says William Spohn, who is the John Nobili, S.J., University Professor in religious studies.

"First, Catholic schools, many of which were located in urban centers, began to diversify their curricula to meet the needs of urban populations, which were increasingly non-Catholic," says Spohn. "Secondly, Catholic schools started accepting public funds and quadrupled in size between 1945 and 1965 to accommodate increased demand" spurred initially by the G.I. bill. After the baby boom crested, Spohn says, the schools needed students to fill all the classrooms and residence halls they had built. About the same time, he says, tuition started to increase at Catholic schools, pricing some traditional students out of the market.

"Finally, Vatican II opened up the Catholic subculture and made it less restrictive," Spohn says. "That meant more Catholic students attended other institutions, and non-Catholics felt more comfortable at Catholic colleges."

—E.B.

to make a room available for worship, but we had trouble providing one with water-purification facilities and with a window facing east," she says. "Also, years back, Hillel, the national organization for Jewish students, stopped sending a rabbi to campus because there were too few Jewish students participating in its programs."

For these students and others, Campus Ministry provides information and the names of faculty and contact people in the area who practice the students' particular faith.

Sherri Sager '75, who is Jewish, was among the first crop of non-Catholic SCU students required to take religious studies classes. Prior to the 1970s, Catholic students were required to take Catholic theology classes, while non-Catholics had no religion requirements. Since then, three religion classes have been mandatory for all undergraduates, but students are not restricted to courses in any particular faith tradition.

"Once I saw the variety of theology classes offered, the new requirement wasn't a big deal," says Sager, a government relations executive and a member of the Board of Fellows.

CATHOLIC PRESENCE

On the other end of the spectrum from those who report too strong a Catholic presence are others who say they barely noticed the religious influence at SCU.

"It was almost the end of my junior year before I went into the Mission Church," says Pat Williams '87, a Baptist.

"I came and went without learning much about Catholicism," adds Williams, who is in medical equipment sales.

Still, many who sidestepped overt Catholic teachings report sensing an ethical and spiritual presence permeating numerous aspects of campus life, making an SCU education distinctive.

"I still draw on what I learned in my Ethics and Society philosophy class and in Theology in the Daily News—two classes you wouldn't get at secular schools," says Eric Florence '86, who is in computer software sales and marketing.

"In order to be successful in the outside world—especially in sales—you need to understand how all kinds of people think and what they value. I felt armed with that information after taking these classes.

"I've kept my ethics book. When I met my wife, I gave her the book so we could discuss how we each felt about the issues it raises and get to know each other better," adds Florence, who attends a Lutheran church.

SPIRITUAL EXPLORATION

Many non-Catholics say the campus spiritual environment has helped them further explore their own faiths.

Charles White '77, an Episcopalian, says he chose SCU as a "safe rebellion" against his parents' teachings.

"As a teen-ager, I was a fundamentalist, and I sensed that the Jesuits would probe and test my perspectives on religion," says White, who today serves as director of the Mission Church.

As an undergraduate, White, who no longer considers himself a fundamentalist, volunteered extensively in the liturgies and, like many non-Catholics, attended Mission Masses as both a spiritual and social outlet.

Beth Ellis '96, also an Episcopalian, has helped plan several liturgies in the Mission Church through her Christian Liturgy class taught by Michael Moynahan, S.J.

"Learning about other faith traditions is very important to me in my own spiritual life," says the religious studies major. "It not only helps me broaden my experience of God but also helps me appreciate the traditions in my own church that I really love."

The Christian Liturgy class is one of a number of spiritual exploration opportunities facilitated by Moynahan. The assistant professor of religious studies also teaches Biblical Drama, a class in which students—both Christian and non-Christian—re-enact scriptural stories.

"Probably the non-Catholics and non-Christians feel a little intimidated at first, but ultimately they see it as an adventure to uncover the universal wisdom of a sacred text," says Moynahan, who also facilitates the Biblical Explorers group.

Other nondenominational spiritual activities include residence hall liturgies as well as informal dorm room discussions.

Some alums report the dialogue they participated in at SCU continues to influence their lives years later.

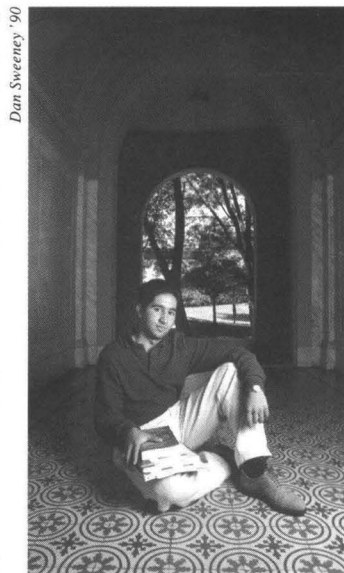
"In my graduate studies, I've been more interested in the split between the Catholic and Protestant churches and ways that we might reconcile," says Curtis Fletcher '84, who has done missionary work overseas and now serves as a youth pastor for the Evangelical Free Church. "I don't think I would have felt this way had I not attended SCU."

Inspiring this kind of searching and questioning is an integral part of the Jesuit educational mission.

"The traditional definition of theology is the Latin *Fides Quaerens Intellectus*, which means faith seeking understanding," says Shanks. "One of my professors in divinity school said that built into this definition of faith is questioning. He said a faith that is not questioned is no faith at all.

"For at least the past 30 years, Jesuits have believed if you put Catholics and non-Catholics together to question their faiths, they will all emerge with stronger faiths."

Elise Banducci '87 is editor of Santa Clara Magazine.



(ABOVE) Muslim student Vali

Maskatiya '96 says he enjoys SCU's diverse religious environment.

(BELOW) April Troutman '96,

shown here with a Head Start

student, volunteers extensively in

the community, primarily through

SCCAP. Troutman, who attends

Crossroads Bible Church, says an

SCU education is both academic

and spiritual



Walking with the People of Dolores Mission

BY GREGORY BONFIGLIO '82, S.J.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CHARLES BARRY

For a young Jesuit, the poor of his East Los Angeles parish have much to teach

My ordination last June seems a lifetime ago. In the beginning, everything about my first assignment—East Los

I wished I had taken a job in Campus Ministry at SCU.

Such thoughts never lasted long. And I remain convinced in the deepest recesses of my heart that Jesus invited me here, that this is the context, these are the people who will teach me what kind of priest he wants me to be.

That conviction has sustained me through my not-so-great facility with Spanish, my being overwhelmed by the poverty, my never-ending workload, my longing for distant companions.

When I am able to sit quietly and listen to Jesus, to see my life with his eyes, I realize that, indeed, I am learning what it is for me to be a priest here in East L.A., which is to walk with these people, to fall in love with them, and to discover with them how Jesus loves us and what response he calls us to make.



(ABOVE) From his window at Dolores Mission Parish, Gregory Bonfiglio '82, S.J., can look out over the housing projects of Boyle Heights

Angeles' Dolores Mission Parish—was new: being a priest, the Latino culture, the language, the great poverty and all it

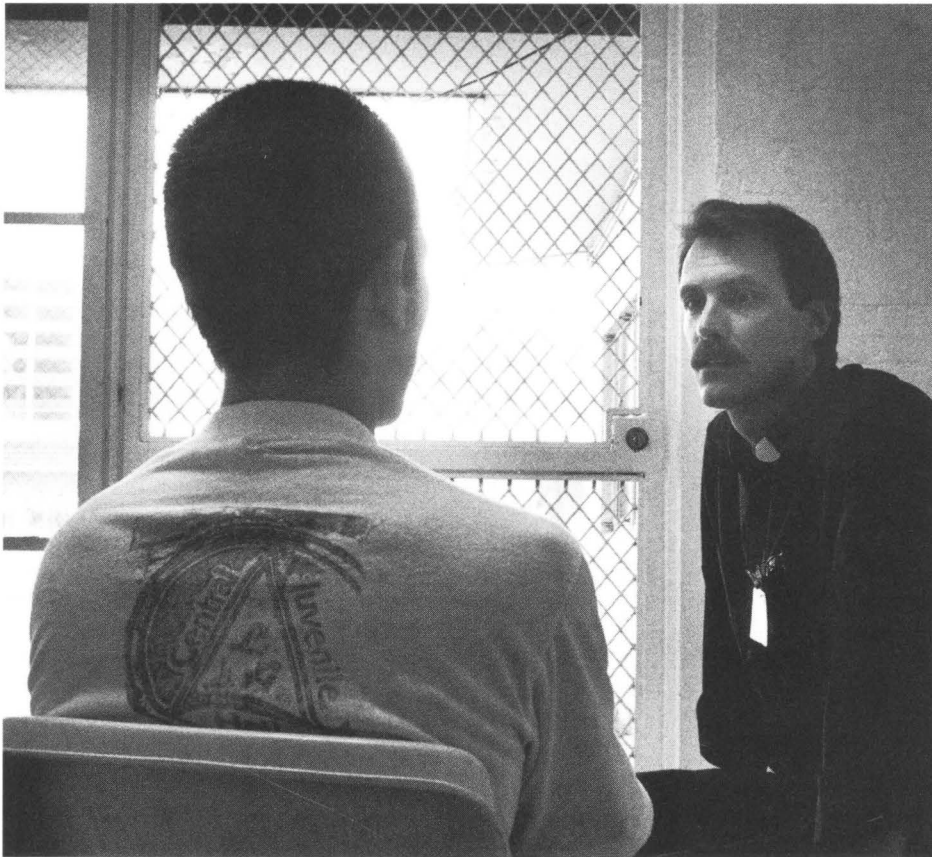


breeds. Though more became familiar each day, there were times

Controlling José

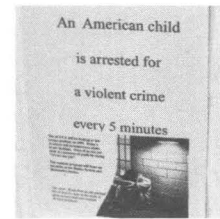
In 1984, while still a novice, I lived in Los Angeles and made weekly visits to the

record, had been locked up because of a scuffle with an LAPD officer.



(ABOVE) A young offender consults with Bonfiglio, who sometimes presides at Sunday Mass at the Eastlake Detention Center for Juveniles

Eastlake Detention Center for Juveniles. Ten years and some months later, I presided at one of the two Sunday Masses there. On his way out of Mass, José asked if he could talk to me. Soon after, I was in his unit listening to how this 17-year-old, a good kid with no previous



“Have you ever been arrested?” demanded the cop.

Not knowing if the officer meant charged or booked or sentenced, the confused kid responded, “I don’t know.”

“What, are you stupid? Have you ever been arrested?!” the man in blue barked.

“I don’t know. What do you mean?”

Angered by the apparent insolence, the officer grabbed José’s wrist and twisted.

“That’s when I lost it,” José told me. “I just snapped. I know that I shouldn’t have done it, but I tried to push him away. I have no control. When people threaten to hit me, or they grab me. . . . And I know it’s because when I was a kid I was beaten. . . . So my instinct is to protect myself, and it gets me in trouble. I just lose control.” His voice faded, hopelessness settling over the two of us like a muggy afternoon.

The police report reads that José was at the officer’s throat, strangling him.



Praying with Isabel



Yesterday I sat in the living room of an 84-year-old woman. Isabel has lived in her house for 62 years, reaching back to the days she was surrounded by Russian and German neighbors instead of warehouses and gangs. On the wall hang pictures from

half of which I understood, ended when Susana began, "*En el nombre del Padre, y del Hijo, y del Espíritu Santo,*" to which Isabel and I responded, "*Amén.*" "*El Señor esté con ustedes,*" she continued. "*Y con tú espíritu,*" we answered.



Susana, the real presider in this liturgy, was wonderful throughout. Her training came not from the Jesuit School of Theology at Berkeley but from the sick of this parish; her "ordination" was not by a bishop but by those whom she serves.

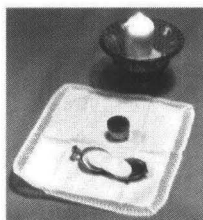
The most moving moments came after my brief reflection on the gospel reading. I had barely introduced the Prayers of the Faithful when Isabel jumped in and began praying in earnest for more faith, for patience and resignation, for *Padre*, and for the parish.

Her zeal and passion for Jesus, her great faith and hope captured the whole of my attention. It was obvious that everything coming from her lips had been, the moment before, in her heart. And, as she spoke with warmth and familiarity, it was clear that she and Jesus were very good friends.

(TOP LEFT) Once surrounded by friendly neighbors, Isabel's home is now hemmed in by warehouses. (ABOVE) Isabel prays with Susana and Bonfiglio, who bring wafers and wine for Communion along with them on visits to the sick (BELOW)

her wedding day in 1928, and on the bookshelf in the dining area are pictures of her five children, three of whom have died.

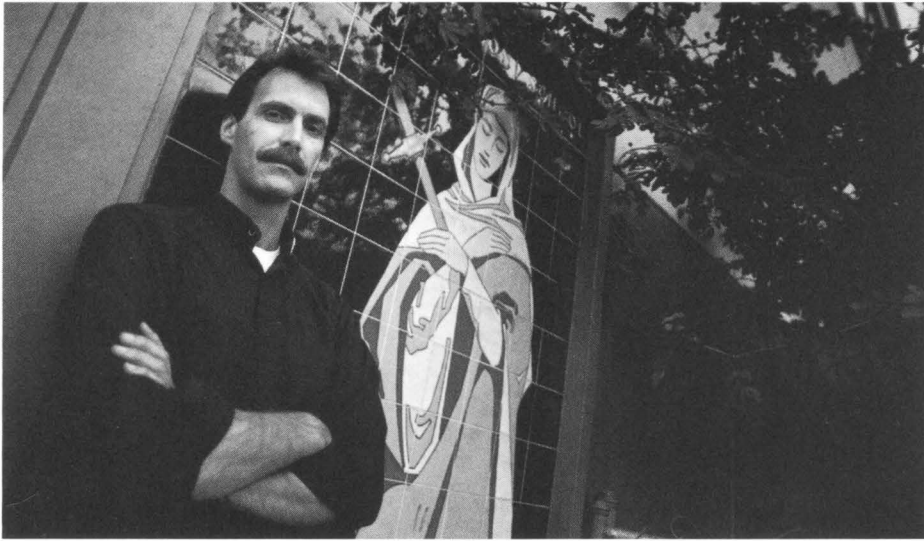
I was there with Susana, the organizer of our ministry to the sick. We had come



to pray with and anoint Isabel. The polite conversation in Spanish, about

Potluck and Gunfire

It was 8:30 p.m., and our Parish Council meeting had just ended. Because it was the first one of the year, there were more



(ABOVE) Bonfiglio enjoys a peaceful moment outside the school where, months before, gunfire interrupted a gathering of the Parish Council

people than usual. Having just finished cleaning up, we were milling around the front of the school—when suddenly we heard the crackling of automatic gunfire two blocks away. Everybody hit the ground immediately, except me; I was too stunned. People screamed at me to drop.

There are four images from those moments that have stayed with me. They are the faces of three women and one girl. Two



of the women had family on the street. The husband of one had walked down the block to get their van so he could load things from the evening's potluck. (We found out later that Marcial had wedged himself between the gutter and a car for those few minutes.) The daughter of the second woman was somewhere in the neighborhood playing with her friends.

The sheer panic on the faces of these first two women is forever etched in my mind—as are the faces of the third woman and her daughter. After the initial rounds of gunfire, we crawled into the school. A few minutes later, I noticed these two, sitting in the stairwell, crying. Yes, there was fear in their eyes. But in them I also saw something I can only describe as weariness, a tired frustration that this violence is their life.

You see, if this place were too much for me, I could call my provincial and tell him that it was a mistake to send me here and that I should probably go elsewhere. But these people don't have that luxury; they have no options. This place has to be their home.

Together for Better

With my knees pulled close to my chest because of the young woman on the floor in front of me, I sat on a stool shoved up against the arm of the couch. Made to seat three, the couch held four kids

representing the youth group that I moderate. We all politely tried to avoid elbow-

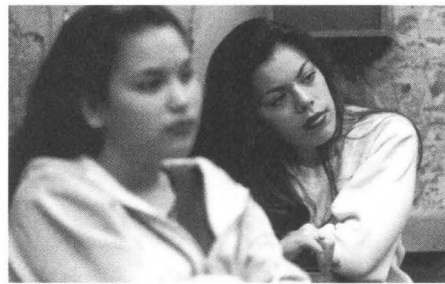


ing the people to our right and left in the Aliso Village Housing Project's very small living room.

Because our group, ranging in age from 12 to 15, was having problems, we had been invited to observe a successful group, whose members were mostly in their late teens and early 20s. After the meeting ended, the younger kids marveled at the level of conversation.

One young man, Freddy, told the story of how his life had been saved by another fellow in the group, Chris, who had risked

his own during a shooting. Freddy went on to say how important their friendship was and that he really loved Chris.



My group was also impressed that so many could have a conversation in which people actually listened to one another. The group spent about half an hour deciding on a name. They eventually landed on the very appropriate "Together for Better."

But what remains imbedded in my memory and comes to consciousness now and again is the discussion about how they would celebrate Thanksgiving together. After the ideas for a potluck or pizza party

had been explored, one young woman suggested, "Why don't we do something for the poor?" (She was talking about the

Guadalupe Homeless Project, the dozen or so recently arrived immigrant men who live at our church while they get settled in this country.)

I looked quickly around the room, seeing young people whose stories tell of the struggle to stay in school, of life in the gangs, of abuse within the family, and more. There I sat on my little stool, dumbfounded by the question, as yet another brick in the walls of my narrow categories came loose: "But I thought *these* were the poor."

The stories of these young people also tell of steadfast hope, of grand dreams, of transforming friendships, of powerful faith. With the help of my young teachers, I am beginning to understand better that, as St. Paul says, faith, hope, and love are most important. Ultimately, people without these gifts are the truly poor.

Members of the youth group moderated by Bonfiglio discuss their struggles amid poverty and violence

Ramoncita, the Preacher

Ramoncita turned 90 just a few weeks ago. When I picked her up for a retreat

It's funny how certain people have their roles in the parish. Hers is to lector at the daily Mass; only when she is absent does someone else come to the ambo.

If you were to visit, you would think it odd that Ramoncita is a lector because she barely tops the ambo, and she doesn't read all that clearly. That's because she has no teeth. Some years ago,

she gave away her dentures to a younger woman with children.

I'm told that she explained, "I don't need them as much as she does. She's

raising children and needs the strength."

During the Masses at which I preside and she is present, I often think that Ramoncita should be preaching to me. Actually, when I stop to think about it, she does. All the time. ☼

Gregory Bonfiglio '82, S.J., is an associate pastor at Dolores Mission Parish in the Boyle Heights section of Los Angeles.



(ABOVE) Bonfiglio points out the daily gospel passage for lector Ramoncita

one morning, she fairly hopped down the steps to the car, something I might expect from a woman half her age. She comes to Mass daily, always with a ski cap pulled down over her ears. Ramoncita stands no more than 4 foot 8, I'm sure, and she always greets *Padre* by kissing the back of my hand.



A Good Spanking?

BY MIRIAM SCHULMAN

*Educators search
for ways to command
respect from students,
but research suggests
that paddling should
not be one of them*

RULES OF A NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY SCHOOL IN 1848	
OFFENSE	LASHES
Quarreling	4
Playing Cards at School	10
Telling Lies	7
Giving Each Other Ill Names	3
Swearing at School	8
Not Saying No Sir, Yes Sir, or Yes Marm, No Marm	2
Drinking Spirituous Liquors at School	8

A pupil who was caught fighting at this North Carolina County School in 1848 could expect to receive five lashes from the schoolmaster. State Assemblyman Mickey Conroy, R-Orange, thinks it might be a good idea to reinstitute such a system in California's public schools.

Conroy, best known as the author of a proposal to flog graffiti vandals, has introduced a bill to repeal those sections of California law that have

made corporal punishment illegal in the state's schools since 1986.

Corporal punishment is now illegal in 21 states. Even in states where corporal punishment is allowed, many urban school districts have forbidden its use.

At the same time as corporal punishment has fallen out of favor, criminal behavior on the part of students has been on the rise. Below the level of outright violence, many Americans perceive a general breakdown in respect among today's young people. In response, some are calling for new attention to the old proverb: "He that spareth his rod hateth his son: but he that loveth him chasteneth him betimes."

Physical chastening has long been the subject of debate on moral and legal grounds. But there's another question about corporal punishment that often gets lost in the shuffle: Does it work?

According to Steve Johnson, S.M., director of SCU's Center for Family, School and Commu-



Spare the Rod

*Alumni share strategies tested on the front lines
of the battle for school discipline*

Educators who don't believe in corporal punishment are not offering themselves up as doormats for violent or unruly students. The American Federation of Teachers, for example, would like the authority to remove all kinds of disruptive students from their classes, and they recently asked for federal legislation to make such exclusion possible.

Their approach is in line with strategies teachers have always used to control difficult kids. But many SCU alumni educators are looking beyond the traditional methods, bypassing not only corporal punishment but detention, suspension, transfer, and expulsion as well.

First, administrators are trying to develop disciplinary structures that stop behavior problems before they start. For Oreen Gernreich M.A. '72, principal of Lincoln High School in San Jose, this means maintaining high expectations for students and making sure they know exactly what's expected of them.

"Young adults don't need a lot of rules and regulations," she says. "They want the bottom line." If rules are fair and if they are explained to students, Gernreich believes that many discipline problems could be headed off.

When misbehavior does happen, Trudy McCulloch '67 (M.A. '73, '83), principal of Mt. Pleasant High School in San Jose, is experimenting with alternative disciplinary measures. "Detention and suspension just don't work for hard-core offenders," she says. Suspension is "just what they want: a free pass to go home."

McCulloch is working to make discipline more positive. "Instead of having kids sit in a room for detention doing nothing, we want to build

something that makes them accept responsibility for what they've done."

Under McCulloch, students at Mt. Pleasant High who are caught smoking may be asked to sign up for campus smoking cessation programs. Recently, two girls with a history of fighting were recruited to become conflict managers and help deal with fighting among their peers.

Ronald Modeste '55 (M.A. '67), principal of St. Lawrence Academy in Santa Clara, is taking a similar tack. Misbehaving students at the Catholic prep school he administers may be required to help custodians with their work.

Children who present serious discipline problems at St. Lawrence are required to attend a semester-long "opportunity class," which Modeste describes as a "school within a school." Here students must earn their way back into a regular classroom.

It is in the regular classroom where the everyday business of school discipline is carried out. "There's plenty we can do to make classrooms more orderly," says Gary Gottfredson of Gottfredson & Associates, a psychological research and development firm. He and his associates have helped teachers improve classroom management by asking them to document three steps they have taken in their room before sending the student to the principal for discipline.

Those steps might be as simple as "soft verbal reprimands, walking over and standing by the kid, putting check marks on the board," Gottfredson suggests.

A soft verbal reprimand may

see SPARE, page 20

nity and lecturer in the Division of Counseling Psychology and Education, the answer is a clear no.

Johnson, who consults with school systems about juvenile justice and gang intervention, says, "I don't think there's any question that corporal punishment is ineffective."

Johnson is joined in his assessment by the American Academy of Pediatrics, the National Association of Elementary School Principals, the National Association of State Boards of Education, and the American Medical Association, among others.

A review of educational research on corporal punishment failed to turn up a single study that found long-term behavioral improvement in schools that use paddling. Texas, the state with the highest rate of corporal punishment in the schools, has no fewer discipline problems than similar states where corporal punishment is illegal.

In the face of this evidence, support for paddling might be expected to disappear. But adherents of corporal punishment tend not to be impressed by the research.

"The principles of good discipline cannot be ascertained by scientific inquiry," writes James Dobson in his book "Dare to Discipline." "The subject is too complicated and there are too many variables involved."

Dobson, a psychologist who went on to form the radio ministry "Focus on the Family," stresses that adults must demand respectful and responsible behavior from young people. He sees pain as one way parents and teachers can enforce this demand.

"I am...opposed to abolishing spanking in schools because we have systematically eliminated the tools with which teachers have traditionally backed up their word," he argues in "The New Dare to Discipline." "We're down now to a precious few. Let's not go any farther in that direction."

Violence on the Rise

Certainly educators need all the useful tools they can get to deal with students who have grown increasingly unruly. Although statistics about violence at school are notoriously hard to come by—California stopped collecting them between 1990 and 1995—a few numbers give some idea of the problem:

In a 1990 survey by the Centers for Disease Control, 20 percent of high school students acknowledged carrying a weapon in the previous



month. In 1993, 175 guns were confiscated from students in the San Jose schools.

Trudy McCulloch '67 (M.A. '73, '83), principal of Mt. Pleasant High School in San Jose, observes, "What a lot of us are saying now is that we have the same percentage of good and bad kids. Most are still good."

But McCulloch adds, "The troublemakers we see now are more serious troublemakers. Where difficult kids used to talk back or smoke, now they might bring a knife or gun on campus or assault someone or join a gang."

Of course, such offenses go well beyond what schools can deal with using corporal or any other kind of punishment. Students who break the law must be turned over to the police. Assaults, thefts, and weapons possession, for example, automatically involve young people in the court system.

McCulloch puts student violence in the context of growing violence in society at large, which schools cannot address on their own.

Her colleague, Elias Chamorro M.A. '73, principal of San Jose's Overfelt High School, agrees. "There are other forces in these kids' lives," he says. "We can work two or three hours a day to improve their self-esteem, to teach problem-solving skills, but the effort is almost wasted if, when

they leave, the first thing they witness is a violent act."

Accepting that violence is endemic in the larger society, educators still have to develop a strategy for creating peace in the classroom.

Gary Gottfredson of the psychological research and development firm Gottfredson & Associates has studied the characteristics of orderly schools. Summarizing his findings, he says these schools typically use disciplinary methods that are "firm, clear, and fairly enforced."

Corporal Punishment Unfair

In practice, corporal punishment is rarely administered in this way. Educators tend to "punish when they get angry rather than follow clear procedures," Gottfredson says.

Reviewing forms filled out by assistant principals before administering discipline, Gottfredson found considerable arbitrariness, with corporal punishment depending more on the principal's state of mind than on the offense. He particularly remembers one disciplinarian who was so angry that his pen scraped through all three copies of the form. "Insubordinate," he wrote. "Three whacks."

Tom Puterbaugh M.A.'95, a student in the teacher credential program of the Division of Counseling Psychology and Education, gives a class at San Jose's Mt. Pleasant High School

sound like a namby-pamby way of dealing with serious misbehavior, but Steve Johnson, S.M., director of SCU's Center for Family, School and Community and lecturer in the Division of Counseling Psychology and Education, argues that such strategies are far more effective than hauling off and hitting a child.

Johnson, who works with delinquent youths, trains teachers to use the "Fair Pair Rule," which he calls "the single most essential idea of classroom management." According to this rule, the teacher must pair any behavior he or she wants to eliminate with another behavior that could either take its place or make the offending activity impossible.

Behind the Fair Pair Rule is research that suggests it's much harder to eliminate an existing negative behavior than it is to increase a desirable behavior, according to Johnson.

Mike Minnick M.A. '93 works with Johnson as a trainer for SCU's Center for Family, School and Community. He is also head teacher at Santa Clara County's Alameda School, which serves youngsters who have been recommended by the courts or expelled from their home school districts, particularly for substance-abuse problems.

He gives this example of how he uses the Fair Pair Rule with students who get angry and swear at teachers: "It never works if I just say, 'No, no, no,' without giving them another option like more acceptable words to express what they want to say," he has found. Instead, Minnick will encourage the students to replace the profanity with words that really communicate.

"I teach them to say exactly what they want me to do in a statement like 'I would want you to back off' or 'I would like you to stop talking,'" Minnick says.

In general, Minnick and Johnson encourage the educators who attend their training sessions to adopt non-

Charles Barry



Steve Johnson, S.M.

confrontational, realistic approaches, which have been codified as Johnson's Basic Laws.

The first of these is "You can't make anyone do anything." With this principle, Johnson lets teachers know that "you can't force kids to do what you want. You have to create a system that makes them want to do what you want them to do."

When problems do occur, Johnson urges teachers to follow his Second Law and ask themselves, "In the scheme of eternity, does this matter?" Dangerous acts do, of course, but teachers can often avoid turning trivial misbehavior into a serious problem, Johnson says.

At Alameda, Minnick translates Johnson's Second Law into what he calls "planned ignoring." If the behavior isn't dangerous or too disruptive—tapping a pencil on a desk, for example—he simply refuses to reward it with attention.

"You don't want to punish [these offenses], especially with corporal punishment, because the student may move from being noncompliant into being defiant, which can escalate into assaultive behavior," Minnick says.

Ultimately, Johnson argues, the teacher has the power in the classroom and should not need to back students into a corner to assert authority. That belief led him to promulgate Johnson's Third Basic Law: "Why not declare victory and move on?" —M.S.

Because adult anger can have such a big impact on discipline, corporal punishment is often unfair, according to David Orentlicher, ethics and health policy counsel for the AMA.

Explaining his group's opposition to corporal punishment in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, he writes, "Corporal punishment occurs more in the Southeast, in rural schools, and in smaller schools. Black students are twice as likely as white students to receive corporal punishment....Students with learning disabilities are also more likely to be physically punished."

Inequity in the administration of corporal punishment actually undermines the atmosphere of order schools want to create, according to Gottfredson. But assume, for the purposes of argument, that paddling could be meted out fairly.

There is evidence that such "physical aversives" do stop undesirable behavior in the short term. A child who has just received a good swat is probably not going to keep at the offensive activity—at least not for the moment.

"Pain can temporarily suppress behavior; nobody's arguing about that," says Irwin Hyman, director of the National Center for the Study of Corporal Punishment and Alternatives at Temple University in Philadelphia.

To be continually effective, however, the punishment has to be ratcheted up with each successive misbehavior, Hyman says. This worsens the problem in the long run, according to SCU's Johnson.

In his work with delinquent youth, he has found that paddling sets up what he calls a "punishment cycle." "The misbehavior will come back at a higher and higher level," he says.

The Question of Deterrence

Even if corporal punishment doesn't work with an individual offender, some proponents believe that the school's willingness to spank acts as a deterrent to students who might be more unruly if they didn't fear a few licks with the principal's paddle.

Edward A. Wynne, professor of education at the University of Illinois-Chicago, contends that corporal punishment "contains many of the elements of an effective deterrent: It is generally disliked by pupils; it is easy to apply; it does not absorb much teacher energy."

Wynne sees corporal punishment as an effective way to "register immediate disapproval. It's a way of...making it clear to everyone that this behavior will not be tolerated."

But opponents of corporal punishment counter

Discipline With a Stick

*A Peace Corps volunteer
looks at corporal punishment
in the Gambia*

How is discipline maintained in a rural West African school? At Bansang Middle School in the Gambia, where I taught mathematics as a Peace Corps volunteer, there is basically one form of discipline: beating—often at the hands of a teacher in a fanatical rage.

Once I was teaching in grade 8P, a particularly noisy class. One of the school counselors, Karamo, pushed his way in during a lesson. "Stand up for inspection," he commanded.

One boy hadn't tucked his shirt in his uniform. He was dragged out by Karamo and given to Mr. Bah, our acting senior master in charge of discipline. "Whap, whap, whap, whap!" was the sound of Mr. Bah's big stick hitting the poor boy's buttocks.

"Are you going to behave? Are you going to tuck in your shirt?" Mr. Bah said with a frenzied look on his face. Finally the stick broke, and Mr. Bah was forced to stop. He and the counselor moved on to find more sticks and more students to punish.

When I first got to Bansang Middle School, I was shocked to see these beatings, especially for minor offenses. Someone would be caught going to a nightclub or walking away before an an-

nouncement was made and then be beaten in front of the whole school at an assembly. In some cases, students would even be stretched on a table with counselors holding down their arms and legs. The students, crying in pain, would get smacked 20 times on the buttocks.

This kind of punishment could be dangerous for the teachers who used it.

One cold morning at assembly, a grade 3 student did not move fast enough for Mr. Sohna, a woodworking teacher. "Whack!" Mr. Sohna hit the student on the arm. "Smack!" Mr. Sohna hit the student on the head.

By this time the student had picked up a stone, ready to throw it at Mr. Sohna had he continued his attack. Luckily some teachers grabbed Mr. Sohna and broke up the fight.

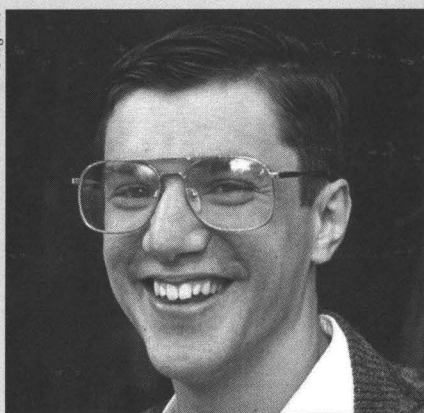
During my first year at Bansang, students attacked three of our teachers who had beaten them. One of our Peace Corps volunteers in Berending, near the capital, Banjul, saw a riot break out as a result of a beating.

Corporal punishment also put the Peace Corps volunteers at a disadvantage. Students knew for certain that a *tubaab* (white man) was not going to beat them; it was against the rules. As a result, the students were not nearly as afraid of a white teacher as they were of a black one.

My students were far noisier and bolder than those of the black teachers. If a lesson was on and a black teacher was talking, there was no sound, as if no one was in the classroom. When I was in class, it was "blab, blab, blab, blab!"

I used to be totally against corporal punishment, but I have to admit, there were times when I secretly appreciated it. In the first term of the 1993–94 academic year, I offered to give extra morning math classes

Greg Pio



Theodore C. Logothetti '92

for my students. The previous year, when I had taught the same students in grade 7, we covered only about half the syllabus, so we needed extra classes to catch up.

However, the students refused to come in the morning. Out of the 80 who were supposed to attend, only 20 would appear. Here I was, giving up my mornings when I could sleep in, and they paid me back by not coming to class.

I told Mr. Darboe, the headmaster, about the situation, and he told me to take attendance.

At the next assembly, I gave him a list of those who had come. He asked those on the list to stand aside. He then told some of the teachers to bring sticks. The students who had failed to attend were lined up on the cement platform in front of the assembly. Four teachers, armed with hoses and sticks, went to work, giving each student four strokes.

Really, beating is not a civilized way to punish—but the turnout for the following morning classes was very impressive: Students were spilling out of the doorway. ❁

—Theodore C. Logothetti '92

that, in the long run, it sends the wrong message, suggesting to students that physical aggression is an acceptable way to deal with problems.

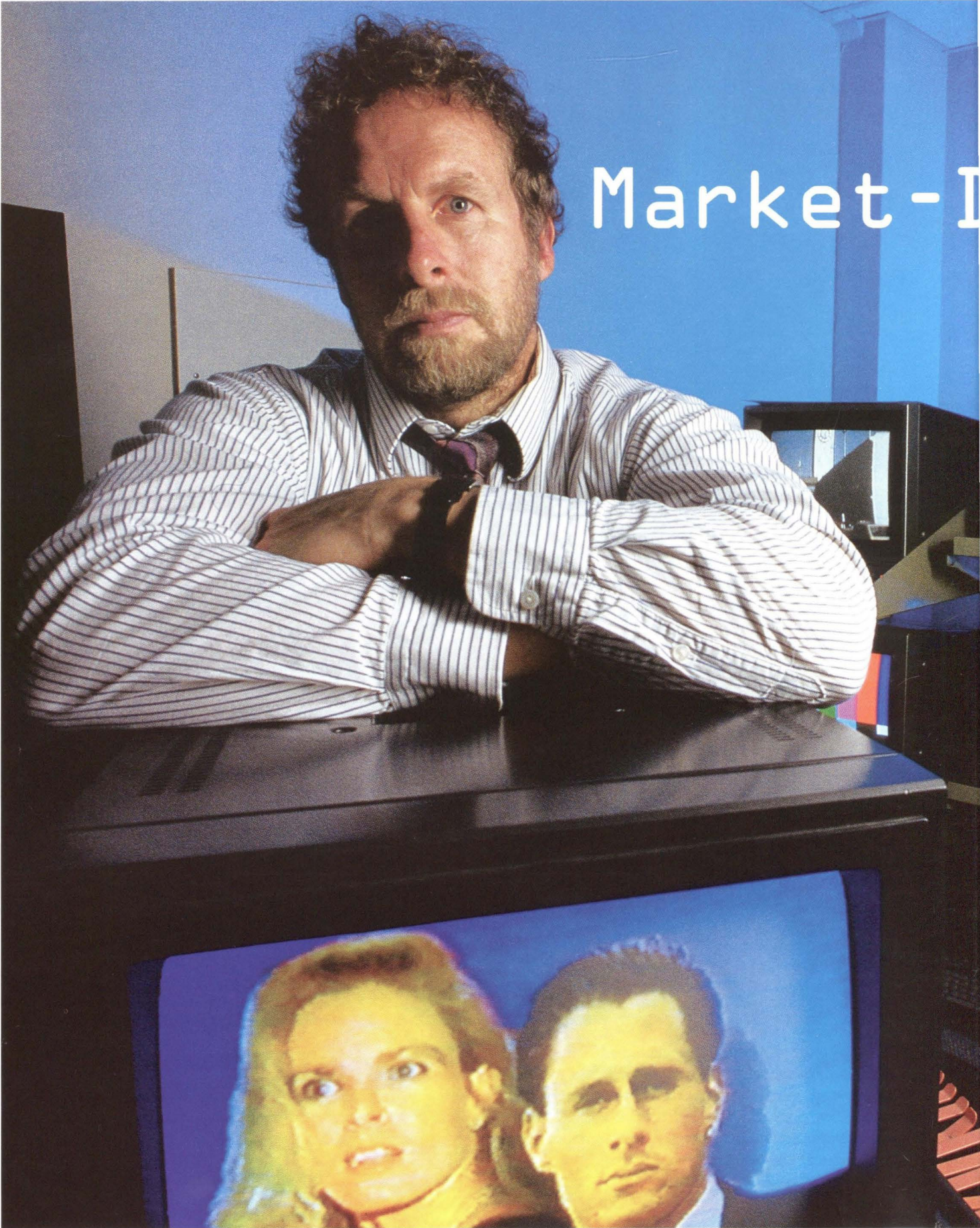
Several studies have shown links between corporal punishment and aggression on the part of students. Summarizing the research, Hyman says, "The more children get spanked, the more violent and aggressive they become."

According to Chamorro, adults who want to

teach children that violence should not be used to solve problems cannot turn around and commit acts of violence against young people. "You're reinforcing the wrong thing with corporal punishment," he says. ❁

Miriam Schulman is assistant editor for *Santa Clara Magazine*.

Market-I





riven News:

Let the Citizen Beware

*Increasingly, what's considered
news is being defined by what sells.
But who's buying? The public—or
advertisers and investors?*

BY JOHN McMANUS

Lavesdrop for a moment on what has become the most common debate in America's newsrooms.

"You can't preach to an empty church," an editor says. "The news has to give people what they want. Besides, who are we to say that O.J. or the Bobbitts or Tanya and Nancy shouldn't dominate the front page (or the first segment)?"

"But at some point the church becomes a circus," a reporter responds. "The news has to give people what they need."

Now the debate has entered the public arena. And it has implications for questions currently before Congress: Is it wise to privatize noncommercial news providers such as National Public Radio? Should market forces shape MacNeil-Lehrer?

First the critics of market-driven news. Carl Bernstein of Watergate fame: "We've been moving away from real journalism toward the creation of a sleazoid infotainment culture." Richard Ben Cramer, a "Frontline" producer, says, "The carnival sideshows have become the main event." "We're creating a nation of...ignoramuses," according to Walter Cronkite.

"Well," responds Time's Barbara Ehrenreich,

*The debate over
market-driven news
has implications
for a question
currently before
Congress: Is it
wise to privatize
noncommercial
news providers?*

"it's very market-driven. You have to have viewers or readers, and you have to please them....It's sort of wrong to look at news as merely information. It's also entertainment." Adds CNN's Michael Kinsley: "What you call market standards could be called democracy. If you're giving the people what they want, I don't see anything necessarily so awful about it."

Something important is going on.

Newspapers call it "reader-focused" journalism. Local television calls it "The Six O'clock News." Networks call it "survival." Despite differences in technology, regulation, and history, all three of the principal commercial daily news media are undergoing a shift away from the traditional values of journalism and converging on a different model in which market forces define not only what's newsworthy but also how news is gathered and presented.

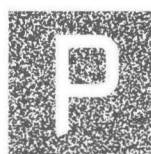
Although thousands of words have been spilled, several key questions remain unanswered:

❑ Is what the public wants really driving the news? Or is the pressure coming from far less discussed quarters—advertisers and investors?

❑ How well-suited is something like news—which by definition is what you don't yet know—to the consumer market? If buyers can't evaluate the quality of the goods—be they used cars or news stories—can they be expected to make good choices? Or might sellers take advantage?

❑ What does market-driven journalism portend for the health of democracy?

The case for letting the market decide what's news



Proponents argue that market competition is America's—and, indeed, more and more of the world's—most trusted engine of prosperity. Markets have brought us faster and more efficient cars, computers, and a host of other goods at affordable—and sometimes decreasing—prices. Markets are said to correct themselves. They are largely free of government control. They are democratic in that consumer choices determine success. Markets are dynamic in that competitors must always seek to outdo others in meeting consumer demand.

News is particularly well-suited to the marketplace, proponents say, because a third party, the advertiser, pays much of the cost of newsgathering—70–90 percent in newspapers, 100 percent in broadcasting. This subsidy makes news more available to all strata of society. Advertiser support also frees journalism from reli-

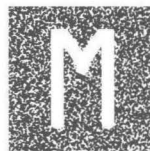
ance on government funds and the tyranny foreseen by the architects of the American experiment in democracy when they wrote the First Amendment.

Academics, such as Philip Meyer of the University of North Carolina, argue that advertisers should make an ideal source of funds for news because it is in their self-interest that news be provided free of bias. Such objective reporting, Meyer argues, not only attracts the largest number of potential customers to commercial messages, but it may also give those messages credibility by association with news content.

Those in favor of letting the marketplace decide what's news say not only that there is nothing wrong with mixing information and entertainment but also that it's the proper way to attract as large an audience as possible to the news. Much of the public won't volunteer its attention—or the cost of a newspaper—for information bereft of entertaining components, argues Harvard University Law School researcher Anne Wells Branscomb. "Entertainment, or 'infotainment,' is really the right direction to go in terms of raising the level of comprehension of the population," says Branscomb.

Proponents of market-driven news can also argue that playing to the lowest common denominator of readers or viewers is helpful rather than harmful to society. Elite critics pay too much attention to *lowest* and not enough to *common*. In a racially and economically divided nation, a common viewpoint of current issues and events builds unity. It puts the whole of society on the same page.

Some history



Market-driven journalism is far from new. At some level it has been present whenever news has been commercially produced. At least since the days of the "Penny Press" a century and a half ago, when business took over newspapers from political parties, market forces have acted on news. Such forces have sometimes cooperated and sometimes conflicted with journalism's standards of public service.

However, from the early 1920s, when journalists created their first enduring ethical code, into the mid-'80s, what is sometimes called professionalism, but more accurately described as a set of craft standards, gradually gained influence. The most central of those standards holds that news in America was granted constitutional protection in order to provide the public with enough accu-

rate information to make wise choices, particularly in voting or other civic decisions.

But times are changing. As newspapers, television stations, even the three major networks have been publicly traded on Wall Street, more and more of the nation's news is being produced by companies whose investors expect maximum quarterly returns regardless of any public obligations implicit in the First Amendment or in licenses to broadcast in the public interest. Newsrooms have begun to reflect the direction of managers with MBAs rather than green eye shades. As never before, the reader or viewer is now a *customer*. The circulation or signal area is now a *market*. And the news is a *product*.

Which markets really drive journalism?

Thus far the debate about market-driven journalism has focused on the most obvious news market—the one composed of readers and viewers. But news is even more powerfully shaped by three other markets that receive much less attention.

News sources are rarely thought of as comprising a market, but they do. They provide the raw material of stories to news firms in return for exposure for themselves and their ideas. News media compete for information from sources—the more salable the information, the fiercer the competition.

Advertisers are also a market. They pay media firms for the “quality” (in terms of customer potential) and quantity of the audience whose attention is delivered for their commercials.

For publicly traded companies (which most news media are), the most important, and least mentioned, market is made up of investors. They buy stock in expectation of a greater return than might be available from alternate investments. In order to understand how these markets influence what becomes news, we need a few paragraphs of basic economic theory.

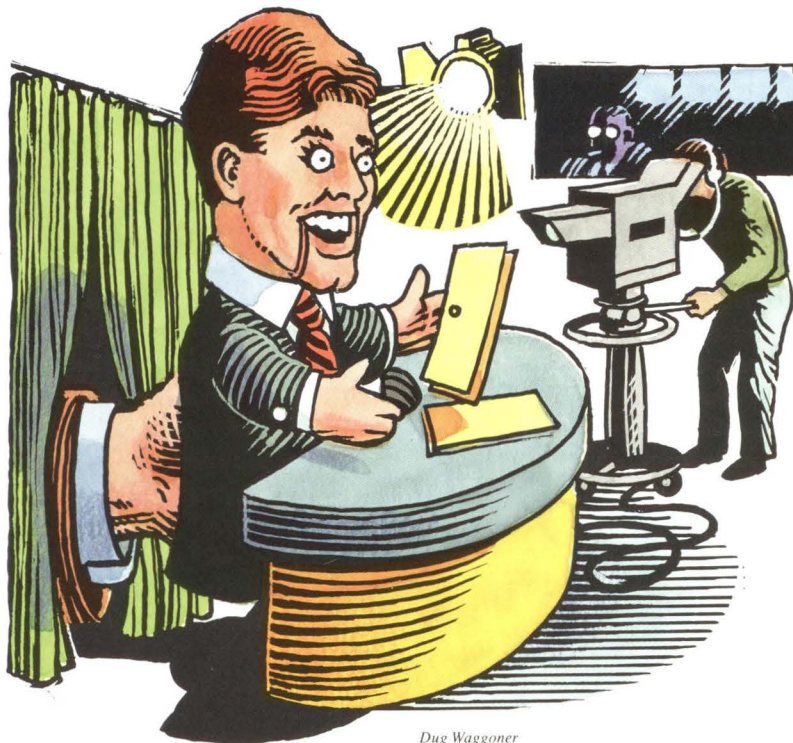
Markets only work when certain conditions are met

It's been fashionable to assume that any voluntary exchange promotes social good because each party cooperates in anticipation of gain from the trade. For example, I wouldn't give you my \$100 for your stereo unless I wanted the stereo more than the \$100. Like-

wise, you wouldn't sell unless you valued the \$100 more than your stereo. So after the trade, we both should be happier.

But there are some hidden assumptions here. One of them is that I am able to evaluate the stereo to be sure it works. I would be very unhappy if I bought it blindly trusting your claims about its performance and it turned out to be a lemon.

The father of capitalism, Adam Smith, foresaw this problem. He realized it was dangerous to harness so powerful a motivation as self-interest to the task of social betterment. Smith warned that a cooperative exchange is also *adversarial*. Each side tries to derive the most benefit for the least investment. You want the most money you



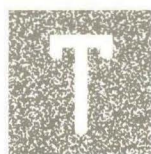
Dug Waggoner

can get for your stereo; I want the most stereo for the fewest dollars. “Let the buyer beware” is the first commandment of market economics, not “Do unto others....”

If the lead of private self-interest is to be spun into the gold of public good, Smith said several conditions have to be met. Both parties to the transaction must rationally pursue their self-interest. Consumers must be able to evaluate the product's quality. And the marketplace must offer choices.

Where these conditions are reasonably met, any market should work well. But where one or more fail, Smith predicted that one side might take advantage of the other. The marketplace is based on each party pursuing self-interest, not the common good.

Consumers are vulnerable



he market of news consumers, one of the four markets that shape the news, conspicuously fails to meet the requirements of beneficial exchange. No news consumer can be at all the places news occurs to check the accuracy and context of what media report. Neither can consumers know whether what they see includes all, or even most, of the significant events and issues of the day. Outside of their own experiences and those of trusted friends, they have no way of knowing what wasn't reported in the news.

Significant reporting also may challenge our comfortable biases. Quality journalism bursts myths and stereotypes. It dispels faith in easy answers. It can be disturbing.

But before placing primary blame on consumers for the trend toward sensationalism, consider the reward for the daily work of keeping informed. The most important return is the ability to cast *one* informed vote—one among thousands in a local election, among millions in state and national elections. That's precious little incentive.

The impact of the market of advertisers



ecause advertisers pay most of the freight for news, they are important customers of the news media. But what advertisers need from news is different from what consumers need. The primary goal of rational advertisers, like your friendly neighborhood Safeway, is to persuade you to buy their products, rather than to inform you of current issues and events. So even the most public-spirited advertisers seek the widest attention from potential customers at the least cost, not the most learning about issues and events by the most people at whatever cost.

Advertisers exert pressure on the newsroom to operate not just in a market for news consumers but in a market for all consumers who might become customers. If the news firm follows the logic of this wider market, several alarming patterns in news selection may result.

First, because fewer people watch or read for news—particularly serious news—than for entertainment, journalism driven by the advertising market must entertain more than inform. In fact, news must be redefined from an accurate portrayal of the significant issues and events of the day to something more salable—what's interesting regardless of importance or accuracy. Under a commercial definition of news, if people want to know about O.J., including rumors, that's enough to make an item legitimate news.

And not only should news attract as many viewers as possible, it should do so at minimal cost. It's less expensive to pull coverage of the Simpson trial off the wire—or to listen to the newsroom emergency scanner radio for accidents and fires—than it is to hire enough reporters to dig into the crucial issues facing the community.

The advertising market has begun to have a second impact on the news, as competition for ad dollars—from cable TV and direct mail—has in-



Dug Waggoner

Consumers aren't stupid, but because they are buying blindly, they can be misled. Trusting in an authoritative anchor whom they have come to consider a friend, having faith in the familiar masthead of a newspaper, or thinking that "seeing is believing," many may mistake a collage of emotionally compelling or visually arresting events for authentic news.

This is not to absolve consumers. No news departments lost audience share playing the O.J. Simpson trial as if it were of major national import. Reading or viewing stories about city councils, schools, economic and social trends entails more discipline and effort than taking in reports of a fire, crime, sex scandal, or celebrity faux pas.

creased. Because consumers experience difficulty evaluating the accuracy and completeness of news, few would notice if the news subtly promoted interest and confidence in advertised products. Rational advertisers have begun to demand not an objective environment for their messages but a favorable one.

For example, during the past decade, new sections have sprung up in the newspaper about cars, computers, food, restaurants, night life, gardening, realty, etc. Most stories in such sections excite interest in buying advertised goods and services. By their very presence, they make it seem important to own a new car or computer or house or garden—to consume. During this same period, many media firms also have refrained from initiating negative stories about major advertisers and their products (although they may have had to carry such stories when reported elsewhere in the same market or lose their credibility). Not only is tough consumer reporting dying but also its advertiser-friendly replacement is displacing news of greater civic significance.

The impact of the market of investors

The market of investors is likely not only to countenance such advertiser influence but also to encourage it. As with advertisers, investors also need different things from the media firm than consumers do. Rational investors seek maximum returns, not journalistic quality. Most investors don't even read or watch news they've invested in because they live elsewhere. If advertisers, say auto dealers, pull their ads from ethical news firms in favor of competitors willing to supply a positive bias, the ethical firms' profits will suffer. They risk becoming less attractive than alternate investments the market offers. Doing well in the stock market influences both the amount of capital a firm may raise and the compensation of top managers who receive stock options or incentives.

In fact, the market of investors now drives much of the commercial news business. Of all the trading partners of a news firm—advertisers, consumers, sources, and investors—only major investors also take the role of *boss*. News department managers answer to boards of directors elected by shareholders. And journalists—most of whom are not independent professionals—answer to their managers.

If the news has become inflamed with tabloid passion, has the market of consumers demanded

it? Or have investors, responding to competition for advertisers, taken advantage of consumer vulnerability, lack of reward, and apathy? Conventional wisdom—and even some smart critics—blame the public alone. But to a considerable degree, isn't this allowing the fox to blame the hen?

When consumers of anything can't determine the quality of goods, the rational self-interested seller should substitute low- for high-cost materials to maximize profit. No doubt sex, violence, and celebrity sell, but good journalism sells almost as well, as "60 Minutes" and newspapers like The New York Times and Washington Post demonstrate. Journalism that investigates the community and presents its findings with flair, however, is expensive. The return to investors is good with the lucid but better with the lurid.

Implications

News research about market-driven journalism is more suggestive than conclusive. And the evidence thus far is stronger for local television news than for networks and newspapers. But taken as a whole, it increasingly warns that commercially produced news should be understood as a commodity responsive to market forces, rather than as a journalistic enterprise. The research prompts an analogy between market-driven journalism and junk food. Both are cheap to produce and inviting to mass taste. Not always, but often, they are nutritionally—or informationally—barren and displace more substantial fare.

Is this a threat to self-government? It may be wise to heed a warning from Walter Lippmann, the most influential journalist of the 20th century. He wrote the following 70 years ago, after the media's last splurge of market-driven journalism, the "Yellow Press," had been repudiated: "All that the sharpest critics of democracy have alleged is true if there is no steady supply of trustworthy and relevant news. Incompetence and aimlessness, corruption and disloyalty, panic and ultimate disaster must come to any people which is denied assured access to the facts. No one can manage anything on paper. Neither can a people." ☉

John McManus, an associate at SCU's Center for Applied Ethics, has published extensively on the social responsibility of news media. Most recently, he is the author of the book "Market-Driven Journalism: Let the Citizen Beware?" (Sage Publications, 1994).

*If the news has
become inflamed
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SILENT

Forget the stereotype

—heart disease is

a women's problem.

In fact, though more

women have heart attacks,

afflicted women are

twice as likely to die

of the illness

Referred to as the silent epidemic, it is the leading cause of death in women.

Surveys indicate that most women would replace the *it* in this sentence with *breast cancer*. They would be wrong. Approximately one of every two women die of some form of cardiovascular disease (CVD).

CVD is a broad classification combining coronary heart disease and stroke. CVD claims 500,000 women each year. In comparison, all forms of cancer combined claim 223,000 women annually.

Of course, CVD is also the leading cause of death among men, but there are important gender differences. This is clear when we focus specifically on coronary heart disease.

Although men are three times more likely to develop heart disease than women, women are more likely to die of their illness. Also, traditional symptoms may be less reliable indicators for heart disease in women, and women are less likely to be helped by the standard therapies.

In spite of these disadvantages, CVD in women has received attention only recently. In

part, this long neglect can be attributed to the much touted Framingham Heart Study, which followed a group of thousands of women for 30 years.

This study ascribed—incorrectly, it turns out—a lesser risk of heart disease to women and a better outcome for those women who were afflicted.

Part of the problem came from misinterpreting the data related to angina pectoris,

chest pain that originates from the heart. In the Framingham study, angina was the clinical presentation in 56 percent of the women, compared

MAJOR FEMALE RISK FACTORS FOR HEART DISEASE

Elevated Cholesterol

History of Smoking

Obesity

*Hypertension
(High Blood Pressure)*

Diabetes

Family History

-D.I.

STORM

BY DIPTI ITCHHAPORIA '84, M.D.

SPRING 1995



Itchhaporia, a fellow in interventional cardiology at Georgetown, says standard diagnostic procedures for heart disease, such as the treadmill test, are less accurate in women than in men

with 43 percent of the men. But of those with angina, only 14 percent of the women developed a heart attack within five years compared with 25 percent of the men. This finding led the researchers to assume that women with angina were at lower risk than men with the condition.

However, a largely ignored finding from the study was the markedly higher mortality among women who did have heart attacks. The one-year death rate after a heart attack was 45 percent in women and only 20 percent in men.

Subsequent research has confirmed this finding. Men have more heart attacks, but afflicted women are twice as likely to die. Of the 500,000 annual deaths attributed to coronary heart disease, approximately one-half occur in women.

The misinterpretation of the Framingham study provides one clue as to why women may die at a higher rate: Much of clinical practice has been designed around what we know about heart disease in men. Women are different.

A major concern is the interpretation of symptoms such as chest pain. First of all, experimental data indicate that coronary disease, especially in women, may not, as many think, be experi-

enced as true chest pain, but rather as tightness, heaviness, or squeezing in the center of the chest. A confounding fact for many women is that chest pain may also be a symptom of depression and anxiety.

Also, for reasons that remain unclear, the standard diagnostic procedures for coronary heart disease are less reliable for women than for men. The treadmill test, for example, is less accurate in women.

Even when women and their physicians were able to recognize chest pain as angina pectoris, the Framingham data appeared to indicate that angina was not a reliable sign of significant disease among women.

But the Framingham study lumped women of all ages together into one group. When the data were separated between younger women (aged 50-59) and older women (60-69) the picture changed.

Survival after the diagnosis of angina in younger women was substantially better in comparison with men of the same age. But in the older group, the mortality was similar to that among men aged 50-69. This observation was supported

THE GREAT ESTROGEN DEBATE

The American

College of Physicians

recommends that

postmenopausal

women consider

estrogen replacement

therapy to help

lower the risk of

heart disease.

However, some

potential risks

in taking the

hormone remain

Why do women develop heart problems later than men? Scientists believe that the female sex hormone estrogen offers young women some protection against heart disease. Then, with menopause, estrogen levels decline, and women's risk for having heart attacks begins to rise, eventually equaling that of men.

Since naturally occurring estrogen protects young women's cardiovascular systems, researchers have investigated whether estrogen replacement therapy (ERT) will help postmenopausal women to avoid heart problems. To evaluate their findings, it is important to understand the role of estrogen in preventing heart disease.

One of the ways estrogen works is through its effect on cholesterol. Several studies confirm that elevated cholesterol levels (greater than 200) are a risk factor for coronary heart disease. Data from the Framingham Heart Study, for example, demonstrated a direct relationship between cholesterol and the annual rate of cardiovascular disease.

Total cholesterol is made up of LDL cholesterol and HDL cholesterol. High LDL levels correlate significantly with heart disease, while HDL appears to be good for the cardiovascular system.

Estrogen increases HDL and decreases LDL, thus reducing one of the risk factors for heart attacks.

This may account for the different age of onset for heart problems in men and women. Cholesterol profiles of women are similar to those of men up to about 20 years. Over the next two decades, cholesterol levels increase in men at a much higher rate than they do in women.

Following menopause, as estrogen declines, a woman's total cholesterol and LDL cholesterol increase, while HDL remains unchanged or decreases slightly. Eventually women's cholesterol levels may even slightly exceed those of men.

Would estrogen replacement reverse these

effects? ERT has long been used for protection from osteoporosis and control of postmenopausal symptoms. Since 1970, multiple studies—including the Nurses' Health Study, which involved more than 48,000 postmenopausal women—have evaluated whether ERT can help prevent cardiovascular disease.

Although some of these studies have been criticized for design flaws, the results of trials conducted at various centers using various designs involving thousands of women have yielded remarkably consistent results: ERT reduces cardiovascular risk by approximately 40 to 50 percent.

Despite its potential cardiovascular benefit, many women and their physicians are hesitant to consider postmenopausal estrogen use because of concerns about possible adverse effects.

Some studies suggest that certain groups, including women with a family history of breast cancer, may be at increased risk for that disease if they use ERT. The evidence is uncertain, but many women fear breast cancer more than they do coronary heart disease. However, in weighing the risks, women without a family history of breast cancer might note that while one in seven women may develop breast cancer, one in two women will die of cardiovascular disease.

Postmenopausal estrogen use has also been associated with an increased risk of uterine cancer and unwanted uterine bleeding. But recent evidence shows that the risk of uterine cancer is substantially reduced with the addition of progesterone to the oral estrogen regimen.

Based on current available data, the American College of Physicians recently recommended that hormone replacement therapy be considered for all postmenopausal women. Of course, the final treatment decision should be based on a careful analysis of all potential risks and benefits to an individual woman.

—D.I.

Because women are usually older than men when they experience a heart attack, they often have accompanying diseases and tend to be sicker when the attack occurs

by other research, including a study of several thousand patients in the Coronary Artery Study Register.

Overall, coronary heart disease in women develops about six to 10 years later than in men. Researchers believe younger women are protected by the hormone estrogen, which declines after menopause. (See sidebar, page 31.) Once women are in their 60s, their incidence of heart disease increases. By the time a woman is in her eighth decade, she and her male counterpart have an equal chance of developing heart disease.

Because women are usually older than men when they experience a heart attack, they often have accompanying diseases and tend to be sicker when the attack occurs. Scientists think this may account for the higher mortality in women after a heart attack.

One prevailing finding in both men and women is that the greater the number of risk factors, the greater the chance of developing heart disease. However, multiple risk factors seem to have a greater impact on women's chances of developing heart disease than on men's.

For example, a 55-year-old woman who smokes and has increased cholesterol and high blood pressure has roughly three times the normal risk for heart attack, whereas a man of the same age with the same risk factors has only twice the normal risk.

Additionally, therapeutic procedures are less effective for women. The risks associated with



coronary bypass surgery, for example, are significantly higher for women than for men. Balloon angioplasty, by which blocked coronary arteries are opened with a balloon, is less effective for women. Complications from taking thrombolytic, or "clot buster," medications are more frequent in women as well.

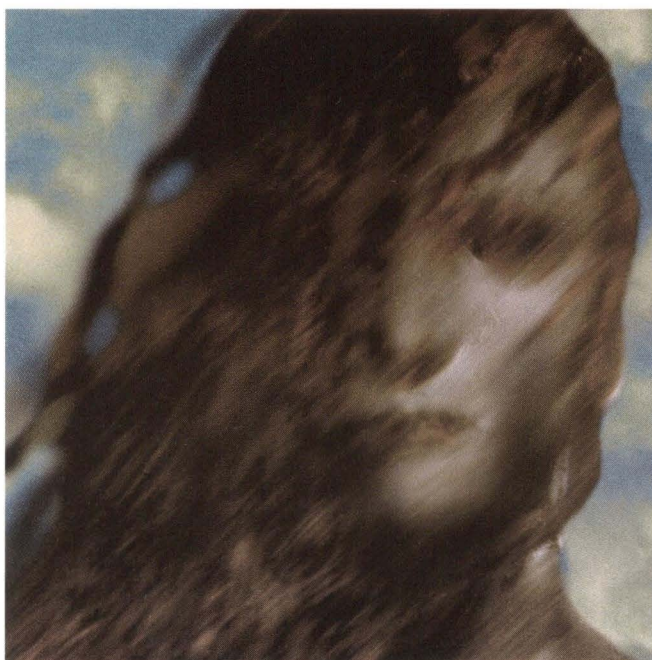
Once again, one of the reasons for this discrepancy in therapeutic benefits is that women are usually older and sicker when they begin treatment. The worse outcome after bypass surgery and balloon angioplasty can also be explained by women's smaller body size and smaller coronary arteries, which add technical difficulties.

In spite of all the bad news about heart disease in women, the death rates from coronary heart disease in women decreased by 25 percent between 1979 and 1989.

This progress is partly due to advances in the diagnosis and treatment of the problem. Also, a greater focus on prevention has led to women's eating healthier diets, exercising more, and paying more attention to their health.

Currently the National Institutes of Health is funding a Women's Health Initiative, mandating research about women's health issues. Clearly women and heart disease should be a top priority. ☉

Dipti Itchhaporia '84 is an interventional cardiology fellow at Georgetown University Hospital in Washington, D.C.



FROM DONOHOE ALUMNI HOUSE

Charles Barry



Jerry Kerr '61

CLASS OF 1995 PARTICIPATION

The class of 1995 is setting benchmarks that may be difficult to match. Each of its class-sponsored events has sold out, with about 50 percent of the nearly 1,000 students attending. Senior Class President Amy Olson '95, her senior officers, and classmates have set quite a pace.

February's Senior/Parent Weekend brought this camaraderie to the forefront. Friday evening's video of the students' undergraduate years in review was standing room only. Some Saturday morning "Back to the Classroom" presentations had to be held in Benson Center to accommodate visiting parents. Mass was so crowded that some attendees had to stand in the vestibule, and Saturday's dinner-dance set a campus record, with more than 1,100 packed into Leavey Activities Center.

Senior parents might want to check with their children about the developing plans for

graduation weekend. The Alumni Association and this office will sponsor the sixth annual Welcome to the Alumni Association Picnic in the Alumni Park and Stanton Field. We could surpass last year's high of 3,000 attendees.

SUPERATHLETE UPDATE

It has been some time since this column covered the endeavors of SCU's former athletes. However, numerous inquiries into the whereabouts of some of our recent sports newsmakers have produced some interesting updates.

Though not selected for the trip to Disneyland after January's Super Bowl, Brent Jones '85 became the first former Bronco athlete to make the Wheaties box, the pinnacle of sports advertising. Becoming part of this select circle, which includes such sports greats as Michael Jordan, is quite a feat. Hats off to Jones for being one of the 49ers' offensive quartet pictured.

Jones has also been a dominant television spokesman for the '49ers and a mainstay of Channel 7's NFL coverage with his own post-game show. His path parallels the one taken by an earlier Santa Clara tight end, "the other No. 84," all-pro Doug Cosbie '79 formerly of the Dallas Cowboys. Besides completing an outstanding nine-year career on the field, Cosbie stepped up to become one of the most respected representatives of the players' union during the difficult strike period of the late 1980s.

For those who know both Cosbie and Jones, the similarities continue. Each sets a proper example for student athletes.

Cosbie, his wife, Sherrie '81, and their five children have settled in Los Altos. Jones, his

wife, Dana '86, and their three girls have moved to Blackhawk. Jones will be back on campus in May when he and the 49ers charity basketball team compete in a fund-raiser at Toso Pavilion to benefit the Forever Young Foundation.

Last spring, when Kurt Rambis '80 was inducted into our Athletic Hall of Fame, he said his goal was to continue to play the game of basketball, whenever and wherever he could. This month he was reactivated by the Lakers and returns to his power forward position. He inches closer to the role of "dean of the NBA."

Bryan Barker '86, who would not be deterred after failing his first two professional tryouts, just completed his season with the Philadelphia Eagles as the National Football Conference No. 1 punter. His averages, accuracy, and the benefits of free agency place him in the spotlight for the Jacksonville Jaguars next year.

Mike MacFarlane '86, all-star catcher for Kansas City, was a courtside spectator at Lawrence when the Bronco basketball team nearly upset nationally ranked Kansas. Collette Chiamparino '95, this year's women's basketball team stalwart, reports that her brother, Scott '89, looks forward to being part of the San Diego Padres rotation now that he has recovered from an arm injury.

On the amateur circuit, Ellen "Tory" Valentine '89 took another giant step toward representing this country internationally. She is now second in the United States among female triathletes.

SOCCER FAME

As you may already know, Santa Clara took center stage in the soccer world as practice

headquarters for the World Cup Champion Brazilian team last summer. Daily satellite broadcasts put the University on the map in millions of households in Latin and South America, as well as in the United States. Unknown to many, however, a trio from SCU was essential in making the 1994 World Cup a success.

Five years ago, Steve Sampson reluctantly stepped aside from coaching our NCAA co-champions to become second in command at the World Cup Organization. Subsequently, he became top assistant coach of the U.S. team. Terry Weekes '76, former All-American goalkeeper, was the national director of marketing for the U.S. team.

And Rick (Ricky) Davis '79 was the commentator for 1994's final World Cup game, the most widely viewed event in the history of sports television. Davis' earlier career at Santa Clara was brief. He left school following his freshman year to captain Olympic and World Cup teams.

SCU's impact on soccer has grown significantly since the late '50s, when Carlos Lopez '58, now our National Alumni Association president, became our first coach. ☉

Jerry Kerr '61
Executive Director

BY DORIS NAST

Class Notes Editor

UNDERGRADUATE ALUMS



42 Joseph Reidy and his wife, Elizabeth, spent 1994 traveling to Australia, New Zealand, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. Their home is in Long Beach.



55 Frank H. Murkowski has been a Republican senator from Alaska since 1981.



60 John Sobrato received the Alexis de Tocqueville Society Award from United Way of Santa Clara County for his outstanding work in philanthropy.

62 George E. Pace is a structural engineer with the U.S. government. He worked with the Ukrainian Ministry of Defense toward dismantling their SS-19s. The Pentagon sent him a plaque thanking him for his work there and in Kazakhstan. In January, he was sent to Russia on a similar mission.



68 Suzanne Walsh works for the Long Beach Unified School District as a supervising teacher assisting home-schooling families. She is also pursuing a master's degree in school counseling and a school counseling credential.



70 Brian O'Hara is president and CEO of Exel Limited, Hamilton, Bermuda.

73 Alden "Stretch" Andersen is vice president of operations, Sony Computer Entertainment of America. He oversees all products planning, pro-

curement, quality control, distribution, consumer services, and the company's MIS/telecom systems and physical facility. **Kathleen Byrnes** was selected one of only five 1995 California Teachers of the Year. She has taught visually impaired children in Marin County for 20 years and is in her fifth year as a professor in the credentialing program of San Francisco State University. **Thomas and Dana (Unger) '82 Evan** are CPAs and live in Saratoga with their sons, 6-year-old Christopher and 1-year-old Ryan. **John Fox** is a State Department foreign service officer assigned to NATO headquarters in Brussels, Belgium. **Tom Wogatzke**, a freelance designer of logos and title treatments for children's entertainment and licensing, received a 1994 Emmy Award for "outstanding achievement in graphics and title design." Tom and his wife of 14 years, Denise, live in Acton with their children, 11-year-old Nicholas and 9-year-old Stephanie.



75 Christine Collins married Philip Madrid, Oct. 1, at Mission Santa Clara. They live in San Jose, where Christine is a CPA with Boitano, Sargent & Lawrence. **Marc Del Piero** (J.D. '78), attorney member of California Water Resources Control Board, presided over the water rights hearings to restore Mono Lake. Lasting 44 days and involving 14 parties, the hearings resulted in an order requiring the city of Los Angeles to raise the level of Mono Lake by 17 feet. Marc also teaches water law at Santa Clara with **David Sandino** J.D. '84.

76 Christopher Nance, weatherman for KNBC-TV in Los Angeles, has offered his services to the Sickle Cell Disease Research Foundation in the Crenshaw district of Los Angeles. Nance, who suffers from the disease himself, has helped raise money for Christmas toy drives and taking afflicted children on boat rides and field trips. **Michael O'Connor** is vice president and manager, Bank of the West, San Mateo Branch. He lives in San Bruno. **Robert Strunck** lives in Chicago and is a Cook County public defender, Homicide Task Force. In December, a jury acquitted one of his clients of a triple murder charge.

77 Tina (Tomlinson) Del Piero develops commercial real estate projects in Monterey County.

78 Jeff Osorio is vice president of finance and administration and CFO at Crystallume, Santa Clara. The company specializes in chemical vapor deposition of diamond, particularly on cutting tools for metal machining.

79 William Wise (J.D. '82) is supervising attorney for the senior citizens program of Orange County's Legal Aid Society. He and his wife, Katherine Wolff, and sons, Sean and Neal, live in Los Angeles.



80 John Corrigan is a major in the U.S. Air Force and a cadet instructor at the Air Force Academy, Military Science Department. He has been selected to attend Intermediate Staff School.

GOING...GOING...

Rob Slawinski '92 takes state auctioneering championship

SCU got a real winner to conduct the University's Special Olympics auction held in January.

Auctioneer Rob Slawinski '92, who has presided over the Santa Clara event for the last five years, was recently declared the 1995 California State Auctioneer champion. Auctioneers from around California attended the four-day contest in San Luis Obispo.

Slawinski became one of the youngest auctioneers in California in 1985, when he completed training at the World Wide College of Auctioneering in Mason City, Iowa. He is an owner and auctioneer at Slawinski Auction Co. in Felton, a family business established 25 years ago.

Says Slawinski of his calling, "Auctioneering is much more than a chant; it's treating people with respect, both buyers and sellers. And it's knowing how to get the appropriate prices for the merchandise that is entrusted to you."

Slawinski will represent California in the International Bid Calling Contest at the National Auctioneer's Convention to be held in Niagara Falls, N.Y., in July.

Greg Pita



TEACHING TOLERANCE

Margie McGovern '80 wins contract to create film showcasing innovative educators

I think everybody has a story, and what I do really well is to find that story and let the person tell it."

That's how Margie McGovern '80 describes the quality that made her work stand out in a field of more than 100 other filmmakers vying for a chance to make a video on innovative teachers.

Sponsored by the Southern Poverty Law Center's Teaching Tolerance project, the video will feature educators who are teaching young children to get along despite their many differences. It is part of a larger effort to provide teachers with free, practical resources to foster unity, respect, and equality in the classroom.

"We looked at scores of applicants from around the country with very distinguished credentials," says David Aronson, assistant director of Teaching Tolerance, "but Margie stood out as someone who has both the social commitment and ability to make ideas resonate."

To create the video, McGovern began by conducting a search for exemplary teachers. She looked for them through the Internet, through teachers' unions, through social organizations. She created a database of 700 educators and collected surveys from 200. Out of those, she culled 40 for phone interviews and finally selected a small number to profile.

Though the process was com-

Zamost Public Relations



Margie McGovern '80

plicated, McGovern found it heartening. "We're hit with all this negative information all the time," she says. "But doing this film has been like peeling away a layer of grime and exposing all these marvelous people doing wonderful work."

At one school, she saw a teacher place two boxes in front of her pre-kindergartners. One was beautifully decorated with ribbons; the other was brown and dirty. "Which," the teacher asked, "has more value?"

Predictably, the kids all pointed to the fancy box until the teacher opened it, revealing that it was empty. In the plain box were books, toys, and treats.

"What a great way to teach young children that we shouldn't

judge on exterior appearances," McGovern says.

She points out that the project is not just about racial tolerance. Even in ethnically homogeneous classrooms, children have differences—they may wear glasses; they may have disabilities. What interests McGovern is the teachers' ability to communicate the "elemental respect that people need to have for each other."

To interview the teachers, McGovern is traveling around the country. Last year, other filmmaking projects took her to Japan, London, Switzerland, New York, and the Nevada desert, as well as all over the Bay Area, her home base. Recently, she was on location in Maryland, making a film for Apple

Computer. Apple was planning a program for parents who were afraid of technology, and they wanted a video that would show people who had "been there and come out the other side," McGovern says.

The video, featuring four families, examines the relationships between the family members and the difference the computer has made in their lives.

"The commonality was that all the parents wanted their children to do as well as they could do," McGovern says. "It ended up being about the parents' hopes and dreams for their children."

McGovern tries to stick with documentaries she really believes in. She did a stint in Hollywood and in advertising but found "that just wasn't my place." The revelation really came home to her in a creative meeting on how to market an Uzi-style water gun. "I quit the next day," McGovern says.

McGovern traces her attitude toward her craft to her education at Santa Clara. "In all of our TV classes, our productions had to be about real issues. It wasn't just conversation about social issues—they had to be incorporated into our work," she says.

"I really bought the idea we were taught—that we had a voice and we should use our work to make the world better." ☼

—Miriam Schulman

81 Greg Page, M.D., lives in Stockton with his wife, Patrice, and daughters, ages 3 and 1. His practice is in anesthesiology/pain management.

82 Dugan and Allison (Silvers) Sapunor announce the birth of their third son, Michael William, on July 22, in West Hollywood.

83 David Chung (MBA '85) is an associate in the international department of the Houston-based law firm, Fulbright & Jaworski. **Margrit Sonja (Ickenroth) Fahan** is a pilot for Northwest Airlines, Detroit. She lives in Granby, Conn. **Cindy (LaBarge) Johnson** and her husband, Matt, announce the birth of their second child, Kelsey Leigh, on May 10, 1994, in Union City.

84 Elizabeth Beyaz and her husband, Nuri Yalein, live in San Jose. She is a human resources senior business partner at Cypress Semiconductor. **Charles Phipps** married **Renee Treske**, June 11, at St. Peter and Paul Church, in San Francisco, where they live. **Guy Wanger** married **Virginia Zingals**, Nov. 26, at Mission Santa Clara.



85 Kathie Lozano is a financial analyst in the mergers and acquisition group of Koil, a real estate service company in Newport Beach.

86 Richard Kelly married Meighan Sullivan, Nov. 26, at Mission Santa Clara. **Gregory Schneider** is a predoctoral fellow in the cell and molecular biology program, St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo. **Celia Ziel** married Peter Miller, Oct. 8, at Mission Santa Clara.

87 John McNamara married Leanne Keele, Oct. 15, at Our Lady of Lourdes Chapel, Salt Lake City.

88 David F. Conrad is a policy analyst for the Cert/Nez Perce Tribe in Idaho. **Barbara**

BRINGING THE PANAMA CANAL HOME

Civil engineering alum administers one of the world's engineering marvels

Since opening in 1914, the Panama Canal has been traversed by more than 770,000 ships carrying 5.5 billion tons of cargo. Each year, the current work force of some 7,500 employees oversees approximately 12,500 transits—24 hours a day, every day.

Administering the entire operation since 1990 has been Gilberto Guardia F. '50, the first Panamanian and the first civilian to hold that position in the canal's 80-year history.

Guardia characterizes his role as "CEO of the enterprise." The Canal Commission, he says, is "like a very large business."

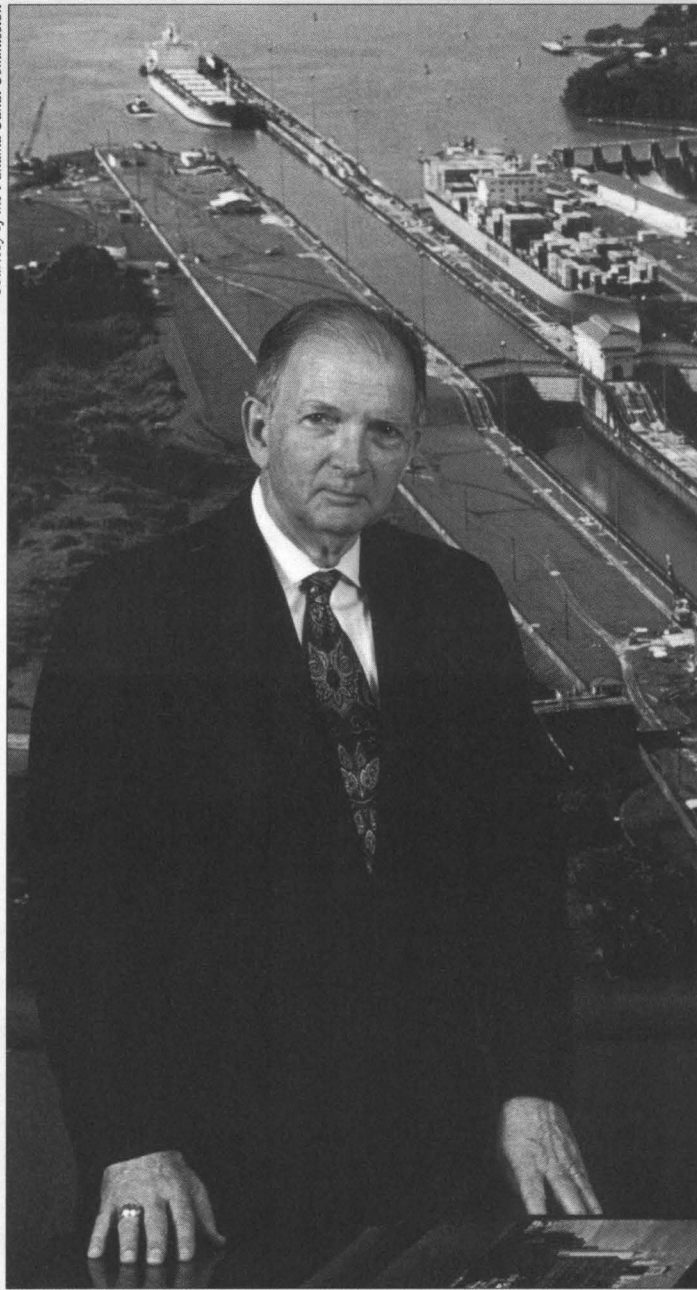
The commission is in charge of the impressive engineering feat involved in bringing boats through a system of locks between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. In addition, the commission owns and operates the heavy equipment, such as cranes and dredges, required for maintenance.

"The canal has some very old structures," Guardia says. "As a matter of fact, a lot of the basic operational structures we use were in place when the canal opened to traffic. Ever since, we've been in the process of very intense maintenance, modernization, and improvement."

Shipping has changed considerably since the early days of the canal, with larger and larger vessels coming into use. Right now, the commission is widening the canal to allow for unrestricted two-way traffic throughout the length of the waterway.

Running the canal requires a huge quantity of water—52 million gallons for each transit, all provided by the abundant tropical rains. Necessarily, the Canal Commission is involved in water management, Guardia says. The lakes that supply water for the canal also generate electricity and provide drinking water for

Courtesy of the Panama Canal Commission



Gilberto Guardia F. '50

Canal Area residents and for the city of Panama.

The Canal Commission is currently an agency of the U.S. government, but it uses no tax funds. "It has to operate, maintain, renew, and make capital investments from its own revenues, which come from the shipping industry that uses the canal," Guardia says.

But the United States will only operate the canal for another five years. At noon on Dec. 31, 1999, the Republic of Panama will take over complete control of the waterway. Guardia was appointed administrator partly to aid in this transition. One task for Panama, with commission collaboration, is "the preparation of legislation for

the agency to operate under Panamanian jurisdiction," he says. "In many ways, U.S. law is different from Panamanian law. In order to have the least disruption in the transfer, Panama has to provide the legislation that can sustain the canal."

Guardia also sees his role as educating the Panamanian people about what is involved in running the waterway. "Sometimes it's taken for granted," he says, "but it's going to be an important responsibility for Panama."

Guardia's own relationship with the canal goes back 40 years. Shortly after graduating from SCU, he worked briefly as a civil engineer with the Panama Canal Co.

In 1952, he went on to "start and grow" a group of companies in engineering, architecture, construction, land development, and light manufacturing.

His success in this enterprise was recognized in 1992 by the Panama Business Executives Association, which named him Executive of the Year. He also received the Florencio Icaza Award for excellence from the Panamanian Society of Professional Engineers and Architects.

Ironically, he was just about to go into semiretirement when he was asked to administer the canal. Now his children have taken over the businesses.

Guardia has three children and seven grandchildren. He and his wife, Teresa, have the whole family over for dinner every week.

Aside from spending time with his family, Guardia says he's almost always working. As he puts it, "I'm not the type of person who could completely retire and just become idle. My work is very absorbing. It is indeed a challenge."

—M.S.

ESTABLISHING TRUST

Alum presides over the first national trust company owned and operated by women and minorities

The road to the presidency of Mission Management & Trust Co. wasn't exactly a straight career path for Laurel "Laurie" Ann (Turgeon) Olson '68. At SCU she majored in biology—not what you'd expect from someone destined to head an unusual investment company.

After graduation, Olson raised two children (Erica, now 23, and Matt, 20). She worked as a computer programmer in Los Angeles, received a law degree from the University of San Diego, and practiced law for 20 years.

Then, last year, longtime friend and client Carmen Bermudez, the owner and founder of Mission Management, called with a job offer Olson couldn't refuse: the opportunity to head the country's only trust company owned and operated by women and minorities.

"I was getting tired of practicing law anyway," Olson said with a laugh. She switched careers, literally overnight.

"I was in court in San Diego on the morning of June 30. Then I got in my car and drove to Tucson and showed up for my first day of work [at Mission] on July 1."

Mission, like other trust companies, holds money and develops portfolios of financial securities for investors. But there are several differences in Mission's operation that attracted Olson. She believes the company's diverse management team makes Mission more sensitive to

the needs of women and minorities than many other investment firms.

"There's lots of data suggesting that women are poorly [served] by the investment community as a whole," she said. "In fact, a recent study by Money magazine of large brokerage firms investigated how much time [officials] spent with women clients as opposed to men, including the number of investment alternatives discussed and the degree of detail with which things were discussed. The difference was really remarkable.

"We think we can identify with that and perhaps do a better job," she said.

Olson also likes the fact that Mission is independent. "Most trust companies are part of banks or other large holding companies. Because we're independent, everything is handled here in Tucson for our clients, which is an advantage. We don't have to go to Chicago or Pasadena or wherever headquarters is to get permission."

In addition, the company is philanthropic, contributing to Tucson's Muscular Dystrophy Foundation and the Bishops' Hispanic Scholarship Fund. It also estab-



Laurel Ann (Turgeon) Olson '68

lished the Dr. Martha R. Seger Work Study Scholarship, awarded this year to a junior at the University of San Diego. Seger, for whom the scholarship is named, is a former governor of the Federal Reserve and currently sits on Mission's board of directors.

On her own time, Olson is involved with Tucson's American Cancer Society board and the Breast Cancer Detection Committee.

On the lighter side, she's an enthusiastic athlete. "I used to run competitively for the San Diego Track Club—mostly masters competition. My body gave out about five years ago, but I was actually ranked nationally in the 800 meters back then. These days my athletic competition is limited to soccer in

the women's over-30 league."

Olson also hikes and bikes, interests she has used to acquaint herself with her new state. In May, she hiked the rim of the Grand Canyon in a day. In December, she rode in El Tour de Tucson, a 110-mile bicycle tour around the city.

Although she misses California, she has found Tucson to be a friendly community and "very welcoming to newcomers"—even forty-niners.

"When I went to get my driver's license, the clerk said, 'Is there anyone left in California?'"

Olson assured him there were still "a few" but admitted Tucson has recently had "a large influx of Californians."

It's the kind of migration that might help a Los Angeles native feel almost at home.

The move and the career change have required some adjustment, but Olson seems to be thriving on the challenge. "I've never been in the business world to this degree," she said.

"One can argue that if you run a law practice, you're in the business world. But most lawyers—including myself—prefer to think of themselves first as lawyers and the business as something you try not to dirty your hands with too much. But now that I'm thrust into it, I'm really enjoying it." ☺

—Kat Meads

Kat Meads is a Bay Area freelance writer.

(Kaszanics) and Andrew Gissler '89 had their second daughter, Sept. 9, in Manteca. Maura Sexton married Joe McCurdy, Oct. 15, in San Diego. Their home is in Atlanta, where both are producers of sports programs for CNN.

89 Heather Jauregui is community events coordinator in the public information office, St. Luke's Regional Medical Center, Boise, Idaho. She is responsible for fund raising and special events. Jeanette (Dold) (J.D. '92) and Scott Stiteler (J.D. '92) had a daughter, Alison Marie, on Dec. 3, in San Francisco.



90 Patricia Bannan married Matthew Pascale, Dec. 31, at Holy Angels Catholic Church, Pasadena. Steven Leiga married Kathleen Pargett Nov. 5, at Mission Santa Clara.

91 Jon Cervino married Emily Aquino '92, Nov. 12, at Mission Santa Clara. Their home is in Santa Clara. Becky Del Santo married Brian Selna, Nov. 5, at Church of Santa Maria, Orinda. Pamela Rozolis is editor of By the Way, the newsletter of United Way of Santa Clara County.

92 Geoff Gallagher married Tracey Lilley '93, Aug. 6, in South Lake Tahoe. They live in Los Angeles. Mark Gorretta and Karen Rosebrook '93 had a son, Jacob Lawrence, on Sept. 16, in Portland, Ore. Kevin Woestman is account manager for Anixter, Chantilly, Va.

GREEK WEEKS

Recent grads take the lead in national fraternities and sororities

Photography by Paul Bacosa Studio

**Margaret Goebel '94**

For many alums, mention of their fraternity or sorority brings back memories of rush week and mixers, philanthropy and friendship.

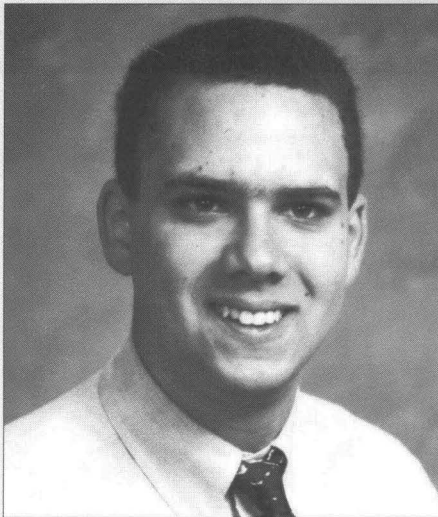
But for several recent SCU grads, Greek activities are not a thing of the past. As staff members for the national headquarters of their fraternities and sororities, they are helping to guide the organizations that contributed so much to their own college experiences.

Margaret Goebel '94 couldn't be happier with her one-year position at Alpha Phi. As a field consultant, she travels around the country, assisting college chapters with development and programming.

"Some people do it to escape, but for me, this was a once-in-a-lifetime experience," she says.

With only 12 field consultant positions available, competition was stiff. Once chosen, Goebel underwent an intensive 2½-week training session.

An English major when she was at SCU, Goebel plans to pursue a teaching credential back home in San Diego after her stint with Alpha Phi. For the moment, however, she's delighted to be shuttling back and forth, becoming

**Sam Florio '93**

ing "an expert at packing suitcases" and helping chapters coordinate rush week.

"It's a real people job," she says. "Being a field consultant is about making friends and helping fellow sisters everywhere I go."

In addition to her on-site contributions, she supplies reports on chapters for the national organization. She's also involved in marketing and membership.

"Many chapters must rush year-round to keep at a competitive size and to keep a strong reputation on campus. That's why field-consultant support is so important," Goebel says.

"Right now, there's been a drop in membership. Fewer parents are Greeks, and it's also harder for people who are paying their way to belong to sororities or fraternities."

But the extra cost of joining a fraternity or sorority is definitely worth it, according to both Goebel and Sam Florio '93, director of chapter services for Sigma Pi fraternity headquartered in Vincennes, Ind.

Florio, who joined the Sigma Pi chapter at SCU in 1990, says, "I was very active in the Greek system on campus, and that experience provided me with many of the

skills I needed to attain the position I'm in today."

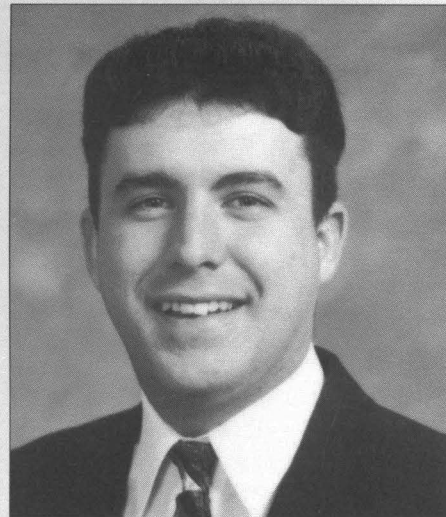
Florio worked his way up through the ranks of the international organization. "After graduation I applied for a job as an educational leadership consultant, and, in that capacity, I traveled the Midwest, meeting with fraternity advisers, organizing chapter retreats, and giving presentations."

His next step was as associate director of chapter services, which led, in turn, to his current post.

"As director," Florio says, "I'm responsible for [providing service to] 132 undergraduate chapters at universities across the United States and Canada. I coordinate educational programs, market products, deal with requests from university officials, and assist chapters in meeting their programming goals."

Adopt-A-School, an educational outreach program of the National Interfraternity Conference, drew another SCU alum, Bob Eichenberg '94, into fraternity work at the national level. Eichenberg is now a regional representative for the program.

He became acquainted with Adopt-A-School when the NIC, a confederation of 63 national men's organizations, ran a pilot

**Bob Eichenberg '94**

project at SCU. At the time, Eichenberg was InterGreek Council president.

The program's purpose, he explains, is "to match college students with elementary school children on a one-to-one basis." The college students serve as role models, tutors, and friends. The Santa Clara Greek system has adopted Haman School through the program.

Currently, Adopt-A-School is the largest collegiate, hands-on community service program in the country, involving 175 campuses and more than 10,000 volunteers, says Eichenberg.

Although he plans to return to SCU to pursue a master's degree in counseling psychology in the near future, the role of regional representative has left its mark.

"In this job, you can really see the impact of the work you're doing," says Eichenberg. "When you see a child's self-esteem grow through increased attendance, greater interest in academics, and higher morale, you really do feel as if you're making the future a little better." ☺

—K.M.

THE MUMMY'S BLESSING

Robert Pedretti M.A. '81 directs the Egyptian Museum and Planetarium at Rosicrucian Park

A sixth-grader is standing in front of a glass case at San Jose's Egyptian Museum, busily sketching the mummy of a monkey. A classmate is writing down all the details she can about a nearby sarcophagus. Still a third is comparing a coffin to the rock tomb.

The person responsible for channeling the ferocious curiosity of these 11- and 12-year-olds into real learning about the ancient Egyptians is Museum Director Robert Pedretti M.A. '81.

Pedretti, who became director in July 1993, was hired with a specific goal. As well as being responsible for overall museum management, he was charged with organizing the museum's educational programs. Ancient Egypt is a feature of the sixth-grade curriculum in California schools, but the museum had never developed a way to help students use its resources.

When Pedretti took over, there were about 40,000 youngsters coming through the 30-year-old museum every year, but, as Pedretti puts it, the institution "didn't know how to deal with them." Basically, they were let loose to wander the galleries.

Pedretti began by preparing curriculum materials for students to use before, during, and after their visit—an "into, through, and beyond" approach, to use the educational parlance.

The activities were also designed to mesh with the different learning styles of different students. Questioners, for example, might be asked to design an Egyptian board game using questions they developed while visiting the museum. More verbal students might make an oral presentation on the mummification process.

Mummies, Pedretti allows, are "a good hook" for getting children—and adults—interested

Charles Barry



Robert Pedretti M.A. '81 gets into his work

in the museum. "A lot of intrigue and mystery surround the process," he says, fed by popular culture like films—"The Mummy," "The Mummy's Curse," "The Mummy's Hand," "The Mummy's Shroud," and "The Mummy's Tomb," to name a few.

Once visitors get hooked on mummies, "they have an opportunity to see all the other things related to that process," Pedretti says. Studying Egyptian attitudes toward death gives us "a different perspective on an experience we all must face."

Apparently Pedretti has figured out how to pique the interest of a lot of people. In his first year as director, school attendance at the museum increased by 15,000. Overall attendance increased by 46 percent.

The museum and planetarium, which Pedretti also directs, are private institutions supported by the Rosicrucian Order, a nonsectarian

body of men and women who describe themselves as "devoted to the investigation, study, and practical application of natural and spiritual laws."

The Rosicrucians trace their history to the mystery tradition, philosophy, and myths of ancient Egypt from approximately 1500 B.C. They see the Egyptian museum as part of their mission to provide services to the community, says Pedretti, the first non-Rosicrucian to become director.

Under Pedretti's leadership, the museum has expanded its role in the community, becoming a more visible presence among area museums and opening its doors after hours for corporate functions such as parties and receptions.

Pedretti comes to the museum job from the public school system. He taught kindergarten through eighth grade for 12 years and spent another 12 as principal of various elementary schools in the Morgan

Hill District.

Along the way, he earned his master's in educational administration from SCU. "I really do credit Santa Clara with giving me the skills and background I needed to make the career moves I've made," he says. "The program is excellent—practical and concrete."

Pedretti actually has a long history of connection to the University. As a youngster, he lived just six blocks away and used to attend daily Mass at the Mission Church.

Pedretti is still involved in Church activities, currently as a eucharistic minister at St. Christopher's in San Jose. He and his wife, Lorraine, a retired professor of occupational therapy at San Jose State University, live in San Jose's Willow Glen area. ☉

—M.S.

94 Eric Haase, a U.S. Navy ensign, graduated from Basic Civil Engineer Corps Officer School, Port Hueneme. **Leslie Penner** lives in Hartford, Conn., where she is agency relations coordinator for Foodshare.

DROP US A NOTE

Let us know what you've been doing since graduation—career moves, marriage, children, anything you would like fellow alums to know about your life.

Please direct all correspondence to: Doris Nast
Class Notes Editor
Santa Clara Magazine
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GRADUATE ALUMS

74 Pete Tuana M.A. is principal of Fremont High School, Sunnyvale. Since 1991, he has been Fremont District's director of educational services. Prior to that he was coordinator of student services, testing, and program development. He has worked in the district for 25 years.

77 Jeffrey Sklan MBA (J.D. '79) and his wife, Erin, announce the birth of a daughter, Marin Soquelle, Oct. 19, in Los Angeles, where Jeffrey is an attorney.

80 Chuck Packer J.D./MBA and his wife, Joan, announce the birth of a son, Andrew Joseph, Dec. 3, in San Jose. Chuck is a shareholder in the San Jose law firm McCarthy & Hager. He specializes in business, tax and estate planning, trust and estate administration, and business transaction matters.

85 Joseph Martinka MBA married Dorian Fondahl, Aug. 20, at Stanford Memorial Church, Stanford. Joseph is an engineer with Hewlett-Packard Co., Cupertino. The couple lives in Sunnyvale.

86 Charles Riley MBA is director, Human Resources Information Systems, National Semiconductor, Santa Clara.

89 Carol Doward J.D. and her husband, Walter Shjeflo, and 2-year-old Walter Jr. live in Belmont. Carol is a corporations counsel in the Enforcement Division, Department of Corporations, San Francisco.

92 Harold Kim Lew MBA and his wife, Lynne, had a daughter, Natalie Robin, on Nov. 1, in San Jose.

94 Chandra Goth J.D., having completed Officer Indoctrination School, Newport, R.I., is an ensign in the U.S. Navy.

DEATHS

26 Albert J. Steiss, on Oct. 3, in San Francisco, after a brief illness. After graduation from Santa Clara, he obtained a graduate degree from John Carroll in Baltimore. Formerly corporate secretary of Stauffer Chemical Co., he was, at the time of his death, a director and president of Trust Funds Inc., a charitable foundation he had served for over 30 years. He is survived by his son, Walter, of San Francisco; daughters Mary Bernadette of Tucson, Ariz., and Frances Marie of San Jose; four grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

34 Guy E. Pierce, on Sept. 19, in Cool. In 1972, he retired as assistant director of Public Works for Sacramento County. He enjoyed working in his orchard and vegetable garden, and at his hobby of raising orchids. He is survived by his wife, Mitzi; daughter Anne Ward; and sons Michael and James.

34 Warren Wiesinger, M.D., on Dec. 17, in San Mateo. A native of Washington, he was a member of Alameda and Contra Costa County Medical Association, Triological Society of Otorhinolaryngology, and Sequoia Country Club. He earned his medical degree from the U. of Michigan and was a retired physician from Merritt Peralta, Oakland, and Humana Hospitals. He was a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy during World War II. He was preceded in death by his son, Warren Jr., and is survived by his wife, Kessie; children Sue Woehrie and Candice Loercher; and five grandchildren.

37 Attilio DeGasparis, on Dec. 31, in Santa Maria, of cancer. After graduating from Santa Clara, he received a master's degree and general secondary and administration credentials from the University of Southern California. From 1939-40 he was vice principal of Lone Pine High School and also taught with the California Conservation Corps in Furnace Creek, Death Valley. In the Army, he served with the 315th Combat Engineers, 90th Infantry Division, as a motor officer. His division landed at Normandy on D-Day and fought through Europe to Czechoslovakia. He was awarded three Bronze Stars and a Bronze Star Medal. His unit received two Presidential Citations. He retired from Santa Maria High School in 1975 after teaching there for 29 years. He also taught adult evening classes at Allan Hancock College. He was a member of American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, California Teachers Association, and Sierra Club. He is survived by his wife of 53 years, Mary; children Catherine, Ernest, Janet, and Mary; nine grandchildren; and one great-grandson.

37 Harold "Hal" Seramin, on Nov. 21, in San Mateo. A native San Franciscan, he was a star football player at Mission High School and Santa Clara. He was a naval officer during World War II. He retired from Pacific Telephone Co. after 36 years. He was an avid golfer. He is survived by his wife, Miriam; daughters Linda Leite and Pam Emmons; son Richard; and six grandsons.

38 Emmett E. Brady, on May 16, 1989. He lived in Los Gatos, where he was retired town engineer and director of Public Works. Upon graduation from Santa Clara, he joined the U.S. Forest Service and Corps of Engineers as a surveyor. He was commissioned in the U.S. Navy in 1942, stationed at Sandpoint Naval Air Station, Seattle, attain-

ing the rank of lieutenant commander. From the end of the war until 1950, he worked at Kennedy Engineers in San Francisco, then joined the town of Los Gatos, retiring in 1968. He had numerous hobbies, including a hand-built Chris Craft type-inboard speed boat, which was the focus of many vacations at Lake Tahoe. He is survived by his wife, Jeanne; sons **Jim '66** and **Ed '68**; and daughters **Sue Foley '70** and **Dianne Forster '74**.

38 Victor S. DeMattei, on Oct. 25, in New York. A native of Italy, his home was in Morgan Hill. He was a member of Knights of Columbus. He is survived by his wife, Regina; sons Victor, David, and Louis; and daughters-in-law Suzanne DeMattei and Amy Tan.

40 Clement Molina, on Oct. 26, in Watsonville. He is survived by his wife, Kathryn.

42 John E. Dooly, M.D., on Oct. 26, in Manchester, N.H., of cancer. He is survived by his wife, Helen; son Michael; and daughter Patricia.

42 Roger Duffy, on Nov. 14, in Fremont, of emphysema.

43 Elmer D'Angelo, on Oct. 12, in San Jose, of congestive heart failure. He was a partner with **Pat Creegan '48** in Creegan and D'Angelo, a San Jose civil engineering consulting firm begun in 1957. One of their most high-profile projects was engineering the system that delivers waste water from South Lake Tahoe over the mountains into Nevada. Elmer was an only child but did not carry on the tradition. He and his wife of 49 years, Carmen, had nine children, who in turn gave them 22 grandchildren. During World War II, he was a field artillery spotter pilot. Afterward, he worked for the civil engineering firm Mark Thomas and Co. until establishing his own firm. He enjoyed golf and co-sponsored the Creegan and D'Angelo tournament on the Monterey Peninsula for 30 years. He is survived by sons **Patrick '67 (MBA '73)**, Duffy, Casey, and Clancy; daughters Laurie, Kate Morey, and Maggie McClenahan.

44 Arthur J. "Art" McCaffray, on Dec. 5, in Seattle, of Alzheimer's disease. He was an outstanding football player at Santa Clara, but with the approach of World War II, he enlisted in the Marine Corps training program and was sent to College of the Pacific, as UOP was then called. In 1943, he became the first football player in their history to be named All-American. Their coach, the legendary Amos Alonzo Stagg, said Art was the greatest tackle he ever coached. After attending Officers Candidate School, he served as a platoon commander in such places as Okinawa and Guam, earning a Purple Heart and the rank of captain. He played both sides of the line for the Pittsburgh Steelers in 1946 but left after one season to take over the family business from his ailing father. He became a leader in the frozen food industry, linking big grocery buyers with berry and vegetable farmers. He is survived by his wife, Marcella; and daughters Marcie and Carol.

46 Robert W. Jacobs, on Nov. 21, in Auburn.

49 George K. Peterson, on Dec. 4, 1991, in Novato.

49 Keith E. Swanson, in November 1993, in San Jose.

50 Thomas E. Cruza, on Oct. 3, at Kaiser Permanente in Walnut Creek. A lifetime resident of Oakland, he was 66. He was principal of Bancroft Jr. High School, 1967-76, assistant superintendent of San Leandro School District from 1976

until his retirement in 1987, active member of the Lawn Bowling Association, and member of S.I.R.S. of San Leandro. He is survived by his wife of 42 years, Velma; daughters Jean and Kathryn; and granddaughters Jennifer and Amy.

50 William J. Presho, on June 23, in Emeryville, of cancer. He was an electrical engineer and helped with the Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) project. He was an administrator with Amtrak in Washington, D.C., until his retirement in 1987. A favorite pastime was pinochle, and he was considered an excellent player. He is survived by his wife, Cecelia; children Anthony, Anne, Lisa, Frances, and Joan; and four grandchildren.

50 Robert Sunderland, S.J., on Jan. 5, of cancer. He served as University of San Francisco alumni chaplain, a post he held after his tenure as athletic director from 1984-90. Prior to that he was assistant director of admissions. He also served from 1968-71 as USF's vice president of student affairs and from 1964-68 as dean of men. Bay Area television viewers knew him as editorial director for KGO-TV, Channel 7, a position he held from 1972-82. He received an Emmy Award in 1974 for outstanding television editorial work. Five years later, he received the National Broadcast Electoral Association Western Region Award for Excellence in Editorials. He also served as commissioner of the West Coast Athletic Conference from 1974-77. A Denver native, he played center on the Bronco basketball team. In 1982, he was elected to SCU's Athletic Hall of Fame. He entered the Society of Jesus at Los Gatos in 1951. As a scholastic, he taught Latin, English, and history and coached baseball, basketball, and football at Brophy College Preparatory, Phoenix. In 1959, he received his M.A. in education from Loyola Marymount University, Los Angeles. He was ordained a priest in 1962 and received his degree in sacred theology from St. Mary's College in Kansas the next year. He is survived by brothers Michael Sunderland of Saratoga and Rev. James Sunderland, S.J., of Denver; and sisters Dorothy Schulte of Scottsdale, Ariz., and Patricia Comcovich of Denver.

52 Raymond A. Easton, on Oct. 8, in a Los Gatos hospital, from complications after heart surgery. His home was in San Jose. He was retired from Bard Parker, Becton Dickinson Division in Los Gatos. He was chairman of the purchasing department and a member of the American Purchasing Association. He had a great interest in music and was an avid golfer. He is survived by his wife, Betty.

57 John Lucye Gardella, on Dec. 25, in Monterey, of cancer. He was a native of San Francisco. At Santa Clara, he was vice president of the freshman class and a member of the student council. He was commissioned in the U.S. Army after graduation, served in Vietnam and Europe, and was a graduate of the NATO War College. He retired as a colonel. He was a purchasing agent for Abbey Home Health Care, Monterey. He is survived by his wife, Carol; children Robert, Sharon, and Linda; and one grandson.

58 John L. "Jack" McCullough, on Nov. 26, in San Jose, of cancer. He was a San Francisco native and graduate of St. Ignatius High School. He was a member of Santa Clara University's Board of Fellows and Bronco Bench. A car enthusiast, he built his own auto when the family lived in the East and donated it to Pittsburgh University before moving to this area. He was an avid golfer and member

of Almaden Country Club. He is survived by his wife, Donna; children Patricia Voda, Megan Bell, Linda, and Brendan; and grandchildren Nicholas and Elizabeth Voda and Kirsten Bell.

61 Vincent R. Ruocco J.D., on Oct. 18, in Los Altos. An Oakland native, he was an attorney in San Jose for 30 years with Ruocco, Saucedo & Corsiglia. He was a member of Los Altos Country Club. He is survived by his wife, Annette; daughters Kindra and Kirstin; and sons Michael and Steven.

63 Richard M. Checkian MBA, on Sept. 24, 1992, in Palos Verdes Estates, after a brief illness. He was an executive engineer for Western Gear Corp., Lynwood, at the time of his death. He enjoyed sailing, tennis, gardening, and aerobics. He is survived by his wife, Alice; daughter Suzanne Welch; and sons Michael and Andrew.

64 Michael B. Roberts, on Sept. 19, of a heart attack while asleep in his Davis home. He took over as superintendent of Winters School District in July 1985. Some of his accomplishments include securing increased school impact fees for new development and keeping the school district in the black when other California districts were going bankrupt. While under his leadership, Winters High School was ranked fifth in California for college preparedness for graduating seniors and boasted a zero percent dropout rate. After four years of regular classroom teaching, he began teaching special education and eventually became a program specialist in Stanislaus County, with responsibilities for identification and placement of students in 10 districts. He earned his doctorate at Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville, Tenn., an affiliate of Vanderbilt University, after which he took on administrative duties with Empire Union District in Modesto. He is survived by his wife, Karen; and children Jeffrey, Kristen, and Laura.

66 Mark J. Sorem, on Dec. 1, in Concord. A Ventura native, he did well in school and turned down a football scholarship to attend Santa Clara, where he intended to major in architecture. When the major was dropped during his sophomore year, he changed to civil engineering, supplementing his core classes with art and cinema classes. He met Martha Riley, his future wife, in the cafeteria when they were 17 and 18. After graduation, he served in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Thailand while Martha taught school. They were married in 1972. He worked for the cities of Concord and Walnut Creek before joining East Bay Municipal Utilities District, where he was employed for 18 years. He enjoyed hiking, fishing, camping, and most of all, his family. He is survived by his wife, Martha Riley '66; daughters Andrea '95 and Alexandria Riley-Sorem; brothers Joel '59 (MBA '67) and Nelson '59; and sister Judith Armstrong.

68 William Y. Matsumoto M.S., on Oct. 6, at his home in Mountain View. A native of Oakland, he earned a bachelor's degree from San Jose State University and was an engineer for 25 years with ESL Inc., Sunnyvale. He retired in 1992. He is survived by his father and stepmother, Fred and Masako Yoshimatsu of Fremont; sisters Sumi Sorakubo of Morgan Hill, Kiyo Sekigahama of San Jose, Yuko Crosswhite of Cairo, Egypt, and Atsuko Ito of San Jose; brothers Yukaka of San Jose and Fred of Castro Valley; four nieces and four nephews.

70 Steven Scully, on Nov. 17, at Gold River Racquet Club in Sacramento. He had been

swimming laps, was found lying at the bottom of the pool, and was taken to Mercy San Juan Hospital, where he was pronounced dead. Steve was a football player at Sacramento's Christian Brothers High School and at Santa Clara. He was a partner in the Sacramento law firm Schueiling, Zimmerman, Scully & Nolan and was highly regarded. He met his wife, Jan, when they both worked in the district attorney's office, and they married eight years ago. She had been elected Sacramento County district attorney shortly before his death. Besides his wife, Jan, he is survived by their children, 6-year-old Blaine and 4-year-old Tara, and Sean, Steve's 19-year-old son by a former marriage.

71 Dennis B. Muldoon, on Nov. 5, in a hiking accident in Sedona, Ariz. He lived in Dallas and was named the first chairman of the board of directors at Trinity Ministry, formed in 1983 as part of Holy Trinity Catholic Church. Dennis contributed money and leadership to the ministry before and after it became an independent agency. It serves about 100,000 meals a year and offers vocational programs, transportation, clothing, and other assistance to the poor. He is survived by his wife, Kathy (Murphy) '71; daughter Moira; sons Ryan and Chris; sisters Patricia '78, Kathy, Michaela Donohue, Terri, and Trudy Costa; brothers Brian and Tim; and mother Eileen.

84 Simon K. Lee J.D., on Oct. 10, after a brief illness. An intellectual property attorney and associate with Robbins, Berliner & Carson in Pasadena, the 44-year-old attorney was born in Canton, China. He came to the United States to attend the California Institute of Technology, where he graduated in 1974 with honors in electrical engineering. He then earned his master's degree in computer science from UC-Berkeley in 1975. From 1975-79, he worked as a computer engineer for Amdahl Corp., Sunnyvale. In 1979, he went to IBM as an engineer/programmer. While there he earned his law degree at Santa Clara and then worked as an intellectual property lawyer for IBM until 1987, when he left to serve as associate general counsel for Acer Inc., Taiwan, where he set up and managed an intellectual property law department. In 1992, he joined Robbins, Berliner & Carson, where he handled patent prosecution. In addition, he was a lecturer at the Soochow University Law School in Taiwan and was also licensed to practice before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office and various federal district and appellate courts. He is survived by his wife, Sylvia, and two sons, ages 4 and 2.

91 Patrick V. Gill, on Nov. 22, at Kaiser Hospital, Hayward. He attended Holy Spirit Elementary School and graduated from Bellarmine College Preparatory. He worked as a property manager for Condominium Management Co., Newark, and was a gourmet cook. He is survived by his parents, John and Dara Gill of Fremont; sister and brother-in-law Katie '81 (MBA '83) and Greg Blackwell; and brother and sister-in-law John and Vickie Gill.

91 Gerald E. Ribordy MBA, on Oct. 30, at Stanford Hospital, of a rare pulmonary disorder. A native of Winona, Minn., he earned a bachelor's degree from UC-Berkeley in 1966. He is survived by his wife of 31 years, Linda; sons Scott and Jeff; daughter Sarah; and two grandchildren.

93 Azita Mohammadzadehalibolaghi, on June 23, 1994, when she was hit by a car while trying to save a dog on the highway.

ALUMNI/PARENTS UPDATE

All alumni, families, and friends are invited to participate in the activities listed. This is a preliminary schedule. Unless otherwise noted, please call Donohoe Alumni House (408-554-6800) for confirmation and complete details. Alumni who live out of state will receive a direct mailing for events in their areas.

MAY

5 Santa Clara—First Friday Mass and Lunch. Noon liturgy in the Mission with lunch following in Donohoe Alumni House. Reservations required for lunch.

6 Los Angeles—Baseball Game Alumni Picnic. SCU vs. LMU (double-header), 11 a.m.–3 p.m. Call Pete Collins '86 (310-641-0669) or Todd Gates '86 (818-351-1277).

6 Washington, D.C.—Orioles Tailgate at Camden Yards. Call Brian McDonald '90 (202-966-0470).

7 Watsonville—Santa Clara Family Barbecue. Noon Mass followed by a barbecue at the home of Bud '54 and Sue Scurich. Call Tony Scurich '81 or Michael Scurich '84 (408-722-3541).

8 Reno—Post-work Gathering with special guest University President Paul Locatelli, S.J. Call Len Savage '82 (702-322-6964).

10 Santa Clara—CP&E Alumni Chapter Board Meeting. Donohoe Alumni Conference Room, 8:30–10 a.m. Call Donna Moore M.A. '91 (408-281-9767).

11 Phoenix—Post-work Gathering. Call Will Auther '89 (J.D. '92) (602-468-1906).

11 Stockton—Chapter Dinner. Call Duffy Segale '80 (MBA '82) (209-948-6802).

12–14 San Juan Bautista—Annual Communication Alumni Retreat with Tom Shanks, S.J. St. Francis Retreat Center. Call Beth Sassee '86 (415-321-4838).

15 Santa Clara—"Post-Graduation Survival: The Sequel," co-sponsored by the senior class and the Alumni Association. Call Donohoe Alumni House for reservations.

15 Sacramento—Sixth Annual B.T. Collins Memorial Scholarship Fund Golf Tournament. Lighthouse Golf Course. Lunch, 12:30 p.m.; tee time, 1:30. Call Greg Willet '90 (916-452-5655).

18 Santa Clara—Engineering Advisory Board Meeting. Call Melanie Massie (408-554-5417).

20–21 Sacramento—Annual Crew Races Alumni Picnic.

JUNE

1 Peninsula—Post-work Santa Clara Update. Call Marte Formico '84 (415-322-8534).

3 Santa Clara—One-day Retreat on the Mission Campus. "Time out" for a day of reflection and spiritual renewal. 9:30 a.m.–5 p.m. Call Victor Valdez '84, Donohoe Alumni House.

5 Santa Clara—First Friday Mass and Lunch. Noon liturgy in the Mission with lunch following in Donohoe Alumni House. Reservations required for lunch.

10 Santa Clara—Annual Graduation Picnic. Alumni Park, noon–4 p.m. Call Donohoe Alumni House for reservations.

14 Sacramento—Annual Santa Clara of the Year Dinner. McClellan Air Force Base. Call Leighton Hatch '50 (916-443-4010).

14 Santa Clara—CP&E Alumni Chapter Board Meeting. Donohoe Alumni House Conference Room, 8:30–10 a.m. Call Donna Moore M.A. '91 (408-281-9767).

17 Santa Clara—Family Picnic for baseball alumni from classes of '59 through '66. Alumni Park.

21 San Francisco—Summer Quarterly Luncheon. Noon–1:30 p.m.

29 Santa Clara—Annual Meeting of the Past Presidents of the Alumni Association Board of Directors.

JULY

7 Santa Clara—First Friday Mass and Lunch. Noon liturgy in the Mission with lunch following in Donohoe Alumni House. Reservations required for lunch.

AUGUST

5 Denver—Chapter Family Tailgate with Colorado Rockies. Call Paul Newland '78 (303-937-1000).

5 Santa Clara—Hispanic New Student Reception. Alumni Gardens behind Donohoe Alumni House, 5–7 p.m. Call Laura Jimenez '67 (408-554-4549).

12 Peninsula—New Student Reception.

20 San Diego—Day at the Races, Del Mar Race Track. Call Jim Esposito '78 (619-436-2082).

30 Modesto—New Student Reception. Home of Joseph '64 (MBA '65) and Marilyn Franzia (209-529-7308).

31 Phoenix—New Student Welcome.

31 Denver—Freshman Reception.

31 Chicago—New Student Welcome.

SEPTEMBER

1 Santa Clara—First Friday Mass and Lunch. Noon liturgy in the Mission with lunch following in Donohoe Alumni House. Reservations required for lunch.

5 San Diego—President's Reception with special guest University President Paul Locatelli, S.J. Call Hal Tilbury '65 (619-793-0359).

7 Dallas—Welcome for Freshmen.

7 Los Gatos—Freshman Reception.

7 Portland—New Student Welcome.

7 Seattle—Reception for New Students.

10 Santa Clara—Vintage Santa Clara XII, 1:30–5 p.m. Call Scott Logsdon '86 (408-445-9142).

28 Santa Clara—Athletic Hall of Fame Dinner.

REUNIONS 1995

MAY 19–21

Homecoming and reunions for the classes of '55, '65, '75, and '85.

SEPTEMBER 8–10

Reunions for the classes of '30, '35, and '40.

Call Donohoe Alumni House (408-554-6800) for more information.

COMING EVENTS

THEATRE

Unless otherwise noted, call Mayer Theatre Box Office (408-554-4015) for more information.

May 26–June 3—Company. Stephen Sondheim's contemporary musical on love, relationships, and marriage. Mayer Theatre, 8 p.m.; except May 28, 2 p.m. Admission, \$6–\$10.

ART EXHIBITS

Unless otherwise noted, exhibits are free and in de Saisset Museum. The museum is open Tuesday through Sunday, 11 a.m.–4 p.m.; closed Monday. Call 408-554-4528 for more information.

Through Aug. 18—First Californians as Seen by Edward Curtis. A display of more than 40 photos and photographs of Native Americans from Northern California, chronicling how they lived prior to contact with white people.

Through Aug. 18—Focus: Photographs from the Helen Johnston Collection. Selected from photographs given to the de Saisset by the late Helen Head Johnston, founder and director of San Francisco's Focus Gallery.

Through Aug. 18—Henrietta Shore. Works by this highly regarded artist of the '20s and '30s from the de Saisset's permanent collection.

May 22–June 10—Annual Juried Student Exhibition. Art Department Gallery, 9 a.m.–5 p.m. Opening Reception.



'Indian Girl,' Edward Curtis, on display at the de Saisset Museum

de Saisset Museum Permanent Collection



'The Magnolia,' Imogen Cunningham, from the Helen Johnston Collection at the de Saisset Museum

tion: June 1, 4:30–6:30 p.m. Free. Call Gratia Rankin (408-554-4594).

MUSIC

May 16—Santa Clara Chamber Players and Friends. Season finale of Music at the de Saisset. De Saisset Museum, 7:30 p.m. General admission, \$15; faculty and staff, \$10; students, \$5. Call 408-554-4428.

CATALA CLUB

June 3—Home Tour. Tour of three or four homes in the Willow Glen/Dry Creek area. Refreshments included. 10 a.m.–4 p.m. \$15. Call Nina Mirenda (415-967-5627) or Bruna Quilici (415-967-6369).

ENGINEERING ALUMNI

May 18—Graduate School of Engineering Open House. Faculty, staff, alumni, and current students meet prospective graduate engineering

students. Bannan Engineering Courtyard, 6–8 p.m. Call 408-554-4313 or 408-554-7839.

June 7—Engineering Alumni Board Meeting. Call Melanie Massie (408-554-5417).

MBA ALUMNI

May 13—MBA Open House. For individuals interested in studying for an MBA. Faculty, staff, current students, and alumni will be available to answer questions. Benson Center Williman Room, 10 a.m. Call 408-554-4500.

SPECIAL EVENTS

May 12—The Hazards and Constructive Possibilities of Television Viewing for Young Children. A lecture by Jerome L. Singer, professor of psychology and child study, Yale University. Sponsored by Counseling Psychology and Education. Mayer Theatre, 7–8:30 p.m. General admission, \$10; students, faculty, and staff, free. Call Libby Allen (408-554-6801).

May 22—Economics Symposium. Professors David Romer and Alan Auerbach of U.C.-Berkeley speak on the future of monetary and fiscal policies in the changing political environment. De Saisset Museum, 5:30 p.m. Free. Call 408-554-4086.

June 15–July 21—Young Scholars and Young Artists. An intensive summer program open to qualified high school juniors and seniors, these programs allow students to earn eight units of college credit. Special tuition rate for each program. Call Terry Beers (408-554-4833).

June 23—17th Annual Bronco Bench Golf Tournament. Day includes golf, driving range, barbecue lunch, awards dinner, and auction. Proceeds from this foursome scramble tournament benefit scholarships for student athletes. Santa Teresa Golf Club, San Jose, 12:30 p.m. shotgun start. \$175 per person; \$150 for recent grads ('90–'95). Call 408-554-6921.

July 1–2—Lou Marengo Memorial Golf Tournament. Fifth annual tourney, held in memory of Lou Marengo '77, benefits the scholarship fund in Marengo's name at Bellarmine College Preparatory. Indian Wells Resort. \$210 includes two days of golf, dinner, and awards ceremony. Special discounts available at Stouffer's Esmeralda Resort Hotel, Indian Wells. Call Frank Fassnacht (805-646-7940 or 818-560-4653).

July 10–16 and/or July 17–22—Elderhostel. Senior citizens spend a week as students. \$325 includes room, board, food, activities, and classes. Call Alice Kelly (408-554-4460).

July 16–21—All Sports Camp. Instruction and team play in a variety of sports for boys and girls age 9–13. A fun program, not a competitive one. Resident camp, \$360; day camp (begins July 17), \$160. Call Joan Nolen (408-554-4690).

TELL ME WHY I SHOULDN'T KILL MYSELF

In honor of May's national Suicide Prevention Week, a former hot line volunteer remembers his work

BY MIKE BROZDA '76

It's 3:45 a.m. on a Monday; Michael and I are on duty answering phones at the Suicide and Crisis Service (SACS) of 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. "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 focused on him, and that's the way it should be. He's the one who's dying. But I'm the

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 hot line handles more than 100 calls from people in all kinds of crises. I'm one of the 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

one who will be left alone when he goes."

This woman, whose name I do not even know, has touched me deeply. For months,

note; and before he killed himself, he never seemed upset or sad about anything—or so both his parents and I thought.

Chad Kubo



I was 15 years old at the time; Tom was 14.

The second time suicide touched my life was much more recent. 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 yearlong tailspin of depression. One day, alone in the bedroom just before dinner time, 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, although different, are 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 it. 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 in their 50s through 80s—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. 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 David Previn of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in the Bronx, New York.

Research has firmly established that severe long-term depression and other diseases are associated with lowered amounts of several neurotransmitters. "Depression

THE TRUTH IS,
FOR ME, SUICIDE-
AND
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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—alcoholism, schizophrenia, 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 contribute to suicidal feelings. "People differ in their ability to cope," says Meg Paris, former director of the SACS hot line. "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 30,000 and 40,000 people commit suicide. Most experts, however, believe the actual number may be as high as 100,000 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. Wracked 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 the SACS hot line are 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. They are engineers, homemakers, health workers, computer specialists, lawyers, journalists, businesspersons, and educators.

All of us undergo extensive screening and more than 95 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 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, 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; physical abuse; runaways; homelessness; 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 hot line again at

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.'"

What to do

1. Confront your own fears of 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 also with your heart. Avoid joking about the subject, changing the topic, or trying to cheer the person up. Take all suicide threats seriously.

4. Encourage your friend to seek outside help—from a crisis hot line, counselor, minister, 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.

What not to do

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.

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 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."

The stories portrayed here are fictional composites created to protect the identities of those involved. The Suicide and Crisis Service of Santa Clara County is looking for telephone crisis hot line volunteers as well as people to do public speaking and education programs. For more information, call (408) 885-6250. Mike Brozda '76 originally wrote this article for the Spring 1991 issue of SCM, while he was a hot line volunteer. He now volunteers with the Suicide and Crisis Foundation of Santa Clara County.

VACATION WITH A PURPOSE

It's not Palm Springs, but Santa Clara students find spiritual renewal in a spring break spent helping others

*Habitat for Humanity—
Imperial Valley*

BY SIMONE EPPICH '98

To be honest, I felt less than enthusiastic about attending the Habitat for Humanity spring-break trip organized by Campus Ministry. I missed my family, and after a strenuous quarter, I was ready for some excitement. Volunteering to build houses for low-income families looked extremely boring to me.

But I had already made a commitment, and I'm not one to back out. Reluctantly, I packed my bags, and, incredibly, I experienced one of the best weeks of my life.

The fun began with the long drive down to El Centro. I remember Alice Bateman '98 pulled out her deck of cards asking, "Does anyone know how to play hearts?" I vaguely recalled the game, so Alice told me to shuffle. When I asked her how many cards to deal, she looked at me blankly. "I've only played a couple of times," she said. "I'm really not sure."

I stared at her. If she didn't even know the rules, why had she suggested we play? I took a deep breath, laughed at the absurd situation, and together we invented a new game of hearts.

To me, our trip was embodied in that game of hearts. We weren't expert builders, drivers, leaders, followers, or cooks. However, with our limited knowledge and experience, we accomplished a tremendous amount. For instance, the first day, our fearless leader, Jeff Mills '96, calmly observed the intimidating mountain of sand in the backyard of our work site, promising that we would demolish it by the end of the day. After gaping at the pile, we shoveled the sand into wheelbarrows and transformed that pile into a driveway—all in one day.

"When in doubt, just chip away at the problem and hope for the best" was our motto. During the week, we installed a sprinkler system, finished the front walk of the house, spread hay, and transferred a massive gate to the correct location. We worked with the scorching sun on our ach-

Courtesy of Habitat for Humanity



Habitat for Humanity volunteers in Alviso

ing backs, remarking that people at school would be jealous of our tans.

The best part of the trip was meeting our Habitat family, the Sanchezes, hearing their story, and attempting to communicate with

them in our remedial Spanish.

By Friday, we could survey our work with pride, knowing that we had done our best to make the Sanchez's house a good home for them.

The thought of returning to school after a week of sleeping on hard floors and doing muscle-aching work had its drawbacks. School is important, but so is service; therefore, you'll find me this Saturday working on a local site, building houses for

Habitat for Humanity. At this point in my life, there's nowhere else I'd rather be. ☉

Simone Eppich '98 is a biology major.

*Migrant Farm Worker Camp—
Yakima Valley*

BY DAMIAN BARNES '97*

It was raining as we packed 14 people's luggage into the gray Santa Clara Community Action Program van. Coming immediately out of finals, we were exhausted and mentally drained. The 15-hour drive to Toppenish, Wash., was filled with apprehension and excitement. We were looking forward to something that would be either spiritually rewarding or physically draining, and the smart money bet on both.

Our assignment was to help run a family camp for migrant farm workers and bilingual families, which occupied our time between 4 and 9 p.m. We all ate dinner together and then took the children to a gym where we taught and learned traditional Mexican games like *pirinola*, *loteria*, and *churumbela*. The families then regrouped to work on a book that included stories and pictures of events in their personal history.

Since work at the camp left our mornings free, we also took on other assignments. Four to five of us at a time visited the Yakama Tribal School, where we ob-

served and participated in classroom activities.

Another work site was the Toppenish Eagle Alternative School, where we either visited classrooms or worked in the day-care center, playing with the babies. We met the babies' moms and learned about the difficulty of being both a student and a mother.

Other placements included assisting in English-as-a-second-language classes and working with students who had physical or mental disabilities. In addition, we all gardened at the home of our hosts, the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, to thank them for their generosity.

At the end of a full week, we committed to our memories the town of Toppenish, our experience, and the wonderful people we met. We had learned the importance of *yakama*, a word in the Native American language of Sahaptin meaning family and community. ☉

** From his notes and from the journal of Sandra Beddawi '96.*

Damian Barnes '97 majors in political science and minors in ethnic studies and religious studies.

RUNNING RIVERS

A river cannot be conquered—only experienced with an open mind and heart

BY MAUREEN MCINANEY '85

Every spring since 1986, I have climbed into my car—crammed with camping gear, mountain bike paraphernalia, a few good books, and a guitar—to make the 18-hour drive from Cupertino to a small town in northern Idaho. Just west of the continental divide, Salmon is named for the river that runs through it.

With a population of 3,000, the town is home to the Idaho operation of Outdoor Adventures, the white-water rafting company for which I have been a professional guide for nearly a decade. I have always returned to Idaho for love—the love of white-water rafting on the pristine Middle Fork of the Salmon.

But even the most rewarding experiences suggest their own closure, when the time is right. So I have retired from running rivers commercially. Instead, this spring I reflect on the wonder that is the Middle Fork and the 50 or so trips I have made there:

This 106-mile stretch is one of a handful of undammed rivers left in the United States. It begins at the confluence of Bear Valley and Marsh creeks, two major tributaries draining the northern slopes of the Sawtooth range and the upper end of Sawtooth Valley. The river is surrounded by 1.25 million acres of national forest and is not accessible by public road. Thankfully, the Middle Fork will forever be preserved in its natural, free-flowing state; in 1968, Congress designated it a wild and scenic river.

The Middle Fork has it all: a rich, historic past, including pictographs from Sheepeater Indians, who once lived in the canyon; great white-water rapids; steep canyon walls displaying rock as old as 1 million years; natural hot springs; abundant wildlife; unparalleled fly fishing for cutthroat trout; and more than 100 side creeks that add water to the river as it descends 3,000 feet to its confluence with the main Salmon.

It is on the Middle Fork that I have challenged myself more than I ever thought possible—rowing heavy inflatable rafts with ash oars that often felt like 10-ton weights and negotiating rapids that required getting the boat in the right place at

There was Jack, a retired teacher, who caught 41 fish his first day holding a fly rod. And Beth, my colleague of 10 years, managing a laugh after getting swept out of her boat and swimming the half-mile stretch of river below Velvet Falls.

Perhaps most of all I remember a July trip in 1989, when I was part of one of the first all-female crews to leave the Middle Fork launch site—quite a novelty for a profession that had been dominated by men since the Middle Fork was first boated in 1926.

But what has impressed me most about running the Middle Fork is the human kindness that has emerged from even the most trying and stressful circumstances. I will never forget a late August trip in 1990. It rained constantly

the right-time to avoid flipping or, worse yet, pinning the raft upstream of a large rock.

During the years, I have learned how to read water well enough to maneuver a boat through rapids such as The Chutes, Devil's Tooth, and Rubber—all named for their propensity to challenge river runners. Inevitably, I've made some mistakes that caused me and my guests to be colder and wetter than I had intended. I have also cried from exhaustion, laughed uncontrollably, spent whole days drifting and fly fishing on calmer stretches of river, and grown up enough to know that the river and the high mountain weather cannot be conquered or controlled—only experienced with an open heart and an open mind.

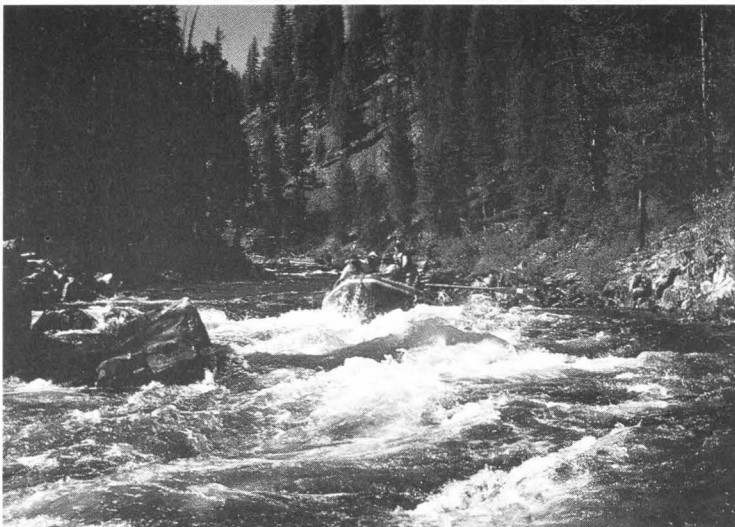
Maybe even more than the events of these alternately lazy and challenging days, I recall the people. I remember how 24 boisterous guests fell utterly silent to watch a family of otters playing in a campside eddy. And I remember John, a 54-year-old father of three with metastatic lung cancer, who slowly hiked up to a bluff above Wollard camp where he could see the river stretch for three miles in either direction.

for six days. Some vacation, everyone thought, as we put up tents and tarps at every camp for 11 kids and 13 adults and pulled off the river frequently to avoid hypothermia. To make matters worse, we were forced to put on damp wet suits each morning.

I had never been colder in my life. Neither, I think, had 11-year-old Andrew. But he still managed to keep everyone's spirits high with a constant supply of quirky jokes.

Despite the cruel weather and our individual discomfort, we all worked toward a common goal: taking care of each other. Guests on that trip have often reminded me that it was the best vacation of their lives.

I spent nearly 10 years being part of the magic that belongs only to the Middle Fork. "Watch and study the river," said an old-time boater who taught me to row. "It brings out the very best in people." And so it has.



Outdoor Adventures, Point Reyes

Outdoor Adventures is based in Point Reyes Station. Maureen McInaney '85 is a musician and free-lance writer. She is looking forward to her next challenge: white-water kayaking.

Alumni Association Offers Unique Portrait of Mission Church



"Mission Church,"

by Don Irwin

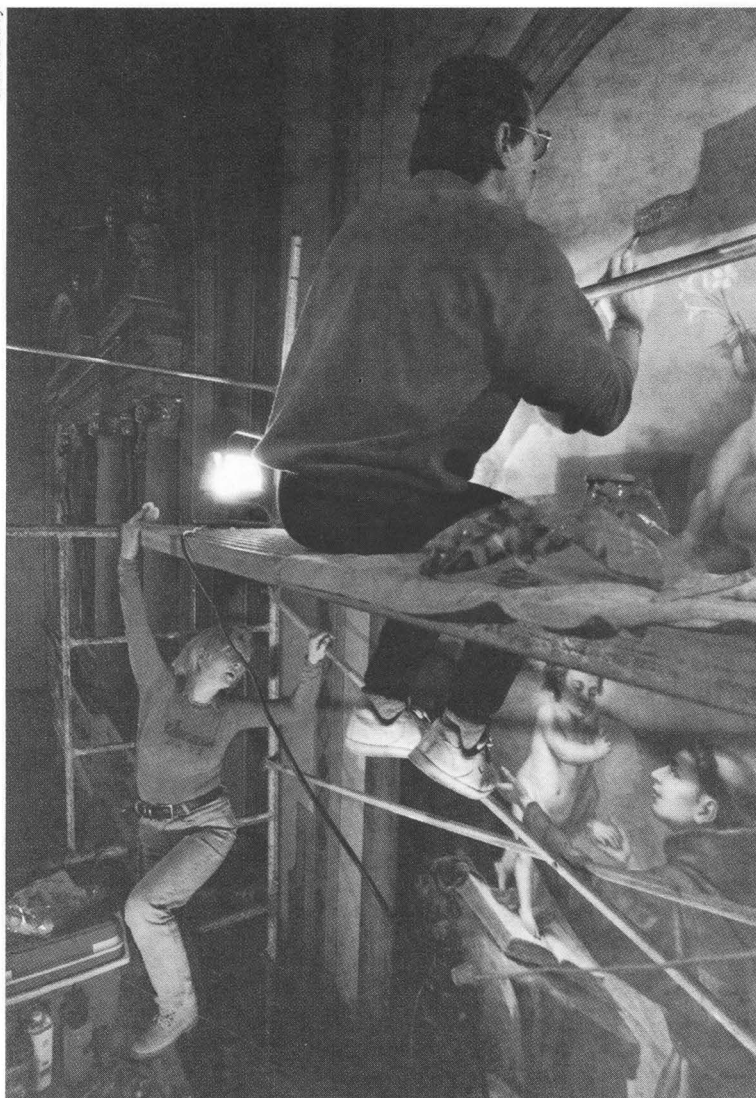
Recall the Mission Church on a sunny, warm day in the fall? Memories don't come any finer. Don Irwin, the renowned California landscape artist, perfectly captures the serene mood of Santa Clara University's campus in his recent portrait of the Mission Church.

Now you have a unique opportunity to indulge in Santa Clara nostalgia every day. You can acquire a framed, ready-to-hang reproduction of Irwin's painting. A special signed and numbered limited edition is available to alumni and friends

of SCU through our Alumni Association for only \$325 (plus \$10 for shipping and handling).

The reproduction on canvas (18" x 24") is limited to 800 pieces, complete with conservative and tasteful framing. You will receive a certificate of authenticity and a biography of the artist.

If you would like to acquire this rare piece, please send a check, payable to the SCU Alumni Association, addressed to Alumni Association, Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, CA 95053. California residents, please add \$25.19 for sales tax.



A FRESH FACE

"When you clean away the discolored varnish and you see the original substance of the painting, it is like music. It is alive," says Andrzej Bossak, who has just restored the two large paintings flanking the altar of the Mission Church. Working with his wife, Barbara, Bossak

removed two coats of grimy varnish from "St. Francis at the Crucifixion" and "St. Anthony Adoring the Christ Child," originally commissioned by the Jesuit community in 1927. The Bossaks also carefully mixed soft resin and pigment to replace patches of discolored or missing paint.

The effect of the Bossaks' restoration was dramatic, says Charles White '77 (M.A. '85), director of the Mission Church: "For the first time, I feel the paintings can actually tell their story. Before, they were just these dark, gloomy pictures."

Bossak, who took a leading role in the rebuilding of his native Krakow, Poland, after World War II, has also worked on restoring the old Mission Dolores in San Francisco and Saint Joseph Cathedral in San Jose.

Restoring the paintings was one phase of a larger upgrade to the Mission, which included a new roof and window repair. Explaining the significance of Mission maintenance, Construction Manager John McCormick says, "It's the most important building at the University, not only historically but because it provides a focus for the whole campus."