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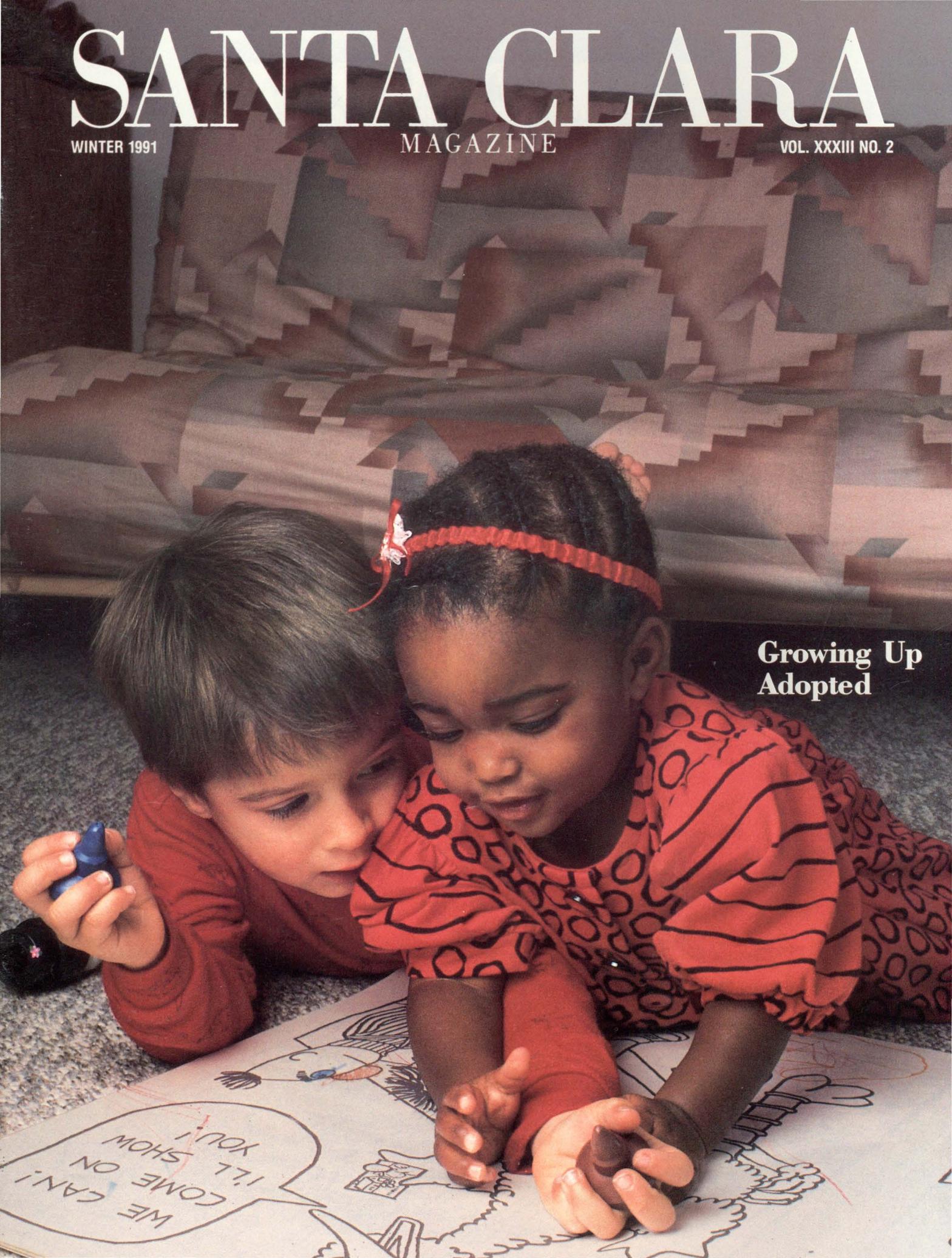
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SANTA CLARA

WINTER 1991

MAGAZINE

VOL. XXXIII NO. 2



**Growing Up
Adopted**

A NEW START

Change is something I enjoy. Moving is something I know firsthand.

When my brothers and I were growing up, we moved from state to state as my father's job changed, much of it occasioned by World War II. Consequently, we went to many different schools; I attended four elementary schools and five high schools, the latter in four states.

We did a lot of adapting in those days. Dick, Jack, and I knew—sometimes painfully—how it felt to be the “new kid” in town. Yet, the isolation of the experience pulled us together. We even learned to like each other. And, later, as adults, we wondered if our moves hadn't drawn us closer as a family.

After college, in the first few years of my working life, I continued to move and make changes. Then, I applied for a job in Europe and was surprised when I was turned down. I called to ask why and learned the job called for a two-year commitment, and the firm saw “no stability in my work record.”

I made up my mind to do something about it. “They want stability, I'll give 'em stability.”

After 33 years at Santa Clara, there are those who might say I've overdone it.

Although I've had many jobs during those years on this campus, there is none I have enjoyed more than the last one—being the first editor of this magazine. It is the most personally satisfying and rewarding job I've ever had.

Now, however, I am saying goodbye. In a few weeks, I will be retiring from Santa Clara, moving to Oregon, and making another one of those new starts I experienced so frequently with my family.

Yet, I am not finding it easy to leave my Santa Clara family. I am feeling today what so many of you alumni have been telling me in so many ways for so many years: This place simply stays in the heart. ■

Peg Major

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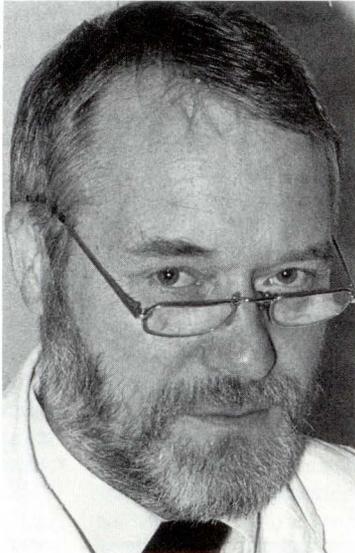
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GROWING UP ADOPTED

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WHAT YOUR DOCTOR DOESN'T KNOW CAN KILL YOU

A small but growing number of doctors around the world are turning to biological medicine to treat their patients with cancer and other serious diseases.

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SCU's FATHER GOOSE

When John Drahmann shepherds undergraduates through the academic maze, he often counsels their parents as well.

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Although the author's junior year abroad was 15 years ago, its impact on her life as a journalist is still felt today.

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BREATHING LAY LIFE INTO THE PARISH

The role lay persons have assumed in directing the modern parish is one of the most historic shifts that has occurred since Vatican II.

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Thank you for your continuing commitment to outstanding journalism and for showing people who are making a difference.

*Martina Nicholson, M.D. '72
Santa Cruz, California*

Fall Issue Fan

A heartfelt thank you for the wonderful edition [Fall 1990]. Each page was a delight, running straight to the heart of the matter and shining forth with truth in all its complexity and strength.

My favorite professor was Dr. Lievestro, and the profile of him by Carol Koenig was wonderful. His own article got me interested in reading every book he mentioned, which was always his special talent; the beginning of the "engagement" he fostered.

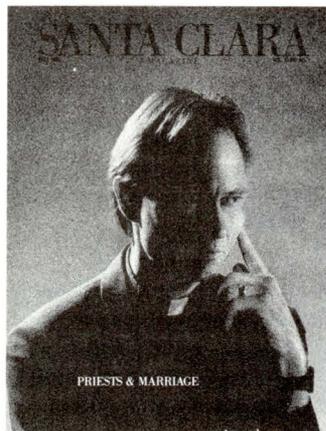
Father Locatelli's forum on the mission of Santa Clara and Jesuit education was so clear, and made me again have faith that Santa Clara is on the right track, doing what desperately needs to be done in our society in a perfectly worldly but most profoundly spiritual way.

The articles by Father Mackin, Elizabeth Fernandez, and Julie Sly make me hopeful that the work of the Church of the 1960s, the mission to the "real world," is going forward in spite of the reluctance and heal-dragging of the Vatican; and that we are going to make it as a viable institution in the next century, with all our brokenness, sinfulness, and reactionary fearfulness and our talents to heal each other and ourselves.

And, as a mother, a profound gratitude to Mary Beth Cahill Phillips, for Trustline wells up and overflows from me. I will write the letter to the legislators.

On Edge

Santa Clara Magazine puts me at the edge of my seat. I can't put it down. It upsets me, nudges me,



shocks me, almost overwhelms me. *I like that.* I don't have to agree, but I am invited into an arena; my mind and heart are assaulted with *revolutionary ideas*. This, I say, is what Jesuit education is about. The topics: priests and marriage, child abuse, Catholic homosexuals (on and off campus), sexism in the Church, educating boys on issues of female sexuality, lay pastoral ministries. I can hear the telephones ringing at Santa Clara, outraged alumni(ae). But it is still what a Jesuit university is about.

Father President Locatelli is featured in a four-page interview in mid-magazine—on the meaning of

Jesuit education, on choice of faculty, on Catholic heritage, on student-body diversity, on the University's *not* taking public Church-packaged stands on controversial issues [such as]: reproductive rights, abortion, women's role in the Church, etc. "Our responsibility is to raise the right questions in the search for knowledge and truth so people can make the right decisions." I find this very Ignatian and indicative of a higher loyalty to the Church.

*Robert J. Brophy '60 (MA)
Long Beach, California*

Eastern Rite

I was very interested in "Priests and Marriage" [Fall 1990] by Julie Sly; unfortunately, I was also somewhat disappointed in it. My disappointment centered on the article's omission of any reference to the 2000-year-old tradition of married priests in the Eastern Rites of the Catholic Church. Although there are only about 10 million Eastern Rite Catholics in the world, they and their traditions should not be overlooked, especially when discussing a tradition, like that of married priests, that they have kept alive.

Eastern Catholics have suffered much persecution. For over half a century, Ukrainian Catholics in the Soviet Union were forced to join the Russian Orthodox Church or be sent to Siberian prisons. Over the years, the Eastern churches in Lebanon have endured war after war. In the United States, prejudice from Roman Rite Catholics led in 1929 to a suspension of the tradition of ordaining married men. As a result, many Eastern Christians left the Catholic Church and joined Orthodox churches where they

could continue their traditions undisturbed. Many U.S. Eastern Catholics are deeply hurt that married, former Episcopalian priests are being ordained as Catholic priests, but that the Eastern Catholic churches in the United States are prohibited from following their ancient custom of ordaining married men.

I regularly substitute for Eastern Catholic priests in the San Francisco area and I am sensitive to the impression that many people (incorrectly) have—Are they really Catholic? A few years ago, Pope John Paul II said that the Catholic Church must "breathe with two lungs, Eastern and Western." By omitting references to the tradition of married Eastern Rite Catholic priests, I am afraid the article helped perpetuate the prejudicial notion that Eastern Catholics are lesser-grade Catholics or not really Catholics, or that their married priests are somehow not following the wishes of the pope—neither of which is true.

Much of the renewal in the liturgical life of the Roman Rite that occurred at the Vatican Council was due to the influence of the traditions of the Eastern Rites. The Eastern Rites may be able to teach Roman Rite Catholics the benefits and also some of the hardships involved in having a married clergy.

*Dennis C. Smolarski, S.J. '69
Santa Clara, California*

Lack of Faith?

I was a little dismayed at the general thrust of "Priests and Marriage" [Fall 1990]. To my way of viewing the history of celibacy, there was an egregious omission of the fact that, even among the rites which permit a priest to be married, none permits marriage to be contracted after ordination. This explains why Rome has been willing under very specific circumstances to admit married men to the priesthood while not allowing priests who subsequently marry to exercise their priesthood.

Although the opposition to the law of celibacy frequently took the form of open agitation in the Middle Ages and again during the Reformation, one such movement in Germany in the early 19th century motivated Pope Gregory XVI to write an encyclical condemning the agitation. I expect another.

I suppose there will always be agitation. Would that it could be

seen for what it is, a lack of faith. Since *Santa Clara Magazine* is published by SCU, I would expect it to be imbued more with the Jesuit spirit of "thinking and feeling with the Church." May I suggest that alumni really interested in the ecclesiastical discipline of celibacy read *The Apostolic Origins of Priestly Celibacy* by Christian Cochini, S.J.
Stephen F. Watson, OCD '80
Tucson, Arizona

The Question for Gays

Congratulations go to *Santa Clara Magazine* for having the guts to run such an important and controversial article as "Keeping the Faith?" [Fall 1990]. And congratulations to the ASSCU for having the boldness and insight to recognize the Gay and Lesbian Association (GALA)—a first for Catholic universities! The message is getting out there: Homosexuals are just like everyone else in all things but sexual orientation.

The question for gays and lesbians like me is What do I do with this socially uncomfortable "gift" of homosexual orientation that God has bestowed on me? What I am is God's gift to me. What I do with myself is my gift to God. Jesus never condemns homosexuals in the Gospels—never. Paul mentions it more than once, but also acknowledges the believer's freedom: "Everything is permissible—but not everything is beneficial. Everything is permissible—but not everything constructive. Nobody should seek his own good but the good of others" (1 Cor 10:23).

Name withheld by request '79
Occidental, California

A Part of Life

Our veneer of social training often has a hard time containing our inner human biological needs. Denial is not an answer. As a teacher, counselor, parent, and human dealing with my own biology, and (especially) as a teacher of human sexuality seminars, I am delighted to see all church denominations beginning to seriously deal with problems of ordination and with homosexuals as part of the church family.

My experience in teaching sexuality seminars in churches and other institutions has been that most of the general public would rather deny that many aspects of our sexuality exist than to find ways to deal with them. I congratulate Santa

Clara University on establishing GALA. May I suggest you also consider PFLAG (Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gays) and that you add to your non-discrimination statement the words "or sexual preference." I want to commend both the University and the editor for publishing articles many readers will find uncomfortable, but that represent a part of our real life.

Martin Tucker '70 (M.A.)
Claremont, California

Gays in the Church

Compliments to Liz Fernandez for her well-written article on gays in the Catholic Church ("Keeping the Faith?"). She enabled the reader to glimpse one of the many conflicts that arise when a gay person strives to live his or her life honestly—in a God-like manner. And further plaudits to the ASSCU for recognizing GALA (Gay and Lesbian Association); this step will go a long way toward creating a ground on which a young gay person can grow and serve the community. But final and heartiest thanks to Peg Major for printing the article and for sensitively introducing the inevitable debate in her editor's note. Every step helps—thanks.

Janice Dabney '73
Mountain View, California

Dismayed by GALA

I was greatly dismayed to read that the ASSCU had granted recognition to the Gay and Lesbian Association. Having witnessed a losing battle by Christian student groups at a state-run university to prevent a similar group from acquiring the same "legal" status, I thought my undergraduate alma mater might fare better. However, it seems that politically correct thinkers, such as James Briggs [SCU vice president for student affairs], have won another victory in their fight to "sensitize" and "raise consciousness" among the socially underdeveloped. Who is he trying to kid when he states that recognition "does not endorse or condone homosexuality?"

Homosexuality is not an alternative lifestyle. It is a lie that claims thousands of lives by means of a horribly debilitating disease. The tragedy of a Christian university sanctioning such groups is that the lie goes one step further by saying it's okay to be gay and Christian.

God's word is clear on the judgment that awaits those unwilling to

confess their sin and seek reconciliation (1 Corinthians 6:9-10). At a Catholic university, gay students need to be ministered to both within the University and the Church, but by no means should they condone their behavior. The ASSCU needs to repeal their recognition of GALA and send a message to other Catholic universities.

Richard J. Kilroy, Jr., Ph.D. '79
Laredo, Texas

Desert Crisis

Years ago, I had the good fortune to participate in Santa Clara's Studies Abroad program in Rome, Italy. It was a dynamic year of study and adventure. Travel played an integral part in providing new challenge, insight, and growth. Realizing the impact travel has, I decided to make it part of my life; working in the travel industry as a flight attendant was a natural choice.

My most current assignment since August has been the transporting of troops in Operation Desert Shield. As tension in the Gulf mounts, so too does the atmosphere on board our flights to Saudi Arabia. I've met guys from all branches of the military and every walk of life. The toughest part of the trip is the actual deplaning and last goodbye/good luck in Saudi Arabia. One Marine described their duty as an emotional roller coaster. The overall outlook, however, is hopeful and positive.

Our fuel stops and crew change take place in Rome. So once again, I find myself in the Eternal City. I think back on those carefree student days when the future seemed bright and exciting—never dreaming we would be facing our present dilemma.

As part of Desert Shield, I am highly aware of the danger. The Middle East crisis is most serious. Santa Clara alumni, I ask you to join me in a prayer for peace; may the New Year bring with it a peaceful resolution.

Erin Daly '76
San Francisco, California

Cut Foreign Aid

I heartily support Mrs. Gage's [Letters, Fall 1990] xenophobic feelings about supporting foreign countries. But how could two such kindred souls as we have such a different perspective on the facts?

Since 1917, we have been helping one or another oppressive government escape punishment for its im-

providence, greed, and oppression. We saved England, Belgium, and France at the price of our young men's lives, but didn't ask those countries to free Ireland, Africa, or Vietnam. We continue to support the armies of Israel, Turkey, and Central America, without requiring those countries stop despoiling and killing Palestinians, Armenians, and political opponents.

[After] the second go-around, it wasn't enough that our young men had died for the Europeans, we were just as generous to the rapacious murderers as to the victim countries, instead of seeing to the health and education of our own children. European countries all have national health insurance; we do not. And they use more efficient social systems to get a healthy, obedient, motivated work force and undercut us in world markets.

Now the very same Christian children who were denied proper health care, early training, and education are being asked to die for the infidel who sacked three continents. Countries now fortunate enough to have John Sobieski or Queen Isabella were amalgamated into the Islamic Empire and indoctrinated with a regressive ethic; they ask a share of the oil wealth made possible by accommodation to Western progress. The mother country that let the poor Palestinians rot in concentration camps rather than share, doesn't have enough population to field an army. They could easily pay mercenaries to defend them, but they prefer to have us do it for free; and we're chumps enough to do it.

Yes, let's cut off all foreign aid, beginning with our desert army.

Stephanie Cleary Munoz
Los Altos Hills, California

Let's Hear from You

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

The Challenge Campaign

In its 140th year, Santa Clara seeks its place in the sun

Santa Clara is embarking on a historic five-year capital campaign that will seek \$125 million for endowment, general operating expenses, and capital projects, University President Paul L. Locatelli, S.J., told *Santa Clara Magazine*.

The biggest single item—\$20 million—is earmarked for student aid.

After winning final approval from Santa Clara's Boards of Trustees and Regents on February 1, a public announcement was scheduled to be made at the 25th annual Golden Circle Theatre Party February 2 when more than 2,000 alumni and friends of the University would be gathered.

The University boards have been actively involved with the administration in the planning phase of the campaign over the past two years.

With its \$125 million goal,

Los Angeles.

Advance gifts also include 10 pledges ranging from \$1 million to \$1.95 million from alumni, parents, friends, foundations, and corporations (see box).

The Leavey Foundation, which gave \$5 million to SCU's last capital campaign, said its gift to the new campaign is for unrestricted endowment, which means income from the fund can be used for any University purpose.

It's unusual for such a large gift to be undesignated, according to SCU Campaign Director Doris Herrick. "It says they [Leavey Foundation] have confidence in the continuity of the University and in the integrity of its judgment," she said.

The theme for the new campaign—*The Santa Clara Challenge: Sharing Our Leadership Mission*—links the University's 140-year tradition

tional, special gift to meet the priority needs that have been identified for Santa Clara's endowment or capital funds."

Citing the 140th anniversary as a milestone, Father Locatelli said: "The tradition of support our alumni, parents of students, and friends has established is one of our greatest assets and has made Santa Clara one of the outstanding Jesuit institutions in America.

"The University is a permanent memorial to the dedication and generosity of many. . . . But we are not simply guardians of this 140-year heritage. All of us share the responsibility for shaping the University's character for the 1990s and into the next century," he added.

Campaign National Chairman Louis M. Castruccio '60, Los Angeles attorney and University trustee, said the campaign ob-

those that have the greatest endowment resources."

***Endowment**—Endowment provides the long-term investment in people and programs necessary to sustain high educational quality. SCU's current \$100 million endowment covers only 5 percent of the operating budget, far less than the 10 to 20 percent for comparable institutions. The campaign goal of \$61 million will support new professorships, student financial aid, faculty research programs, libraries, scientific and engineering equipment, and academic programs such as the Center for Applied Ethics.

***General Operating Expenses**—The campaign goal of \$33 million will provide for operational and maintenance expenses not covered by tuition. Because of its limited endowment, SCU is particularly dependent on annual gifts to fill the gap between revenues and actual expenses. In the past, this hole has been filled primarily by the contributed services of the Jesuits; but as their numbers decline, the University must look for unrestricted gifts from those who will support a "living endowment" through annual giving to the Invest in Santa Clara Program.

***Capital Projects**—Santa Clara needs not only to provide the bricks and mortar, but also to maintain and upgrade its physical plant, including construction of the first phase of a new facility for the Leavey School of Business and Administration, renovation of academic facilities and student residence halls, improvements to athletic facilities, and campus landscaping associated with the reroute of The Alameda.

Locatelli, one of the few college presidents today with a professional business background,

Million-Dollar Donors

Donor	Gift/Pledge	Designation
Anonymous	\$1,175,000	Athletic & general scholarships
Thomas J. Bannan	\$1,000,000	Chair in Engineering
Edward J. Daly Estate	\$1,907,000	Unrestricted
Lee Graff	\$1,000,000	Lee and Seymour Graff Chair
IBM Corporation	\$1,000,000	Computing needs
Irvine Foundation	\$1,000,000	Diversity programs
Linda and A.C. Markkula, Jr.	\$1,950,000	Ethics Center/Faculty Housing
Mary and Michel J. Orradre	\$1,000,000	Library automation
Stephen C. and Patricia A. Schott	\$1,000,000	Chair in Real Estate
John A. and Susan Sobrato	\$1,000,000	Reroute landscaping

*As of 1-11-91

this will be SCU's largest campaign, more than doubling the \$55 million drive the University ended successfully in 1985.

The Challenge Campaign, as it has been dubbed, already has drawn almost \$60 million in advance gifts and pledges, including a \$10 million leadership gift from the Thomas and Dorothy Leavey Foundation in

of educating leaders with the challenges of the 21st century.

"We are asking everyone who believes in Santa Clara to consider two types of commitment over the next five years," says Eugene F. Gerwe, vice president for university relations: "Regular, annual gifts to support diverse operating expenses; and, for those who can, an addi-

jectives are divided among three major areas: \$61 million for endowment; \$33 million for general operating expenses; and \$31 million in capital projects.

Noting that almost half of the campaign is for new endowment funds, Castruccio said, "It is no accident that educational institutions with the most successful programs across the country are

Charles Barry



Lou Castruccio '60 shares leadership of the new campaign with classmate Paul Locatelli, S.J., SCU president

emphasized that Santa Clara is not depending only on additional gifts to meet its future needs. In addition, the University is continuing its commitment to sound resource management and fiscal responsibility. At his direction, SCU currently is engaged in cost-reduction, including an analysis of all programs and policies.

Santa Clara is facing economic challenges similar to those confronting other nationally known universities, Locatelli said, and they require “a

thorough examination of our priorities and resource allocations. . . . In a nutshell, Santa Clara will be better educationally for making strategic decisions now rather than waiting for external influences to dictate our future.”

The future was also very much in the president’s mind when he said he wanted to continue the promise of Father John Nobili, S.J. (founder of SCU in 1851), to keep Santa Clara “open to all who choose to avail themselves of its advantages.”

Added Locatelli: “I want to maintain—and surpass—our notable levels of academic achievement by ensuring that we continue to attract and retain a superb faculty and staff. I want our technological resources and academic facilities to match the outstanding caliber of our faculty and students. And I want Santa Clara to become nationally recognized as a great Catholic and Jesuit University.”

—Paul Hennessy

Peg Major contributed to this story.

Five Special Challenges

In announcing the campaign goals, Locatelli also identified five special challenges Santa Clara faces as it prepares for the 21st century.

► *Attracting and Retaining an Excellent Faculty.* Recruitment and retention become vitally important as competition for the most talented teacher-scholars intensifies and as faculty salaries increase and Santa Clara Valley housing costs remain high.

► *Increasing Student Aid.* Selecting students for their potential to contribute to society rather than their ability to pay has always been a Santa Clara goal. Decreasing federal and state funding places the responsibility for student aid squarely with the University.

► *Enhancing a Jesuit, Catholic Education.* With the decline nationally in Jesuit numbers, the University must strive to preserve and enrich a dedication among its lay faculty and staff to SCU’s founding intellectual and spiritual values. “Competence with conscience” will be an increasingly important characteristic in the 21st century.

► *Strengthening Diversity.* If our society is to prosper, universities like Santa Clara must help develop the potential of all people. This need is obvious in California where no single group will constitute a majority of the population by the end of this century.

► *Expanding Academic Facilities and Technology.* Santa Clara is entering an era that will determine the shape and character of the campus for future generations. Serious classroom and office shortages must be corrected; state-of-the-art technology for enriching teaching and learning experiences must be provided if SCU is to remain current.

Helpful Habits

Author Stephen Covey counsels executives on building trust

The No. 1 problem in U.S. business is that most people do not try to understand their co-workers, according to leadership expert and author Stephen Covey.

Most people, he says listen with the intent to reply.

“Seeking first to understand involves a very deep shift in paradigm. Typically, we seek first to be understood. The essence of empathic listening is not that we agree with someone; it’s that we fully understand that person, emotionally as well as intellectually,” explains Covey.

This listening tool is step 5 in Covey’s New York Times best seller *The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People*. His theories, which he says relate to the “human side of business,” are principle-centered and character-based—an inside-out approach to personal and interpersonal interaction.

His approach to having a happy marriage, for example, is to be the kind of person who generates positive energy and sidesteps the negative rather than empowering it. “To have a more pleasant, cooperative teen-ager, be a more understanding, empathetic, consistent, loving parent. To have more freedom and latitude in your job, be a more responsible, helpful, contributing employee. If you want to be trusted, be trustworthy.”

Covey’s search for principle-centered leadership and the “character ethic” in society are what drive his research and his current work as a lecturer and adjunct professor of organizational behavior and business management at Brigham Young University. He made an in-depth study of literature published in the United States from 1776 to the present relating to self-improvement, popular

psychology, and self-help. Covey found much of what was written after World War II superficial, “filled with social image consciousness techniques, and quick fixes.”

In contrast, almost all the literature in the first 150 years focused on the character ethic as the foundation for success—traits like integrity, humility, courage, justice, and patience. Covey, who is also founder and chairman of the Covey Leadership Center, began developing his ideas about communication and leadership from the work of Benjamin Franklin, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, and Thomas Moore.

ies cannot produce quality goods and compete with Japan because they lack the “synergistic culture”—the teamwork and creativity—that exists in Japanese organizations.

The synergy is absent because U.S. companies often don’t have a mission statement—what the company stands for—which, he says, is vital to successful organizations.

“I am always intrigued whenever I go to IBM and watch its training process. Time and time again, I see the leaders of the organization say that IBM stands for three things: the dignity of the individual, excellence, and service. These

“We live in an interdependent world. We should train people to cooperate. The marketplace has enough competition; we don’t have to bring it into the workplace.”

At BYU, he stresses win/win thinking—a frame of mind and heart that is cooperative, not competitive. “It means agreements or solutions are mutually beneficial and mutually satisfying. This paradigm is based on the premise that there is plenty for everybody, that one person’s success is not achieved at the expense or exclusion of the success of others. It is a belief in the third alternative: It’s not your way or my way; it’s

The idea of competition, reinforced in business schools throughout the country, is one Covey is working to change. “We live in an interdependent world. We should train people to cooperate. The marketplace has enough competition; we don’t have to bring it into the workplace.”

“Emerson and Thoreau opened our minds, stirred our consciousness, helped us to think more independently and to get in tune with natural laws instead of mimicking the popular policy lines. Moore, a 16th-century thinker, a man of great integrity, shaped my thinking tremendously,” says Covey who has also added more contemporary thinkers like Abraham Maslow, Carl Rogers, Victor Frankl, Douglas McGregor, and Edwards Demming to his list of influences.

As a guest speaker at a recent seminar for SCU’s Executive Development Center, Covey emphasized that U.S. compan-

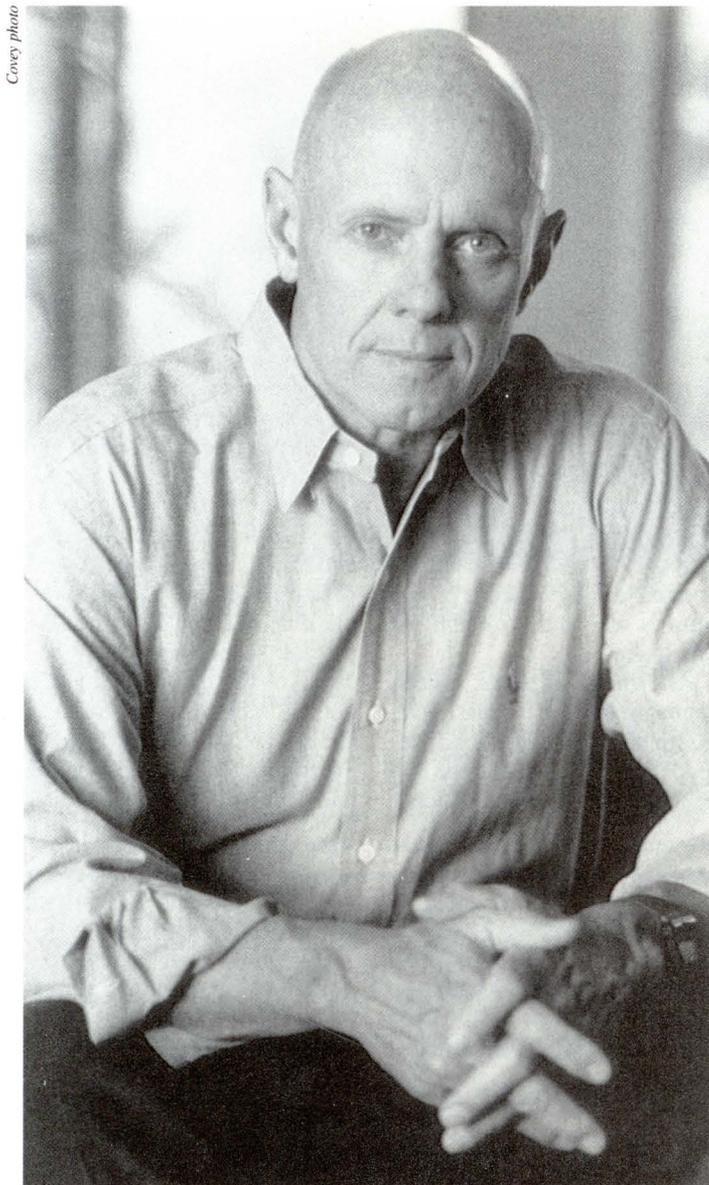
represent the belief system of IBM, . . . [which] has spread throughout the entire organization, providing a tremendous base of shared values and personal security for everyone who works there.”

Once a mission statement is in place, leaders must be sure company policies and actions follow suit. Leadership, must “walk its talk,” says Covey. If companies believe in quality and teamwork, they should not set up contests among employees to see who is going to win. This idea of competition, reinforced in business schools throughout the country, is one Covey is working to change.

a better or higher way.”

We achieve the higher way, says Covey, by building trusting relationships with other people. We all know what a financial bank account is. We deposit into it and build a reserve so we can make future withdrawals. The emotional bank account describes metaphorically the amount of trust that’s been built up in a relationship. “It’s the feeling of safeness you have with another human being.

“If I make deposits into an emotional bank account with you through courtesy, kindness, honesty, and keeping my commitments, I build a reserve. Your trust toward me becomes



Covey says it's vital to success for companies to have a mission statement. Once it's in place, leaders must be sure company policies and actions follow suit.

higher, and I can call upon that trust many times if I need to. I can even make mistakes and that trust level, that emotional reserve, will compensate for it. When the trust account is high, communication is easy, instant, and effective.

"But if I have a habit of showing discourtesy or disrespect, cutting you off, overreacting, ignoring you, becoming arbitrary, betraying your trust, and threatening you, eventually my emotional bank account is overdrawn. The trust level gets very low. Then what flexibility do I have? None. I'm

walking on mine fields. I have to measure every word. It's tension city, memo haven. It's protecting my backside, politicking." Covey lists major deposits people can make to build the emotional bank account that lead to more trusting relationships:

- Be an empathetic listener.
- Really seek to understand others. What is important to another person must be as important to you as the other person is to you. (A man's son has an avid interest in baseball. The father is not interested in baseball at all.

But one summer, he took his son to see every major league team play one game. The father was asked on his return if he liked baseball that much. "No," he replied, "but I like my son that much.")

- Remember, little kindnesses and courtesies are important.
- Keep a commitment or a promise; it is a major deposit. Breaking one is a major withdrawal. There's probably not a more massive withdrawal than to make an important promise to someone and then not come through. People tend to build their hopes around promises, particularly promises about their basic livelihood.
- Apologize sincerely when you make a withdrawal. It takes a great deal of character strength to apologize quickly out of one's heart rather than out of pity. "If you're going to bow, bow low," according to the wisdom of the East. This is the ego enemy," says Covey laughingly. "Nixon might have retained his presidency had he apologized for the break in."
- Clarify expectations. The cause of almost all relationship difficulties is rooted in conflicting or ambiguous expectations around roles and goals. Whether dealing with the question of who does what at work, or who feeds the dog and takes out the garbage, we can be certain that unclear expectations will lead to misunderstanding, disappointment, and withdrawals of trust.
- Show personal integrity. One of the most important ways to manifest integrity is to be loyal to those who are not present. When you defend those who are absent, you retain the trust of those present. (Suppose you and a friend were talking alone, and you were criticizing your supervisor in a way you

would not if he were in the room. Now what will happen if you and your friend argue? You know your friend is going to discuss your weaknesses with someone else. That's what you and your friend did behind your superior's back. You know your friend's nature. He'll sweet talk you to your face and bad-mouth you behind your back. You've seen him do it. That's the essence of duplicity. It might appear to be making a deposit with the person you're with, but it is actually a withdrawal because you communicate your own lack of integrity.)

- Make deposits of unconditional love. When we truly love others without condition or strings, we help them feel secure, validated, and affirmed in their essential worth. Instead of focusing on the weaknesses of others, smile about the things you can do nothing about. And give positive energy to the things you *can* do something about—the things in your circle of influence. Constant deposits in the emotional bank account increase your circle of influence.

By centering our lives on correct principles, we create a solid foundation for the development of security, wisdom, guidance, and power, says Covey. "Principles don't react to anything. . . . They won't divorce us or run away with our best friend. They aren't out to get us. . . . They don't depend on the behavior of others, the environment, or the current fad for their validity. Principles are deep, fundamental truths, classic truths, generic common denominators."

Covey has nine children, ranging in age from 10 to 30, and 11 grandchildren. He continues to work with many organizations around the country and is working on a new book called "The 7 Habits of Highly Effective Organizations."

—Maureen McInaney '85 ■

Two Great Years

Women's soccer team reaches NCAA Final Four second year in a row

November 17 is not a day Jerry Smith will fondly remember. His Santa Clara women's soccer team lost to Connecticut that afternoon. The final score was 2-1 with the match decided on penalty kicks. The Broncos were five seconds away from victory when Connecticut scored the tying goal to send the match into overtime and eventual defeat. Unfortunately, the loss came in the NCAA semifinals at Chapel Hill, N.C. It was also the Broncos' first loss of the season.

Enough bad news; the flip

side is much better. Santa Clara finished its season with a record 18-1-1. For most of the year, the team was ranked No. 1 in the country. It tied or broke 13 team and individual records and reached the NCAA Final Four for the second consecutive season. In those two years, SCU finished with an overall record of 32-6-1.

Smith has been the architect for all this success. In his four years as Santa Clara's mentor, his teams have compiled a combined mark of 53-17-5. He was disappointed after the loss to

Fred Matthes

Connecticut, but high in his praise: "Obviously, we feel great about what we've done the past two seasons. But the way we lost to Connecticut was bitter because we were a much better team. Those things happen. We wanted a chance to play North Carolina [perennial NCAA champion]. We felt they could be beaten this year. You always want a chance to play the best, and not to get that chance is tough to take. I feel disappointed mainly because of our seniors who did so much for this team."

Ah, those seniors. There were four of them this past year: midfielder Linda Hoffman; defender Amy Baird; and the two acknowledged leaders, sweeper

goals the entire season and recorded 15 shutouts in 20 matches. Her intelligence, aggressiveness, and refusal to give in made her perhaps the most dominant defender in the history of SCU women's soccer.

She also played four years of softball at Santa Clara as (you guessed it) a catcher. Both her positions would seem to require someone much bigger in stature, but that has never entered her mind. "I've never thought of size as a problem. Other people did, but not me. I started playing soccer very early because of my dad [Albert]. He got me kicking a ball when I could walk. Eventually, I played everything including football and basketball because we had

The Broncos were five seconds away from victory when Connecticut scored the tying goal to send the match into overtime and eventual defeat.

Tamie Batista and striker Brandi Chastain.

Batista and Chastain are two of the most talented and inspirational athletes Santa Clara has seen in recent years. Their roles, aside from leadership, were completely opposite on the field.

Tamie Batista stands 5'3" tall and weighs (after holiday dinners) all of 115 pounds. The sweeper position she played is comparable to that of middle linebacker in football, or catcher in baseball or softball. She was the defensive signal caller and the last line of defense. A simple statistic tells how well Tamie did her job this past year. Santa Clara allowed just seven

a lot of kids in the neighborhood. I've always been competitive. I don't know why except I just *hate* to lose.

"From an organized standpoint, I began playing soccer and softball at age 9. The one thing I learned early was that intelligence on the field was as important as being competitive. That has carried over through the years I've played any sport."

Regarding the soccer accomplishments of the past two seasons, Tamie has mixed feelings. "The two Final Four trips really haven't sunk in yet, because the pain of both losses is still there. We went both years because we worked so hard. We set our own goals, and Jerry



Secret weapons Chastain and Batista struck this pose on 1990 media guide

Fred Matthes



Coach Jerry Smith was the architect for all the success. In the past two seasons his teams finished with an overall record 32-6-1

told us how to get there. It was a tremendous experience because the team's chemistry was exceptional. We got along on and off the field and cared for each other. We were geared to winning. When it didn't happen, there was disappointment. But I know I'll look back and have great memories from my experiences with this team."

Tamie was a two-time All-Final Four team member and two-time Academic All-American. She graduated in December with a 3.23 GPA in biology. Her career plans involve a teaching credential and the desire to coach. As she puts it: "I'll probably be an athlete forever."

Brandi Chastain enjoyed the kind of season most players can only imagine. She was the ISAA Player of the Year in women's collegiate soccer, and a First Team ISAA All-American choice, scoring 22 goals with seven assists. Ten of her goals were game winners, and she finished her career as Santa Clara's third leading career scorer. That's a feat in itself since she played here only two years. UC-Santa Barbara coach Tad Bobak paid her the supreme compliment after SCU defeated his team in the NCAA quarter-finals. "She is the Maradona [Diego Maradona, Argentine

superstar] of women's soccer. That's the bottom line."

Brandi has come full circle. She was a star at Mitty High in San Jose and was highly recruited. She eventually matriculated at UC-Berkeley where she was *Soccer America's* College Freshman of the year in 1986, scoring 15 goals and dishing out 14 assists. Then problems began with her knees. In 1987 and 1989, she underwent total reconstructive surgery on the left and right knee, respectively. In a sport that demands so much running, cutting, and leg strength, injuries to the knees can be devastating.

Smith has great admiration for Brandi's comeback: "She has always been among the most talented players in the country. Early in her career, she relied almost exclusively on that talent. But when she was injured, it became obvious she would have to work extremely hard to come back to full strength. That's exactly what she did. Many people felt she wouldn't return to top form, but she's proved all of them wrong. Her work and dedication have made her a complete player. It's all because of the game itself. It is so very important to her. She is easily the most talented player, man or woman, I've ever coached."

Fred Matthes



Brandi Chastain enjoyed the kind of season most players can only imagine. She was ISAA Player of the Year and First Team ISAA All-American

Brandi has some explanations of her own. "I used to be easily satisfied, but that wasn't enough. After I was first injured, I would use my knee as an excuse. Eventually, I decided it was time to go to work. My parents [Lark and Roger Chastain] have always been very supportive, and they helped me get through the surgeries and therapy. The harder I worked, the better I liked it; and the results have been positive."

She wants to pursue a career in broadcasting, if possible. But that may have to wait. She is currently practicing for a berth on the U.S. National Soccer Team. The first Women's World Cup will be held in China next November. The betting is she

will be a member of that initial aggregation.

So the era of Batista and Chastain has been concluded. The old axiom—gone but not forgotten—certainly applies. Jerry Smith sums up their contributions better than anyone: "Realistically, they made the difference in 75 percent of our matches. Brandi was involved in virtually every big goal, either scoring or assisting, and Tamie was at the other end of the field stopping teams from scoring. You don't replace them. I know one thing. I would hate to have played against them."

—Mike McNulty ■

Mike McNulty is a free-lance writer and radio-television producer in San Francisco.

GROWING UP ADOPTED

Interracial Families

Parents who adopt transracially cannot ignore that they become a minority family, subject to criticism, odd remarks, and prejudice from people of all races

BY SUSAN FREY

I remember taking Molly, then 3½ months old, to her first Christmas party. She was immediately surrounded by preschool girls, wanting to look at her and touch her. Then one asked, "Why does she look like that?" referring to the fact that Molly is black and I'm white. Startled, I launched into an explanation about Molly's birth mother. The 4-year-old looked confused until a friend came to my rescue. "Because she was born that way," my friend said, adding in an aside to me, "That's all you have to say."

Thus, I learned my first lesson in handling insensitive remarks about our unusual family. Besides my daughter, now 1½, my husband and I also have a 4-year-old son, Joshua, who is part Hispanic.

When carpet cleaners came to my home,

the first took a look at my two kids, and said, "Oh, you do day care." No, I replied, "These are my kids." The second surveyed the scene and said, "Foster mother?" Getting warmer.

Perhaps the rudest comment came from a Realtor selling a neighbor's home. "Where did she come from?" he asked. What was I supposed to say? Mars?

Parents who adopt transracially cannot ignore that, by doing so, they become a minority family, subject to criticism, odd remarks, and prejudice from people of all races. But there also are advantages. Psychological studies have found that transracially adopted children appear to handle the identity issues all adopted children face better than most because, researchers theorize, they cannot pretend to be like every-

one else. They deal with adoption issues before the turbulent teen-age years. And children raised in such environments often are able to bridge the culture gap, researchers found.

Christopher Facione, 20, son of Peter Facione, SCU's dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, and a junior in political science at Cal State Fullerton, says growing up with white parents, a white sister, a black sister, and two black brothers has helped him get along with both races.

"I fit into black and white society," said Facione, an African American. "I think being raised that way helped. I have really good friends, both black and white."

Sometimes, the benefits spill over to white brothers and sisters.

Carol Sanchez, Facione's sister, says she relates easily to people from other cultures. Sanchez, who married someone from a different race, says her white friends on the Cal State Fullerton campus, where she is getting a master's in clinical psychology, are astonished at how many black people she knows. "I'm always surprised when [a white friend] says she can't talk to somebody."

When asked if being part of a multiracial family had any effect on him, David Hayes, 13, white, and the son of Allen and Kathy (Triplett) Hayes '66 of Gilroy, politely said he thought the question was not well thought out. Race, he said, just didn't matter. You must respect people for who they are.

"Of course," he continued, in the same tone and with a straight face, "I did have an older brother who was purple. But he died." David made his point.

To get such positive results, parents who adopt transracially have to work a little harder. They need to be "indoor gardeners," according to one transracial adoptee who spoke at a conference of the National Council on Adoptable Children.

"When I think of black children, I think of beautiful flowers growing in a garden," he said. "When white people think of black children, they don't always remember the garden they came from. They only see the flower already picked and ready to go in a vase somewhere in their house to enjoy and to look pretty."

He said picked flowers are disappointing because they wilt and dry up.

"I guess what I'm saying is I'd rather be a gardener in natural surroundings than a florist in an artificial setting," he said. "The way I see white parents with black kids is they're doing the best they can. They're sort of indoor gardeners. I won't work with florists, but I'll work with indoor gardeners."

The first place one needs to begin working is with oneself.

Patricia Evans of Los Altos says her greatest surprise after she adopted two black children was facing her own racism.

"I was raised as a white liberal and was not prejudiced in obvious ways," Evans said. "I never realized [my racism]. It was rather shocking and embarrassing."

A Santa Clara graduate, who asked not to be named, had a similar experience. An Hispanic who grew up in a predominantly white neighborhood, he remembered feeling out of place as a child and being referred to negatively as an Indian. When he adopted his daughter, who was black, she looked to him even darker, like an Indian. He felt embarrassed and frightened.

"When I was a child, I felt trapped by how I looked," he said. "There was nothing I could do about it. Looking at my daughter, I felt fear for myself and fear for her. But it disappeared when I could express my anger."

Besides dealing with their own racism, parents also need to help their children identify with their race. Research studies have shown that transracially adopted children sometimes identify with their parents' race rather than their own.

"Culture is passed on by families," the conference speaker said. "That's one of the functions of families. Black children need black adults—I purposely didn't say parents—in order to learn black culture."

Marianne Smith, adopted by white parents, grew up in Gilroy in a multiracial family. She was the only black child in her elementary school. Smith, a very light-skinned black and an extrovert, had little

South to meet his family. Black people accused her of being an Oreo—black on the outside and white within.

Organizations such as Interracial Pride, a Northern California support group for interracial families, have sprung up to help transracially adopted children such as Smith and children born of mixed marriages. Besides belonging to such organizations, white parents need to live in mixed

"Black children need black adults—I purposely didn't say parents—in order to learn black culture."

—Speaker at National Council on Adoptable Children

trouble fitting in. In fact, for her, race was such a non-issue that when a child made fun of her for not looking like her mother, the petite Smith got mad at her mother for being "too tall."

But after she left the security of her home and community, she found she had trouble being accepted by both races. Her white husband would not take her home to the

neighborhoods, send their children to mixed schools, and cultivate friends of the same race as their children.

And parents who adopt more than one child would be wise to choose children from the same racial background, those in the adoption field say. Cultural identity can become less of an issue, and the children can support each other.

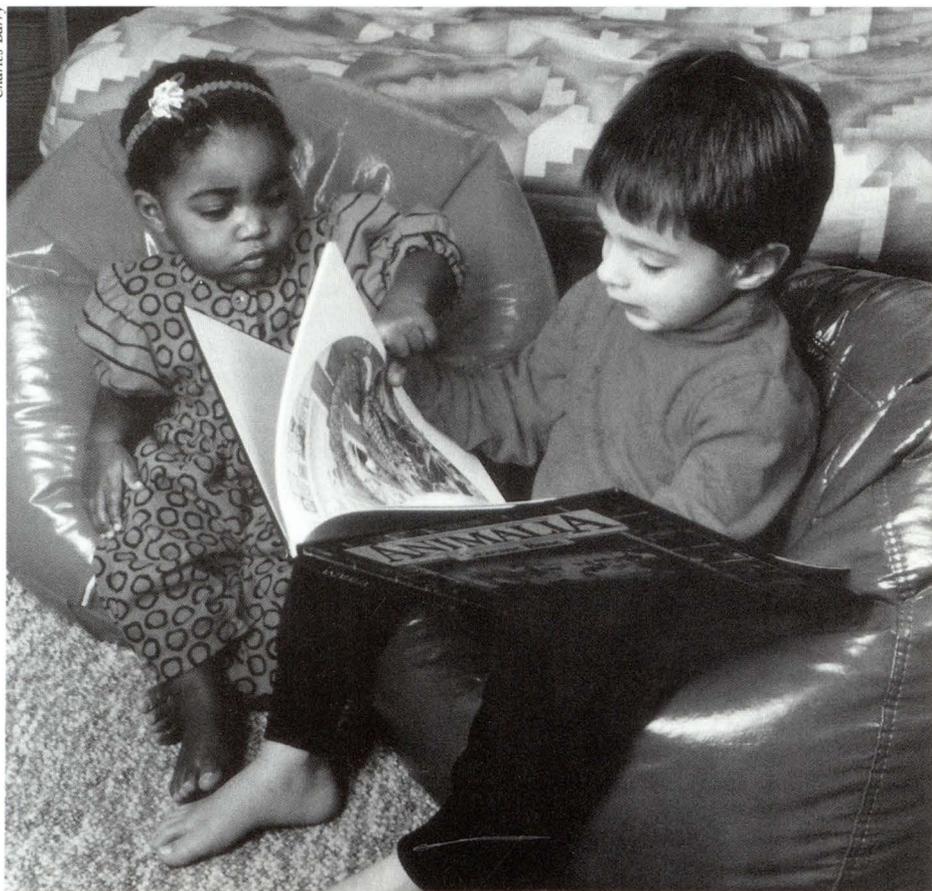
Noreen Facione, wife of Dean Facione, said the Facione house—with four black teen-agers, including three top athletes—became the hub of what was happening at her children's high school. All three of her sons were homecoming kings, she said.

"Teen-agers force their lives on the people around them," she said. "You're bathed in black popular culture."

Although psychological studies generally have been positive about transracial adoptions, most professionals in the adoption field still oppose them. The National Association of Black Social Workers says only African-American parents can teach their children how to handle racism. A new California law, which took effect in January 1990, requires agencies to spend 90 days trying to match children ethnically before allowing transcultural placement.

Michael Allen, a contributing editor to I-Pride's newsletter, says the new law means "children will be stuck in foster care longer. It just forces kids to wait another 90 days."

The issue, of course, is whether it is better for children to wait for the perfect family, sometimes languishing in foster care for many months or years, or be placed transracially. The black social workers group says the solution is to find more black adoptive homes. About 85 percent of black families who apply through government agen-



Molly, 18 months, and Joshua, 4, who is part Hispanic, were adopted by a white couple

Veterinarian adopts twin sons from Paraguay, one at a time

Kathie Gerrity '73, who owns and operates the Boulder Creek Veterinary Clinic, was getting older, wasn't married, and wanted children.

"I was at a point in my career where I thought I could handle it, even if it meant I would be a single parent," she said. Because her job involves X-rays, gas anesthetics, and lots of physical lifting, she ruled out pregnancy and started investigating adoption.

About 3½ years, thousands of dollars, and two wars later, Gerrity is the mother of 2½-year-old twin boys from Paraguay.

Realizing she would have difficulty competing with couples in the United States for the limited number of young children available, Gerrity decided to try foreign adoptions. She made connections with a newborn boy in Honduras in late November 1987. The following January, the United States invaded Honduras.

She began sending \$1,000 a month to support the child. After about five months, she still had no court date. "I had to give up. None of the money was refunded."

The next referral was to a little boy from Paraguay, born May 26, 1988. A few weeks later, she learned he was one of twins and was in the hospital. Joseph had pneumonia and kidney failure and had experienced three respiratory arrests, but somehow was still surviving.

Gerrity asked for a medical report and X-rays. When Stanford radiologists looked at the X-rays, they told Gerrity Joey could have pulmonary problems for the rest of his life. Unless you're desperate,

Charles Barry



Cries in the night made Kathy feel Joey intuitively wanted his twin

they said, don't pursue it. But Gerrity couldn't stop. She had seen the baby's picture.

"The minute you see the pictures, you're attached to these kids," she said. "Something had made this child survive. He had to be a survivor. I couldn't give up on him." She flew to Paraguay.

"It was so scary when they handed me this little bundle," Gerrity said. "His chest rattled. He couldn't breathe. He was pale and had a fever. I needed a vaporizer. I was trying to explain in Spanish. I paid more money than anyone ever paid for a vaporizer." Gerrity and a friend who traveled with her sat up many

nights with Joey under a tent constructed of hospital sheets, holding him upright so he could breathe. Gerrity's medical background and determination as well as Joey's stamina pulled him through.

Today, 2½-year-old Joey is a bundle of energy and is in the 85th percentile for weight and the 25th for height.

Fifteen months after being adopted, Joey began to awaken and scream during the night. Gerrity intuitively felt he wanted his twin brother, Marco. At the same time, a faith healer in Paraguay said she heard Marco crying for help. Through the faith healer and her lawyer in Paraguay, Gerrity was

able to locate the birth mother and Marco, who at 15 months had no hair, no teeth, and weighed 10 pounds, a victim of poor nutrition and disease. The birth mother agreed to give him up for adoption.

"She was very unselfish," Gerrity said. "She felt the boys needed to be together. She was 19 years old, poor, and unmarried. She did the best she could. She had courage to keep the baby almost 1½ years."

Just as Gerrity was planning to fly to Paraguay to pick up Marco, the Paraguayan government was overthrown, and adoptions were halted. Gerrity was afraid if she went to Paraguay then, she would get stuck. She waited four months, sending money to those caring for the baby, until she got a court date on Thanksgiving Day 1989.

When she adopted Joey, three couples in the hotel were also waiting to adopt babies. Eighteen months later, the entire floor was nothing but adoptive parents, she said.

Because she had been through the process before, things went relatively smoothly for Gerrity. She returned with her second son, who at 1½ years couldn't walk. On Christmas Day, Marco took his first steps. Today, he is slightly smaller than his brother, but also is a round, red-cheeked bundle of energy.

Although Marco has some problems with hyperactivity, neither boy has had any major medical problems since coming home with Gerrity. "I think their immune systems are great," she said. "There's hardly anything these children will not eat." —S.F. ■

cies are turned down, according to Zena Oglesby, head of the Institute for Black Parenting in Los Angeles. About 40 to 50 percent of all foster children are black.

Although Oglesby strongly opposes transracial adoptions, he says he believes black children already in white families need to be supported. They need to understand that "the black community really did want me," he said. "We have always wanted you. We just can't get you."

Sydney Duncan, who runs Homes for Black Children in Detroit, said in a recent speech that transracially adopted children have been caught in the middle of the

struggle.

"Anytime adults argue about children, it has to threaten the security of children," she said. "And if someone is arguing about the rightness of your home, that is the ultimate threat."

She too says the African-American community and black social workers need to support existing transracial families.

"For those of you who are white and whose children carry our color and the warmth of the sun in their genes, I believe we as black people can be of help to your children," she said. "I believe we as a people can be of help as you seek to give your

children of color answers to the question of Who?—that underlying question of every adopted child."

Sometimes, even silent support feels good.

One of my husband David's fondest memories is when he got into an airport limousine in Los Angeles carrying two-day-old Molly in his arms. The driver, a young African American, leaned over to take a peek at the baby. He looked at her, then looked at my husband, and a smile broke out across his face. He said nothing. He didn't have to. ■

GROWING UP ADOPTED

Identity Crisis Years

Most adopted people sometime in their lives must face the issue that they were given up by their birth parents.

Dan Sweeney '90 remembers bursting into tears when he was about 4 years old because he was worried about his birth mother. He had his adoptive parents to take care of him, he reasoned. But who was going to take care of her?

Cherry Thrift recalls when her 4-year-old son said, out of the blue, "What was wrong with me? Maybe she [his birth mother] got tired of paying for a babysitter."

And Mindy Miron-Conk, now 9, says when she was about 5 years old, she wondered, "Why was I adopted? Why did it happen to me?"

Although these three children may have been precocious, psychologists say most adopted people sometime in their lives must face the issue that they were given up by their birth parents.

"At some point, there's going to be a real core issue about self-esteem and worth," said Lansing Wood, chairperson of Fami-

lies Adopting in Response or FAIR, a Bay Area pro-adoption group. "Moms are supposed to love their babies and keep them. I'm different. Somebody gave me away. Is there something wrong with me?"

Usually children are 8 to 10 years old, researchers say, before they can grasp the concept.

Sweeney, 24, of San Jose, son of chemistry professor Michael Sweeney, says he remembers downplaying the fact he was adopted when he was in elementary school because he wanted to fit in.

Mindy, whose father, Peter Miron-Conk '71 of San Jose, won SCU's Ignatian Award in 1990, says she gets tired of answering questions from her friends, who often ask specific questions about her birth mother that she is unable to answer.

"They ask me how I feel about getting adopted," she said. "I don't know how I feel about getting adopted. Most of the kids I know aren't adopted. Should I tell them or not? If someone is adopted, then I can speak out."

And schools often add to the pressure elementary school children face by requiring students to do their family trees. Most children use their adoptive families, but sometimes they are asked to trace physical characteristics.

Thrift's two children "didn't have anything to say," she said. "They came home with big blanks in the family tree."

Adopted children also may face the cruel comments that children who are different for any reason often endure.

Dorothy Suarez '74 of San Jose recalls the time she brought her daughter Molly, who was 4, to the kindergarten class Suarez was teaching. She noticed one of her students talking to Molly. After the conversation, Molly went to a corner and sat down, obviously upset. Suarez asked the kindergartener what she had said. "I just told her she was adopted," the kindergartener replied. "That means your mom and dad can give you back."

Mindy, who was adopted when she was 11 months old, has had dreams that her



Charles Barry

The adopted children of SCU chemistry Professor Mike Sweeney, Dan '90 and Anna '86, always knew they were adopted. "It was no big deal. My parents handled it well," says Anna



The Bricmonts: Amy Uimari, Richard '63, Liz (SCU sophomore), and Carolyn

birth mother returns and takes her back.

"If she came here [Mindy's house], I'd run upstairs and hide," Mindy said. "I feel she'd want to take me if she saw me."

Mindy, who has a twin brother also adopted by her parents, says she and her brother have said they would stick together if their parents divorced or decided to give them back. She quickly adds that she knows her parents would never do that. But the worry persists.

"I'm afraid it's going to happen again," Mindy said. "It would scare me more if it happened again."

Norma Miron-Conk, Mindy's mother, says her verbal and articulate daughter is expressing fears all adopted children face. There's a sense, she says; that if it happens once, it could happen again.

Besides the fear of losing their adoptive parents, children also have to face the fact they were rejected. One mother remembers when she was driving her 9-year-old son and a friend home from school. The subject of adoption came up, and her son's friend confidently said, "Oh, my mother would never have given me up. I was too beautiful a baby." Flabbergasted, the adoptive mother responded that it is always difficult for a mother to give up her child. After his friend got out, she says, her son expressed concern that his birth mother might be sad.

"It's a difficult issue," she said. "I want him to realize she is sad, but that she also has been able to move on with her life."

Michael Hayes, 26, who was adopted when he was 6 in Germany by his parents, Allen '66 and Kathy (Triplett) Hayes '66 of

Gilroy, remembers not wanting to deal with his friends' questions. He so much wanted to be the same that he refused to use his German name Helmut, preferring the more American Michael.

As a teen-ager, however, he enjoyed the special status, because it made him unique.

Sweeney felt the same way when he became a teen-ager. "I thought of it as kind of a neat thing that set me apart," he said.

Liz Bricmont, 19 and a sophomore in history at SCU, reacted differently. Adopted as a newborn, Bricmont as a child "kind

their feelings. She turned to her older sister, also adopted.

"She said that it was OK. She gave me support," Bricmont said. "She said the little things that I needed to hear."

Statistics show that not all teen-agers who are adopted are able to easily work it out. In fact, a disproportionate number of teen-agers in drug and alcohol treatment programs are adopted.

But the extra identity issues adopted children face may not be the only cause for the high percentages. The statistics do not separate those adopted as babies from those adopted as older children, who may have been abused or neglected by birth or foster parents. And, recent studies show a hereditary factor in substance abuse.

One reason some birth parents may have chosen not to keep their children is because they were addicted to drugs or alcohol. Researchers also say that families who adopt children through social workers get plugged into the counseling and therapy community. In addition, they typically are middle class and can afford such counseling. The theory is such people seek professional help sooner.

The good news is the preponderance of

Besides the fear of losing their adoptive parents, children also have to face the fact they were rejected.

of liked telling people I was adopted. It really hit me when I was a freshman in college."

In a religious studies course, Father Tennant Wright, S.J., asked the class to focus on a stage in their lives. Bricmont chose to focus on adoption. When she did so, she realized the rest of her classmates had grown up with their birth mothers. Only her birth mother had given up a baby.

"A real strange feeling came over my body," she said. "I don't know what it was."

Bricmont says she was afraid to talk to her parents, Richard '63 and Carolyn of Campbell, about it because it might hurt

adopted children in such programs disappears once they become adults, said Mary Beth Seader, vice president of the National Committee for Adoption, based in Washington, D.C., adding that an overwhelming majority of children and teen-agers who are adopted are well adjusted. Some go on to fame and fortune, such as former President Gerald Ford, former California Superintendent of Public Instruction Wilson Riles, and Dave Thomas, founder of Wendy's Restaurants.

"All go through the lonely period," Seader said. "They don't recognize those feelings are part of growing up."

GROWING UP ADOPTED

Some adoptive parents keep in touch with the birth families to help their children develop their identities.

Sandra Lenington MA '80 of Palo Alto, editor of *AdoptNet*, a bimonthly magazine about adoption, searched and found her son Jamie's birth mother. Jamie is 9.

"When he goes through the identity thing as a teen-ager, I don't want him to have fantasies either positive or negative—that his birth mother was either a princess or a bag lady," she said. "He'll be able to see somebody who looks like him. He's not looking for a mom or another family. It's a developmental thing. It's hard to go through life missing half of your story."

But many say the fact that they are adopted has never been a big issue. They don't feel half their story is missing.

Christopher Facione, 20, son of Peter Facione, dean of SCU's College of Arts and Sciences and a junior in political science at Cal State-Fullerton, sees his birth parents as "just two people. I see my [adoptive] parents as my parents. They raised me. I owe everything I am right now to them."

Amy Uimari, 22, of San Jose, who was adopted as a baby and is Bricmont's older sister, agreed.

"I felt like I always knew what it meant [to be adopted]," she said. "I never hit a crisis point. You get your identity from who you are and the people around you. Being adopted was a kind of neat thing more than anything. You'd get freaked-out reactions from other kids. I'd say, 'Yes, get a grip. It's OK. I wasn't left in a basket on the doorstep.'"

Besides, Uimari said, "The way families are today, there are no more set standards. Everybody has a funny family now."

Others feel some sadness, but say the adoption issue plays a small role in their lives.

Anna Sweeney '86 of San Jose, Dan's sister, says she never felt upset about being adopted.

"It's like I always knew I was Catholic, I always knew I was adopted," she said. "It was no big deal. My parents handled it well."

But, she says, she does light a candle for her birth mother on her own birthday, the day she believes her birth mother is most likely to be thinking of her.

"I hope she remembers Feb. 18," Anna

Sweeney said. "I hope at some point she's thinking of me."

Terri Thrift, 19, of Los Gatos, the daughter of Cherry and Ed Thrift '66 (MBA '68), says her adoptive mother "is the best thing that ever happened to me. I felt very loved by my parents, very secure."

But, she says, she may attempt to locate her birth mother, understanding she may get a door slammed in her face.

"That doesn't scare me," she said. "It would be incredibly rude to intrude into her life."

Bricmont has no interest in meeting her birth mother.

"I wouldn't want my birth mother to come knocking on my door," she said. "She gave me up for a reason. I wouldn't want to have to deal with it."

Hayes says searching for his birth mother is "on the back burner. Even if I find her, I just kind of want to see her. My adoptive parents, it's their words and values I've learned. That's what I consider a parent. It's these parents I'll call mom and dad no matter what."

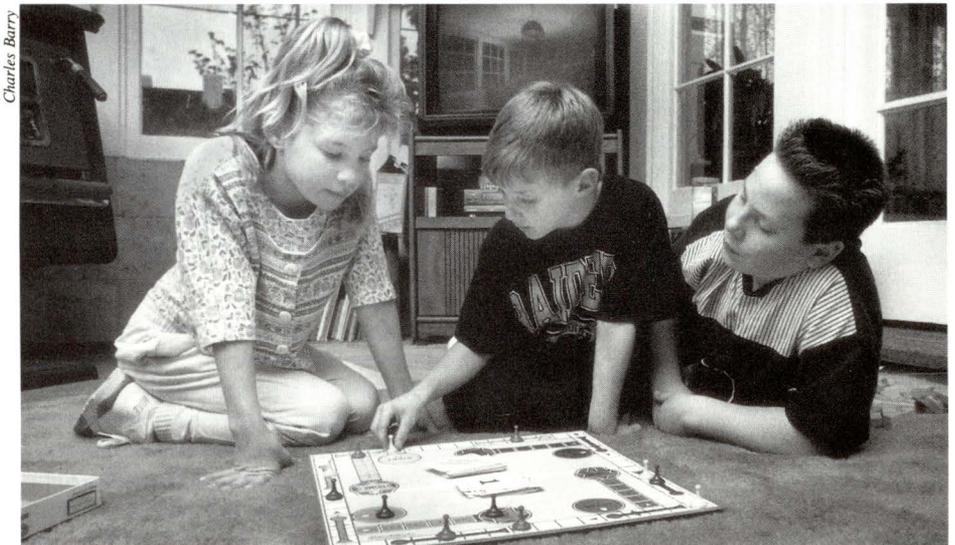
At some level, Dan Sweeney enjoys not knowing.

"It's like you're playing solitaire and you have a couple of cards down. I've got a couple of cards down there I get to turn over. Part of me wants to turn the cards over. Part of me wants those mysteries." ■

Susan Frey is a newsletter editor at Santa Clara.

"I never hit a crisis point. You get your identity from who you are and the people around you. Being adopted was a kind of neat thing. You'd get freaked-out reactions from other kids. I'd say, 'Yes, get a grip. It's OK. I wasn't left in a basket on the doorstep.'"

—Amy Bricmont Uimari



The Miron-Conk children: Mindy and her twin, Lonnie, play Monopoly with big brother, Pat

A small but growing number of doctors around the world are turning to biological medicine to treat their patients with cancer and other serious diseases

BY MICHAEL SHEEHAN '77

Last summer, Swedish medical doctor Erik Enby flew to San Francisco to deliver a message of hope that, throughout the 1980s, seemed to fall on deaf ears.

Using inexpensive yet highly effective biological medications, the 53-year-old physician has successfully healed thousands of patients afflicted with life-threatening diseases.

Dr. Enby revealed his eye-opening findings about disease—and the excellent results he has achieved at his Gothenburg clinic—during a lecture at an immune discoveries symposium.

Expounding on the original blood microscopy of a 19th-century French doctor, Antoine Bechamp, and a meticulous German researcher, Guenther Enderlein, Enby explained that certain tiny microorganisms—which have not been adequately described in the medical literature—exist naturally in the human blood. He further noted that these microbes can change form and contribute to serious chronic illnesses ranging from prostate cancer and leukemia to multiple sclerosis.

Nonetheless, most medical professionals remain unaware of these startling discoveries and their potentially profound consequences on modern drug-based treatment.

“This revolutionary concept of medicine is practically unknown,” Enby says. “It maintains that, in a healthy body, billions of colonies of bacteria co-exist in a natural, mutually beneficial balance. Illness occurs when this internal ecology becomes unbalanced, allowing blood microbes to become harmful and destroy the tissues. Disease, therefore, is the initial stage of the body’s decay, which is completed after death by the microbes.

“To cure a sick person, the destruction of the body tissues must be stopped, and the internal milieu restored to proper balance. The biological medications I use often halt the microbial attack and heal diseases that traditional medicine regards today as incurable.”

The Enderlein Approach to Disease

Enby emphasizes that his views are not entirely original, and he does not claim to possess a complete understanding of the blood microbes. In fact, the Swedish doctor came upon this blood theory by chance in 1981 when he began reading *Bakterien Cyclogenie* (The Life Cycle of Bacteria), a book that would dramatically change the direction of his medical career.

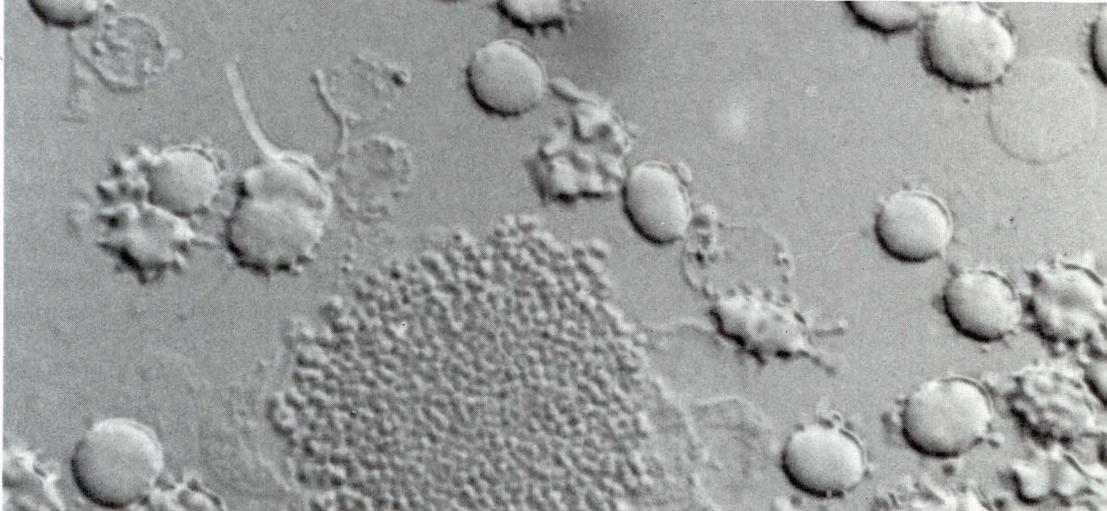
Written six decades earlier by Enderlein, a German zoologist and bacteriologist (1872–1968), the scientific work described tiny protein-based microorganisms—called protits—that live in human body fluids and, according to Enderlein, were connected to many of the worst chronic diseases known to mankind. By observing live blood samples under a microscope, Enderlein identified different types of microbes—which he labeled the “thousand-headed hydra” because of their disease-causing capabilities—and painstakingly sketched his findings by hand.

Enderlein asserted that when an individual is healthy, the microorganisms, or protits, live with other body cells in a symbiotic relationship. However, any severe change or deterioration of the body’s internal environment—when the blood’s pH value becomes strongly acidic or alkaline due to poor nutrition, smoking, stress, exposure to toxic chemicals, or other factors—could cause the otherwise non-harmful microbes to evolve through specific stages of cyclic development into disease-producing forms.

Therefore, Enderlein, who achieved international recognition among biological groups during the 1930s, became a foremost proponent of *pleomorphism*, the scientific theory that certain bacteria can take on multiple forms within a single life cycle, analogous to how a caterpillar grows into a butterfly or a tadpole into a frog.

Expanding on his research, Enderlein produced biological medications during the late 1940s and early 1950s that could effectively change the dangerous developmental blood microbes to harmless stages, re-

What
your
doctor
doesn't
know
can
kill
you



Live blood sample showing microbes that have evolved to harmful stages

store the body's internal symbiosis, and return seriously ill patients to health. These remedies, including protit forms of molds and fungi such as *Mucor racemosus*, *Penicillium notatum*, and *Aspergillus niger*, are produced today by the pharmaceutical company SANUM-Kehlbeck and approved by the German drug administration.

A Gifted Researcher

"Enderlein was a truly gifted researcher, a man far ahead of his time who opened medicine to a totally new observation of the microbe world," says Karl Windstosser, a retired German medical doctor who personally worked with Enderlein. "He was blessed with intuitive insight and a relentless passion for scientific truth. Enderlein experienced the highs and lows through which all pioneers must wander. He was the type of person who is so badly needed in the field of medicine today, and left us a treasure of ideas about an unknown world that researchers will study during the 21st century."

As so often happens in science, Enderlein was inspired by earlier research. In the late 1800s, French microbiologist Bechamp—medical doctor, doctor of science in chemistry, master of pharmacy, and university professor—wrote a book called *The Microzymas*, which described tiny molecular granules, or "small ferments," that lived in body cells and could develop into bacteria. Bechamp was a contemporary of French chemist Louis Pasteur, who greatly influenced the path of modern medicine and its concept of disease.

Bechamp and Pasteur strongly disagreed about who was correct concerning their bacteriological ideas. Pasteur championed a disease theory that described external, nonchangeable, single-form (monomorphic) microbes as the primary cause, while Bechamp maintained that microbes existed naturally in the body and that healthy tissues were not bacteriologically sterile. (In her book *Bechamp or Pasteur?* E. Douglas Hume discusses the controversy between the two scientific giants and Pasteur's at-

tempts to plagiarize Bechamp's work.) Although Bechamp won respect among his peers, his ideas were eventually disregarded for those of the vocal and flamboyant Pasteur, leading to Enderlein's later statement that "biological research was diverted down the wrong road."

Intrigued by Enderlein

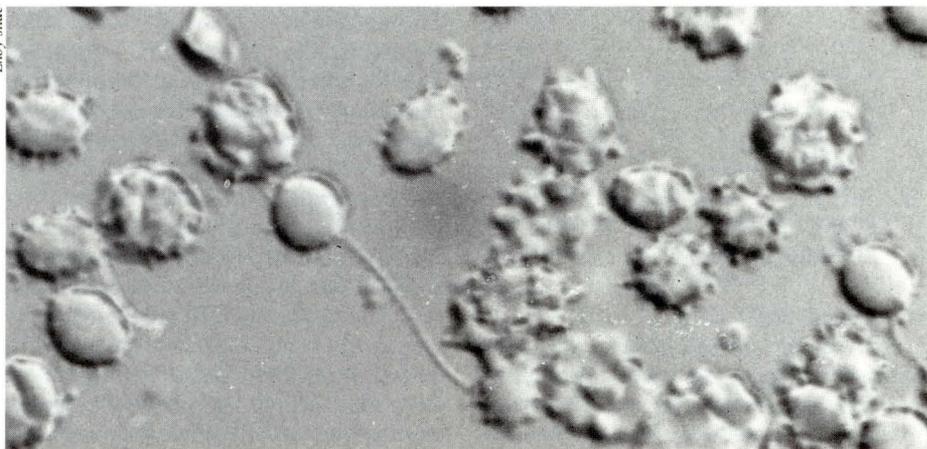
Intrigued by the complex work of the German bacteriologist—and astounded that he had never heard of Enderlein's theories in medical school or read about them in journals—Enby set up a research laboratory at his Gothenburg office that included an interference contrast microscope capable of 1,200x magnification, a personal computer, and advanced photographic equipment to produce color slides and videos. His single purpose was to discover for himself if Enderlein was a genius or a fraud.

"Here was a professor educated in

After examining live blood samples for thousands of hours in his laboratory, Enby confirmed the existence of a number of different tiny microorganisms that Enderlein had described 60 years earlier. (A powerful new microscope makes it possible to view live blood at 25,000 diameters, which may help lead to further findings.)

"What Enderlein found in the body fluids of human beings makes him one of the most prominent microbiologists of the 20th century," Enby emphasizes. "He managed to explain how certain disease processes are caused by different microbial growths in the body fluids and cell tissues. Enderlein also developed effective methods to stop or hamper this growth, creating biological remedies remarkable in their ability to heal patients who suffer from serious disease.

"In addition, Enderlein helped confirm the important role poor nutrition plays in causing illness and how eating healthy



A parasitic blood cell stretches out its neck toward a less damaged cell

zoology who made extremely provocative statements about blood microbes and their relation to disease. Enderlein also declared that a sick individual could be healed with the same disease-producing microbe in a lower, non-harmful form. I wanted to find out whether Enderlein was crazy, or if he had come upon a great discovery that allowed him to make such a strong statement," says Enby.

“Their attitude was ‘if we didn’t learn it in medical school, it must be unimportant.’ ”

foods such as fruits, vegetables, and grains can help prevent disease. I believe Enderlein’s work will become even greater as the world starts to recognize what is going on,” he adds.

According to Daniel Beilin, a licensed California medical practitioner, German studies over the past 40 years have revealed a more comprehensive understanding of the relationship between fungi and virus-like microbes in the blood than is discussed in typical U.S. medical programs. As a result, many hematologists today may be unfamiliar with the complete development cycles of certain bacteria and fungi.

“A good example is that scientists recognize the advanced form of *Mucor racemosus* in the blood, but only associate it with rare illnesses,” Beilin points out. “So far, they may have only identified a few stages of the complete cycle. On the other hand, Enderlein and a small number of current researchers have documented a more comprehensive understanding of the entire life cycle of specific microbes.”

Ideas Shunned by Colleagues

Shocked by much of what he saw under the microscope, Enby decided to publish his findings. Nevertheless, many of his medical colleagues remained unimpressed and unwilling to learn more about the live blood research.

“Their attitude was ‘if we didn’t learn it in medical school, it must be unimportant,’” Enby says. “A few doctors at the hospital where I work even threatened to ask the Swedish Medical Board to revoke my license if I didn’t give up this line of research. Today, however, my work is registered at the University of Gothenburg, and colleagues who know about Enderlein

secretly support me. Some have even come to my private clinic for treatment instead of receiving conventional therapy.”

Enby believes other doctors and scientists involved in alternative research face similar problems and challenges.

“Medical science is like a religion,” he says. “If you don’t toe the line and follow the doctrine of the high priests, then you are subject to an inquisition. In fact, a lot of today’s research can only be described as intellectual incest or inbreeding: generation after generation of medical people building careers by doing much the same work as those who came before them. With this narrow-minded approach, it should come as no surprise that mavericks with provocative ideas such as Enderlein or myself are not tolerated well by the status quo.”

A High Cure Rate

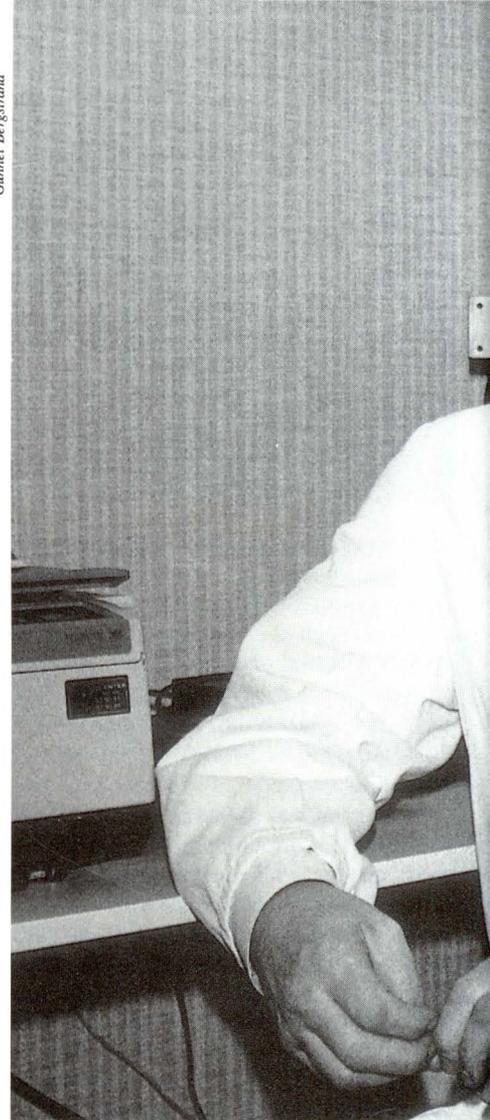
Using the Enderlein remedies, Enby reports about an 80 percent success rate in hampering serious diseases, and has eliminated Kaposi’s sarcoma, the purplish lesions that often afflict AIDS patients. (One AIDS patient tested HIV negative after months of treatment with biological medications.) Enby says the medications seem to be extremely effective against prostate and uterine cancer, and can sometimes help stop the degenerative effects of multiple sclerosis.

He emphasizes they also can help heal many cancer patients at practically any stage of the disease, as long as vital organs are not already destroyed. By halting the microbial growth in the tissues, the cancer growth process can be stopped.

“The case of Fredrik, a 4-year-old Swedish boy, is a good example of what I can do,” says Enby. “His mother brought him to my office after doctors at a local hospital treated him for leukemia, but eventually gave up hope for his recovery. I began treating him with the Enderlein remedies, and today Fredrik is 8 years old and doing well. Only God can truly heal anyone, but these biological medications were much more effective than chemotherapy and other conventional treatments.

“Of course, most doctors must use the tools the medical establishment allows them to use. Physicians attempt to do their best, but in many cases their hands are tied and they fear the political consequences of trying alternative methods.”

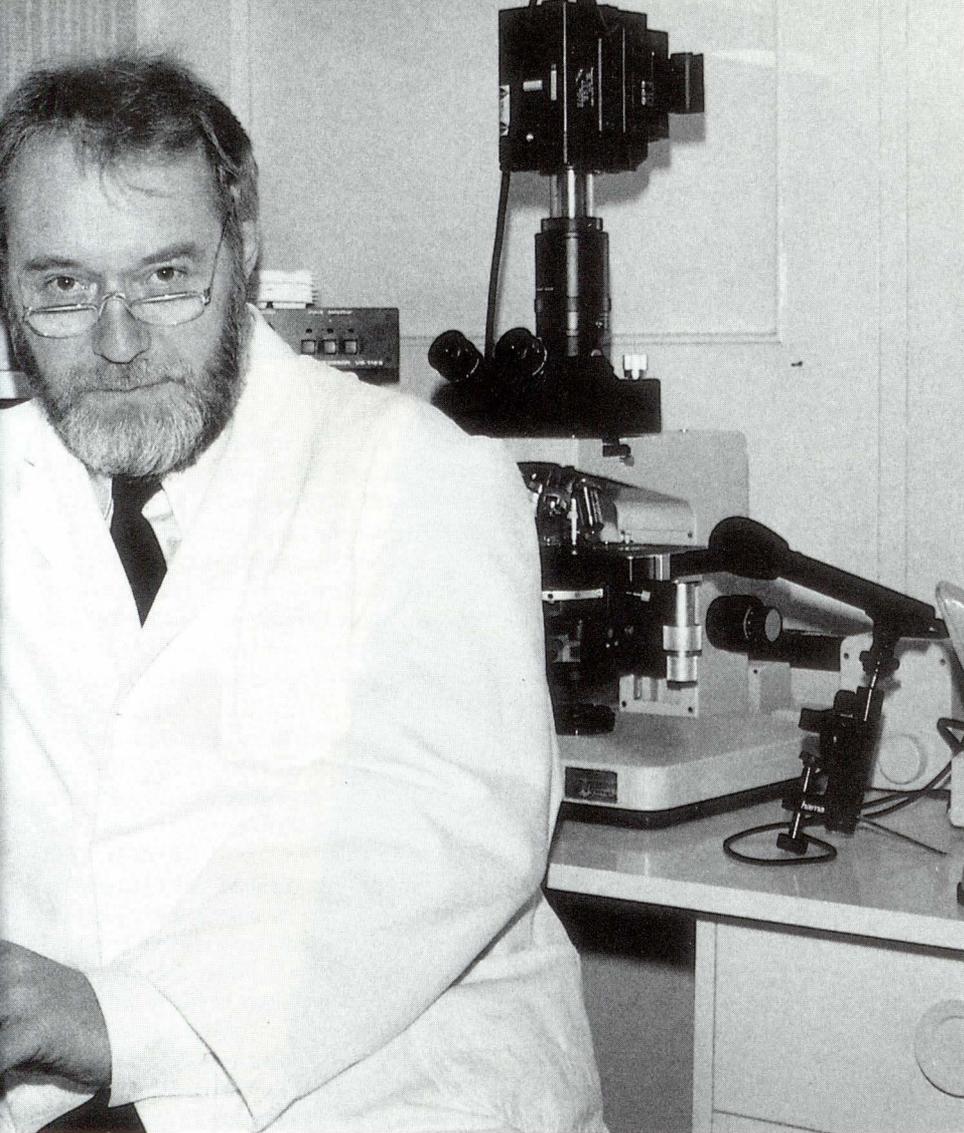
Gunnel Bergstrand



U.S. Doctors Report Stunning Success with Treatments

Although Enby’s research has left many of his medical colleagues scratching their heads, a small but growing number of doctors around the globe strongly agree with his thinking. In the United States, for example, physicians at an Arizona medical clinic have achieved such high success rates healing cancer with the Enderlein medications that even state professional board members were stunned by the statistical results.

“For the first time since I became a doctor 25 years ago, I can foresee truly having success over cancers and other chronic diseases,” says Harvey Bigelsen, M.D., director of the Center for Progressive Medicine in Mesa. “I am now able to do things I was never able to do before. During the past two years, our clinic has gotten excellent results with lower abdomen cancer, bone cancer, and breast cancer; and [we have] achieved good success with leukemia, Hodgkin’s disease, and other blood disorders. We have also helped terminal patients who were initially treated elsewhere. The Enderlein remedies have improved many of these patients dramatically.”



Erik Enby
says mavericks like
himself and Enderlein are
not tolerated by the status quo

Being introduced to the Enderlein concept of medicine was like “moving from high school to graduate school,” according to Bigelsen, who received his medical degree from the State University of New York at Buffalo in 1965. He currently achieves about a 70 percent success rate in reversing different cancerous growths such as breast lesions, and has been able to heal colon cancer and restore malignant bone to healthy, normal growth. Many AIDS patients also have benefited from treatment.

“It’s simply amazing how well these medications work; they are absolutely awesome when you know how to use them,” Bigelsen says. “Healing acute diseases such as herpes zoster, mononucleosis, and candida infections can only be described as a piece of cake. The major problem I have yet to solve is stopping fast-growth cancers that attack vital organs, such as the lungs. But I’m still learning. Practicing medicine with these biological remedies is a creative art as well as a science, and is quite different from the cookbook approach often used in drug therapy.”

Reflecting on his conventional medical training, Bigelsen now believes basic con-

cepts of disease must be reexamined. “Traditional medicine is the only science in the world today without a well-defined philosophy. The total concept of chronic disease is a 20th-century failure that has been unable to find the cause of, or cure for, even one major chronic illness. Doctors today are too often like the Dutch boy putting his finger in the dike, attempting to patch leaks as they spring up. In contrast, the Enderlein philosophy is the answer that desperately needs to be expanded with better research by top-notch scientists.

“I am also 100 percent convinced Bechamp was right and Pasteur was wrong,” Bigelsen says. “There’s absolutely no question in my mind. I have time-lapse photography and videotapes that clearly show the pleomorphic aspects of cancer. Our clinic can prove everything we say, but doctors and researchers must be willing to watch the tapes, listen to the message, and review our statistics.”

With such impressive results, the question remains: Why haven’t more medical professionals rushed to investigate this therapy?

“Actually, some of my colleagues are

very interested, but the AMA and a majority of practitioners will probably continue to ignore this treatment method for two reasons: money and the inability to admit their current methods might be wrong,” Bigelsen says. “It now costs from \$150,000 to \$250,000 or more to treat leukemia with conventional methods even if the patient dies. If someone comes along with an inexpensive, alternative treatment for cancer that works much better, it would threaten incomes, careers, and pharmaceutical company profits.

“It’s also my experience that many medical professionals do not want to recognize this research because, if they admit they have been wrong all these years, drug-based medicine will fall like a house of cards,” he says. “Of course, critics like to say that these patients might have recovered anyway. If that’s true, then our clinic must have the most spontaneous remissions in the country. The entire situation is schizophrenic.”

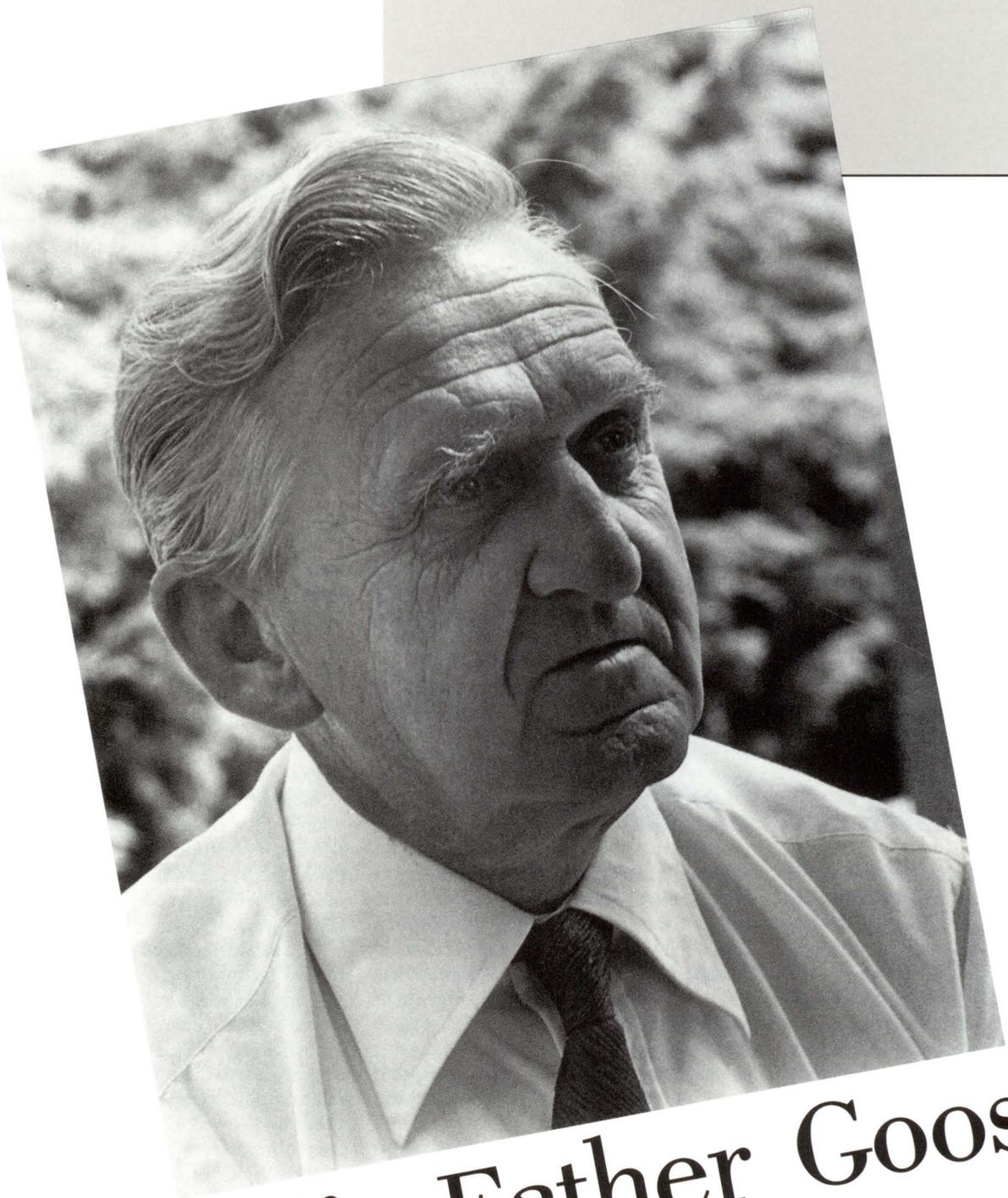
A Cloudy Future

Although Enby plans to press forward with his live blood research and efforts to educate practitioners about Enderlein’s teachings, he sees little hope that traditional medicine will soon accept this creative concept of healing disease.

“If a world-renowned scientist at a prestigious institution takes up this research, then maybe the medical community will be forced to listen,” the Swedish medical doctor concludes. “Without such an important person behind this work, I must sadly admit that most average citizens will probably never be allowed to benefit from these effective treatments.”

Adds Windstosser: “I think the problem even today is a question of conflicting world views—you do not change a country from a dictatorship to a democracy overnight. It requires a longer period of time, but eventually the change takes place. This is how I suspect it will be with medicine and these biological concepts.” ■

Michael Sheehan '77 is a science journalist and technology writer. He recently co-authored Hidden Killers, which describes the Enderlein biological medical theories and treatments. For a copy of the book, send \$14.95 to Sheehan Communications, Box 706, Saratoga, CA 95071.



SCU's Father Goose

BY THOMAS F. BLACK AND MAUREEN MC INANEY '85

By the end of his sophomore year, Cecil Gill '90 was on academic probation. "When Dr. Drahmann looked at my high school transcript and saw I had made good grades he said, 'Why are you doing so badly?'"

Gill's response was terse and unequivocal: "Basically, I hate the place."

John Drahmann, director of academic ad-

visement for the College of Arts and Sciences, went right to work. Besides recommending different courses and a change of major, Drahmann helped buoy Gill's sagging self-confidence. "He told me, 'You have what it takes. I know you do,'" Gill recalls.

"I went to see him once a week. We became good friends."

Gill's self esteem—and his grades—soared. One quarter later, he posted a 3.4 grade point average.

When John Drahmann shepherds undergraduates through the academic maze, he sometimes counsels their parents as well

Currently, a first-year SCU law student, Gill admits if it weren't for Drahmann, he probably would have left the University.

Although most student advisee sessions aren't usually this dramatic, Drahmann says there are very few days when he doesn't look forward to coming to work.

"I don't know how you can attach a price tag to that kind of satisfaction for 37 years," he says.

Drahmann spent 27 of those years "in the trenches," as he puts it, teaching physics and being an administrator, before stepping down as dean of the College of Sciences in 1981 at age 60.

He and Father Paul Locatelli, S.J., then-academic vice president, cooked up his advising role. "Locatelli knew I worked a lot with students when I was dean, and he wondered if there wasn't a way we could continue that work."

Almost as important as his work with students is the gift Drahmann has for communicating with parents of undergraduates, most of whom he meets for the first time at the fall orientation for freshman parents.

Perched on a lab table in Daly Science 207, Drahmann spins the realities of student academic life in an hour-long session.

Often citing his own case as an example, he tells parents how important it is for undergraduates to pick a major they enjoy.

"I'd be a rich man," he confides, "if I had \$20 for every time students have asked me what they can do with an English major, a history major, or a philosophy major."

"It's great if you can relate education directly to a profession, but that doesn't happen often, usually only in engineering, business, or science," he says.

"But when you have a good undergraduate education, it means you have learned to communicate well, to think analytically, to appreciate the complexity of things, to interact with people, and to have developed a sense of history."

"That's what we try to offer at Santa Clara. The education our students get is the intellectual baggage they carry with them for the rest of their lives. It gives them the tools they need, no matter what they do."

"And students can get these tools in *any* major, if they enjoy what they are studying."

Drahmann, who typically has about 250 undeclared Arts and Sciences majors under his watchful eye, is convinced students need this breadth of education. "It helps them develop confidence in their analytic ability to cope with new situations. Employers are looking for young people who are not afraid of ideas."

To encourage students to think broadly, Drahmann leans on his role as counselor, which goes beyond advising what courses to take.

"At Santa Clara, academic counseling is not a cold, take-a-number-and-be-served arrangement," he says, adding that all Arts and Sciences students have access to him.

He describes what he does as "an interesting mix of encouragement, with a veiled threat or two thrown in once in a while."

His only requirement is that students be absolutely honest with him—so he can help them. "Of course, this means they have to be honest with themselves as well."

Over the years, Drahmann says he's heard most problems, which gives him a tremendous advantage. Chuckling, he says, "I can spot a con a mile away."

And, by keeping "one foot in the furrow" (teaching a course in astronomy each quarter), he stays up to date with what students are thinking.

"They are worried about finances—that they will not be able to live in the style and manner in which they have been brought up, forgetting, of course, that their parents may have worked 30 years to get there."

Students also are concerned because they know their parents are making personal sacrifices to send them to school. But Drahmann says what most parents want is for their children to be happy and secure.

During the parents' orientation session, Drahmann tries to allay parents' fears of having their child away from home for the first time by telling them what to expect and how to interpret early distress signals.

"I think, most important, is that I have the chance to reassure them we know what we are doing here."

Peter and Marie (Laidas) Sullivan '66 of Larkspur, whose son, David, entered Santa Clara in September, says Drahmann did a "good job of setting our minds at ease and helping us prepare for the transition from having a child at home to having a child in college."

"He painted practical scenarios about what to expect—like what the first telephone bill would look like."

Peace of mind is what Tom and Mary (Kenny '64) Green of Oakland say they got from Drahmann's talk to parents after leaving their freshman son, Tom, on campus. "[He] was really stellar. . . . His sense of humor had most of us smiling and nodding with approval. He lets anxious parents off the hook."

Drahmann says he assures parents that Santa Clara is well prepared to assist students through the transition to college student. "We consider it serious business here. It is the University's strong advising system that makes it work so well."

Although each arriving student is assigned a faculty adviser, Green says he was comforted when Drahmann said, "If your child doesn't like the adviser, tell him or her to come see me and I'll take care of it."

Drahmann takes care of all his students—those who do well and those who don't. "I think we can help about 95 percent of those in academic difficulty. But it

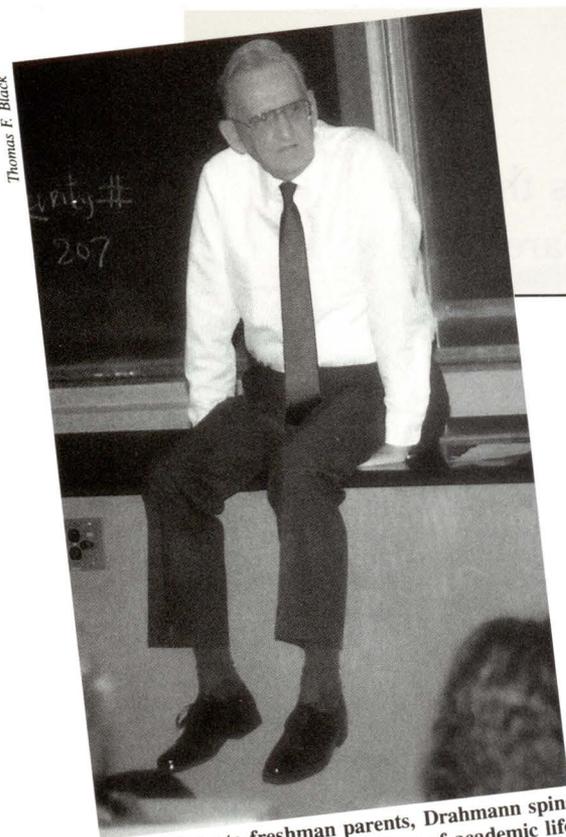
"I'd be a rich man if I had \$20 for every time students have asked me what they can do with an English, history, or a philosophy major."

—John Drahmann, director of academic advisement

“He painted practical scenarios about what to expect—like what the first telephone bill would look like.”

—Peter Sullivan '66, freshman parent

Thomas F. Black



Talking to freshman parents, Drahmann spins the realities of academic life

still is disappointing to discover a student in trouble who could have been helped if we had known about it.”

To try to avert that situation, Drahmann reviews the grade reports for all Arts and Sciences students—about 1,800—at the end of each quarter. One of his summer chores is to compile a list of those he wants to see early in the fall.

He contacts students on probation, those who suffer a dip in their GPAs, and those not making normal progress. “Most of them come in. Those on probation have to respond.” During these sessions, he usually gets a lead on the personal problems.

“I’m sort of acting as an away-from-home parent,” says Drahmann, who has five grown children. The more serious problems, of course, he refers to a network of colleagues, either in Counseling Services or other campus resources.

The problem may be as simple as persuading students their old high school study habits and time management techniques will not work at SCU. Sometimes, students get discouraged when their grades don’t improve even though they have invested more time in studying.

In these situations, a trip to the Teaching and Learning Center often provides the solution. Students get help in improving reading skills, note taking, test taking, and study habits, for example.

There are other campus resources, Drahmann points out. He encourages everyone to check out the Career Services

Center where students explore career options by attending campus job fairs, or by signing up for informational or job interviews with the companies that recruit on campus.

So what makes Drahmann’s appeal so extraordinary? Longtime science colleague Frank Flaim, who’s been at Santa Clara since 1938, thinks he has a clue.

“For one thing, he is very people-oriented. People like him; he has lots of friends. He remembers people and people remember him.

“But he also has an inquiring mind. A mathematician and physicist by training, he’s constantly asking ‘Why?’ This makes him a good problem solver. He gets to the bottom of things swiftly.”

Added to this, says Flaim, is his spiritual side. “John is a religious person. He knows right from wrong and follows his convictions. He has a love of God and of his fellow man. He doesn’t go waving it around, though; he’s really a very private person.”

The two are such good friends that Drahmann was the sponsor at the confirmation of one of Flaim’s sons; in turn, Flaim and his wife became godparents to one of Drahmann’s five children, all adopted.

“Didn’t John tell you they were adopted?” Flaim asks. “Well, I’m not surprised. He’s that kind of a guy. He’d never volunteer that.”

Another long-term associate and friend is sociology professor Witold Krassowski. He and Drahmann date back 33 years.

“John is one of Santa Clara’s most dedicated people. He has a deep, unflagging commitment to the University and to the well-being of students,” says Krassowski.

Although slowed last summer by what he describes as “a mild heart attack,” Drahmann was out of the hospital in five days, gearing up for yet another year of shepherding his flock.

Krassowski says the outpouring of concern from students at that time was unbelievable. “To me, it was deeply touching. It’s rare for students to show so much concern for an administrator.”

“He’s the best,” says Elizabeth Zelus ’90, now a physical therapist assistant in San Francisco.

After two years at SCU, Zelus left, be-

cause it was “too structured.” But after a while at Cal Poly San Luis Obispo, she decided to return. Drahmann’s office was her first stop.

He ran interference for her to cut through the red tape and to ensure all her eligible credits were honored. “He really helped me,” she recalls. “He made me feel welcome to come back, and he never acted as though I was putting him out.”

After hearing of his heart attack, Zelus sent him a get-well card. “He wrote back immediately, telling me not to worry because the letter of recommendation [for graduate school] would get out as promised. I couldn’t believe it. The man had just had a heart attack, and he’s apologizing to me!”

Garth Ashbeck ’89 is another satisfied customer. He says Drahmann helped him elect a chemistry major when he was undecided. Now working in a research lab at the University of California at Irvine while saving money for medical school, Ashbeck says Drahmann’s counseling “was a big help.”

Although Ashbeck was on SCU’s tennis team, it was golf that he’d talk about with Drahmann, who takes the game only slightly less seriously—and probably as passionately—as he takes his job. He used to play to a 12 handicap. And now? “Well, maybe 14 or 15,” he says, screwing up his face as if just barely missing a 50-foot putt for an eagle.

Another thing Drahmann is passionate about is his family, which includes his wife, Jean, a registered nurse; two sons and three daughters, among them SCU alumnus David Drahmann ’82.

Jeanne Labozetta ’72 used to babysit the Drahmann kids during her undergraduate years. “For me, John was always more of an adviser on a friend level than on an academic level. I struggled with astronomy. When I went to thank him for giving me a C, he said, ‘Next time, don’t cut it so close,’” recalls Labozetta with a laugh.

Clearly, it’s the students who make the world go ’round for Drahmann. “We teachers at Santa Clara have the opportunity to get to know students well. That is the outstanding thing about this place,” he says.

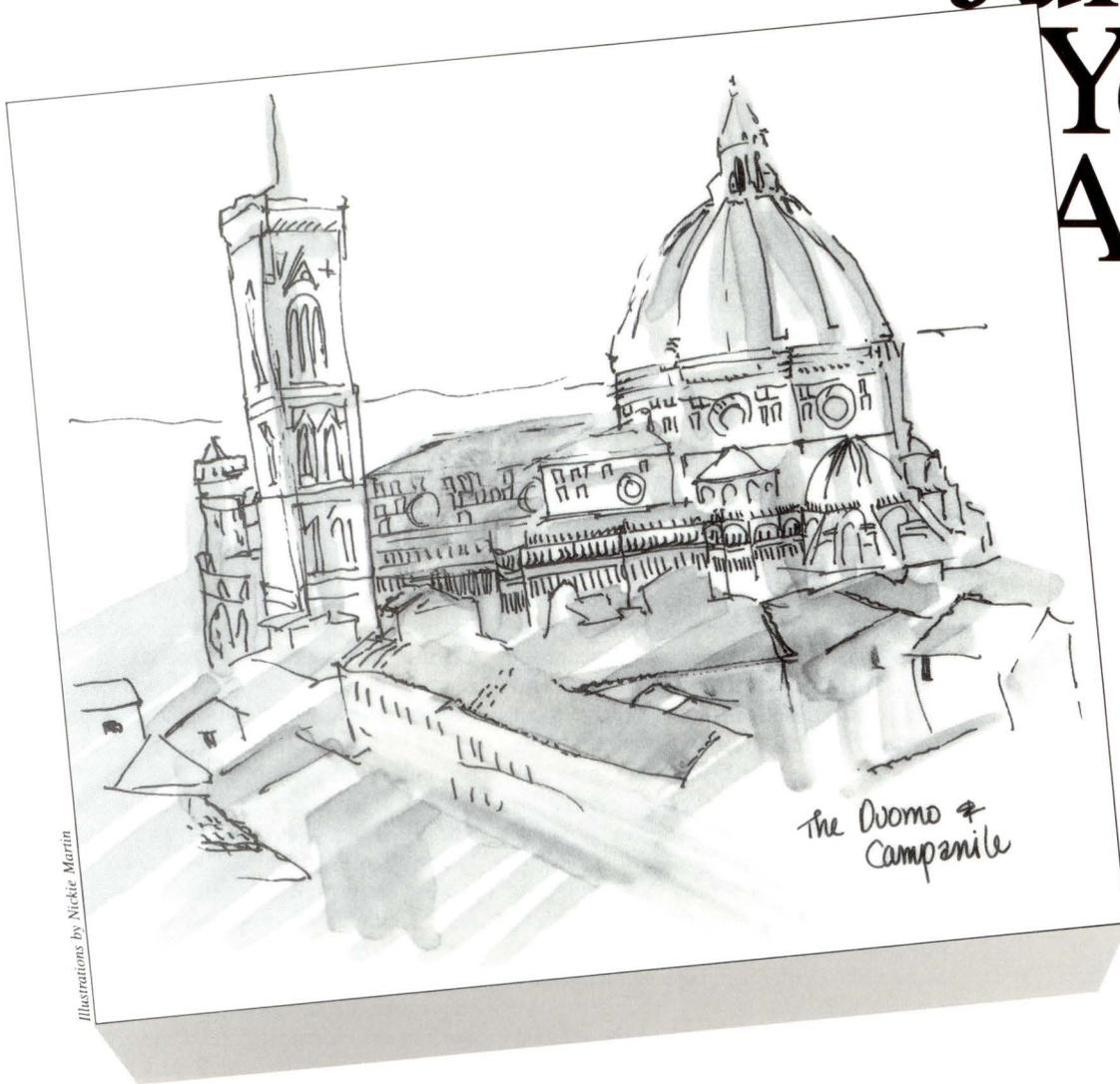
Drahmann, now 70, was asked if he planned to retire soon.

“Retire? Surely, you jest.”

Firenze:

A Junior's Year Abroad

BY KATHLEEN SHARP '76



Diary entry from a 19-year-old American woman before leaving for Florence, Italy: "I've heard that everyone can play scales, but not everyone is a Verdi. Still, doesn't everyone have a talent? And if we don't use it, will it be taken from us? Well, I know I have a talent, somewhere, but I am either too frightened or too lazy to dig within myself to locate it."

Heavy stuff for a post-pubescent gangly girl about to depart for a year abroad in Italy. But then, I was always the serious one, who furtively dreamed of someday becoming a great writer.

When I signed up for my junior year abroad (1974–1975), I was ecstatic to be accepted into Gonzaga University's program in Florence, Italy. In the months before departure, I daydreamed of my new vagabond life, full of moving trains and musty museums; I would carry only postcards and Eurail passes and ace this year-long crash course in Bohemian lifestyle. I envisioned arguing with classmates for hours in smoky cafes over the *true* nature of Etruscans and/or Vespas.

That year in Florence was actually larger, richer, and wackier than I could have imagined. It shaped my life as a journalist apprentice, willing—eager—to rove from one city newspaper job to another for eight years. It instilled in me a curiosity of com-

Although the author's junior year abroad was 16 years ago, its impact on her life as a journalist is still felt today

merce and a fascination with culture, the two subjects I write on most frequently.

But more importantly, my arrival in Firenze marked my own personal Era of Lighting Up. Schoolbooks, tour guides, and budgets were enlightening. But they became secondary to the experience of fervently delving into Old World ways unknown in my modern-day home.

You see, most of us Gonzaginis, as we called ourselves, had been raised in a land where speed is a valued dimension, and history refers to yesterday's newscast.

A San Francisco baby, I was raised in Los Angeles, the City of the Future. Nothing in my freeway-bound state seemed older than the automobile, which ruled everyday life by its mere omnipresence. Attending Santa Clara University in the mid-1970s simply meant trading the auto for the airplane on the quarterly commutes to and from school. Slow-moving trains had never been an option in my California life. Florence would change that.

Growing up on the West Coast, history was a subject studied in school, but rarely retraced. More likely, history was the news as told on television and later enacted in miniseries or embellished with mythic proportions.

For example, just beyond my Swig Hall

dormitory room lay Silicon Valley, fomenting in a renegade computer culture built on nanosecond transactions. Here talent translated into initial public offerings, whose success depended in part on image-makers. It would be years later, when writing business stories for the *New York Times*, that I'd understand how quickly events became history. Those high-tech Turks budding beyond Swig in the 1970s soon became entrenched in mainstream corporate culture during the 1980s. Tomorrow, they could be history.

From this modern albeit slightly warped time and place, we students were whisked back nearly 600 years in time to the Renaissance, to the very heart of culture, to Firenze. Accidenti! Such rapture and confusion colliding at such a wondrous and perplexing time in our lives.

I recall one of my first walks through Florence, taken at dusk. Church bells throughout the Catholic city were peeling the 6 o'clock hour, filling the air with riotous ringing. People streamed out of the small shops and offices onto the cobblestone streets. I was jostled alike by beautiful young women in olive green wool and chubby, tomato-cheeked old ladies. Men sporting smart Italian (what else?) suits stepped into bars to throw back aperitifs before stepping into the night. The cafe's laughter and loud arguments trailed behind them like cigarette smoke.

The strong aroma of bread and espresso, leather and cilantro, perfume and urine, whiffed on the autumn air. I remember inhaling this earthy vat like an asthmatic shut-in.

I strolled on until I reached the elegant street, Via Tornabuoni. Lights from fancy shop windows distracted me, but I pressed on toward the river's edge.

Once there, I became deaf to the city's roar, agog at the changing light. Resting against the wall along the Lungarno Acciaiuoli, I leaned over the Arno to stare effortlessly at the setting sun.

The sky was smeared with raspberry and wild rose, which swirled around the city's brown steeples and towers. The colors from the pierced sky dripped into the Arno, which filtered the colors with its own gritty brown hue. Dusk had never fallen so dramatically, so vibrantly, that the moment colored the rest of my school days.

No more were textbooks black words on yellowed pages. The passion, murders, foibles, sentiments, and dreams of those who built, sculpted, and painted the Renaissance were etched all over this

clamorous, smelly, conceited city. I reveled in it all.

Walking became my favorite form of research. I visited the haunts of the petulant Filippo Brunelleschi (1377–1446), who created the bronze doors of The Baptistery. I altered my daily route to pass the house of Dante Alighieri (1265–1321). Maybe he could posthumously help me stumble through his *Divina Commedia*. I sought out anyplace remotely connected to Leonardo da Vinci (1451–1519), the ultimate Renaissance man, whose self-portrait glowers at me now from a print above my desk. I shivered in the cold corridors of San Marco's, where the sour, twisted Girolamo Savonarola (1452–1498) bellowed doomsday sermons to the vain Italians.

In Florence, I discovered commerce in a new, flattering light. The people who paid for the Renaissance were bankers, importers of cloth and wool—generic merchants. The Medici family was a model of industry, started by the shrewd and unpretentious Giovanni. Who would not admire the respectful, studious humanist in Cosimo, who patiently and doggedly persuaded Florence to bury its hatred of Milan. Passion was king in Lorenzo the Magnificent, who kindly gave 13-year-old Michelangelo a chance to strut his stuff.

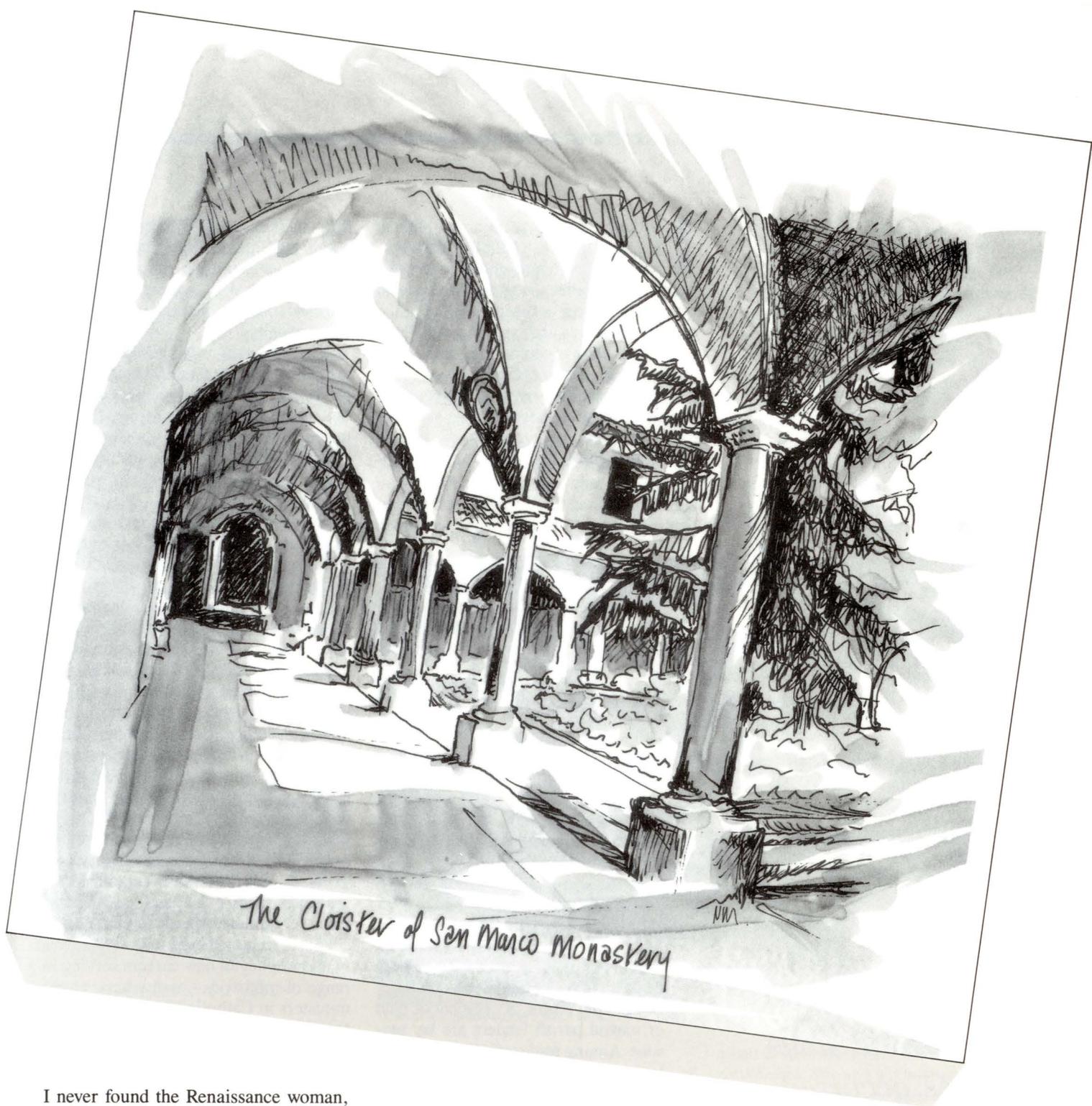
That business is art is Italy's heritage. The alliance still thrives on the street where I attended class in Palazzo Antinori. There, craft as commerce is as common as cappuccino. Ferragamo's shoes can be purchased nearby from Gucci's handbag store, which is a stone's throw from where Armani showcases his designs. Good business is a work of art, according to Italians; and this lesson has played no small part in my becoming a business writer.

Indeed, in the eight years I've grown as a business writer, Italy has grown as a business power. It now boasts the second fastest manufacturing rate in Europe, a fact I illogically take great pride in recounting.

Still, Florence is a manly city, and this is disconcerting to a young woman looking for models. If the Renaissance made man the measure of all things, where then is the Renaissance woman?

I had met the original Madonna long before "Like a Virgin" yammered on the airwaves. I found Dante's Beatrice tormenting her man for years. The nun/models of lusty painter Fra Filippo obsessed the man while Boccaccio's Venus tempted and inspired. These women had kindled men's fires, but were they creative flames themselves?





The Cloister of San Marco Monastery

I never found the Renaissance woman, although I still search for her in classic models of art and courage. This search gives me an excuse to return to Florence, where I shall stalk her down.

But Florence gave me more than a reason to return. If I hadn't experienced that graceful year, I would not have survived the ensuing years without some loss of faith. After graduating from Santa Clara in 1976, I left the United States to teach school in Peru. For a year, I traveled to Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, Guatemala, and other Latin American countries.

The crude and supernatural life I saw there was light years away from the classical

ways I found in Europe. The poverty I saw in Peru denigrated the Renaissance spirit I had just studied. The abuse of land, resources, and people rivaled that of any Sforza; and the intolerance first shocked, then terrified me.

If Florence had assured me the world was my home, Latin America taught me that not everyone holds life in such high regard. I left.

Without the sweet beginning in Florence, I think my subsequent travels would have turned me cynical, perhaps even totally corrupt. As an awkward, innocent American, my year in Italy gave me much needed

self-confidence, an inner strength that comes from losing oneself in the world. It started me steadily on a long, often arduous road to self-discovery. It inspired a Renaissance-like fire to reach full potential.

But most of all, Florence gave me entree into a world citizenry that goads me to rile, rave, respond, and rejoice at this rich pageantry called life. ■

Kathleen Sharp '76 is a business free-lance writer who covers Central California for the New York Times. She lives in Goleta, California, and is working on a first novel.

In the nearly 30 years since Vatican Council II, U.S. Catholics have witnessed significant changes in their parish communities—new developments in liturgy and prayer, a drastic decline in the number of priests and women religious, a heightened sense of ecumenism, and a wave of new immigrant members.

But the most historic shift has been the increasing role lay persons have assumed in directing the modern parish.

Consider these findings from the com-

prehensive Notre Dame Study of Catholic Parish Life conducted during the 1980s. How can an institution, accustomed to paying its professional leaders extremely low salaries, change this practice and survive economically?

The expansion of lay ministries and the growth of lay leadership are a matter of choice and necessity: choice, because of the Vatican II teaching of the responsibilities of the people of God; and necessity, because of the combination of fewer priests and increased demands by Catholics for services and ministry.

The number of lay men and women interested in serving the Church in ministerial roles is continually rising. Some 3,000 lay students are now enrolled in seminaries and schools of theology across the country. There are over 200 programs in 120 dioceses that prepare laity for church ministry. Theologically educated lay people are assuming positions of leadership, but the Church's strong centralized government and often powerful clergy provide few institutional mechanisms to deal with this phenomenon.

These are just some of the dilemmas and questions facing professional lay ministers, including graduates and students in Santa Clara's graduate Pastoral Ministries program. They come from various backgrounds and interests: recent college graduates, retiring lawyers, research physicians, computer experts, social workers, single and married men and women. Nearly all have begun new careers serving in a range of ministries—as teachers, campus ministers in Catholic high schools, directors of religious education and the RCIA (Rite of Christian Inflation of Adults), liturgists, musicians, spiritual directors, and ministers to AIDS patients, to name several.

In some cases, clergy and laity have difficulty accepting lay ministers in roles traditionally reserved for priests. In other cases, lay ministers face a lack of collaboration and shared leadership on ministry teams, as well as a lack of status, support, and clear identity. Sexism remains a major issue for women lay ministers. Some professionals say they do not receive just salaries.

Leo Keegan '87, a graduate in pastoral liturgy who is director of liturgy at St. Martin of Tours Parish in San Jose, points to the benefits of his work as a career lay minister as well as the pitfalls of his profession.

"As a lay minister, I bring a different

Breathing Lay Life into the Parish

BY JULIE SLY '82

The increasing role lay persons have assumed in directing the modern parish is one of the most historic shifts that has occurred since Vatican II

prehensive Notre Dame Study of Catholic Parish Life conducted during the 1980s.

- Beyond the pastor, 83 percent of paid or unpaid parish leaders are lay persons. Among paid staff, 57 percent are lay. Among the unpaid leadership, 94 percent are lay.
- In 64 percent of parishes, the leadership is a combination of pastor, religious, and laity.
- In an estimated 10 percent of parishes, a non-priest—a married deacon or a group of lay persons—is the central figure.
- Post-Vatican II Catholics want more help from their parishes with personal problems, such as dealing with family conflicts and chemical dependency, and more opportunities for ecumenical and social service activity.

Increased lay involvement raises a host of challenging questions. What should be

perspective to the community from someone who works for IBM or a bank," says Keegan, who holds a bachelor's degree in theology from Marquette University and worked as a liturgist in parishes in Wisconsin before pursuing studies at Santa Clara.

"My goal is to use my education, experience, and skills to empower people to express their faith—in the Sunday liturgy, as lectors and eucharistic ministers, and in their lives. One of the rewards is seeing the community come together in prayer, and when I have helped to make that happen."

One pitfall for professional lay ministers is that they often earn salaries well below those in the secular work force and lack benefits. "I'm never going to get rich," notes Keegan, who is single. "You pay a price in terms of choosing to live a certain lifestyle. . . . I don't know that I would be able to provide for a family or a spouse and still work in the Church."

A recent church-sponsored study of lay employees, which urged steps to increase their salaries and benefits, confirms Keegan's point. The study found that the median salary of professional workers in the Church is \$22,258—17.5 percent below the median income in the population. Forty percent of married, lay employees reported

"As a lay minister, I bring a different perspective to the community than someone who works for IBM or a bank."

—Leo Keegan '87 (MAPM)

needing "other forms of income" such as second jobs and help from family to meet normal living expenses.

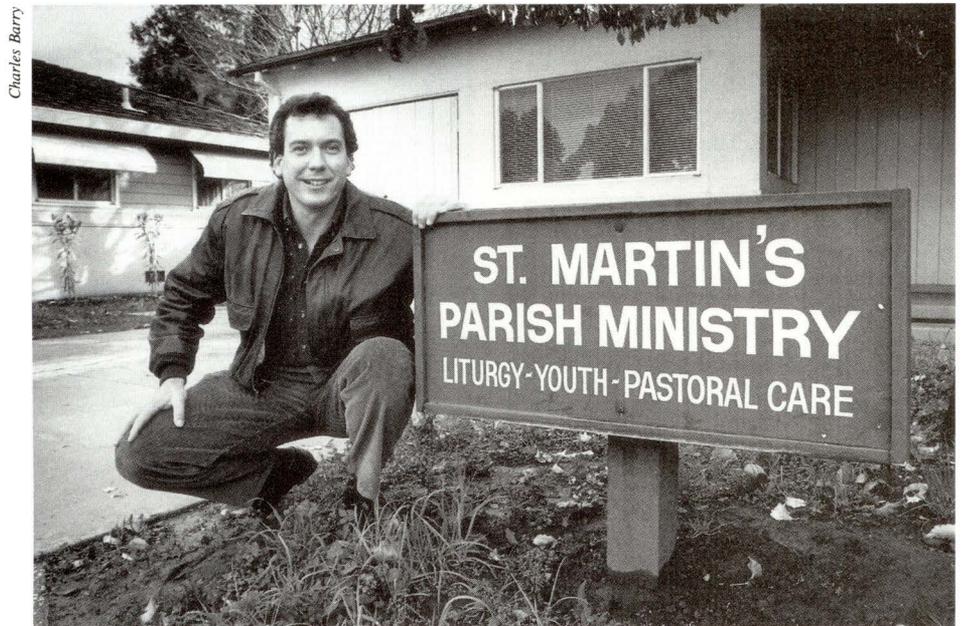
"Much work needs to be done" among laity, clergy, and religious on parish staffs to develop a more "collaborative" style of leadership, according to Keegan. "It's a question of respecting each other's talents and gifts, and lay ministers being respected as professionals.

"A lay minister who is educated and experienced [and] feeling confident about his or her ability can often be threatening to the clergy, if they have not kept up to date in theology and ministry. But the tension is healthy. Lay ministry is not going to go away; it's only going to expand. The Church is going to have to wrestle with this.

"Building the body of Christ in the truest sense would be laity and clergy working together to create the Church of the second millennium," Keegan concludes. "We are now walking through some muddied waters. Our only guide is the Gospel stories about discipleship and shared ministry,

"It's hard to be a woman in ministry in the Church," Ravizza contends. "I often come up against a power structure of men in charge and women underneath. I would like to have the chance to preside at Mass. I would like the priesthood to be opened to women. Women are still, so to speak, second-class citizens." She believes many other women lay ministers "feel the same way I do."

Like Ravizza, Mary (Campbell) McCue '67, children's religious education coordinator at St. Joseph Parish in Fremont, is "very concerned about the empowerment of women in the Church." McCue is a 1990



"I'm never going to get rich," says Leo Keegan '87 about his choice of lifestyle

where all have an equal voice."

Mary Anne Ravizza '89, a graduate of Santa Clara's Pastoral Ministries program, serves with Keegan at St. Martin of Tours as coordinator of the RCIA program for new members coming into the Church. As a lay minister, she enjoys "working with people, listening to their stories of faith, and watching them go through the conversion process."

Ravizza, and her husband, Norman, both SCU graduates (1967), are the parents of three teen-agers. She was a volunteer catechist for several years at St. Martin's, preparing youngsters to receive Confirmation. She entered the Pastoral Ministries program for further study in catechetics and to earn her master's degree.

pastoral ministries graduate with a focus in catechetics. She and her husband, Jim '72, are active in ministry to persons with AIDS. They are the parents of five children, ages 9 to 21.

Because she has presided at communal prayer services, "it's frustrating not to have more of a leadership role in Sunday liturgies," McCue says. "And the ordination of married Episcopal priests to the Catholic priesthood is also discouraging. We have to look squarely at these larger church issues and make parishioners more sensitive and willing to discuss them."

McCue, who serves a parish with some 4,000 members, is concerned that lay ministers "help create worship communities that are welcoming and also places

where people can be challenged and challenge each other in their faith life and its expression."

Lay leaders must "serve with humility," McCue stresses. For instance, parish lay ministers with impressive credentials must not prove so intimidating to other parishioners that they discourage them from participating more actively in parish life.

James and Ellen (Jorgensen) Collins '67 say working as lay ministers brings rewards, but also problems. James, who volunteers nights and weekends directing the RCIA program at St. Victor Parish in San Jose, is a student in SCU's Pastoral Ministries program. He works full time as a computer programmer for General Electric.

Ellen, who received her master's degree in catechetics in 1989, is full-time director of catechetical ministries at St. Martin Parish in Sunnyvale. The Collinses have six children, ages 3 to 21. Their two eldest daughters are SCU undergraduates.

"Almost everyone in lay ministry runs up against conflict—sometimes it's our fault, sometimes it's the structure of our Church," James says. "I tend to get a little upset because I see lay people taking the time to update, to really understand the thrust of Vatican II, and I don't always see this

Charles Barry



Cavera: Integrating faith with profession

between lay and non-lay should disappear. It's artificial and not beneficial to the people of God."

Ellen, who is part of a large pastoral team serving a 1,700-member parish, feels a

"Our greatest challenge is to enable lay people because the Church of tomorrow is the Church of the laity. This is not only my hope, but the only possible way I see that the Church will survive." —Sister Fatima Avila, FHIC '89

among the clergy. And that's a shame.

"By virtue of our baptism, we have been given all the authority we need to preach or minister. The awakening of these gifts among the laity is going to help transform the Church. In a parish, it's no longer the one-man show of the pastor; it's the work of all of us now.

"I continually hear about the 'lack of vocations' in the Church," Collins says. "There's no lack of vocations—just different ones. There's a lack of understanding on the part of the magisterium about who can be ordained. I believe the distinction

"constant tension between the needs of my family and the needs of my ministry. It's hard deciding between the two. As a minister you want to give and give to the people in the parish."

But she adds, "I sometimes wonder whether lay ministers are appreciated or seen as important as the clergy. Much depends on the parish and people you work with. I want to be recognized as a professional with the education, training, and skills to minister. It's possible that many priests are just not aware of all the things lay ministers do."

Mike Cavera, who will receive his master's degree in pastoral ministries in June, sees lay ministers "at the forefront in a time of transition in the Church. We are moving from an institutional model to one that stresses discipleship and decision by consensus."

Cavera wants to be a career lay minister to "integrate my faith with my profession." He previously worked as a social worker and as a campus minister at Xavier University in Cincinnati. "I find it enriching that I can accompany people on their faith journeys and share their struggles and successes," he says.

Charles Barry



McCue: More of a role in Sunday liturgies

Sister Fatima Avila, FHIC, a 1989 graduate from the Pastoral Ministries program and now pastoral associate at St. Bridget of Sweden Parish in Van Nuys, echoes Cavera's view that lay persons will play a prominent role in the Church during changing times.

"I see my role as entrusting the Church to the laity," she says. "Our greatest challenge is to enable lay people, because the Church of tomorrow is the Church of the laity. This is not only my hope, but the only possible way I see that the Church will survive."

From a historical perspective, the grow-

ing involvement of the laity in church ministry is almost cyclical. The Notre Dame Study, which included a regional history of parish life from 1850 to the present, shows that in the early days of the Catholic Church in the United States parishes were run by lay trustees. As bishops and priests became more plentiful and more powerful, they gradually took control of parish life, and lay trustees came under fire. With Vatican II, lay leadership was again encouraged, both by the Church's theology and the practical needs created by the shortage of clergy.

Father Phillip J. Murnion, a noted Catholic sociologist who helped conceive and direct the Notre Dame Study, told *Santa Clara Magazine* that having so many lay people involved in parish life and ministry is not new; what is new are the types of ministries in which they are involved and the weight of responsibility they carry.

For the past two decades, Murnion, who directs the National Pastoral Life Center in New York, has been a key adviser on parish life to the U.S. bishops and dioceses. He is now involved in an 18-month study for the bishops, examining the integration of laity and women religious on pastoral teams in parishes across the country.

Although the lack of clarity between ordained and lay ministry and the role of women will continue to cause tensions, Murnion predicts church officials will develop more effective criteria and policies for identifying, forming, certifying, and employing lay ministers. He also sees dioceses struggling with how to provide more adequate compensation for lay ministers in a time of "tightening finances."

Perhaps lay ministry is still "in process," says Virginia Sullivan Finn, recent past president of the National Association for Lay Ministry. Finn, associate dean of students at the Weston School of Theology in Cambridge, Massachusetts, contends that although the lay ministry "explosion" of the past decade has become somewhat institutionalized, there are scant data to explain the effect of this phenomenon on the Church in this country.

Finn believes four key issues can advance the mission of lay ministry: recognition, growth opportunities, stabilization, and professionalism. "Lay ministry will be advanced when the Church no longer regards laity as second-class members," she says.

"As respect for laity grows, so will respect for the lay minister."

In dioceses where lay ministry is validated publicly, this contributes to "the overall harmony," Finn adds. "In these settings, most clergy find lay ministry to be of value. In turn, most lay ministers appreciate the value of ordained clergy. The recognition both need to enhance their self-esteem comes with the acceptance, affirmation, and implementation of a collaborative working style. Where these factors are a reality, a vibrant community flourishes and bestows on clergy and lay ministers a confidence and mutuality. . . . It also does wonders for the people in the pews."

To many church observers, collaboration with the laity, and professional lay ministers in particular, is not a trendy problem to solve and put aside, but "a way of being" for the Church that is essential to its mission as it enters the 21st century. In practical

Her research into parishes where women have taken over in the absence of priests reveals that Mass attendance and lay participation are greater and contributions are higher than before the priest left. Heightened support of the parishes led by women is one indication of the acceptance of women as ministers by lay people.

"These women are practicing collaborative leadership rather than hierarchical leadership. They've engaged parishioners in running the parish—more than ever before," Wallace says. "People participate and cooperate more because these women treat them as equals. Many parishioners eventually question why these women can't be pastors in the fullest sense—why they can't administer all the sacraments, since they are so in touch with people's lives in the parish community."

Wallace calls the appointment of women to head priestless parishes "a trend that's

Charles Barry



James and Ellen (Jorgensen) Collins '67 both work as lay ministers. "In a parish, it's no longer the one-man show of the pastor, it's the work of all of us now," says James

terms, many believe such transition will take place simply because lay people generally view favorably the post-Vatican II phenomenon of lay ministry.

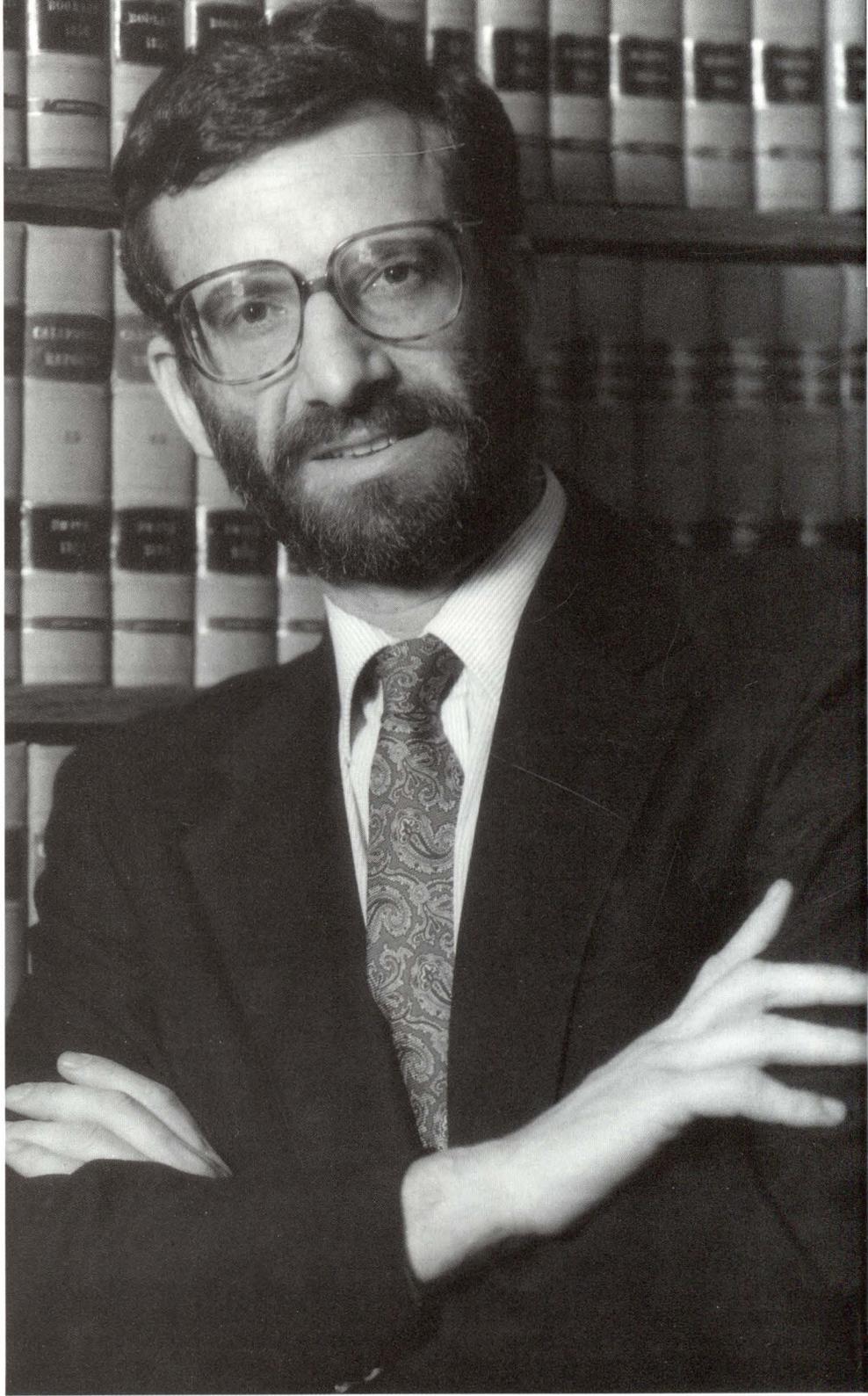
Significant research to corroborate this will be published in a new book by sociologist Ruth Wallace, who examines the laity's acceptance of women (lay and religious) heading priestless parishes in 12 states. Wallace, a distinguished visiting scholar in SCU's Department of Anthropology and Sociology in 1989-90, is professor of sociology at George Washington University in Washington, D.C.

clearly going to continue." But perhaps more important, she says, is that "the attitudes of lay people are changing drastically—about women's ordination, married priests, and lay ministers. This change is a grass roots phenomenon that is growing. It's already made a huge difference and can only have an even greater impact on the Church in the future." ■

Julie Sly '82 is director of public information and communication for the California Catholic Conference in Sacramento.

Charles Sevilla '69 is at the forefront of one of the most emotionally and morally divisive issues facing the nation. He is defending the first man who might die in California's gas chamber in nearly a quarter century

BY ELIZABETH FERNANDEZ '79



Lawyer of Last R

It was after he won his client a last-minute reprieve from the gas chamber, after the spate of threatening phone calls, after the interminable hours plotting legal strategy for the landmark case; it was then that Charles Sevilla returned to the basketball court.

And messed up his knee.

The doctor who operated on the damaged ligaments warned him to rest the knee for six months. But, true to form, Sevilla was back playing his beloved sport just three months later.

"I wore my brace," he hastens, as if to dispel notions of recalcitrancy, "and I guarded someone who was pretty slow."

To be sure, just about anyone on two legs would fall into the pretty slow category compared to Sevilla, a dizzying dervish whether he's delivering a summation to a jury or gimp-legging the ball toward the basketball hoop.

He's a respected author, a devoted dog fancier, and one of the most esteemed criminal defense attorneys in California. Lionized for his shrewd legal mind, his is the first name on the Rolodex for other lawyers in need of strategic legal advice. For all the respect he commands, Sevilla is also a gentle tweaker of the legal institution he represents, poking mild fun at its legendary shortcomings through a collection of tongue-in-cheek articles.

But more, this 45-year-old lawyer, a native of San Jose and a 1969 graduate of Santa Clara University School of Law, is at the forefront of one of the most emotionally and morally divisive issues facing the nation.

He is defending the first man who might die in California's gas chamber in nearly a quarter century.

Robert Alton Harris, a 37-year-old convicted of killing two San Diego youths in 1978, came within a dozen hours of being executed last April before a federal court granted him a stay. It was a brief respite—for both the felon and his attorney. Four

months later, a federal appeals court upheld Harris's death sentence, rejecting arguments that Harris deserved a new hearing on the grounds he was denied adequate psychiatric help during his trial.

The ruling was a devastating setback for Sevilla, but he is now appealing for a rehearing.

"I'm an ardent opponent of the death penalty," Sevilla says. "I've pretty much always opposed it, but I don't think I was ever as galvanized about it until I took on the case. . . . Alexis de Tocqueville said, 'I'll support the death penalty when you can show me the perfection of human judgment.' I subscribe to that theory."

While the legal wrangling continues and Harris bides time in his cell at San Quentin, his home for 11 years, the bitter debate over capital punishment is generating renewed fury, with Harris and Sevilla in the eye of that hurricane.

Among his colleagues in the criminal defense field, Sevilla is nothing short of a hero.

"Chuck is the first of our generation to have a client come so close to execution and perhaps be executed," says trial attorney Elisabeth Semel, president of California Attorneys for Criminal Justice.

"There's an expression: 'We're liberty's last champion.' Chuck Sevilla epitomizes that. The eyes of the world are on him. He is the lawyer of last resort."

To many others, though, Sevilla is simply on the wrong side of the law.

For it is the tenor of these peculiar times that the death penalty is now a preferred punishment, the pet flag of politicians. Poll after poll depicts a public infuriated by crime and hungry for justice. Congress is being lobbied to restrict the number of federal appeals by death row inmates, an attempt to thin the habeas corpus thicket that some believe amounts to endless court delays. Late last year, the House of Representatives approved a rigorous law-and-order package that sharply reduced death

by hanging in some states; by electrocution, gas, or lethal injection in others; by firing squad in Idaho and Utah.

Since capital punishment was reinstated by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1976, some 240 people have been executed around the country.

To the Roman Catholic Church, the death penalty represents a brittle disregard of life, not unlike the pro-abortion stance.

"There's an increasing callousness toward human life in our society," says Father Drew Christiansen, an ethicist and visiting fellow at SCU's Center for Applied Ethics. "It augments a blood lust that is part of our culture."

"The Church admits, in principle, the states' right to impose the death penalty, but it has argued against the death penalty on the grounds that it is not consistent with an ethic of life."

In contrast to such views, a parish pastor in Massachusetts sparked a controversy last September by contending that Catholics in good conscience could support the death penalty.

"Thousands and thousands of persons are murdered every year," said Father Chester Misiewicz in an interview with the *Catholic Free Press*, the newspaper of the Diocese of Worcester, Massachusetts. "It seems to me that the fact that a couple hundred people are finally executed is not a crime on the part of society. That is merely answering the demand that there be some justice, and it is an expression of sensitivity to the victims who wonder why our society seems to ignore them."

For the most part, though, church clergy maintain capital punishment is an erosion of the reverence of life. Putting principles into action, various priests and bishops have prayed in midnight vigils outside state penitentiary gates; several popes have also petitioned U.S. governors for clemency.

In 1974, the U.S. Catholic Conference formally declared its opposition to capital punishment, following in 1980 with another

Lionized for his shrewd legal mind, his is the first name on the Rolodex for other lawyers in need of strategic legal advice.

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row appeals and expanded the list of crimes punishable by death.

Altogether, capital punishment is permissible in California and 35 other states—

position paper stating that "the legitimate purposes of punishment do not justify the imposition of the death penalty."

According to Father Kenneth Doyle,

spokesman for the conference of bishops, the death penalty is unevenly slanted.

"If you are a poor person, you are more likely to be executed than a person of means because you can't afford the best legal representation," he says. "And if you are black, you are more likely to be executed than if you are white. Also, you can be wrong and, of course, you can't rectify the mistake.

"The Church feels this is not a proper way for a civilized society to act. It doesn't serve the cause of the promotion of life."

"Sevilla is also an incorrigible workaholic, logging easily 100 hours a week in the office plus more at home... I'll tell you how bad he is: He reads (legal) abstracts in the bathtub." —John Cleary, law office colleague

Chronicling the charming quirks and annoying foibles of the law, Sevilla has found a wonderful distraction from the weighty rigors of death penalty cases.

He composes under the unlikeliest of nom de plumes: Delgado Smith, Esq., of the Texarkana Bar. Sevilla describes his irascible invention as "one cynical, half-burned out, brain-damaged, heard-it-all, ass-kicked-from-here-to-the Pecos criminal defense lawyer."

Sevilla also escapes into another pseudonym, actually more an alter ego, Winston Schoonover. In 1989 in his first novel, Sevilla recorded the anti-establishment escapades of "courtroom guerrilla" John Wilkes, which won high praise from the *Los Angeles Times*. In a September 1990 review, the newspaper called the book a "savvy courtroom thriller" and noted that Sevilla "deserves celebrity of his very own. His tale of crime and punishment in contemporary America is not only smart and suspenseful, but also outrageously funny."

Not perhaps what one would expect of a man dubbed by *California Lawyer* in 1989 as one of the most respected attorneys in the state.

"People have a horrible impression of lawyers, especially defense lawyers, as brash and crude and nothing but money hogs. Chuck embodies the principles we

stand for—fair play, the American system of justice," says attorney John Cleary, who for the past seven years has shared a two-man law practice in San Diego with Sevilla.

The duo's friendship began on an uncommon note two decades ago when Cleary hired Sevilla at Federal Defenders of San Diego. Cleary, known as the Genghis Khan of defender service, was prone to heavy-handed managerial tactics, and Sevilla led an office revolt, nearly succeeding in getting him fired.

Despite this incongruous start, Sevilla

advanced from head of the revolutionaries to chief trial attorney, a position he held from 1972 to 1976. He then moved to the state Public Defenders Office, becoming chief deputy in 1979 before launching into private practice four years later.

"The real judge of a person is Do you want to go to lunch with him? I really like going to lunch with the guy," Cleary says. "He's thoughtful, he's reserved, he's always very available. All of us feel proud to be a lawyer when we see him in action."

Sevilla is also an incorrigible workaholic, even by the taxing standards of his colleagues, logging easily 100 hours a week in the office plus more at home with his wife of 19 years, Donna, and cocker spaniel, Wilke.

"He needs counseling on this," Cleary says. "I'll tell you just how bad he is: He reads [legal] abstracts in the bathtub.

"Chuck is 150 percent a lawyer. That's both a virtue and a vice because you suffer from monomania. You've got to try to enjoy life. I wish Chuck would take more vacations. He did go to Egypt for two weeks. When he came back, he put on a slide show, and I felt like I was taking a course in Egyptian civilization; it was so loaded with historical references. I felt I had to study in advance just to watch the show."

The Harris case has swamped not only Sevilla's small office—so small he himself

types most of the court briefs—but also his emotional life to the point where, after quitting more than a decade ago, he started smoking again last spring when the case reached critical mass.

Sevilla's office was also the target of threatening phone calls.

"You feel an enormous responsibility for the precedent that may be set," says defense attorney Semel. "And you feel an enormous responsibility to give everything you have to the case both emotionally and intellectually. . . . You know you are exposing yourself to inordinate pain. Yet, Chuck knows that in order to do the job well, he must open a part of his heart.

"No one wants to be in his position. The best you can hope for is that you can do it with the dignity and the awesome ability he has shown."

To Lewis Wenzell, a San Diego lawyer, one of the best measures of a lawyer is the type of case he'll tackle. And Sevilla tackles the hardest kind, Wenzell says.

"Chuck goes for gut-wrenching issues—what we call 'Jesus Christ' stuff," he says. "No one in his right mind would take a capital appeal. It's young people's work. For people who are in private practice and want any kind of day-to-day life, you just can't do them.

"This past year, there were six weeks that no one should have had to live through. I never saw Chuck, a guy who's normally bright and full of fun, so morose. It beat the crap out of him, and I'm sure it will happen again. He aged three or four years in those six weeks."

For his part, a laughing Sevilla agrees he might be "a little loco."

The Harris case, he says, has taught him the defects of the legal system, a system that administers and perpetuates arbitrary punishment.

But, says the man with the self-described "hummingbird's" high energy metabolism, he stopped smoking months ago, and he's back playing basketball and jogging.

"You'd have to be a robot not to be affected by [the job]," says Sevilla. "I'd say that my greatest strengths are my greatest weaknesses. My workaholicism is not an advisable trait, but it's there. There are probably great hidden defects in me.

"We've gone up to the brink. There aren't courses in how to deal with it; you do the best you can. You do what you can as a lawyer within the system to stave it off." ■

Elizabeth Fernandez, class of 1979, is a staff writer for the San Francisco Examiner.

BY DORIS NAST Class Notes Editor

'34 **James Heffernan**, M.D., was inducted into the Stockton Athletic Hall of Fame in January. He volunteered as team doctor for St. Mary's High School and Stockton College (now Delta) in 1948 and held that position for 31 years.

'48 **James Boitano** is an attorney with the Napa law firm of Dickenson, Peatman & Fogarty.

'55 **Andrew J. Risso Jr.** and his wife, Barbara, live in San Jose. He is a manager in the mechanical systems engineering department at Lockheed in Palo Alto. **Tom Whaling** directs the operations of a national environmental firm, ECOS Inc., located in Cypress, Sacramento, and Washington, D.C. He chose the title Custodian of the Environment (COE) for this position. He is also the corporate general counsel. His home is in Cypress.

'56 **Thomas M. Collins**, president and chairman of the board of Pacific Horizon Funds and a member of the board of directors of Bunker Hill Income Securities Inc., was elected president of the American Academy of Hospital Attorneys. He is a senior partner in the Los Angeles law firm of Musick, Peeler & Garrett, specializing in health care law. He and his wife, Otilia, live in Pasadena. They have four children. **Daniel Sullivan** (JD '58) is an attorney in Sacramento, where he lives with his wife, Meryle. Their third child just graduated from SCU.

'58 **Richard Traina** was elected to membership in the American Antiquarian Society. He is a historian and president of Clark University in Worcester, Mass., where he makes his home.

'60 **M. Ted Laitinen** has begun a four-year course at Pope John XXIII National Seminary in Weston, Mass., which will lead to his ordination as a priest for the Diocese of Reno-Las Vegas. **Robert Pedroncelli** is a consulting civil engineer in Healdsburg, where he lives with his wife, Barbara. He recently retired after 25 years of public works engineering, 20 of which were as city engineer.

'61 **Gene Elam** is vice president/CFO of Homestake Mining Co. in San Francisco. **John Helmer**, president of Caldwell Securities in Concord, has been made a member of the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts. **William V. Regan III**, CLU, president of Management Compensation Group/San Francisco Inc., was named as the 49th recipient of the John Newton Russell Award, the life insurance industry's highest individual honor. It is awarded to one who has distinguished himself in the course of a lifetime of service to the insurance industry.

'63 **Joseph Weiss** (MA '73), a teacher at Independence High School in San Jose, is beginning his 27th year in that profession.

'65 **Walter Bochow** and his wife, Veronica, live in San Francisco. He is president and CEO of Central Loading & Stevedoring Co. Inc. in San Francisco. **Mike McCormick** (MBA '67) is a CPA with the Fresno firm of Hills, Renaut, Homer & McCormick. **Barbara (Ley) Summers** is a case manager for developmentally disabled adults at Developmental Opportunities in Canon City, Colo.

'67 **Jim Feloney** is a physician in Burbank. He and his wife, Jane, live in Northridge. **Betty Ross** is a social worker with the Department of Social Services in Milpitas.

'68 **Capt. Winthrop Carter** (USN) is a dentist at Kaneohe Bay Base in Hawaii. **Gregory McIntosh** is an artist and lives in Ojai. His work was shown recently at the Somerset Art Association Exhibition in Farhills, N.J. The latest of his many awards was the Best of Show at the Kalamazoo Institute of Arts Festival. **John Zent**, vice president of SCU's South County Alumni Chapter, has been with the FBI for 20 years. He and his wife, Diane, live in Morgan Hill with their three daughters, the oldest of whom is a sophomore at Santa Clara.

'69 **John and Julie (McNally '72) Bussi** live in Santa Rosa, where he is the financial systems manager and she is the office manager of Chouinard & Myhre. **Chris Smith** writes that he is "alive and well in Australia" and doing film location catering, which takes him all over the country. They just finished Quigley Down Under, with Tom Selleck, and Tasmania Story, a Japanese production. **Fr. Dennis Smolarski, S.J.**, has published a new book, *Liturgical Literacy: From Anamnesis to Worship*.

'70 **Gery Carlson** has a CPA firm in Santa Clara. He and his wife, Patricia, live in Los Altos. **Patricia Chase** is a pediatrician at Children's Hospital in Oakland. **Suzan (Vatuone) Cullen** is a sales representative for electronic components at Moulthrop Sales Inc. in Pleasanton. **Pattie (Brown) Dullea** works for the San Mateo City School District as a mentor teacher. **Mark Kliszewski** is a juvenile court referee in the Alameda County Superior Court. He and his wife, Nancy, live in Piedmont. They have three children. **Mary Ann (Nehus) Maxwell** is the vice president-data processing for Maxicare Health Plans in Los Angeles. **Terry and Mary Anne (Langholff '72) O'Brien** live in San Jose. He is the sales manager for Cybeq Systems/Mitsubishi Corp. in Menlo Park. **Robert Peterson** is the general manager of the Water Division, City of Napa.

'71 **David Genochio** is an attorney for Santa Cruz County. **Janet (Taormina) Ruggiero**, director of community development for Woodland, was elected to the board of the American Planning Association, for a four-year term representing California and Hawaii. **Rusty Weekes** is the national sales manager for Viacom Cable in Pleasanton.

'72 **Jack and Maureen "Mickey" (Murphy '73) Bonnici** live in San Francisco. He is in real estate management for Sapunar Realty. **J. Stephen Czuleger** was appointed a judge of the Los Angeles Superior Court by Gov. Deukmejian.

'73 **John Fox** works in the foreign service as a political officer in the American Embassy in Mogadishu, Somalia, East Africa. **Thomas Koch, M.D.**, is a child neurologist at UCSF. **Mark Leino** is the manager of news administration for KNBC-TV in Los Angeles. **Tom Pagano** is a CPA with Johnson, Stone & Pagano in Tacoma, Wash. **Rise Jones Pichon** (JD '76) is presiding judge of the Santa Clara County Municipal Court. **Charles P. Walker** is vice president, marketing, at Benetech Inc. in Sacramento.

'74 **James Flaherty, M.D.**, practices medicine at the Navajo Area Indian Health Service in Tuba City, Ariz. **Walter Kaczmarek** became president of Plaza Bank of Commerce's real estate division in San Jose on Jan. 1, and executive vice president of Comerica California, the holding company that controls Plaza and the Bank of Industry since their merger with Comerica. **Nancy (Tomjack) Polnoff** is a senior cost analyst for Nabisco in Portland, Ore., where she and her husband, Leonard, and their son, Danny, live.

'75 **Catherine (LaChapelle) Albin, M.D.**, is a critical care pediatrician at Valley Medical Center in

San Jose. **James Coffin** is a financial consultant with Price Waterhouse in New York City. He and his wife, Karen, and their two children live in Darien, Conn. **Martha (Saal) Elvebak** is a counselor intern at Adult Independence Development Center in Santa Clara and working toward her master's degree in counseling psychology at SCU. **Noelle (Low) Everhart** is a preschool teacher and free-lance writer in San Antonio, Tex. **Stephanie Joannides** is a special litigation attorney in the attorney general's office in Juneau, representing the state of Alaska in lawsuits. **Kirk Hensien** is a senior procurement analyst at Ford Aerospace in Sunnyvale. **Mark Kelsey** (MBA '79) is a vice president/manager at the Bank of America in Cupertino. **Stanley Olsufka** and his wife, Susan, live in Elk Grove. He is a deputy probation officer in the Sacramento Probation Office. **Patrick Perrotti** (MBA '77) is a program financial controller at Lockheed in Sunnyvale, where he lives with his wife, Priscilla. **Donna (Lucia) Richards** is a computer programmer/analyst for the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, in Washington, D.C. She and her husband, John, live in Silver Springs, Md.

'76 **Larry Freitas** teaches social studies at E. A. Hall Middle School in Watsonville. **W. Michael Gough** (MBA '78) is executive head/instructor, accounting/business programs, at DeAnza College in Cupertino. He and his wife, Heidi, live in San Jose with their three children. **Craig Miller** is controller of Pete Paletta Inc. in San Leandro. **Patricia Quirk** is a CPA with Davis and LeGate Accountancy Corp. in Westlake Village. She and her husband, John Statham, live in Camarillo. **Ray Williams** works for Modern Press in Santa Clara as an account executive.

'77 **Richard Hansen** is a materials manager at Novasensor in Fremont. **Susan (Shankland) Lee** is a college counselor at San Domenico School in San Anselmo. **Maj. John O'Shaughnessy** (MBA '78) is an intelligence officer with the U.S. Army Special Operations Command at Fort Bragg, N.C. **Virginia Welch** is an assistant editor in the crafts/visual department of Oxmoor House Books in Birmingham, Ala. **Patrice Wiggins** lives in Tarrytown, N.Y., and is a project coordinator at a software company in New York City.

'78 **Kathleen Baker** lives in Citrus Heights, where she is a project manager at JBS Construction. **Jorge Martorell-Suarez** works as a supervisor/master scheduling at Litton Applied Technology in San Jose. **Matthew Nachtwey** lives in Springfield, Ill., where he is a massage therapist and also a landscape designer for Denmar Builders. **Alton Page** is a partner at Ernst & Young in San Jose.

'79 **Kenneth Beerman** is an engineering test supervisor for Harris Digital Telephone Systems in Novato. **Gary Bong** is a CPA with Hemming Morse in San Francisco. **Michele Modena-Kurpinsky** and her husband, Jon, live in Pacifica with their 15-month-old son, Reid. Michelle is an attorney with the San Francisco law firm of Heller, Ehrman, White & McAuliffe. **Don Nejedly** is manager of A. G. Edwards & Sons in San Francisco. **Lou Runfola** is sales manager for Anthem Electronics in San Jose.

'80 **Capt. Jon Alota** is a military intelligence/special forces officer in the U.S. Army. He is stationed in Jacksonville, Fla. **Thomas Bordenave** and his wife, Carolyn, live in San Jose, where he is a sales representative for Lindsay's Business Supplies. **Albert Casalnuovo** is a research chemist at DuPont Co. in Wilmington, Del. **Janice (Perez) Dwyer** is an attorney with the Sacramento law firm of Cunce, Black, Ward & Missler. **Frederick Ferrer** is executive director of Gardner Children's Center in San Jose. **Ralph Hips**

Breaking the Mold

Stockbroker Ron Lohbeck '65 makes it a point to live below his means

In the beginning, Ron Lohbeck '65 seemed destined never to be a stockbroker. When he knocked on the door of Dean Witter & Co. in San Jose in 1967, the shy 23-year-old had been rejected by three other brokerage firms. Dean Witter promptly became the fourth to say no.

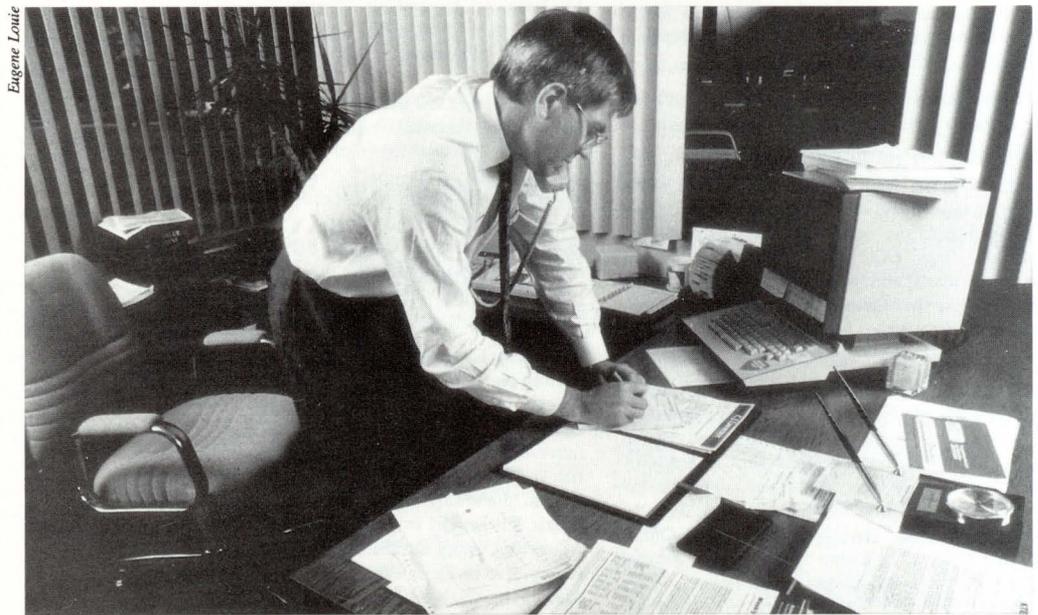
Yet at least Gordon Levy, Dean Witter's manager at the time, held out a ray of hope. His message: If Lohbeck got some sales experience, he might be worth consideration. That was all Lohbeck needed to hear. "I knew I had to go out, get a sales job and then come back," he recalls. "I was determined."

Lohbeck, a devout Catholic who seriously "considered becoming a priest," became a salesman at Borden Foods Co. He performed admirably during the course of a year and then signed on as a Dean Witter broker in September 1968. And that was nothing compared with what he would ultimately accomplish.

Today, Lohbeck is a shining example of a superlative broker at a time the securities industry is under siege. Skittish investors have forsaken stockbrokers for stock mutual funds. More than 10,000 brokers have lost their jobs since the October 1987 market crash. This poses an unusually tough psychological backdrop for brokers, most of whom work solely on commission and who have always had to hustle in a business in which only about one in four survives beyond the third year.

But in more than eight years at the Santa Clara office of Bateman Eichler Hill Richards—California's biggest brokerage firm—Lohbeck has always ranked in the top 5 percent in a field of 500 brokers in terms of the revenue he generates. He usually ranks No. 1 in Northern California. He is still low-key, relatively humble, and genuinely warm. Even though he hasn't made "cold calls" or formal presentations to prospective clients in 13 years, he still gets 10 to 15 new referrals a month.

He has 1,200 accounts, and 15



Lohbeck gets excited when the market is falling. He says it represents a better opportunity for fatter returns

of the portfolios he manages have more than \$1 million each. At least 100 other accounts contain only \$5,000 to \$10,000. "I don't turn away anybody," says Lohbeck, who is 46.

What makes this slim, soft-spoken broker so successful? It may be that he truly wants to help his clients develop a sound, lifelong foundation of financial values, just as his father, Robert, did for him.

"Ron cares, and he is sincere," says Kit Braunreuther, a Saratoga retiree and a Lohbeck client for more than 20 years.

Lohbeck has a rare attitude among brokers. Although he enjoys a comfortable income and has a home in Almaden Valley, he nonetheless makes a point of living below his means. He's replacing an aging BMW with a Jeep Cherokee, not a new BMW, and it wasn't a spur-of-the-moment decision. "I don't want to have to depend on a fat paycheck every single month," Lohbeck says. "That way, I'm not under pressure to make investment decisions unless it really benefits my clients."

Lohbeck also makes a point of meeting with clients personally, especially those who must come to

grips with selling stocks for tax-loss purposes toward year-end. "The toughest thing a broker has to do is to get clients to take a loss, and that's what I'm trying to do," Lohbeck says. "I want them to look me in the eyes and realize I sincerely did my best. It's usually better for clients to take a loss and move into the new year on a fresh footing."

Lohbeck isn't perfect, and he isn't totally unlike other brokers. He jogs to help relieve stress, he pores over financial publications in a chronic search for investment ideas, and he often listens to inspirational tapes while driving. "When the market goes down, I get down, and I like to have ways to help get through that," he says. He gets support also from his family, which includes Betty, his wife of 26 years; son, Mark, 24, and daughter, Amy, 15.

Lohbeck has made his share of mistakes, too. He has urged clients to sell rebounding stocks, such as Bank of America, well before they completed their climb. And he aggressively put clients in high-technology stocks at the start of the 1980s, only to watch most of those prices decline.

But these are minor flaws in a

career that spans nearly 22 years. Lohbeck got interested in the stock market at a young age because his father was always a stock buff. He didn't actually buy his first stock until he was 23, but it was a purchase to remember. He bought 200 shares of Fuji Photo at 45 cents a share and sold it at more than \$1 a share less than nine months later. He was hooked.

At Bateman Eichler for the past seven years, Lohbeck isn't as fanatical about the market as many brokers, but he still finds it fascinating. Curiously, he gets most excited when the market is falling, not rising. He says this represents a better opportunity for fatter returns.

"Over the long term, stocks have historically performed better than any other investment medium," Lohbeck says. "If you buy a company when its price is low and it stays in business, you will eventually make money. I try to wait for stocks to be somewhere near their bottom before I urge clients to jump in." —**Steve Kaufman** ■

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is a field applications engineer at Samsung Semiconductor in Santa Clara. He and his wife, Elaine, live in San Jose. He writes that they celebrated their second anniversary with a trip to Hong Kong and Australia. **Howard Loomis** is a partner in the San Jose CPA firm of Shilling & Kenyon. **Melinda (Hall) Oliveria** (MBA '86) is the compensation and benefits manager for Applied Biosystems in Foster City. **Angie Robbiano** is a program plans analyst for Lockheed in Sunnyvale. **Mark Rosales, M.D.**, practices medicine in the Department of Family Practice at UC-Davis. He and his wife, Susan, and their three daughters live in Elk Grove. **Sblend Sblendorio** is an attorney with the San Jose law firm of Levy, Greenfield & Davidoff. **Robert Winslow** lives in New York

City, where he is in computer sales for IBM.

'81 **Richard Beam** and his wife, Theresa, live in Los Gatos. He owns the general contracting firm of Richard Beam Construction. **Lori Coltrin** works as an art department project manager for Lexington Scenery & Props in North Hollywood. **Jeffrey High** is an insurance broker with Picetti & Williams in San Francisco. **Mark Hilliard** is a branch manager for the Walnut Creek personal computer consulting firm of Marathon Systems. **Gisele Luci**, an assistant to Los Angeles television producer Charles Fries, appeared as a nurse on the October 26 segment of the NBC-TV series *Midnight Caller* and will play a hippie in *The Doors*, a film about the rock group scheduled for

release in March. **Adele (Athenour) Margosi** (JD '84, MBA '90) is a senior securities analyst in the high-yield corporate bond department of Franklin Resources Inc. in San Mateo. **Catherine Nunes** is a marketing manager for Apple Computer in Cupertino. **Valerie Tapay** is a program coordinator for Hope Rehabilitation Services in San Jose.

'82 **Douglas Cook** received his doctorate in plant pathology from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in August. He has taken a position with the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Department of Embryology, at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Md. **Michael Hewitt** is an account manager at Oracle Corp. in Belmont. **Luis Martinez** is an engineering group

All-American Update

Former pro hoopster Dennis Awtrey '70 now enjoys a more "normal" life

Dennis Awtrey was a tall, curly-haired San Jose guy who liked to play basketball—and saw it as his ticket to college.

With good reason. Awtrey's number, 53, is the only one ever retired at Blackford High School—his jersey remains on display in the school's trophy case—and he's still the sixth-leading scorer in county history.

When he graduated in 1966, he was one of the most highly recruited kids in the country, but he opted for Santa Clara University as much for the academics as the athletics.

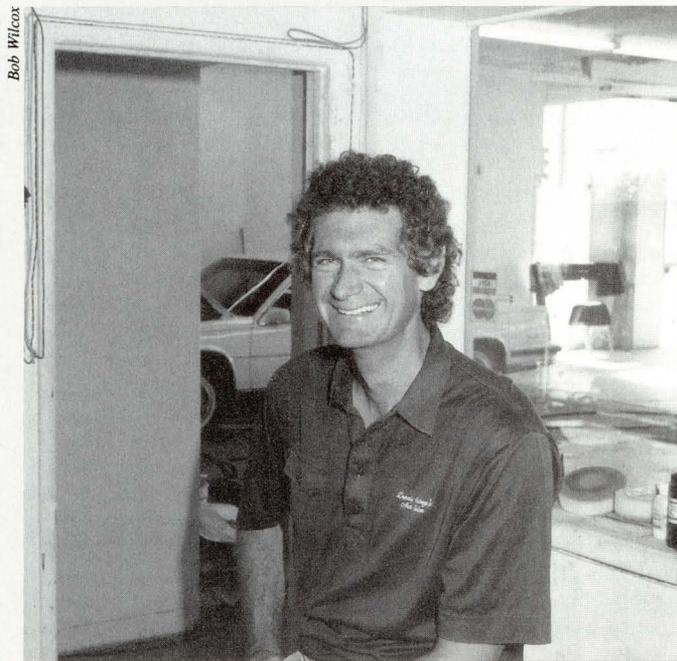
About halfway through college, with Santa Clara ranked No. 2 in the country, Awtrey began seeing basketball as part of his future. But though he was good—at 6 feet 10, he was affectionately known as "Tree"—he knew it wouldn't be permanent even if he made the pros.

"You can't base your life on it," said Awtrey, who went on to an 11-year pro career and now runs an auto detailing shop in Phoenix. He retired there at age 33, the fourth-oldest player in the National Basketball Association at the time.

Divorced, he lives with his 14-year-old son, who doesn't play basketball. His 17-year-old daughter, also not a basketball player, lives with his former wife.

He doesn't push his children into playing, but he wouldn't discourage talented youngsters from trying for the pros. He cautions them, however, to realize it's not permanent.

"Live life as if you're not going



"Do all you can, but have a backup. You're going to have another life"

to be a professional player," he advised. "Do all you can, but have a backup. You're going to have another life."

During his college years, SCU—which also featured brothers Bud and Ralph Ogden from Lincoln High School—was the terror of the league. Over three years, beginning in 1968, the team won 73 games and lost only 12; and Awtrey became an All-American—one of five in the school's history.

Carroll Williams, now varsity coach at Santa Clara, was freshman coach at Santa Clara when Awtrey arrived. SCU was "a

team of character," Williams said. "There were very good individual players [and they were] a very, very tough-minded group. They were a joy because they were so competitive. Dennis was kind of the center of that."

After graduation from Santa Clara in 1970 with a degree in history and a 3.0 grade point average, Awtrey signed with the Philadelphia 76ers. He later played with Chicago, Boston, Seattle, Portland, and Phoenix. He developed a reputation as a physical player—one of his teammates lauded him at the time for "giving us some muscle"—and he

now says that "being physical is a part of playing defense."

Awtrey retired in 1982 to return to a "normal" life. Pro basketball doesn't offer normalcy, he said.

"It was like going to school and playing basketball, except you didn't have to go to school," he said. He had four to six months a year free. Recessions didn't affect him. He moved around a lot, and "every place I played I enjoyed."

When it was time to quit, he decided to stay in Phoenix instead of returning to San Jose. He had played for the Suns for four years, had bought a home there, and knew a lot of people. He gave commercial real estate a whirl before opening the auto shop, which he describes as "kind of a pleasant business."

I went from being an old man in basketball to being a young guy in business," he said.

Today, he rarely plays basketball, usually only for old-timer events such as a tour to Asia with other retired players. "I got worn out," Awtrey said, adding that his back bothers him when he plays.

That's OK, since he didn't expect to make basketball his life. "When you retire from basketball," he says, "you've got more of your life ahead of you than you've lived."

And Awtrey was lucky to realize that going in. Now, he said, "I don't feel the best part of my life is over." —*Joanne Grant* ■

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On the Cutter's Edge

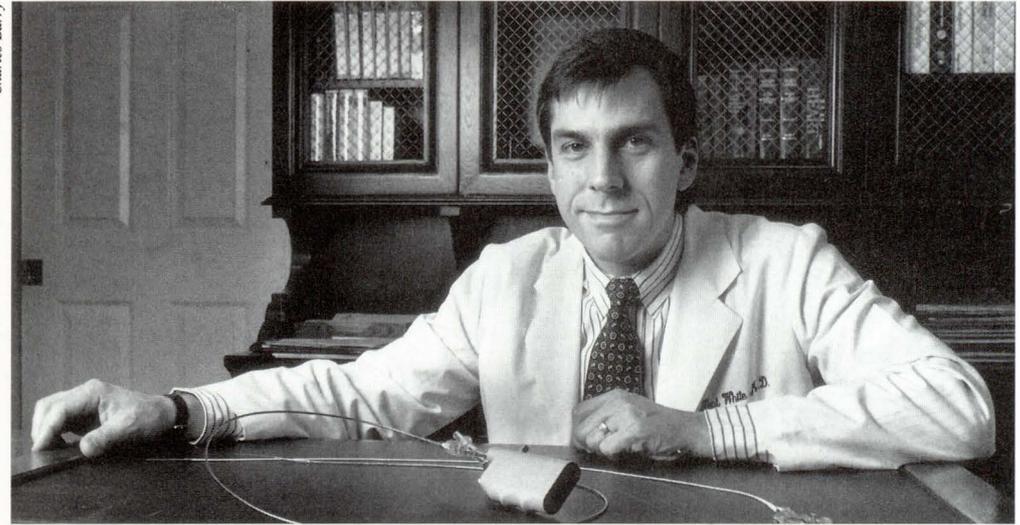
Cardiologist Neal White '77 helps pioneer revolutionary new treatment

When Neal White '77 participated in a high school career day at Brophy Preparatory School in Phoenix, Arizona, he was not sure what career he wanted to explore. "But I thought I would have a more interesting day if I said I wanted to be a doctor," he says, with the same smile he might have displayed as a wide-eyed teen-ager.

Now in his second year of practice as an interventional cardiologist in Danville, he is still having interesting days. White, 35, who received his M.D. at the University of Arizona, is helping pioneer coronary atherectomy, which was approved only recently by the FDA.

The procedure uses a device with a rotating blade that scrapes away the plaque blocking blood flow inside arteries near the heart, reducing the risk of heart attack. The treatment is done without opening the chest, and patients usually return home in 48 hours.

White says it is an alternative to balloon angioplasty, also a non-surgical procedure, in which a balloon opens constricted arteries by stretching them. "When dilating the artery with a balloon, we don't really remove anything." With the new method, developed by cardiologist John B. Simpson at Sequoia Hospital in Redwood City,



White with device used to scrape away plaque blocking blood flow inside arteries near the heart

fatty plaque is collected in a cutter at the tip of a long wire.

Although balloon angioplasty will remain "the gold standard" for heart procedures, coronary atherectomy will help people, who, for various reasons, were not successfully treated by balloon angioplasty. It is one more alternative short of bypass surgery, explains White.

"I actually think it's fun to be a cardiologist," says the SCU cum laude biology graduate. "There are so many things we now can do to help people. And I like being at

the forefront of new treatment."

Interventional treatment continues to improve. Recently, White and his colleagues developed an ultrasound catheter that is used as a diagnostic tool. When combined with X-rays, it helps pinpoint plaque locations and further characterizes the nature of the plaque, he says.

White is sharing this expertise with other cardiologists at John Muir Hospital in Walnut Creek and predicts that within a couple years everyone will be using these diagnostic and therapeutic pro-

cedures. Stanford University Hospital and Merritt Hospital in Oakland already are. Medical professionals in other countries also are interested in the treatment, and White has been invited to lecture on the procedure in Japan in April.

After his typical 12- to 15-hour work day, he spends as much time as possible at home with his wife, Bernadette Mahan '77, who is a dentist, and their 2½-year-old daughter, Katy.

—Maureen McInaney '85 ■

leader at Underwriters Lab in Santa Clara. His wife, **Cece (Nicholas)** is an assistant manager of branch operations/retail banking at Bank of America in Santa Clara. **Gail (Fujino) Scott** is a flight attendant for United Airlines. **Stacie (Ingraham) Ryan** and her husband, Stephen, live in Fremont. She is a technical recruiter for Coherent in Palo Alto. **Alison (Beyer) Vicas** is an executive search consultant and CPA with the San Francisco firm of Adams, Parker & Lynch.

'83 **Beth (Brown) Craven** is a portfolio administrator for Capital Consultants Inc. in Portland, Ore. **Marilu Eder** (MA '87) works for the Diocese of San Jose Ministry as a chaplain for women at Elmwood Rehabilitation Center in Milpitas. She is also a guidance counselor at Santa Clara County Juvenile Hall. **Geoff Lamb**, along with fellow alum **Bill McDermott '84**, is a partner in the San Jose/Santa Cruz CPA firm of Fournier, McDermott & Lamb, which emphasizes personal financial planning and small business tax and accounting services. **John Nunziati** completed his MBA at Santa Clara in December. He is plant controller at Raychem Corp. in Menlo Park.

Stefani (Fowler) Willhoft is the executive director of the San Benito County Chamber of Commerce and a realtor with Advance Realty/Century 21 in Gilroy. **Michael Glazzy** is a product line controller for National Semiconductor Corp. in Santa Clara. **Patricia Marinelli-Casey** works for Matrix Center in Beverly Hills as director of program development. **Mary Beth Roberts** lives in Menlo Park and is an arts administrator at the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art. She also has her own jewelry design business, Accessoire. **Peggy (Dugan) Sung** is a real estate lease administrator and facilities project manager for Hitachi Data Systems Corp. in Santa Clara.

'84 **Joseph Carey** is a mortgage banker/commercial real estate with Norris, Beggs & Simpson in Irvine. **Heidi Cartan** earned a master's degree in social work at UC-Berkeley and is now enrolled in the doctoral program there. She is the executive director of Senior Services Network in Richmond. **Alan Gazaway** and his wife, Patrice, live in Gales Ferry, Conn. He is a systems engineer for the Naval Underwater Systems Center in New London. **Monica Heede** is a sales

representative for Eastman Kodak in Sacramento. **Donald Lucas** is a venture capitalist in Menlo Park. **Rich and Jill (Bresniker '85) Martig** live in San Jose. He is a financial analyst at Spectra-Physics in Mountain View, and she is vice president/controller for Concord Growth Corp. in Palo Alto. **Jeff Martin** and his wife, **Nanette (Modeste)**, live in Portland, Ore., with their two sons, Dominic and Joseph. Jeff is the owner/president of Martin-Rydstrom Inc., a wholesale building materials distribution company. **Mario Orsi** is a manager at Hood & Strong in Palo Alto. **Carl Rudiger** is a branch manager for American General Finance in Sunnyvale. **Catherine (Limcolioc) Simes** is a pricing analyst at Apple Computer in Cupertino. **Steve Villa** is a sales representative for The Press, in Chanhassen, Minn., a suburb of Minneapolis. His office is in Concord, and he lives in Vallejo. **Fred Walker III** works for Procter & Gamble/Pringles Potato Chips in brand management.

'85 **Therese (Hall) Baker** is a human resources manager for Dataaccount Corp. in Torrance. **Kathleen Brady-Wright** is the director of sales and marketing

Ethnic Actress

Vilma Silva '81 struggles to overcome the stereotype that limits her roles

S is a beautiful woman, with deep, dark eyes and dark hair.

But there is something more, a certain radiance that holds your gaze. In the theatrical world, where good looks are common, Vilma Silva is still striking, visually special. There is a warmth in the smile, a playfulness in the laugh. It is not at all common.

Silva is also an actress of considerable appeal, whether in Hispanic roles such as Beatriz in the San Jose Rep's "Burning Patience" last season, her many roles with El Teatro Campesino in San Juan Bautista, or in such non-Hispanic parts as Hero in the VITA Shakespeare Festival's "Much Ado About Nothing," and as Agnes in San Jose Rep's production of Moliere's farce "School for Wives."

Silva begins rehearsals in April for A.C.T.'s production of "The Marriage of Figaro," which will be her second role with the San Francisco acting company. She appeared this past fall in "Saturday, Sunday, and Monday." In the new play, she is cast as Suzanna, Figaro's fiancée.

So, where are the agents and producers who should be breaking down doors with contracts in hand?

Vilma Margarita Silva is 31, and although she had something of a late start in the business, she must begin to cash in on the big-time ingenue roles before long. She knows it. But there is a problem.

Silva has been typed. She is a "Spanish type." That's not terminal in the theater. But it is limiting. And when one thinks of the film world, well . . .

"I remember an interview with a commercial casting director," Silva says, seated on a relic of a sofa at the Rep's rehearsal hall downtown. "He said I was 'definitely ethnic.' He said I might get called for Spanish roles.

"In theater, I really don't feel much prejudice, or at least it is not as strict. Being Hispanic has even opened some doors for me.

"Non-traditional casting [wherein stage directors purposely cast against a preconceived type] is a big



Cast in second A.C.T. production, Silva begins April rehearsals

thing in theater. But in film, well, they just don't have time for it."

Silva, whose father came to the area from Nicaragua in 1947 and whose mother arrived in 1957—meeting and marrying here—could probably pass for any Mediterranean type: Spanish, Greek, Italian, Israeli. But she is a family woman, with strong loyalties to the Hispanic world. She has kept her Hispanic name and sought Hispanic stage roles.

She has performed in Spanish with the esteemed El Teatro Campesino, including the title role in "Simply Maria." Her previous role with the Rep was in the Chilean play "Burning Patience."

"I love it when I do a play in San Juan Bautista and the little [Hispanic] girls in the lobby are so excited to meet me," Silva says. "They all look like me at their age. They think I'm so wonderful. And they are thinking, 'I can do that, too.' They don't have to look like Farrah Fawcett. They have options.

"I feel a real sense of belonging with these people. It is a real joy."

Silva grew up in San Francisco and graduated from Santa Clara University as a theater major. She was the oldest of three sisters and felt a certain pressure from her

father, who owns the Rathskeller Restaurant at Polk and Turk streets in San Francisco, to pick a profession with at least the possibility of affluence. She thought about law for a while.

"My parents were definitely not in favor of theater," Silva muses. "Not at all. My mother was at least tolerant of it, but my father wanted me to follow a traditional career."

Some of that pressure may have been lifted when younger sisters Marty (in architecture school at the University of California, Berkeley) and Patty (now with the Rockefeller Institute) took more traditional paths.

Silva did try working as a bank teller and later moved to the accounting department. "I had a lot of loans I wanted to pay off," she says. "I didn't try theater. I wanted to have a family. I wanted that kind of security, that kind of love around me. I felt you had to be a Bohemian to be in theater. I remember a teacher who told me, 'If you can do something else besides theater as a career, do it.'

"But I guess I was always wanting someone to say to me, 'Vilma, why don't you try theater?' One day a friend did. And I said I would. I sent off my photos to

some places and I landed some jobs in industrials [business-sponsored productions for customers or salesmen].

"And then Joan Langley at VITA [Valley Institute of Theater Arts] told me about their apprentice program. And I've been acting since."

Silva also managed to begin a family by marrying David Wood '79 seven years ago. He is a graphic artist who also acts part time with the Los Altos Conservatory Theater.

It isn't the traditional family relationship. Silva has only Mondays away from the Rep these days. It doesn't contribute to the other aspect of building a family.

"We talk about having kids," Silva says. "Quite a bit. But I just love what I'm doing right now. I don't want to be a part-time actress. And I would want to be a full-time mother. My husband is willing to let me put it off. He respects my decision. I'm just afraid that one day I'll see a cute nephew or niece and decide I want one like that."

Silva has not made the big trip to New York yet, and she has tried Los Angeles only briefly. She says she wants to follow her path but not become hysterical about it. "Some actors are always talking about the business, the business, the business. They move far away from home and friends.

"I tried out for one play with the Berkeley Rep and they told me they were going to take the play to New York for six weeks. I thought, 'Do I want to do that? Do I want to be away from my husband for six weeks?'"

She didn't get the part so the Big Decision was deferred. It will probably arise again soon.

Silva appears to have a real chance to spend a lot of time away from home. But there is the matter of the Hispanic stereotype. And there is the matter of being away from family.

And they matter.

—Murry Frymer

Murry Frymer is a theater critic for the San Jose Mercury News. Reprinted by permission.

for her husband's helicopter firm, Fly Wright Corp., in Federal Way, Wash. **Julie Brown** earned her master's degree in chemistry at UC-Davis last March. She lives in Davis and is a teacher at Diablo Valley College. **Brent Bunger** is a certified financial planner with Lefcourt Financial Group in Palo Alto. His wife, **Tanya (Monsef '86)**, is a financial analyst at Maxim in Sunnyvale. **Kristine Burns** is a software engineer at Am-dahl Corp. in Sunnyvale. **Chip Carin** received his dentistry degree in 1989 from UCLA School of Dentistry, where he received four exceptional performance awards and was president of his class. He is associated with Chet Morrell, DMD, in Gilroy, where he lives with his wife, Cindy, and their son, Christopher. **Todd DalPorto** is senior vice president and managing director/mortgage lending with First Franklin Financial in San Jose. **Patricia (Metevia) Guyot** lives in San Jose and is an information systems supervisor at EIP Microwave. **David Kirrene** is a sales manager at AMBPAC in Sacramento. **Steven Rodriggs** is a mechanical design engineer at Lockheed in Sunnyvale. **Stephanie Short** is a dental hygienist in the San Jose office of James Hillman, DDS. **Thomas Stein** is an investment banker with the Bank of America in San Francisco, where he lives with his wife, Mary. **Mark Tamagne** is a farmer in Salinas.

'86 **Lisbeth Armentano** lives in Pasadena and is a marketing associate for the Carnation Co. in Glendale. **Bryan Barker** and his wife, Leah, live in Kansas City, Mo., where he is a punter for the Kansas City Chiefs. During the off-season, they make their home in Seattle. **John Blackburn** is a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy, serving in the Middle East on the USS Raleigh. His wife, **Susan (Lund)**, is in the MBA program at Old Dominion University in Norfolk, Vir. Their home is in Virginia Beach. **Kathleen (Day) Dorais** is a microcomputer support specialist at Syva in Mountain View. Her husband, **Norm**, is an engineer for the city of Foster City, where they live. **Jason Ford** is an ensign in the U.S. Navy, flying jets out of Chase Field in Beeville, Tex. **Bruce Healy** is a design engineer for the food processing systems division of FMC in Madera. He lives in Fresno. **Theresa Herlihy** was awarded an MBA in international management from the Monterey Institute of International Studies. **Ronald Hook** lives in Sunnyvale, where he is a reliability engineer at Lockheed. **Gina Perrella** is a commercial loan officer for Wells Fargo Bank in Bakersfield. **Gina Pinalto** lives in Nashville, Tenn., where she is a district manager for Nestle-Hills Brothers Coffee. **Adrienne Trapnell** is a real estate appraiser with the Bank of America in Palo Alto. She lives in San Jose. **Mary Jane Vidovich** is director of finance for DeAnza Properties in Sunnyvale.

'87 **Karen Cook** is a development manager for Congressional Fire Services Institute in Washington, D.C. **Patricia Ryan Farrell** is an archaeologist with Archaeological Services Inc. in Stockton. **John Fouts** is a district sales manager with Delta Bearing & Supply in Pittsburg. He and his wife, Toni, live in Antioch. **Wesley Hanson** is a customer support representative for Triad Systems Corp. in Livermore, where he and his wife, **Denean (D'Angelo '89)**, make their home. **JoAnn Lambkin** works for the *San Jose Mercury News* as an editorial assistant. **Allan Lipman** is enrolled in the master of international management program at Thunderbird, American Graduate School of International Management, in Glendale, Ariz. **Todd MacDonald** is controller of Nor-Cal Steel Inc. in Union City. **Henry Mahler** lives in San Jose and is a program analyst for Tandem. **Sara Schmitz** lives in San Francisco, where she is director of public relations for Kimco Hotel Management Co. She is responsible for the media relations and publicity of ten hotels and six

restaurants. **Margaret Van Blerk** is an ensign in the U.S. Navy. She recently completed Officer Indoctrination School at the Naval Education and Training Center in Newport, R.I. **Michaela Wilczynski** lives in San Rafael, where she is a group care counselor at St. Vincent's School for Boys. She is in the graduate program at Sacramento State, working toward a master's degree in social work.

'88 **Jerry Sherman** is a technical writer at Oracle Corp. in Redwood Shores. **Mai Train** is an office manager at Encore Technology in Santa Clara. **Joseph Vollert** is a teacher and coach at St. Ignatius High School in San Francisco. **Eric Von der Mehden** is an accountant with Ernst & Young in San Jose. **Leonard Wilkens** is an AM sales assistant for KIRO Newsradio 71 in Seattle.

'89 **Rod Alligood** is a marketing representative for Businessland in San Mateo. **Kirsten (Gorman) Casey** is a graduate student at San Francisco State, working toward her master's degree in creative writing. **Hilary Clark** works in Scotts Valley for Watkins-Johnson Company in the administrative support and sales department. **Stephen Fenker** is a contract manager at Nike Inc. in Charlotte, N.C. **Keever Jankovich** is a marketing and sales account executive at Lynn-Edwards Corp. in Sacramento. His home is in Napa. **John Miller** is a software support engineer with Informix in Menlo Park. **Patricia (O'Brien) Pinsonneault** is an account manager for Control Data Business Management Services in Costa Mesa.

'90 **Maureen Curran** lives in Santa Clara where she is a provider recruitment specialist and does child care resource and referral for Choices for Children. **Linda Eddleman** is a staff accountant at Seiler & Co. in Redwood City. **John Harty** is a commercial real estate broker with Charles Dunn Co. in Irvine. **Cassie Hayes** lives in San Francisco, where she works in the corporate offices of Esprit de Corps.

ADVANCED DEGREES

'65 **Larry Fargher** (MBA) is the president of the North American Manx Association (NAMA), an organization for descendants from the Isle of Man. He is a realtor with his own San Jose firm, Realcom Associates. **Jack Marchi** (MA) is a psychologist in the Salinas Unified School District.

'66 **George Keirns** (MS, MBA '74) is a senior staff engineer, communications, at Lockheed in Sunnyvale.

'68 **John Van Sambeek** (MBA) is the manager of the San Jose Medical Group.

'71 **Gary Meade** (MBA) lives in Seattle where he is president and CEO of HealthPlus, an affiliate of Blue Cross of Washington and Alaska.

'72 **Milton Danoff** (MA) and his wife, Marika, live in Santa Rosa, where he is the marketing director for Episcopal Homes Foundation.

'75 **David Power** (JD) was appointed a municipal court judge for the Northern Solano Judicial District by Gov. Deukmejian.

'76 **Harry John Damkar** (JD) was elected to his third term as district attorney of San Benito County. He and his wife, **Madeline Calabrese** (BA '72), live in Hollister with their two daughters, 7-year-old Andrea and 1-year-old Francesca.

'78 **Richard Konda** (JD), senior attorney with the Asian Law Alliance in San Jose, received a 1990 award from the Department of Justice for work in redress and

reparations for Japanese Americans.

'80 **Marsha Anderson** (MA) is a licensed marriage and family therapist in San Jose. **Leedia Jacobs** (JD) is a corporate and banking consultant in Fremont.

'82 **John Beirne** (MBA) is the director of systems development at Stratus Computers in Marlboro, Mass. **Nancy Creveling** (MBA) is supervisor of the policies and procedures group in Procurement Policy and Administration at Lockheed in Sunnyvale. **Barbara Ellingson** (MA) is assistant principal of two elementary schools in the San Jose Unified School District.

'84 **Patti (Williams) Hansen** (MBA) is a marketing manager at Applied Materials in Santa Clara. **Tom Howard** (JD, MBA '85) is vice president and director of acquisitions at Koll Co. in Newport Beach. **Wai Li** (MS) is an engineer manager at Branson/IPC in Hayward. **Patricia Yates** (MBA, MA '85), principal of Saratoga High School, is the first female principal in the Los Gatos-Saratoga Joint Union High School District.

'85 **Barbara Groth** (MBA) is director of marketing at KPMG-Exis in Palo Alto. **Robert Harp** (JD) is an attorney with the Chico law firm of Marshall, Burghardt & Kelleher. **Thomas Salisbury** (MBA) works for Logic Modeling Systems Inc. in Westford, Mass., as an account manager.

'86 **Dennis Brown** (JD) practices law with Littler, Mendelson, Fastiff & Tichy in San Jose. **Brian Hitchcock** (MS) is an electrical engineer at Lockheed. **Brother Stephen Johnson, S.M.** (MA), a lecturer in special education at SCU, is enrolled in the doctoral program in special education at the University of Kentucky-Lexington.

'87 **William Salefski** (MBA) is manager of software development at ULSI Technology in San Jose. **Anita Schiller** (MBA) works for Silicon Graphics in Mountain View as a marketing manager. **Gary Tom** (MBA) is a financial analyst with Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco. His wife, **Ruby** (MBA), is a credit review officer at the Bank of the West in Walnut Creek. **Steve Townsend** (MBA) is a software systems project leader at Acer America in Milpitas. He and his wife, **Beth** (BS '84), live in Pleasanton.

'88 **Cathy Barrett** (MA) is a marriage, family, and child counselor at the Santa Clara Valley Psychotherapy and Education Center in San Jose, with fellow alumni **Rick Cawthorn** (MA '87), **Christine Canelo** (BA '80, MA '85), and **Gail Carney-Carder** (MA '73). **Donna Jones** (JD) is an information specialist for customer support and database coordination for legal government data at Dialog. Her home is in San Jose. **Rob McMillan** (MBA) is vice president/commercial division of Silicon Valley Bank. He lives in San Jose. **Joan Opheim** (MBA) is the operations controller for Seagate Technology in Scotts Valley. She also founded her own company, WestPort International, distributing California wines in Scandinavia and Europe and importing Scandinavian goods to the United States, Canada, and Hong Kong.

'89 **Peggy Anastasia** (MA) is principal at McAuliffe School in Cupertino. **Michelle Bass** (MA) is a field director for the Girl Scouts of Santa Clara County. **Felicia Wieszicki** (MBA) is a financial analyst for Fischer Mangold, an emergency medical group in Pleasanton.

MARRIAGES

'70 **Suzan Vatuone** to Matthew Cullen, on July 7, at Most Holy Trinity Church in San Jose, where they make their home.

'79 **Pamela Hernandez** to John Saitta, on June 16, at Mission Santa Clara. They live in San Jose.

'80 **Sblend Sblendorio** to Elizabeth Ritelli, on March 31, at Mission San Jose in Fremont. Their home is in Dublin.

'81 **Jeff Lane** to Molly Moriarty, on August 25, at St. Cecilia's Church in San Francisco.

'82 **Claudia Bucher** to Siegfried Mall, on August 25. They live in Oakland.

'83 **Beth Brown** to Michael Craven, on October 6. Their home is in Portland, Ore. **William Mitchell** to Melanie Smith, on August 11, at St. Mark's Catholic Church in Iowa Falls, Iowa. **Prakash "PK" Upadhyaya** to Bridget Stewart, on September 29, at St. Patrick's Church in Menlo Park.

'84 **Deborah Lee** to Steve Kelleher, on September 22, at Mission Santa Clara. **Jana Sintek** to Barry Collins, on June 16, in Grass Valley. They live in Yuba City.

'85 **Kathleen Brady** to Steve Wright, on October 20, in San Diego. Their home is in Federal Way, Wash. **Therese Hall** to Gerard Baker, on September 29. Their home is in Torrance. **Kimberley Herbert** to David Monasterio, on June 23, at St. John's Church in San Francisco. **Jeffrey Miller** to Corinne Osterlund, on July 14, at First Covenant Church in San Jose, where they make their home. **L. Teresa Torres** to Timothy Maloney, on February 3, at Mission Santa Clara.

'86 **Bryan Barker** to Leah Lynch, on June 16, in Vancouver, B.C. They live in Kansas City, Mo. **John Bianco** to Suzanne Comer, on September 22, at St. Bede's Church in La Canada. **Teresa Bucher** to Russ Scheibly, on October 20, at Mission Santa Clara. They make their home in San Jose. **Kathleen Day** to Norman Dorais, on March 3, at Mission Santa Clara. They live in San Carlos. **Darren Farrell** to **Patricia Ryan** '87, on February 17, at Mission Santa Clara. **Glen Norine Felias** to David Christensen, on August 25, at the Church of St. John the Baptist in Milpitas. Their home is in Seattle.

'87 **Eric Barrett** to Katia Zaharin, on October 6, at St. Anselm's Church, in Ross.

'88 **Katherine Campbell** to Rudy Rehbein, on September 1, in Ventura, where they make their home. **Michele Houde** to David Panconi, on July 15, at Mission Santa Clara. They live in Sunnyvale. **John Munding** to Karen Carpenter, on October 7, at St. Aloysius Church, in Spokane, Wash. **Mara Shanaman** to **Brian Burke** '89, on August 18, at the Church of St. Patrick in Tacoma, Wash. **Eric Von der Mehden** to Kass Hanum, on May 12. They make their home in San Jose.

'89 **Gina DiSanto** to J. Anthony Sanchez, on June 30, at Mission Santa Clara. Their home is in Redwood City. **Kirsten Gorman** to **Mark Casey** '87, on July 14, at the Carmel Mission. They live in Campbell. **Jane Hennekes** (MS) to Steven Provazek, on July 7, at Mission Santa Clara. They live in San Jose. **Nancy MacDougall** to James Moore, on April 7, at her parents' home in Los Altos. **Charmaine Washington** to **Patrick Williams** '88, on September 22, at Mission Santa Clara.

'90 **Ronald J. White Jr.** to Lee Sketo, on July 7, at Mission Santa Clara. They make their home in Marina.

BIRTHS

'73 To **Tom Pagano** and his wife, Mary Kay, a daughter, Maura Beth, on June 8, in Tacoma, Wash.

'77 To **John O'Shaughnessy** and his wife, Karlynn, a daughter, Kelly Claire, on September 9, in Ft. Bragg, N.C. To **Vicki Sattui-Pope** and her husband, Michael, their second child, Kathleen Anne, on August 26. They live in San Jose.

'78 To **Nancy (Allen) Lee** and her husband, Dennis, a son, Matthew James, on August 20. They and Matthew's half-sister, Valene, and half-brother, Robert, live in Foster City.

'80 To **Keiren (Donovan) Araujo** and her husband, Gus, their second daughter, Melissa Keiren, on January 12, in Portland, Ore. To **Steven Baird** (JD) and his wife, Betsy, their second son, Bryan Eric, on July 12, in Sunnyvale. To **Jeff Bowers** and his wife, Teresa, a daughter, Chelsea Leigh, on October 23, in San Jose. To **Steve and Jacqueline (Smith) Guencerich**, a son, Kyle William, on January 4. They live in Cupertino. To **Robin (Carroll) and Kurt Stoffers**, (JD '83), their second son, Ryan Edward. Their home is in Saratoga.

'81 To **Richard Beam** and his wife, Theresa, a son, Michael Richard, on October 5, in Los Gatos. To **Mark and Louise (Haubl) Hilliard**, their second son, Michael Thomas, on July 21. They live in Fremont. To **Catherine Nunes** (MBA '81) and her husband, Michael Plasterer, a daughter, Kelley Breanne, on April 21. They make their home in Cupertino. To **Martin Samuels** and his wife, Gretchen, twin boys, Alec Julian and Chase Brandon, on May 20, in Los Gatos. To **Eric Stille** and his wife, Katie, a son, Riley William, on November 2, in Davis.

'82 To **Douglas and Judith (Pettebone) Cook**, their second daughter, Jeanine Pettebone Cook, on July 1, in Baltimore, Md. To **Eric and Elizabeth (Thom '84) Lummis**, a son, Tyler John, on July 18, in Yorba Linda. To **Gail (Fujino) Scott** and her husband, Kelly, a daughter, Brittany Leia, on June 2, in Honolulu. To **Kevin and Karen (Fordyce) Walters**, a son, Gregory Davis, on April 19, in San Jose.

'84 To **Steve and Marie (Hare) Anderson**, a boy, Steven, on August 31, in San Jose.

'85 To **Laura (Froio) Brinkerhoff** and her husband, Brian, a son, Matthew Brandes, on June 4. They live in Redondo Beach. To **Kathleen (Robbins) Buller** and her husband, Todd, a son, Todd Christopher "Beau" Jr., on April 22, 1989, in San Jose. To **Steven Rodriggus** and his wife, Mary, their first child, Patrick Steven, on January 23, 1990, in Fremont.

'87 To **Brian Morton** and his wife, Dianne, a son, Scott, in February, 1990. They live in Redwood City.

'89 To **David and Chrissy (Spencer) Maas**, a daughter, Kali Christine, on April 23, in Hanford. To **Jennifer (Ruso) and Mike Scurich** ('84), a son, Luke Francis, on May 8, in Watsonville. To **Karen (Ulmer) Talbert** and her husband, Steve, their second child, Katherine Grace, on August 26, in Paso Robles. To **Ed and Mary (Nally) Ternan**, a son, Edward Joseph, on October 3, in Pasadena. To **John and Kim (Clark) Wagenbach**, a daughter, Jessica Jonna, on August 14, in Fremont.

DEATHS

'23 **Otis F. Forge** (MBA '63), on October 2, of

Alzheimer's disease at a Mountain View convalescent home. He was a Santa Clara County orchardist and devoted a great deal of time serving the Cupertino community. Born in San Francisco, he was a member of the Cupertino Sanitary District for almost 20 years and the board's president for 15 years. A mechanical engineer for 42 years, he retired in 1966 as vice president and general manager of Western Forge and Flange Co. in Santa Clara. He worked his farms all his life. Besides his four acres in Cupertino, he had 40 acres in Hollister, where he raised cherries, apricots, and prunes. In the 1950s, he joined others to prevent San Jose and Sunnyvale from swallowing through annexations the then-unincorporated Cupertino area. In 1958, Cupertino residents named him Distinguished Citizen of the Year. He is survived by his wife of 61 years, Muriel; a son and daughter, Charles of Los Altos and Eileen Hutchins of Cupertino; and two grandchildren.

'27 P. M. "**Jerry**" **Barceloux**, on November 14, in Chico. From 1945 to 1982, he was a partner in the law firm of Goldstein, Barceloux & Goldstein, with offices in Chico and San Francisco. When the firm closed, he continued in private practice until his death. From 1936 to 1940, he served as a Butte County assistant district attorney. During World War II, he closed his practice and accepted a commission in the U.S. Marine Corps, serving from 1942 to 1945, when he returned to Chico. A native of Willows, he was a third-generation Californian. He earned his law degree from San Francisco Law School. He was a member of the Elks Lodge, Masonic Lodge, Ben Ali Shrine, Royal Order of Jesters, Chico Library Board, Chico Museum Board, SIRs, California Trial Lawyers Association, and many other organizations. He is survived by his wife, Oreon.

'32 **Chester E. Damico** (LLB '34), on July 10, of a stroke, at his home in San Jose. A longtime San Jose attorney, he was preceded in death by his wife, Elsie.

'33 **Ray S. Pesco**, on September 24, in his San Mateo home, of a heart attack. He was 79. A native of Oregon, he received a basketball scholarship to SCU and played guard for three of his four college years. He is a member of SCU's athletic Hall of Fame. He taught high school and coached athletics in Washington state and at Tomales and Vallejo High Schools in California. In 1945, he joined the SCU coaching staff and coached the Broncos to national basketball status in the late 1940s. Santa Clara received invitations to play in the National Invitation Tournament at Madison Square Garden in 1946, 1947, and 1948, but then-president Father William C. Gianera, S.J., refused to let the team fly to New York City for the games because he considered airplanes too risky. In 1947, Pesco's team was ranked fourth nationally, after trouncing USC, UCLA, and UC-Berkeley. After leaving Santa Clara in 1951, Ray became the civilian special services director at the U.S. Naval Station on Treasure Island; he supervised all the island's athletic and entertainment programs. He worked there until his retirement in 1975. He is survived by his wife, Lenore; daughters Barbara, Marilyn, and Joann; a son, Michael; a stepson and stepdaughter, David Betzing and Kathryn Altus; 13 grandchildren; and six great-grandchildren. His first wife, Marjorie, died in 1977.

'34 **Richard J. Ravizza Sr.**, DDS, on December 3, in San Jose. A native of Sunnyvale, he was 79. He is survived by his wife, Rose; daughters, Cathi Contreras, Rose Lily, and Marian McCall; sons, Eugene, **Richard** '71, and Michael; and 17 grandchildren.

'36 **Harold W. "Hal" Bartlett Jr.**, on May 15, in Los Gatos. A native of Ione, he was a graduate of Bellarmine Prep and a charter member of the SCU chapter of Tau Beta Pi Honorary Engineering Soci-

ety. He was a retired IBM engineer. He is survived by his wife, Jo; children, Penny, Steve, Stuart, Pamela, and Perri; and seven grandchildren.

'38 Francis W. Cope, on October 8, in a Mountain View rest home, having undergone heart bypass surgery in August. A native of Anaconda, Mont., he attended high school in Hayward. He held a master's degree in business from the University of Southern California. While at Santa Clara, he played tackle on the 1936 and 1937 football teams and was named an All-American. He was a member of SCU's sports Hall of Fame. He played professional football for the New York Giants from 1937 to 1947 and was team captain and an All-Pro tackle. In 1946, he entered into partnership with Jordan McPhetres and opened Cope & McPhetres Sporting Goods in downtown San Jose. In 1962, the business was moved to Santa Clara, where it concentrated on boat sales. He was active in the business until his death. He enjoyed duck hunting on the Sacramento-San Joaquin River delta and fishing in Montana, and was a member of the Bronco Bench. He is survived by his wife, Betty; sons, Jim, Frank, and Bob; four grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

'39 Charles W. Vivian, M.D., on April 29, 1989, of a stroke, in Phoenix, Ariz. A native of Humboldt, Ariz., he earned his medical degree at the University of Virginia in 1944. An allergy specialist, he began his 40-year practice in Phoenix in 1947. He is survived by his wife, Jean; son, Charles; and daughter, Catherine.

'42 John F. Ambrose, on September 7, of respiratory failure, at his home in Pebble Beach. A native of Laramie, Wyo., he attended the University of Wyoming before attending Santa Clara. He earned his master's and doctoral degrees in physical chemistry at Harvard University and served as a teaching fellow there. He began his career with Bell Laboratories in New Jersey. He worked with the U.S. Navy in the development of the first atomic submarine *Nautilus* and was on the ship's maiden voyage. He also worked for Melpar Laboratories in Virginia and Litton Industries in California. He was last employed at GTE Labs in Waltham, Mass., and served as head of research and development. At the time of his retirement, he was director of internal affairs at GTE. He was a member of many scientific and professional organizations. He is survived by his wife, Sally; a daughter, Maria Brummel of McGregor, Iowa; stepdaughter, Sally Scott of Menlo Park; stepson, Ronald MacMillan of Mechanicsburg, Penn.; and six grandchildren.

'48 Alexander P. Pezzuto, on June 23, of leukemia, in Crockett. He had owned Alex's Deli-Catering-Liquor Store in Crockett since 1950. He was a member of the Lions Club, Crockett Virtus Club, Elks, and Native Sons. Two of his favorite pastimes were golf and duck hunting. He is survived by his wife, Marilyn; daughters Rosemary, Cecelia, and Eileen; and sons Don and Thomas.

'50 Luke "Pat" R. Feeny Jr., in 1986, of cancer. He was a civil engineer with Rogers Engineering.

'57 Eugene M. Azevedo (LLB '59), on October 19, of a heart attack, in his Modesto home. A Stanislaus County Superior Court judge, he suffered a heart attack on July 18 while working in his chambers. He returned to work in September. A native of Modesto, he was a partner in the law firm of LaCoste, Keller, Azevedo & Mello until 1979, when Gov. Jerry Brown appointed him to the Stanislaus County Municipal Court bench. He was active in numerous civic, fraternal, and religious organizations, including the Modesto Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, and the Knights

of Columbus. He was a former vice president of the Republican State Central Committee, and served in the U.S. Air Force Reserve from 1959 to 1963. He is survived by his wife, Marlene; three sons, Jeff, David, and Michael; a daughter, Dee Ann; and one grandchild.

'57 John C. Paviatos, on July 3, in a hospital in Oakland, after a short illness. Born in Vallejo, he was a member of the Church of SS. Constantine and Helen, where he was an altar boy. He also served on the Council of the Diocese of San Francisco. He was a board member of St. Nicholas Ranch and Retreat Center; past president of the Greek community of Vallejo and vicinity; a soccer coach for the Vallejo Police Activity League and an assistant baseball coach in Little League; and a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Masons, and several other groups. A lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army, he retired in 1980 after 21 years, including two tours of duty in Vietnam. He also served in Korea and Greece. He is survived by his wife, Elaine; and sons, Spiridon and Nicholas, all of Vallejo.

'64 Susan J. Reddy, on March 2, in San Francisco.

'70 William E. Baugher (JD), on November 19, of cancer, in San Jose. He practiced law in San Jose since passing the bar in 1970.

'74 The Rev. Frederick S. Reinheimer, on October 1, of Parkinson's disease, in a Sonoma convalescent hospital. An Ohio native, he served as a deputy district attorney from 1949 to 1954, when he started his own law practice. He left law work in 1979 to devote himself full time to religious service as an associate pastor at St. Philip's Episcopal Church in San Jose. He served as an officer in the Army Air Corps during World War II and as a judge advocate at Hamilton Air Force Base during the Korean War. His civic activities included Cub Scouts and Little League. He was a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, American Civil Liberties Union, National Lawyers Guild, and the state and county bar associations. He is survived by his wife, Barbara; two sons, the Rev. Philip Reinheimer of Redding and Peter Reinheimer of Santa Rosa; and two grandchildren.

'78 Paul J. Rosman, on September 11, in San Francisco of kidney cancer. He and his brother, **Tom '79**, and a friend, Jim Murphy, opened the Oasis nightclub in San Francisco in 1983 and a second Oasis in San Jose in 1987. After learning he had cancer in November 1989, he traveled to Germany to watch the dismantling of the Berlin Wall, and he attended his brother's wedding. His dream was to open a third Oasis in Sacramento and those plans are under way. He is survived by his brother, Tom; and sisters, Ann Mahon and Barbara Koodrin.

FACULTY/FRIENDS' DEATHS

Eva Carr

Eva Carr, wife of Alfred J. Carr, died October 26, in Beaverton, Ore. She was 86. The Carrs, married for 46 years, were longtime friends and benefactors of Santa Clara and were featured in *Santa Clara Magazine*, Winter 1989, in "Promises We Keep." Before her marriage, Eva worked for the *Portland Oregonian*. Since Carr's 1980 retirement as owner of Business Equipment Bureau in Portland, he and Eva had lived in a nearby retirement community in Beaverton.

Barney Kronick

Bernard L. (Barney) Kronick, professor emeritus of political science, died December 25 at Stanford

Hospital after suffering a heart attack the preceding week at his Palo Alto home. He was 75.

Dr. Kronick taught political science at Santa Clara from 1956 to 1980 and chaired the department from 1957 to 1977. His specialties were comparative politics, especially British politics, and conservative thought.

Before coming to Santa Clara, he taught at Sacramento State, San Francisco State, Occidental College, and Winona State Teachers College in Minnesota.

A native of San Jose, he grew up in Rodeo and Crockett, where his father ran a general store. When it was time to go to college, he enrolled at the University of California at Berkeley. After graduating in 1937 with a degree in political science, he worked in the family property management business until World War II. From 1942 to 1946, he served with the U.S. Army in military intelligence.

After the war, he began his teaching career, which spanned the next 33 years. He earned a Ph.D. in political science from UC-Berkeley in 1953.

A longtime member of the American Political Science Association, he was also a member of the World Affairs Council and the California Council for an Academic Community.

Faculty colleague Eric Hanson said Kronick was always happiest in the world of ideas. He recalled Kronick's last day on campus before his retirement 10 years ago: "He was supposed to be cleaning out his office. I saw him go in and remove a book from the shelf, which I assumed he was going to pack. But when I returned two hours later, he was sitting on the floor, engrossed in the same book. He hadn't lifted a finger to the task at hand!"

Professor Kronick is survived by his wife of 38 years, Roseanna; two sons, Gregory M. Kronick of Lake Oswego, Ore., and Stephen C. Kronick of Tucson, Ariz.

Jean Williman

Jean Williman died October 13 at Carlmont Convalescent Home in Belmont, at the age of 95. Jean and her husband, Ed, were resident houseparents for SCU's first women undergraduates in the Villa Residence Hall during 1961-62, and were lovingly adopted by Santa Clara's coeds. The Willimans served SCU without remuneration, paying a gardener and housekeeper to maintain their Peninsula home during that period. Shortly after returning to their home in 1962, Ed died. Jean continued through the years to support the University. She was featured in the Fall 1986 "Promises We Keep" section of *Santa Clara Magazine*. ■

Commemorative Gifts

A special way of honoring an individual's marriage, anniversary, or birth of a new child, or memorializing someone who has died, is by a gift to Santa Clara's Commemorative Book Program. Each contribution is used to purchase books for whichever library the donor designates: Orradre Library or Heafey Law Library. An attractive bookplate with the names of the honoree and the donor is placed on the inside front cover of each book purchased.

The suggested minimum gift is \$35. Please make your check payable to SCU Commemorative Book Program and send it with the appropriate information to Commemorative Book Program, Varsi Hall, Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, CA 95053. For more information, call Stew White at (408) 554-4400. ■

FROM DONOHOE ALUMNI HOUSE

Charles Barry



Jerry Kerr

An era of Santa Clara communications ceases with this edition as Peg Major moves on to the good life in Ashland, Oregon. Her absence will leave a vacuum that won't be filled in quite the same way. Peg brought Santa Clara to those who couldn't make the trip. She also brought to visitors and non-visitors alike insightful views of the University—even if they were not always the way each of us would like to see them. And she drew upon the perspectives of others, which at times she herself may have seen differently. She practiced what the University teaches: to be fair, to be honest, and to question. Besides asking What is? and What should be? she added, What might be? Peg is a professional in the truest sense of the word. And as important, her love for this place was shown each day as she brought to it a freshness and enthusiasm for which Santa Clarans will always be grateful.

CHAPTER UPDATE

Scott Logsdon's chapter travels led him to the Midwest in December, where two new chapters were formed. Rick Millman '72 and Bart Lally Jr. '85 have established a group in St. Louis. Alan Shuler '73 (MBA), Chris (Long) Brunkhorst '83, and Mike Higgins '68 have pulled together our Santa

Clarans in the St. Paul–Minneapolis area. Alan, the newly elected president of the Twin Cities Chapter, becomes our first MBA-alumnus chapter president. Bob Semas '67, Kathy Marini '71, and Tony Knebel '69 solidified our new Santa Cruz chapter in a gathering at Charlie Marcenaro's ('64) Miramar Restaurant on the Wharf. Greg Katz '69 and Andy Hopodor of the School of Engineering are planning a modified St. Patrick's Day dinner for recent engineering alumni on March 13. It will be their initial gathering.

Also, for recent and not-so-recent alumni, SCCAP director Craig Seal '91 advises there is a call for SCCAP alumni to help make a spring community project work. The weekend of April 20 is D-Day to turn a lot into a "park" at Louise's Pantry in San Jose. There is a major checklist of needs to be met before completion. If you can assist or would like further information, call Lisa Granucci at Donohoe Alumni House (408) 554-6800.

SOUTHERN REP

Our Los Angeles group has a new representative from campus. Phil Babcock '89 (MA), former alumni annual fund director, is now in Southern California to assist our alumni and friends and to carry messages from the Admissions, Development, and Alumni offices. Phil can be contacted at (213) 683-8835. If you have questions or suggestions, give him a call.

LANDMARK RENOVATION

Travelers coming our way ought to take the time to see the newly renovated St. Joseph's Cathedral in San Jose. Two Santa Clarans had a prime part in its renewal: Frank Fiscalini '43 was the chief development officer, and Jim Bacigalupi III '69 was the artisan who crafted

the altar, baptismal font, and many of the works in the Cathedral. Its completion, after three years of toil, is a great triumph. It also is a point of tranquility in the bustle of San Jose's new downtown, developed under the leadership of former Mayor Tom McEnery '67.

AUDIT PROGRAM

An Alumni Association goal is to assist in the extension of your academic and personal growth through continuing education programs. If you live locally, you may want to take advantage of our Alumni Audit Program, which entitles you to audit an undergraduate course for a minimal fee per quarter. Registration begins February 19 and ends March 1. To enroll, contact Corinne Intrieri at Donohoe Alumni House (408) 554-6800.

SOCCER SUCCESS

Though the men's and women's soccer teams did not end their seasons as NCAA champions, their two-year accomplishments established a mark that will be difficult to duplicate. Jerry Smith's women's team, which lost to Connecticut in the national semifinals, had the recently selected NCAA Player of the Year, Brandi Chastain, as a field leader. Brandi, who came to SCU via Mitty High School in San Jose, set a new standard of accomplishment for SCU athletes. Congratulations.

A loss in the men's program will be a gain for the growth of U.S. soccer, as Steve Sampson has agreed to become assistant director of the World Cup Committee. The cup games are scheduled to be in this country in 1994. Again, plaudits to Steve, last year's National Coach of the Year, for taking the Broncos to the 1989 NCAA title and for five years of commitment to eliciting the best in our student athletes.

LATEST COUNT

Our latest count shows we have 41,826 living alumni, with 82 percent living in California; 63 percent live in the Bay Area and 10 percent in Southern California. We have alumni in all 50 states and in 74 foreign countries. We also have 53 alumni chapters scattered across the country where you might find a place to hang your hat.

CAPTIAL CAMPAIGN

One hundred twenty-five million dollars is a considerable number, but Lou Castruccio '60, SCU's Capital Campaign chairman, and his cadre of volunteer leaders are approaching that challenge with the same confidence Joe Carrera and Ben Swig demonstrated in earlier campaigns. The NOW Campaign, launched in 1970 by Ben to raise \$10.5 million for endowment and construction projects, successfully exceeded its expectations and provided the buildings and reconstruction the University direly needed. The Campaign for Santa Clara in the 1980s, with its initial goal of \$50 million, was a hurdle the Carrera group met and exceeded, raising \$55 million to keep SCU in the forefront of Catholic universities in the West. As you will note elsewhere in this issue, the new campaign will do much to ensure a continued challenge. Our combined efforts can pull it together again. Have a great year! ■

Jerry Kerr '61
Executive Director

Alumni/Parents Update

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

FEBRUARY

10 San Jose—Afternoon of Reflection IV: Creating a Personal Mythology—Exploring the Value of Myth Today, facilitated by Jeff Wild '90 (MA), Donohoe Alumni House Conference Room, 1-5 p.m. Call Victor Valdez '84 at (408) 374-9307.

14 Santa Clara—MBA Real Estate Forum, de Saisset Museum. Program 11:30 a.m. Call the MBA Alumni Association at (408) 554-5451.

15 East Bay—Annual Postgame Reception following SCU vs. SMC men's basketball; tip-off, 7:30 p.m. Call Kevin Corbett '80 at (415) 357-4970.

16 San Francisco—Annual Pregame Buffet, Lone Mountain Campus before SCU vs. USF basketball. Dinner, 5:30 p.m.; tip-off, 8 p.m. Call Scott Bonfiglio '74 at (415) 627-0332.

20 Santa Clara—Catala Club Day of Recollection, 10:00 a.m. at the Mission Church followed by brunch in Benson Parlors. Call Louise Talesfore at (408) 294-3684.

20 San Diego—Quarterly Luncheon, Golden Lion Restaurant, 11:45 a.m. Call John Shean '64 at (619) 584-7238.

22 San Jose—Law Alumni Owens Club Reception, 5-7 p.m. Call Barbara Maloney at (408) 554-5473.

23 Santa Clara—Black Alumni Chapter Reception with special guest University President Paul Locatelli, S.J. Reception and question/answer session, 6-8 p.m., Donohoe Alumni House Conference Room followed by SCU vs. Loyola-Marymount basketball game in Toso Pavilion; tip-off, 8 p.m. Call Nelson Lee '84 at (408) 452-1340 or Donohoe Alumni House at (408) 554-6800.

23 Santa Clara—Basketball Reunion, Benson Center. Refreshments and buffet, 5 p.m., followed by SCU vs. Loyola-Marymount basketball game in Toso Pavilion, tip-off, 8 p.m. Call Donohoe Alumni House at (408) 554-6800.

27 San Jose—70 Minutes: "Divorce and Annulment," Theodore Mackin, S.J. Refreshments, 5:30 p.m.; program 6-7:10 p.m. Call Paul Porrovecchio '77

('89 MBA) at (408) 297-3269.

27 Central Coast—Annual Dinner, F. McLintocks Saloon. Call Fred Donati '65 at (805) 928-2528.

MARCH

2 San Francisco—2nd Annual Festa Cioppino, Slovenian Hall. Admission includes hosted refreshments and cioppino dinner. Call Scott Bonfiglio '74 at (415) 627-0332.

2 Santa Clara—West Coast Conference Men's Basketball Tournament. Call SCU Athletic Department at (408) 554-4063.

7 Los Angeles—Postwork Reception at Tom Bergin's. Call Kathy Lozano '85 at (213) 395-7811.

7 Santa Clara—Third Annual History Alumni Reunion, Faculty Club, 6 p.m. Call Professors Peter Pierson at (408) 554-4555 or George Giacomini '56 at (408) 554-4129.

8 San Francisco—12th Annual Bronco-Don-Gael Dinner, USF Campus. Reception, 6:30 p.m.; dinner, 8 p.m. Special honorees Fr. Lou Bannan, S.J., and Manny Gomez '37. \$25.00/person, \$45.00/couple. Call Donohoe Alumni House at (408) 554-6800.

9 Santa Clara—Back to the Classroom for alumni and friends. Faculty presentations in Bannan Hall, 9:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m., followed by lunch. Call the Donohoe Alumni House at (408) 554-6800.

9 Santa Clara—11th Annual Ignatian Awards Dinner honoring alumni who have distinguished themselves in their service to humanity. Call Donohoe Alumni House at (408) 554-6800.

12 San Jose—St. Patrick's Day Caroling at local convalescent homes. No musical experience required—only a desire to spread joy to our senior community. Call Marte Formico '83 at (408) 971-1199.

13 Recent Engineering Alumni—Buffet Dinner and Social, Williman Room in Benson Center, 6 p.m. Greg Katz '69 and Andy Hopodor are co-chairs. Call Donohoe Alumni House at (408) 554-6800 for reservations.

14 San Jose—Postwork Reception at C.B. Hannigan's, Los Gatos, 6 p.m. Call Lisette Moore '86 at (408) 441-6717.

15 Sacramento—Annual Tri-School St. Patrick's Day Luncheon. Join SCU, St. Mary's, and USF at the Dante Club, 11:30 a.m. Call Lisa Shanahan '80 at (916) 638-5627(h) or (916) 638-6431(w).

17 Eureka—SCU, USF, and St. Mary's alumni join together for a St. Patrick's Day postwork reception. Call Jerry Scott '63 (JD) at (707) 433-2781.

20 Santa Clara—Catala Club Easter Boutique, 11 a.m.-2 p.m., Williman

Room on campus. Call Louise Talesfore at (408) 294-3684.

20 San Jose—70 Minutes: "The Persian Gulf Crisis." Reception, 5:30 p.m.; program, 6-7:10 p.m. Call Donohoe Alumni House at (408) 554-6800.

APRIL

5 Boston—Reception with University President Paul Locatelli, S.J., 5 p.m. Call Bob Heffernan '65 ('67 MBA) at (617) 651-9222.

6 Santa Clara—Annual Law Alumni Roast. Call Barbara Maloney at (408) 554-5473.

8 New York—Postwork Reception with SCU President Paul Locatelli, S.J., 5 p.m. Call Dave Doyale '60 at (212) 355-1991.

11 Santa Clara—Inaugural Distinguished Engineering Alumni Awards Dinner recognizing the outstanding engineering alumni for professional contributions to private enterprise, public service, and education, at SCU's Faculty Club. Call Coryn Campbell at (408) 554-5567.

11 San Francisco—Friends of Matt Tonkovich '79 Annual Scholarship Dinner at the Boat House Restaurant. Call the Donohoe Alumni House at (408) 554-6800.

13 San Jose—Spring Garden Day III (co-sponsored with the Eastside Project) to enhance the Gardner Children's Center. Call Fred Ferrer '80 at (408) 998-1343.

17 Sacramento—Postwork Reception with University President Paul Locatelli, S.J., 5 p.m. Call Lisa Shanahan '80 at (916) 638-6431.

17 Santa Clara—Catala Club Mother/Daughter/Son Luncheon, 11 a.m.-1:30 p.m., Williman Room. Call Louise Talesfore at (408) 294-3684.

21 San Jose—Afternoon of Reflection V. Join us for a half-day retreat. Call Victor Valdez '84 at (408) 374-9307.

22 Los Angeles—9th Annual President's Club Golf & Tennis Tournament benefiting the Bronco Bench. Contact Joe Nally '50 at (213) 736-7131, Dennis O'Hara '76 at (213) 937-6768, or Donohoe Alumni House at (408) 554-6800.

24 San Francisco—Luncheon at the Blue Fox with University President Paul Locatelli, S.J., 5 p.m. Call Sue Selden '68 at (415) 776-1272 or Scott Bonfiglio '74 at (415) 627-0332.

24 San Jose—70 Minutes: TBA. Refreshments, 5:30 p.m.; program, 6-7:10. Call Donohoe Alumni House at (408) 554-6800.

25 Santa Clara—International Debate: "Is the U.S. Still Competitive?" San Jose Athletic Club, 6 p.m. Call the MBA

Alumni Association for more information at (408) 554-5451.

27 Santa Clara—Junior/Parent Weekend through the 29th. Call Donohoe Alumni House at (408) 554-6800.

MAY

4 Santa Clara—Annual Leavey School of Business and Administration Awards Dinner, Mission Gardens. Call the MBA Alumni Association at (408) 554-5451.

9 Los Angeles—12th Annual Santa Clara of the Year Dinner, 6 p.m. Special guest University President Paul Locatelli, S.J. Call Mike Dooling '67 at (213) 688-8010.

4 Santa Clara—Annual Law Alumni Art Auction. Call Barbara Maloney at (408) 554-5473.

16 Santa Clara—The 21st annual Engineering Design Conference. Senior thesis projects of undergraduates are judged by alumni. Afternoon judging followed by early evening barbecue. Questions? Call Donohoe Alumni House at (408) 554-6800.

17 Santa Clara—Spring Homecoming Weekend through the 19th. Reunions for the classes of '36, '41, '51, '61, '71, and '81 and Gianera Society Dinner honoring alumni of 50 years and more. Annual Spring Homecoming Golf Tournament; Recent Alumni Reception; Spring Family Day Picnic; and many other activities. Call Donohoe Alumni House at (408) 554-6800.

Coming Events

THEATRE AND DANCE

Unless otherwise noted, performances are at 8 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday, and 7 p.m. Sunday. General admission: \$7.50; students, seniors (60+), SCU employees: \$5 Thursday through Sunday, \$4 Tuesday and Wednesday. Mayer Theatre Box Office: (408) 554-4015 for ticket information or to charge by phone. All events are wheelchair accessible.

February 8-10, 12-16—Jeanette. An original play by Kit Wilder about the gruesome murders attributed to Jack the Ripper. Directed by William R. James. Mayer Theatre.

March 8-10, 12-16—The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark. Shakespeare's masterpiece about every human's conflict with inherited demons and the need to be free. Directed by Frederick Tollini, S.J. Mayer Theatre.

March 11—Monday Night Footlights: The World of Hamlet's State. Join the director and designers for an evening of

behind-the-scenes tales that will enhance your understanding and enjoyment of the winter production.

March 22-24—San Jose Taiko Group. Stirring rhythms and lithe movements embody the traditions of Japanese drumming transformed by the inclusion of African, Latin, and jazz percussion into an exuberant expression of youthful Asian American soul. Mayer Theatre, 8 p.m., except March 24, 2 p.m.

April 26-28—A Dance Concert. Jazz, ballet, Hawaiian, and modern dance in a stunning presentation of original works by faculty, students, and guest choreographer Donna Morse. Mayer Theatre.

ART EXHIBITS

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

Through March 8—Decorative Beer Steins. Donated to the Museum in 1955 by E.V. D'Berger of Fresno, the steins span several centuries and range from elaborate ivory to plain brown tankards.

Through March 8—Works of Arnold G. Mountfort. A sampling of portraits given to the Museum by Mountfort's wife, Patricia O'Neill, after his death in 1942.

Charles Barry



Ernest de Saisset self-portrait

Through March 8—Works of Ernest de Saisset. An exhibition of 95 works left to SCU by Isabel de Saisset after her brother's death in 1899. Included are local portraits and landscapes.

April 6-May 24—French Impressionist Works from the Legion of Honor. This art from the Legion of Honor presents the vision of the most experimental artists from the late 1800s.

April 6-May 24—California Impressionist Works from the de Young Museum.

April 6-May 24—Patrice Caire: Sculpture. New York artist Patrice Caire presents mixed media installations that

explore the way high-tech communication devises transform traditional ways of thinking and create new forms of knowledge.

April 6-May 24: Gary Bukovnik-Floral Watercolors. Bukovnik is known for his big, bold floral images. One mural-size painting of an apple tree in bloom fills a gallery wall.

April 6-May 24: Ruth Bernhard Photographs. San Francisco photographer Bernhard shares 50 of her views of the female body. She transcends the individual in each of her images to present the universal through the elegance and isolation of her nudes and subtle use of light.

MUSIC CONCERTS AND RECITALS

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

Feb. 22—Multi-Media Madrigals featuring the SCU Renaissance Singers. With Nancy Waitt Kromm directing, this program encompasses a variety of musical styles employing various singing groups. Concert Hall, 8 p.m. Free.

Feb. 26—The Concordia College Choir. Rene Clausen conducting. Mission Santa Clara, 8 p.m. Tickets through Bass.

March 1—University Orchestra. Henry Mollicone conducting, in conjunction with the Santa Clara Chorale. Concert will include Beethoven's *Symphony No. 9* and *Overture to King Stephen*. Mission Santa Clara, 8 p.m. General admission, \$8; seniors and students, \$6.

March 8—Santa Clara Chorale. Lynn Shurtleff directs as the Chorale joins the SCU Symphony Orchestra to perform Beethoven's *Symphony No. 9 in D minor*. Mission Santa Clara, 8 p.m. General admission, \$10; seniors, \$8; students, \$5.

March 15—Alicia Abel, Graduate Recital. An organ recital including works by Bach, Buxtehude, Franck, Langlais, and Widor. Concert Hall, 8 p.m. Free.

SPEAKERS

April 18—Dr. Peggy Reeves Sanday. A public lecture by the 1991 Anthropology/Sociology Distinguished Professor of Anthropology. Dr. Sanday is a professor of anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania and the author of several books, the latest of which is *Fraternity Gang Rape: Sex, Brotherhood, and Privilege on Campus*. In the Williman Room, Benson Center,

8 p.m. Free.

March 1—San Jose Mayor Susan Hammer. Kenna Club luncheon. Williman Room, Benson Center. Noon. Members, \$10, non-members, \$14. Reservations required (408) 554-4699.

SPECIAL EVENTS

February 20—The University and the Formation of Character. Stanford Professor and Associate Dean of Education Nels Nodding, one of the nation's leading scholars on feminist approaches to teaching and moral education, will present a public symposium sponsored by SCU's Center for Applied Ethics. In de Saisset Museum, 7 p.m. Free.

February 21—Film—The Steel Shutter. Psychologist Carl Rogers leads a discussion by Protestants and Catholics caught in the violence of Northern Ireland. Media Center, 7:30 p.m.

February 28—Ethical Nursing Practice: Legal and Economic Trends. A one-day conference sponsored by the Center for Applied Ethics. In the Williman Room, Benson Center, 8 a.m. to 3:15 p.m. Advance reservations before February 21. Walk-in registration as space permits. \$40 per person, includes lunch and materials. For more information, contact (408) 554-5319.

April 19-20—13th Annual Philosophy Conference. Featured speakers are William P. Alston of Syracuse University and Alvin Plantinga of University of Notre Dame. Topic is "The Epistemology of Religious Belief." Benson Center Parlors, 2 p.m. Free.

April 20—18th Annual Western Anthropology/Sociology Undergraduate Research Conference. Presentation of student research papers in O'Connor Hall, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Free. Luncheon in the Faculty Club featuring Dr. Peggy Reeves Sanday, a nationally recognized scholar and author. Noon. \$10 per person. For information, contact (408) 554-2794.

April 26—"The Integration of Couples Therapy with Family Origin Work." A workshop for mental health professionals featuring Dr. Martin Kirschenbaum, founder of California Graduate School of Family Psychology and director of Lafayette Couples Resources Center and European Training Institutes. Call (408) 554-4672 for details.

April 27—20th Annual Western Psychology Conference for Undergraduate Research. Western Psychological Association. Airport Hyatt Regency, Burlingame. 10 a.m. to noon. Call Dr. Marvin Schroth for information (408) 554-4810. Non-SCU persons, \$15.

Sports Schedule

Men's Basketball

February
 15 at St. Mary's* 7:30 p.m.
 16 at San Francisco* 8 p.m.
 21 Pepperdine* 7:30 p.m.
 23 Loyola Marymount* 8 p.m.

March
 2 WCC Tournament first Round
 3 WCC Tournament Semi-Finals
 4 WCC Championship Game

*West Coast Conference Game
 Double header with women's basketball

Women's Basketball

February
 15 at St. Mary's* 5 p.m.
 16 at San Francisco* 4:45 p.m.
 21 Pepperdine* 5 p.m.
 23 Loyola Marymount* 5 p.m.

*West Coast Conference Game
 Double header with SCU Men's Games

Men's Baseball

February
 15 USF* 2 p.m.
 16 USF(2)* noon
 19 at California* 2 p.m.
 22 U.N.R.* 2 p.m.
 23 U.N.R.(2)* noon

March
 1 Pepperdine* 2:30 p.m.
 2 Pepperdine(2)* noon
 8 at L.M.U.* 2:30 p.m.
 9 at L.M.U.(2)* noon
 11-16 at San Jose State Tourney
 23 at U.S.D.(2)* noon
 24 at U.S.D.* 1 p.m.
 26 at UC-Davis 2:30 p.m.
 28 at U.S.F.* 2:30 p.m.
 30 at U.S.F.* (2)noon

April
 2 California 2:30 p.m.
 6 Sacramento State (2) noon
 7 at Sacramento State 1 p.m.
 9 San Jose State 2:30 p.m.
 12 St. Mary's* 2:30 p.m.
 13 St. Mary's*(2) noon
 17 U.C. Davis 2:30 p.m.
 19 at U.N.R.* 2:30 p.m.
 20 at U.N.R.*(2) noon
 26 L.M.U.* 2:30 p.m.
 27 L.M.U.*(2) noon

May
 3 at Pepperdine* 2:30 p.m.
 4 at Pepperdine*(2) noon
 7 at San Jose State 7 p.m.
 10 U.S.D.* 2:30 p.m.
 11 U.S.D.*(2) noon
 18 at Stanford 1 p.m.
 19 Stanford 1 p.m.

*West Coast Conference Games

Insta-Time

As modern people, are we fast-forwarding through life?

BY RICHARD ZENOBIO '75

Time is the most abundant commodity, and also the rarest and most prestigious. It can be spent, saved, wasted, appropriated, found, managed, and controlled. From ancient times to the present, nearly every anthropological group that has inhabited this planet has shown some recognition of time.

The history of humankind has been a race to control time. Rewards are based on the faster, the quicker, and the more productive efforts as measured by a time frame. As modern people, we are a contradiction of time as we try to fill a duration with as many particles as possible, creating the illusion that we are competing with time. We demand more service, more events, and more product compacted into a faster time frame.

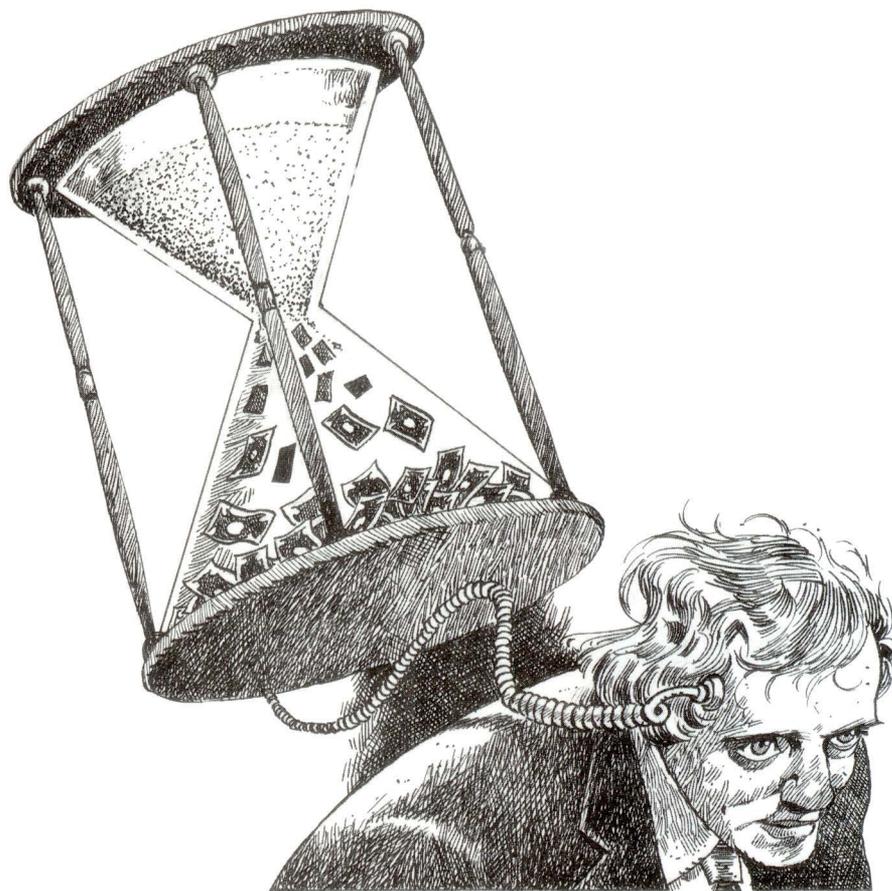
We drink instant coffee and instant tea, breakfast on instant oatmeal, energize on instant orange juice crystals, make instant pudding, eat Minute Rice or instant mashed potatoes. We take our clothes to the one-hour cleaner and demand that our photographs appear in seconds. Our cars are repaired at Insta-Tune; we enroll in speed-reading courses; we drive through fast-food restaurants (phoning ahead for quicker service); we have microwave ovens to thaw our frozen waffles and instantly cook our steaks.

Communication has become a race against time as conversations are sent to awaiting machines, on call 24 hours a day to avoid delays in receiving messages. Orders are faxed so quickly that the mail has become as obsolete as the Pony Express riders who once broke speed records with their deliveries. Cellular phones allow us to communicate instantly, eliminating time spent searching for a pay phone or having to stop while speeding down the highway late for an appointment. Fiber optics and satellite relays send a plethora of information in a fraction of a heartbeat. What used to take weeks can now be communicated in days. Our days are turning into minutes; soon, they will be seconds.

Has the quality of communication and the level of understanding between human beings been increased, or has the ability of machines to transmit more quickly and more efficiently created a more impersonal, estranged world? What do we do with the time we have saved by using the latest inventions? Do we enjoy more freedom, more

leisure, more fulfillment? Or do we struggle and labor harder to pay for the illusions of improvement we have created?

We have learned to capture time by recording voices on records and images on film so the past can be preserved and replayed at will. Now we have fast forward and accelerated reverse to travel through artificial time zones. Velcro straps lace



Jim Hummel illustration

shoes faster in the morning, and zippers outperform buttons. We have instant printers, instant date services, and instant replay in case something happened so fast we missed it. We pour tilt-up walls to erect buildings overnight and instant lawns to carpet the landscape with real turf to avoid waiting for seeds to grow.

Impatience has restructured our culture. The values pertaining to human essence—like spontaneity, humor, impulse, creativity, imagination, and freedom—have been made second-class citizens while corporate profits and performance dictate new guidelines for human behavior. Convenience has

been elevated to the mother of invention, and necessity is now an orphan selling pencils on some street corner.

The more controlled our lives become via timetables and public standards for the masses, the more predictable we become and thus lose the spontaneity, surprise, whims, and adventures of life. These elements cannot be manufactured industrially.

The creative forces that reign supreme in the artist, the inventor, and the designer are just as vital as the digital, programmable, and predictable attributes of the automatons who punch their time cards and build the ideas of others into reality.

Perhaps, days should be measured not by numerals assigned to the monthly calendar, but by the viscosity of human beings' spirit and free will that flow through channels constantly threatened and blocked by greed.

Perhaps, these are the true treasures of society, and those groups with a greater concentration of vitality and emotions have a deeper understanding of human consciousness and are achieving more noble goals than the societies that appear to be racing ahead of them materialistically. ■

Richard Zenobio '75 is a free-lance writer living in Paso Robles, California.

Elder Care

A financial plan for aging parents who need assistance

BY PHYLLIS CAIRNS '73

The three of us — my brother, sister and I—could see the problem coming, but no amount of reasoning or pleading could convince our father that our mother was failing. This 80-year-old self-made man had always taken care of himself and his family without help from anyone, and he wasn't about to change now.

The transformation in Mom's personality and habits occurred slowly—a gradual loss of short-term memory, less attention to personal hygiene, agitation over minor incidents, and eventually an expressed fear of losing her mind. Ordinary chores such as preparing meals, doing the laundry, and grocery shopping became greater and greater challenges. This bubbly, meticulously groomed, caring person was becoming a stranger before our eyes.

We tried to convince Dad she needed medical attention, but he refused to admit anything was amiss. Everything was fine, he assured us. She was just "having a bad day" when we spoke of our concerns.

What we were noticing, however, was not just bad days, but the gradual deterioration of Mom's mind as a result of Alzheimer's disease. Within two years after we became aware of subtle, and not so subtle, changes, language skills declined, and she lost the ability to reason. Eventually, she did not recognize us.

It was a dreadful few years during which we simply could not enlist Dad's cooperation. I realize now that he, too, was suffering from dementia and a fear of losing control of his life. Agreeing to medical treatment or to having someone come into his home to help them would have been an admission of defeat. And we, his children, did not have the fortitude to cross him. Although the three of us were middle-aged adults, we reverted to our former roles of obedient children deferring to their domineering, paternalistic parent.

Ultimately, however, we did have to take charge of our parents' lives for their own protection. Since we didn't have their cooperation, we were forced to seek a court order judging them incompetent to care for themselves. The court accepted our evidence and granted our petition, appointing me, the eldest, their conservator. Little did we realize this was only the beginning of a long struggle.

A conservatorship is the most cumber-

some, costly, and time-consuming vehicle for managing another's affairs. Voluminous records are required by the court. The conservator must post a bond, pay attorneys and social workers, record and reconcile receipts and disbursements, and file reports with the court and the Social Security Administration. All the conservatee's assets and the court proceedings become a matter of public record.

The rationale behind the court's intensive scrutiny over conservatorships is to protect the elderly and incompetent from dishonest or illegal misappropriation of their funds or from harm to their persons. Although these safeguards may accomplish the court's goals, they often result in a rapid diminution of the conservatee's estate. Few families can afford annual \$5,000 to \$10,000 attorney fees, \$1,000 bonds, \$300 to \$500 court fees plus ordinary living and medical expenses. (And these fees reflect only the costs for an average estate.) The emotional toll on the family cannot be calculated.

Objecting to this intrusion into our own and our parents' business and personal lives and overwhelmed by the enormous costs and burdensome bookkeeping, we became convinced another avenue must be open to adult children who are responsible for their parents. We investigated alternatives that would give our own family the right to manage our affairs without being forced to rely on a conservatorship. We found the answer in two documents—a durable power of attorney for health care (recognized by California and most other states) and a living trust.

A durable power of attorney gives the selected person the right to make health care decisions in the event one becomes incapacitated. It is revocable if the ability to care for oneself is restored. This simple document can be notarized or witnessed by two disinterested parties. In California, it should be renegotiated every seven years.

Drawing a living trust is more complicated and usually requires the services of an estate attorney. It necessitates putting assets such as real estate, securities, and certificates of deposit in the trust, which outlines instructions for managing these assets during the trustee's lifetime and for distributing them after death. A living trust avoids probate and its enormous attendant fees, allows an estate to be settled without

a court proceeding, often reduces federal estate taxes, and precludes having a court-appointed guardian (conservator) if one becomes unable to manage his or her own affairs.

Those who create the trust (the trustees) continue to manage their assets and have complete power to revoke the trust at any time. The trustees name someone to act in their behalf if they become disabled, thus avoiding the court's involvement.

The disadvantage of a living trust is the preparation fee, generally from \$1,500 to \$5,000 depending on the size and complexity of the estate. The cost, however, of probating a \$250,000 estate is \$12,300 and increases to \$42,300 for a \$1 million estate. Probate fees are set by law in California and are based on gross assets; mortgages or debts *do not* decrease an estate's valuation for probate purposes. Additional fees—that is, for tax preparation, sale of assets, settlement of contested matters—are typical.

Preplanning avoids the necessity of a conservatorship, but many people—like our father—lack the knowledge and foresight to plan ahead for the years when they may be unable to care for themselves. Also, many fear turning over control to another during their lifetime.

A certain amount of "trust," therefore, goes into the creation of a living trust. The alternative, however, is worse—costly court fees, public scrutiny of private matters, appointment of someone other than the best qualified person, to oversee one's affairs, lengthy court proceedings and probate fees, and emotional trauma for family members left without instructions as to how to proceed.

All of us want to believe we will remain healthy and mentally competent into our old age and die quietly in our beds. That may be true for many, but statistics are showing more and more of us will live longer, as medical science learns how to cure and treat physically debilitating diseases, only to suffer from Alzheimer's or another form of senility. To protect ourselves and our families from unwanted governmental intrusion, excessive costs, and needless stress, we can take steps now to ensure a more certain future by putting our affairs in order. ■

Phyllis M. Cairns '73 is a free-lance editor in Sunnyvale and copy editor for Santa Clara Magazine.

Can Virtue Be Taught?

The task is to provide the clear moral education we lack

BY WILLIAM J. PRIOR

When California Assemblyman John Vasconcellos presented the results of his Commission on Self-esteem last spring, he was pilloried in a series of Doonesbury cartoons. In one, reporter Rick Redfern notes that the commission could posit no causal connection between self-esteem and its alleged benefits. He asks, "In light of that, isn't it possible that self-esteem isn't causal at all, but simply the happy side effect of a sturdy character, itself the product of unambiguous moral education?"

Redfern's question is exactly the question Aristotle would have asked. The question contains an incisive summary of Aristotle's theory of moral education: self-esteem (Aristotle would have said *eudaimonia*, which we translate inaccurately as happiness), results from virtue (*arete*, more properly translated as excellence); and a necessary ingredient in virtue is what Redfern calls "a sturdy character," resulting precisely from an unambiguous moral education. Aristotle's moral theory, like Redfern's question, may sound a bit quaint, but it is by no means obsolete. Aristotle can tell us much about moral education, and we ignore his lessons at our peril.

A key feature of Aristotle's theory of moral education is the need for clear and unproblematic examples of virtuous conduct and good lives. I suggest this is just what our culture is unable to provide at present. When I ask my students to name people they think are leading good lives, lives they would like to emulate, I find the ethical examples peter out shortly after Mother Teresa is mentioned; and non-ethical examples such as Donald Trump, Madonna, and Joe Montana replace them.

And the discussion does not improve if one asks for examples of virtue. I asked my upper-division ethics class last spring to discuss the issue of character and to try to cite people who had character. This topic was one on which the students already had done reading and, in some cases, writing. In the discussion, however, the group, which included advanced philosophy majors, was unable to identify traits essential to the possession of character, though the readings had mentioned such attributes as honesty, responsibility, perseverance, and concern for the well-being of others. The students were unable to come to settled answers on such questions as whether the

possession of character was a good thing and whether people such as Hitler, the captain of the Exxon Valdez, and Oliver North possessed or lacked character.

Our students, I suggest, lack the wherewithal, the vocabulary, and the conceptual scheme necessary to discriminate between good and bad character, good and bad lives.



Jim Hummel illustration

Even those with good intuitions about ethics find it impossible to justify those intuitions theoretically. The role models our culture provides through the mass media are almost always negative; but the students, even when they reject these as models for their own lives, are unable to criticize them effectively or suggest alternatives.

What is to be done? More specifically,

What's a teacher to do? Perhaps nowhere is the confusion engendered by our contemporary moral situation more evident than in our disparate attempts to answer this question. At one extreme, there is the view of Michael Levin, who stated in "Ethics Courses: Useless" (*New York Times*, November 28, 1989):

Moral behavior is the product of training, not reflection. . . . Abstract knowledge of right and wrong no more contributes to character than knowledge of physics contributes to bicycling. The idea in both cases is to build the proper responses into nerve and sinew: Bicyclists don't have to think about which way to lean, and honest men don't have to think about how to answer under oath.

On the other hand, when attention was drawn by recent events on this campus to the continued existence of racist and sexist attitudes among students, the call went out for course requirements to correct these attitudes (though the courses in question were not, interestingly enough, in ethics, but in ethnic and women's studies).

Aristotle would say that offering courses would do no good if a sound basis in moral virtue had not been laid down first in the students taking them. In this respect, he would agree with Levin. He would also say, though, that education could refine and perfect the moral thinking of people who had such training, that the effect of philosophical reflection on a well-trained population would not be nil, but could be highly significant.

In assessing our current situation, he would recommend that we develop a socially accepted set of values and inculcate them in our youth by moral training; and he would say, in the absence of that, that there is little educators could do to alter matters. He would recommend, in Redfern's words, an "unambiguous moral education" as the means to the development of a sturdy character, and he would see a sturdy character as the necessary means to a life of dignity, self-respect, and *eudaimonia*.

If Aristotle is correct about all of this, the task for us is to provide for our children that unambiguous moral education we now lack. In that task, I suggest, the role of the schools, though important, is limited to developing and correcting the values of our culture; the primary task of moral development lies not in formal education but in the larger school of society. ■

William J. Prior is an associate professor of philosophy and directs the Honors Program. He has taught at Santa Clara since 1986.

Stressing *Praxis*

Has Jesuit education lost its traditional backbone?

BY PAUL G. CROWLEY, S.J.

Some people are concerned that by stressing *praxis*—an intimate relationship between intellectual learning and concrete experience—Jesuit education has lost its traditional backbone. Does talk of *praxis* mean that the Jesuit ideal of a Christian humanism has been abandoned or compromised? The answer to such a question lies in an understanding of the nature of Jesuit education itself.

Jesuit education has never been concerned with erudition for its own sake, as an end in itself. Rather, it is inherently directed toward the moral and intellectual formation of persons capable of discerning those actions and commitments that, in the service of humanity, are directed toward the glory of God, Our Lord. In this respect, Jesuit humanism, though rooted in a disciplined education, differs from the 19th-century liberal ideal of Oxford, which was the disinterested education of a presumably Christian gentleman. The Jesuit spiritual tradition, in fact, is concerned as much with the will as with the intellect and how they work together: with the desires, the motivations, the drives, the impulses that lead to human actions.

To say that Jesuit education is concerned with *praxis* is to say that Jesuit education is concerned with all that comes under the umbrella of human love, both knowing and willing, thinking and doing. This fact has much to do with the orientation of the entire university toward the world.

The Jesuit way of talking about such an orientation toward the world is captured by the rhetorical phrase, “faith in the service of justice.” Some people are profoundly uneasy with this language. They fear it signals the reign of a left-wing religious ideology or an indoctrination fundamentally opposed to intellectual life. Although such fears are somewhat understandable, they should be laid to rest. A little history might help.

The origin of this language—“faith . . . justice”—is, of course, biblical. It is found in the Old Testament prophets and is reiterated in the ethical requirements of the Gospel. The expression received a boost in the Catholic world from the Second Vatican Council. The Council held that, although the Church and the world are distinct, they are not separate; and each influences the other: “The joy and hope, the grief and

anguish, especially of those who are poor or afflicted, are the joy and hope, the grief and anguish, of the followers of Christ as well.” A religious mission cannot be carried on in abstraction from the world and human history.

When Jesuits met on successive occasions to articulate the direction of the Society of Jesus for the remainder of the century, they took to heart this conciliar understanding of the relationship between the faith and the world. In looking at the world, they saw a plethora of problems, ranging from poverty, hunger, and disease to the cult of money, materialism, and secularism, and the startling phenomenon of atheism.

Therefore, in accordance with the Church, the Society declared in 1975 that “the mission of the Society of Jesus today is the service of faith, of which the promotion of justice is an absolute requirement.” But this was nothing new: “In one form or another, this has always been the mission of the Society; but it gains new meaning and urgency in the light of the needs and aspirations of the men and women of our time.” This orientation was to be realized not only by Jesuit social ministries, but also by all Jesuits and their institutions, including universities.

The trick in recent years has been to move from the rhetoric to a reality reflective of the ideal. Santa Clara recently observed the first anniversary of the massacre in El Salvador of six Jesuits and two co-workers, apparently for having moved only too well from rhetoric to reality. There, the work of the Jesuit university had come to be perceived as a threat to certain entrenched interests, precisely because the university realized its very nature as a university: teaching, publishing, offering critical commentary. El Salvador itself, and the mission of the Society of Jesus, had provided the context that helped those university professors ask the critical questions and adopt the methods that, in the end, proved fatal.

In the United States, Jesuit schools are still trying to match rhetoric with reality in a way appropriate to our own North American culture. This is a serious educational preoccupation of Jesuit schools in which the entire university participates, especially the faculty. It is not just a tagalong to the rest of academic life. Believing this, many Santa

Clara faculty have been working to incorporate into course curricula materials and experiential dimensions that might develop a keener, educated awareness of the plights, problems, misery, and suffering of the vast majority of human beings on this planet. SCU’s Eastside Project is one example of an academic embodiment of this Jesuit commitment.

“Faith in the service of justice” threatens to become the slogan of an activist reductionism only if the commitment to social justice is not rooted in the fundamental humanistic foundation of the Jesuit university. This humanistic subtext is crucial to a reading of the rhetoric. Michael J. Buckley, S.J., a former SCU trustee and now professor of theology at University of Notre Dame, put it this way:

[T]he university as such can possess and foster in its faculties and in its students a profound concern for the social order, that this engagement or care for “the development of peoples who are striving to escape from hunger, misery, endemic disease, and ignorance” emanates from the very nature of the university itself. This attention to the human condition and this corresponding care to develop a disciplined sensitivity to human misery and exploitation is not a single political doctrine or a system of economics. It is a humanism, a humane sensibility to be achieved anew within the demands of our own times and as a product of an education whose ideal continues to be that of the Western *humanitas*.

The humanism that Father Buckley invokes here emerges from the nature of intellectual discourse and diverse extramural experiences. It is a humanistic blending of learning with application, not the use of the university for ideological purposes.

Without a foundation in humanism, *praxis* threatens to become a reductionist obligation; but without *praxis*, Christian humanism risks being reduced to an anachronistic “gentlemanly” cultivation—an entertainment for those who have chosen to become disengaged from history. Neither of these stark alternatives, reductionism or disengagement, is faithful to Jesuit humanism. ■

Paul G. Crowley, S.J., an assistant professor of religious studies, is in his second year of teaching at Santa Clara.

History's Hostage

Smith gravitates naturally toward books set in history

BY FRANCIS R. SMITH, S.J., '56

When I was told I couldn't recommend books in my professional field for Books I Recommend, the focus of my non-professional reading became clear. I almost always turn to historical writing for leisure reading. (For that matter, in my reading in my field, the historical questions of theology play a prominent role.) Even the novels I read tend to be set in the context of larger events. Like most people, I understand best when I understand historical causes.

When I review what I've read recently, I seem to have spent a lot of time on the American West. Four of these books were *The Journals of Lewis and Clark* (Houghton Mifflin, 1953), edited by Bernard de Voto; *Jesuits and the Indian Wars of the Northwest* (Yale University Press, 1966), by R.I. Burns, S.J.; the famous and controversial biography of Joseph Smith, the founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, *No Man Knows My History*, 2nd ed. (Knopf, 1971), by Fawn Brodie; and the story of George Custer, *Son of the Morning Star* (Harper & Row, 1984), by Evan Connell.

I think one would really have to have special interests to enjoy the first three books, but each filled in the background for me of the turbulent emergence of the American West, especially regarding the native peoples. I found the Brodie and Con-

nell books fascinating because they deal with single, striking figures—Custer, the very symbol of one culture subduing another, and Smith, the creator of a new religion that appealed to the needs of frontier peoples. All four books demonstrate, each in its own way, the extraordinary energy and vast dreams that motivated our great grandparents.

Three other ethnological and somewhat specialized, but very readable, books for amateurs in the field like me are *The Celts*, (Little, Brown, 1987), by Frank Delaney; *The Vikings* (British Museum, 1980), by James Kidd; and *In Search of the Indo-Europeans* (Thames Hudson, 1989), by J.P. Mallory. My ancestors are in there somewhere, and they have always fascinated me. Needless to say, compared to what we know about the American West, we know little about the Celts and Vikings; and compared to what we know about the proto-Europeans, the Celts and Vikings are our near neighbors in time. The greater the distance back, the greater the guesswork, but the search is interesting nevertheless. And, after all, how else can we discover which of the Soviet Central Asian Republics speaks (or may speak) an Indo-European language!

I suspect this reading has escape value for me. Five other recent books, again all with historical settings, shed light on more im-

mediate concerns. Two on World War II that I found informative were John Keegan's *The Second World War* (Viking, 1990) and *Night over Day over Night* (Avon, 1988), by Paul Watkins, a novel about a German teen-ager who follows his father into the Waffen SS, the Battle of the Bulge, demoralization, dehumanization, and finally, extinction.

The futility of war, at least the war in Vietnam, is also the subject of *A Bright and Shining Lie: John Paul Vann and the War in Viet Nam*. I first stumbled across this story when it was serialized in *The New Yorker*. Each week, I would steal the latest issue from the Jesuit Community rec room and devour it. I kept asking myself, "Why? Where is it going? What do I hope to learn from this, at times, almost shaggy-dog story that weaves the tragic figure—Vann—who was fated to spend 10 years of his life fighting for what he knew was a futile cause?" In the end, I said what other people who read it have said: "The single most enlightening treatment of the Vietnam War."

In recent years, I have developed an interest in the Philippines. I recommend for the big historical picture Stanley Karhow's *In Our Image: America's Empire in the Philippines* (Random House, 1989). However, for a sober but hopeful account of the badly used but resilient Philippine people and the efforts of churchpeople to struggle alongside them, I recommend *Revolution from the Heart* (Oxford University Press, 1987), by the Irish Colombian priest Niall O'Brien. ■

About Smith

Francis Smith, S.J., is well-connected to SCU. A third-generation Santa Claran, he was preceded on campus by his father, Francis E. Smith '24, and his maternal grandfather, Charles H. Graham '98. (The latter owned the San Francisco Seals ball club prior to the arrival of the Giants in the 1950s.)

And, before that, his great-grandparents were married in Mission Santa Clara in 1869.

After graduating with a B.S. in philosophy in 1956, Smith attended USF Law School for a short time and entered the Society of Jesus in 1960. He received an M.A. in philosophy from Gonzaga University in 1966 and, an STM from the Jesuit School of Theology at Berkeley in 1972, before completing a doctorate in sacred theology at the Gregorian University in Rome in 1977.

A liberation theologian, he spent three months in the Philippines in 1987 conducting

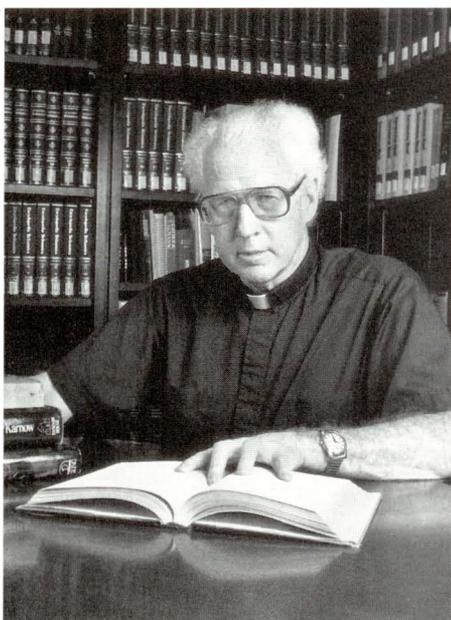
related research in the Diocese of Bacolod on Negros Island.

"Because of the presence of the Church and the immense poverty and oppression in the Philippines, one gets a whole new angle on the meaning of Christianity," he said.

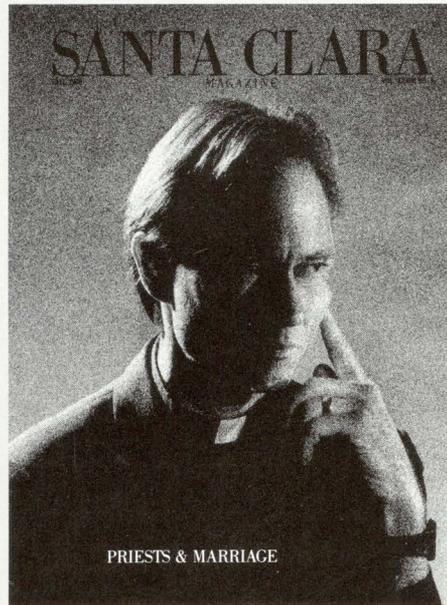
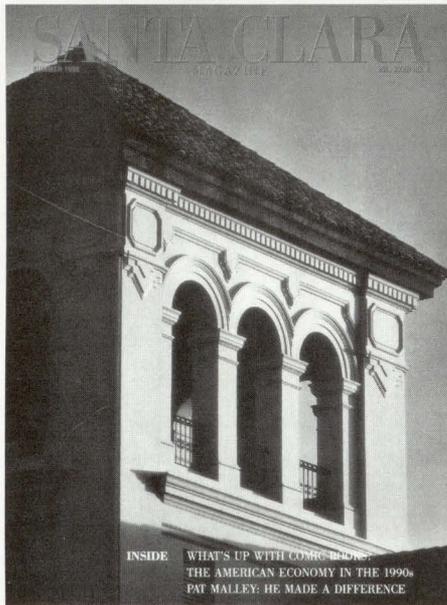
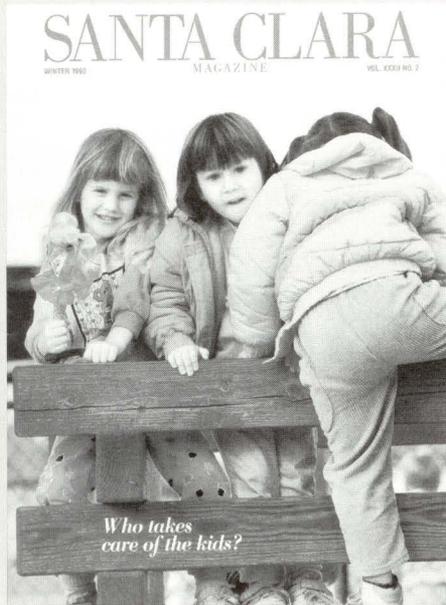
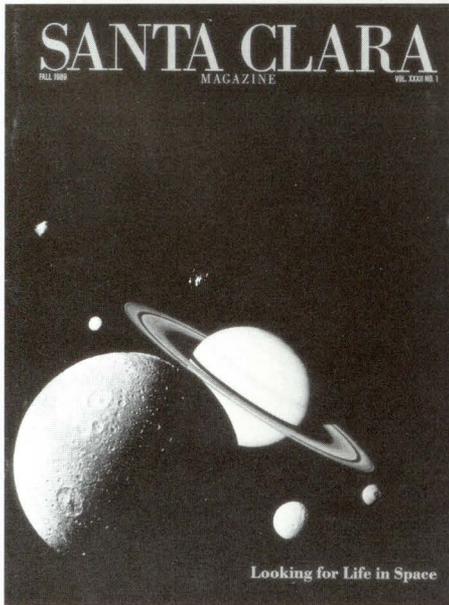
Smith has taught in the Religious Studies Department since 1974, except for the years he was rector of the SCU Jesuit Community (1977–1982) and six months at the Jesuit Theologate in Innsbruck, Austria (1982). He teaches undergraduate and graduate courses in Christianity, systematic theology, great Christian mysteries, Christology, and liberation theology.

Out of the classroom, he enjoys a three-mile jog around the campus and extended backpacking trips throughout the Western United States. —M. McI. ■

Charles Barry



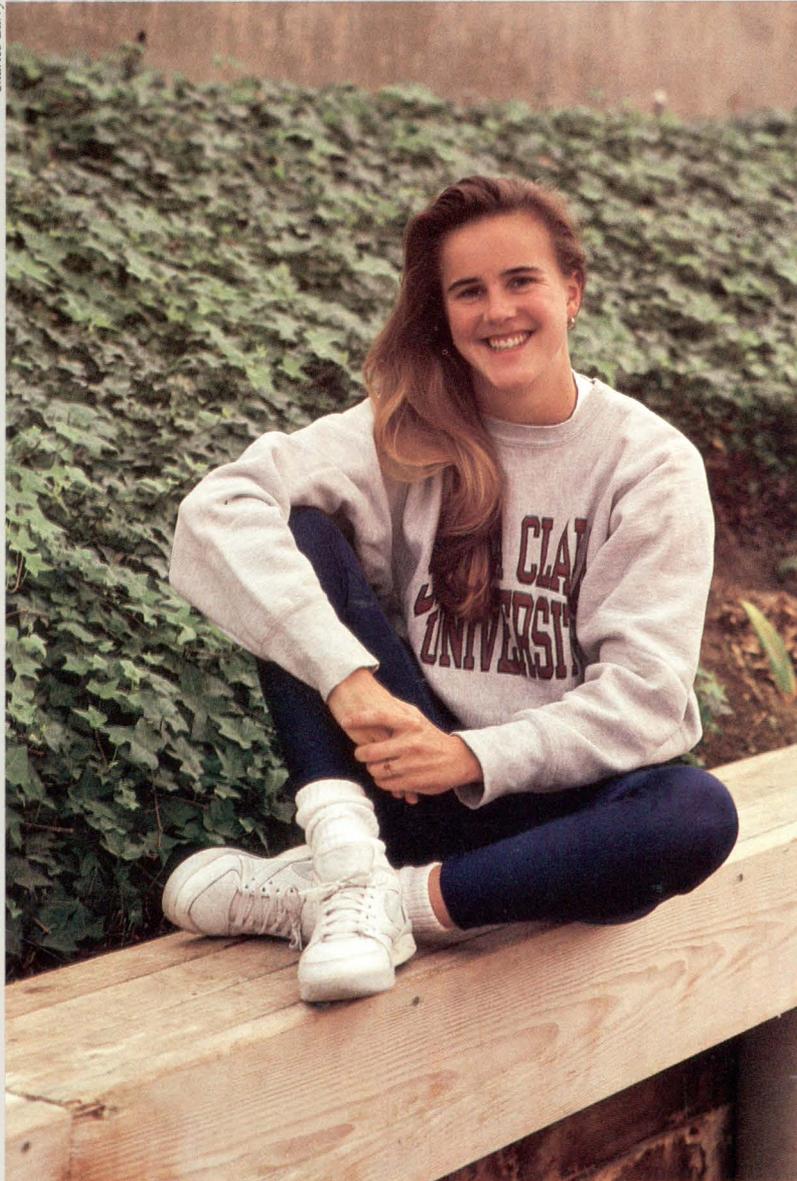
Five Issues Later



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SOCCER SUCCESS (page 8)

Charles Barry



Brandi Chastain is women's intercollegiate soccer's Player of the Year