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SANTA CLARA

VOLUME 39

M A G A Z I N E

NUMBER 1

APRIL 1997



Goodbye to the Valley of Heart's Delight

ALSO INSIDE

After Prop 209: The Future of Affirmative Action

The CIA, Crack, Contras, and Responsible Journalism

EDITOR'S NOTE

LEAVING HOME

The first editor's note I wrote for this magazine in 1991 was titled "Coming Home," and that's just what I had done: returned to my alma mater after four years of working as an editor in Washington, D.C. Now, six years later, I'm packing boxes again, this time for a shorter trip—just down the road to the San Jose Mercury News.

The move is definitely bittersweet. Writing a question-and-answer column for a daily newspaper is a terrific opportunity, but the Mercury will never be home the way SCU has been. I can't imagine a more personal—familial, really—relationship with readers than the one I've shared with all of you over the years.

As the letters pages will attest, it hasn't always been smooth sailing, but we've hung in there, all for the love and respect of this University and what it has taught us. Peg Major, SCM's founding editor, told me when I began my tenure here that this was the best job she'd ever had. Today, I can't imagine a better way to have spent the past six years. Thank you for sharing them with me.

Elise Sanducci

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SANTA CLARA

VOLUME 39

MAGAZINE

NUMBER 1

APRIL 1997

PUBLISHED FOR ALUMNI AND FRIENDS
OF SANTA CLARA UNIVERSITY

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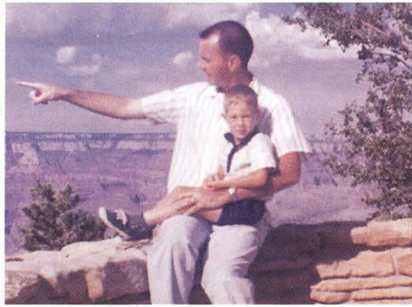
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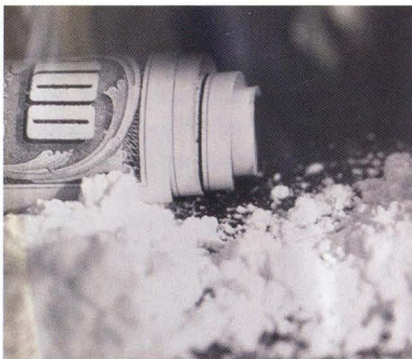


6—SILICON VALLEY DREAMS

AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTOS



18—FROM BAKKE TO 209



26—COVERING CRACK

6

BLUE SKY INVASION

Searching for the American Dream, aerospace workers transform the Santa Clara Valley.

By David Beers '79

Illustrations by Dug Waggoner

15

SEEING IS BELIEVING

Professor Sally Wood develops software to help students visualize basic engineering concepts.

By Laura Trujillo '92

18

CONFRONTING THE SCARS OF CENTURIES

A legal challenge to California's Proposition 209 is the latest round in a long-running debate over affirmative action.

By Margaret M. Russell

26

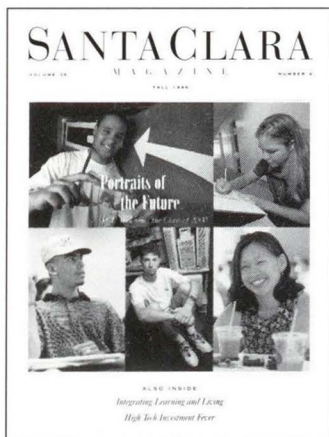
SHADOWY ALLIANCE

A recent exposé alleging CIA links to the crack cocaine epidemic in California's inner cities raises questions about responsibility and truth in journalism.

By Peter Kornbluh

- 2 LETTERS TO THE EDITOR
- 3 SANTA CLARA TODAY
- 32 ALUMNI CLASS NOTES
- 43 ALUMNI ASSOCIATION NEWS
- 44 CALENDAR
- 46 COMMENTARY

COVER ILLUSTRATION BY DUG WAGGONER



MINDLESS SELF-PROMOTION

Santa Clara Magazine has finally descended to the level of a slick, corporate report of empty self-congratulations and mindless self-promotion. One has to go no further than University President Paul Locatelli's essay on what the University is supposed to be about ["A Community of Scholars for the Common Good," Fall 1996].

He worries that undergraduates "will not speak up," that they are subject to "sources" that engender fear and "defensive reactions."

I do not wonder. When the president of a university does not know what higher education is and does not know its purpose, that university will be without a purpose. It will deny its students that education, which is to serve knowledge. It will deny them the knowledge that serves the truth and, in turn, deny them the truth by which wisdom is acquired.

The void cannot be filled by community service or social justice or by utopian schemes of social engineering and indoctrination in an effort to remake either human nature or the nature of the world and of society.

Nor will the celebrations of the business and technical successes of graduates fill it. Nor will silly and shallow articles on how

to succeed through Taoism or other exotic maunderings substitute for the loss of the knowledge and transcendental truths of Western civilization and its founding in Christ and preservation in his Church and by Catholic universities.

*George E. Mohun '59, M.D.
Novato, California*

THE SAME WAVELENGTH?

Your characterization of SCU as a "community of scholars" made sense to me. You spoke of learning as a common good "we have decided to pursue together" and of being engaged in a "common project of intellectual inquiry and learning."

Well and good. But from "Portraits of the Future" [by Christine Courard '97], an introduction to the Class of 2000 also in the Fall issue, the expectations of most students seem quite different.

Apparently only one (Lester Jones, who—imagine!—wants to "focus on studying") and perhaps two of the five appear to be at Santa Clara for "intellectual pursuits." Which leads me to wonder—are you and the students even thinking of the same school? Are you on the same wavelength at all?

*R.L. Nailen '50
Hales Corners, Wisconsin*

RACISM IGNORED

Although Mark Stricherz '93 has good intentions in pointing out that serious attention needs to be paid to the problems of America's inner cities, his article ["The Black Ghettos: An American Tragedy," Fall 1996] fails in many areas.

First, the author fails to provide an analysis of how institutional racism has contributed to the degradation in black ghettos. In "Racism in the Post-Civil Rights Era," Robert C. Smith maintains that institutional racism in housing, employment, education, health, and consumer services continues to be detrimental to black progress and social mobility.

A second failure of this article is its inability to grasp the pervasiveness of the problems it describes. The number of those affected by the negative conditions in black ghettos far exceeds the 3 or 4 million members of the African American underclass Stricherz identifies.

Many working-class blacks live in low-income neighborhoods that have the same problems: unemployment, teenage pregnancy, crime, and violence. Even middle-class blacks tend to face more social isolation and are more likely to live in or near deteriorating communities than poor whites and many other ethnic groups.

Stricherz's prescription for healing ghetto wounds acts as a Band-Aid for a much more painful injury. He favors a WPA-style public works project. Although such New Deal programs offered a class-based remedy to poverty, they failed to deal adequately with black poverty.

In fact, such programs were initially criticized by the NAACP because they excluded poor blacks. It was only after successful lobbying by civil rights leaders that such programs began to benefit some poor blacks. To avoid similar shortcomings, a contemporary public works program needs to move beyond a class-based approach and, equally important, become race- and ghetto-specific to curb the institutional racism that continues to harm poor blacks.

Even in his conclusion, Stricherz disappoints the reader by defending American history as practical. In the end, he is an apologist for a history that, to some extent, must be held accountable for the problems in black ghettos.

*Sekou Franklin '94
Washington, D.C.*

BASEBALL MEMORIES

Thank you for recognizing the dream season of the 1962 Santa Clara Bronco Baseball squad ["Second-Place Trophies Rarely Get Polished," by Dan Peterson '97, Summer 1996]. The article brought back many great memories of my team, the 1988 squad that made it to the regional playoffs. Coincidentally, one of the members of the '88 team, Ed Giovanola, is the son of John Giovanola of the '62 team. Ed won a World Series ring of his own last year with the Atlanta Braves.

Why hasn't SCU made it back to the College World Series since 1962? Part of the reason is the academic restrictions the coaching staff must adhere to. Because of SCU's strict standards, we cannot always recruit the athletes who would make us a national powerhouse.

Sometimes, I wish the Athletic Department could have more flexibility; but when I read about the problems this causes at fine institutions like Cal (the Bozeman debacle), I reconsider. Unlike many other major universities, Santa Clara requires its student athletes to achieve in the classroom as well as on the field. When you consider that the majority of athletes end their athletic careers when they receive their diplomas, the four years of hard work are a small price to pay for the outstanding education.

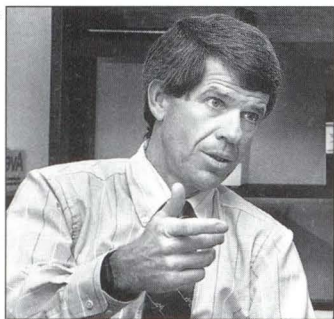
*Bill Enos '90
Carmichael, California*

CAMPUS NEWSMAKERS

People and programs making news at Santa Clara.

UNIVERSITY ADOPTS PROVOST MODEL

Santa Clara University began streamlining its administrative structure in January by instituting a new



Charles Barry

New Provost Stephen Privett, S.J.

governing model, with a provost overseeing programs in academic affairs and student development.

Stephen Privett, S.J., vice president for academic affairs, has assumed this new position. In appointing Privett, University President Paul Locatelli, S.J., '60 said, "I am confident that Steve will bring to this role the same energy, creativity, and vision he has demonstrated [as AVP], enabling the University to move decisively in its implementation of the new strategic plan."

The model puts all programs serving students under one roof, encouraging the integrated learning called for in the strategic plan. "It's hard to support integrated learning when you have an organizational structure that has been split between academics and student development," Privett said. "The provost model is an effort to create a structure that pre-

serves the centrality of the academic experience, but also recognizes that learning extends beyond the classroom."

The change to a provost model institutes a proposal by the University Planning Council, which made its recommendation after reviewing similar suggestions from a 1994 Planning Action Team and from Scott Hughes and Associates, the professional consulting firm that studied the effectiveness of the University's organizational structure.

The new structure reduces the number of people who report to Privett, "allowing him to focus more sharply on broad directional issues and implementation of the parts of the strategic plan that appropriately relate to the education of the whole person," Locatelli said.

A MISSION AT DOLORES MISSION

Nine gangs operate in the neighborhood surrounding Dolores Mission Grammar



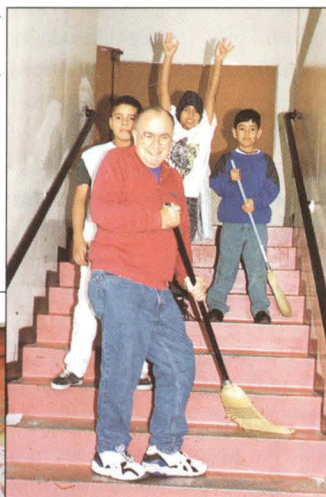
Mission Dolores Parish in Los Angeles was the site of a project sponsored by Alumni for Others. (Right) Dan Germann, S.J., and children clean up the parish school.

School in East Los Angeles. The largest housing projects

west of the Mississippi River are home to many of the school's students. Gang violence and unemployment in the community are the highest in the Los Angeles area.

Yet despite the bleak surroundings, the January day Santa Clara alumni spent helping members of the community refurbish Dolores Mission School was "like a family enjoying one another's company," according to Dan Germann, S.J., assistant to the president for alumni relations.

Germann helped found Alumni for Others, a committee of the Alumni Association Board of Directors that works in collaboration with the poor. Cleaning up Dolores Mission School was a project of the Los



Victor Valdez '84 (M.A. '94)

Angeles chapter of Alumni for Others; at least 10 more chapters plan to participate in another day of service,

scheduled for March 15.

The Los Angeles group—

about 60 volunteers evenly split between SCU alumni and parish teachers, parents, and children—painted, washed windows, weeded, and cleaned. Several alumni who were unable to attend donated supplies, sports equipment, and money.

Michelle Samson '89, one of the project organizers, explained her participation: "I am striving toward a deeper sense of community—one in which location, race, economics, and education do not separate. All this I am thrilled to accomplish under the SCU umbrella, which helped to teach me my value system and raise my awareness of those I share my world with."

For more information about Alumni for Others and the upcoming SCU day of service, call Germann at 408-554-6800.

JESUIT INSTITUTE FOUNDED

Robert Senkewicz, S.J., has been appointed director of the newly formed Bannan Institute for Christian Values and Jesuit Education at Santa Clara University.

Senkewicz, History Department chair and former vice president for student development, said the institute was created "to advance the Catholic, Jesuit, and academic character of the University."

Currently, Senkewicz is meeting with faculty and staff to identify potential areas of activity. Already members of the University community have expressed interest in such

varied topics as

- the integration of faith and culture
- enhancing the reflective component of community-based learning programs
- interfaith dialogue
- the relationship between science and religion

Once Senkewicz has completed discussions with faculty and staff, he will develop a mission statement for the institute

founded at SCU in 1982 with a \$1.5 million endowment donated by the Bannan family in honor of family member and longtime faculty member Louis Bannan, S.J. Supporting projects that enhanced and augmented the University's Jesuit and Catholic character, the foundation brought distinguished Jesuits to campus to teach or participate in various programs and retreats.



Charlie Barry

Robert Senkewicz, S.J., heads the new Bannan Institute.

and begin to plan programs. Among his ideas is a conference on Jesuit education to coincide with the University's 150th anniversary in 2001.

"I see us a center for reflection within the Jesuit system on what Catholic education means," Senkewicz said, adding that the institute might sponsor periodic meetings and a publication series on this issue.

Eventually, the hope is for the institute to develop into one of the University's three Centers of Distinction. Part of SCU's strategic plan, these centers embody some of the core thematic emphases of the University, providing opportunities for cross-disciplinary study and activity, according to Provost Stephen Privett, S.J.

The forerunner of the institute was the Bannan Foundation for Christian Values,

In 1996, as part of a \$10 million gift to the University from the Bannan Foundation, another \$1.15 million was designated for the development of the institute, which will continue many of the programs of the original foundation.

PASTORAL MINISTRIES GETS PUBLICATION SERIES

The first four volumes in a series of new books from SCU's Pastoral Ministries Program were published in January by Sheed and Ward, a premier Catholic press. Pastoral Ministries is one of the few master's programs in the United States to generate its own publication series.

The project had its genesis in a meeting between Sheed

and Ward President Robert Heyer and Anne Marie Mongoven, O.P., of the Pastoral Ministries Program. While they were talking about books, Heyer said some of his more popular titles were aimed at those engaged in parish and diocesan ministry. "We have a treasury of texts about ministry right here on the shelf," Mongoven told him, referring to masters theses by SCU students.

Heyer met with Rita Claire Dorner, O.P., then director of the program, and he selected eight theses, thinking Sheed and Ward would perhaps publish one or two. But the editors were so impressed they decided to bring out all eight.

The first four titles published were "Catechesis for Infant Baptism," by Ellen Marie Collins '67 (M.A. '90); "Ministry of Hospitality," by Sylvia Deck '88; "Liturgical Prayer in Catechumenate Team Formation," by Mary Anne Ravizza '67 (M.A. '89); and "Eucharistic Ministry to the Sick," by Marie Zoglman, ASC, '93.

Mongoven, first director of the Pastoral Ministries Program and designer of the original curriculum, is retiring from her teaching duties at the end of this academic year to work on

ory of catechetics and another on the experience of God. She is also writing a book on Christianity for parents to read to their children.

Santa Clara's Religious Studies Department began the Pastoral Ministries Program in 1983 with 19 students. The program now has 150 students from 15 different countries, who receive degrees in catechetics, pastoral liturgy, spirituality, and liturgical music.

James W. Reites, S.J., acting director of Pastoral Ministries, called the publication series "quite a distinction for the program and for the University." The authors have contributed all their royalties from the sale of the books to Pastoral Ministries scholarships.

WOULDN'T IT BE LOVELY

She sang Eliza in her high-school performance of "My Fair Lady." He trod the boards as Captain Hook at the local community center.

Then they came to Santa Clara. Although they had loved performing in musicals, they didn't see themselves as theatre and dance majors. But, as much as they enjoyed their classes in

history and business administration, they missed being in productions.

SCU's new interdisciplinary minor in musical theatre will serve such students—as well as the many theatre and dance majors with a particular interest in this

uniquely American art form.

Instituted this fall, the musical theatre minor encompasses



Courtesy of Religious Studies Department

Pastoral Ministries alumni authors display their work at a book signing on campus.

several of her own writing projects. She is completing two academic texts: one on the the-

music, dance, acting, and design classes. Associate Professor of Theatre Barbara Fraser also offers a course in the history of American musical theatre, which traces the roots of this art form to vaudeville, burlesque, and minstrel shows.

All minors participate in a capstone course—Musical Theatre Workshop—which allows them to display their talents in scenes from various shows.

The musical theatre minor encompasses music, dance, acting, and design classes.

Libby Dale, director of the minor, said the new Performing Arts Complex, currently under construction next to Mayer Theatre, will facilitate the interaction among the various disciplines that form the musical theatre minor.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, EASTSIDE PROJECT

Ten years of learning through experience were celebrated in February at an appreciation luncheon honoring faculty and community leaders who teach with SCU's Eastside Project, which brings students into low-income communities in San Jose to learn from the underserved and the marginalized.

William Wood, S.J., who directed the Eastside Project from 1992 until 1996, received special recognition, with an appreciation presented by Fred

Ferrer, director of Gardner Children's Center. One of the project's founders, Dan Germann, S.J., assistant to the president for alumni relations, was also on hand.

The Eastside Project places about 500 students a quarter with various community agencies as part of their course work in classes across the curriculum.

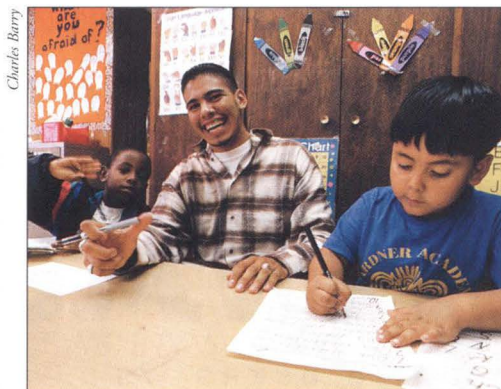
"Santa Clara's Eastside Project is different from most university service-learning programs," said Pia Moriarty, current project director and assistant professor of education and liberal studies. "Local community agencies have an active role in shaping and accomplishing its learning agenda. We have promised not to use community groups 'for practice' or as laboratory sites, but rather to honor them as necessary sources of knowledge and as valued ends in themselves."

A NEW HEAD FOR THE CORE

Ron Danielson, associate professor of computer engineering, has been nominated by Provost Stephen Privett, S.J., to serve as the new chair of the Core Curriculum Committee. Confirmation by the Faculty Senate Council is expected shortly.

Danielson, who has taught one of the new core technology courses for nonmajors, succeeds Professor of Political Science Eric Hanson, who has been with the program since the process of revising the core

began in 1992. This academic year marked the full implementation of the new curriculum beginning with freshmen.



Javier Benavides '00 (center) does course work at the Gardner Children's Center through SCU's Eastside Project, which celebrates its 10th anniversary this year.

Building on the University's traditional strengths in Western culture, writing, ethics, and religious studies, the new core has added requirements in U.S. and world cultures and technology.

Hanson stresses that the curriculum, developed in consultation with faculty, staff, students, and alumni, fosters the integrated education called for in the University's Statement of Purpose.

As an example of integrated learning, Hanson cites a new series of religious studies classes that are designed to complement the Western Culture courses required of all students.

Also new is Ethics in Psychology, a course bringing the University's ethics requirement to another area of the curriculum. Students will participate in an Eastside Project placement to learn about and reflect on ethical issues and decision making in class and in a social service agency.

According to Hanson, the continued development of the core is assured by the elected faculty Core Curriculum Committee. "The current pace of

change in the world led the committee to propose that revision of the core should be a permanent process," he said.

MCANANY CHAIRS COMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT

The new chair of SCU's Department of Communication, Emile McAnany, is editor of "Mass Media and Free Trade" (University of Texas Press), a recently published book that explores the impact of NAFTA on cultural industries such as movies, TV, and recorded music.

He is currently continuing research begun several years ago on the demographic impact of TV in Brazil. Field work supported by several U.S. foundations is concluding and will be written up for publication during the next year.

McAnany comes to SCU from University of Texas, where he was a professor for 18 years. When he was first approached to consider the Santa Clara position, he declined, citing his long and happy tenure at UT.

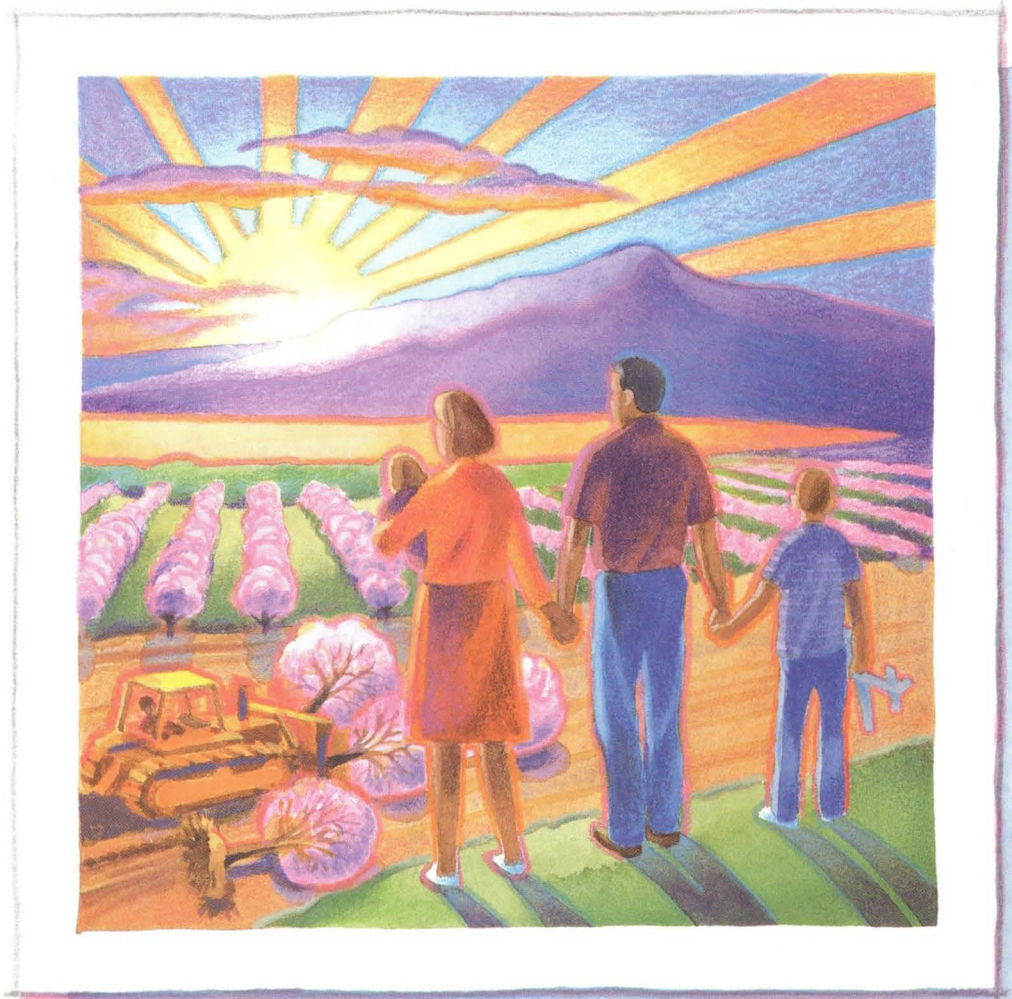
"But then I thought, this is an opportunity to change," he says, "not from bad to good but from a comfortable situation to one where I will be more open to new challenges."

A product of Jesuit schools and a former Jesuit himself, McAnany said he had a feel for how such institutions operate. "An institution that has a faith community, an institution in which my own set of beliefs would not be irrelevant—that attracted me," he says.

"One of the University's stated goals is social justice; that's pretty far from what Texas or Stanford is all about—at least publicly."

Blue Sky INVASION

BY DAVID BEERS '79



ILLUSTRATIONS BY DUG WAGGONER

BACK IN THE DAYS WHEN BLOSSOMING FRUIT TREES COVERED THE LANDSCAPE AROUND SAN JOSE AND SILICON VALLEY WAS KNOWN AS THE VALLEY OF HEART'S DELIGHT, A YOUNG NAVAL AVIATOR CAME WEST FROM OHIO TO BUILD A NEW LIFE AS AN ENGINEER AT LOCKHEED CORP.'S MISSILES AND SPACE DIVISION. WITH HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN, HE BECAME PART OF AN INVASION OF AEROSPACE WORKERS—A "BLUE SKY TRIBE"—THAT CHANGED THE FACE OF THE BAY AREA FOREVER.

Tony, Tony, listen, listen.

Hurry, hurry, something's missin'.

These are words my mother taught us for getting the attention of St. Anthony, who, she said, would guide us to whatever we were looking for but had not yet found. Hers was a perfect prayer for a blue sky family in the early 1960s, as colorfully casual as a tiki lantern, resistant to any doubt that we in our suburban frontier held the interest of heaven.

A crisis would develop. Mutterings, hard soles stepping hard somewhere in the back of the house, the *whooshing* sound of my father moving in his dark suit, moving with those quickened, long strides that sent us children edging into corners, up onto chairs, anywhere that was, as he would say to us, "out of the WAY!" My father's keys were missing again. He was yanking open drawers and shoving hands between seat cushions. He was muttering, "For cripes sake." He was late for Lockheed.

Tony, Tony, listen, listen.

Hurry, hurry, something's missin'.

"It's worked before. You just have to believe," my mother would say, her voice upbeat. She would go to the sliding glass door, walk out onto the redwood deck, stand under the bamboo-thatched roof, move her lips in prayer just beyond my father's vortex.

Tony, Tony, look around.

Something's lost and must be found.

Soon enough someone, usually my mother, would be drawn to some unlikely spot, maybe to a

clump of crab grass near a Rainbird sprinkler. There would be the keys, waiting for my father's exasperated swipe at them. After my father and his keys had disappeared in a puff of exhaust around the corner, headed in the direction of Lockheed, we children would move out of the corners of the house, would reclaim the empty spaces for ourselves; and all the best possibilities for the day would be there for us, as if by some small miracle.

Some evenings my father would bring home to me new images for the filling of empty spaces, pictures to hang in my bedroom next to the solar system, publicity photographs of Lockheed products. There were stubby-winged jets and fire-swathed rockets, satellites that hung in space like tinfoil dragonflies. And my favorite, the Polaris. "The most beautiful missiles ever fired," a U.S. Navy rear admiral pronounced the nuclear-tipped A1X Polaris, having witnessed its successful submarine test on a summer day in 1960. The fully evolved, deployed Polaris, designed under the guidance of Wernher von Braun's friend and fellow former Nazi, Wolfgang Noggerath, was capable of traveling 2,400 nautical miles in a few minutes and delivering, from its elusively mobile launch pad, three separate warheads to a single target deep within the Soviet Union—facts no doubt beautiful to a nuclear warfare strategist.

The Polaris was beautiful as well to a boy who thumbtacked its picture on his wall, a pure and

universal shape if ever there was one, white and smooth, perfectly frozen above the convulsed ocean surface through which it had just burst. Lockheed always photographed its missiles headed up, never killing end down. As a child I didn't wonder what the Polaris was *for*. Perhaps once launched it just stuck there in the solar system's firmament like a dart in the ceiling. Maybe it metamorphosed into one of my father's pretty satellites with the glittery solar panels. That the Polaris was so obviously the future exploding out of the sea seemed reason enough to create it.

My mother gave me her own pictures, Catholic holy cards, Virgin Mary visitations, saints aglow, Christ baring His Sacred Heart while floating up in the clouds. And so airfoils and angel wings, blastoffs and holy ascensions, Our hovering Lady of Fatima, her cloaked contour so *aerodynamic*—all of these images, my father's and my mother's—mingled in my child's mind to form a coherent iconography. An empty space was not so hard a thing to fill up if you were determined to see in it what you wanted.

That, my mother and father will tell you, is how they remember their brand-new tract home in their brand-new subdivision: as a certain perfection of potentiality. Nowadays, when suburbia is often disparaged as a "crisis of place," cluttered with needless junk and diminished lives, it is worth

considering that it was not suburbia's *stuff* that drew people like my parents to such lands in the first place, but the emptiness. A removed emptiness, made safe and ordered and affordable. An up-to-date emptiness, made precisely for us.

"We never looked at a used house," my father remembers of those days in the early 1960s when he and my mother went shopping for a home of their own in the Valley of Heart's Delight. "A used house simply did not interest us." Instead, they roved in search of balloons and bunting and the many billboards advertising *Low Interest! No Money Down!* to military veterans like my father. They would follow the signs to the model homes standing in empty fields and tour the empty floor plans and leave with notes carefully made about square footage and closet space. "We shopped for a new house," my father says, "the way you shopped for a car."

Whenever I think of the house they bought and the development surrounding it, the earliest images that come to mind are of an ascetic barrenness to the streets, the lots, the rooms. The snapshots confirm it: There I am with my new friends around a picnic table in the backyard, shirtless boys with mouths full of birthday cake, in the background nothing but unplanted dirt, a stripe of redwood fence, stucco, and open sky. That was the emptiness being chased by thousands of other young families to similar backyards in various raw corners of the nation.

"Didn't the sterility scare the hell out of you?" I've asked my mother often. "Didn't you look around and wonder if you'd been stuck on a desert island?"

The questions never faze her. "We were thrilled to death. Not afraid at all. Everyone else was moving in at the same time as us. It was a whole new adventure for us. For everyone!"

Everyone was arriving with a sense of forward momentum joined. Everyone was taking courage from the sight of another orange moving van pulling in next door, a family just like us unloading pole lamps and cribs and Formica dining tables like our own, reflections of ourselves multiplying all around us in our new emptiness. Having been given the emptiness we longed for, there lay ahead the task of pouring meaning into the vacuum.

Listen, listen . . . look around . . . must be found.

We were blithe conquerors, my tribe. When we chose a new homeland, invaded a place, settled it, and made it over in our image, we did so with a smiling sense of our own inevitability. At first we would establish a few outposts—a



Pentagon-funded research university, say, or a bomber command center, or a missile testing range—and then, over the next decade or two, we would arrive by the thousands and tens of thousands until nothing looked or felt as it had before us. Yet whenever we sent our advance teams to some place like the Valley of Heart's Delight, we did not cause panic in the populace; more likely, a flurry of joyous meetings of the Chambers of Commerce and Rotary Clubs.

You can understand, then, why families like mine tended to behave with a certain hubris, why in the Valley of Heart's Delight, for example, we were little concerned with a rural society extending back through Spanish missions to acorn-gathering Ohlone Indians. We were drawn to the promise of a blank page inviting *our* design upon it. We were perfectly capable of devising our own traditions from scratch if need be.

My mother and father, for example, invented for us certain rites of spring. In the spring of 1962, the Valley of Heart's Delight was covered with blossoms. Back then, the cherry and plum and apricot trees would froth so white and pink that driving around the place felt like burrowing through cotton candy. Spanish colonizers had planted the first of these glades. By the middle of the nineteenth century the valley was a center for growing the "fancy" fruits that needed rich soil, gentle rains, and frostless springs, a Mediterranean soft touch. Just two dozen years before my family's arrival, this was a place of 100,000 acres of orchards, 8,000 acres of vegetable crops, 200 food processing plants, a small city of 50,000, and a half-dozen villages that were, as one county planner fondly remembered, "enclaves in a vast matrix of green."

"It was beautiful, it was a wholesome place to live," by that planner's recollection. And every year there would come a day in spring that called forth the blossoms, that seemed to make the world white and pink again in a decisive instant. That was a day eagerly looked toward, no doubt, by the people who had done the planting, the orchard people there long before us.

On warm evenings in the spring of 1962, this is what my father and mother would do. After dinner they would place my baby sister in her stroller and the four of us would set out from the too small, used house they were renting in an established subdivision (already half-a-dozen years old) named Strawberry Park. We would walk six blocks and run out of sidewalk. We would pick up a wide trail cut a foot-and-a-half deep into the adobe ground, a winding roadbed awaiting blacktop. At a certain point we would leave the roadbed and

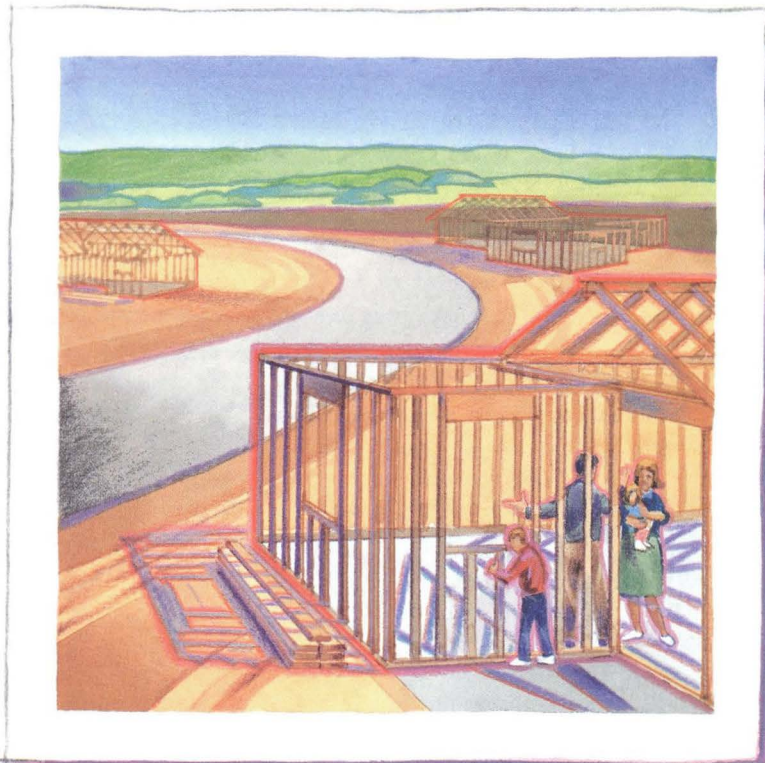


We were little concerned with a rural society extending back through Spanish missions to acorn-gathering Ohlone Indians. We were drawn to the promise of a blank page inviting our design upon it. We were perfectly capable of devising our own traditions from scratch if need be.

make our way across muddy clay that was cross-hatched by tractor treads, riven by pipe trenches. We would marvel at the cast concrete sewer sections lying about, gray, knee-scratching barrels big enough for me to crawl inside. We would breathe in the sap scents of two-by-fours stacked around us, the smell of plans ready to go forward. Finally we would arrive at our destination, a collection of yellow and red ribbons tied to small wooden stakes sprouting in the mud. These markers identified the outline of Lot 242 of Unit 6 of Tract 3113, exactly 14,500 square feet of emptiness that now belonged to us. All around the outline were piles of cherry and plum and apricot trees, their roots ripped from the ground, the spring blossoms still clinging to their tangled-up branches.

My parents had laid claim to this spot in the usual way. They had sat in folding chairs in the garage of a model home while a salesman showed them maps of streets yet to exist, the inked idea of something to be called Clarendon Manor. They had been given a choice of three floor plans, the three floor plans from which all the dwellings of Clarendon Manor were to be fashioned. My parents had selected the 1,650-square-foot, four-bedroom floor plan, the one with the front door in the middle and the garage door on the right side. They had judged the price of that house—\$22,000 at low GI Bill rates and no money down—to be a fair value and just within their budget. They had specified that the kitchen tile be yellow, the exterior trim white, the stucco blue.

Within ten years of my family's arrival, the Valley of Heart's Delight was no longer a place of 'enclaves in a vast matrix of green.' It had become a vast matrix of expressways and Clarendon Manors, of companies making technology primarily for the government.



My parents had been attracted by some of the features they saw in the Clarendon Manor model home. They liked, for example, the short brick wall with lantern that jugged out the side of the garage, creating a kind of courtyard just before the poured concrete stoop. They liked, as well, the sparkles in the living room ceiling, tiny chips of glass embedded in the white flocking that twinkled by lamplight. They liked these modest nods to tradition and romance, though what they liked most was the functionality of the house's design, the way, for example, that the kitchen, dining nook, and family room merged to create an unbroken expanse of linoleum. This was design for maximum efficiency in the flow of family life, an important selling point for my mother and father....

Once the papers had been signed, the rented house in Strawberry Park seemed to my parents all the more constricting and stale, a house not just used but used up. There was nothing to do, however, but to wait for Clarendon Manor to come into existence, nothing to do but make our visits to Lot 242 on warm evenings. Our rite evolved with the season. Early on, my father would go from stake to yellow-ribboned stake, telling us where the kitchen would be, where the front door would go, which windows would be getting the most sun. Later, after the concrete foundation and plywood subflooring were in and the skeletons of walls were up, we would wander through the materializing form of our home, already inhabiting with our imaginations its perfect potentiality.

Our home, like millions of similar tract homes built throughout America at the time, was said to be “ranch style.” Its sober horizontality was said to owe itself to an old-fashioned, Out West wisdom about what a house should be. In truth, the design of our house owed more to a Frenchman named Charles Jeanneret, a man who found his optimism in mechanized shapes, even those (or especially those) made for war. Jeanneret, better known as Corbusier, was that prophet of Modernism who famously declared, “A house is a machine for living in.” He wrote this four years after the close of the First World War in his *Towards a New Architecture*, a manifesto containing, as well, these lines:

The War was an insatiable ‘client,’ never satisfied, always demanding better. The orders were to succeed at all costs and death followed a mistake remorselessly. We may then affirm that the airplane mobilized invention,

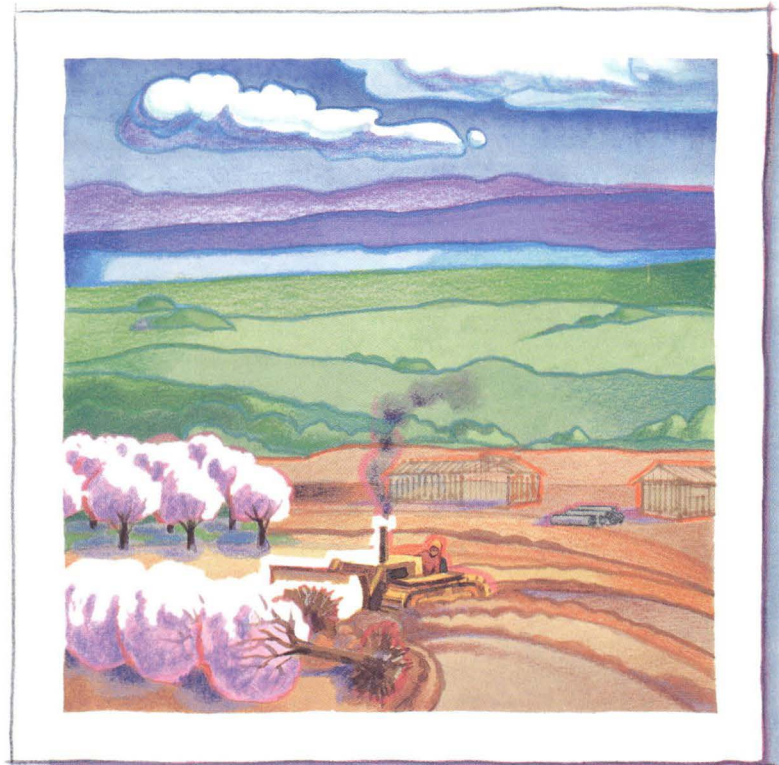
intelligence and daring, imagination and cold reason. It is the same spirit that built the Parthenon.

Corbusier's theory was that houses, like airplanes, worked best when constructed according to rational, "universal laws." One of these laws held that any machine, just like nature itself, must evolve toward ever purer forms. This is why the shapes of progress must look more and more like an airplane, must be ever more streamlined. This is why every bit of sentimental bric-a-brac was wasteful drag holding back our flight into a better future. This is why Corbusier hated Victorian decor "stifling with elegancies" and found the "follies of 'Peasant Art'" downright "offensive." Now was the moment to make "an architecture pure, neat, clean, and healthy." For, "We have acquired a taste for fresh air and clear daylight." And, "Everything remains to be done!"

Corbusier's hugely influential "Purism" glorified not only the shapes of machines but the assembly-line production machines made possible. He would exploit economies of scale. He would make the parts interchangeable. For the rationally minded new technology worker, he would create "towers in the park" surrounded by greenery and laced into freeways. He would design vast high-rises that stacked families in hundreds of identical compartments, give them "open plan" living areas without room dividers, sit them in no-frills furniture that Corbusier preferred to call "equipment."

You can find the bastard progeny of those towers in skylines from Warsaw to Chicago. Housing projects gray and stark, they are today's emblems of beehive alienation, the worst possible place to look for Corbusier's optimism realized. No, to find that, you would do far better to go to where Purism met the American Dream, places where single-family homes were mass assembled from three blueprints and shopped for like cars, places like Clarendon Manor. In such blue sky subdivisions, Corbusier's tower of identical compartments was unpacked and spread out, forming an architecture all the more "pure, neat, clean, and healthy." We who dwelt in them were as Corbusier had predicted. The era's new worker, the aerospace worker, did want to live surrounded by greenery and laced into freeways. We had indeed "acquired a taste for fresh air and clear daylight." And what we wanted were \$22,000 Parthenons expressive of the same cold reason we saw in the lines of a jet fighter's fuselage....

Within ten years of my family's arrival, the Valley of Heart's Delight was no longer a place of "enclaves in a vast matrix of green." It had become a vast matrix of expressways and freeways and



Clarendon Manors, a vast matrix of companies making technology primarily for the government. The population had grown many times over,...and we no longer heard the Valley of Heart's Delight called that anymore. In fact, no one I knew had ever used that sentimental name. While I was growing up, my family simply had called it the Valley, or, as it was officially termed on the government studies and the plans of various developers, the Santa Clara Valley. It would not be until a time distant, well into the 1970s, that we would begin calling our home Silicon Valley.

There was yet another rite of spring practiced by my family, a rite that became possible once the occupation was all but complete, once nearly all the blossoms had been replaced by settlements like our own. On an evening that was bright and windy but too warm to be winter anymore, my father would come home from Lockheed with a kite or two, balsa sticks wrapped tightly with colorful tissue paper. If the next morning was a Saturday, he would put the kites together for us, tear us a tail from an old sheet, make a string bridle that held the kite just so, help us launch the kite, and send it up over the tract homes. For just this very purpose, my father kept what seemed a mile of twine on an enormous spool, and so the



kite would climb higher and higher until it became a shimmering dot against the blue.

At that point my father would go into his garage and make a small parachute. He would unfold a paper napkin and tie its corners to four strands of string, drawing the other ends of the string together and knotting them around a bolt for weight. He would stick a bit of reinforcing tape in the center of the napkin and pass through that a bent pin, making a hook that poked out of the top of the parachute. Next my father would write our phone number on the parachute with the words: IF FOUND, PLEASE CALL.

“Ready for takeoff?” my father would say as he grabbed hold of the taut kite string and hooked the parachute onto it. And then a miraculous thing would happen. Driven by the wind, the parachute would skitter up the line, joining the kite high in the sky in what seemed an instant. When it reached the top my father would say, “Give ’er a jerk!” and the parachute would fall away from the kite and drift in whichever direction the wind was blowing until we could see it no longer.

Then would begin the wait for the phone to ring, the wait for someone to call and say they had our parachute. If hours went by, my mother might

House of **MYSTERY**

I remember a great hulk of unmanufactured past that sat by the freeway a short drive from Clarendon Manor, the mansion of Sarah Winchester, wife of the rifle tycoon. The Winchester Mystery House (as it was called on billboards with skulls leering) was begun in 1884, and old Mrs. Winchester never stopped construction until the day she died in 1922. In recent times, the house and grounds have been renovated,...but when I was a boy it was all crumbling authenticity.

I would sometimes be taken there for a class field trip or just something to do on a rainy day. A guide would lead us through rooms that had never been used, show us staircases that led to nowhere, point out windowpanes and tiles and even sink drains that, by Mrs. Winchester’s superstitious orders, always added up to thirteen. She believed she was haunted by wicked spirits angry over the killing her husband’s rifle had done, haunted, too, by good spirits who would ward off the bad ones as long as work continued on her house. She was as crazy as she was rich, and so her house with its one-hundred-and-sixty rooms and forty-seven fireplaces and thirteen bathrooms stretched across six acres, a horror house to me simply for its dirtiness and darkness and wrongheadedness.

I did not like visiting the Winchester Mystery House, did not think much of Mrs. Winchester and her unvarnished past. I thought she was a silly old lady to cower in her morbid pile, as silly as were her bygone times. She was a wild extrapolation of what I imagined the orchard people to be, the best reason for there to be streamlined tract homes in clean subdivisions. We children would take the tour, and the dust and strangeness would

suggest a prayer to St. Anthony.

Tony, Tony, listen, listen.

Hurry, hurry, something's missin'.

"You have to believe."

If we said the prayer and did believe, the ring would come and someone would say, "Got your, uh, I guess it's a parachute, here. Landed in my

Way, ending up in some cul-de-sac we had not known existed.

And there would be a man about my father's age with a similarly receding hairline and knit sport shirt, a man who seemed to be pleased at the serendipitous fun our parachute had brought into his Saturday, a man who safely could be assumed

If hours went by, my mother might suggest a prayer to St. Anthony.

Tony, Tony, listen, listen. Hurry, hurry, something's missin'.

"You have to believe."

backyard. Almost ran over it with the mower." My father would write down the address, and he would get out the street map. He would pinpoint our destination, and we older kids would set off on our Stingray bikes, having been given a reason to trace a route we never would have traced otherwise, so empty and so much the same was every street for miles around. We would leave our cul-de-sac named Pine Hill Court (where there was neither a pine nor a hill) and we would pedal far beyond Springwood Drive and past Happy Valley

to do blue sky work for a living. Anywhere we cared to drop a parachute from the sky, there would be someone like him, a house and family like his and ours. That is why I think of our game as a spring rite for blithe conquerors. ❁

Excerpted from "Blue Sky Dream: A Memoir of America's Fall From Grace," by David Beers. Copyright 1996 by David Beers. Reprinted by arrangement with the publisher, Doubleday & Co.

tire us out and we'd be happy to emerge into the bright daylight. Happy to be free of the stifling *obsolescence* of the place.

If you had pointed out to any blue sky invader on the Mystery House tour that the new money in the Valley of Heart's Delight was thanks to weapons potentially vastly more destructive than all the Winchester rifles ever made, we would have shrugged and laughed all the more at Mrs. Winchester's guilt-driven insanity. We were not much interested in ironic abstractions. Rather than visit the Winchester Mystery House, we far more often visited the places directly next door, the Century 21, Century 22, and Century 23 Cinemas set back on a broad plain of parking lot asphalt, movie houses that were low and round and shallow-domed like flying saucers. The whole family would set off to see the movie that everyone was seeing, the big movie called *The Sound of Music*, and we would park our car between a Plymouth Satellite and a Dodge Polaris, and we would join our fellow citizens within the glowing belly of one of the spaceship cinemas, and there on the screen would be a Catholic nun, full of fun, singing to children with our own ruddy cheeks.

We were a tribe with hubris, as I say, but you can see how we came by it. By the time we were done with a place, everything around us seemed to cheer us on. Everywhere there were signs telling us that by moving to this empty new corner of America, we had moved closer to the center of the nation's imagination. ❁

If you had pointed out to any blue sky invader that the new money in the Valley of Heart's Delight was thanks to weapons potentially vastly more destructive than all the Winchester rifles ever made, we would have shrugged and laughed at Mrs. Winchester's guilt-driven insanity.

Excerpted from "Blue Sky Dream: A Memoir of America's Fall From Grace," by David Beers. Copyright 1996 by David Beers. Reprinted by arrangement with the publisher, Doubleday & Co.

California DREAMING

*Alum records
aerospace
family life in
“Blue Sky Dream.”*

David Beers '79 thought he was the last person who would ever write a memoir.

A freelance author and former editor at *Mother Jones* magazine and the *San Francisco Examiner's Sunday* magazine, Beers originally didn't see much in his childhood that would be of interest. He grew up in West San Jose, the son of a Lockheed Corp. Missiles and Space Division engineer and a stay-at-home mom.

“My family seemed so white-bread as to be almost banal,” he says. “We imagined ourselves as the quintessential middle-class family.”

But when the Cold War ended and downsizing hit the aerospace industry, Beers saw the way of life he'd known as a child begin to change. Suddenly, he recognized he had been “part of a unique period of history and part of a unique tribe.”

That tribe became the focus of an article Beers wrote for *Harper's* magazine, which won the 1993 National

Magazine Award for best essay. Beers eventually expanded the essay into “Blue Sky Dream,” a book chronicling life in “the Silicon Valleys and the Seattles and the Houstons and the L.A.s—parts of the world that seem to be all freeways and tract homes with no interesting stories. But there are real people living there.”

In Beers' story, the real people who figure most prominently are his parents—another reason he had hesitated to write a full-scale memoir. “My parents are still alive, so it was sort of nervy to write a warts-and-all memoir of family life when I still see my family on holidays.”

Ultimately, Beers decided he would not publish

the book if it would seriously damage his relationship with his parents. After explaining to them that the book would “include the worst moments that had occurred” in his family but that it would not be about victimization or anger, he asked them to think about whether they wanted their lives “to be sitting on someone else's bookshelf.”

Their answer: “We're proud of our lives, and we trust you.”

When Beers finished the manuscript, he sent his parents two copies, and they retired to separate corners of the house, reading far into the night. Both ended up feeling validated, he says.

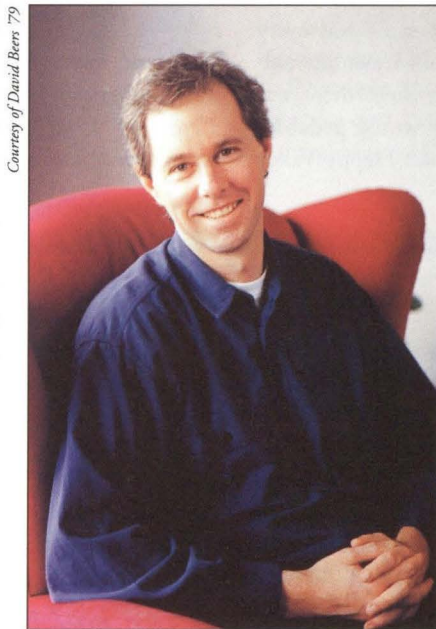
For Beers' mother, the book gave ample attention to her attempts to imbue the family with a traditional Catholic sensibility, which “she saw as her life's work,” Beers says.

His father appreciated the book's portrayal of him as “someone who thought deeply

about his work, agonized over its moral implications, and chafed against the bureaucracy and the culture of waste,” Beers says. “It wasn't me attacking his life but me portraying him as a man who was sometimes overcome by frustrations, which he took out on his family, but also as someone who passed on to his son the importance of being a questioning, effective person, no matter who you work for.”

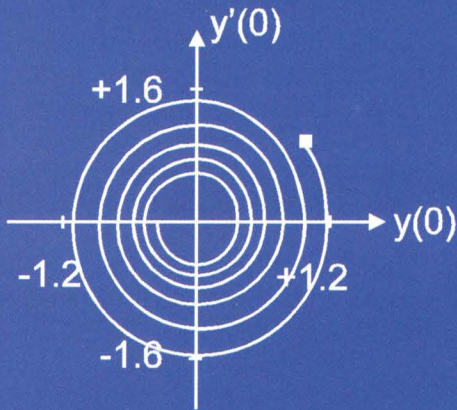
Beers himself is now a father. He and his wife, Deirdre Kelly '81, a professor of education at the University of British Columbia in Canada, have a 1-year-old daughter, Nora.

—M.S.



David Beers '79

$$f'(w, x, y, z) = (w+x'+z')(x'+y')$$



seeing is believing

Professor Sally Wood develops software to help students visualize basic engineering concepts.

BY LAURA TRUJILLO '92



Sally Wood was named 1996 Researcher of the Year by the Department of Electrical Engineering.

a professor's research often leads far from the classroom, creating a constant struggle to balance scholarly work with teaching.

For years, that was the case for Sally Wood, the new chair of Santa Clara University's Department of Electrical Engineering. Research took her into laboratories throughout Silicon Valley, where she helped develop new ways for doctors to see inside bodies and skulls. Using three-dimensional images, she created pictures of the body, demystifying surgery and making it easier to create prostheses for patients.

For a long time, this work was satisfying. It was a new field, and Wood was one of the few in the country doing research on such projects.

Although the research took her away from the classroom, she could also use some of the applications in the courses she taught: There were colorful slides to show how she could dissect a human skull on a computer screen, and there were interesting ways to show how electrical engineering could be put to practical use.

But after six years in the field, as her research became more accepted, Wood wanted a change of

direction; she looked no further than the classroom. Her latest project helps students better understand and visualize basic engineering concepts.

Wood began by observing how her students learned, watching as they furiously tried to copy the blue-ink figures she drew on the board during class. Then, she checked their notebooks.

Not the same pictures—only vaguely familiar.

How, she wondered, could students understand the concepts she was teaching if they were missing important relationships while copying her examples?

"Some of my students had really excellent visualization skills, and they could figure it out," she says. "But others—they memorized things and then forgot. We needed a way to help them see and retain the concepts so they could become better students and better engineers."

With the help of a \$135,000 National Science Foundation grant in 1989, Wood began a pilot program to create a set of interactive computer tutorials that would help students develop a more intuitive understanding of concepts they would need later in design and analysis. Her name was familiar to the foundation; it had given her a Presidential Young Investigator Award in 1984—a five-year grant to encourage young faculty members.

Sitting at her computer—named Sunflower—Wood created a program that wasn't a design tool or simply a set of drills but an interactive visualization resource to help students understand basic engineering and mathematics concepts. It differed from many computer-education tools in that it wasn't intended to replace the instructor, but rather to provide him or her with additional teaching tools.

"It's based on the idea that, if you get the right picture in front of students, it makes a big difference in their understanding," she explains. "This is just another way to present information."

Wood spent 10 hours a week on the project during the academic year while continuing her work with several national and regional engineering societies and committees. The first designs were crude and simple; she would present them to students or at conferences and then change them depending on how helpful they had been.

Gradually, the designs grew in complexity, allowing students to look at differential equations, to see complex numbers, and to better understand difficult concepts. As her designs improved, she applied for a further grant from NSF. In 1992, she received another \$175,000 for her project: Visualization Software for Undergraduate Engineering Education.

Wood compares the software to the several good textbooks already in existence: "This is the movie," she explains.

She uses the software in her own Signal Processing and Logic Design classes. Students spend an hour or more each week in the Engineering School's Design Center using the program.

Now she's making it more accessible to different computers. She also plans to make it available on the World Wide Web so it can be used at other universities.

Although the software is helpful in the classroom, Wood recognizes it is a product without a commercial market. "It doesn't do anything beyond education. It doesn't help engineers design or test products," she explains. "It's simply for students."

Wood's SCU colleagues admire her commitment to students. "Of course, that kind of research is valued here at Santa Clara," says Ron Danielson, associate professor of computer engineering. "But it typically doesn't bring the level of professional recognition outside the University. It's different from doing state-of-the-art, hard-core research. But she's putting all this effort [into it]. It's admirable she can do that."

For Wood, students were the reason she became an academic in the first place. A passion for teaching had drawn Wood back to graduate school after working in industry for four years after college.

"There's no point to be at a university if you don't enjoy teaching," says the 49-year-old Wood. Her students describe her as an instructor who doesn't simply teach theories; she connects the theories to real life. And her software helps them understand concepts better than if they had simply studied them from a book.

"Using the software, you get to play around with things," says Siva Valliappan '97, a computer engineering student. "You can manipulate the variables. It helps you visualize the subject matter in a way that a book cannot do."

Valliappan says the software helped him solve a problem in a few minutes that would have taken 30 minutes to an hour had he worked it by hand.

"I was better able to see how the graph changed if I changed one variable. It helped me understand how different variables changed my final result," he says.

Although Wood enjoys working with aspiring engineers like Valliappan, she herself didn't set out to become an engineer. For her, the field seemed to involve court hearings and meetings; that was her father's role as a chemical engineer.

"What I forgot at that point was that he had moved to the managerial level by then," she explains. One day, she remembers, her father had to work on some pipes when one of his workers couldn't make it. "My brothers and I thought he got a promotion," she says, laughing, "because he got to go out in the field."

As a student growing up in Georgia and Washington, she always loved math and physics, but she saw them more as a hobby than a career. Midway through her freshman year at Stanford University, however, a professor suggested she try an engineering class, where she began to see how simple concepts could turn into real-life applications.

She transferred to Columbia University, where she earned a B.S. degree in electrical engineering in 1969. After graduation, she worked for a company that designed and produced machines that could read machine-written type. The work took her to Sweden and back to the United States.

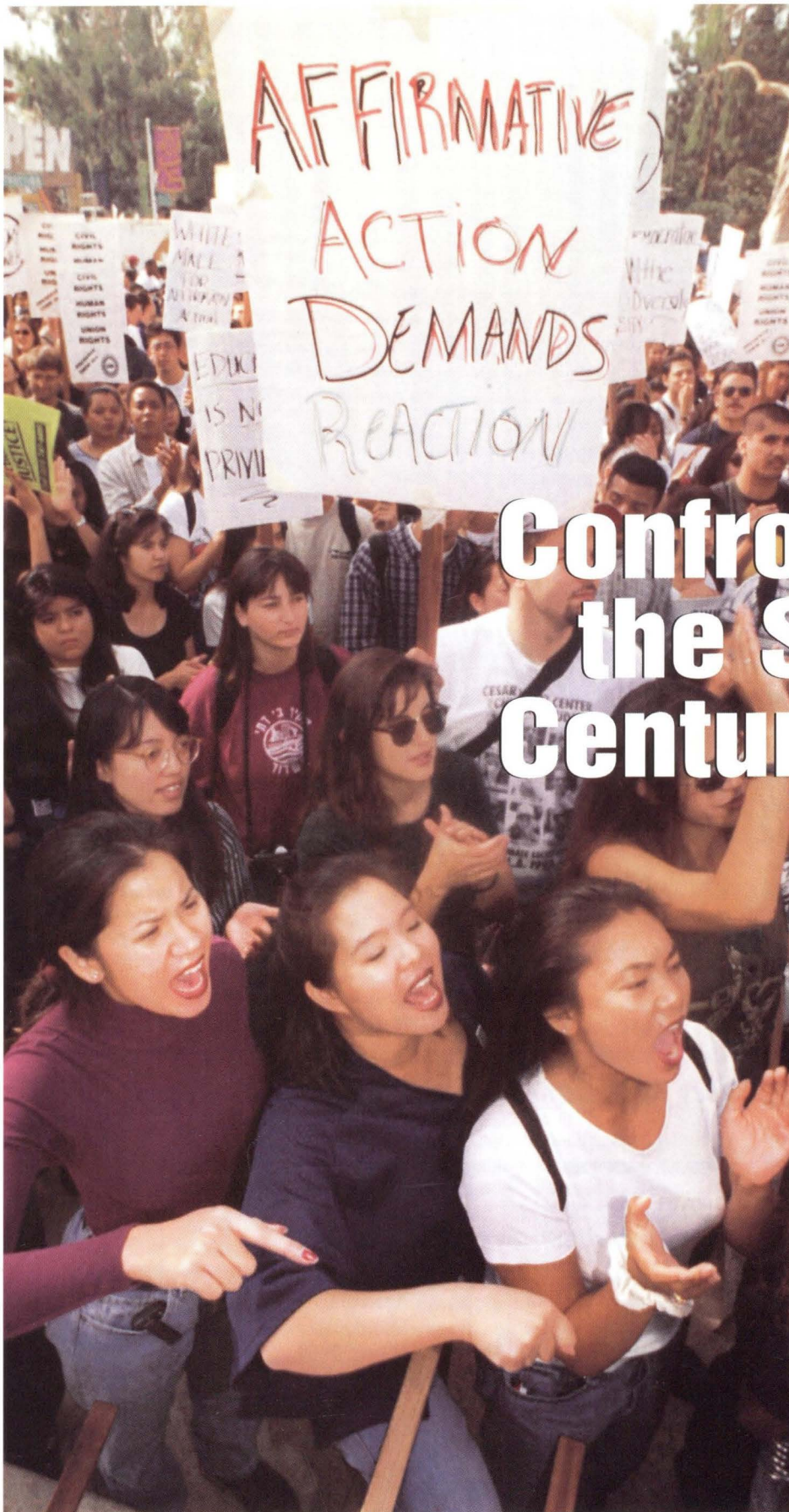
Then, anxious to become a teacher, she returned to Stanford to receive her master's degree and doctorate. She taught at Cornell University for a year before coming to Santa Clara in 1985.

'Some of my students had really excellent visualization skills, and they could figure it out,' she says. 'But others—they memorized things and then forgot. We needed a way to help them see and retain the concepts so they could become better students and better engineers.'

**—SALLY WOOD
CHAIR
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING**

SCU has valued Wood's contributions, naming her School of Engineering Researcher of the Year in 1996 for her image-processing research and her educational research on behalf of students. ☉

Laura Trujillo '92 is a reporter at The Oregonian in Portland, Ore.



A legal challenge to California's Proposition 209 is the latest round in a long-running debate over affirmative action.

Confronting the Scars of Centuries

BY
MARGARET M.
RUSSELL

UCLA students rally to protest the U.C. regents' decision to scrap affirmative action policies.

FREEDOM IS NOT ENOUGH. YOU DO NOT WIPE AWAY THE SCARS OF CENTURIES BY SAYING: “NOW, YOU ARE FREE TO GO WHERE YOU WANT, DO AS YOU DESIRE, AND CHOOSE THE LEADERS YOU PLEASE.” YOU DO NOT TAKE A MAN WHO FOR YEARS HAS BEEN HOBBLLED BY CHAINS, LIBERATE HIM, BRING HIM TO THE STARTING LINE OF A RACE, SAYING, “YOU ARE FREE TO COMPETE WITH ALL THE OTHERS,” AND STILL JUSTLY BELIEVE YOU HAVE BEEN COMPLETELY FAIR. THUS IT IS NOT ENOUGH TO OPEN THE GATES OF OPPORTUNITY.

With these words, President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1965 promulgated Executive Order 11246, which prohibited federal agencies from contracting with firms unless they committed to affirmative action—that is, conscious and concerted efforts to recruit racial minorities into jobs and other institutions from which they had been historically excluded.

Today, some 32 years after Johnson’s executive order, affirmative action remains a flash-point issue. California, in particular, has emerged as the primary locus of legal disputation on the fate of these programs.

Gov. Pete Wilson is a vocal opponent of such remedial programs, characterizing them as “reverse discrimination” and examples of the “deadly virus of tribalism.” In June 1995, with Wilson’s backing, the regents of the University of California adopted two resolutions aimed at eliminating the use of race, ethnicity, or gender in hiring, contracting, and admissions throughout the state’s university system.

In November 1996, a majority of voting Californians passed Proposition 209, the so-called California Civil Rights Initiative, which amends the California Constitution to provide:

The State shall not discriminate against, or grant preferential treatment to, any individual or group on the basis of race, sex, color, ethnicity, or national origin in the operation of public employment, public education, or public contracting.

Immediately after the election, a coalition of groups and individuals affected by the initiative

filed a constitutional challenge against it in federal district court in San Francisco. Their basic contentions were twofold: (1) Proposition 209 violates equal protection by depriving women and minorities of access to important and otherwise lawful remedies for documented discrimination; and (2) the initiative, if implemented, would unlawfully preempt federal affirmative action programs in California.

In December 1996, a federal district judge granted the plaintiffs’ request for a preliminary injunction on the grounds that they had demonstrated Proposition 209 would likely be found unconstitutional after a trial on the merits. The state’s ensuing appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit could very well wind up at the U.S. Supreme Court in the near future.

Given the constitutional challenge, the fate of affirmative action in California is unclear. If the highest reviewing court ultimately concludes Proposition 209 is a violation of equal protection or is otherwise unlawful, it is highly likely that opponents of affirmative action will find other avenues and strategies for advancing their goals. If Proposition 209 is upheld, the same prediction holds true regarding proponents of affirmative action—with the additional immediate certainty that the conflict between the initiative’s prohibitions and long-standing federal policies and precedent will be litigated for years to come.

But even more important than the looming legal and political battles is the resolution of this complex issue at the level of public understanding.

Defining Affirmative Action

Much of the development of affirmative action occurred without agreement on a central definition of exactly what the term means or should mean. Originally, affirmative action meant efforts focused on African Americans because of the uniquely onerous disadvantages imposed by their history of enslavement in this country; however, President Johnson's vivid metaphor of the recently unshackled man at the starting line of a race has expanded conceptually since then to include racial minorities generally and women of all races.

Contemporary affirmative action doctrine is premised on the notion that, in certain circumstances, positive steps must be taken to ameliorate the lingering effects of discrimination and group exclusion; otherwise, systemically entrenched disparities will prevail under the guise of neutrality.

As Supreme Court Justice John Paul Stevens has suggested, affirmative action programs offer a "welcome mat" to groups that for centuries encountered a "No Trespassing" sign at the door post of opportunity. Stevens distinguishes the race consciousness of remedial programs from historical race-based distinctions that were used to subjugate minorities:

There is no moral or constitutional equivalence between a policy that is designed to perpetuate a caste system and one that seeks to eradicate racial subordination. Invidious discrimination is an engine of oppression, subjecting a disfavored group to enhance or maintain the power of the majority. Remedial race-based preferences reflect the opposite impulse: a desire to foster equality in society.

Within this general conception of affirmative action, several key delineations can be made. One useful distinction is between legal remedies *mandated* by courts to address documented and specific cases of unlawful discrimination—for example, an employer who is required to adopt hiring goals and timetables after a lawsuit has established illegal conduct and the need for such a stringent solution—and *voluntary* programs undertaken by institutions or employers to reach out to members of groups historically excluded or underrepresented because of discrimination—for example, an outreach and summer jobs program instituted by a laboratory to encourage racial minorities and women to pursue science careers.

Another rudimentary differentiation involves *government* programs (a city's Minority and Women's Business Enterprise [M/WBE] Office) as opposed to those offered in the *private* sector (a

newspaper fellowship for minority or female journalists).

A third key difference lies in the weight a particular minority category (i.e., race, gender, ethnicity) is given in a selection or decision-making process, as compared with other "diversity" factors (e.g., alumni parentage or regional origin).

When applied to the concrete particulars of individual affirmative action programs, these distinctions often overlap. To use just one hypothetical context—the university—should the analysis of the underlying issues shift if one is looking at the admissions process rather than the faculty hiring process? If the university is not public but is private and publicly funded? If the admissions process takes race and gender into account and also equally considers such factors as alumni parentage, athletic prowess, political connections, and geographical diversity? If the university has not been found in a court of law to have illegally excluded a particular group from a certain department, but in fact has rarely hired and has never granted tenure to anyone from that group?

Ending Discrimination

David Oppenheimer, a leading authority on affirmative action law, helps clarify these issues by identifying five principal methods that have been used to implement affirmative action objectives in the public and private sectors:

Method I—quotas: the use of absolute floors or ceilings for the selection of women and minorities.

Method II—preferences: allows the consideration of race, sex, or ethnicity in making selections.

Method III—self-studies: the examination by decision makers of how they select employees, contractors, or students. When such studies reveal disparities between the race, sex, or ethnicity of the available selection pool and the persons actually selected, they may lead to the imposition of goals and timetables. They are used as a means of measuring progress in eliminating discrimination or in equalizing the work force with the pool from which it is selected.

Method IV—outreach: the use of targeted recruitment to increase the pool of minority or women applicants from which selections are made. Outreach programs are often adopted as a result of self-studies which reveal disparities in the selection of minorities and/or women.

Method V—anti-discrimination: the adop-

Contemporary affirmative action doctrine is premised on the notion that, in certain circumstances, positive steps must be taken to ameliorate the lingering effects of discrimination and group exclusion.

tion of aggressive nondiscrimination policies, such as diversity training and anti-harassment training.

As Oppenheimer notes, most affirmative action programs today fall within methods II through V. Under current law, quotas are permitted rarely and only under drastic circumstances. Since the 1970s, the Supreme Court has held that quotas used by the government and by entities subject to government regulation are illegal unless ordered by a court to remedy severe discrimination.

Of methods II through V, scrutiny has been focused most intensely on preferences. Debate has centered especially on the question of whether such a method constitutes so-called “reverse” discrimination, inimical to the societal ideal of equality, or, on the contrary, is a prerequisite to the elimination of the prejudice that obstructs the attainment of true equality.

Developing Affirmative Action Laws and Policies

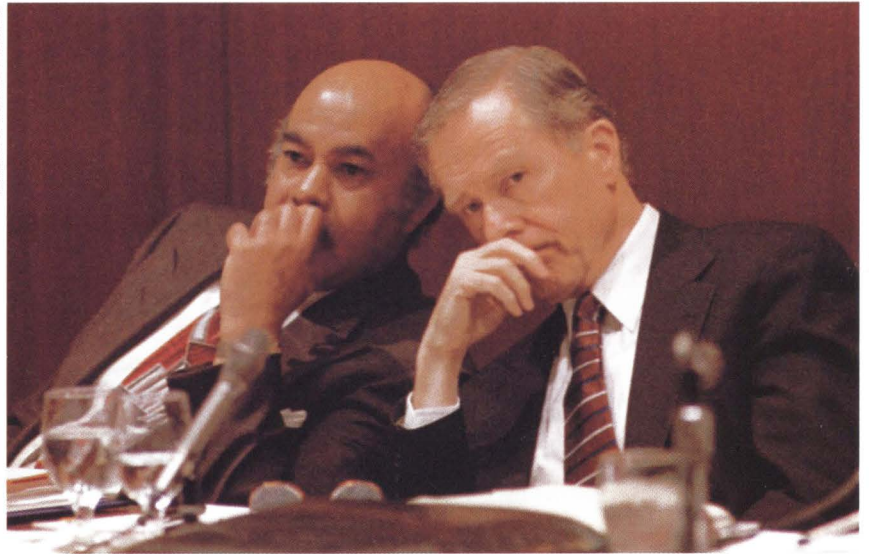
To understand this debate, it is useful to look at the historical underpinnings of and impetus for contemporary affirmative action remedies. A legacy of inequality and discrimination against racial minorities and women lies at the heart of this nation’s legal, political, and social structures.

The original U.S. Constitution, early Supreme Court history, executive governance, and many federal and state laws not only permitted active prejudice, but also ratified and codified it: For example, African Americans were literally as well as constitutionally defined as property, unworthy of human rights; women of all races were denied the right to vote, the right to work outside the home, and the right to enter professions such as medicine and law; and many racial minorities endured the ravaging effects of such government-sponsored acts as Chinese exclusion, Japanese internment, and “separate but equal” justifications for segregation.

Moreover, pervasive, explicit, and largely unchallenged forms of discrimination have prevailed for most of this nation’s history in the public and private realms of our society; it was not until the advent of the modern civil rights movement roughly a half-century ago that long-standing structural barriers to equality began to be dismantled.

Brown vs. Board of Education (1954), in which the Supreme Court ruled that state-sponsored racial segregation was unconstitutional, represented a turning point in the court’s evolving recognition that, in certain contexts, the 14th Amendment’s equal protection clause necessitates affirmative remedial measures.

AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTOS



U.C. Regent Ward Connerly (left) and Gov. Pete Wilson, both affirmative action opponents, attend a Board of Regents meeting on the issue.

In the decade following *Brown*, the persistent and highly visible activism of the civil rights movement helped pave the way for legal recognition, in all branches of the federal government, of affirmative anti-discrimination measures. Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964, authorizing legal challenges to discrimination in a broad variety of contexts. Additional federal civil rights statutes passed in the 1960s further codified a legislative intent to counter the lingering effects of structural discrimination against racial minorities, women, and other individuals from historically excluded groups.

And President Johnson’s 1965 order represented a significant commitment from the executive branch to move the nation toward accepting the concept of affirmative action as an appropriate and, in some circumstances, necessary component of progress toward racial and gender equality.

Throughout the remainder of the 1960s and early 1970s, the three branches of the federal government were roughly in accord in their approach to affirmative action, at least insofar as they shared an expansive rather than narrowing approach to the development of remedial measures. For example, the Nixon administration—acting on the advice and support of several hundred large corporations—introduced the idea of using goals and timetables to foster racial diversity in federally contracted construction companies. It was the Nixon administration as well that recommended in 1970 the inclusion of women in federal affirmative action programs.

On the judicial front, the Supreme Court’s landmark decision *Griggs vs. Duke Power Co.* (1971) significantly broadened opportunities to prove racial discrimination in the private sector under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the fed-



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eral statute governing race, gender, color, and national-origin discrimination in employment.

Before the passage of Title VII, Duke Power had openly segregated its work force by limiting black employees to its labor department, which offered far lower wages than any other division. On July 2, 1965, the date Title VII went into effect, the company preserved its segregated procedures by imposing a new requirement for employment in any department except labor: passing scores on two “aptitude tests” or a high-school diploma.

In *Griggs*, the court unanimously held that workers could successfully challenge these job-screening procedures not only by demonstrating intentional discrimination by the employer, but also by simply showing that the use of such procedures in and of itself resulted in the disproportionate exclusion of minorities from a particular work force.

In the year following the *Griggs* decision, Congress passed Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972, which prohibits sex discrimination in federally funded education programs. Numerous affirmative action and other civil rights efforts also emerged during this period at state and local governmental levels and in the private sector.

Diminishing Support

From the late 1970s to the present, this expansive base of federal support for affirmative action began to diminish. In 1978, the Supreme Court ruled on the most widely known affirmative action case, *Regents of the University of California vs. Bakke*, a decision that revealed the court to be markedly splintered in its approach to the constitutionality of race consciousness in university admissions. By a bare majority, the court upheld

the use of racial diversity as a factor in admissions, but a different five-vote majority struck down the use of specific numerical set-asides in the U.C.-Davis Medical School admissions program.

In 1989, a new majority on the Supreme Court issued a series of decisions that narrowed the reach of affirmative action and civil rights laws. *Wards Cove Packing vs. Atonio* (1989) was a Title VII race-discrimination challenge by nonwhite cannery workers to the hiring and promotion procedures of Alaskan salmon-cannery owners. These procedures, the plaintiffs argued, had a disparate impact on minorities, similar to the exclusion found unacceptable in *Griggs*. Ruling against the plaintiffs, the court raised the standard of proof regarding disparate impact, significantly undermining the earlier *Griggs* decision.

City of Richmond vs. Croson (1989) was another blow to the expansive view of affirmative action. In this case, Richmond’s city council had adopted a program to increase contracts with minority businesses based on the past exclusion of those businesses. But the court held that Richmond’s record failed to meet the requisite highest level of judicial scrutiny needed to justify a minority business set-aside program—namely, a showing that the program was a “necessary” and “most narrowly tailored” means to bring about the “compelling governmental interest” of eradicating past discrimination.

At the same time as the court was narrowing the reach of affirmative action, executive branch support for these measures was also plummeting. Presidents Reagan and Bush vetoed major civil rights bills, restructured civil rights enforcement agencies, and eliminated various minority programs and services created during the 1960s.

Further illustrating the growing dissension among the three branches as to the proper scope of affirmative action and other civil rights remedies, a congressional majority struggled for several years to pass a new civil rights bill over the steadfast opposition of Presidents Reagan and Bush. Finally, Congress succeeded in enacting the Civil Rights Act of 1991, which in part restored a number of federal statutory civil rights protections stripped by the court’s decisions in *Wards Cove* and other civil rights cases.

In the past several years, federal commitment to affirmative action has continued to wane. After some wavering in his support for affirmative action, President Bill Clinton currently espouses a “mend it, don’t end it” position. Since the 1994 elections, the Republican-led Congress has advanced for consideration several bills urging the dilution or outright abolition of affirmative action.

Under current Supreme Court law, affirmative

action is still constitutional, but the court continues to evince skepticism of broad-based race-conscious remedies (see sidebar, page 24).

Understanding Underlying Policy Concerns

Although the court relies most directly on constitutional and statutory interpretations in evaluating affirmative action, its jurisprudence necessarily touches on significant policy concerns as well.

First, the court's case law in this area continues to reveal various splits regarding the validity of race- and gender-consciousness vs. "colorblindness" (or genderblindness) as a constitutional path to equality. One view holds that equal protection mandates the abolition not of race- and gender-based classification per se, but of race- and gender-based subjugation. In this view, affirmative action is necessary to dispel centuries of discrimination.

This position is aptly summarized by Justice Harry A. Blackmun's partial concurrence in *Bakke*: "In order to get beyond racism, we must first take account of race. There is no other way. And in order to treat some persons equally, we must treat them differently. We cannot—we dare not—let the Equal Protection Clause perpetuate racial supremacy."

A contrary set of views contends that colorblindness and genderblindness are not only preferred but required under the Constitution. This stance is epitomized by Justice Antonin Scalia's partial concurrence in the 1995 case *Adarand Constructors Inc. vs. Peña*: "To pursue the concept of racial entitlement—even for the most admirable and benign of purposes—is to reinforce and preserve for future mischief the way of thinking that produced race slavery, race privilege, and race hatred. In the eyes of government, we are one race here. It is American."

A second area of division focuses on the fairness and/or accuracy of allocating the benefits and burdens of affirmative action according to *any* type of group-based characteristics. According to this view, we should not assume African Americans, Hispanics, and women are disadvantaged, nor should the terms *white* or *male* necessarily connote privilege. Proponents of this position often argue that the only justifiable basis for affirmative action would be individual economic disadvantage.

These arguments are often articulated in terms of weighing the costs of affirmative action to "innocent victims" who suffer at the expense of "windfall beneficiaries." Justice Scalia's *Adarand* opinion voices this belief: "Individuals who have been wronged by unlawful racial discrimination

should be made whole; but under our Constitution there can be no such thing as either a creditor or debtor race."

The counterpoint to this position emphasizes the sense in which majority-group members continue to be "windfall beneficiaries" of racism and sexism that continue to disadvantage minority and female "innocent victims"; moreover, this view contends that the court, and indeed the Constitution itself, played a pivotal role in entrenching just the kind of creditor/debtor race imbalance that Scalia asserts cannot exist. As Justices Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Stephen Breyer note in their *Adarand* dissent:

Bias both conscious and unconscious, reflecting traditional and unexamined habits of thought, keeps up barriers that must come down if equal opportunity and nondiscrimination are ever genuinely to become this country's law and practice.... [C]ourt review can ensure that preferences are not so large as to trammel unduly upon the opportunities of others or interfere too harshly with legitimate expectations of persons in once-preferred groups.

A third source of disagreement is whether affirmative action causes more harm than good for minorities and women—often referred to as the question of stigma. This view is characterized by Justice Clarence Thomas' concurring opinion in *Adarand*: "Inevitably, such programs engender attitudes of superiority or, alternatively, provoke resentment among those who believe that they have been wronged by the government's use of race. These programs stamp minorities with a badge of inferiority and may cause them to develop dependencies or to adopt an attitude that they are 'entitled' to preferences."

Ironically, the most pertinent rejoinder to this criticism was offered by Justice Thurgood Marshall, whose seat on the court Thomas was appointed to fill. In his *Croson* dissent and indeed throughout his opinions in affirmative action cases, Marshall asserted that the true stigma of race-based decision making is caused not by affirmative action, but by "the tragic and indelible fact that discrimination against blacks and other racial minorities in this Nation has pervaded our Nation's history and continues to scar our society." ❁

Margaret M. Russell is an associate professor of law at Santa Clara University. She is active in the American Civil Liberties Union nationally (as a vice president) and locally. She chaired the ACLU Legal Committee that approved the organization's lawsuit against Proposition 209.

The court's case law in this area continues to reveal various splits regarding the validity of race- and gender-consciousness vs. "colorblindness" (or genderblindness) as a constitutional path to equality.

In the View of This Court

A brief synopsis of Supreme Court rulings on affirmative action reveals some threshold principles.

Not yet two decades old, Supreme Court jurisprudence on affirmative action is already too complex and voluminous to condense readily. Unfortunately, the court is often viewed as a faceless, institutional monolith rather than a human enterprise.

Contributing to this myth is the fact that commentators (including this author), for the sake of brevity and clarity, must often facilely summarize controlling case precedent—no matter how fragmented or opaque—in terms of majority vs. dissenting votes. As a result, a pronouncement such as “In *Case X*, the court held...” may inadequately address the nuances of thorny and meandering areas of case law such as affirmative action.

During the past 20 years, there have probably been at least as many interpretations of the constitutionality and permissible boundaries of affirmative action as there have been individuals on the court (17), and, of course, the views of a number of the justices have changed somewhat in the course of their tenures. To this day, members of the court remain divided on many aspects of these programs.

These warnings notwithstanding, several basic points have emerged as the view of the court (i.e., the court majority) over the years.

As a first and threshold principle, the court has held that affirmative action plans are allowable only if used to address documented discrimination; without the requisite evidence for claimed discrimination, the remedy is impermissible.

The nature and degree of evidence required, as well as the scope of the remedy, vary according to a number of factors, most notably whether the claim is brought under the Constitution or under statute. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the federal statute prohibiting discrimination in employment, applies to private as well as public employers. In contrast, constitutional equal protection provisions govern the action of government entities, whether federal, state, or local.

Griggs vs. Duke Power Co. (1971) established

that illegal discrimination can be proven under Title VII without a showing of intent to discriminate. Subsequent cases have further clarified *Griggs* to provide that affirmative action can be used as a remedy under Title VII even when the underlying discrimination has been proven solely through a showing of disparate impact.

In contrast, in cases such as *City of Richmond vs. Croson* (1989), the court stressed that the Constitution requires the affirmative action plans of government entities to be based on an established record of past intentional discrimination.

In all cases, however, the court is unwavering in its insistence that race- and/or gender-conscious decision making must be premised on a need to remedy documented race and/or gender discrimination.

This first principle can be characterized as concern with the adequacy of the goals or *ends* underlying affirmative action plans; a second key requirement pertains to the fairness of the tailoring or *means* of the plan itself. Throughout these cases, the court has unfailingly articulated a concern with the rights, settled expectations, and opportunities of majority-group members affected by particular plans and has insisted that such plans be sufficiently narrowly tailored so as not to interfere unduly with those concerns; thus, for example, quotas are typically rejected as more rigid than, and therefore inferior to, goals. However, provided that a record demonstrating pervasive discrimination is adequately established, the court has ruled permissible broad, “class-wide” relief that is not limited to the actual victims of prior discriminatory acts.

Finally, the court has stressed that affirmative action plans must be crafted as temporary remedies, continuing only until the underlying discrimination has been adequately addressed.

Affirmative Action in Admissions

In educational admissions, the principal case on point is *Regents of the University of California vs. Bakke*. Allan Bakke, a white applicant who had been rejected by the U.C.-Davis Medical School, challenged the school’s special admissions program as violating the 14th Amendment’s equal protection clause and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The program, which had been instituted by the medical school to address its paucity of African American and Hispanic students, reserved up to 16 out of 100 spots in each class for the “economically disadvantaged”; in operation, the program evolved into a minority admissions program.

Through six separate opinions, a fragmented court reached majority agreement on two central

points, with Justice Lewis Powell as the pivotal swing vote and author of the lead opinion. First, four justices agreed with Powell that the special admissions program was unlawful, with Powell's opinion focusing particularly on the rigid, quota-like nature of the 16 reserved spots. Powell theorized that such a minority admissions program could be justified only if the university could establish it had discriminated against minorities or show it was using race to counterbalance racial bias in the admissions process.

Second, a different group of four justices agreed with Powell that the university could validly consider race as a factor in the admissions process in order to admit a diverse class, so long as race was used as only one of many factors—for example, geographical region, athletic participation, or extracurricular activities.

Interestingly, Powell's opinion emphasized the importance of university prerogatives to include racial diversity among its selection criteria as a First Amendment right to academic freedom rather than a 14th Amendment interest in equal protection. Despite other closely watched lower court challenges, *Bakke* remains the Supreme Court's only case on the merits of affirmative action in educational admissions.

Cases in the Workplace

In employment and contracting, the jurisprudence is even more complicated and abstract; however, the court's basic concern with the stringency of ends and means constitutes a common thread. In *United Steelworkers of America vs. Weber* (1979), the court rejected a white employee's challenge to a voluntary, private sector, affirmative action apprenticeship program because the defendant, United Steelworkers, had sufficiently demonstrated both a remedial purpose and narrowly tailored means. Moreover, the plan was upheld even though half the apprenticeship positions were reserved for African Americans; the court held that the program did not constitute a serious deprivation for Weber or other whites because it created new opportunities for whites as well as African Americans and because it was temporary in nature.

In *Johnson vs. Transportation Agency* (1987), to date the only gender-based affirmative action challenge to reach the court, the rationale of *Weber* was applied in upholding a Santa Clara County voluntary affirmative action plan that included gender as a factor in its hiring and promotion processes. The plaintiff, a white male, had sued under Title VII to challenge the promotion of a white woman who

received a slightly lower numerical rating in the review process than he did, based on a mix of subjective and objective evaluations. His challenge was rejected.

When reviewing affirmative action plans ordered by a trial court, the Supreme Court has approved rigorous goals and timetables for hiring and promotion in several cases in which the record demonstrated both severe discrimination and egregious failures to comply with earlier court-ordered remedies.

For example, in *Local 28, Sheet Metal Workers' International Association vs. EEOC* (1986), the Supreme Court upheld court-imposed specific racial goals for union membership because of the defendant's history of excluding African Americans and Hispanics as well as its failure to obey earlier remedial orders.

Similarly, in *United States vs. Paradise* (1987), the Supreme Court approved a trial court order requiring the Alabama Department of Public Safety to award 50 percent of state trooper promotions to qualified African American candidates, if available, until the percentage of African American corporals matched the available African American labor force or until a nondiscriminatory promotion plan was devised. The court was persuaded by the defendant's extensive record of racially exclusionary practices and outright defiance of earlier orders to hire African American troopers, as well as by the flexible and temporary nature of the plan imposed.

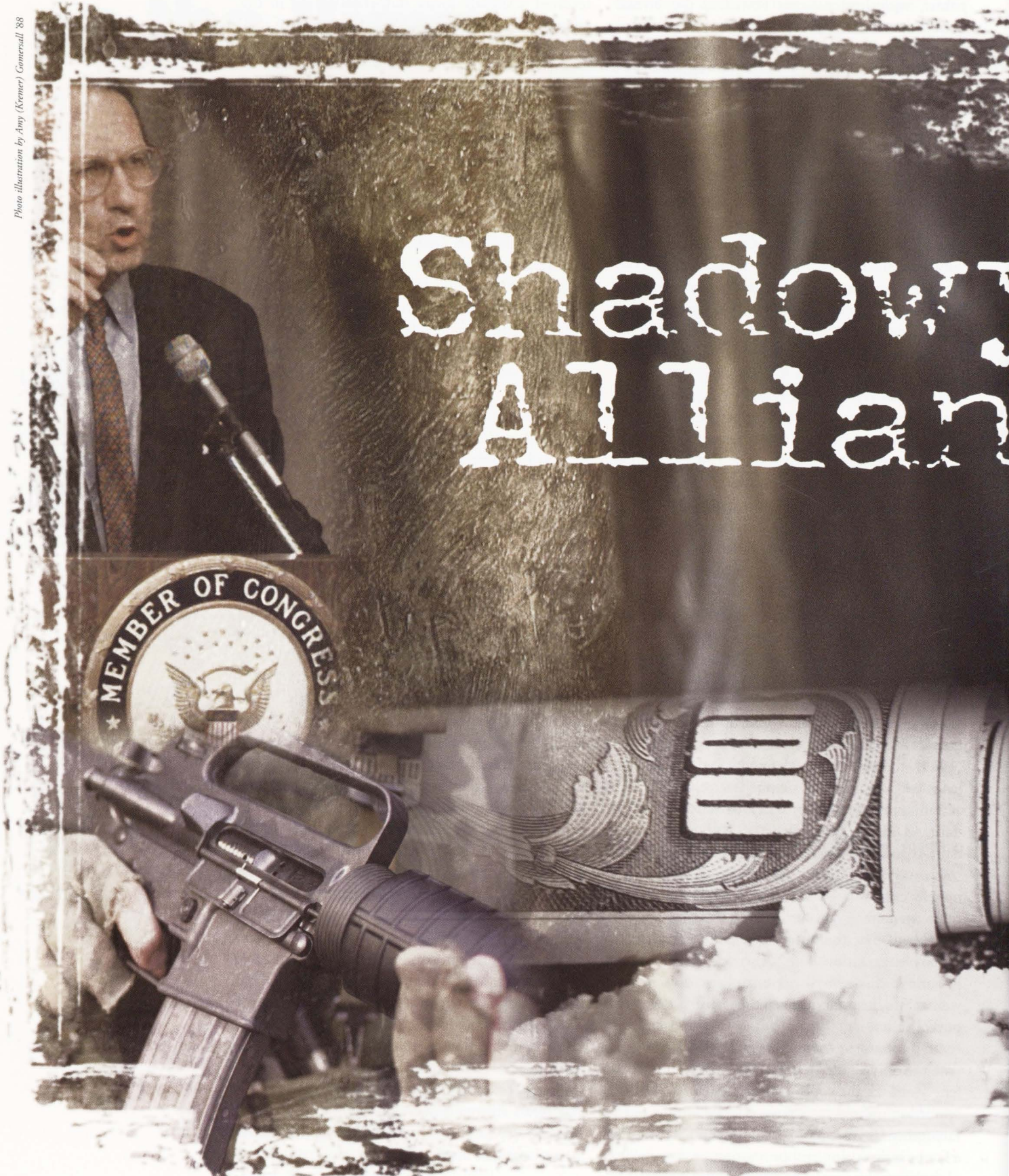
On the other hand, a race-based voluntary affirmative action plan regarding layoffs rather than hiring and promotion was invalidated in *Wygant vs. Jackson Board of Education* (1986). In *Wygant*, the court ruled that the school board's policy of taking race into account in determining teacher layoffs unduly trammelled the seniority-based expectations of the teachers affected.

Croson, with its successful constitutional challenge to a city government's voluntary affirmative action plan, marked a significant conservative turning point in the court's jurisprudence in this area. A state or local government can only impose an affirmative action plan, the court ruled, if there is a clear record of intentional discrimination and if the plan is narrowly tailored to address the proven discrimination.

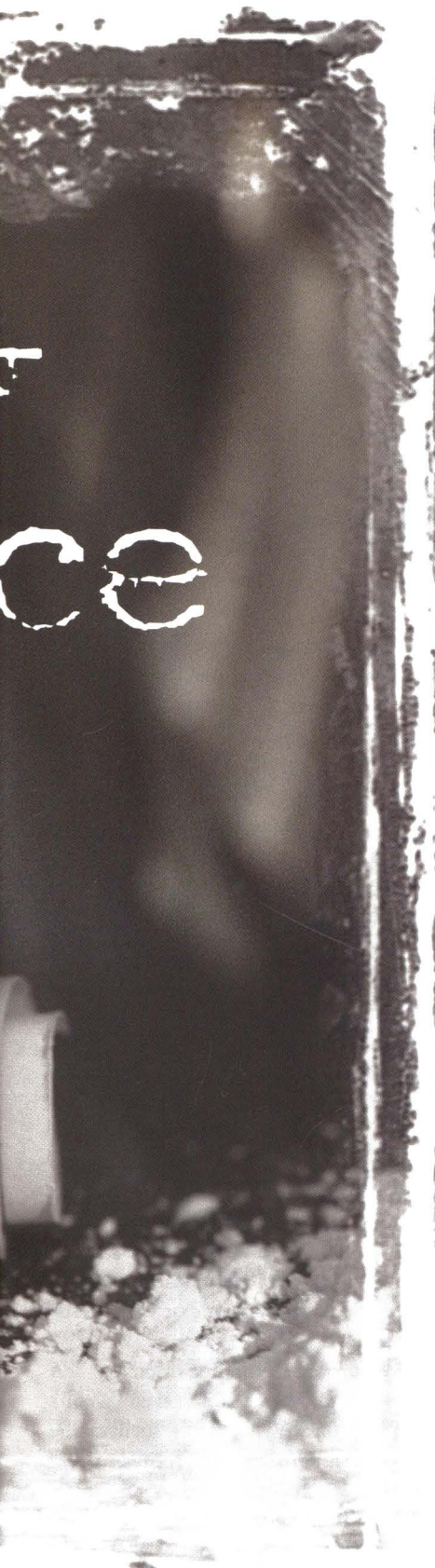
In a more recent case, *Adarand Constructors Inc. vs. Peña* (1995), the court extended the *Croson* reasoning to congressionally mandated (not just state and local) affirmative action plans, further signaling a narrower interpretation of when affirmative action remedies are appropriate. ❖

—M.R.

The court has held that affirmative action plans are allowable only if used to address documented discrimination; without the requisite evidence for claimed discrimination, the remedy is impermissible.



Shadowy Allian



BY PETER KORNBLUH

A recent San Jose Mercury News exposé generated nationwide controversy when it linked the Central Intelligence Agency and Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries to the origins of the crack cocaine epidemic in California's inner cities. At the same time, the stories raised questions about responsibility and truth in journalism.

Thomas Shanks, S.J., executive director of SCU's Markkula Center for Applied Ethics, remembers picking up the San Jose Mercury News in August 1996 and reading a special investigative report on the roots of the crack cocaine plague in California.

"It was like a Tom Clancy novel," says Shanks, also a professor of communication at SCU. "It had power and intrigue, massive amounts of drug money, the CIA, and the inner city of Los Angeles. It had all the elements that make a story highly dramatic and highly complex."

Written by Mercury News reporter Gary Webb, "Dark Alliance: The Story Behind the Crack Explosion" explored a 1980s alliance between Los Angeles' infamous "king of crack," Ricky Donnell Ross; two Nicaraguan drug smugglers; and a CIA-created counterrevolutionary group known as the Fuerza Democrática Nicaragüense (FDN), the largest of the so-called Contra forces.

To many readers, the story seemed to suggest CIA complicity in the crack trade. "What the Mercury said later is that they took readers to the door of the CIA, but not inside," Shanks comments. "But to the door is pretty close. What came across was that the CIA was very involved because

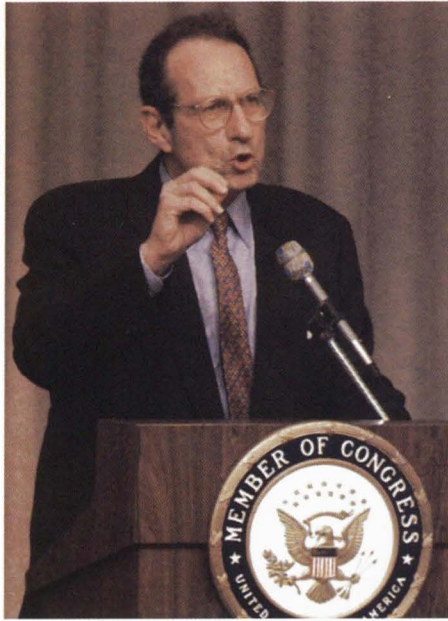
they wanted the money [to support the Contras], and they didn't care about the African American community. That's the conclusion that any reasonable person would have come away with."

And come away with it readers did. The story spread like wildfire, though not, significantly, through the mainstream media. Indeed, Webb's series was ignored and then later condemned as inaccurate by many in the traditional press who, in their turn, failed to pursue the substantive issues he raised.

Instead, word of "Dark Alliance" was disseminated through new media outlets, such as the Internet and African American-oriented talk radio, provoking a nationwide public outcry. In the process, the story posed a whole new set of questions about journalistic responsibility.

At the heart of the controversy lies a human catastrophe: the crack epidemic that has swept the country during the past 15 years. It is an epidemic that, according to Greg Bonfiglio, S.J., '82 "is tearing the fabric of family life and the social structure of our communities."

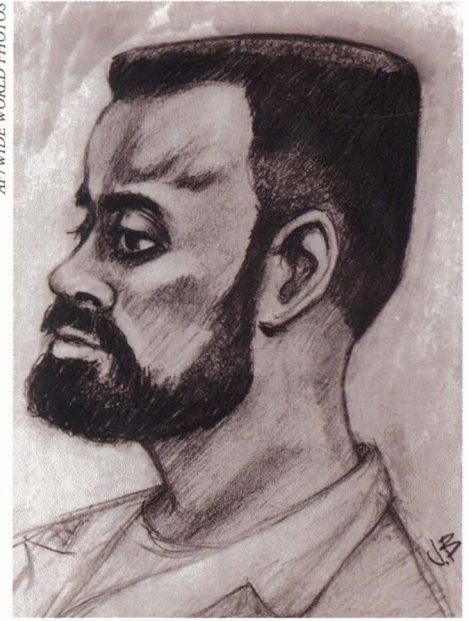
The plague of cocaine, to which Bonfiglio bears witness as pastor at Dolores



Former CIA Director John Deutch



Col. Enrique Bermudez



Artist's rendering of drug lord "Freeway" Ricky Ross

Mission Parish in inner-city Los Angeles, has infected cities across the country, bringing with it urban blight, violent crime, mass addiction, and escalating child abuse—all on a scale never before experienced in the United States.

For that reason, "Dark Alliance," which addressed the hidden story of how crack came into the region, found a receptive nationwide audience—particularly within communities of color, who are angered, frustrated, and desperate for information about the origins of the drug plague. The series appeared to provide some answers.

The first day's story, "Crack Plague's Roots Are in Nicaraguan War," opened with a dramatic assertion: "For the better part of a decade, a San Francisco Bay Area drug ring sold tons of cocaine to the Crips and Bloods street gangs of Los Angeles and funneled millions in drug profits to a Latin American guerrilla army [the Contras] run by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency."

A summary of the article argued that "backers of CIA-led Nicaraguan rebels brought cocaine to poor L.A. neighborhoods in [the] early '80s to help finance [their] war—and a plague was born."

Part II, titled "Odd Trio Created Mass Market for Crack," provided far more detail on the lives and connections of three career criminals: "Freeway" Ricky Ross, perhaps Los Angeles' most renowned crack dealer in the 1980s; Oscar Danilo Blandon, a right-

wing Nicaraguan expatriate who became Ross' key supplier; and Juan Norvin Meneses Cantarero—a friend of the fallen Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza—who brought Blandon into the drug business to support the Contras and supplied him, for an uncertain length of time, with significant quantities of cocaine.

According to Blandon, in 1981 Meneses introduced him to Enrique Bermudez, military leader of the FDN. "There is a saying that the end justifies the means. And that's what Mr. Bermudez told us..." Blandon testified in Ross' 1995 trial.

Then a San Francisco used car salesman, Blandon quickly became one of "the biggest Nicaraguan cocaine dealers in the United States," as one federal attorney described him, selling only to African Americans because "they pay cash." An audiotape posted on the Mercury News Web site captured Blandon confiding to a drug associate, "I don't deal with anybody else. They buy all the time. They buy all the time."

Part III, "War on Drugs? Unequal Impact on U.S. Blacks," focused on an issue that outrages many in the African American community—sentencing discrepancies, particularly the unequal treatment of Ross, who was sentenced to life without parole for cocaine trafficking; and Blandon, who spent less than three years in prison and is now a highly paid Drug Enforcement Agency informant.

Perhaps most surprising was that "Dark Alliance" generated a national controversy without the support of the major press, which refused to follow up on the story for weeks after the series was published. The story was fueled not by the tinder of network television or the national dailies, but by the Internet and talk radio.

"The Internet redefines what your community is," says Rob Elder, Mercury News vice president and editor, who serves on the Ethics Center advisory board. "It is a non-geographical community."

The paper's sophisticated online service, Mercury Center, addressed that community with simultaneous online publishing of the "Dark Alliance" stories, which can still be accessed on the paper's Web site. Dozens of documents are linked to the story; by clicking on an icon, a visitor to the site can read supporting records or hear audio files of wiretapped conversations or court testimony.

Follow-up articles in the Mercury and elsewhere, and, for a time, even Webb's appearances on TV programs such as the "Montel Williams" and "Tom Snyder" shows, were also posted.

Use of the Net was supported and supplemented by African American-oriented radio talk shows, which gave out the Mercury Center's address to listeners. At the same time, the call-in programs became

a principal source of information and debate over the brewing scandal.

"This particular issue was so important because drugs that have been brought into this country have devastated the black community more than any other community," notes Kathy Hurley, who produces the talk shows on the African American-owned WOL News talk network in the Baltimore and Washington, D.C., area. "People have been looking for ways to respond."

The response was overwhelming. By early October, thousands of phone calls, letters, faxes, and e-mail messages had flooded Capitol Hill. Political pressure, organized at the grass-roots level around the country and channeled through the Congressional Black Caucus, forced the Justice Department and the CIA to initiate internal investigations into charges of government complicity in the crack trade.

The Senate Intelligence Committee also held two hearings, and congressionally led community hearings took place in the Watts and Compton areas of Los Angeles. In an extraordinary—and unprecedented—tribute to the forceful demand for answers, then-CIA Director John Deutch left the secure confines of the agency's Langley, Va., headquarters to travel to Watts for a town meeting Nov. 15.

There, an older African American woman rose to share with Deutch the pain of daily life in a drug-scarred community: "It has to stop, Mr. Deutch. I hope that you will help bring an end to it because we are tired. And we are hurt. And we are angry."

Had this outpouring of community concern led to clear answers from the government and the media, the story might have had a positive outcome. But it didn't work out that way.

"This story is a great movie script," Shanks says. "The climax of that movie should have been that the public outcry would cause heads to roll, and the country would learn as we learned from Watergate."

In Shanks' view, the script went off the track in two ways: (1), the story became distorted as it traveled through the new media; and (2), the mainstream press failed to pursue the evidence and uncover the whole truth. As he says, "They spent more time picking apart what was wrong with the Mercury story than they did following up on what was right."

Print," the Mercury's Elder points out, "is a more literal medium; the Internet much less so and more emotion-centered." The same can be said of talk radio. As the story spread across the country through these channels, the accuracy of the transmission was, to say the least, diluted.

On African American talk radio shows and in some electronic chat rooms, a common interpretation of "Dark Alliance" emerged: To finance the Contra war, the CIA had deliberately brought crack cocaine into the inner city; in a racial conspiracy, the U.S. government was using the crack trade to attempt genocide against African Americans.

For many in the African American community, CIA now stood for the "Central Intoxication Agency," as Rep. Cynthia McKinney (D-Ga.) stated on the floor of Congress.

Such charges reflect the depth of suspicion, anger, and concern in African American communities about the ingrained racism of white elite institutions and the legal process, as well as the perceived lack of government action to stop drugs. Those suspicions were also encouraged by a strong

inference in Webb's reporting that the CIA had directly or indirectly participated in the influx of crack into Los Angeles. "When I read the stories for the first time," Shanks remembers, "I thought, there is clearly a CIA program here to get money for the Contras. Blacks, on the other hand, are expendable—that is clearly what this story is saying."

Which leads to the second problem the story encountered: criticism from mainstream media that the "Dark Alliance" series insinuated more than it could prove.

On one level, Webb's stories were groundbreaking; through aggressive investigative reporting, he unearthed intriguing records including a 1986 sheriff's search warrant that stated Blandon was laundering drug money through a bank in Florida to be used for weapons for the Contras; and an indictment of Meneses in California, which, for unknown reasons, was never filed.

The stories documented how two right-wing Nicaraguans with clear—although not necessarily strong—connections to the

AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTOS



An estimated 500 residents of South Central Los Angeles attend a November 1996 community forum where then-CIA Director John Deutch responds to allegations that his agency was involved in the introduction of crack into the predominantly African American and Hispanic area.



Congresswoman Maxine Waters, D-Los Angeles (left), a leading proponent of investigations into the CIA role in drug trafficking, consults with Los Angeles County Sheriff Sherman Block.

Contras became major drug dealers, inexplicably escaped prosecution, and made a significant contribution to the thousands of kilos of coke and crack that flowed into America's inner cities, particularly Los Angeles.

For his blockbuster reporting, the California chapter of the Society of Professional Journalists presented Webb with its 1996 Journalist of the Year award.

At the same time, however, specific allegations in the stories suffered from weak sourcing, contradictory evidence, and loose writing. For example, although a number of crack dealers and suppliers preceded the Nicaraguan drug network, Webb asserted that crack "was virtually unobtainable in black neighborhoods before members of the CIA's army brought it into South-Central [Los Angeles] in the 1980s." He reported that "millions" in drug profits had been funneled to the Contras to purchase weapons, but he was unable to produce any hard evidence to support that figure.

And, notwithstanding subsequent assertions from the Mercury that "Dark Alliance" took "readers up to the door of the CIA" but "did not go in," the stories took every opportunity to imply that the CIA was knowingly involved in the drug sales, without presenting any hard support-

ing evidence other than oblique comments by Blandon and his lawyer.

For example, according to Webb's story, Blandon implied CIA approval for the cocaine trafficking when he told a San Francisco grand jury that, after the Contras started receiving official CIA funds, the agency no longer needed drug proceeds.

"When Mr. Reagan get in the power, we start receiving a lot of money," he stated. "And the people that was in charge, it was the, the CIA, so they didn't want to raise any [drug] money because they have, they had the money they wanted." At that point, he said, "We started doing business by ourselves."

Although intriguing, that statement explicitly contradicts the entire thrust of "Dark Alliance." Ronald Reagan came to power in 1981, and the CIA received its seed authorization of \$19.9 million to organize the covert war in Nicaragua later that year.

If Blandon and Meneses stopped selling drugs to Ross in late 1981 when the Contras received funding, it could not be true, as the story asserted in its opening paragraph, that, for the "better part of a decade," drug funds were channeled to the Contras. Nor, then, could it be true that a drug dealer/Contra alliance was responsible

for California's crack epidemic in the early 1980s.

The controversy surrounding the article prompted the Mercury to publish a follow-up piece by veteran reporter Pete Carey. Although his article laid out the inconsistencies in the evidence used in "Dark Alliance"—"for the readers to make up their own mind," as Carey puts it—the original series did not.

That omission left the series wide open to harsh attack by the establishment media.

First, many in the mainstream press treated the drug issue as if it were not real news. Allegations that the CIA knew about drug trafficking among its Contra clients dated back to the 1980s.

"My impression was that [the mainstream media] thought it was an old story," observes Emile McAnany, newly appointed chair of SCU's Communication Department. "But that is the way the news is. Media are concerned about what is hot in Washington now; they are not interested in injustice as such." The Los Angeles Times, New York Times, and Washington Post, McAnany notes, treated the Contra/drug story as old history.

Unacknowledged, however, was their own failure to adequately cover the story a decade ago when the issue first surfaced. "In the 1980s, episodes of 'Miami Vice' gave a better feel for what was going on with the Contras and drugs than did the New York Times," notes David Corn of The Nation magazine.

"Whatever the faults of the ["Dark Alliance"] articles, they pale in comparison to the failure of the Washington press corps to expose the U.S. government's tolerance for Contra drug trafficking," remarks Robert Parry, who broke the first Contra/drug story in 1985 and weathered intense criticism for his award-winning work on the CIA's covert war. "What troubles me is the knives are out for Gary Webb, when the failures of the mainstream press were far more serious."

When Parry says "the knives are out," he is referring to how the major national papers covered "Dark Alliance" when public reaction to the series became too forceful to ignore. When they finally addressed it in October—two months after the series

ran in the Mercury—editors at all three national dailies decided to attack the Mercury News' reporting rather than advance it.

"All of them are doing stories about the story, but none of them are going after their own story," Kobie Kwasi Harris, chair of San Jose State University's Department of Afro-American Studies, noted last October. "That's what I call a whiteout."

At the Los Angeles Times—which ran a three-part response—some 14 reporters and three editors were given a month to report their version of the events, but what they ended up with was a 25,000-word condemnation of Webb's article. The New York Times and the Washington Post ran lengthy front-page stories arguing there was no evidence that "millions" in drug funds had gone to the Contras—they believe the figure was closer to \$50,000—or that this Nicaraguan drug ring had contributed to the advent of crack in California or elsewhere.

To be sure, these articles raised some valid criticisms about the Mercury's use of evidence and its reporting techniques. Given the importance of the issue, the journalistic shortcomings of the "Dark Alliance" stories were particularly unfortunate.

The Mercury had a special responsibility to be careful, Shanks suggests, because of the broad reach of its online service. "Because they are technology pioneers, they should realize their stories become national stories through the Internet," he says. "Their local area includes every ethnic group in the country."

Joann Byrd, who until recently taught ethics at the Poynter Institute for Media Studies, told the American Journalism Review, "The paper, in order to act responsibly, needed to recognize this story was going to have a huge impact, not just on the black community, but on everyone's faith in the government.

"This was going to be a terrifically big story. If a journalist thinks a story is going to have a big impact, you better have an absolutely unimpeachable report, and this one wasn't."

But the Mercury was not the only news outlet open to criticism for sloppiness. The Los Angeles Times, Washington Post, and New York Times articles also engaged in shoddy journalistic practices: selective use of evidence, such as drawing on statements

in court testimony that weakened Webb's case and ignoring documentation used in "Dark Alliance" that supported it; quoting anonymous sources whose credibility could not be established; and using denials from former CIA and Justice Department officials whose controversial roles in some of the major scandals of the Contra war—including Contra drug smuggling—were not identified for the reader to evaluate.

Moreover, all three papers ignored hard documentation that supported the premise of Webb's stories. The records—declassified White House e-mail messages, Oliver North's notebooks, and CIA and National Security Council memoranda obtained by the National Security Archive in Washington, D.C.—offer conclusive evidence that the Reagan administration tolerated drug trafficking and even collaborated with traffickers to promote the Contra war.

Indeed, none of the national dailies refuted the core findings of "Dark Alliance": that a major Nicaraguan drug

overzealous reporting runs contrary to the real mission of the press: "to protect the people from government excesses" rather than "protecting the CIA from someone else's journalistic excesses," as Overholser puts it.

"This says a lot about the press," notes McAnany. "It says that the press operates in coordination with what the power elite says."

To Shanks, the reaction of the mainstream press was to focus on accuracy at the expense of truth. "You could question the facts of any story.... Investigative pieces are always open to this kind of post-mortem," he says.

"But every reporter has the responsibility to find what the truth is. Every fact has a context. You can't find the truth by just adding up the facts. Do the mainstream media reflect the truth to the community? By and large, no."

In the case of "Dark Alliance," Shanks suggests, the truth would be some real

In the case of 'Dark Alliance,' Shanks suggests, the truth would be some real explanation for how crack cocaine entered America's poor and minority communities—a truth that has yet to emerge.

ring, tied to Los Angeles' biggest inner city dealer, had sent drug profits to the Contras. Whether the sum was in the millions or in the tens of thousands, the transfers still raise troubling issues about U.S. complicity in the drug trade—a complicity the other major news outlets refused to pursue.

The Washington Post's ombudsman, Geneva Overholser, took her own paper and the other two to task for irresponsibly attacking the Mercury. "There is another appropriate response, a more important one, and that is: 'Is there anything to the very serious questions the series raised?'" she noted in a November column. "The Post (and others) showed more passion for sniffing out flaws in the San Jose answer than for sniffing out a better answer themselves."

For many analysts, the mainstream media's impulse to shelter the CIA from

explanation for how crack cocaine entered America's poor and minority communities—a truth that has yet to emerge.

"In the long run, has the common good been served? No. Is any community stronger? No. The people on the street who are affected by whomever brought crack in—they aren't any closer to the truth, aren't any better off," he observes. "Internal bickering among the media doesn't help anyone. That's a missed opportunity—with very high stakes." ❁

Peter Kornbluh is a senior analyst at the National Security Archive, a Washington, D.C., public interest documentation center on U.S. foreign policy. A previous article he wrote for Santa Clara Magazine won a silver medal from the Council for Advancement and Support of Education.

undergraduate ALUMNI

BY DORIS NAST
Class Notes Editor



53 Dominic Banducci is a municipal court judge in the Eel River Judicial District, Humboldt County. He makes his home in Eureka. Daniel Connell retired as a senior engineering specialist from Loral Space and Range Systems, Sunnyvale. Dan and his wife, Denise, live in Los Altos and have two daughters, a son, and two grandchildren. Leslie Webber, M.D., retired from emergency medicine in the Chicago area in February 1995. He and his wife, Clarine, and 16-year-old daughter Becky now live in Berea, Ky., where they operate a bed and breakfast. Dan also volunteers with Habitat and the local parish.

56 Francis J. Moran retired from NASA-Ames Research Center, after 40 years of service. His home is in Menlo Park.



58 Gerald Bush, Ph.D., was appointed president of Saybrook Institute Graduate School and Research Center, San Francisco.



62 Thomas Hannigan, California Democratic assemblyman from Fairfield, concluded 18 years as a lawmaker representing Yolo and Solano counties when the Assembly adjourned in August 1996. For nearly a decade, until the Republicans took control, he led Democrats as the majority leader, second in command and right hand to former Speaker Willie Brown Jr. Tom was well-liked and respected and described as "fair," "arrow-straight," and "honest." But accolades matter not in the wake of term-limiting Proposition 140. Tom is married to Jan (Mape) '64, principal of Fairfield-Suisun Adult School. They live in Suisun and have three children: Erin, Matthew, and Bridget.

64 James Botsford, Ph.D., a microbiologist and professor at New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, N.M., has devised an inexpensive, fast way to measure the concentration of toxic chemicals using bacteria as the indicator organism.

66 Madeline Camisa earned a master's degree in radio/television from San Francisco State University in May 1995.



68 Barry Dysart retired from the U.S. Navy after 27 years. During his career as a naval aviator, he commanded a strike fighter squadron and the supply ship USS Concord. He has begun a second career as a program manager with Science Applications International Corp. He and his family make their home in Springfield, Va.

69 Raymond J. Davilla Jr. is a judge in the juvenile division of Santa Clara County Superior Court. Kathleen (O'Shea) Muller, former executive director of San Jose Historical Museum Association, has been named executive director of the board of

directors of Guadalupe River Park and Gardens Corp., San Jose. She and her husband, Peter '67, live in San Jose. Len Semas (MBA '75) lives in Minden, Nev., and started Metalast International Inc., of which he is executive vice president/COO.

70 Martha (Suto) McClelland lives in Ireland and works full time for Sinn Fein. She is pursuing a bachelor's degree in psychology at the Open University to add to her 1989 Diploma of Higher Education in Irish Language from the University of Ulster, Coleraine. She also is a journalist for the Dublin-based newspaper An Phoblacht (The Republic); in fall 1996, she began a two-year post-graduate course in counseling.



72 Chris Pablo (J.D. '75), a lobbyist for Kaiser Permanente, Hawaii, has been diagnosed with chronic myelogenous leukemia, whose only cure is a bone marrow transplant. When Hawaii's most famous toddler, Alana Dung, needed such a transplant, Chris helped with the donor registry program, booking the University of Hawaii Special Events Arena for one of

PORTRAIT

Vocations

Founder of Cupertino Electric has a spiritual side.

When I was born, the doctor told my dad, 'Al, you've got yourself a prune picker,'" laughs Eugene Ravizza '50. Ravizza explains that all farmers' sons born in the 1930s in Santa Clara Valley were prune pickers. As a kid, he spent so many long summer afternoons picking fruit that he actually longed for school to start in the fall.

But as the area evolved from a heartland of prune orchards to a hotbed of micro-processors, Ravizza made a significant contribution to the development of this fertile tract, now known as Silicon Valley.

Today, at 68, he is founder and chairman of the board of Cupertino Electric Inc. (CEI), recognized by Engineering News Record as one of the top 10 electrical contractors in the nation. Since its inception in 1954, Cupertino Electric has done electrical design and construction for a slew of high-

tech companies in the valley, starting with the first buildings at National Semiconductor, Siliconix, and Amdahl.

Ravizza's career took off during a three-year stint after college as an electrical engineer in French Morocco. "It's the best thing I ever did," he says. "We worked on airfields out in the desert that were essentially miniature cities, so we learned everything. I got experience over there that would have taken 50 years in America."

Returning home, Ravizza founded Cupertino Electric with two employees. The company now has a staff of 700, including Ravizza's daughter, Claranne '78, who serves as CFO. CEI has offices throughout California and in Arizona and is one of three companies in the Synergism Inc. group of electrical construction and consultation firms.

While Ravizza clearly is thankful for the

Alana's drives and helping at the biggest drive at the Neal Blaisdell Arena. A match was found for her in Taiwan. Since a match and long-term survival are more likely between a donor and recipient of the same ethnicity, Chris hopes for a strong showing from the Filipino community. He gives informational talks on the disease to various groups and reluctantly agrees to "star" at registry drives. Chris lives in Honolulu with his wife, Sandy, and their two sons. **Thomas Parizo** and his wife, Linda, live in Oxnard with Justin and Jessica, 10 and 6. Thomas has been a teacher for 25 years and director of student activities at Channel Islands High School for 22 years.

73 J. Stephen Czuleger is a Los Angeles County Superior Court judge and has been sitting in Orange County by designation of the Supreme Court to hear criminal matters regarding the county's bankruptcy. He has been elected to the California Judges Association Board of Governors and is assistant supervising judge of all criminal courts for Los Angeles Superior Court. He and his wife, Rebecca Forster, and their two sons live in Palos Verdes Estates. **Mitch Finley**, author and columnist, wrote "101 Ways to Nourish Our Soul" (Crossroad Publishing Co., 1996), a paperback with fun, easy "recipes" for enriching life. He received an Excellence in Writing Award from the American Society of Journalists and Authors. He, his wife, and three sons live in Spokane, Wash. **Rebecca Young** is senior vice president, marketing, for Premenos Corp., Concord.

success of his business, he believes what's most important in life is spiritual success. And so, for the past 35 years, he's volunteered for the Serra Club, trying to interest young people in becoming priests and nuns.

"Sometimes we focus too much on our temporal needs while overlooking our spiritual needs," he points out. "But we need assistance with our spirituality just as we do with every other aspect of life. Those in religious vocations can really help guide and educate us in this area."

He started out in the San Jose club of the international organization, was founding president of the Santa Clara club, and now is vice president of membership at the Mountain View/Los Altos (Calif.) club. The group promotes vocations through prayer and by working in programs designed for sixth- through eighth-graders. At times, he confesses, it can be challenging; he finds that contemporary society often treats religious vocations with derision, making kids doubtful.

"Many young people have considered a religious vocation," he says, "but don't feel that society is supportive. We like to be there to offer that support—to let them know that this choice is important, intelligent, and respectable." He says that for a number of years, vocations declined, making it difficult

74 Pat Logan is vice president of operations, SNP Network, San Francisco.

76 Kathryn (Payne) German lived in South America for six months while adopting her new son, 13-month-old Javier. She returned in August to her Maple Valley, Wash., home where she lives with her husband, Gary; children Rachel, 5, David, 10, Shannon, 11, and Monique, 15; and 3-year-old Carlitos, also adopted in South America. **Michelle Milani-Mowen** and her husband, Michael, had a daughter, Merilese, Dec. 8, 1995, in San Jose, where Michelle is a partner in the interior design firm of Milani, Herbert & Jones. **Scott Miller** (J.D. '82) and his wife, Susamarie, had a son, Emerson Christopher-Scott, June 1, in Grants Pass, Ore., where Scott is a partner in the law firm of Miller & Audrey. **Sandra Stockton-Kokesh** (MBA '78) is a senior vice president for Bank of America, San Francisco, in charge of project management for the bank's interstate rail distribution unit.



77 Bill Quiseng is senior vice president, sales and marketing, Resort World Exclusive Vacation Properties, Miami Beach.

78 Eddie Joe Chavez was appointed men's basketball head coach at Menlo College, Menlo Park. **Craig Elkins** is manager of performance metrics for Boeing and president of the East King County, Wash., unit of the American Cancer Society. He received an MSSM degree from University of Southern California. His home is in Port Orchard. Craig has a daughter, Chelsea, 6. **Heinz Griesshaber** lives in Sunnyvale and is vice president, technology support, at Macrovision.

79 Ken Markey is a creative director for the Miller Lite account at the Leo Burnett Co. Inc. Advertising Agency, Chicago.

80 Scott Douglas married Adair Roberts, Sept. 3, on the island of Hawaii. Scott is a partner with the Long Beach law firm of Keesal, Young & Logan, practicing business litigation for securities brokerage firms and representing entertainment clients. They live in Hermosa Beach. **Elizabeth Enayati** (J.D. '89) is a patent attorney with the Venture Law Group, Menlo Park.

81 Mark Bigley (MBA '84) is vice president and manager of the Palo Alto Bank of America private banking office. **Edythe DeMarco** married Tom Byrne in January 1996, in Aspen, Colo. Edythe is a financial consultant and vice president at Merrill Lynch, Providence, R.I. She and Tom live in Pawtucket. **John Fernandez** is an attorney with the

for club members to keep motivated. But vocations are on the rise again, which has been encouraging.

It is heartening to Ravizza and his wife, Dianne Schott (whose father taught engineering at SCU), that their son Mark has chosen to enter the Jesuits and is now studying at the Jesuit School of Theology (JST) in Berkeley, Calif. Mark started his undergraduate studies at SCU and later returned to teach philosophy for two years. Choosing a religious vocation was clearly a decision Mark made on his own.

"Our father always gave us a real sense that we could do whatever we wanted and he would support us," Mark says. "He encouraged us to do what we love most. And that's the best thing a parent can do."

The Ravizza's other son, Greg, is an associate scientist at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute in Massachusetts.

For the past 20 years, Ravizza has also been active in the Knights of Malta, a worldwide charitable organization. In addition, he's on the boards of Catholic Health Care West and O'Connor and St. Louise hospitals.

"When I was growing up, he was always involved with helping people," says Mark. "He has this incredible love for people and a real sense of wanting to give back to the community. And he's always been able to balance time



Eugene Ravizza '50

for work, community, and family. I think that's why there's a peacefulness about him; he's one of the most balanced people I've ever met."

Indeed, Ravizza, who's trying to spend less time in the office these days, does have a thoughtful equanimity about him. In the end, maybe those hours spent in the California sunshine picking prunes were good for the soul. ☪

—Lolly Winston

Lolly Winston is a Bay Area freelance writer.

PORTRAIT

Patient, Heal Thyself

Christine Mattson '67 takes an alternative approach to veterinary medicine.

Some of Christine Mattson's greatest teachers have been her dogs.

A homeopathic veterinarian, Mattson did not get her first dog until long after she had finished her German-language studies at SCU. A tennis player at the University, she spent many years after graduation working at a pro shop and pursuing her sport.

But walks with her dog Threeser—a yellow Labrador retriever with a white blaze and chest and an amputated leg—eventually led Mattson to study veterinary medicine.

"She really changed my life. Because of her, I started getting more animal-oriented. I started being out in nature," Mattson said. "I had had no interest in science before that, so if anybody had told me earlier that I would be going to vet school, I wouldn't have believed them." She was already 36 when she went to U.C.-Davis for her veterinary training.

Dogs also led her to begin questioning some of the basic assumptions of her new profession. When she worked in veterinary clinics, Mattson became concerned about the treatment for chronic skin allergies. "We would give puppies five and six months old with skin allergies steroids and anti-inflammatory drugs. To think of puppies on and off steroids for the rest of their lives—that was just too depressing," Mattson said. "I knew it wasn't really an answer."

In response, she began to

investigate an alternative philosophy of healing: homeopathy. Homeopathy centers around the idea that the body has an energetic principle responsible for well-being.

Although started in the late 1700s by German physician and chemist Samuel Hahnemann, the concept of a vital force is not unlike the Chinese notion of *chi* or the Indian concept of *prana*, Mattson said.

A homeopath will identify a cluster of wide-ranging symptoms—from a personality trait to inflammation—and match these symptoms with a remedy that would actually produce similar symptoms in a healthy person. The remedies, Mattson explained, "are substances from nature—they could be anything from plant material to squid ink to elements such as phosphorus, sulfur, or gold—that are prepared in a specific way."

If a patient comes in with cramps, Mattson will prescribe a remedy that would create cramps in a healthy individual. "Homeopathy considers symptoms as an indication of something the body is expressing," she said. "We don't necessarily try to rid the patient of the symptoms. We stimulate the body to heal itself."

Now 51, Mattson divides her time between a job at a spay and neuter clinic in Auburn, Calif., and her homeopathic veterinary

Stephen Burgess



Mattson and her patients

practice. For part of the year, she lives outside the city in a cedar-shingled house with no electricity.

Mattson jokes that she should have named her homeopathic clinic, "The Last Resort" because 90 to 95 percent of the animals she treats have been through every cure traditional medicine can offer.

She has seen what she would call miracle cures in her practice, such as a cat she recently treated that had been caught and shaken by the neck by two dogs.

"She was skittish and scared and tested positive for the feline leukemia virus. I treated her with a homeopathic medicine that you would give to someone who has had a life-threatening trauma.

"When a cat has become fearful, usually it doesn't change. But within a week, her energy was back," Mattson said. "We haven't yet retested her for feline leukemia, but she couldn't act healthier."

Although Mattson is unable to make her living at homeopathy,

she said the reputation of the approach is growing among veterinarians. She herself will no longer use traditional medicine to treat animals, although she does spay and neuter pets. As for her own health care, she will only go to a doctor if she has broken a bone.

"Homeopathy really is the only thing that makes sense to me now," she said. Mattson is not opposed to Western medicine, but she doesn't think it mixes well with her approach.

"It's like having a Chevrolet. If a part is broken, you don't want to put a Ford engine part in, even though it's a perfectly good engine part," Mattson said.

"There's a lot more to healing than Western medicine lets on, and so much of it we just don't understand. So much of it really is out of our hands." ❁

—Lisa Gardiner

Lisa Gardiner is a freelance writer on religious and ethical issues.

private wireless division, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, FCC, Washington, D.C. He and his wife of 10 years, Debra, live in Falls Church, Va., with their children, Christopher and Maggie. **Bill Kelleher**, formerly a partner with Price Waterhouse, joined the Campbell accounting firm of Mohler, Nixon & Williams as a partner. He lives in San Jose with his wife, **Judi (Ramirez) '83**, and their children: Erin, 7; Julie, 5; and Brian, 2. **Richard "Rick" Nelson** is an assistant U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia. He and his wife, Sharon, live in Alexandria, Va. **Alan Rose** joined Bank of the West, Walnut Creek, as vice president, marketing research manager.



82 **Judy (Valadez) Bateman**, a former Catholic elementary-education teacher, is a home demonstrator with DOTS, a rubber-stamp company. Our sympathy goes out to **Anne (Newquist) Cortellessa** and her daughters, Jessica and Jacqueline, on the death of their husband and father, Terry, after a yearlong battle with cancer. Their home is in Phoenix. **Dana (Unger) Evan** is vice president, finance, and CFO of Verisign Inc., Mountain View. **Greg Heiland** and his wife, Mary, announce the birth of their second son and fourth child, Michael Edward, May 20, in Phoenix. Greg is president of Sierra Scientific, distributor and recycler of clean-room disposable products. The firm expanded its Arizona and New Mexico operations by opening a Denver sales office in January. **James Ingram** is an associate in the San Jose law firm of Lester Sachs J.D. '59. **Michael Jacques** (J.D. '88) and his wife, Kyle, had their first child, Nathan Christopher, June 5, in San Jose. Michael is a partner in Nudelman & Jacques, San Jose. **Cliff Judd** and his wife, Mary, announce the birth of their second child, Kylie Paulette, April 21, in Petaluma, where they live with 3-year-old Nicholas. Cliff is a software engineer for Barclays Global Investors, San Francisco. **D. Robert "Bob" Kayser** married Chloe Chen, March 23, 1996, in Taiwan, above the clouds at a mountain-top temple. They live in Taipei where Bob is regional manager for Sealed Air Corp. operations in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and mainland China. **Monica (Hardy) Whaley** and her husband, Tom, announce the birth of Maureen O'Meara "Molly" Whaley, Aug. 4. Molly has a 3-year-old brother, James. They live in Seattle where Monica is deputy director of the U.S. National Center for Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).

83 **Elizabeth (Brown) Craven** and her husband, Michael, had their second child, Sarah Frances, June 17, in Portland, Ore., where they live with 2-year-old Katie. **Hugh Nees** is production manager in the Office of the Publisher, World Bank, Washington, D.C.

84 **Joseph Ian Abell** is director of facilities planning and operations for the West Valley-Mission Community College District. **David Bernstein** is senior vice president, products group, for Rational Software Corp., Santa Clara. **John and Susan (Meagher) '85 Boken** announce the birth of their sec-

ond son, Connell John, July 9, in Pasadena. **Lien (Nguyen) Gubbins** and her husband, Tim, announce the birth of their second child, Elise Maura, July 9, in San Luis Obispo. Her parents are registered civil engineers in California. **Bill McDermott** and his wife, Juli, had a daughter, Erin Nora, Aug. 5, in Santa Cruz. **James Murphy** (J.D. '89) lives with his wife, Gloria, in Colorado Springs, Colo., where James is co-owner of the McCormick & Murphy law firm. They have three children: Katherine, 4; Keenan, 2; and Fiona, 1. **Carol Ono-Loescher**, her husband, Jeff, and their daughter, Nicole, have moved from Fremont to a new home in Portland, Ore. **Bert and Carrie (Mann) '86 Salady** announce the birth of their first child, Jane Elizabeth, July 25, in San Jose. Carrie is a senior communications writer for Hyundai Electronics Digital Video Systems Division.

85 **Marc and Shelly (Orlando) Epstein** make their home in Antelope. Shelly earned a master's degree in education from Sacramento State University in December 1995, and Marc is a senior mechanical engineer at NEC, Roseville. **Thomas and Karen (Witham) '86 Ferdinandi** announce the birth of their son, Nicholas Thomas, Dec. 21, 1995, in Fresno, where Thomas is chief financial officer for Me 'N Ed's Pizza Parlors and Karen is on leave of absence as an English teacher at Central High School. **Patricia (Gleason) Heilman** and her husband, Dan, had their second daughter, Tierney Colleen, Oct. 11, in

Thousand Oaks. They and 3-year-old Eileen moved to Portland, Ore., in December. **Tim Jeffries** is vice president of sales for Intelligent Electronics. His wife, **Mary Frances (O'Leary) '87**, is a fifth-/sixth-grade teacher and pursuing her doctorate in education. In August 1996, they secured legal guardianship of Alicia, their 16-year-old godchild. Their home is in Evergreen, Colo. **Greg Lynn** works for Netscape Communications as a software test engineer on the Netscape Navigator Internet Browser. **Linda (Paulazzo) Trevenen** and her husband, David, had their first child, Bradley David, June 18, in Dover, Del. Linda is a senior product manager with Dentsply Caulk, a manufacturer of dental consumable products.

86 **Lisette (Moore) Allen** (MBA '96) is a product manager, customer services marketing, for Acuson Corp., Mountain View. **George** (MBA '95) and **Judy (Beingsnesser) '89 Hegarty** announce the birth of their son, Domnall Aidan, May 18, in San Mateo. **Vladimir Milutin** is a product marketing manager for Universal Listing Network (ULN), Palo Alto. **Tom O'Connor**, after 10 years at Sun Microsystems, Mountain View, is enrolled at MIT Sloan School of Management, Cambridge, Mass. **Meg (Carter) (M.S. '90)** and **John Pelose M.S. '84** had a son, Jack Bryant, June 21, in San Jose. **Lisa Stricker** married Zane Lloyd, April 1, 1995, at Mission Santa Clara. Lisa teaches at Futurekids of the Peninsula. Their home is in San Mateo.

SNAPSHOT

From Folding Chairs to Oven Repairs

Terry Trucco '74 knows how to find the hard to find.

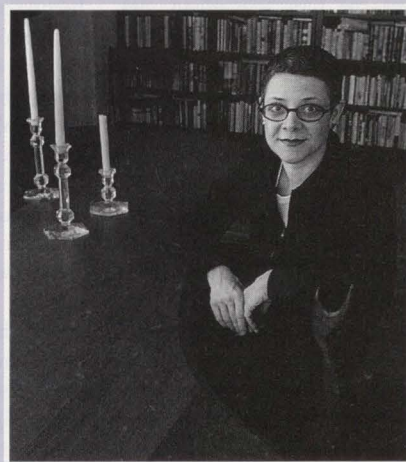
Looking for a chimney sweep? A finial for your lamp shade? A good place to have monograms removed from silver? Well, look no further than "Terry Trucco's Where to Find It: The Essential Guide to Hard-to-Locate Goods and Services From A to Z" (Simon & Schuster/Fireside, 1996).

The book covers all the usual items for the home as well as some unusual goods and services. Trucco's favorite is a list of composers—one of them a Grammy-Award winner—who will write custom-made songs for all occasions.

And, "for readers who procrastinate," Trucco has discovered seamstresses who complete unfinished needlepoint and knitting projects.

Trucco began writing about the home while she lived abroad. She and her husband, Steve Lohr, also a journalist, spent almost a decade in Tokyo, Manila, and London.

Ellen Eisenman



"They really care about the way they live in England—not much about what they eat, but about interiors," Trucco says.

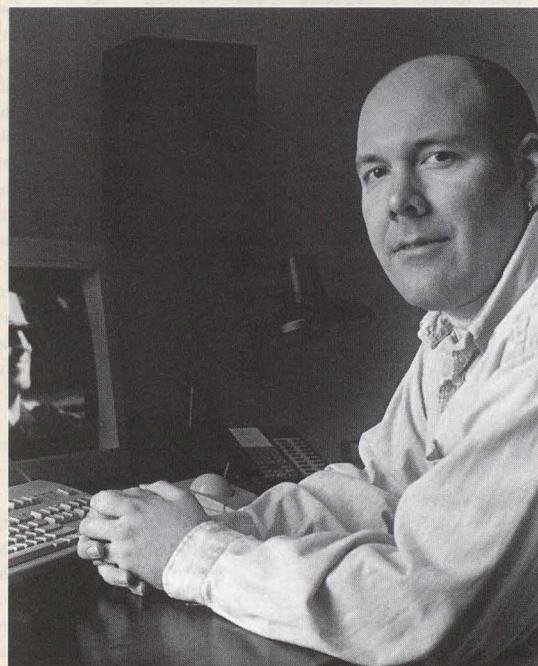
When she returned from overseas, Trucco settled in New York City and began writing a Where to Find It column for the New York Times Home Section. She and her husband have a 1-year-old daughter, Nikki Rose. *

PORTRAIT

Sound and Sensibility

Sound editor sweetens the mix on award-winning film.

Ellen Eisenman



Steve Hamilton '86

It was 4 a.m., and Steve Hamilton '86 was in a pasture in upstate New York with a sound crew, two equestrians, and a brace of horses with radio microphones taped to their bellies. As supervising sound editor on "Sense and Sensibility," Hamilton needed to capture the sound of hoofbeats—and only hoofbeats—for the film.

Of course, he made sure no cars or airplanes would be in the background of Jane Austen's 18th-century British comedy of manners; that was easy. But he also had discovered England does not have any cicadas, whereas New York, where the film was edited, has "tons of them." Fortunately, Hamilton learned the insects don't start chirping until the sun hits them—thus, the daybreak recording session.

According to Hamilton, authenticity was a watchword on the set of "Sense and Sensibility," which earned the sound a nomination for the Golden Reel Award from the Motion Picture Sound Editors of America. He says the list of nominees read like the "Sesame Street" game "Which of These Things Is Not Like the Others?": "Die Hard With a Vengeance," "Crimson Tide," "Braveheart," "Apollo 13," and "Sense and Sensibility."

"What the MPSE recognized," he says, "is that it's actually a lot of work to make a period film. You have to get rid of anything that sounds mechanical, and you have to find a lot of sounds like horses

and carriages that aren't readily available."

Usually, a recording of these noises as they are made on the set "doesn't sound as good as you might expect," Hamilton explains. Sounds are enhanced, or "sweetened," as he puts it. Often a scene is staged with actors walking on blankets to deaden their footsteps, and the noise of steps is added later by the Foley Department, which mimics the action while beefing up the sound.

Hamilton's job was to coordinate the work of the Foley Department, the dialogue editors, and the people in sound effects and in automated dialogue replacement (which rerecords actors' lines that might not sound up to par).

"I provided the creative conduit between the director and the various departments and was responsible for the overriding creative sound design," he explains.

"Sense and Sensibility" was the second film Hamilton had worked on for director Ang Lee; but he got his real start as an editor and sound designer working with independent filmmaker Hal Hartley. Their meeting was in the stars.

After graduating from SCU, Hamilton sold computer software—not very happily. It took him three years to save enough money to do what he really want-

ed—study dance, acting, theater, and film. He got an apprenticeship at Zoetrope Films, "under the wing of the sound department."

At that time, he saw his first Hartley movie, "The Unbelievable Truth," and was so taken with it he told his friends he was going to move to New York and work for the filmmaker. "Everybody said, 'Yeah, OK, see you back here in a few months,'" he remembers.

But Hamilton's cousin, a member of the rock band Helmet, just happened to have shot a music video with none other than Hartley's cinematographer. Through that connection, Hamilton landed an unpaid job as an assistant editor for Hartley. He went on to make several movies and music videos with the filmmaker.

Hamilton is so committed to independent filmmaking that he started his own company, Spin Cycle Post, which specializes in post-production work for low-budget art films. He enjoys editing a movie that might cost less than \$1 million to make and "giving it the soundtrack of a big Hollywood film." Hamilton works his magic by using digital

technology, editing both sound and image entirely on Macintosh computers.

Since starting Spin Cycle Post, Hamilton has passed up the opportunity to work on major features. "I've made a moral/aesthetic decision to work on lower-budget films and see that they're well-made," he says. "It's more interesting for me to be working on smaller, more artistic projects that don't operate within the parameters of the studio system, where there's a lot of input from a lot of areas."

"Money always comes with strings," he adds. "The more money, the more strings, especially in Hollywood."

Right now, it looks like Hamilton's approach is paying off. At this year's Sundance Film Festival, the major venue for American independent films, five of the 16 movies selected for the main competition came through Spin Cycle Post, and an additional two he worked on received special screenings.

Says Hamilton, "It's a great validation for our work." ❁

—Miriam Schulman



87 Ted Chiappari and his wife, Camilla, announce the birth of Nicholas Joseph, born July 12, in Brooklyn, N.Y. Ted is an associate in the New York City law firm of Satterlee, Stephens, Burke & Burke. Skip and Denean (D'Angelo) '89 Hanson had their third child, Rachel Jean, Dec. 7, 1995. Skip is a computer sales representative for Triad Systems, Livermore, and Denean is a neonatal intensive care nurse at Alexian Brothers Hospital, San Jose. Their home is in Pleasanton. Linda (Bergen) Kriegbaum and her husband, Michael, announce the birth of their son, Kevin Michael, Sept. 27, in San Jose. Michael Mantelli is vice president, farm production, for A&D Christopher Ranch, Gilroy, where he lives with his wife, Phyllis, and daughters Ariel and Dominique. Beth Milligan completed her master's degree in education at University of San Francisco in May. She lives in San Francisco and teaches learning-handicapped third-, fourth-, and fifth-graders for San Francisco Unified School District. Timothy Rhodes is product marketing manager for Alta Group, Cadence Design Systems, Sunnyvale. Gary "Kimo" Winterbottom married Elizabeth Kellogg, July 20, in Bay Head, N.J. They live in San Francisco where Gary has a corporate finance and risk management consulting firm, Gary L. Winterbottom & Associates. He competed as a skipper in the soloing class of the U.S. Olympic yachting trials in Savannah, Ga., and he plans to enter the 2000 yachting trials.

88 Mark Hanley and his wife, Denise, announce the birth of Patrick Stewart, Aug. 13. They live in Campbell. Kristin Kusanovich and her husband, Mark Larson, live in Salinas. Kristin teaches choreography and performs dance in Monterey/Salinas, San Francisco, and New York City. Maria Mackel lives in Crestline in the San Bernardino Mountains and is activity coordinator for the Mountain Communities Boys and Girls Club. Celia McCormick married Robert Shepard, Feb. 24, 1996. Their home is in Portola Valley. Celia is director of international marketing at Macromedia, San Francisco. Michelle (Olson) Navarro is manager, customer support, for Claris Corp., Santa Clara. She and her husband, Tomas, live in Los Altos. John Politoski is vice president, marketing, for Computer Plus, a technology solutions provider for education. John and his family live in San Jose. Tony Ramirez is controller of Tool Tech Corp., San Jose. Andrea (Varni) Ramiza is a sales manager at Miller Freeman Publishing, Laguna Beach, where she lives with her husband, Jerry. Kristina (Jensen) Shurbert and her husband, William, had a daughter, Jensen Lynn, March 24, 1996, in Santa Cruz where they live with 3-year-old Davis William. Dave Thompson and his wife, Wendy, announce the birth of their second child, Hailey JoAnn, on Sept. 13. Their home is in San Ramon. Dave is an operations manager at CommAir Mechanical, Oakland.

89 Patti (Hutcheson) Barnes and her husband, Lorcan, had their second son, Jack, Sept. 24, in Dayton, Ohio, where they live with 3-year-old Jimmy. Darren Bell is an asset manager for

CarrAmerica Realty Corp., Washington, D.C., responsible for the portfolio management of 22 office buildings in suburban Washington, Chicago, and Denver. His wife, Sandra (Ausman), is director of finance for Andersen Consulting, Washington, D.C. Their home is in Arlington, Va. Lisa Chiang lives in Mountain View where she works for Netscape Communications as a software quality assurance manager. Kathy Donahoe received a master's degree in finance from Seattle University and is an associate in investment banking at U.S. Bank, Seattle. Selina Kahn is an attorney for the FCC, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Washington, D.C. Scott Mauk married Anne Petersen, Jan. 27, 1996, in Poulsbo, Wash., at a lodge on Puget Sound. Their son, Sage Scrafford Petersen Mauk, was born May 28, in Seattle. They rent 25 acres on Whidbey Island near the beaches. Scott teaches social studies, math, environmental and outdoor education, and gardening at Bayview School, an alternative high school on South Whidbey Island. Rob Oxoby is a lecturer in Santa Clara's Economics Department. In his spare time, he plays bass with Mutilators, a San Francisco psychobilly band. Pete Scurich and his wife, Nicole, announce the birth of Victoria Catherine, Aug. 23, in Walnut Creek. Bricken Sparacino married Michael Birch Jr., Aug. 10, at the Carmelite Monastery Chapel. They make their home in New York City where they are pursuing acting careers. Mary Yarnot married Mark Richards, July 14, at Mission Santa Clara. Mary is an assistant product manager at Rogue Wave Software, Mountain View. They live in Santa Clara.

90 Lynn Bell married Joseph Tartell, Aug. 5, 1995, in Denver, where they live. Lynn received an MBA from University of Colorado, Boulder, in June 1994. She is a financial analyst with Hewlett-Packard and a ski instructor at Winter Park Resort. Kevin Chun received a doctorate in clinical psychology from UCLA in June and is an assistant professor of psychology at University of San Francisco. Arne Guerra (M.S. '94) worked at Hewlett-Packard, Santa Rosa, as a product marketing engineer after graduation. He now lives in El Salvador where he works with his family's business, which provides engineering equipment to local industry and develops power generation and environmental projects. Suzanne Henderson lives in Glendale and is an attorney with the Los Angeles firm of Breidenbach, Buckley, Huchting, Halm & Hamblet. Christine Hill married Jon Chau in May 1996. Their home is in Sunnyvale. Thomas Hotchkiss is an off-premises sales representative, Pacific Northwest, for Coors Brewing Co. He lives in Chico. Renee Machi earned a law degree from UCLA in May 1996. She is an associate at Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison, San Francisco. Kathleen McMahon is director of conference services for Santa Clara University. Bryan Pelham and DeDe Curry '92 announce the birth of their first child, Aidan Pelham Curry, May 13. Bryan is a marketing engineer at 3Com, and DeDe is a tax consultant with Ernst & Young, Palo Alto.

91 Kevin Baylis is a U.S. Air Force second lieutenant stationed at Columbus Air Force Base, Miss. Keith Bleyer is sports anchor for KGAN-TV newscasts in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Shelley (Madsack) Eisenbeis teaches third grade at Sts. Peter and Paul School, Wheat Ridge, Colo. She and her husband, Garth, live in Thornton. Genice Holmes married

Michael Chochon, Nov. 27, 1995, in Maui, Hawaii. Their home is in San Jose where Genice is a tax manager with Ernst & Young. Timothy Kern is controller of Evaco Financial Printers, Miami. Kara Koelt lives in Saratoga and is a human assets and learning manager, commercial market branch, for AT&T. Mary Kozlovsky (J.D. '94) is an associate attorney with Clapp, Moroney, Bellagamba, Davis & Bucinich, Menlo Park. Her home is in San Jose. Kelly Kwong is a CPA at Shilling & Kenyon, San Jose. Annamaria Marsh teaches elementary grades in the Cupertino Union School District. Andrew Mason lives in Seattle where he is a sales engineer in the service department of McKinstry Co. Jim Yelenick earned a master's degree in curriculum and pedagogy. He is president of an independent recording company, Rum Dummy Records, and has written five songs about the American Revolution to be incorporated in a teaching package for Colorado educators. He served three years as the youngest member of the regional Catholic/Jewish Dialogue Committee and is listed in the 1996 "Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges." He toured New Zealand and Australia as the guru and supporting act for Horace Pinker, a punk rock band featuring Miguel Barron. They were sorry to miss their first class reunion in the fall but were both on a European tour.



92 Carla Ada works for Clarke Consulting Group, Redwood City, in business development and client relations. Dan Biles married Linda McGuire, July 27, at St. Isidore's Church, Danville. They make their home in San Ramon. Marci Botsford is doing property studies in Indonesia. Greg Chang lives in San Jose where he is a senior data analyst for Data Direct Inc. Renee-Alys Chun married Jack Nelson, July 6, at Mission Santa Clara. She is a medical student at U.C.-San Francisco, and he is a physical therapy student at Kansas University Medical Center. Their home is in Palo Alto. David Cressman married Lisa Dzigas, Aug. 3, at the Kamehameha School, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Memorial Chapel, Honolulu. Classmates Tino Silva, Traci Kobayashi, and Kathryn Endres were in the wedding party. Lisa and Dave make their home in Sacramento where she is a customer service representative with the Franklin-Templeton Group, and he is a partnership manager for Tandem Computers. Tracy Crutchfield graduated from Pennsylvania State University with a master's degree in anthropology. She is enrolled in the teaching credential program at Fresno State University. Dana Gemmingen is a U.S. Marine first lieutenant; after completing months of flight training in Pensacola, Fla., he has been designated a naval aviator. Mark and Karen (Rosebrook) Gorretta live in Vancouver, Wash., with 2-year-old Jake. Karen is an accountant for a Portland, Ore., manufacturing company, Consolidated Metco Inc., and Mark is an accountant for Healthtek Medical. Edwin Grassi married Alisa Thomas, July 27, at Mission Santa Clara. Their home is in San Mateo. Joleen Lenihan (J.D. '95) is an attorney with the San Francisco law firm of

Ropers, Majeski, Kohn & Bentley. **Kerri Melugin** earned a master's degree in environmental science at the School for Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University. She works for Radian International LLC, Sacramento. **Ryan O'Connor** is general manager of Risk Management Systems Inc., a division of FDX Corp. He lives in Malibu. **Stephen Parodi, M.D.**, graduated from Georgetown University School of Medicine in May. He is pursuing a three-year residency in internal medicine at Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville, Tenn. **Rachel Sweet** is enrolled in the MBA program at the University of Utah. **Jeanenne Wall** is a

senior auditor for Ernst & Young, San Jose. **Mary Williams** teaches fourth grade at Laurelwood Elementary School, Santa Clara.

93 Kristine Brezovec married Douglas Thorp, Aug. 3, at Mission Santa Clara. They make their home in Campbell. Kristine is a business analyst at Silicon Graphics, Mountain View. **Bridget Burke** married **John Ravizza**, Aug. 3, in San Diego. They live in Boston where Bridget is in her second year of a doctoral program in theological ethics at Boston College. John is a resident director at Berklee College of Music

and an ESL teacher at Quincy Community School. **Wendy Burnett** received a master's degree in information technology from the University of Michigan in August. She is a client executive for Vicor Inc., Palo Alto. **Christopher Cone** married **Karma Giulianelli**, Aug. 10, in Michigan. Karma graduated from Stanford Law School in May and works for the U.S. Department of Justice, San Francisco. Christopher is a sales manager for a Boston-based electronics company. They make their home in Redwood City. **John Gilroy** married Colleen Deters, June 15, in Cedar, Mich. John is in his second year at University of Oregon

PORTRAIT

The Sour(dough) Smell of Success

Alums bring three generations of bread-baking skills to Le Boulanger.

Ever wonder why some of the best sourdough bread in the world is baked in the Bay Area?

It's all in the *lacto bacillus san francisco*, says Roger Brunello '63, president and chair of the board of Le Boulanger Inc., a retail bakery with 16 locations throughout Santa Clara, San Mateo, and Contra Costa counties.

This bacterium is a natural organism found only in the Bay Area. Combined with an 18- to 24-hour fermentation process (long by bakery standards), it contributes to the distinctive, pungent Le Boulanger sourdough, according to Brunello.

That taste has resulted in numerous awards, including the San Francisco Fair and Exposition's grand prize for Sourdough French Bread for three consecutive years (1983-85)—until the rules were changed in 1986 to stipulate that entrants must have a retail outlet in the city.

While the Sunnyvale-based Le Boulanger can no longer enter that competition, the bakery continues to win awards in numerous "best

of" competitions in Los Altos, Los Gatos, Palo Alto, and San Jose.

The success comes from a long history of bread making. In 1922, Brunello's Italian father, Paul, began the family business in Weed, a lumber town near Mt. Shasta. Paul moved the business to the Bay Area in 1957, opening El Real Bakery in Palo Alto.

When Roger graduated from SCU, he joined his father as a partner, growing the business from \$500,000 annually in 1963 to \$4.5 million annually by 1977. After his father's retirement, Roger opened the San Francisco Boulangerie with four partners. That bakery was renamed La Petite Boulangerie when it was bought out by PepsiCo in 1981.

That same year, Roger and his brother Dan opened the first Le Boulanger in their hometown, Los Altos. The operation has grown into an \$18 million company with a wholesale division and retail outlets employing more than 400 people. Three new stores are planned for the coming year, according to Roger's son, Scott

'86, who joined the company in 1987 and is now controller and chief financial officer.

Scott and his brother-in-law Ray Montalvo '91 (married to Kathryn Brunello) are helping Roger stay at the forefront of contemporary trends in the baking business. Montalvo, the director of marketing, explains that Le Boulanger is introducing artisan breads, Italian breads, and bagels. The retail stores also feature gourmet sandwiches, soups, salads, and full espresso bars.

Roger Brunello says he enjoys these innovations and "calling the shots" as he moves his company toward the year 2000. By that time, he hopes Le Boulanger will have gone public. He is also building an Italian restaurant, Prima Strada, in Los Altos that is scheduled to open this spring.

Though Brunello says there is little he would change about his life, he would like to remove stress from his daily routine. He credits his wife, Penny, with being "a great support and...a calming influence over the years."

Charles Barry



(Left to right) Scott Brunello '86, Roger Brunello '63, and Ray Montalvo '91

Brunello, 54, is adamant about saving time for leisure. These days, he plays more golf and plans an annual ski trip to the Rockies with a group of fellow Santa Clara University alumni.

Brunello started at the University thinking he might prepare for medical or dental school. After several false starts in the sciences, he finally wandered over to the business school, where he found a home and earned a degree in finance and business management. Scott and Ray followed, earning degrees in finance and economics, and business marketing, respectively.

Roger Brunello maintains his SCU connection. He has chaired the board of fellows and is a fund-raising ambassador for the Golden Circle Theatre Party. Currently, he is on the steering committee of the Fitness and Recreation Center capital campaign. ☉

—Maureen McNaney '85

Maureen McNaney '85 is a teacher, musician, and freelance writer in Truckee, Calif.

School of Law. **Mark Hennelly** married **Barbara Riddle '94**, June 23, in San Jose where they live. Barbara is a graphic designer at Pagliaro/Kuhlman Advertising. Mark received his master's degree in government from Sacramento State University and plans to pursue a doctorate in political science. **Jennifer Herrera** started her third year of teaching Spanish at San Jose's Pioneer High School this fall. **Bill Mason** is a senior financial analyst at Russell Miller Inc., San Francisco. **Tristen Moors** earned a master's degree in marine science from U.C.-Santa Cruz. While pursuing her degree, she worked as a field/marine biologist at the Dolphin Biology Research Institute, Sarasota, Fla. She returned to California in January and is a lab instructor for SCU's Biology Department. **Melissa O'Loughlin** is in her third year of law school at Notre Dame. She is editor in chief of the Journal of Legislation law review. After her May graduation, she will be a law clerk for Chief Justice Faye Kennedy of Washington State Court of Appeals, Seattle. **Ken Pfaffman** married **Stephanie Dittel '95**, March 16, at Mission Santa Clara. They live in Los Altos. Stephanie works in the direct marketing department at Oracle, Redwood Shores. Ken is a senior market research analyst at Unisys, San Jose. **Christina Picazo** (M.A. '95) married **Jade L'Heureux '95**, July 2, 1995, at Mission Santa Clara. Christina earned her master's degree in catechetics. They live in San Diego where Jade is working on his graduate degree in chemistry. Christina substitutes at the high-school level for the San Diego Diocese, works part time with San Diego University High School as a cheerleading advisor for the freshman team, and helps campus ministry with school retreats. **Connie Renda** graduated from San Diego State University with a master's degree in psychology. She is teaching social psychology at a junior college near San Diego. **Andy Schroer** married **Patricia Durkin** in June. They live in Fairview Park, Ohio. Andy is manager of finance at Renaissance Mortgage and Financial Services and in his second year of the MBA program at John Carroll University. **Daniel Zacharias** and his wife, **Conchita**, announce the birth of their first child, **Emma**. They live in Santa Clara. The grandparents are **David '69** and **Holly (Weiland) '69 Zacharias**.

94 April (Phillips) and **Chris Cobb** announce the birth of **Madailein Rosella**, Oct. 1, in Santa Clara. **Phil Diepenbrock** married **Andrea Lord**, Aug. 17, at Shepherd of the Hills Lutheran Church, Snohomish, Wash. They live in San Francisco. **Rachel Donelson** is an outside sales representative for Wallace Computer Services, San Francisco. **Erin Reilly** is a student in the master's program in journalism at Stanford University. **Summer Rodman** is a corporate officer for Amazon Hose and Rubber Co., Orlando, Fla.

95 Jeff Boucher lives in Campbell and is a staff accountant for Frank, Riverman & Co. **Jim Callahan** works in the trust department of the private banking group of Wells Fargo Bank. His home is in San Francisco. **Elizabeth Lawrence** is an engineer at Ultra Clean Technology, Menlo Park. **Tony Lee** works for Merrill Lynch, San Jose, as an associate financial consultant. **Paul Lydolph** lives in Miami, and attends law school at the University of Miami. **Catherine McNab** is in the Peace Corps in the Kyrgyz Republic, teaching English to 16- and 17-year-olds. **Eric Olson** is a Palo Alto field representative for Congresswoman Anna Eshoo. Eric lives in Sunnyvale with classmates **David Banmiller** and **Dennis O'Malley**. **Laeres**

SNAPSHOT

The Final Frontier

Alexandra Werner '94 trains astronauts.

When shuttle astronaut **Story Musgrave** conducts an experiment on the effects of microgravity on bone mass, chances are he'll have received training on how to perform the procedure from **Alexandra Werner**.

Werner works for Lockheed Martin Corp., which is under contract with NASA to teach astronauts how to do life-science experiments in space. Right now, she's training astronauts for Neurolab, scheduled to launch on the Columbia space shuttle in March 1998.

A set of 15 experiments, Neurolab will try to answer a variety of neurological questions from the effect of weightlessness on



Charles Barry

balance to whether crickets can function without gravity. "We'll train the astronauts on the hardware they'll use for the experiments and the procedures they'll be doing in space," Werner says.

Patton is an inside sales consultant, telemarketing, for Fujitsu computer products, San Jose. **Rachel Peters** married **Sergio Scalise**, June 29, in Grass Valley. They live in Fremont. **Erika Rehmke** married **Paul Ribary**, Aug. 10, at Rose Hill Presbyterian Church, Kirkland, Wash. Their home is in Scottsdale, Ariz. Erika is attending graduate school at Arizona State University and is an elementary-school computer teacher. **Alina Rieck** married **Timothy Messersmith**, June 15, at Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Redlands. They live in Port Angeles, Wash. Alina completed her first year of teaching 9th-grade English at Redlands High School in June 1996. **Bryan Srabian** is a corporate sponsorship assistant for the San Francisco Giants. **Jill Sugita** is an account coordinator for CKS Partners, Campbell. **Binh Thai** lives in Washington, D.C., and is a financial analyst with Booz-Allen & Hamilton Inc.

96 Amy Buller is a technical assistant at PGR Inc., San Jose. **Kelly Gawrych** teaches religion at Archbishop Mitty High School. She lives in Santa Clara. **Kitty Hearney** is a computer asset manager for Gensler Architectural Design & Planning, San Francisco.

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
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Santa Clara, CA 95053
Phone: 408-554-6800
Fax: 408-554-2155
E-mail: alumupdate@scu.edu

graduate ALUMNI

66 George Anderl M.S. joined Micrel Semiconductor, San Jose, as vice president, sales and marketing. Previously vice president of sales for Quality Semiconductor, he also has held similar positions at Austek and Monolithic Memories.

71 Phil Sims J.D. has been elected president of the 450-member San Jose Rotary Club. Phil practices employment law, representing management and nonprofit organizations. He also has served as president of a number of other organizations including the Santa Clara Law School Alumni Association, SCU Kenna Club, Santa Clara County Bar Association, Santa Clara Valley YMCA, San Jose Chamber of Commerce, and San Jose Convention and Visitors Bureau.

73 Maurice Carino MBA is vice president, federal government affairs, Bethlehem Steel Corp. He joined Bethlehem in 1985 as manager, federal technology development; transferred to the Public Affairs Department in 1987; and was promoted to manager, federal government affairs, in 1991. He and his wife, Joan, make their home in Fairfax, Va. **Phillip Svalya J.D.** practices law in Cupertino, specializing in personal injury, product liability, and medical malpractice. He and his wife of 27 years, Lois, have two children, Daniel and Karina.

76 Ron Jeziorski M.A. authored "The Importance of School Sports in American

PORTRAIT

Bigots Beware

*Anastasia Steinberg J.D. '86
hates hate crimes.*

Anastasia Steinberg remembers coming to middle school one day to find her locker covered with Stars of David and swastikas. She also remembers a friend's response to a gift she had given—not only that the present was gaudy but also that it was “something Jews would like.”

Memories of prejudice and intolerance never fade away, says Steinberg, 35, a private-practice attorney and expert on hate crimes—crimes motivated by bias related to gender, race, sexual orientation, or physical disability.

“A person who has suffered from a hate crime or assault often experiences irreparable damage,” she says, adding that victims suffer additional feelings of helplessness when they discover that the legal system can be slow and cumbersome.

To address the problem, Steinberg helped initiate the Santa Clara County District Attorney's hate crimes unit when she was only 29 years old. “Anastasia makes everyone feel included,” says District Attorney George Kennedy, who tapped Steinberg to head the project. “She is a totally fair person—hardworking and creative—who made it clear that [this office] would take hate crimes seriously.”

From the District Attorney's office, Steinberg went on to head the Central Pacific Region of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL)—a nonprofit civil rights agency that fights bigotry and anti-Semitism through cultural diversity programs, legislation, law enforcement training, and monitoring organized hate groups.

Though Steinberg was aware of charges that the ADL had

engaged in espionage activity against left-wing groups, she says, “I firmly believed these allegations to be completely untrue, based on my interaction with the ADL, their work and reputation, and commitment to civil rights.”

She accepted the directorship because it promised new professional challenges and exposure to people from all walks of life; at one point, a former member of the Chicago Seven and a former CIA operative were fellow ADL staffers.

‘A person who has suffered from a hate crime or assault often experiences irreparable damage.’

During her tenure at ADL, Steinberg helped to monitor the proliferation of militia movements in Northern California, Northern Nevada, Utah, and Hawaii. A few days after the Oklahoma City bombing, she received a phone call from the FBI informing her of an anonymous tip that her organization had also been targeted for destruction by a fanatical, militia-type group. “I just remember thinking, OK, the bigots hate us; I guess we're on the right track,” she says.

Steinberg remembers being sensitized to intolerance during

her childhood. “I never heard my parents make derogatory remarks about anyone,” Steinberg, the oldest of five children, says. “It would have been unthinkable for us to make any such remarks.”

When she was three or four, her father, then a law student, participated in Freedom Summer, visiting the South to help register African American voters and make sure the Voting Rights Act was enforced.

Because her father is one of her greatest mentors, she could not pass up the opportunity to practice law with him before his retirement, scheduled for July. Consequently, after two years with the ADL, she joined her father in his San Jose office.

Though her practice now focuses mainly on family law, including the representation of low-income women, she continues to lecture on hate crimes. At community meetings such as the Lion's Club and SCU's Kenna Club, she educates people about the value of cultural diversity.

She also gives presentations for university programs such as San Jose State University's Administration of Justice Program and Stanford University's School of

Law. Her talks explain how current penal codes—which focus on conduct rather than speech—have preserved both individual rights and free speech while combating hate crimes.

She further contends that it is not sufficient to charge hate crime perpetrators with standard battery offenses, arguing in favor of penal codes with stiffer penalties for crimes motivated by bias. The hard part, she adds, is proving that bias motivated a crime.

Aside from her lectures, Steinberg teaches Introduction to Criminal Evidence at Evergreen Valley College in San Jose, and she has also served as an instructor in trial techniques at SCU's School of Law.

When she slows down to enjoy personal time (not very often, since she has some 50 pending cases), Steinberg works on a screenplay that integrates a courtroom drama with her own observations about intolerance.

She's confident that her daily life will provide her with plenty of raw material for her writing project: “There is no shortage of criminals or bigots.”

—M.M.

Courtesy of Anastasia Steinberg J.D. '86



Steinberg helped initiate the Santa Clara County District Attorney's hate crimes unit.

Education and Socialization" (University Press of America) that is used by the Fordham Group in its project to increase school sports and other co-curricular programs by measuring their educational value. Ron and his family live in San Jose.

81 Paul Yin MBA is president of GE Medical Systems, Taipei, Taiwan.

83 Kristin (Burt) McMillan J.D./MBA lives in Las Vegas where she is an attorney with Hale, Lane, et al. Mark Rapazzini J.D. is a partner in the San Francisco law firm of Rapazzini & Graham.

84 Bruce Walicek MBA is vice president, corporate sales, for Cirrus Logic, Fremont.

88 Ray Moreno MBA is a test engineer for Chip Express Corp., Santa Clara.

89 Roberto Rosenkranz MBA is executive vice president and COO of Scios Inc., Mountain View. He had been director of business operations for ethical pharmaceuticals for Northern California and Nevada at Roche Laboratories. His home is in Menlo Park.

91 Thomas A. Vogel MBA married Paula Headly, Aug. 10, at Saint Anthony's Catholic Church, San Jose. Thomas earned his bachelor's degree from San Jose State University and is a technical writer for IBM, San Jose, where they live. Diane Wattenbarger M.A. lives in Bellaire, Texas, with her husband, Robert. She is the unofficial co-author of "How to Get a Job in San Francisco," "How to Get a Job in New York," and "How to Get a Job in Seattle/Portland."

93 Marc Beauchemin J.D. was appointed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in September. He lives in Salt Lake City with his wife, Anne-Marie, and their children Nicole, Paul, and Michael. Previously, he was in the Child Protection Division of the Utah Attorney General's Office.

95 Lisa Behrens MBA married Robert Kennedy, June 30, at Hollins House, Santa Cruz. Lisa is a technical marketing analyst at MFS, San Jose, where they make their home.

96 Lori Peebles MBA married Thomas McFarland, June 29, at Mission Santa Clara. Lori is an account manager at Marshall Industries, Milpitas. They live in San Jose.

DEATHS

36 Ernest "Ernie" Ruffo, Dec. 18, in Tacoma, Wash. A lifelong resident of that city, he attended Lincoln Grade School, McCarver Junior High School, and Bellarmine High School there. An outstanding athlete at Bellarmine and Santa Clara, he was inducted into the Bellarmine Boosters Hall of Fame in 1991 and was the first Bellarmine athlete to earn four varsity letters in one year before graduating in 1930. He was a member of the Tacoma-Pierce County Baseball/Softball Hall of Fame and the

Tacoma-Pierce County Old Timers Baseball/Softball Hall of Fame. He was a director of the Tacoma Athletic Commission and a life member of Bellarmine Boosters. He was co-founder of Western Beer Distributing Co. and its president until he sold the business and retired in 1975. He is survived by his wife of 55 years, Mildred, and son, John.

40 Joseph Felipe Sr., April 1, 1995, at his Oroville home. Born in Portola in 1919, he was an Oroville resident for 70 years, graduated from Oroville High School, and attended Santa Clara on a basketball scholarship. He served with the U.S. Navy during World War II and was president of Las Plumas Lumber for 32 years. Between 1945 and 1952, he coached several Oroville High School football, basketball, and baseball teams to championships. He also coached the Yuba College football team to a Golden Valley Conference Championship; in 1956, as assistant varsity and freshman basketball coach at Santa Clara, he led the frosh basketball team to a 19-3 record. He returned to Oroville in 1958 to work for Las Plumas Lumber. He coached youth organizations and, in 1967, became the first coach of the Oroville Pop Warner football team. He is remembered for his ability to organize and motivate others and openly taught honesty, hard work, discipline, and integrity. He is survived by his wife of 52 years, Ruby; sons Joe and Don; and daughters Nancy and Paula.

41 Joseph Giansiracusa, M.D., Sept. 10, of cancer, in San Jose. He earned his medical degree from U.C.-San Francisco and served as an Army physician at Letterman Hospital during World War II. He established a practice in San Jose and for a time, shared an office with his physician brother, Frank '44. Because rheumatology—the study and treatment of diseases of the joints, muscles, and connective tissue—was hardly a specialty in those days, Dr. Joe, as he was called by his patients, settled on internal medicine. Ultimately, however, he concentrated on treating arthritis patients and was honored numerous times by the Arthritis Foundation. He maintained a career-long interest and participation in teaching and research at U.C.-San Francisco and Valley Medical Center and was a longtime member of the O'Connor Hospital medical staff. He wrote many journal articles, even during his retirement. He is survived by his wife, Loreene; children Robert, David, Elisabeth, Joseph, and Adam; and nine grandchildren.

41 Gene T. Limpert (J.D. '48), Sept. 5, 1995, in Lake Shastina, after a short illness. Born in 1920 in San Mateo, he served in the U.S. Army Air Corps during World War II. He was an attorney in San Mateo before he retired. After retirement, he and his wife, Peggy, moved to Boulder Creek, and later to Fort Jones in Siskiyou County. Last October, the couple moved to Lake Shastina. He is survived by his wife, Peggy; daughters Lisa Walker and Deborah Bein; five grandchildren; and one great-grandchild.

42 Michael R. Panelli (J.D. '48), Sept. 22, in Salinas, after a lengthy illness. He graduated from Salinas High School in 1938; after earning his law degree from SCU he practiced law in Santa Clara for nearly 50 years. He was a captain with Army Intelligence during World War II and participated in the invasion of Italy. He is survived by his wife, Bonnie; daughters Noel Panelli, Michele Venetis, and

Denise Resetar Mata; sons Lee and Mark Panelli, Robert Resetar, and William Colburn; 13 grandchildren; and one great-grandchild.

43 Kenneth Dewing, Sept. 19, in his Benicia home, of natural causes. While at Santa Clara, Ken played end on the varsity football team from 1937 through 1942 with a year out for injuries. He earned a mechanical engineering degree and an ROTC lieutenant's commission. During World War II, he served as a field officer of an artillery sound-and-flash unit in France and Germany. He was chief engineer of Yuba Manufacturing Division of Yuba Consolidated Industries from 1959 to 1969. He was founder and, until his retirement, president of McKay International Engineers. He is survived by his wife, Jean; children Joan, Sue, Pat, and Tom; five stepchildren; 15 grandchildren; and one great-grandchild.

43 John S. "Jack" Miller, May 30, in an auto accident in San Jose, when a vehicle crossed the Highway 101 center divide and hit his car. A retired high-school teacher and football coach, he is remembered by Santa Clarans as an excellent punter on SCU's football team. His home was in Apple Valley, but he was planning to move to the San Jose-Los Gatos area upon its sale and had recently visited the Alumni Office to volunteer his services after the move. He is survived by his children James, Jacqueline, and Robert.

44 William McFadden, June 3, in Sunnyvale, from lung cancer. He is survived by his daughter, Lorraine.

50 Robert G. Kilburg, in spring 1996. He is survived by his wife, Margaret; and children Robert Jr., Katherine, Karen, Patricia, Carla, and Julie.

51 James T. Kelly Jr. (J.D. '54), Aug. 26. A native of San Jose, he was a longtime member of the Sunnyvale Service & Athletic Club and Sunnyvale Cupertino Bar Association. His home was in Santa Clara. He is survived by his wife, Winnona; and children Dennis, Lawrence '82 (J.D. '85), and Susan.

51 John M. Stewart, Sept. 3, in San Jose. He retired two years ago from Creegan & D'Angelo Consulting Engineers after 36 years. He served on the city of Santa Clara Planning Commission and was elected to the City Council in 1975. He was a member of the Sierra Club. He enjoyed traveling, especially visiting children and grandchildren in Nevada and Wyoming, as well as California. He made many trips to Scotland, his father's birthplace, and to Italy to see his wife's family. His last trip was in May, just before he became ill, when he visited Prague, Warsaw, Vienna, Helsinki, and St. Petersburg. His interests at Santa Clara were many, but especially Bronco Bench and Casa Italiana. He is survived by his wife of 45 years, Irene; seven children; and 10 grandchildren.

57 John D. "Jack" Higbee (MBA '66), Sept. 23, of lung cancer. His home was in Cupertino. He had worked for Fairchild and LSI Logic. He is survived by his wife of 39 years, Dianna, and four children.

58 James P. Donahue, Aug. 27, suddenly of a heart problem. A native of Pasadena, he was president

of the Class of '58. He was an insurance executive in San Mateo for more than 30 years and a 25-year resident of Palo Alto. He was active in Palo Alto Little League and a member of St. Thomas Aquinas Parish, St. Thomas Merton Center, and the Stanford Catholic Community. He is survived by his wife of 36 years, Hilary; his mother, Helen Donahue Blake; sons Kevin, Tim, and Ryan; and sister, Mary Lee McDermott.

58 Gerald A. Roberts, on Aug. 29, at his home in Mercer Island, Wash., after a yearlong battle with lung cancer. Born in 1937 in San Francisco, he was a graduate of Bellarmine College Preparatory, San Jose, and lettered in wrestling at Santa Clara, being considered one of the best of his weight on the Pacific Coast in 1957. He received an MBA from U.C. Berkeley in 1960. In 1976, he and his family moved to Seattle where he became branch manager of Honeywell Information Systems, retiring in 1992 as district director of Bull HN Information Systems. He then formed his own consulting company. He most enjoyed his family, many friends, fishing, tennis, boating, poker, the Mariners, and being an all-around handyman. He is survived by his wife of 35 years, Janet; sons Greg, David, and Jeff; and daughter-in-law, Patty.

63 Michael Bodisco, Feb. 23, in Burlingame. He was a field operations officer for the U.S. Treasury Department, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. He is survived by his wife, Mary; and children Andrew MBA '94, Alex, Madeleine, and Ellen.

67 Seaton "Rocky" Daly Jr., Aug. 23, of brain cancer, in Spokane, Wash. The Spokane native was a catcher on SCU's varsity baseball team. After earning his law degree at Gonzaga University, he became a King County deputy prosecuting attorney and was appointed assistant U.S. attorney in 1975. In 1978, he joined his father, Seaton Daly Sr., in a private law practice. He served on the Spokane Civil Service Commission in 1979. He was a member of the Spokane County and Washington State Bar associations and St. Augustine Catholic Parish. He is survived by a son, Seaton III; daughters Shara, Kimber, and Molly; parents Seaton and Dorothy Daly Sr.; brother, Timothy; sister, Susan; and a granddaughter.

69 James T. "J.T." Quigg, July 24, of cancer, in Olympia, Wash. He had been president and CEO of Panorama City Retirement Community, Lacey, Wash., since 1987. State senator from the 19th District from 1977 to 1985, he chaired the Commerce and Labor Committee and was assistant whip of the Republican Caucus. He was a partner in Quigg Brothers-Schermer and Grays Harbor Paper, L.P., both based in Hoquiam, Wash. He is survived by his wife, Jane; and children Jim, Anne, and Bridget.

71 R. Ken Wilhelm M.A., Aug. 7, after an auto accident July 27th. He was 78. Wilhelm was formerly executive director of the Santa Clara County Farm Bureau. While working for the bureau, he was involved in numerous legislative actions on behalf of California farmers. Among the areas he influenced were: Greenbelt preservation of farmland, water conservation

and flood control, Reber plan, California Central Water Project, and the San Luis Reservoir. Upon earning his master's degree in English from Santa Clara, he worked as an instructor in the Fremont Union High School District, spending the next 16 years teaching reading and English. His greatest area of interest was the formation of an Advanced Learning Language Laboratory where he virtually guaranteed that students would learn to read and write. Other interests included music, art, and politics. He was also a licensed aviator. He was a member of St. Timothy's Church, Mountain View, and DeAnza Lodge 511, Masons. He is survived by his wife of 56 years, Marjorie; sons Robert, Steven, and Bruce; and six grandchildren.

72 William Behringer M.A., June 29, in Santa Clara. Students at Herman Middle School in Santa Clara learned social studies and Spanish during the 1970s and '80s from the former Navy commander and fighter pilot who grew orchids. More than 25 years of military service influenced the order in his classroom, but so did the care and patience required to grow award-winning orchids. He was a Michigander who entered the University of Michigan in his hometown of Ann Arbor during the late stages of the Depression and joined the Wolverine Squadron when World War II began. He remained in the service for 27 years flying from several aircraft carriers, on the last of which, the USS Coral Sea, he served as an air operations officer. He spent a tour of duty in Chile as executive officer of the U.S. naval mission and also led the Naval Air Reserve Training Unit at Andrews Air Force Base, Washington, D.C. He met his wife, Mayetta, in 1949 through friends who thought pilot Bill should meet pilot Mayetta Johnson Wiedeman. He was studying at the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, and she had come to California to fly airplanes. After returning to Michigan to earn his bachelor's degree, he earned his teaching credential at San Jose State University and his master's in counseling psychology at Santa Clara. He was an early Apple computer user and taught IIE and Macintosh courses at the Campbell Senior Center. He became an orchid grower, serving the Santa Clara Valley Orchid Society and the Malahini Society in various capacities, including president. He is survived by his wife, Mayetta; daughters Linda, Susan, and Kim; son, Scott; and eight grandchildren.

74 Philip T. Webb MBA, Sept. 18, in Oakland, of complications from a stroke. He was an investment counselor for Northern Trust, San Francisco, and a member of Chartered Financial Analysts. He is survived by his wife, Patricia; and sons Taylor and Patrick.

75 John Eakin, Sept. 3, of a massive heart attack. He was born in Virginia, the son of a career Army officer. After earning his degree at Santa Clara, he went on to earn a master's degree in materials science from Stanford in 1981. He was manager of process technology and applications, Watkins Technology, Scotts Valley. His home was in Foster City. Among his many interests were reading, history, the sciences, and movies. He is survived by his dear friend and companion, Barbara Lynch, of Foster City.

77 Patricia Tsang, Aug. 2, in San Francisco. She is survived by her husband, Dean; and daughter, Shayna.

78 Duane Scott Miller MBA, March 26, suddenly and unexpectedly of natural causes while on a trip in Tennessee. A native of Moro, Ore., he was 45. He lived in Webster, N.Y., and was a marketing manager with Xerox. He is survived by his wife, Candice Eagle, and 8-year-old son Blaine.

78 Sharon (Holsinger) Severini, in January 1996, in Gilroy. She is survived by her husband, Anthony '80, and children Melissa Irene and Anthony III.

80 Vera Blum M.A., Feb. 28, in Palo Alto, after a long battle with cancer. Born in Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, she moved to Iowa City, Iowa, with her family in 1971, where she earned a bachelor's degree in psychology. After earning her master's degree in marriage, family, and child counseling at Santa Clara, she was named an Outstanding Alumna for her contributions to the community. In addition to her private practice, she worked at Miramonte Mental Health Agency for 11 years. She was director of Adult and Older Adult Services, initiated the successful Peer Counseling Program for Seniors, was an active member in the Network of Aging Providers, served on the Board of the California Association of Marriage and Family Therapists, volunteered for the United Way Agency, and was appointed an examiner for the California Board of Behavioral Sciences. She is survived by her husband of 34 years, Alex, and daughters Lea and Sandra.

82 Gregg Giesler M.S., Aug. 8, in New Orleans, after suffering a heart attack while attending a conference for Sun Microsystems. He was 45. A San Jose resident, he was born in Dayton, Ohio, and came to California at age 3. He earned a bachelor's degree in electronic engineering from San Jose State University and a master's degree in engineering management from Santa Clara. He worked for Hewlett-Packard, Palo Alto, for 15 years and was with Sun Microsystems as marketing business manager at NAAFO Installed Base Business for the past 10 years. He also was in programming development since 1986 for National Clay Pipe Institute. He was very active in Pop Warner Football and Little League Baseball and participated in Mitty High School activities. He is survived by his wife of 21 years, Carol; daughter, Jennifer; and son, Steven.

90 Trudy Burrows M.A., Oct. 27, in San Jose, of lung cancer. She was a surgical nurse, teacher, and volunteer. From the late 1960s to the middle '80s, she and Florene Poyadue '83 M.A. operated a nursing education program for the Palo Alto Unified School District; Florene was the director, and Trudy, the assistant director. The two worked together after Poyadue established Parents Helping Parents, a family resource center for children with disabilities and special needs. Trudy was recognized as 1994 Volunteer of the Year but had been an invaluable worker for many more, said Poyadue, executive director of PHP. Trudy was born in Monterey and grew up in the East Bay. She became a registered nurse at Merritt Hospital and married just before completing her training. She had four children, moved to San Jose in the 1960s, and divorced. Most of her working career was spent in the surgical service at Stanford Medical Center. She is survived by her sons Dan and Michael; daughters Suzie and Julie; mother, Dorothy Silveira; and three grandchildren.

from

DONOHOE ALUMNI HOUSE



Alumni Association Executive Director
Jerry Kerr '61

NEW BOARD MEMBERS APPOINTED

The Alumni Association's course is set by a strongly committed group of national officers and Board of Directors. Newly installed in January by Alumni Association President Marte Formico '83 are your new point people: Laura Austin-Garcia '78, San Jose; Anthony D. Butler '92, Santa Clara; Therese J. Gardner '79, San Jose; James P. Hamill IV '93, San Francisco; Amy J. Olson '95, San Francisco; Michael P. Strain '93, San Francisco; Lisa A. Viso '89, Santa Clara; Rhonda Weathersby '91, Sunnyvale; and Alexandra Werner '94, Mountain View.

These graduates bring the board to its full complement of 27 rotating members. Let them know your concerns and interests.

NURSING STUDENT REUNION PLANNED

Thanks to the efforts of Vera Giralomi, Gayle Gutierrez, and

Dani Nedom, we have been able to locate the majority of former O'Connor Nursing School students who took some of their lower-division classes at Santa Clara in the late '50s and early '60s. Special thanks for help in this effort also goes to Marie Lagatutta '76, former member of the Alumni Association office staff, who is now a development officer at O'Connor Hospital.

As a residual benefit of this search, the nurses will have a reunion Sunday, Sept. 7, to celebrate the 40th anniversary of Santa Clara's first formal program for women students.

It was in the fall of 1957—not 1959 as erroneously reported in the last column—that the initial group of nurses began classes in Kenna Hall. Though

The nurses will have a reunion Sunday, Sept. 7, to celebrate the 40th anniversary of Santa Clara's first formal program for women students.

preceded by Eunice Cottrell and other students in the Business School's evening division during the early 1950s, the nursing students of '57 were true pioneers, preparing the way for the University's move to coeducation in 1961.

SCHOOL SPORTS BOOK SIGNING

Ron Jeziorski M.A. '76 will give a presentation on "The Importance of School Sports in

American Education and Socialization," at the San Jose Chapter's 70 Minutes program on April 3, 6-7:10 p.m., at Donohoe Alumni House. Ron will also sign his book (by the same title), which is in its third edition. A former SCU coach and past executive director of the Bronco Bench Foundation, Ron is well-versed in the role of extracurricular activities and the need for communities to support these endeavors. Call 408-554-6800 for reservations.

GOLF CLUB SEEKS NEW MEMBERS

Attention golfers! Now is the time to join your old friends, meet new ones, and

maybe even score a few pars by joining the University Golf Club of Santa Clara.

The club's 1997 schedule allows you to play on 12 different courses from San Francisco to the Monterey Bay Peninsula, including several in Santa Clara County.

This year, for the first time, the club will hold a championship, based on points accumulated during the year in a variety of tournament formats. And the best part is that each

month you will have a guaranteed tee time.

For more information, call Golf Club President Marc Haberman '71 (408-996-9535 or 446-4449).

GOODBYE MARK AND ELISE

After four-and-a-half years on the chapter trail, Associate Alumni Director Mark Hanley '88 leaves this office to join U.S. Robotics in Mountain View. "Tex" has been a valuable ambassador for the University and our association. His diligence and wit will be missed.

However, Mark assures us that he will continue to be in the forefront of alumni activities, especially the annual Wine Festival, which was one of the 60 events he so successfully orchestrated each year.

Another loss to the University is Elise Banducci '87, editor of the alumni magazine, who has joined the San Jose Mercury News as the question-and-answer columnist. Her success in providing the highest quality communication for our constituents has been a credit to her and to the University.

We congratulate U.S. Robotics and the Mercury News on enhancing their companies with such fine employees.

Jerry Kerr '61
Executive Director

alumni/parents UPDATE

All alumni, families, and friends are invited to participate in the programs and events listed. This is a preliminary schedule. Unless otherwise noted, call Donohoe Alumni House for confirmation and complete details.

Please make reservations by
Phone 408-554-6800
Fax 408-554-2155
E-mail alumupdate@scu.edu
URL <http://www.scu.edu/SCU/Alumni/Association>

MARCH

14 **Sacramento**—St. Patrick's Day Luncheon at The Dante Club. Call Paul Wagstaffe '78 (916-348-9634).

15 **All Chapters**—An Extraordinary Day of Service, sponsored by Alumni for Others and the Alumni Association Board of Directors. Call Marte Formico '83 (415-961-7770) or Karen Filice '79 (408-739-4898).

19 **Monterey**—Chapter Post-work Reception.

19 **Santa Clara**—Faith-sharing Group for Alumni and Friends. Meets first and third Wednesday of every month, Donohoe Alumni House Conference Room, 7:30–8:30 p.m. Call Bonnie Daly '69 (415-482-9096).

21–23 **Los Gatos**—Faith Doing Justice Retreat at Villa Holy Names, Palm Sunday Weekend. Call Dan Germann, S.J. (408-554-6800).

22 **Santa Clara**—Annual Ignatian Award Ceremony honoring alumni for their service to humanity.

27 **San Francisco**—Post-work Gathering at 20 Tank. Call Vince Quilici '90 (415-346-1858).

APRIL

2 **CP&E**—Alumni Chapter Board Meeting, Benson Center Conference Room 209. Call Barbara Simmons M.A. '83 (408-554-4656).

2 **Santa Clara**—Faith-sharing Group for Alumni and Friends. Meets first and third Wednesday of every month, Donohoe Alumni House Conference

Room, 7:30–8:30 p.m. Call Bonnie Daly '69 (415-482-9096).

4 **Santa Clara**—First Friday Mass and Lunch. Noon liturgy in the Mission; lunch following at Donohoe Alumni House. RSVP lunch (408-554-6800).

10 **Napa**—Chapter Post-work President's Reception.

12 **Santa Clara**—Day of Recollection on the Mission Campus With Tom Shanks, S.J. Meet at Donohoe Alumni House for an afternoon of spiritual enrichment, including Mass. Noon–4:30 p.m. Bring a bag lunch. Beverages provided. Free.

14 **Hawaii**—Annual Gathering for Prospective Students with SCU representatives. Call Scott Nelson '89 (808-732-3672).

16 **San Francisco**—Annual President's Luncheon. Call Vince Quilici '90 (415-346-1858).

19 **Santa Clara**—African American Chapter Reunion. Call Charmaine Williams '89 (408-748-0224).

26 **Santa Clara**—Spring Back-to-the-Classroom Program. Return to the Mission Campus for a morning of intellectual enrichment.

26–27 **Santa Clara**—Junior Parent Weekend. Call Parent Coordinator Carmel Malley (408-554-6800).

MAY

1 **Los Angeles**—Annual Santa Claran of the Year Dinner. Call Kevin Dee '90 (213-481-1800).

2 **Santa Clara**—First Friday Mass and Lunch. Noon liturgy in the Mission; lunch following at Donohoe Alumni House. RSVP lunch (408-554-6800).

7 **CP&E**—Alumni Chapter Board Meeting, Benson Center Conference Room 209. Call Barbara Simmons M.A. '83 (408-554-4656).

10 **Santa Clara**—Day of Recollection on the Mission Campus. Meet at Donohoe Alumni House for an afternoon of spiritual enrichment, including Mass. Noon–4:30 p.m. Bring a bag lunch. Beverages provided. Free.

21 **Santa Clara**—Faith-sharing Group for Alumni and Friends. Meets first and third Wednesday of every month, Donohoe Alumni House Conference

Room, 7:30–8:30 p.m. Call Bonnie Daly '69 (415-482-9096).

JUNE

4 **CP&E**—Alumni Chapter Board Meeting, Benson Center Conference Room 209. Call Barbara Simmons M.A. '83 (408-554-4656).

4 **Santa Clara**—Faith-sharing Group for Alumni and Friends. Meets first and third Wednesday of every month, Donohoe Alumni House Conference Room, 7:30–8:30 p.m. Call Bonnie Daly '69 (415-482-9096).

6 **Santa Clara**—First Friday Mass and Lunch. Noon liturgy in the Mission; lunch following at Donohoe Alumni House. RSVP lunch (408-554-6800).

14 **Santa Clara**—Day of Recollection on the Mission Campus. Meet at Donohoe Alumni House for an afternoon of spiritual enrichment, including Mass. Noon–4:40 p.m. Bring a bag lunch. Beverages provided. Free.

14 **Santa Clara**—Annual Graduation Picnic welcoming the Class of '97 into the Alumni Association.

19 **Santa Clara**—Past Presidents' Alumni Board Meeting.

21 **Peninsula**—Day at the 'Stick, Giants vs. Dodgers. Pre-game tailgate, 11 a.m. Call Tim Madden '90 (415-428-1414).

26 **Sacramento**—Annual Santa Claran of the Year Dinner. Call Paul Wagstaffe '78 (916-348-9634).

SEPTEMBER

7 **Santa Clara**—Vintage Santa Clara XIV.

REUNIONS

SPRING HOMECOMING MAY 16–18, 1997

Reunions for the classes of '57, '67, '77, and '87.

FALL HOMECOMING OCT. 10–12, 1997

Reunions for the classes of '52, '62, '72, '82, and '92. Call Donohoe Alumni House (408-554-6800).

coming EVENTS

THEATRE AND DANCE

Call Mayer Theatre Box Office (408-554-4015) for more information.

March 14–16—**Images '97**. The best of student, faculty, and guest choreographers is showcased in this spectacular annual dance concert. Mayer Theatre, 8 p.m.; except March 16, 7 p.m. Admission: \$8–\$12.

April 5—**Children's Theatre Production**. This Children's Theatre Production Workshop performance is directed by Barbara Murray. Fess Parker Studio Theatre, 7 p.m. Free.

May 9–17—**The Ridinghood Incident**. Theatre and Dance faculty member Mark D. Fleischer directs this world-premiere performance of the classic Little Red Ridinghood, giving it a contemporary setting, some new twists, and a modern sensibility. Fess Parker Studio Theatre, 8 p.m.; except May 11, 2 p.m. Admission: \$8–\$12.

May 30–June 7—**Noises Off**. Directed by Greg Fritch, this hilarious play within a play brings you Otstar Productions Ltd., a ragtag touring company. Join them as they attempt to perform, and get a glimpse of their backstage antics. Mayer Theatre, 8 p.m.; except June 1, 2 p.m. Admission: \$8–\$12.

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.

March 15—**Native American Performance: Patrick Orozco (Yana Hea) and His Dancers (kas kas chajt)**. Orozco interweaves personal and tribal history with explanations of traditional Ohlone dances. Sponsored by the Bannan Foundation for Christian Values. 2–3:30 p.m.

Through March 26—**Vision Quest: Men, Women, and Sacred Sites of the Sioux Nation**. Sponsored by the Bannan Foundation, the exhibition documents present members of the Sioux nation across 15 reservations in five states.

Through March 26—First Californians as Seen by Edward Curtis. A display of more than 40 photos and photogravures of American Indians from Northern California, chronicling how they lived before contact with white people.

Through March 26—Focus Exhibit: Native American Stereotypes. Communications 121 (Minorities and the Media) students have filled a display case with examples of images disrespectful to American Indians.

April 17–20—Art and Flowers. Nearly 50 floral designers interpret works from the de Saisset Museum's permanent collection, filling all three levels of the museum in this four-day extravaganza. Opening reception: April 17, 7–10 p.m., \$50. General admission: April 18, 9 a.m.–7 p.m., April 19–20, 9 a.m.–5 p.m. \$5.

May 15–July 31—Korean Folk Painting: Selections From the Allen and Jouy Bernadou Collection, Smithsonian Institution National Museum of Natural History. Collection includes paintings of animals, birds, fish, and other subjects popularly used to decorate Korean homes during the 1800s.

May 17–Aug. 10—SCU Art Department Faculty Exhibition. Works range from figurative paintings to abstract wood sculptures to computer-manipulated photographic images to whimsical polychrome totems. SCU faculty include Kelly Derweiler, Susan Felter, Sam Hernandez, and Gerald Sullivan, S.J.

May 29—Annual Juried Student Art Show and Barbecue Extravaganza. The culmination of spring quarter senior shows, this juried show is open to all art students. Juror is a local, exhibiting artist and/or college art instructor. Art Department Gallery, 4:30–7 p.m. Free. Call Gratia Rankin, Art Department (408-554-4594).

THE INSTITUTE FOR PARALEGAL EDUCATION

Unless otherwise noted, call 408-554-4535, or visit the Web site (www.scu.edu).

March 15—Paralegal Open House. Meet program administrators, faculty, and graduates. Learn more about the paralegal field and the program. 10 a.m.

March 31—Paralegal Classes Begin. Open enrollment. To register, attend the first class or call the office.

May 31—Paralegal Open House. 10 a.m.

June 16—Summer Paralegal Classes

Begin. Open enrollment. To register, attend the first class or call the office.

BREAKFAST BRIEFINGS

Early morning forums sponsored by the MBA Alumni Association are held at Adobe Lodge, 7:30–9 a.m. Call 408-554-5451 for more information.

March 27—Lockheed Martin: The Next Generation. Michael Henshaw, newly appointed president of Lockheed Martin Missiles and Space, explores how the company is moving into a new era. General admission, \$19; students, \$15.

April 17—The Leadership Challenge. Barry Posner, SCU professor of management, examines leaders as they deal with a changing workplace and shows how executives can develop the skills critical to thriving in the next century. General admission, \$19; students, \$15.

May 15—Geoffrey Moore: Inside the Tornado. Author of "Crossing the Chasm" and "Inside the Tornado," Moore suggests how your workplace can develop characteristics of those companies that survive, and even thrive, during cataclysmic transformation. General admission, \$19; students, \$15.

LAW ALUMNI

Call Mary Miller (408-554-5473) for more information.

March 14—Spring Conference: Internet II—Untangling the Web. Presented by the Computer and High Technology Law Program, the event tentatively consists of three panels discussing online commerce, Web crimes, and intellectual property. De Saisset Museum, 8 a.m.–2 p.m.

May 15—Public Interest Scholar Graduation. Adobe Lodge, 3 p.m. Free.

May 16—School of Law Baccalaureate Mass. Mission Church, 4 p.m.

CATALA CLUB

Unless otherwise noted, call Char Blake (408-248-4544) for more information.

March 19—General Meeting. Entertainment and lunch. Benson Center Williman Room, 11 a.m. \$12.

April 12—Spring Fund-raiser. "A Garden Party," silent auction and dinner dance. Proceeds benefit scholarship fund. La Rinconada Country Club, 6:30 p.m. \$75. Call Marge Valente (408-292-7556).

April 16—Family Day. Relatives and friends of Catala members invited. Special guests: Jesuit mothers and scholarship recipients. Benson Center Williman Room, 11 a.m. \$12.

April 20—San Francisco Bus Tour. Lunch at Caesar's Restaurant and matinee performance of "Beach Blanket Babylon." 10:30 a.m.–6:30 p.m. \$63. Call Ann Tacchino (408-249-5988).

May 21—Installation of Officers. Prospective new members welcome. Mass, Mission Church, 10 a.m.; meeting and luncheon, Benson Center Williman Room, 11 a.m. \$12.

KENNA CLUB

Kenna Club luncheons are held in Benson Center Williman Room. Reception, 11:45 a.m.; luncheon, 12:15 p.m.; presentation, 12:45 p.m. Members, \$15; nonmembers, \$22. Reservations required; call 408-554-4699.

March 21—Robert Sillen. Director of Santa Clara Valley Medical Center will speak on "Equity and Justice in Health Care."

May 16—Larry Sanders. President and CEO of Fujitsu Computer Products of America.

MUSIC

Unless otherwise noted, call 408-554-4429 for more information. Programs subject to change without notice.

March 13—Lieder Master Class. John Wustman brings his unique Schubert Project to Santa Clara, with guest artists Katharine DeBoer, Layna Chianakas, and John Bellomer. Concert Hall, 7:30 p.m. General admission, \$10; faculty, staff, seniors, students, \$5; SCU students, free.

March 13—Student Recital Hour: Take II. Concert Hall, noon. Free.

March 14—SCU Classical Guitar Ensemble. SCU lecturer Robert Bozina leads an all-Schubert program. Concert Hall, noon.

March 14 and March 21—Americana: Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess." The Santa Clara Chorale and the SCU Orchestra perform. Mission Church, 8 p.m. March 14: general admission, \$15; faculty, staff, seniors, and students, \$12; SCU students, \$8. March 21: general admission, \$10; faculty, staff, seniors, and students, \$6; SCU students, free.



Don Dahl, S.J.

Eunice Larrabee, Sioux nation. De Saisset exhibit, through March 26, documents lives of present nation members.

SPECIAL EVENTS

April 12—26th Annual Western Psychology Conference for Undergraduate Research. Undergraduates from many colleges and universities will present their research in paper and poster format. Bannan Hall, 9:45 a.m.–6 p.m. Free. Call Marvin Schroth (408-554-4810).

April 27—Santa Clara Lecture Series. Funded by the Bannan Foundation. Phyllis Tribble, Baldwin Professor of Sacred Literature at Union Theological Seminary, New York City, will speak on "The Transfiguration of the Mount." Tribble has lectured extensively in this country and abroad on biblical theology and interpretation. Her most recent book is "Rhetorical Criticism: Context, Method, and the Book of Jonah." Mayer Theatre, 7:30 p.m. Free. Call the Religious Studies Department (408-554-4547).

May 11—Mother's Day Champagne Brunch. Adobe Lodge, 11 a.m. General admission, \$24.95; children under 12, \$12.95. Reservations required. Call Paul Salazar or Maureen Muscat, Adobe Lodge (408-554-4059).

June 20—19th Annual Bronco Bench Golf Classic. Golf, lunch, awards, prizes, dinner, and auction. Proceeds from this foursome scramble-format event benefit scholarships for student athletes. Santa Teresa Golf Club, San Jose. Shotgun start, 12:30 p.m. Call 408-554-6921.

1997 COMMENCEMENTS

- May 17—School of Law.
- June 14—Undergraduate.
- June 15—Graduate School.

IN DEFENSE OF TRUTH AND JUSTICE

It's time to close U.S. base that trains foreign military personnel in torture tactics.

BY PAUL LOCATELLI, S.J., '60

On the seventh anniversary of the martyrdom of six Jesuits and two women at the University of Central America (UCA) in San Salvador, I joined roughly 400 others in a vigil calling for the closure of the School of the Americas (SOA), a U.S. training camp for foreign military personnel at Ft. Benning, Ga.

With the recent release of a 1991 training manual used by the school, we now know that SOA military instructors “teach” Central and South American officers—including those responsible for the slaughter at UCA—to use torture, murder, blackmail, and false arrest to achieve U.S. objectives in those countries. As the secrecy surrounding the SOA slowly lifts, we find the consequences of its 50-year history devastating.

The problem extends beyond training 59,000 foreign soldiers. The absence of moral conviction in our foreign and military policies permits the SOA to instruct Latin American soldiers in criminal activities. Our government, particularly the Pentagon, has the responsibility to close the SOA or at least end its training techniques. Similarly, the CIA

must change its policy of using as operatives SOA graduates who have been accused of atrocities.

As the first speaker at the Nov. 16 vigil, I wanted to articulate why it is important for a university to advance faith and justice in the name of the Gospel. I also wanted to provide the context for shutting down the SOA as an instrument for criminal activity. In speaking, I was acting in my dual roles as a priest and a university president. The following is most of what I said:

“As a priest, I celebrate with you the lives of the eight Salvadoran martyrs who were murdered seven years ago today in San Salvador under cover of darkness—murders

planned and executed by persons trained here at Ft. Benning in a program funded by U.S. tax dollars. These martyrs were killed because of their determination to walk the path of Jesus by being ‘good news for the poor, sight for those who cannot see, and liberation for those who are oppressed’ [Luke 4:18].

“As a university president, I come to protect the search for truth and academic freedom. I know that gathering and following evidence to its conclusion, no matter how unpopular or threatening, is the mind

food, adequate shelter, minimal education, and freedom from torture and state-sponsored terrorism.

“These scholars were murdered for drawing the conclusions called for by scholarly evidence. And death really was the only way to keep scholars of such integrity and conviction from telling the truth.

“Finally, as a university president and professional educator, I come to protest our government’s calling this place a school. Schools educate. Education is a process that leads individuals to search for truth, to discover the best of our humanity, and to live truly human lives. Torture, deception, and kidnapping are perversions of the human spirit; institutions that teach these practices can lay no claim to being schools. Such institutions stand for the inhumanity that education aims to liberate us from.”

The vigil ended with 54 persons, myself not among them, crossing the boundary into the base, in a move to confront violence with nonviolence. They were immediately arrested. While the U.S. government-sponsored SOA instructors continue to

teach violence and oppression, these citizens peacefully protesting for justice now face sentences of up to six months in jail.

Despite this injustice, I continue to have faith in the Christian community of memory and hope. Throughout the world, we remember and celebrate the hope and truth of the lives of the UCA martyrs. But to remember is not enough. My principal reason for participating in the vigil is my belief that we have a personal responsibility for our world and that, by the force of our actions, good will ultimately prevail over evil. ❀

Paul Locatelli, S.J., '60 is University president. UCA is SCU's sister school in Central America.



Locatelli (second from right) was the first speaker at a Nov. 16 vigil protesting the School of the Americas. Jesuits from around the country joined hundreds of others at the peaceful gathering in Fort Benning, Ga.

and heart of scholarship and the soul of a university. Three of the slain UCA Jesuits, Ignacio Ellacuría, Ignacio “Nacho” Martín-Baró, and Segundo Montes, died because they were involved in pursuing such an unpopular line of inquiry.

“The Salvadoran civil war occupied a central place in the hearts and scholarly work of these Jesuits. Martín-Baró and Montes produced indisputable evidence that this was not a war for democracy against communism but a brutal effort to maintain the interests of a privileged few at the expense of the overwhelming majority of poor Salvadorans. Ellacuría provided irrefutable proof that poor *campesinos* had long been denied rights to life, sufficient

LITERATURE AND RELIGIOUS REFLECTION

One Jesuit's approach to teaching religious studies at a Catholic university.

BY TENNANT C. WRIGHT, S.J.

How to teach (Is that the right word?) required religious studies to undergraduate students in a Catholic college today? We no longer live in those seemingly clear times before Vatican II, or even in the "surer" '70s. Undergraduates at Santa Clara, if they profess a religion at all, do so in as many varieties as nature and the word of God provide. What to do in syllabus and classroom when a Catholic university rightly requires these students to academically consider religious matters?

I believe it is unjust of a Catholic university to require religion courses if the courses overtly or subtly proselytize or if they present religion as history, literature, or social science, which could better be studied in those departments. The justification for such a religious studies requirement is to encourage students to freely investigate personal and social responses that transcend secular disciplines. Otherwise, what is a Catholic university for?

All theology teachers must grapple with religious questions in their own ways, drawing on their individual talents and experience. No one way works the magic for every teacher or every student. Below, I describe the method that has more or less (Who can say for sure?) fostered religious, perhaps even theological, reflection for me and some of my students.

I vary the method in different courses from freshman introduction to senior seminar. I generally call the courses Literature and Religious Reflection and have changed the classes constantly over 25 years, depending on the material available and the concerns of the students in an individual class.

I pick material for its potential to touch, sometimes subtly, the life-and-death concerns of the students. Sometimes, insignificant reasons prompt me to contrast and compare; other times, there are more obvious linkages among the materials.

My students have compared "Who's

Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" (Edward Albee) with "Song of Songs" for disparate visions of love; "The Book of Job" with the play "J.B." (Archibald MacLeish), since both works deal with suffering in the hands of a good God; the short novel "I Heard the Owl Call My Name" (Margaret Craven) with the film "Something Wild," looking at death's faces of peace and violence, good and evil; "King Lear" and Kurasawa's film "Ikiru" for classic comic and tragic meditations on old age; the story "The Sky Is Gray" (Ernest Gaines), the film "Nights of Cabiria" (Frederico Fellini), and the film "El Norte" (Gregory Nava) as paeans of hope and despair in the midst of struggle.

A glance at most of the stories and films in these courses shows that I intend the students to confront realities not with despair but with hope.

Sometimes, the students examine a single work at a time. For example, Tobias Wolff's short story "In the Garden of the North American Martyrs" shatters the glass house of academic tomfoolery and injustice. It gives the students a chance to reconsider what they want from the University and what sort of honest administration and teachers they ought to demand.

My students read or view the material and write a brief paragraph of personal reflection. The reflections, which provide the catalyst for classroom discussion, are to relate the art to personal concerns; I am not interested in a simple replay of what has been read. The course is not about literary criticism or analysis. At best, the material provokes the students to meditation; written expression; and discussion of religious, moral, and spiritual questions.

Years ago, a French Jesuit explained to me how he used American Westerns to

teach ethics at a technical college. I understood. Westerns, with their black-hat and white-hat characters, provided an effective, if obvious, moral teaching.

In our present moral malaise, however, when the good are bad and the bad good, such clarity no longer convinces. But Clint Eastwood's "The Unforgiven" realistically changed the cast of characters in Westerns. Eastwood recognizes graced ugliness. The "hero" redeems his early life of drunken slaughter through his love for his children; his loyalty to his old partner; his justice for the prostitutes; but most, by his effective lesson to the boy that the life of a killer is no life. The unromanticized horror of those primitive days may shock students, but

they must realize that in the midst of our messy world, compassion can flourish even in the ground of brutality.

A glance at most of the stories and films in these courses shows that I intend the students to confront realities not with despair but with hope. Yet, if a course is at least going to banish boredom or at best provoke such a heterogeneous group as today's students, then the material must range as wide and deep and disturbed as our end of the millennium.

Masters have produced these stories and films; I try to make the art available. I hope that fine art, met directly and uncramped by picky criticism, might challenge students to consider life—their lives.

Perhaps the art touches. Perhaps it misses. God knows. ❁

Tennant C. Wright, S.J., is a lecturer in SCU's Department of Religious Studies.

TONGUE TWISTING IN TUNISIA

Inhabitants of ancient Carthage give Arabic-as-a-second-language speaker credit for trying.

BY DANIEL WOOLLS '82

Lost in Carthage under a merciless sun, I mustered my best Arabic and asked a Tunisian man where all the ruins were. "Next to that car," he mumbled, pointing to a spot across the street between two short, fat palm trees.

Surely, I thought, if Hannibal crossed the Alps on elephants to attack the Romans, he and the rest of the Carthaginians must have left more than a skid mark back home.

They had. What the Tunisian guy meant, but did not say, was take a left at the car. I eventually did and saw the tourist buses lining up to get at the ruins.

Though the verbal exchange was short, I still gave myself a decent score for this linguistic encounter. There were other scores lower and higher during my 10-day visit to Tunisia, the goal of which was to take my first real stab at speaking Arabic. In the end, I found that people there love you for trying, even if you get it all wrong.

I had been studying classical Arabic for two years—more than anything as a hobby—while working in France as a journalist. I love how the language flows from right to left with graceful curlicues and dots or dashes that float above letters or dangle below them. Rich in sound, Arabic requires full bodily engagement. It boasts three h's (one wispy, one throaty, and one like you're gargling pebbles); flips tongues with bursts of trilled r's; and reaches down to the sternum to generate an odd sort of groaning noise.

If you like languages, Arabic is a blast.

Arriving in Tunis in stifling August heat, I was like a kid in a candy store with the signs at the airport and all the new words they flashed. The Arabic was always accompanied by the French equivalent, so I automatically knew what things meant even if I had trouble saying them. Pronunciation was problematic because, for the most part, modern Arabic is written without vowels. Vowel sounds, however, can be denoted by putting one of two marks above or below a given consonant. The Koran, for example, is kind enough to include vowel markers

and other phonetic road signs. But this makes sentences really crowded, so newspapers, modern-day books, and, yes, airport signs just leave them out.

Thus, waiting for my luggage, I spent 10 minutes teething on a key word—*restroom*—until I sought pronunciation help in French from a policeman. *Mirhaathe*, I was told to say. This seemed like a great deal. It sounds like some kind of exquisite incense, and all it means is toilet.

As in many Arabic countries, most Tunisians know a local dialect and the classical, Koranic version of their language. The latter is a formal Sunday-go-to-meeting tongue they hear on television and radio and also use to, say, communicate with people from other Arabic-speaking countries.

I could not look less Arabic, so reactions to hearing me flail away in classical Arabic ranged from friendly chuckles to jaw-dropping bewilderment. Imagine working in a 7-Eleven and an Eskimo trudges in and orders a lime Slurpee in tortured Shakespearean English. That was me, Nanook of North Africa.

But most Tunisians I came across were more than happy to humor me by downshifting from dialect to classical. On my first day of sightseeing in Tunis, two young women working at a stationery store where I went to buy a map got such a kick out of talking classical to me they practically high-fived each other as I left. In restaurants, cafés, and the metro, people smiled as I asked what anything and everything was called and then scribbled it down. In the hotels where I stayed, I became the desk clerks' mascot.

Granted, the trip was not all linguistic victories. When Tunisians spoke their dialect, it might as well have been Gaelic for all I understood. But I didn't care. I soaked it up happily and

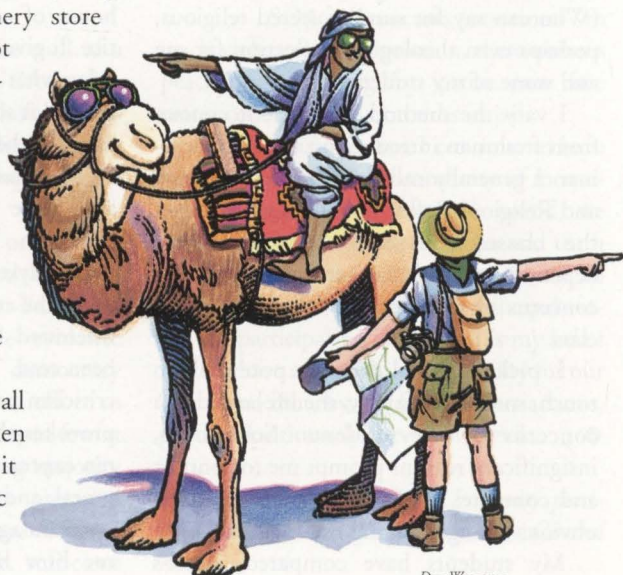
loved to listen to them, especially at the sidewalk cafés.

At any time of day, except midafternoon, when the heat was oppressive enough to qualify as a human-rights violation, the cafés teemed with some of the most gregarious men—indeed, men only—that I have ever heard. The chatter was loud, chaotic, and fascinating. Monologues, dialogues, shouting matches, and a table-changing migratory phenomenon made the whole setting resemble a giant, adult Romper Room.

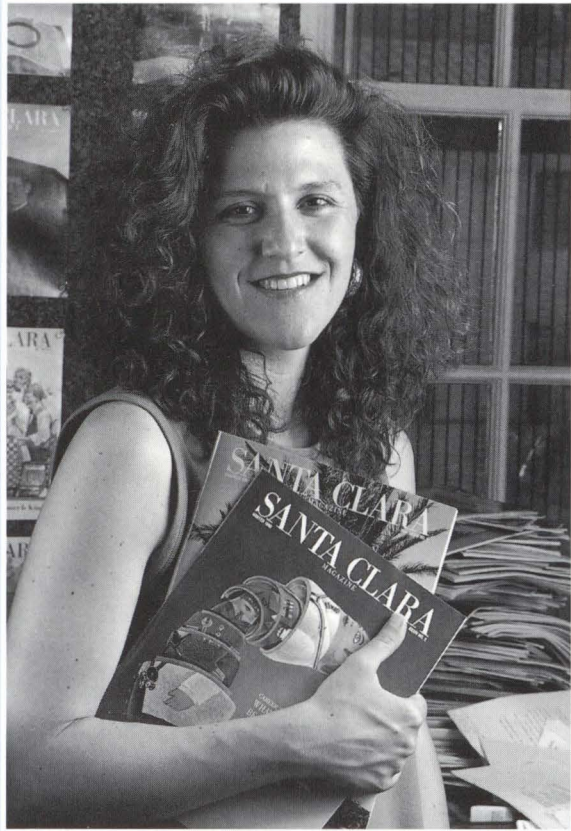
Here, I resigned myself to spectator status, convinced that if I tried to talk to anyone besides the waiter, I'd always lag three conversation topics behind. But maybe not. Like the other Tunisians I met, these guys might have turned out to be just as accommodating when it comes to linguistically challenged visitors.

In America, it's thoroughly uncool to speak broken English; do it and your glass is seen as half empty. But in Tunisia, just try to speak Arabic and your glass is decidedly half full. ❁

Paris journalist Daniel Woolls '82 wrote on the pitfalls of French oral surgery for the Summer 1996 issue of Santa Clara Magazine.



Dug Waggoner



A FOND FAREWELL

Sometime during the past six years, this woman probably made you mad. Or made you laugh. Or, at the least, made you think.

When informed that Elise Banducci '87 would be leaving her position as editor of Santa Clara Magazine to become Q & A columnist for the San Jose Mercury News, University President Paul Locatelli, S.J., '60 said, "I will miss our debates."

So will the rest of Banducci's readers. Under her direction, the magazine explored such challenging subjects as the murder of six Jesuits and their housekeeper at the University of Central America, corporal punishment in school, and socially responsible investing.

"She had the courage to challenge us on issues and to make us define what we really believe in," said Joanne Sanfillipo '66, director of University Marketing and Communications.

But it wasn't all serious. Internet addicts and professional athletes in Europe also got their due in the magazine. And Banducci introduced fiction to SCM's pages.

Under her direction, the magazine's design also underwent a total make over, including the addition of color. This issue puts the final touches on the redesign with a new look for Class Notes.

These achievements brought the magazine increased recognition, including 16 national and regional awards from the Council for Advancement and Support of Education.

More importantly, Banducci won your approval, as evidenced by one of the most successful voluntary subscription campaigns of any alumni magazine in the nation.

We know that you, her readers, join us in wishing her well.

A MARRIAGE OF ART AND FLOWERS

Charles Barry



Fusako Seiga Hoyrup created this *ikebana* flower arrangement interpreting a Chinese ceramic vase in the de Saisset Museum's permanent collection. Hoyrup, who holds the highest degree from the Wafu School of Ikebana, is one of nearly 50 floral designers who will take part in this year's Art and Flowers exhibition, scheduled from April 17-20 at the de Saisset. An opening reception includes a strolling supper, live entertainment, and a silent auction of contemporary art. For further information, see the calendar, page 45.