


Spring 1993

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SANTA CLARA

SPRING 1993

MAGAZINE

VOL. XXXV NO. 2



THE 90s

THE 90s

THE 90s

THE 90s

U.S. CATHOLIC CHURCH

TECHNOLOGY

WOMEN IN POLITICS



CLINTON WHITE HOUSE

CHANGING WORK ROLES

AIDS

HEALTH CARE

CREATIVE THINKING

Gambling With Change

Editors are wary of theme issues because if a reader is uninterested in the theme—be it technology or water polo—then he or she may not find anything appealing in the entire publication.

But this edition almost planned *itself* around a theme: the prospects and challenges of change. Maybe it's just a sign of the times. From a new administration in the White House, to a record number of women in elected office, to shifts in our family and work lives, change—one of life's few constants—seems more constant than ever.

Offering their perspectives on the state of flux are three SCU faculty members: Theologian William Spohn, S.J., details the transformation of the U.S. Catholic Church (page 28); political scientist Janet Flammang discusses women's transformation of U.S. politics (page 31); and sociologist Charles Powers analyzes how knowledge and technology are transforming society (page 22).

Also, through the eyes of Dee Danna '68 (MBA '72), a woman with HIV, we see how Americans are coping with the changing circumstances of their lives (page 16).

And finally, **THE CHANGE**: We have an inside look at the making of a new president by White House Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers '83 (page 10); and a profile of Dave Barram MBA '73, who convinced Silicon Valley leaders to endorse Bill Clinton (page 14).

At the University, change comes in the form of a discontinued tradition. Financial realities caused the administration and the Board of Trustees to eliminate our intercollegiate football program, ending a proud 90-year history. Football was a beloved cornerstone of school spirit. But the decision to cancel the program was based on a 10-year financial plan that focuses resources squarely on the University's main mission—education.

Athletic excitement, however, isn't absent from the campus. As the magazine went to press in March, the 15th-seeded men's basketball team scored a spectacular upset in the first round of the NCAA tournament by defeating second-seeded Arizona, 64-61. The unexpected victory provided a much-needed boost to Santa Clarans mourning the loss of football.

Although not as momentous, some changes have occurred at *Santa Clara Magazine* as well. You may have noticed this issue arrived later than usual. That's because we've changed schedules to complement the publication of *SCU Update*, a new tabloid for alumni, parents, and friends that consolidates four publications as an economizing measure.

From now on, you should receive *SCM* in late January, late April, July-August, and late October. We're not specifying exact arrival dates yet because we'll be mailing from our new printer in Vermont. This is our first issue using the cost-saving system, and I'm not prepared to predict exactly when everyone's mail will be delivered!

You should, however, have already received the debut issue of *SCU Update*. We hope it keeps you more closely in touch with Santa Clara—a place where externals are changing but where the emphasis on education and social justice remains constant. ■

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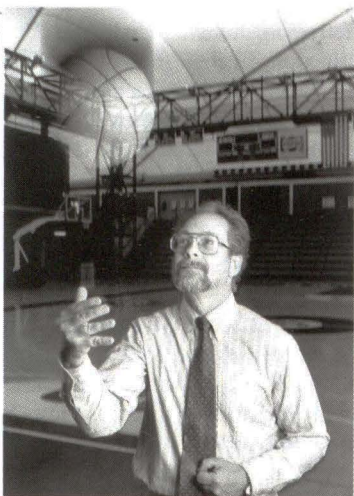
Published for Alumni and Friends of Santa Clara University

Charles Barry



16—Living with HIV

Charles Barry



22—The new society

Clifford Kuhn



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HOW SCU ALUMS PUT CLINTON IN THE DRIVER'S SEAT

Before there was a President Clinton, there was a long-shot campaign energized by SCU grads. In **Ride Around America**, White House Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers '83 details some decisive days on the road to Washington (page 10). **Voting the Unthinkable: Why Silicon Valley Got on the Clinton-Gore Bus** by Susan Frey describes how Apple's Dave Barram MBA '73 convinced high-tech Republicans to take a chance on Clinton (page 14).

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HIV-POSITIVE

One of every 250 Americans is infected with the AIDS-causing human immunodeficiency virus. This chilling, first-person account is a reminder that you or someone you love could be a victim.

By Dee Danna '68 (MBA '72)

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WHO WILL THRIVE IN THE POST-INDUSTRIAL AGE?

Knowledge explosion is transforming society and demanding creative individuals who can redefine their social and occupational roles.

By Charles H. Powers

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THE EYE OF THE STORM

Social and cultural forces will shake the U.S. Catholic Church.

By William C. Spohn, S.J.

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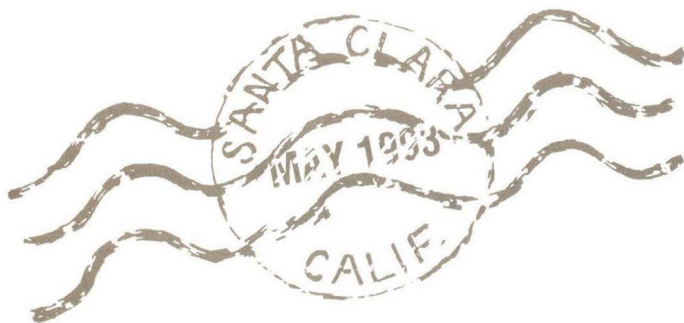
UP CLOSE: JANET FLAMMANG

Women are changing the face of U.S. politics, says the first woman to chair SCU's Political Science Department.

By Christine Spielberger '69

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Morality vs. Chaos

I enjoyed "Speaking of Family Values," by John Dunlap '68 [Fall 1992]. We do have standards of morality. "Personal preferences" in this regard lead to chaos. Witness the case of the 8-year-old boy who was stabbed and mutilated by three teen-agers practicing their personal preferences—a good example of what is wrong with society today. There is no respect for others.

Your article helps us get back on track in terms of honesty, decency, respect for others. Dunlap, as a teacher, is doing what is right and "the way it ought to be" (Rush Limbaugh).

Howard J. Frank MBA '65
Sunnyvale, California

Serendipitous Edition

Santa Clara Magazine's serendipitous combination of articles [Fall 1992] expressed a marvelous sense of contrast.

The letters section seemed to be a contest between conservative Catholics who, in their anger, do not love enough and strident liberals who claim the Catholic faith but support abortion and sodomy. The former should remember God loves us all—so who are we not to love each other? The latter should have taken a course in philosophy from the uncanonized Jesuit saint Austin Fagothey.

Although I may still sin, because of Fagothey's senior ethics course I have no doubt about what course I *should* take. The ability to *know for sure* that an action is morally right or wrong makes it a lot harder to sin.

The most enjoyable and amusing contrast was to compare "Days

Rich With Emptiness" and "Thomas Merton's Lost Book," by Mitch Finley '73, with "Noble Crusades," by Sabrina Brown, concerning the Knights of Malta.

The first two articles left me with a profound sense of wonder over the Trappists' "search for the transcendent experience of reality and truth in acts of a supreme and liberated spiritual love."

After trying to understand these articles that left me with the sad knowledge that my efforts toward salvation were insignificant in comparison, I immediately experienced a feeling of great joy and hilarity as I read about the Knights of Malta.

Brown, the author of the alumni note, is an expert on humor and satire, and the choice of the photograph of the Knights in their Ku Klux Klan robes is priceless. I may be very wrong, but I can't help feeling that because the Catholic Church founded the Knights of Columbus to compete with the Masonic lodge, the Masons started the Imperial Potentates of the Shrine to compete with the Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem of Rhodes and of Malta. The Shriners help crippled children and have a great time at conventions, and the Knights help the sick and whip off to France every year. Both groups are rich, pompous old duffers, but the Knights are one up in requiring some members to be of noble blood. After all, how could a "commoner" like Mother Teresa understand how to help the sick and needy?

Gene Engle '52
San Francisco, California

Pilgrims From Santa Clara

Members of the Order of Malta

wish to congratulate Brown on her excellent article. She explained the history of this 900-year-old religious order and revealed the involvement of Santa Clara in its work.

One of the special charitable works of the order is its commitment to serve the sick and the poor. The annual pilgrimage to Lourdes is perhaps the greatest of its works of charity.

Santa Clarans who have made at least one pilgrimage to Lourdes include Charles '37 and Idell Bannan, Herman '56 and Sheila Carmassi, Paul '50 and Sally Conn, Marian D. Corrigan '76, George E. Donovan '71 (J.D. '82), Michael S. Donovan '80, John '38 and Margaret Donovan, Salvatore '43 and Gloria Giuffre, Frank '52 and Lenore Heffernan, John '85 and Patricia Kilmartin, Lincoln '36 and Ida Lewis, J. Thomas and Kathleen McCarthy, William '47 and Mary Virginia McInerney, Timothy McInerney '83, Joseph '50 and Teresa Nally, Eugene Ravizza '50, William V. Regan III '61, William V. '33 and Naomi Regan, and Robert A. Smith.

John J. Donovan Jr. '38
Oakland, California

Changing Traditions

In your Alumni Class Notes [Summer 1992], I enjoyed the small piece on the book by Karen Harbeck J.D. '81 ["Coming Out of the Classroom Closet," by Sabrina Brown]. Gay and lesbian life, in spite of all the publicity it receives in the media, remains one of the hidden issues in our culture, and all the more so in traditional professions such as teaching and in traditional communities such as Santa Clara University. As an attorney and an educator, Harbeck reflects the best and most creative of our University's alumni and alumnae.

Alumni concerned about lesbianism discussed so freely in the context of their sacred Santa Clara tradition need to know that the tradition in its cultural form has changed and needs to change if it is to remain alive, vibrant, and a powerful force in the lives of our students. "Excellence through

diversity" is given concrete expression in Harbeck's life and accomplishments.

Frederick J. Parrella
Associate Professor of
Religious Studies
Santa Clara University

A Fellow Homosexual

The Summer 1992 issue of *Santa Clara Magazine* was excellent. I particularly appreciated "Coming Out of the Classroom Closet," not only because it deals with the vitally important issues surrounding gay and lesbian youth, but also because it spotlights the accomplishments of a fellow homosexual alumnus.

As Santa Clara searches for a true understanding of "diversity," the needs and accomplishments of the University's gay and lesbian students, faculty, staff, and alumni must be sensitively considered and woven into the fabric of the institution. Featuring Harbeck's work is a significant step. Thank you.

G. Lee FitzGerald '80
(J.D.-MBA '83)
Los Altos, California

Article Out of Place

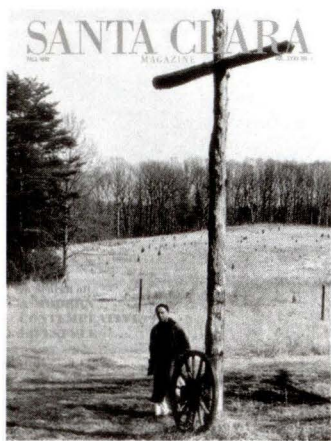
In the 1992 vice presidential debates, Ross Perot's running mate, James Stockdale, asked, "Why am I here?" A similar question occurred to me as I read your flattering review of Harbeck's book: "Why is it here?"

I haven't read the book; I doubt many readers of the magazine will. None of us, therefore, will know for sure whether "lesbian educator" means Harbeck is open about a homosexual orientation or homosexual practice. The Catholic Church, under whose mantle SCU continues to reside, has termed the former an "objective disorder" and the latter the material for serious sin. Neither, therefore, is something to be professed openly except in the context of the cross: repented behavior, continuing struggles.

The proper role of educators with respect to their homosexually inclined students (as well as their heterosexual ones) is to urge and assist them to the practice of chas-

tity. Alas, your review and the gay and lesbian awards the book received suggest that Harbeck views her role instead as affirming homosexually oriented students in a homosexual lifestyle. The "change" she is urging parents, teachers, and politicians to work for is not a change of heart and acceptance of the cross that homosexuality represents, but of making homosexual practice acceptable. The book seems to be diametrically opposed to the beliefs of the Catholic Church. Why is it reviewed glowingly here? Which faith are you professing?

*Burman Skrable '65
Fairfax, Virginia*



Better Than the S&P 500

The Summer 1991 edition carried an article ["Mind Over Money," by Kathryn Bold '81] relating to the work of Finance Professors Meir Statman and Hersh Shefrin on stock market investing. They recommended using index funds that mimic the Standard & Poor's 500, commenting, "The odds of picking [an investment] manager who does better than an index fund [are] small."

During the past 18 years, our firm has managed endowment funds for the University, and the total return has been a compounded approximate 18 percent per annum, compared with 14 percent for the S&P index. This difference resulted in \$40 million more cash and appreciation than the index would have returned.

*Robert F. McCullough '52
San Francisco, California*

Praising Mackin

Theodore Mackin has been the object of some vituperation—e.g., in the letter from George E. Mohun '59 [Summer 1992]. I want to express my admiration for Mackin, which has only grown with the news that in retirement he has left the order and married. He fulfilled abundantly the obligation of his education and commission to teach in the Jesuit order. And he was passionately committed to the integrity of his reflections upon marriage.

This is a time when the wisdom of optional celibacy for the priesthood is urging itself forward. In retirement, having completed his obligation, Mackin chose to enact his considered judgment by marrying. It was for him a prophetic expression of his love for the Church. This is how I see it. I have not talked with Mackin for 20 years. But I loved and respected him as my teacher in the early 1960s, and I love and respect him even more today.

*Roger Dodds '66
Chicago, Illinois*

Football Adds to Diversity

I am quite disturbed by the University's decision to drop the football program.

Santa Clara's reputation as a leading West Coast university is slowly yet systematically being compromised. A University once accessible to so many is becoming accessible only to the elite. The mark of a truly great university is the ability to appeal to and attract a diverse student body. Diversity, it seems to me, goes hand in hand with the Jesuit tradition.

The football program at Santa Clara has provided the University community with a tremendous diversity in the ethnic and economic backgrounds student athletes bring with them. I would venture to guess that the football players provide a greater diversity than the University community as a whole.

Athletics have traditionally played a role as a major link between universities and their alumni. Santa Clara is no exception to this tradition, and the football program

can and should be one of these links.

In the past, Santa Clara has been one of the voices of reason within the [National Collegiate Athletic Association]. Our Jesuit tradition should be the reason we persevere for what is right. Many schools face the same battles that we at Santa Clara face; yet Santa Clara has chosen the easy way out. This is contrary to everything I learned in my Jesuit education.

*John D. O'Connor '79
Sacramento, California*

Other Sports Deserve Funds

I commend the administration's decision to drop the football program. Quite simply, I was never able to enjoy a football game as much as I enjoyed basketball, soccer, and baseball games. Football games were always more of a social event where people were more concerned about seeing friends and making evening plans than they were about the outcome of the game.

In contrast, a feeling of electricity was always in the air during basketball and soccer games; people attended to *actually watch*, not just to socialize. Obviously, athletic events historically have been considered social outings, but when the contest on the field becomes of such secondary importance that fans become passive, the money spent on that program comes into question.

The recent success of the soccer and basketball programs, coupled with the consistently strong performances of the women's volleyball team and the baseball team, leads me to believe funds formerly spent on football would bring better entertainment and financial returns if spent instead on these other sports. I would also like to see smaller nonclub sports such as tennis given one or two full scholarships to enable them to be more competitive at the Division I level.

*John Gunther '90
St. Louis, Missouri*

Alumni Who Care

I recently volunteered to solicit funds for the SCU Reunion Gift

Program. When I finished making my assigned calls, I recalled an article I had clipped from the *Los Angeles Times* many years ago ("College Reunion—Bittersweet Taste of Past," by Donald Dalessio of the Scripps Institute). The author noted:

By and large my classmates had been successful, as measured in money, titles, and accomplishments....Perhaps, however, our 'success' as a class was more apparent than real. What of those who didn't return?

He explained that his class raised more money than any other for its reunion gift and noted:

The idea that our strenuous efforts had probably kept away some less affluent classmates never got aired, perhaps because we were experts at self-delusion. For our [next] reunion, I find myself thinking maybe we could arrange to finish [last] in alumni giving and work harder to bring back old friends.

My fund-raising efforts were average. Some gave much, some less, some nothing—because they could not—but I was moved by the strong attachment all had for SCU and their classmates.

For our next reunion, perhaps we ought to work harder to bring back all our old friends while we can. Successful alumni could pool funds to assist less fortunate classmates with airfare, rooms, and meals, if necessary. Even though some do not attend reunions, most want to; and, from my recent sampling, all of them care.

*John W. Bonnell '52
Danville, 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 and include your phone number in case we need to contact you.

Glory Days

Football goes, but memories of national prominence stay strong

Reprinted by permission from the San Jose Mercury News

Dave Alfaro [’80] can be forgiven his bitterness about Santa Clara University’s exit from college football.

“I would have loved to have my little boy grow up and play football at Santa Clara, and that ain’t going to happen,” said Alfaro, 35, now a dentist in West Covina. “He’ll never play at St. Mary’s, and you can print that.”

Quitting the sport secured for Alfaro the unique distinction of being the only Broncos quarterback ever to lose a postseason game.

His 1980 team lost to eventual national champion Cal Poly-San Luis Obispo in the second round of the NCAA Division II playoffs, the only blemish on the Broncos’ 4-1 postseason record.

But his isn’t the only odd niche in a rich football history. The Broncos were once



(Above and right) Santa Clara football teams from the early 1900s

a national power, able to fill San Francisco’s Kezar Stadium with more than 60,000 fans. They were undefeated in three bowl games.

Like many Catholic schools, Santa Clara owes a debt to Notre Dame, the archetypical college program. And Bay Area football, especially the 49ers, owes a debt to Santa Clara.

“It was a great experience,” said Don Bordenave [’52], the center on the 1950 Orange Bowl team and for 33 years a volunteer assistant coach.

First begun in 1902, Santa Clara’s program reached its zenith in 1936 and ’37 with consecutive 9-0 sea-

sons and Sugar Bowl victories under Coach Buck Shaw.

Shaw, a blocker for halfback George Gipp on Notre Dame’s 1919 and 1920 national championship teams, came to Santa Clara as an assistant to “Clipper” Smith, his Fighting Irish teammate.

Shaw’s first season as head coach produced a Sugar Bowl bid to play LSU, and the Broncos finished a perfect season with a 21-14 win.

“We took the train down there,” recalled Phil Dougherty [’38], 80, a retired Santa Clara public school administrator who played in both New Orleans games. “It was like we were never going to get there. I don’t know how many stops we made en route just to run around and keep our legs loose.”

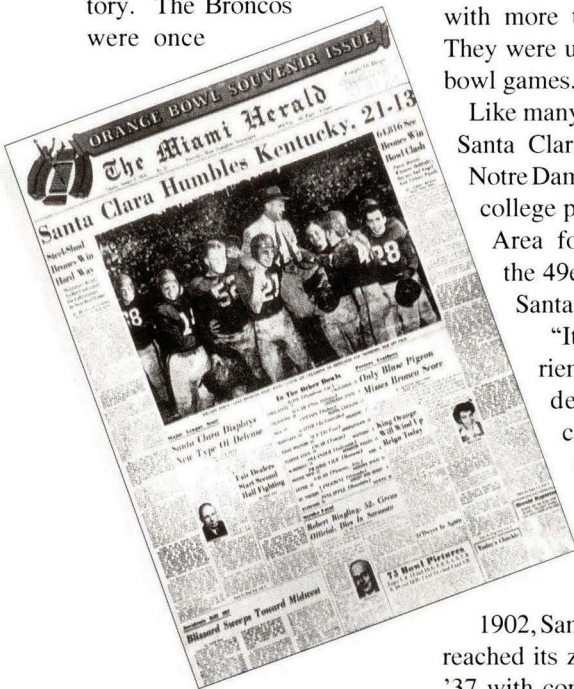
It was a different football era for both Santa Clara and the entire Bay Area. Cal, Stanford, St. Mary’s—the Broncos’ arch-rival—and USF all had big-time programs, and the three private schools shared Kezar Stadium.

The Broncos were playing and beating Michigan State, Arkansas, UCLA and Oklahoma.

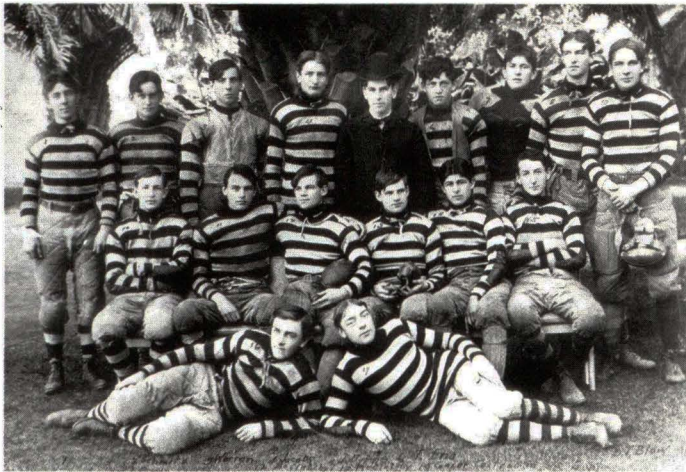
“We always packed Kezar,” said Dougherty. “It was the only place big enough for us to play.”

Shaw left after seven seasons to become the 49ers’ first head coach.

His successor, Len Casanova [’27], would take the Broncos to the 1950 Orange Bowl, where they defeated Coach Bear Bryant’s heavily favored Kentucky Wildcats 21-13 to finish 8-2-1.



Courtesy of SCU Archives



Their path to Miami began a season before. In 1948 the Broncos earned themselves a piece of sports history by beating Oklahoma 20-17 in Norman. The Sooners, under Coach Bud Wilkinson, would not lose again for 31 games.

A year later when the Orange Bowl was looking for a team to pair with Kentucky, Wilkinson suggested the Broncos.

John Pasco ['52], 62, now a Santa Clara County municipal judge, quarterbacked that team. "It was a very good year and a very good team," he said, "but it was a different era. Back then there was a large group of fans that followed the school."

The founding of the 49ers, largely by ex-Santa Clara players and coaches, would prove to be a key factor in the demise of big-time Santa Clara football and its later reinstatement as a small-college program.

"The handwriting was on the wall when the 49ers came into Kezar and took over Sunday football," Bordenave said. "We found out we couldn't draw on Saturdays.

"Catholic school football once

dominated the Bay Area. Sunday was a big day in San Francisco for college football. People would go to church and then go to Kezar for a football game."

After playing the 1952 season, sophomore Ron Modeste ['55, M.A. '67] remembered turning on the radio to the "Richfield Reporter" to hear that Santa Clara was dropping football.

"It was pretty traumatic..." he said. "But back then, the NCAA didn't give players a grace period, so if you transferred, you had to sit out a year. And I was at Santa Clara for an education anyway, so I stayed."

Seven years later, Pat Malley restarted Santa Clara's program in the NCAA's Division II with strict limits on staff and schol-

FOOTBALL PROGRAM CUT AT SCU

On Feb. 3, SCU announced the elimination of its intercollegiate football program. The move came after months of working to develop a leaner, forward-looking University budget and two years of unsuccessfully trying to develop a low-cost, competitive football conference to comply with new mandates from the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

The decision, approved by the Board of Trustees Jan. 28, put an end to the 90-year tradition and made the 1992 season Santa Clara's last.

Overall University cuts are projected to total \$3.4 million—about 3.9 percent of this year's operating budget—over the next three academic years. Carroll Williams, long-time Santa Clara coach and athletic director since fall, said cutting football would yield savings of \$470,000 annually after current scholarship recipients graduate.

More information about the budget cuts and the football decision is in the April issue of the new *SCU Update* tabloid. For a copy of *Update*, call 408-554-4545. ■

arships. Three years after that, Modeste joined the staff as a volunteer assistant and stayed until Wednesday [Feb. 3, the day SCU announced the program's cancellation].

Santa Clara built its own 10,000-seat stadium in 1962 and named it after Buck Shaw. Thirty-five future NFL players would play there, including quarterback Dan Pastorini ['71] and current 49ers tight end Brent Jones ['85].

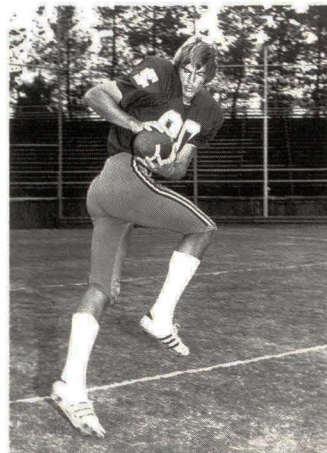
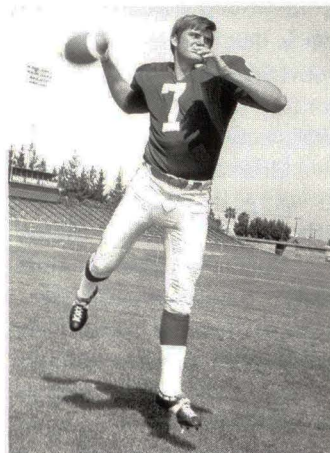
Doug Cosbie ['79], an SCU tight end who went to three Pro Bowls for the Dallas Cowboys,

commuted from Sacramento the past three years to be a volunteer assistant.

"The program was all about giving kids an opportunity to play football, but the main thing was giving the kids a good education," he said. "The only way the program survived as long as it did was by people volunteering. If other people hadn't done it, (the program) wouldn't have been there for me."

—Jody Meacham ■

Jody Meacham is a staff writer for the San Jose Mercury News.



Dan Pastorini '71 (left), Doug Cosbie '79, and Brent Jones '85

Photos Courtesy of Sports Information

Hard to Hold Back

Scholarships recognize leaders who beat the odds

When sophomore Gina Banzon takes her SCU friends home with her for the weekend, she has to reassure them that it's OK to take a walk in the neighborhood after dark.

"I never thought of being threatened, but I'm sure it's intimidating to people who aren't used to it," said Banzon of growing up in San Francisco's Mission District, an ethnically and economically diverse area.

Banzon—a Filipina, a high school valedictorian, and an aspiring mathematician—fits perfectly the description of a Leaders for Tomorrow scholarship candidate:

- academically able
- historically under-represented in higher education (including women)
- financially unable to attend SCU without aid
- demonstrably able to lead

In 1991, she became one of the first seven students to receive four-year, full-tuition scholarships to attend Santa Clara under the new program. Three more students received Leaders for Tomorrow scholarships in 1992.

Leaders for Tomorrow is a partnership between Santa Clara and corporate donors who fund the scholarships to find and nurture leaders and introduce them to the business world.

"Leadership skills are not easily identifiable," said SCU Regent Adele Bihn '67, who helped shepherd the program through the approval process. "And yet, in the old days, we were all told in every class we were expected to go out and lead. I felt this program could tap nontraditional sources for leaders and speak to excellence

and diversity issues as well."

Carol Rossi, senior lecturer in English, associate director of the Teaching and Learning Center, and coordinator of the

ican, and Pacific Islander students whose scholarships were provided by Amdahl Corp., BankAmerica Foundation, Ford Motor Company Fund, Lock-

branch manager for Bank of America.

The two meet occasionally for lunch or coffee and spend a lot of time on the phone. In the second year of the program, students "shadow" their mentor on the job for a day.

"It's easy for me to trust her," said Banzon. "I've told her things not a lot of people know."

Seward hopes the relationship is permanent.

"I've told her I'd like to keep in touch with her always," she said. "Gina's a real special person. It's important to have people like that in the world that we can trust our future to."

Putting a Santa Clara education within reach of more students like Banzon is a priority at SCU. The \$125 million Santa Clara Challenge Campaign includes a goal of raising \$20 million in student financial aid.

In the Leaders for Tomorrow program alone, three times as many qualified students as scholarships available have applied since the program started two years ago. Alex Laymon, director of corporate relations in the Development Office and the person who hatched the idea, said only one scholarship may be available for freshmen entering in 1993.

That would make the selection committee's job even harder. "When we come together after the interviews, we think, 'Oh, if only...,'" said Rossi. "We just don't have enough scholarships for all of them. These are really the kinds of kids we'd like to have at Santa Clara."—**Sabrina Brown**

Sabrina Brown is associate director of University Communications.

What makes the Leaders for Tomorrow scholarships different is that companies not only provide tuition, but also a mentor for each student



Scholarship recipient Gina Banzon (right) and her mentor Frances Seward talk about school, family, and the future

scholarship program, said, "We're defining leadership broadly—[leadership is] making a difference, not necessarily being in student government."

For example, Banzon proved herself a leader when her all-girls high school closed because of lack of funds and she and her classmates transferred to a rival school. Banzon took the initiative to diffuse the tension and resentment between the two groups, and old and new classmates voted her valedictorian as a result.

Equally impressive stories lie behind each of the African American, Latino, Asian Amer-

ican, and Pacific Gas and Electric Co., and Pacific Telesis Foundation.

What makes the Leaders for Tomorrow scholarships different is that companies not only provide tuition, but also a mentor for each student. At its best, the mentor-student relationship is a close one filled with free-flowing discussions about school, family, and the future.

"Gina talks about the difficulty of her classes and the pressures of being a minority on campus and not being as wealthy as some of the kids," said Frances Seward, Banzon's mentor and assistant vice president

Charles Barry

Duel Over Death

Debaters face off on ethics and logic of capital punishment

After nearly an hour of spirited jawing, about the only thing the oratorical combatants could agree to was this: If perpetrators of horrific crimes such as serial slayings were incarcerated for life in isolation and without possibility of parole, then it would be OK to eliminate the death penalty.

Arriving at this juncture of truce were debaters Dan Lungren, California state attorney general since 1990, and Charles Sevilla J.D. '69, court-appointed defender of executed killer Robert Alton Harris. Their topic was "Should California Abolish the Death Penalty?" The verbal duel, co-sponsored by the School of Law and the Center for Applied Ethics, was moderated by Law Dean Gerald Uelmen.

Sevilla, who has a private practice in San Diego, went first. He argued that capital punishment is ineffective and illogical, incurring great social, financial, political, and moral costs.

Not only is the death penalty no solution, Sevilla said, but it is also "part of the problem" of excessive violence in our society. Rather than serving justice, it serves as "a quick fix," not a "permanent answer." Every major church group opposes the state's taking of life, he noted, and many industrial nations eschew capital punishment.

Sevilla said imposition of the death penalty implies our system of jurisprudence "makes no mistakes, and this isn't true."

"There is a cost to our souls in denying 'equal justice under the law.' A random few receive the death penalty; [its administration] is capricious."

Racism "plays an undeniable role" in determining which criminals are put to death, he said. Today, 87 percent of inmates are black, and the odds are five times greater that a black will be executed than a white.

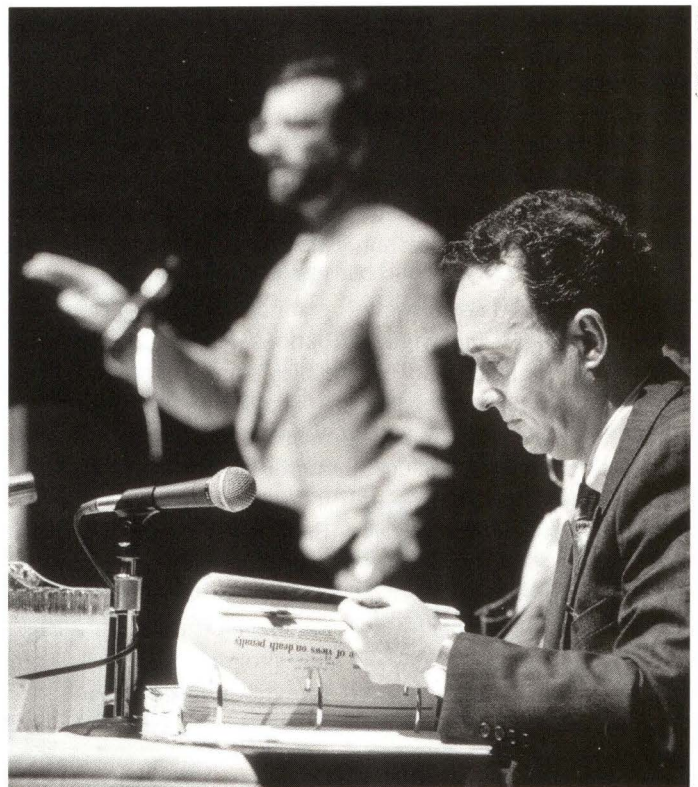
Finally, Sevilla said, the financial cost to the taxpayer is "outrageous." More than 6,000 hours were spent prosecuting Harris, who became the first person executed in California in a quarter-century when he was gassed April 3, 1992. The hundreds of thousands of dollars in legal costs would have been better spent attacking crime at its root causes: childhood abuse, poverty, and lack of education, he said.

Lungren, former five-term California congressman from Orange County and longtime advocate of the death penalty, then stepped to the podium. "This debate is not about whether capital punishment may be imposed under the U.S. Constitution," he said. "The Supreme Court clearly resolved this issue, beginning in 1976 with *Gregg vs. Georgia*...."

"This debate is about whether capital punishment should be preserved...for the most egregious murders in our society."

Lungren argued the death penalty is not cruel and unusual, but is "justified as the extreme sanction for the most heinous murders." Opinion polls, he asserted, support his view: "Three-fourths of the public support the death penalty."

The main purposes of capital punishment, Lungren argued, are "retribution, deterrence, and incapacitation to prevent future crimes." As members of society, all of us must accept re-



Dan Lungren prepares his rebuttal as Charles Sevilla J.D. '69 states his case against the death penalty in the Mayer Theatre debate

sponsibility for our actions, Lungren said. "If the death penalty is not used as the ultimate sanction, we make no true distinction among crimes," he said.

Lungren decried the protracted trial of Harris—"13 years of litigation"—and said the threat of execution "cannot serve as a deterrent when justice is not swift."

He asked the audience "not to lose sight of the victims and their families. If we can't be angry about the killing of someone else, what then can we be outraged about?"

So who "won" the debate? It depends on whom you ask.

San Francisco Chronicle columnist Debra Saunders, who covered the debate, wrote, "I thought Lungren won—I agree with his arguments so

thoroughly that Sevilla's considerable forensic skills and obvious sincerity did not upset my conviction. But those skills most certainly wooed the audience. Not a single question [afterward] was directed at Sevilla; all...were directed against—not at—Lungren. But that was to be expected. In a law school audience, Sevilla's stance is the crowd-pleaser."

Uelmen, an ardent foe of the death penalty, was asked to name a winner. Donning the mantle of moderator, he elected not to render a verdict. Instead, he diplomatically paid Lungren respect, saying he argued his case "compellingly."

—Thomas F. Black ■

Thomas F. Black is news bureau manager at SCU.

Charles Barry

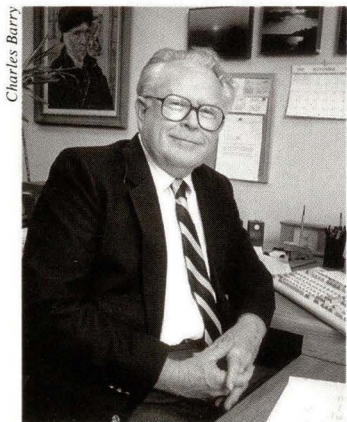
Campus Newsmakers

People and programs making news at Santa Clara

Technically, He's Famous

Robert J. Parden—former dean of the School of Engineering, founder of the Early Bird Program, and director of the Engineering Management Program—was inducted into Silicon Valley's Engineering Hall of Fame in February.

Inducted with Parden were the late Russell and Sigurd Varian, the brothers who co-founded Varian Associates; Mike Antonacci '24, an engineer with the city of San Jose



Robert J. Parden

who was director of city planning from 1929 to 1965; and the late Robert Noyce, inventor of the integrated circuit and co-founder of Intel Corp.

A selection committee of the Silicon Valley Engineering Council, which includes 22 engineering societies, chose the 1993 honorees.

Antonacci, an accomplished cellist and former member of the San Jose Symphony Orchestra, was San Jose's first planner. He is credited with creating the Municipal Rose Garden, many bridges, the city's first master plan, and the city's first zoning ordinances.

Bill Adams '37, an SCU regent and a member of the En-

gineering Alumni Board, nominated Parden, who came to Santa Clara as dean in 1954 and remained in that position until 1982, when he returned to teaching full time. In his nomination letter, Adams mentioned the Early Bird Program and the Engineering Management Program as two important contributions Parden has made to valley engineering.

The Engineering Management Program has become the fourth-largest in the nation since it was founded in 1978. The Early Bird Program made SCU the first school "to offer working professionals the ability to earn degrees" by offering a flexible program with classes before normal working hours, Adams said.

Parden, who earned his doctorate in industrial engineering from the University of Iowa, said he thought of the Early Bird Program because he had taught night school at another university, and "there's nothing worse than night school." In the program, "we catch them before they are tired from work."

More than 4,000 students have earned master's degrees in the program's 34 years.

That's Italian!

Taking a Berlitz course may get you by if you're planning to visit Italy. But it might not be enough to land you a job at the recently opened Il Fornaio restaurant in downtown San Jose's remodeled St. Claire Hotel.

To enhance the atmosphere of ethnic authenticity, manager Stanley Morris required all 150 servers, cooks, and bartenders to attend a series of on-site lectures on Italian history, culture,

and language. The presenter was Victor Vari, longtime professor of Italian at Santa Clara and the genuine article himself.

His fee? "*Con i miei complimenti*" (with my compliments). Extols Morris: "He was wonderful. He threw himself into it. The staff got turned on to nuances."

Movin' to the Eastside

William Wood, S.J., former executive director of the California Conference of Catholic Bishops and an expert on world hunger, is the new director of the Eastside Project, which places students in community-service programs in East San Jose as a part of their academic studies. About 900 students each year work in 27 community programs, including homeless shelters and children's and senior citizens' centers. Because of the growth of the program, the director's position was expanded to full time with Wood's appointment.

During Wood's seven years with the California Conference of Catholic Bishops, he analyzed public policy issues and coordinated the conference's lobbying efforts in the state Assembly. He has been active in food and land issues for years and served as the first president of the board of the international hunger research organization Food First. He is the elected president of the National Catholic Rural Life Conference.

Wood replaces Dan Germann, S.J., who had served as director since the inception of the program in 1986 and continues to work part time. Germann has taken on a new responsibility in the Alumni Association, encour-

aging and coordinating the involvement of SCU alumni in projects benefiting the poor and marginalized. Also leaving the Eastside Project is Sonny Manuel, S.J., who will oversee the training of younger Jesuits.

Connecting with Corporations

Stephen Richardson MBA '89, the new director of corporate outreach and recruiting for the Leavey School of Business and Administration, knows a lot about the art of matchmaking.

He spent 1990 and 1991 putting Silicon Valley high-tech companies in touch with their Russian counterparts. The U.S. companies gained complex-software engineers, and the Russian companies received help converting from military to civilian products. In 1992, he co-founded EcoVision Associates, a firm that, among other projects, assisted a community in converting a military base to civilian use. EcoVision helped community members resolve potential conflicts and develop a shared vision.

In his new SCU position, Richardson is matching Santa Clara alumni and faculty with employees and senior managers at Silicon Valley corporations. Get-togethers at which critical business issues of the day are discussed have the support of local companies, and the University's MBA student-recruiting program benefits as well.

"There's an educational dimension and a career-development dimension," Richardson said. "Our MBAs are doing things to benefit the entire company. They're not just a small clique getting together networking." ■



HOW SCU ALUMS PUT CLINTON IN THE DRIVER'S SEAT

F.F. Bentley



Many people know about the prominent Santa Clarans serving in the new administration—including Office of Management and Budget Director Leon Panetta '60 (J.D. '63) and Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy J.D. '78 (see photos and biographical information, page 13). But before there was a President Clinton, there was a long-shot campaign propelling the Arkansas governor's bid for the White House. And two major players in that movement were also SCU grads: Dee Dee Myers '83 and Dave Barram MBA '73.

Now White House press secretary, Myers, a California political operative for nearly a decade, moved to Little Rock, Ark., in late 1991 to serve as press secretary for the fledgling campaign. "I didn't know whether I'd be there a month or a year," Myers has been quoted as saying.

As it happened, Myers—who had worked for Michael Dukakis and Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, among others—spent nearly a year of 18-hour days with the Clinton campaign. From answering the stream of reporters' questions, to "spinning" for the candidate (putting a positive glow on the day's events), to turning a legendary cartwheel for a cranky press corps, Myers did it all with admirable aplomb.

In the article that follows, Myers gives us a glimpse into the nerve-racking and heady days of the 1992 campaign (page 10)....

Barram, a vice president at Apple Computer, was a Democrat in a high-tech sea of Republicans. Frankly, he too was frustrated with recent Democratic Party presidential offerings. For example, he felt Dukakis "never took the bull by the horns" in 1988.

But Barram, seeing the possibility for a different kind of president in Clinton, persuaded Silicon Valley high-tech leaders to endorse the then-candidate, giving the industry immeasurable pull in Washington.

Our profile of Barram tells how he did it (page 14)....

Ride Around A

As press secretary to the Clinton campaign, I logged more than 100,000 miles by plane, train, and automobile—and, perhaps most unforgettably, by bus. I met people from towns such as Valdosta, Ga.; Prairie du Chien, Wis.; and Hope, Ark. And while I recall the days in great detail, the salient moments that follow are from memory—the impressions of an impressionable staffer dropped almost inexplicably into the middle of a great story

*Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1991
SAN FRANCISCO*

From my oddly shaped office on the second floor of a pizzeria-turned-campaign headquarters, I hammered out the umpteenth draft of a new crime program. The San Francisco mayoral election was only six weeks away, and my candidate, Frank Jordan, was on the move. The mild and gentlemanly former chief of police had tapped a vein of voter resentment, and it seemed more and more likely that he would make the runoff. I put the finishing touches on my document and picked up the phone to return a call from my old friend and political mentor, Mickey Kantor. He was supporting one of our opponents, and I was a little anxious as I dialed his number.

“Have you committed to anyone in the presidential campaign?” Kantor asked when he came on the line. His question caught me by surprise. I had been following the opening rounds of the 1992 race with mild interest, but my phone wasn’t exactly ringing off the hook with people trying to enlist my support. Besides, I was consumed with the campaign at hand.

“No. I think I’m going to sit this one out,” I told him.

“Bill Clinton is looking for a press secretary, and I think you should talk to him,” said Kantor, who had known Clinton for nearly 15 years and was helping him assemble a campaign staff.

I liked Clinton. I had met him four years earlier when he spoke at a Democratic Party dinner in Los Angeles. With an interesting combination of smartest-kid-in-the-class self-confidence, self-deprecating humor, and boyish charm, the Arkansas governor



(Clockwise from bottom left) Chief Strategist James Carville, Communications Director George Stephanopoulos, and Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers '83 plot campaign strategy with the Democratic candidate

merica

BY DEE DEE MYERS '83

wowed the biggest of Southern California's big-money Democrats. But within weeks, he nearly stopped his promising career dead in its tracks with a stultifying speech to the Democratic National Convention. Since then, he had worked to rebuild his reputation, and he had assembled an impressive record as a progressive governor and new Democratic thinker.

Still, I hesitated. The prospect of long hours and longer odds didn't appeal to me. "I don't know," I told Kantor. "I'm not sure I have the energy. And besides, I don't think anyone can beat George Bush."

"Just spend a day with him. Trust me on this one," Kantor said.

Two weeks later, I flew to Los Angeles and spent a day with Clinton and his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton. About 15 minutes into our meeting, I was hooked; I took the job. And by Dec. 13, 1991, two days after the San Francisco mayor's race ended, I was Little Rock-bound.

*Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1992
Manchester, N.H.*

It was 2 a.m. My stomach was in knots from too much coffee, too little sleep, and a feeling of complete helplessness. For more than two weeks, Clinton had been flogged by allegations of marital infidelity and questions about his Vietnam-era draft status.

Less than one week before New Hampshire's first-in-the-nation primary, what had been a promising effort (particularly encouraging for the governor of a small Southern state in the heart of "live free or die" Yankee country) was collapsing. Clinton's support had dropped from 31 percent to 18 percent. It was a "meltdown," our pollster said.

Adding fuel to the fire, the media had turned up a letter Clinton had written to Col. Eugene Holmes thanking him for "saving me from the draft." Ted Koppel had all but decided to make it the subject of his next segment of "Nightline."

As Tuesday dissolved into Wednesday, we were despondent. Sitting around the second-floor conference room in our seedy hotel, we went over the arguments one more time.

"We can keep it off the air for a day, maybe two," argued Communications Director George Stephanopoulos. "But there's no way it'll hold until Election Day. We gotta put it out."

We decided to hold a news conference that morning. It was a circus. Clinton did his best to explain the highly emotional letter he had written more than two decades earlier. But the issue was far from resolved, and we knew then that it would be days, perhaps weeks, before its final impact became clear.

The controversy had made Clinton that much more determined. People in New Hampshire were hurting, and he had a detailed plan to address the state's and the nation's economic woes. But his message was getting lost in a sea of distracting questions. He knew he had to get out and talk to the voters directly, without the filter of the media.

By noon, we were headed back into town, where Clinton combed the streets of Manchester looking for hands to shake and voters to persuade. He bounced from shopping mall to bowling alley to donut shop.

That afternoon, we flew to Claremont, where Clinton spoke to a noisy rally in a high-school gym. Then, back aboard our

14-passenger plane, we gathered around a Sony Watchman to catch the evening news. The stories were somewhat mixed, but we had survived. We celebrated as we taxied down the runway and took off for a rally in Dover.

By the time we got to Union Hall, Clinton was on a roll, and he pumped every bit of energy he had into the crowded, darkened room. As I headed to the back of the room in search of more coffee, I didn't know whether people had come because they thought he was going to lose or because they hoped he could win.

Near the end of his short but emotional speech, Clinton recalled how New Hampshire voters had helped then-Vice President Bush's wounded campaign recover from a nearly fatal defeat in Iowa. "Four years ago, you gave George Bush a second chance, and he gave you three days in three years," Clinton said, his normally raspy voice dropping to barely more than a whisper. "If you give me a second chance, I'll be with you till the last dog dies."

After the speech, we rushed to the airport, characteristically behind schedule, and flew back to Manchester for a live appearance on "Nightline." The draft letter was to be the main topic. "Do you want to read the letter," Koppel asked Clinton, "or do you want me to read it?"

"You do it," Clinton answered.

Koppel read the letter, and he and Clinton talked about the Vietnam War and the nation's unresolved feelings about a painful chapter in its history. Although the show was a smash, I wasn't sure if it was the beginning or the end. But one thing was clear: Clinton wasn't going to give up without one hell of a fight.



The draft letter was to be the main topic on “Nightline.” “Do you want to read the letter,” Koppel asked Clinton, “or do you want me to read it?”
 “You do it,” Clinton answered.

Wednesday, April 1, 1992
 New York City

New York was brutal. The weather was lousy, the press was worse, and the city’s fine inhabitants weren’t going to give a guy from Arkansas a break.

After his surprise victory in Connecticut, Jerry Brown was building momentum. And if Brown won New York, we were dead. Clinton was going to have to win each and every vote New York-style: by addressing voters’ concerns head-on. And what better way than a special guest appearance on the “Phil Donahue” show?

As we waited for the morning taping to begin, Clinton and Donahue chatted amiably. They walked out onto the set, sat down, and exchanged more pleasantries as the cameras started to roll.

Then, wham! Donahue started in with a series of highly personal questions about Clinton’s marriage and past. Donahue pressed, and Clinton grew angry. After nearly 30 minutes, a woman in the audience took on Donahue.

“I’m not even a Bill Clinton supporter,” she said, “but I think this is ridiculous.” The audience cheered.

After the show, Stephanopoulos and James Carville, Clinton’s chief campaign strategist, were ecstatic. “They were on your side,” Carville told Clinton. “You stuck to your guns and turned the issue around.”

Later, after a well-received foreign-policy address at the New York Hilton, we were scheduled to have lunch at the *New York Times* editorial board. The *Times*, arguably the most important paper in the country, had regularly ripped Clinton on its editorial pages. It appeared that the paper’s executives, like many of the city’s residents, saw Clinton as a Democratic Dan Quayle, all style and no substance.

As we walked into the paneled, high-ceilinged dining room, waiters in white tuxedo jackets seated us and took drink

orders: iced tea all around. The session started badly, as the editorial board members challenged the governor of a small Southern state’s understanding of thorny urban problems. But as Clinton reeled off a series of calm, thoughtful answers, the room warmed up.

After lunch, a waiter offered the gentlemen (and only the gentlemen) cigars. Clinton took one enthusiastically. “I’m going to smoke this on Election Day,” he said. “But I won’t inhale.” Everyone in the room broke up.

Several days later, Clinton received a rare primary endorsement from the *Times*.

Wednesday, June 3, 1992
 Los Angeles

By winning the Ohio, New Jersey, and California primaries the night before, Clinton had “gone over the top”; he had secured enough delegates to guarantee the Democratic Party’s nomination for president of the United States.

But the morning’s news was disastrous. Ross Perot had emerged as the perfect antidote for voters’ alienation, and he had totally stolen our thunder. Clinton was running third in all the national polls. Predictions ranged from a humiliating defeat in November to a brokered convention at which the party would reject Clinton and turn to New York Gov. Mario Cuomo. Things were not pretty.

Clinton had most of the day off. The only event on his schedule was an appearance on the “Arsenio Hall” show—part of a plan by Mandy Grunwald, a senior media strategist and *People* magazine junkie, to appeal directly to voters via pop-culture media.

On the way to Paramount Studios, Paul Begala and Wendy Smith, two staffers in our regular traveling party, decided the governor should wear Begala’s black Ray-Ban sunglasses for his saxophone-playing performance. When we got to the studio, Clinton went in to meet the band and re-

hearse his numbers, “Heartbreak Hotel” and “God Bless the Child.” As the band launched into the first song, Clinton put on the glasses. Hall’s staff loved it, and Clinton agreed to wear the Ray-Bans on the show.

The music and the glasses proved to be a big hit (although the stuffier pundits declared the whole thing decidedly “unpresidential”). But it was Clinton’s wide-ranging conversation with Hall that proved most memorable. By the time we boarded the plane to fly back to Little Rock, our moods had changed dramatically.

Sunday, Oct. 11, 1992
 St. Louis

Expectations were high on the day of the first debate, and I was a nervous wreck. Three days of intense debate preparation had gone extremely well, and Clinton seemed ready. But Perot was a wild card, and Bush always seemed to rise to the occasion.

“I feel like a porcupine in a balloon factory,” declared speech writer Begala as we headed into the final prep session.

At the debate site, Clinton headed off for makeup, and I went to check out the press room. It was huge. Rows of long tables were piled high with portable computers, newspapers, and press releases. Television sets tuned to CNN and C-SPAN seemed to fill every spare inch of floor space. And reporters scurried around trying to assess the mood. High anxiety.

Clinton had already gone to the stage by the time I got back to his holding room. I sat on the floor (all the chairs were taken) and waited for the show to begin.

As expected, Bush criticized Clinton for his anti-war activities in the 1960s and, by implication, questioned the governor’s patriotism. But Clinton was ready.

“When Joe McCarthy went around this country attacking people’s patriotism, he was wrong,” Clinton said. “And a senator from Connecticut stood up to him named



I N T H E N E W A D M I N I S T R A T I O N

Prescott Bush. Your father was right to stand up to Joe McCarthy; you were wrong to question my patriotism....I was opposed to the war, but I loved my country.”

The staff in the holding room went crazy and erupted into whoops and high-fives. In the end, Clinton had achieved his objective: to stand on stage with the president and reassure 90 million Americans that he was cool and in command. As the debate concluded, we rushed into the press room to declare our candidate the winner.

*Monday, Nov. 2, 1992
Philadelphia*

My wake-up call came at 5:30 a.m. As I struggled for the telephone, I had no idea where I was. Philadelphia. That’s right, Philadelphia.

As I headed for the shower, it occurred to me this was the last night I would spend in a hotel during the 1992 presidential campaign. Our last “day” was to be a 30-hour, 4,000-mile marathon that would take us to 11 cities in 10 states. We weren’t due back in Little Rock until 10 a.m. Central Standard Time the following morning—there would be no hotel or shower tonight.

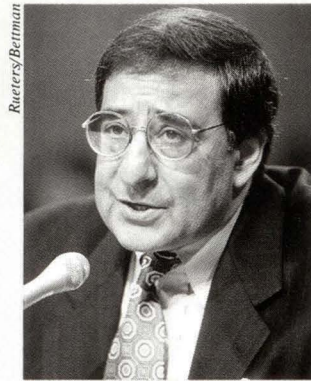
At 6:45 a.m., the traveling party—which had grown to include a dozen staff members, countless Secret Service agents, and nearly 200 reporters—boarded the 20-car motorcade and pulled away from the hotel. Our first stop was breakfast at the Mayfield Diner in North Philadelphia.

When we arrived, the parking lot was jammed with people unfazed by the cold, drizzly morning. Clinton was tired, his voice shot from more than a year of around-the-clock campaigning. But he seemed at peace, satisfied that regardless of the outcome, he had run his race. I was sure he thought he would win.

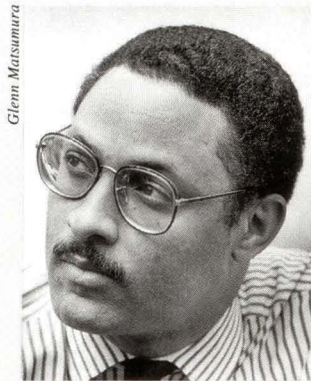
After Clinton spoke to the crowd, we boarded the motorcade and drove to the airport where three 727s were waiting. As we taxied down the runway, I thought, “One down, 10 to go.”

Both the Democratic and Republican electoral strategies hinged on strong showings in the industrial Midwest. We were doing well in Illinois, so Bush couldn’t lose Ohio, Michigan, and Missouri. We were scheduled to make stops in all three states.

Bad weather followed us to Cleveland,



Leon Panetta '60 (J.D. '63)



Mike Espy J.D. '78

Santa Clarans heard some familiar names when President Clinton was filling his cabinet.

Office of Management and Budget Director Leon Panetta '60 (J.D. '63), one of the most respected Democrats in Washington, gained a reputation as a budget slasher while serving as a California congressman since 1976 and chair of the House Budget Committee since 1989. Today, the new OMB head, still a fiscal conservative, is pushing hard to get his boss’s deficit-reduction and stimulus package approved on Capitol Hill.

Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy J.D. '78, who in 1986 became the first black congressman elected in Mississippi since Reconstruction, was an early and staunch supporter of Clinton’s candidacy. While in Congress, Espy represented a rural district and served on the House Agriculture and Budget committees and on the Select Committee on Hunger. He is SCU’s Edwin J. Owens Lawyer of the Year for 1993.

—*Elise Banducci*

Detroit, and St. Louis, but it didn’t darken the mood of either the crowds or the staff. After the St. Louis event, Clinton taped a satellite interview with Tom Brokaw. He said he felt confident.

Next stop: Paducah, Ky. As the sun set on our fifth event, staff and press played football while Clinton gave his speech.

On the flight from Paducah to McAllen, Texas, Clinton convened the ritual late-night hearts game while a videotape of a recent “Saturday Night Live” two-hour special played on the VCR.

By the time we reached Fort Worth, it was well past midnight. Country music performer Jerry Jeff Walker sang “Up Against the Wall, Republican President,” a new version of one of his old hits, as Clinton stepped on stage. By now, each crowd seemed more enthusiastic than the next, roaring approval as if Clinton had already begun the transformation from candidate to president.

As the door to the 727 swung open at 3 a.m. in Albuquerque, N.M., a blast of freezing-cold air woke me up. The mercury had dipped below 20. But despite the bitter cold and bizarre hour, more than 5,000 people were eagerly awaiting us. Something was definitely happening.

The sun had risen when we landed in Denver, and a thin sheet of snow covered the tarmac. This was it: the last event of the 1992 presidential campaign. After his speech, Clinton climbed the steps of the 727 and turned to wave goodbye. He stood there for a long moment, perhaps not wanting it to end, perhaps reflecting on how far he had come in the past year. Finally, he turned and walked into the plane.

As we taxied down the runway for the last time, someone popped in a Marvin Gaye tape, and we danced in the aisles. ■

Dee Dee Myers '83 is the White House press secretary.

Voting the Unthinkable: Why Silicon Valley Got on the Clinton-Gore Bus

Dave Barram MBA '73 convinced his Republican colleagues there was a choice for president—and it wasn't Ross Perot. As a result, the high-tech industry finally pulls some serious weight in Washington

BY SUSAN FREY

Long before it was clear Bill Clinton would win the presidency, almost two dozen Silicon Valley high-tech leaders did the unthinkable: The GOP stalwarts came out in support of the Democratic candidate. The endorsement was a political risk never before taken by valley leaders, says Dave Barram MBA '73, who is generally credited with organizing the "coup."

Barram, vice president for corporate affairs at Apple Computer Inc., says the September 1992 move forever changed the valley's political character, which pundits had described as either apolitical or knee-jerk Republican.

"You never can go back," says Barram, 49, who used his Apple sabbatical in May and June to drum up Silicon Valley support for Clinton. "You step up once, you stay up."

"We're a relatively new industry with very few institutional habits," he adds. "Our CEOs, who have to operate from hard evidence if they are to succeed, saw this guy as a centrist leader who operated the same way. They liked him because of that."

The endorsement of Clinton when he needed it most—Clinton himself noted the high-tech support during the presidential debates—has given the valley's computer industry unprecedented access to the White House, political observers say. Key leaders such as recently retired Hewlett-Packard Co. President John Young and Apple CEO John Sculley played major roles in Clinton's December economic summit, and Sculley was sitting strategically at Hillary Rodham Clinton's side during the president's eco-

omic address in February.

Most significantly, Silicon Valley was one of the president's first stops in the campaign to push his economic package. During the visit, at which he dined with and courted some of the valley's most influential high-tech leaders, Clinton unveiled a technology initiative that would invest \$17 billion in the industry over the next four years.

Barram, who helped organize the dinner during the president's visit, says he expects he will be asked to do more things for Clinton—but he isn't planning a move to Washington. "I haven't seen any position in Washington where I can help without going crazy," he says with a businessperson's leering toward politics. "I can help from my office in Silicon Valley."

One way Barram may help Clinton is by keeping him in touch with the valley's pulse. If Clinton does not live up to expectations, Barram says, the president will face the wrath of high-tech executives.

"If [Clinton] disappoints the valley, there will be more anger and bitterness than from CEOs on the East Coast who are used to being disappointed," says Barram, whose job at Apple Computer includes government affairs.

Asked if this means he, the organizer, is on the line, he replies casually: "I suppose so." It's a question the easygoing Barram had not considered because he's not worried. He believes Clinton will rise to the challenge of the times.

The timing is right to produce a great U.S. president, he says. "The world is chang-

ing so fast. It almost has to be a time of great change."

Barram, a moderate Democrat, met the first couple through Hillary Clinton when, in 1987, he served as Sculley's liaison to the National Center on Education and the Economy. Hillary Clinton also was a member of the bipartisan commission, and they became friends, later traveling on an education-related tour of Europe with Barram's wife, Joan, and the Clintons' daughter, Chelsea.

About two years ago, Barram says, he and Hillary Clinton discussed the possibility of her husband running for president.

"I hate to encourage you to run because it can be personally brutal," Barram says he told her, in what proved a prophetic statement. "But if you decide, I want to help."

When Clinton did decide to run, Barram worked hand in hand with former San Jose Mayor Tom McEnery '67 (M.A. '70) and Gloria Rose Ott, CEO of GO Strategies, an international investment banking group. Ott also was Santa Clara County finance chair for the Clinton campaign.

"For well over a year, Dave was talking to people about this governor from a very small state running for president," McEnery recalls. "No one was calling him back. Now...things are reversed."

Hewlett-Packard's Young—the model of Republican corporate respectability—says he was skeptical when Barram approached him about Clinton. But, because he respected Barram, Young took a look at the material he had sent. "I did not write him off totally," Young says.



“More than a year before the election, Dave managed to get us introduced,” he says. “I have to give [Barram] credit for making it very clear there was a choice that merited hearing.”

Young, who still considers himself a Republican, says Clinton’s belief that technology is important to long-term economic growth appealed to him. However, Young is not so sure the endorsement changed Silicon Valley or that the valley was ever apolitical. “We always endorsed the Republican candidate. That never made any news,” he says.

But during this past presidential election, the high-tech leaders were frustrated with the Bush administration’s economic agenda, particularly what they perceived as the government’s unwillingness to address the problems of their industry.

At Clinton’s request, Barram got Silicon Valley leaders to help the then-candidate’s team come up with a technology plan they could all agree on. The proposal, which became the basis for the president’s technology initiative, included a capital gains tax cut, a research-and-development tax credit, investment in infrastructure, a shift in federal research and development from defense spending to more commercial use, and a government-industry partnership to produce a skilled work force.

Barram is realistic that major changes will not happen immediately. But he wants Clinton to articulate a clear vision.

“I want the world to be able to look at America and say America has ideas, we’re not just reacting,” he says.

Although Clinton’s vision eventually appealed to industry leaders, his message might never have found a way into their boardrooms without Barram, who “choreographed” the endorsement, McEnery says.

“You can be a different kind of candidate, but if you are not properly getting your message out and you aren’t given a chance to meet people, that’s crucial,” says McEnery. “That’s what Dave Barram was able to do.”

Apple’s Sculley agrees: “Getting 23 CEOs from Silicon Valley to endorse Bill Clinton was clearly a big coup for Clinton, and no one was more important in making this happen than Dave Barram.”

Barram’s success was a combination of his knowledge, hard work, and style. After



Charles Barry

Dave Barram MBA '73, in charge of government affairs at Apple Computer Inc., helped drum up high-tech support for Clinton

13 years at Hewlett-Packard, he became chief financial officer at Silicon Graphics. In 1985 he went to Apple, serving as chief financial officer until Sculley recognized Barram’s interest in politics and gave him his current position.

“He’s very amenable to listening to other people’s ideas,” McEnery says of Barram. “He doesn’t have to speak loudly because when he talks about things, it’s usually insightful.”

Ott says she would travel any campaign trail with Barram. “He has the kind of politics I like—the politics of issue,” Ott says. “He has a considerable amount of

confidence and maturity. That’s why the leadership trusted him.”

McEnery says the payoff of Barram-style politics for Silicon Valley will be enormous and long-lived. When historians write the history of the 1992 election, he says, they will include the story of the valley’s endorsement.

“Usually the things you get involved in never come off as well as you think they will,” McEnery says, “but this thing would not stop going. It’s like the energizer endorsement.”

Susan Frey is a newsletter editor at Santa Clara.



Approximately 1 million Americans are infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. You may not think that fact will change your life, but the reality is, you or someone you love could be HIV-

POSITIVE

BY DEE DANNA '68 (MBA '72)
PHOTOGRAPHS BY CHARLES BARRY

On a hot afternoon in late August 1989, I had returned to my office to check my messages and call it a day. Having started my own consulting business at the beginning of the year and having a couple of interesting jobs pending, I wanted to make sure I didn't keep people waiting for me to return their calls.

Instead of messages from clients, I found one from my doctor. It said to call ASAP—very important! My doctor and I had an excellent relationship, but his major frustration with me was (and is) that I'm hard to reach. The urgent tone of the message didn't concern me: He probably wanted to review my lab results from a recent exam.

My doctor's voice was all business when I called, something to which I was unaccustomed. "He must be having a bad day," I thought. "Maybe a patient is dying." I agreed to stop by his office on my way home for a confirming blood test; when he asked me to hurry, I panicked. "This isn't about the HIV test, is it?"

"How soon can you get here?" he replied.

■

Aside from the social stigma and the death issue, the hardest part of testing positive is the isolation it brings. Even testing is done by code to preserve privacy

That was my introduction to this disease that randomly selects its victims and unpredictably takes over their bodies, as well as their entire lives. I had no idea what I was in for.

Over the next two weeks, there were more blood tests, consultations with a specialist in infectious diseases, long conversations on the phone and in the doctor's office, and a nerve-racking wait for solid, conclusive information. A top-notch diagnostician, my physician was no more prepared for the possibility of my testing positive for the AIDS-causing human immunodeficiency virus than I was.

He had tested me with my permission because two or three times a year, over a five-year period, I had recurring episodes of a flulike illness. He convinced me that, although I had no known risk factors, it would be appropriate to eliminate HIV as a possible cause.

As I waited for the results of the new

tests, I prayed that I would wake up from the nightmare. I thought of trying to make a deal with God, but realized that was senseless. Then, about three days before my final diagnosis, I decided that if I had HIV, I would have to make peace with my condition and go forward from there. I remember feeling an overwhelming sense of relief, along with a sense of challenge, and decided not to waste any energy asking, "Why me?"

By the time I received confirmation that I had HIV, a virus that destroys the immune system and leaves the body defenseless against disease, additional tests had indicated my body was still able to fight infection. So there was some good news.

As my internist and I speculated about the source of my infection, we came up blank. It's sort of embarrassing to be a 43-year-old single woman answering "no" to all the questions regarding transmission of the virus. We were pretty sure I was in-



ected between September 1984 and December 1984—a time when no one knew exactly how AIDS was transmitted. But the question remained: How? If I didn't contract it sexually, what about needles or blood products? I had no recollection of any; then I woke up one morning remembering trips to Berkeley for acupuncture while I was in law school.

I had been struggling with an autoimmune problem (not HIV-related) that had affected my liver and spleen. Acupuncture and Chinese herbs had been suggested to cleanse my body of toxins. I thought about the acupuncture office and remembered it shared a waiting room with an AIDS clinic.

My doctor was shocked. You don't/won't hear about HIV infection from acupuncture in the U.S., although there have been reports of infection in China. Acupuncturists use disposable needles now; even if they didn't, the possibility of infection with a used needle is very remote, because the virus doesn't survive outside the body except in blood or semen. Perhaps my body was busy fighting other illnesses the day I had the treatment and let the HIV sneak by. It was just a special case, I guess.

Learning you have HIV is shocking and disconcerting. This is not a socially acceptable disease. Even people who don't judge you worry that they can contract it. Then there is death and dying: You see enough pictures, read enough obituaries to know the illness kills people—but first it ravishes the body and sometimes the mind. It's painful, and there is no cure or truly successful long-term treatment. Humph.

On the plus side, there is a long incubation period between infection with HIV and full-blown acquired immune deficiency syndrome. Once you find out you are infected, you can work to maintain and even improve your health with appropriate diet, exercise, and infection control. This is very important, because any illness, any infection, distracts the immune system from its No. 1 job—staving off HIV. The earlier a person begins working to preserve and enhance CD4 cells, the better.

CD4s, T4s, or T-helper cells are names for the same white blood cells. HIV attacks these cells and weakens or destroys them. Without CD4 cells, the body cannot defend itself against opportunistic infections. CD4 counts are the most common marker of HIV disease progression, so those of us who are HIV-positive have a serious emotional attachment to each and every one.

We plan blood test dates and times, watching our diet and exercise program even more carefully as test day approaches. We do visualization exercises, practice yoga, take extra vitamin C—any number of things hoping to enhance our CD4 counts. Some of my friends get acupuncture treatments, but I can't bring myself to do that.

researchers find acceptable treatments and a cure.”

Clearly I had a supportive, caring partner in this ordeal. I left thinking I wouldn't mind being an exception to the rule: an HIV-positive person who didn't get AIDS.

Aside from the social stigma and the death issue, the hardest part of testing positive is the isolation it brings. Even testing is done by code to preserve privacy. While I was waiting for my confirming blood tests, I told a couple of friends that my HIV test had come back positive but that my doctor and the lab had indicated there can be false positives. I didn't tell my parents, although they sensed my anxiety—I didn't think they could handle the worry.

I am certainly an anomaly in the HIV community, but I don't feel like I fit in my former professional or social circles either

CD4 counts vary from test to test, but mine seem incredibly volatile. They have ranged from 1804 to 710. When CD4s drop to 500 or less, it is time to start drug intervention, usually with the anti-viral drug AZT. When I first tested positive, I hoped to stay off AZT for two years. It has been more than three years, and my count is 830. I'm safe for three more months.

Sometimes I wonder what would have happened if I had learned about my infection sooner. However shocking the discovery, I'm glad I learned about it when and where I did. By 1989, two years after the introduction of AZT, the news items about HIV and AIDS were emphasizing breakthroughs in research with hopes of developing adequate treatment to turn AIDS into a chronic, not terminal, disease.

I remember asking my doctor, “Is this going to kill me? Tell me the truth!”

I'll never forget the response, because it is what kept me sane those first few weeks: “No, it doesn't have to kill you. If you had asked me two years ago, I would have had to say, ‘Yes, eventually this virus will kill you.’ Now I believe differently; the important thing is to keep you healthy while the

My friend Patricia made a point of standing by me during this time. I had a couple of acquaintances who were HIV-positive but never discussed it, and I had been to funerals of two friends who had died of AIDS without disclosing the nature of their illnesses. Patricia knew lots of people with HIV—people who had closed businesses and even moved out of the area because of their conditions. She advised me to keep my illness “top secret.”

For the first three months I lived a separate reality. I bought a book about AIDS but realized it was short on facts, long on speculation. I went about my daily routine, working, working out, keeping busy. I began approaching decisions about my life from a new perspective: Should a person with HIV renew a magazine subscription for three years? *Gourmet* was up for renewal, but would I feel like cooking or entertaining that long?

I confided in a few friends and made up stories for others who found me distracted and preoccupied. I began living the lie that people with HIV know as self-protection. I didn't want to be evicted from my office building, asked to leave my athletic club, or

Paul Jurata MBA '86 frequently attends HIV-patient forums and provides support for cousin Dee Danna '68 (MBA '72)

canceled by my insurance company.

I easily spent as much time trying to protect myself from the world as I did trying to keep myself healthy. Maintaining a positive attitude and controlling stress were recommended as means of enhancing my well-being, so I asked to be referred to a psychotherapist. My physician recommended not an HIV specialist but a local psychiatrist with a reputation for being talented, kind, and compassionate. I know the psychiatrist was surprised when I called and explained my problem, but he enthusiastically accepted the challenge.

Initially our work focused on two areas: my reluctance to disclose the nature of my illness, even to family and close friends, and my automatic apology as soon as I did make a disclosure. Our goal was to build a support network I could rely on to see me through this disease. (We are still working toward that goal.)

By Thanksgiving I had told my dentist, who assured me he would continue treating me. It was still an awful experience and one I dreaded repeating. HIV brings a whole new understanding to the Hindu viewpoint on "untouchables."

The week after Thanksgiving, I told my parents. They were stunned, but considering my unusual behavior over the three months since my diagnosis, they were not completely unprepared. I took them in to meet with my internist, who explained that the research community was making new discoveries daily and that I would be monitored closely and get the best care available. My parents expressed relief and gratitude. (What went through their minds I don't know, even today. They have stood by me, agonizing over each blood test and providing financial support.)

At this point, I still had not met any other people with HIV. My gynecologist offered to call another patient who was positive and get us together. The other woman was close to my age and had been infected with the virus through a blood transfusion. The doctor thought it would be good for us to talk. The other woman did not.

Concentrating on work became increasingly difficult. My mother developed a serious heart problem and was hospitalized three times the following year. I developed a suspicious breast mass, totally unrelated to HIV. But, as I told the surgeon, "The days of the Old Testament are over, and only in the Old Testament would a person learn she had HIV and breast cancer in six months!" The mass was benign.

My quarterly viral episodes continued; now that I knew what they were, they became harder, not easier, to handle.

My overall stamina declined, and I had to be more selective in the allocation of my energy. I declined invitations to anything that required me to stand for extended periods, resigned from business-related organizations, and discontinued most of my volunteer work. I closed my office, focusing on keeping myself relatively healthy and on helping Mom while she recovered from her surgeries.

Meanwhile, I wondered, "What will become of me? How will I spend the rest of my life?"

My circle of informed friends expanded as I chose to take risks and trust people. Of course I swore them all to secrecy. Like my

HIV researcher/physician Marcus A. Conant has some supportive words for Dee Danna '68 (MBA '72) after one of his monthly forums at UCSF

People see I accept the challenge HIV presents; what they don't understand is that confronting HIV gives me a sense of power over it



parents, though, my friends didn't want to hear me talk about the inevitable progression of the disease or about my hopes and fears. One of my friends moved to Southern California; others pulled away and stopped returning my calls. I frequently felt alone in my fight.

As the first anniversary of my diagnosis approached, though, I realized I had become pretty comfortable with HIV. I found I was thinking of myself as a person first, then as a person with HIV. I had less stamina than in the past and chronically swollen glands, but I was doing OK. I had my own set of inside jokes about the virus and shared them with my friends, who were relieved I had such a straightforward and comfortable approach to my situation.

As a businessperson (I was a banker before opening my own consulting business), I had always approached problem-solving by gathering information, consulting experts, asking questions. I approached HIV the same way. I found Project Inform, a San Francisco-based organization that provides treatment information, conducts research, and has an excellent hotline. From the group I learned about the importance of consistency in CD4 testing (same lab, same time of day, even same time of the month), about the guidelines for recognizing and managing opportunistic infections, and about research in progress.

I read about a researcher and physician at the University of California at San Francisco, Dr. Marcus A. Conant, who conducted monthly forums on the latest in HIV research and treatment. Too self-conscious to go alone, I asked my friend Denyse to accompany me to my first lecture.

What an eye-opener! This is not a simple disease, and even the experts have more questions than answers.

Dr. Conant was obviously knowledgeable, but just as important, he was a truly compassionate physician. He demonstrated a delightful sense of humor and a sincere belief that people and medicine will triumph over HIV. While empowering me with encouragement and up-to-date information, the forums allowed me to meet other people with HIV and learn about additional organizations and publications. Eventually I discovered the Oakland-based WORLD newsletter for HIV-positive women. This connection relieved the frus-

tration of not knowing other women with my illness.

Armed with reliable information, I felt I was making better decisions about my care and treatment. I inundated my internist and psychiatrist with the material I collected. They agreed that understanding as much as I could about HIV was important for my peace of mind and positive attitude. I terminated my relationship with my HIV specialist in San Jose and started seeing an associate of Dr. Conant's in San Francisco. I was amazed at how much more confident I became.

As I became more comfortable with this disease, I was less comfortable with the shroud of secrecy. Initially I was very careful in making my decisions to confide in friends. Some of my concern was based on what they would think of me, and some of it related to how they would deal with HIV invading their secure, predictable worlds. When I began telling more people, a couple of my friends said they had guessed, a few didn't react at all, and some had to ask what HIV was—this was before Magic Johnson enlightened middle America.

The most painful response to my disclosure was from someone who said, "HIV? That's no big deal! Didn't you see Oprah?" Although the person probably meant well, I was shaken. It's difficult to hear people who don't have HIV say, "I know" or "You'll be fine." ("Oh no" or "I'm so sorry" are more appropriate responses.)

As I disclosed my condition, I found most people less frightened of me than frightened for me. People see I accept the challenge HIV presents; what they don't understand is that confronting HIV gives me a sense of power over it.

Only a handful of people have made an ongoing effort to follow up or encourage me in my battle. My psychiatrist tells me this is a typical reaction to any serious illness: When people don't know what to say or do, they do nothing.

Then there is my cousin, Paul Jurata MBA '86. He attends Dr. Conant's patient forums with me, laughs at HIV jokes, and encourages me and my parents to be optimistic. He doesn't ignore HIV or pretend it will go away; he's part of the team fighting it head-on.

When I talk with people who have recently learned that they are HIV-positive, I

assure them that dealing with HIV does get easier, if not more predictable. There is encouragement out there if you look for it; but there are adjustments, sometimes serious adjustments, to be made.

Catch me on a bad day and I'll tell you that it's hurtful to be perceived as contagious, as a danger to others. And I feel like an outsider everywhere. I am certainly an anomaly in the HIV community, but I don't feel like I fit in my former professional or social circles either.

I dislike having to spend so much time taking care of my health and conserving my energy. The HIV doesn't show, but the change in my behavior does. I sit instead of stand. I don't initiate. I don't volunteer.

I miss working, both for the feeling of accomplishment and for the financial independence—although I am grateful for my parents' emotional and financial support. Others are not so lucky and have to face both illness and poverty by themselves.

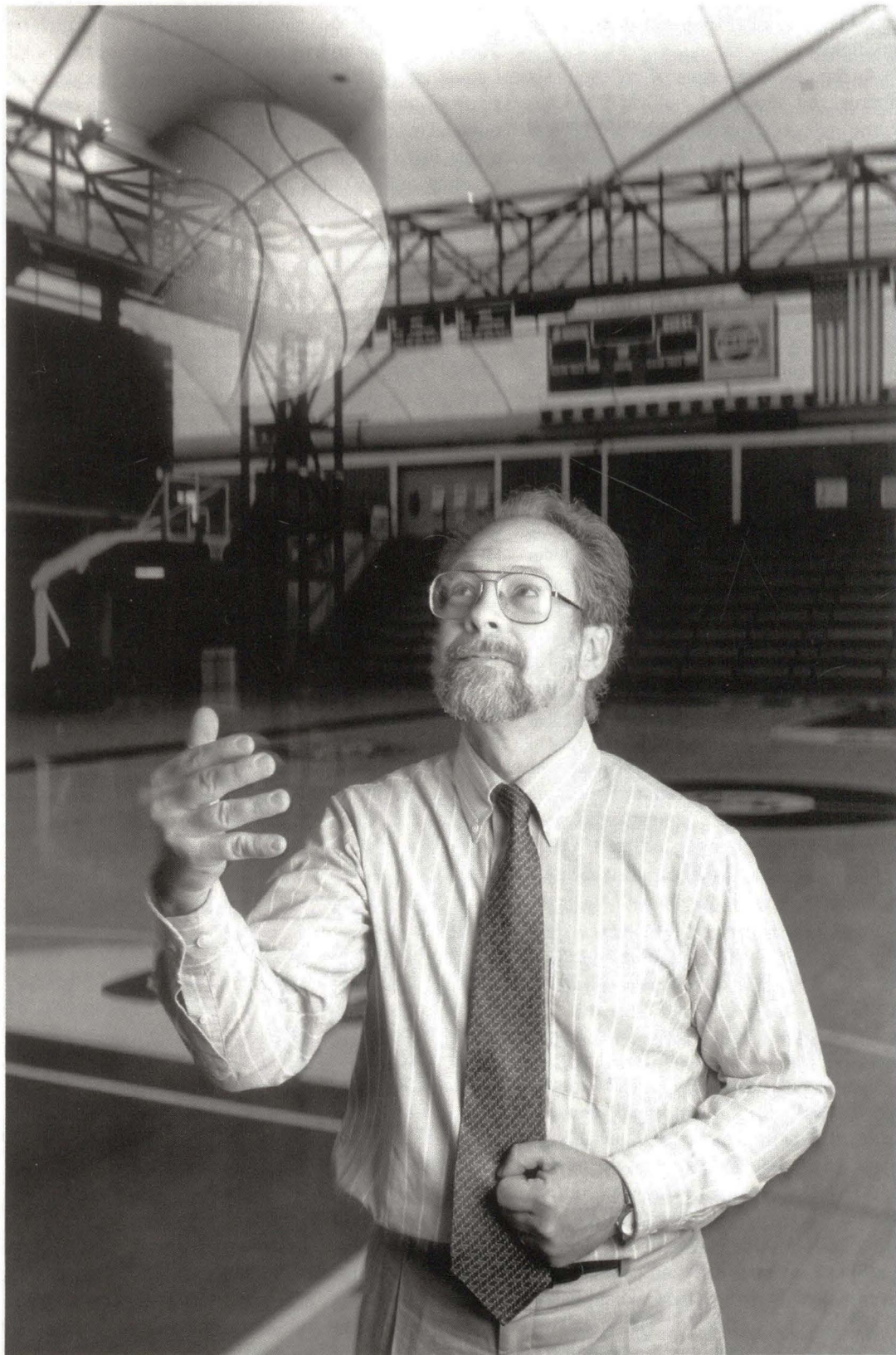
I miss having long-term goals. Combine chronic fatigue and other physical symptoms with financial uncertainties, and it's difficult to make plans, even for fun or adventures.

Finally, I wish some friends and relatives didn't shut me out of their lives. I really need their support as I face the countless unknowns this disease presents. Sometimes, however, I feel like I've been abandoned. I may appear to have my act together, but watching a TV show about HIV alone always makes me cry.

At the same time, I am eternally optimistic. I believe everything happens for a reason; some reasons are just clearer than others. I believe my life is part of God's plan and that the day will come when I will understand. I still wonder what will become of me, how I will spend the rest of my life, and if I will have to continue this fight alone. But now I wonder out of curiosity—not fear. ■

Dee Danna '68 (MBA '72), a member of SCU's Board of Fellows, is a part-time free-lance writer and consultant. Of her consulting work she says, "I help people find creative ways of looking at things." For more information on the WORLD (Women Organized to Respond to Life-Threatening Disease) newsletter, call 510-658-6930. To find out more about Marcus A. Conant's monthly forums, call 415-923-1333.

Who Will Thrive in the



Charles Barry

Knowledge and technology are transforming society in ways unimaginable 20 years ago, creating a subtle but far-reaching social revolution in the United States. Understanding this restructuring and the subsequent redefinition of our roles will reduce future shock and ultimately allow us to live more fulfilling lives

Post-Industrial Age?

BY CHARLES H. POWERS

Sometimes subtle changes are the most important ones.

The world that today's college graduates will confront is dramatically different from the one encountered by their parents a generation ago. Some of the changes are obvious. Global population was just 3 billion in 1960 but is expected to double by the turn of the century, severely straining our supply of available resources. The Soviet Union has collapsed, ending the Cold War. In the United States, opportunities are opening to a wider range of people in the wake of the civil rights and women's movements.

However, there have been subtle changes as well, and although they are harder to discern, they may ultimately prove just as significant. These changes—specifically, knowledge explosion and the resulting need for people to be more innovative in the way they approach their roles—are evidence that a new era is in the making. It is a post-industrial age based on information and high technology rather than heavy industry.

Knowledge explosion is reshaping society in fundamental ways. Many roles have become more complex, as routine tasks have been taken over by machines. At the same time, knowledge growth and the resulting sophisticated technologies require the skills of people with creative mind-sets who can envision new occupational and social roles for themselves and others. Finally, as roles change, people must be able to redefine their relationships with others and work in teams to thrive.

In light of this trend, a sociological axiom is worth remembering: Our experiences affect the way we think. People who live out their lives in a series of clearly prescribed roles will think differently—and

will behave differently as family members, consumers, and employees—from people whose lives are dominated by roles calling for constant innovation and flexible response.

Fundamental changes in our daily experiences are changing us as people. We do not think the way we once did, nor do we want the things we once wanted. For instance, the recent rise in interracial and other forms of cross-group marriage indicates that Americans are starting to move away from patterns of affiliation that provide contentment from familiar people and things and into a period in which “opposites attract.”

on completing physical tasks into a knowledge-intensive job focused to a substantial degree on solving mental puzzles.

The typical teacher used to teach “by and from the book,” employing the single approved teaching method for a particular subject matter and grade level. Now, teachers are charged with trying to use a variety of teaching methods to connect with the individual learning styles of each student. The idea that there might be a sole correct teaching approach is passé, and the job of being a teacher has become more intellectually demanding and more emotionally taxing in the process.

Draftspeople used to spend most of their

Inability to innovate or to find a better way of doing things has come to be defined, quite simply, as failure

Changing Roles at Work and Home

Changes in occupational and social roles frequently escape notice because they take place incrementally and because roles usually keep familiar labels even when the character of the role is completely reshaped. There were, after all, firefighters and teachers and draftspeople and parents 50 years ago. And there still are, so what has changed?

The answer is, a great deal.

The typical firefighter used to exercise blue-collar brawn, clearing combustibles from a fire perimeter while dumping water and other fire suppressants on the flames. Today, firefighters spend more time preparing to make complex decisions about structural integrity, chemical toxicity, and emergency medical intervention than they do building muscle in preparation for toting water hoses, chopping wood, or carrying heavy loads. Like so many other jobs, firefighting has been transformed from a muscle-intensive job focused exclusively

time laboriously diagramming the 85 percent of any design that is exactly like previous designs. Now, computer-aided design eases that burden. But as simple tasks are given over to computers, the job of a draftsman has become much more challenging. Instead of spending just 15 percent of his or her time on somewhat unconventional, innovative, and, therefore, experimental and failure-prone work, the draftsman may now spend most of his or her time on such work. Although the title is the same, the job of draftsman is actually very different and requires different skills and a creative mind-set.

And parents who used to spend most of their home time washing, cooking, cleaning, and fixing up things around the house now face “quality time” as the new litmus test of good parenthood. As a parent, or as a spouse for that matter, one is supposed to listen closely to loved ones and respond to them in personalized ways custom-tailored

Playgrounds of the future: Charles H. Powers (left) believes scripted games such as baseball reached their zenith early in the industrial age. As society changes, Powers and his colleagues argue, faster-moving sports such as basketball will continue to gain popularity because their creative, nonroutine plays more accurately reflect contemporary lives

to their individual needs and the mood of the moment. Again, the risk of failure when offering quality time is much higher than it is when washing dishes because there are no set rules or procedures for quality relationships.

Herein lies the key to a fundamental social revolution that is changing the contours of U.S. society: A generation ago,

But rather than feeling threatened, we can try to understand this transformation and use it to build more satisfying lives.

Connecting Economy and Society

With role changes come new and complex rules of economic competition.

As routine tasks are given over to machines, only the nonroutine tasks of search-

on the acuity with which people's true needs and tastes can be identified and on the level of creative innovation shown in seeking better ways to satisfy those needs and tastes. Firms that think they can continue to use advertising to create a market for products and services that are of dubious quality or are not well-targeted to specific needs and tastes are ignoring sociological reality.

Businesspeople might be well-advised to spend less time scoffing at sociology and more time thinking about the fact that sociological shifts are causing changes in the economy. The real business challenges of the 1990s—accurately assessing needs/tastes, creating innovative design teams, motivating workers, and building a climate of trust and commitment with suppliers and customers—are first and foremost sociological in nature.

Burnout: A New Problem Signaling a New Age

One might reasonably ask, "Where is all my free time if my routine burdens have been eased by the introduction of labor-saving technologies?" The answer is that our time has been given over to nonroutine activities. Generally speaking, nonroutine activities lack any clear end, so we are always busy.

A person is finished washing clothes—done in some incontrovertible way—when all the dirty clothes have been washed. But when has a parent finished offering all the quality time children can use? The "end" of a nonroutine task is established only by the limits of our energy and by whatever subjective standards we use in deciding on minimal levels of acceptability.

This new reality can lead to several problems. For example, sociologists have known for a long time that work experiences have pervasive and far-reaching influence on the way people think about and approach life. Therefore, when people are told precisely what to do, they tend to take their satisfaction from job completion.

The worst thing for the self-image of a person with a routine mind-set is to be unable to complete a task or to see the connection between that task and some valued end result. For people with routine mind-sets, an absence of the feeling of being "finished" with something recognized

Businesspeople might be well-advised to spend less time scoffing at sociology and more time thinking about the fact that sociological shifts are causing changes in the economy

routine was the defining characteristic of almost all roles. But knowledge growth during the past 20 years has allowed us to assign much of the routine to machines. This growth has also forced us to recognize that some of the activities we once treated as routine should actually be approached in nonroutine ways—for instance, customizing medical treatment on the basis of lifestyle and other factors, rather than assuming that every person with the same ailment should also have the same treatment.

Roles that once revolved around prescribed responses to situations have changed. People are now being called on to spend more time searching for better responses to situations and are expected to be more adaptable in their relationships with others. No one wants a spouse who refuses to try anything new, a physician who fails to customize treatment, or an employee who will do only what he or she is told.

Inability to innovate or to find a better way of doing things has come to be defined, quite simply, as failure. And this makes for a qualitatively different kind of society.

While more open role definitions can be liberating, they can also be destabilizing.

ing for information, solving problems, and building relationships are left for people to perform. Such tasks require more skill and education. With more education, people have wider ranging tastes and are more insistent that products and services specifically match their tastes.

Thus, role changes are fueling demand for customization: People are less willing to settle for "one size fits all" products and services or for impersonal treatment in relationships.

As a result, mass production is giving way to small-batch production and a service-oriented economy. Firms now have to capture their market share by distinguishing themselves based on good "fit" (with customer needs) and high quality.

Organizations that do not try for better fit and higher quality will simply be bypassed in a marketplace where private firms face stiff global competition and where government agencies constantly compete with private operations. The optimistic side of this picture is that the goal of continuous improvement is working its way into people's thinking.

The importance of customized fit suggests that future business success will rest

as worthwhile generates disappointment and alienation.

This makes people with routine mind-sets especially susceptible to burnout. If you are teaching Johnny to read, and Johnny improves an entire grade level, a logical question is, why not another grade level? There just isn't any definitive end for most nonroutine tasks.

Another problem arises because people with routine mind-sets tend to focus so intently on getting finished (or on quantity) that they can overlook ways of doing things better. They try to follow whatever rules or suggestions are laid out ("just tell me how you want it done"), but their very approach suggests that they don't understand that innovation has come to define the adequacy of role performance.

Supervisors can be the very people who desensitize workers to the importance of creativity and "teach" them not to be innovative. For example, managers who have rigid personalities and discourage their employees from "disagreeing with the boss" are actually suppressing innovation and fostering an environment that keeps people from redefining their roles and becoming creative thinkers.

Automation Doesn't Have To Mean Unemployment

Machines can do routine work faster than people, make fewer mistakes with routine work, and don't need health or retirement benefits. But this is not to suggest we are all about to become unemployed.

Whenever a job calls for innovation or customization, machines are appendages of people—not the other way around. Moreover, the number of nonroutine tasks to be performed increases every time we learn something new.

Demand in the future will be for people who can listen to others, identify what others are feeling, access and interpret information, solve puzzles, envision innovative responses and customized solutions to problems, and exercise co-leadership in teams. The people who will have a place in the future are self-directed individuals who thrill not in dominating others, but in mastering problems and helping others discover what they want.

Success in the new America will thus rest on creativity. Unfortunately, most of our

educational institutions are myopically oriented toward nurturing, monitoring, and rewarding intelligence, defined as the ability to manipulate symbols according to learned systems of rules. Meanwhile, creativity—the ability to either invent new symbols or modify and combine old symbols in novel ways—has been almost completely ignored.

Indeed, some would argue that the American educational system has tended to squelch the creativity of young people rather than nurture it. As the need for creativity in the workplace and in our interpersonal relationships increases, we should expect to see schools pay more attention to the creative faculties of our young people.

Connecting People To Generate Creative Solutions

Generating creative solutions to problems is more than a matter of simply gathering creative people together. The way in which people are organized has a great deal to do with the number of innovations they generate.

Big bureaucracies, public or private, were originally set up for efficiency by standardizing everything (the Department of Motor Vehicles offers a good example, as would any toaster factory). But, as we focus more on innovation and customization, large, hi-

ferent functional units within an organization (such as marketing and design) begin to blur.

Organizations are giving up on the strategy of vertical integration—trying to be as big as possible while controlling the supply of all raw materials and components as well as the processing and distribution of every byproduct. Instead, they are relying much more on strategic partnerships. From an analytical point of view, this is interesting because it suggests networks are supplanting both markets and hierarchies.

Perhaps the most important aspect of the transformation is that people will need to be able to work well in diverse teams. Most of the problems we now confront are so complex that they exceed the ability of a single person to solve them without any aid or input from others.

To be successful in a competitive and knowledge-intensive world, we have to forge working teams from a diverse talent pool. Certain circles within Joint Venture: Silicon Valley—a group of about 1,000 local leaders forging partnerships to make the valley more competitive—are talking about the "diversity advantage." Diverse teams have an advantage over homogeneous teams in two critical areas: They are more successful at identifying people's true needs (remembering that customers and

The people who will have a place in the future are self-directed individuals who thrill not in dominating others, but in mastering problems and helping others discover what they want

erarchically organized bureaucracies are being restructured.

Big bureaucracies are in retreat. The number of intermediary layers between the top and bottom of the typical organization is declining. Specialized division of labor is breaking down as the lines that divide dif-

ferent functional units within an organization (such as marketing and design) begin to blur. clients are often initially uncertain what their needs are), and they are open to a wider range of ideas while engaged in the search for creative solutions to problems.

Unfortunately, U.S. corporate culture has tended to de-emphasize any kind of team activity. Too many Americans play my-

rank-is-higher-than-your-rank status games, talk more than they listen, squash embryonic ideas that don't seem to support their own views, and try to monopolize credit for any collaborative successes. These qualities all undermine team process.

Sociologists have found that teams seem to produce the most creative outcomes when members feel comfortable in raising any idea or objection; are encouraged to take risks, fail, and start over; have faith that

audiences wanted to hear music performed exactly the way they had heard it originally. By contrast, most post-industrial listeners expect musicians to modify and interpret pieces. Creative interpretations of the national anthem, once considered unpatriotic, are now typically viewed as expressions of patriotism.

Sports can serve as another example. Building on work by SCU historian Steven Gelber, we can explain the phenomenal

dom in the selection of scenarios.

Another interesting sign that the future may have arrived is a modest decline in the divorce rate during the past few years. One possible explanation is that people are getting enough practice at redefining roles to have developed some skill at it.

Instead of seeking new partners whenever they conclude they have grown apart, more couples are trying to adjust so both partners are growing in a common direction. It is hard for any couple to keep a marriage together, but the work is made easier when people are accustomed to truly listening, to trying hard to identify and resolve underlying problems, to searching for useful information and being creative and flexible in responding to needs, and to redefining what is expected of them in their roles. In short, people with experience in nonroutine roles cultivate interpersonal skills they can use in making their intimate relationships work.

These changes suggest that a subtle but far-reaching social revolution is taking place in the United States. Such trends can only be expected to accelerate with further knowledge growth and expanded research and development. As the forces of change continue to gain momentum, how well we adapt will reflect how well we understand this transformation.

If institutions help facilitate role redefinition and individuals understand and are prepared for such developments, we may all do better in facing contemporary challenges.

Rather than fearing change, we can realize that in the new society, where people have much more opportunity to redefine their roles and customize their relationships, we really do have power over our own destinies. This fact puts new demands on us, but it also opens up new opportunities and sets the stage for us to live happier and more productive lives. ■

Charles H. Powers is associate professor of sociology at SCU. This article is based on Post-Industrial Lives: Roles and Relationships in the 21st Century (Sage Publications, 1992), by Powers and Jerald Hage, professor of sociology at the University of Maryland. The book is available by calling 805-499-0721 or by writing to Order Department, Sage Publications, 2455 Teller Road, Newbury Park, CA 91320.

To be successful in a competitive and knowledge-intensive world, we have to forge working teams from a diverse talent pool

communication will be open and honest; and are confident that their openness will be free of negative repercussions. Teams are successful when status differences are de-emphasized, information is widely shared, each person's contribution seems valued, and team members are collectively evaluated and rewarded for team performance.

Signs That the Future Has Arrived

We know from previous studies that changes in life experience alter the way people think, and, consequently, their consumption patterns. For example, when world trade began to open up in the mid-1400s, patrons of the arts who were heavily involved in foreign trade began to appreciate paintings by artists such as Rembrandt, who used more shadow and three-dimensionality. As people began to have less parochial experiences, paintings projecting depth perspective symbolically resonated with the way people were coming to understand the world. We might figuratively say that the painters were on the same conceptual wavelength as the patrons.

Art serves as an indicator, alerting us that the way people in places like Holland viewed the world suddenly changed in the mid-15th century. The same kind of indicators abound today.

For example, 30 years ago, the average

popularity of baseball early in this century and its decline relative to other sports in recent years by considering the symbolic logic of different games.

Baseball is slow-moving and largely routine. A person watching a game can confidently predict what different players will try to do if a line drive is hit. Physical prowess is of course important; how hard one hits or throws the ball, how high one jumps, or how fast one runs matters immensely. But there isn't much room for creativity. Accordingly, we would expect baseball to have reached its zenith early in the industrial age, when routine jobs were proliferating and economic activity was being rationalized. The logic of the game resonates with people who are accustomed to seeing things done in predictable ways and want to see them done well.

As our society changes, as we move into an era when doing things the same way is regarded as equivalent to falling behind, faster-moving sports such as basketball and ice hockey, games in which unexpected moves give a competitive edge, are growing in popularity. Creative moves are more important in basketball than in baseball, as is the acuity with which players read the minds of their opponents. Basketball not only allows for more scenarios than baseball, but also gives players more free-

About Charles Powers

Sociologist seeks strategies to conquer the challenges of the modern world

Despite the book's academic title, *Post-Industrial Lives* was a very personal endeavor for Charles H. Powers and co-author Jerald Hage, professor of sociology at the University of Maryland. "There's a lot of emotion in this book," says Powers, associate professor of sociology at SCU.

"Jerry and I were interested in going beyond common sense in saying something about how contemporary relationships evolve, partly because we were committed to trying to be better husbands and decent dads," he says.

"We felt the role models that were left over from the past just didn't work very well in facing contemporary challenges in this age of knowledge explosion and high technology."

Challenges such as combining family life with a dual-career marriage, for example, can be better tackled as people acquire "relationship-remaking skills," Powers says. "If a relationship is strained by the tension of changing roles or difficult financial conditions, you can let it fall apart or you can do something meaningful to reshape it."

The book, which has been praised as a work that turns established sociological assumptions on their heads, is about economic theory as well.

"If you really want to understand changes in business or in the economy, the most important things to consider are the kinds of changes the broader society is undergoing," Powers says.

Businesspeople and economists tend to ignore sociological forces because they seem "fuzzy," he says. One of Powers' intellectual aims in this book and his other work is to define sociological theories more precisely so that they can be applied like economic principles.

Powers' earlier works on socioeconomics include *Vilfredo Pareto*, an analy-



Charles H. Powers

sis of the social science contributions of the father of mathematical economics, who Powers says urged scholars to look beyond economic theory to understand the economy more fully. Powers also recently co-authored a second edition of *The Emergence of Sociological Theory*.

Next year, Powers will spend a sabbatical with his family at the University of Limburg in Holland, an environment conducive to his research. "Dutch economists and sociologists don't ignore each other's work," says Powers. "They each appreciate the contribution the other discipline makes, and they have moved farther than Americans along a path toward meaningful theoretical synthesis."

Powers' scholarly commitment to the dynamics of personal and organizational relationships is long-standing. As an undergraduate political science major at the University of Illinois, Powers pursued African studies because "I was interested in how societies worked," he says. Powers went on to earn a master's

in sociology at Illinois and a doctorate in the field from the University of California-Riverside in 1981.

He came to SCU in 1986 and now heads the Anthropology and Sociology Department's special emphasis program in business, technology, and society. The program helps prepare students to apply specialized sociological skills in a business context, Powers says. For example, a student internship last year included half a term in a company's accounting department and half in its human-resources division.

While much of Powers' work focuses on change and the future, he stresses the importance of historical perspective. "People have an easier time with change if they sense continuity with the past," he says. "It's easier for people to envision change when they can look at the past and realize that things have changed and that change can be for the better and can occur without undue trauma."

Powers and wife Joan Takahashi Powers, who teaches English as a second language, are trying to provide a sense of history for their daughters, Catlin Ishihara Powers, 6½, and Bonnie-Annique Katayama Powers, 2½.

"The children's middle names are their maternal grandmothers' maiden names. One family was known for performing arts and the other for martial arts," Powers says. "We are teaching our daughters about these things. To be an innovator, you have to see and appreciate things from different points of view, to look forward and back, to view yourself as having a range of identities. Long horizons encourage kids to be more creative and envision wider ranges of possibilities."

"We need to encourage creativity in our children," he says, "if we are to prepare them for the new society."

—Elise Banducci

The Eye of the Storm: Changes That Will Shake the U.S. Catholic Church

BY WILLIAM C. SPOHN, S.J.

Social and cultural forces are recasting our sense of what it means to be a Catholic and an American

As I teach moral theology at Santa Clara, one question is unavoidable: What sort of Catholic culture and Church organization will today's undergraduates face? Will the culture return to the doctrinal clarity and uniform discipline of the times before the Second Vatican Council? Or should we expect even more changes from the forces unleashed during Vatican II?

A number of recent initiatives from Rome seem designed to restore order in Church life and practice. Are these moves likely to return us to "the way we were," or will this period of revived discipline prove to be a temporary lull, the calm in the eye of the storm?

Vatican II ended a decade before this year's frosh were born. The council redefined being a Catholic for the parents of

these students, but for the students themselves it is a distant echo at best. They cannot remember the exhilaration and boundless hopes for renewal or the years of turmoil that followed. Nevertheless, I do not believe the post-Vatican II generation will see a return to the Church of Pius XII. There are social forces at work in the American Church today that are causing continuous renewal.

The changes that will reshape American Catholicism are unlikely to come from bishops or theologians. They will arise from specific social and cultural forces that are making us more American and less Roman—recasting our identity, our sense of what it means to be a Catholic and an American.

As more weather forecaster than prophet, let me sketch some of those currents:



Chad Kubo



From “outsiders” to “insiders.”

The most important social dynamic for American Catholics—and one that will not diminish in the next 50 years—is assimilation to the dominant culture. We are being pulled into the mainstream of American culture educationally, economically, politically—and religiously. The undertow of assimilation has already changed the self-understanding and social location of most American Catholics.

Milwaukee Archbishop Rembert Weakland describes this shift: “The most significant change in the Church in the United States in the last decade has been that the Catholic population has now joined the insiders in the United States. One would have to say that the Church’s institutions, built when we were outsiders, have not for the most part changed focus and are suffer-


ing an identity crisis.”

Catholic schools, parishes, hospitals, and social organizations were developed to keep Catholic and ethnic identity intact in the face of an antagonistic culture—while at the same time providing a strong foundation from which to begin to assimilate. New immigrants from Latin America and Southeast Asia can still benefit from these traditional pastoral approaches.

For those of us who are third- and fourth-generation U.S. Catholics, however, traditional institutions succeeded only too well in helping us move into the mainstream. The emerging pastoral challenge is to keep American Catholics from becoming completely secular.

This new context calls for a different approach to sacramental life. Attending the Eucharist is not so much an obligation as a

source of the inner support needed to maintain Catholic identity. Outsiders know they are different; insiders have to choose to be Christian in a culture where consumerism, individualism, and the drive for material success run counter to the Gospel.

 **From authority of the group to individual conscience.** This increasing assimilation means the Church must learn to teach in a new way. As Weakland writes: “Our people are well-educated and used to forming their own opinions with the evidence at hand. They are less impressed by who says something than by how they understand the inner arguments for it.”

A recent book by Patrick McNamara on the moral attitudes of young American Catholics is titled *Conscience First, Tradition Second*. Those who were raised before the council would recall a quite different approach: tradition first, and conscience second.

How did the shift happen? Beginning with the encyclical on birth control in 1968, most American Catholics began a habit of dissent that proved to be contagious. Typical of Americans when faced with unwelcome authority, they appealed to the rights of individual conscience. They proceeded to remove other areas of personal behavior from Church scrutiny.


George Gallup and Jim Castelli conclude from their extensive survey of U.S. Catholics that “the simple fact is that the Catholic Church has not merely lost its credibility on birth control—it has lost much of its credibility on almost everything related to sex. American Catholics do not disregard Church teaching on every issue, but birth control clearly established the pattern that they accept Church teaching only when it makes sense in terms of their own situations and their own consciences.”

I am not convinced that accepting the sexual mores of American secular culture should be counted as progress. We need to reflect as a community on where Christians should be countercultural on this and other questions. We need to make a case for a different lifestyle based on our identity as disciples of Christ.

Most Catholics no longer respond to the external sanctions (social censure, excommunication, and the fear of going to hell)

American Catholics are being pulled into the mainstream of the dominant culture educationally, economically, politically —and religiously

that formerly were effective. “Selective Catholicism” will not go away because it embodies the distinctive American approach to religious affiliation. When we are not members of an embattled minority, we associate with churches voluntarily—hence, selectively.

 **From a ministry led by priests and religious to one led by lay persons.** The decline of seminarians relative to total Catholic population started in 1940 and accelerated as Catholics moved into the middle class after World War II. Today the median age of priests is over 60; that of American women religious is even higher. The backbone of the work force that served in Catholic schools, parishes, hospitals, and ministry to the poor is vanishing. It seems likely that many religious communities of women will go out of existence in the next two decades.


Increasing numbers of lay persons, mostly women, are getting professional training and assuming leadership in local Church ministries. As these new ministers discover that the scope of their ministry is restricted by financial, institutional, and sacramental barriers, tensions will likely increase between them and the hierarchy.

Already 10 percent of U.S. parishes do not have a priest; they survive on “services of the word” instead of the Eucharist. I cannot believe the Church will maintain the requirement of celibacy for priestly ordination if it results in the disappearance of the Eucharist from the local church. But it will take more than the ordination of married men to solve the crisis in ministry.

Unfortunately, unless women are allowed to be ordained in some cultures before others, it seems unlikely that we will see female Catholic clerics anytime soon.

In many countries, it will be a long time before women attain the level of equality that would make such a development imaginable.


Perhaps we need to validate the gifts for ministry in ways other than ordination, a point that some women have been making recently. I fear that few men and even fewer clerics appreciate the depth of scandal many Catholic women experience from their treatment in the Church. We are only beginning to acknowledge these issues.

 **From large, standardized communities to small communities of considerable variety.** The geographical parish will not become obsolete but will be more a community of communities than the sole center of Catholic life.

Rosemary Haughton, the British theologian, writes that since Vatican II Catholics from all over the world have come together in smaller groupings to pray and share their experience around Scripture. They supplement Sunday worship with face-to-face primary relationships such as those found in prayer groups, faith-sharing retreats, marriage encounters, and base Christian communities. These smaller groupings also become the springboards for concrete forms of service and witness.

The Church in America has seen many of these grass-roots movements provide the context for that distinctively American passage to faith: personal religious conversion, the adult affirmation of belief. However, others who know little about the resources of Catholic spirituality have sought personal renewal in non-Christian and New Age movements. Many Catholics are moving from the experience of religious authority to the authority of religious experience as the primary avenue of contact with God’s

graciousness. If parishes only dispense sacraments, they may well become peripheral to those seeking a deeper Christian life.

 **From a Church of the upwardly mobile to a Church in solidarity with the poor.** Educated, white, middle-class American Catholics are the ones most satisfied with the Church today; less at home are the poor, less schooled, and people of color. But the latter categories describe the vast majority of Catholics in the world today.

As global population has doubled since 1950, the center of the Church has shifted. Now, more than 40 percent of Catholics are in Latin America; soon more than 50 percent of U.S. Catholics will be new immigrants and Hispanics. The majority of Catholics live south of the equator and are nonwhite and poor.

These changes in demography have stimulated a change in moral priorities for the Church as a whole.

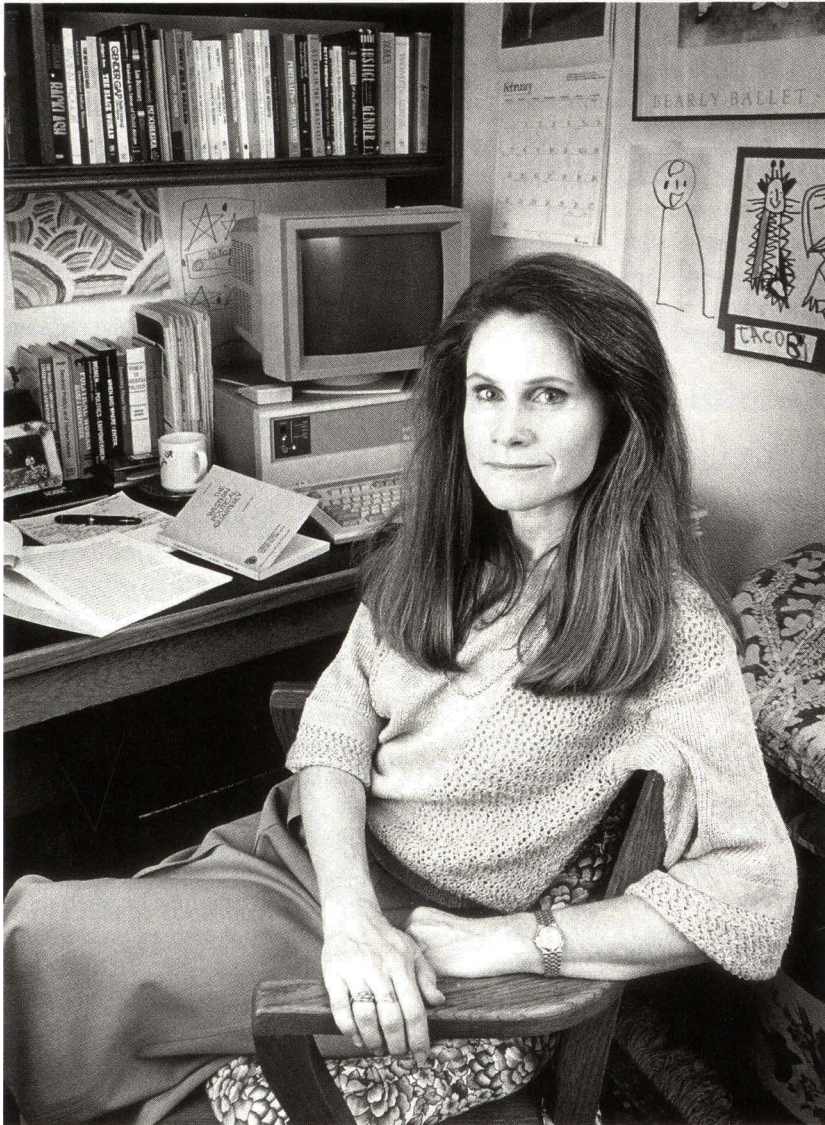
Pope John Paul II has sent a clear message: “The needs of the poor must take priority over the desires of the rich; the rights of workers over the maximization of profits; the preservation of the environment over uncontrolled industrial expansion; and production to meet social needs over production for military purposes.”

God’s special concern for the powerless, the exploited, and the broken must shape the moral vision of all Christians.

This change may pose the greatest challenge for America’s insider Catholics. ■

William C. Spohn, S.J., is the John Nobili, S.J., Professor at SCU. He teaches moral theology. An expert in American religious traditions and philosophies, he is completing a manuscript titled An American Ethics.

Charles Barry



Political Science Professor Janet Flammang is on sabbatical writing a new book, *Women's Political Voice in the Feminist Capital of the Nation*

Women are changing the face of U.S. politics, says the first woman to chair SCU's Political Science Department

BY CHRISTINE SPIELBERGER '69

As a schoolgirl in Encino, Calif., Janet Flammang was taunted by a classmate for being “the skinny snob who always had her nose in a book.” These days, she is known as Professor Flammang, the first woman to chair SCU's Political Science Department and a self-described “lightning rod” for women's issues on campus.

Now on a six-month sabbatical (with her department entrusted to new chair Eric Hanson), Flammang is at home in Berkeley with her nose in another book—one she is writing herself. Under contract for Temple University Press, it's called *Women's Political Voice in the Feminist Capital of the Nation*. She says its subject—women in politics—is “one whose time has come.”

The concept for her book came from a 1981 comment by Janet Gray Hayes, then-mayor of San Jose, who called the city the feminist capital of the country because it had a female majority on its council and a female mayor.

Intrigued by the comment, which was brought to her attention by a student, Flammang undertook a case study of San Jose and Santa Clara County. After scores of interviews, she determined the area is indeed a place where “female officials and activists have set trends reinforcing California's bellwether role in American politics.” She reported her results in a 1985 article in *Western Political Quarterly*.

Her book-in-progress is an elaboration of that article and relies on hundreds of similar case studies across the country. It examines the differences women make in politics and shows how research on women's politics has transformed our understanding of standard political science concepts. She concludes, for example, that political power need not rely on force and domination—women have been achieving power through consensus.

Flammang also found that men and women take different routes into politics. “Research shows women are beginning to understand that they don't have to be lawyers or stockbrokers to acquire useful political skills,” she says. “Homemaking gives women management skills.”

And while everyone in politics today seems to be trying to appear more in touch with everyday issues, women always have been. "No matter what her official job is, a woman will probably come home and take care of a family," she says.

As a result, women are familiar with the stuff of day-to-day life—something male politicians are often embarrassed to discover they don't know about. For example,

"Research shows women are beginning to understand that they don't have to be lawyers or stockbrokers to acquire useful political skills. Homemaking gives women management skills."

—Janet Flammang

she says, when former President George Bush tried to display his common touch by going shopping, he only succeeded in betraying himself at the checkout counter when he marveled at those "new-fangled" price scanners.

The Road to Prominence

How did Flammang become a nationally recognized authority on women and politics—from women in office to the women's movement to comparable worth?

"I'm completely self-taught," laughs Flammang, who says she never took a formal course on women and politics as an undergraduate international relations major at UCLA. It was during a master's program there, after many, many hours of library research on U.S. politics, that she began to wonder, "Why hasn't anyone written about women and politics?"

She credits the fellowship she received in 1975 from the Business and Professional Women's Foundation with giving her the "support and breathing room to explore" the field. Her graduate work at UCLA culminated with her doctoral thesis, "The Political Consciousness of American Women."

After teaching at UCLA, Whittier College, San Diego State University, and the University of California-San Diego,

Flammang came to SCU in 1978. The only woman in her department at first, she became an associate professor in 1985 and department chair in 1986. Today, she points out proudly, she and Jane Curry are both tenured professors in political science, and Terri Peretti is on tenure track.

Over the years, Flammang's presentations of her case studies at prestigious national and international conferences have

contributed to her reputation as a leader in her field.

In 1984, she began a case study on a 1981 San Jose strike that was the nation's first strike for comparable worth among municipal employees.

"I discovered that union women played an important role in securing comparable-worth pay increases," she says, "and that the women were careful to phase in the increases over time so that they wouldn't put a strain on San Jose's budget. This second point is significant because critics fear comparable-worth pay increases, while a nice idea in theory, are impractical because they are too costly."

Although Flammang's position in academia has been long-established, her prominence with the general media coincides with the emergence of her specialty as a subject of popular debate. After the 1992 election, she found her phone ringing frequently with calls from the media—from the *San Jose Mercury News* to ABC News—asking her to explain the marked increase in the number of female elected officials.

Her analysis involves a combination of factors: "First, there was a tripling of money to women's political campaigns after the Anita Hill-Clarence Thomas controversy," she says. "Second, after the 1990 census, a

lot of new seats opened up through redistricting. Women were successful in taking advantage of those openings because, with the Cold War over, Americans feel it is time to look inward, to concentrate on domestic issues—something they feel women can do well. Questions about how tough women can be militarily don't seem as pertinent anymore.

"Finally, the heightened interest in the abortion issue because of recent Supreme Court decisions created a phenomenon of many Republican women voting for female pro-choice candidates."

Flammang adds that the economic recession and the legislative gridlock in Sacramento had an impact on California voters. "Californians aren't used to recession and were fed up with business as usual in Sacramento, so people were willing to try anything," she says.

In addition to studying the increase in the number of women in office, Flammang is interested in the advancement of women in her own discipline.

In December, she traveled to Washington, D.C., and persuaded the American Political Science Association to support a study tracking the progress of women in the political science field through the year 2000. It will be the first national study of its kind and will gather data at U.S. doctorate-granting institutions on such things as the availability of courses on women and politics, the general climate toward women in political science departments, and the number of female political science professors.

Anne Schneider, president of the association's Women's Caucus for Political Science, will administer the Flammang-proposed study. "Studies like this start a policy-setting agenda," says Schneider. "They guide us to good strategies and get those strategies noticed." Dean of the College of Public Programs at Arizona State University, Schneider isn't hesitant with her praise for Flammang: "She's a tremendous political scientist who makes great contributions to the discipline, but also to the *women* in political science."

Political Science Gains Momentum at Santa Clara University

Since her arrival at Santa Clara, Flammang has watched her department flourish. During spring quarter 1992, there

were 139 female and 146 male political science majors, up from a total of 184 majors in 1978, Flammang's first year here.

She attributes the increase to two factors: "First, the caliber of our faculty, both as teachers and as scholars, has been consistently excellent.

"Second, nationally there has been an increased interest in the major. Students are realizing that government isn't always the problem—it can be the solution," she says.

"I'm really proud of my department," Flammang adds. And the department obviously takes pride in her. She has received numerous University awards, including two Presidential Research Grants and the President's Special Recognition Award in 1991 for outstanding teaching, research, and service. She is also the recipient of a 1987 Award for Excellence in Teaching from the Phi Beta Kappa Northern California Association.

Her students attest to her talent and commitment as a teacher. Melissa Lehane, a senior political science major with the highest grade-point average in the College of Arts and Sciences, transferred to SCU from the University of California-Berkeley as a freshman to get into a smaller, more personal academic environment.

Having Flammang as her adviser, she says, "solidified in my mind why I came to Santa Clara....She's been there all the way [for me]. Senior year, she's helping me to make the transition to law school the same way she helped me as a freshman. Students of both genders look to her as someone in the forefront of her field."

Sekou Franklin says he benefited from Flammang's counsel as he struggled to make the transition from a predominantly minority-student East San Jose high school into the less diverse environment he first encountered at Santa Clara. Later, Flammang advised him about careers in political science.

"She made a list of what you could do with a political science degree and what I needed to study," says Franklin, a junior, who made a point of taking Flammang's Women in Politics class before she went on sabbatical in January.

Flammang has also garnered the admiration of her peers. *American Politics in a Changing World*, co-authored by Flammang with Kenneth Smorsten and SCU colleagues

Dennis Gordon and Tim Lukes, received a 1991 Outstanding Textbook Award for the best treatment of women in politics. The women's caucus of the American Political Science Association, which makes the award, selected the textbook from 34 contenders published nationwide over a three-year period.

"As a consummate professional, she feels a certain obligation and connection to the discipline of political science, to its practitioners, to its students," says co-author Lukes. "In writing a textbook, she was completing a very substantial, sincere commitment to the study of politics."

Heightened Consciousness on Campus

Flammang's commitment to women's issues on campus is evident as well. She came into the spotlight after the sexist and racist comments in a campus fraternity's newsletter became public in 1991. Amid the furor, President Paul Locatelli, S.J.,

SCU jogs students "into looking at their own prejudices and stereotypes."

For example: "My students are flabbergasted that I have two male children and that I love them," laughs Flammang, who lives in Berkeley with her husband, U.C. public-policy Professor Lee Friedman, and their sons, Alexander, 7, and Jacob, 4. "But that reaction," she continues seriously, "drives home the insidiousness of the stereotype, promoted by the media, that feminists are angry women who hate children."

Despite some of the negative stereotypes that persist about feminists, Flammang is encouraged by the progress women have made in American society.

"Some students tell me they are overwhelmed by how much work still needs to be done regarding women's issues," she says. "This is certainly true, especially regarding women's poverty and violence against women. But I'm optimistic because of the profound changes I've seen over the

Despite some of the negative stereotypes that persist about feminists, Flammang is encouraged by the progress women have made in American society

called a convocation during which students could air their feelings. He asked Flammang to be the faculty representative for female students at the forum.

She says she felt "completely comfortable" in that role and refers to the gathering as "the first time that many women were speaking openly to that many University officials." But she says it will require students' commitment to maintain the heightened consciousness about women's issues that resulted from the controversy: "It depends on a critical mass of women keeping the issue alive."

Flammang is also realistic enough to know that students' sensibilities take a while to become fine-tuned. "I'm not self-righteous," she says. "I remember how I was at 18. I didn't have a clue about a lot of political issues." She thinks her presence at

past two decades. Take the fact that women can now get credit in their own names; the reality that married women were unable to do this 20 years ago seems incredible to my students today."

Flammang cites "family-friendly" reforms in the workplace, the strength of women's studies programs, heightened awareness of previously unnamed problems such as sexual harassment, and women's increased participation in the professions and in politics as reasons for optimism.

"Increasingly," she says, "women are looked on as partners who are able to solve problems."

Christine Spielberg '69 is editor of SCU Update, a new tabloid for alumni, parents, and friends of the University.

BY DORIS NAST Class Notes Editor

'37 **Charles Bannan**, of Downey, was one of five people selected for the Cardinal's Award for 1993, which was created to recognize individuals for their community work. **John Hoey** lives in Clarksburg where he manages the finances of the Agnes Hayne estate. **George McCarthy** and his wife, Beverly, live in Pueblo, Colo., where he owns San Cristobal Advertising.

'43 **Franklin Brown** retired after 42 years of service to the city of San Jose in construction regulation. He and his wife, Ellen, raised seven children, and he writes they now have "never a dull moment" in helping raise grandchildren.

'48 **Bill Ahern** is a partner in the Castro Valley law firm of Ahern, Mooney & Rodriguez. He and his wife, Eleanor, make their home in San Leandro.

'50 **Edward Lafranchi** and his wife, Ann, plan to spend their retirement traveling. He was deputy associate director of engineering at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory when he retired in October 1991. **John Mooney** lives in Sausalito and is a consulting chemist for SRI International in Menlo Park.

'52 **Claude Boyd** is a test engineer for Areal Technology in San Jose, where he lives. **Ben Brown** lives in Munster, Ind., and celebrated his 40th year with Inland Steel Co. He is a manager, special products. **Tom Buckley** is a public relations consultant with Catellus Development Corp. in Los Angeles. He and his wife, Judy, live in Pasadena. **Philip Ernstrom**, M.D., is a member of The Surgical Group of San Jose. **Robert Gilkey** retired as director of Hawaii State Labor Department. He is chairman of the board of directors of Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Honolulu, where he lives. He has seven children. **Harvey Nyland** was elected to a second four-year term as sheriff-coroner of San Benito County. He and his wife, Gladys, live in San Juan Bautista. **Edward Rotticci** is CEO of ERO/Goodrich Forest Products in Modesto. **Charles Sacconaghi** is a membership accounting audits clerk with Kaiser Foundation Health Plan in Los Angeles.

'55 **George Leal** is chairman of the board and CEO of Dames and Moore Engineers in Los Angeles and a member of the SCU Board of Regents. He and his wife, Ann, live in San Marino. Their son, David, is a sophomore at Santa Clara.

'57 **Thomas Norton** is a product manager at Xerox Corp. in El Segundo.

'58 **Timothy Goode** teaches English at Santa Clara High School. He and his wife, Helene, live in Menlo Park and have four children. Son **Christopher '84** is also an SCU alum. **George Parra** is a broker with Arrow Realty in San Jose.

'59 **Vincent Donohue** (MBA '72) is president of Donohue & Associates in Cupertino, an aviation consulting firm.

'60 **Ron Li** is projects manager of All-Pacific Mortgage Co. in Honolulu.

'61 **Dick Siegfried** retired as assistant general counsel of Pacific Telesis Group.

'62 **Lynn Anglin** is a consultant for Dynamic Circuits Inc. in Milpitas. He played in the Bud Lite triple crown softball tournament at Steamboat Springs, Colo.,

last July. **John "Nip" Gallagher** is a judge of the Fresno/Clovis Municipal Court.

'63 **Ernie Giachetti**, DDS, has practiced dentistry in Cupertino for 25 years. He and his wife, Marcia, have three children. The oldest, Steven, is a freshman at SCU.

'64 **Rodger Powers** is sales director for Stairbuilders Inc. in San Jose. He and his wife, Sally, live in Danville.

'65 **Bill Eichenberg** and his wife, Flo, live in Ridgecrest. Bill is a civilian department administrator at China Lake Naval Air Warfare Center and is involved in parish work and coaching youth soccer. The couple has a daughter and three sons, including **Jim '92** and **Bob**, who is a junior at SCU. **Victor Lindsay** and his wife, Barbara, live in Bellevue, Wash. He is a principal engineer at Boeing, Military Airplanes Division, in Seattle.

'66 **Marguerite Ott** works at Peterbilt Motors in Newark and has two daughters attending Santa Clara, Cynthia and Michelle.

'67 **Kathleen "Kit" Blamey** lived in France from 1971 to 1986. She now lives in San Francisco and is a philosophy professor at Cal State Hayward. **Trudy McCulloch** (MA '73) is associate principal of Mount Pleasant High School in San Jose. **Thomas McPartland** is an associate professor of liberal studies at Kentucky State University in Frankfort. **Sandra (Tapella) Nathan** (MA '80) and her husband and two daughters live in Woodside. They own a furniture store in Redwood City and breed and show horses. **Maggie O'Hara** teaches third grade at Del Rey School in King City. She and her husband, Jerry Schoneman, have a 10-year-old daughter, Bree.

'68 **Mickey Bonasera** is an account executive/investments with Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. in San Jose. He is a member of the boards of directors of Southwest YMCA and Goodwill Industries and advisory board member of Santa Clara County Boy Scout Council. He and his wife, Rita, and their three children live in Saratoga. **Suzanne (Rosenblatt) Buhai** is clinical director of Pacific Center, which provides free long-term counseling to people affected by HIV and AIDS. **Walter Coppenrath** is a partner in the Los Angeles law firm of Mahoney, Coppenrath & Jaffe. **Denis Cullumber** is president of Inland Empire Division, Greystone Homes, in Corona. **Captain Barry Dysart**, USN, is stationed at Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Fort Leslie J. McNair, Washington, D.C. **Donald Sullivan** (JD '71) serves on the American Board of Trial Advocates and as a diplomat of the American Board of Professional Liability Lawyers. In October, he began a year of sabbatical leave in France. **Diane Toomey** is a national manager for AT&T in Pleasanton.

'69 **Jerry Bussjaeger** and his wife, Kay, and their three teen-agers live in San Clemente. Jerry teaches elementary students with learning handicaps in Santa Ana and is in the Cal State Fullerton master's program in special education.

'70 **Michael Hajny** is an engineering manager for Toledo Scale in Inman, S.C. He is responsible for new-product development, support of existing products, and research. **Eino Huhtala** is federal sales manager in Quebec for Bohdan Associates, a computer systems firm based in Gaithersburg, Md. **Sharon McMillan**, SND, is in her third year of doctoral studies in liturgy at the Benedictine School in Rome, Sant' Anselmo. **Noelani Smith** teaches English and art to middle-school children in West Oakland. **Gordon Sugimoto** is a datacom analyst for Dialog in Palo Alto. He lives

in Half Moon Bay. **Zygmunt Wiedemann** is manager/information services for Breslauer, Jacobson, Rutman & Sherman in Los Angeles.

'71 **Roy Fujimoto** is director for community services at Windward Community College in Kaneohe, Hawaii. **Martha Mutch Holstlaw** is senior sales consultant for the Piedmont-Montclair office of Pacific Union Residential Brokerage. She lives in Piedmont with her husband, Tim; 13-year-old Justin; and 10-year-old Julia. **Marie (Mackey) Huhtala** is U.S. consul general in Quebec, Canada. She has been in the foreign service since 1972. She and her husband, **Eino '70**, have a daughter and a son. **Vic Morella** is Western region sales executive for Conservco (Travelers Insurance Co.) in Burlingame. He and his wife, Judy, make their home in Concord.

'72 **Steven Allan** (MBA '77) is vice president, finance and administration, and CFO of Media Vision Inc. in Fremont. **Michael Girard** is manager, wholesale credit, for Mitsubishi Motors Credit of America in Cypress. **Eric Golongo** and his wife, Marsha, live in Alamo. He is vice president, engineering, for Richland Development Corp. in Walnut Creek. **Francis Nagotte** and his wife, Susan, make their home in Coronado. He is an attorney in San Diego. **Kenneth Savino** is vice president of Event Designs Inc. in Tiburon. **Paul Schmidt**, AIA, is a principal in Paul Schmidt Associates, an architectural/planning firm in Loomis. **Diane (Desantis) Van Lente** is president of Drury Lane Productions Inc. in Oakbrook Terrace, Ill. **Gregory Young** is an engineering group supervisor for Bechtel in San Francisco.

'73 **Jeffrey Dillon** completed his doctorate in 1990 and is doing clinical psychology work for a medical group in Ventura, where he lives with his wife and two children. **Rick Hagan** (MBA '76) is director of housing at the University of San Diego and is the 1992-93 president of the California Association of College and University Housing Officers. **Teresa (LaBarbera) Howard** is vice president of operations for Insurance Medical Reporter Inc. in Walnut Creek. **Ron Lagomarsino** was nominated for a 1992 Emmy award for directing a segment of the television show "Homefront." **Patrick Shortle** lives in Lahaina, Hawaii, and is on the county of Maui Public Works Commission. He was re-elected to the board of directors of Lahainatown Action Committee and is president of Aloha Business Connection, a gay and lesbian business organization. He traveled to the Amazon in Brazil, where he purchased native crafts for his Maui gallery. **Bruce Sousa** (JD '76) practices law in Gustine, where he lives with his wife, Emily. **Cynthia (Shank) Titchenal** lives in Sonoma with her husband, Bob, and children Michael, Christy, and Matthew. She retired as a teacher but continues at St. Francis Solano as a kindergarten consultant and also does bookkeeping for her husband's veterinary business.

'74 **Rudolf Brutoco**, M.D., MPH, is medical director of Lifestages Center for Developmental Medicine in Covina. **Elena (Eckersdorf) Hobbs** (MA '81) is owner of Unlimited Possibilities, a wholesale and special-order company. She and her husband, Steven, live in Atherton with their children, Katie, Peter, Quinn, and Natasha. **Kara Lee (Macey) Ruckriegel** is a campaign associate at United Way/Capital Area in Austin, Texas. She and her husband, Robert, live in Round Rock. **Terry Trucco** and her husband, Steve Lohr, have settled in New York City after eight years abroad in Tokyo, Manila, and London. She is a free-lance writer and contributes regularly to the *New York Times*, the arts page of the *Wall Street Journal*, *Martha Stewart Living*, and other publications.

'75 Michael Franz (MBA '76) is president and CEO of Murata Business Systems of Dallas, Texas. **Paula (Mueller) Garavaglia** has worked for Farmers Insurance for 16 years and is a manager in strategic planning. Her home is in Pasadena. **Kristine (Cotariu) Harper** and her husband, Gil, live in Ft. Lewis, Wash. She has contracts with Tacoma Community College and City University to teach anger control, stress management, and parenting to individuals involved in family violence and with Pierce County Corrections Facility to teach basic skills and life-coping skills. **Ann Marie (Sheehan) Mathias** owns a tax and investment consulting firm in Cupertino. She has a 2-year-old son, Antonio Posada. **Mary Beth O'Neill** finished six years as director of training at Sheraton Seattle Hotel and Towers. She is a member of the faculty in the master's program in applied behavioral science at Leadership Institute of Seattle, Seattle University.

'76 Mike Martin is in the national touring company of "Les Miserables," now in Los Angeles. **Kirk Scolari** is president of Kam Electric Co. in Campbell, which has contracts with United Airlines and Bausch and Lomb's Charles River Laboratories facility.

'77 Randy Mednick is executive chef at Lemon Tree Restaurant in Clearwater, Fla. He won third place in Tampa Bay Fleet 12 Spring Series Windsurfing Regatta Racing as a member of the Clearwater Dianetics Windsurfing Team. **Rita (Robbins) Miller** is a senior test engineer at General Electric in San Jose and serves on the board of Calvary Cathedral Academy School. **Robert Uyttebroek** is finance director for Sharon, Mass., and fiscal adviser for the city of Pawtucket, R.I. He is also a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve. He lives in Lincoln with his wife, Sarah, and sons Daniel and Thomas.

'78 Debra Baldwin teaches English and is preschool director at American School in Tokyo. **Michael Burchett** is CEO of Crossroads Community Hospital in Mt. Vernon, Ill. **Jeffery Hoff** is president of Seize the Day Inc., a software publishing firm in Calistoga. Its first publication, a time-management program for PCs called "Seize the Day," will be available spring 1993. **William Leasure** is a product-line manager at Intel in Folsom. He and his wife, Mary-Beth; 6-year-old Michael; and 6-month-old Nicholas live in Roseville.

'79 Mark Connolly is an attorney in Tracy. **R. Keith Gray** is a tax manager with Arthur Andersen & Co. in San Francisco. **Priscilla Kisling-Palmer** is accounting coordinator/controller at James River Corp. in Modesto, where she lives with her daughter, 1-year-old Kristina Marie Palmer. **Norman Kline** is CEO of CASPR Library Software Inc. in Cupertino. **Connie (McQuiston) Langley** owns Sol Duc Hot Springs, a resort in Port Angeles, Wash. **Daphne (Carlson) McMullen** is office manager of Maryland Insurance Co. in San Diego. **David Ralston** is a game designer/artist for Electronic Arts in San Mateo.

'80 Rick Allen is vice president of Heffernan-Petersen Insurance Brokers in Lake Oswego, Ore. **Matthew Connolly** holds a CPA certificate and graduated from Humphreys College School of Law in 1989. He practices law with his brother, **Mark '79 (JD '82)**. **Janice Cregan** is a paralegal in the San Francisco law office of John Tally. She lives in Vallejo. **Isam Habbas** lives in Kuwait with his wife and daughter. He is a partner and head of the International Department in the law firm of Al-Sarraf & Al-Ruwayeh. **David Kovac** is a CPA with the Mountain View accounting firm of Storek, Carlson & Strutz. **Joan Langley** is in charge of educational programs at the Oregon Shakespeare Fes-

tival. **Regina (Ebert) Levy** is accounting manager at NEC Business Communications Systems (West) Inc. in Los Angeles. **Michael McCloskey** is executive vice president and CFO of Digital Microwave Corp. in San Jose.

'81 Jennifer (Leong) Addiego (MBA '90) is an accounting supervisor at Apple Computer in Cupertino. **Laura Baldrige** is a math teacher at Kapaa High School in Kapaa, Hawaii. She writes she survived Hurricane Iniki and is "still enjoying Kauai." **Natalee Ernstrom** is West Coast coordinator for Delphi International Group in Washington, D.C. **Randal Hujar** is president of Lyriq International Corp. in Glastonbury, Conn. **William Jaspersen** and his wife, Jody, live in Dallas. He is president of Video Advantage Inc., a videotape wholesaler in Addison. **Lisa (Townsend) Kulich** earned master's and doctoral degrees from Northwestern University and is an associate professor of mathematics at Illinois Benedictine College in Lisle. **Ray Riordan** and his wife, Elise, and sons Sean and Justin live in Dublin. Ray is a senior engineering planning coordinator at Contra Costa County Office of Engineering Services in Martinez.

'82 Hugo Borja is an attorney in Redwood City. **Madeleine Botto** is a program plans analyst, senior, at Lockheed in Sunnyvale. **Susan (Hawes) Cue** and her husband, Richard, live in Walnut Creek. She is a financial analyst at EA Systems Inc. in Alameda. **Patrick Dotterweich** and his wife, Kathryn, live in El Dorado Hills. He is manager, network engineering, for D&G Computer Center in Citrus Heights. **Susan (Farrell) Fagundes** is vice principal of Lincoln High School in Stockton. **Karen (Ward) Feinarman** and her husband, Jeffrey, live in Penryn. She is a professional medical representative for CIBA-Geigy Pharmaceuticals. **Roberta Furger** and her husband, **Gary Kershner** (MBA/JD '86), live in San Lorenzo with their children, 1-year-old Michael and 4-year-old Jessica. Roberta is associate editor of *PC World Magazine*. **Edward Heffner** (JD '85) is a partner in the Campbell law firm of Habbas, Amendola & Heffner. **Gregory Heiland** is president of Sierra Scientific Inc., a Phoenix company that distributes supplies and equipment used in critical environments. **Neal Jimenez** wrote and co-directed "The Waterdance," a partially autobiographical film about three men undergoing rehabilitation after suffering spinal cord injuries. When Neal was a 23-year-old film student at UCLA, he suffered a hiking accident when a rock gave way, and he fell 20 feet, breaking his neck and paralyzing him from the waist down. Among his other screenplays are "River's Edge" (1987), about a group of high-school students who keep mum after hearing a classmate's murder confession, and Robert Redford's "Dark Wind." **Kendrick Kam** is vice president of Boot Strap Ventures, a venture capital firm in San Juan, P.R. **Michael Lawless** is a senior mechanical engineer with Medical Infusion Pumps in San Diego. He and his wife, Kathy, live in Poway with their children, Michaela, David, and Joey. **Eric Lummis** is director of sales planning and trade marketing for Campbell Soup Co. in Camden, N.J. **Keith Pedescleaux** is an account manager for Coca-Cola USA in Lubbock, Texas. **Marty Ryan** is sales manager for Panalpina Inc., an international freight forwarding company in Portland, Ore. **Greg Sharkey** is a business analyst with Chevron Chemical Co. in San Ramon. **Anita (Roxstrom) Smith** is regional vice president of Metrobank in Torrance. **Monica (Hardy) Whaley** is program director for Washington Council on International Trade in Seattle. **Alice Zanikos** lives in San Antonio, Texas, where she is president/conservator for Zanikos Inc., an art conservation firm.

'83 Joe Sigrist (MBA '86) is director of investor

relations for Octel Communications in Milpitas.

'84 Susan Hare is director of marketing communications at Tiara Computer Systems Inc. in Mountain View. **Jean Howe** lives in Palo Alto. She teaches at St. Francis High School in Mountain View and works as night manager at Ronald McDonald House. **Colin Lochner** is a social worker at Borden Avenue Veterans Residence in New York City. **Tim O'Hanlon** is a partner in the Pendleton, Ore., law firm of Mautz, Hallman, Baum & Hostetter. **Michael O'Hara** is a real estate broker with Greystone Homes in Boise, Idaho. His wife, **Elisa (Spataro)**, is a health-promotion specialist with the state of Idaho. **Scott T. Schaefer** is a vice president in commercial lending with Valley National Bank of Arizona. He and his wife, Kim, live in Phoenix with their daughter, Sara Elizabeth. **Audrey (Longmire) Watson** and her husband, Bret, live in Palo Alto. She is an administrator at M.A.B. MD Medical. **James Webb** is a tax auditor with the California Franchise Tax Board. **Julie (Parrish) Whalen** is a marketing manager with 3Com in Santa Clara.

'85 Carla Borelli is assistant vice president/marketing at First Franklin Financial in San Jose. **Denise Byron** teaches seventh-grade English and social studies at Martin Murphy Middle School in San Jose. **Jeff Dandridge** is vice president of Software Alliance Corp. in Berkeley. His wife, **Carole (Paul)**, is an accountant with Amdahl Corp. in Sunnyvale. **Lisa Guzzo** lives in Palo Alto and is a clinical research associate at Metra Biosystems Inc. She writes that she traveled around the world for 15 months in 1991 and 1992. **Suzette (McCoy) Hubbard** teaches for the Berryessa Union School District. She and her husband, David, live in Fremont. **Kristin (Odquist)** and **Scott Lamson** live in San Jose. Kris received her MBA from San Jose State University in May 1992 and is a vice president/assistant manager for Union Bank. Scott is an associate vice president for CPS, a commercial real estate company. **Jay Leupp** is an associate with the Staubach Co., a commercial real estate consulting firm in Palo Alto; his wife, **Heidi LeBaron-Leupp '84**, is national retail marketing manager for Levi's Women's Wear in San Francisco, where they live with their son, Robert. **Don** (MBA '87) and **Angela (Cappai '87) Loewel** live in Pasadena. Don is a sales representative for Penederm Inc., a dermatology firm; and Angela is a buyer for Robinson's Department Store in Southern California. **Damien Palermo** is an electrical engineer at Lockheed in Sunnyvale and volunteers as a reserve police officer with the Mountain View Police Department. **Leanne Patterson-Porter** is in the master's program in counseling psychology at Santa Clara. **Jon** and **Lisa (Thiede '86) Paukovich** live in San Diego, where he is an assistant vice president with Wells Fargo Bank in the mortgage lending division and Lisa manages a store for Express. **Douglas Piper** is a chain-account executive for Brown-Forman Beverage Co. in Anaheim.

'86 Joseph Allegretti is president of Allegretti & Co., a Chatsworth real estate and investment management firm. He and his wife, **Kelly (Stokes)**, live in Northridge. **Timothy Brink** is vice president/RMO of C.H. Stone Plumbing Co. **Mary Brkich** received a master's degree in athletic training from San Jose State University and is a certified athletic trainer at Orthopaedic and Sports Physical Therapy in Cupertino and at Fremont High School in Sunnyvale. She also provides athletic training services for the San Jose Sharks. Her home is in Los Gatos. **Joanne (Hiester) Cohen** received a law degree from McGeorge School of Law in May 1992 and is an associate with the Fresno law firm of Crossland, Crossland, Chambers,

MacArthur & La Streto. **Nena Duran-Lehane** is a financial analyst with Silicon Graphics in Mountain View. **Jennifer Earls** is an insurance underwriter with Chubb & Son in San Jose. **Melinda (King) Grow** is an education officer in the Nevada Military Department, Nevada National Guard, Carson City. **David Karson** is a civil engineer at Nordmo Associates in San Jose. **Richard Kelly** practices law in San Mateo with Nagle, Vale, McDowall, Cotter & Dunn. **Cielito (Cecilio) Lane** is a research engineer at Lockheed in Sunnyvale. She and her husband, **George '85**, live in San Carlos. **Jill Lucas** is a sales representative for Abbott Laboratories, working with hospital and diagnostic laboratories. **Lisette Moore** is an associate director of SCU's Alumni Association. **Douglas Pigott** is distributor sales manager for National Semiconductor in Orange County. **Joseph Poncini** teaches math at St. Mary's High School; and his wife, **Lynn (Winninghoff '88)**, teaches fourth grade at Valenzuela School in Stockton. **Chad Pratt** practices general civil law in Los Angeles and writes that he is a distance runner, "addicted to running." **William Quan** owns Chapson Artsvision Ltd. in Showplace Design Center, San Francisco, a showroom for California artists working in a variety of media, with sales emphasis on the interior design trade, contractors, and developers. **Elizabeth Ristau** is a senior consultant in the reorganization-litigation services group of Price Waterhouse, Chicago, and is working on her MBA at the University of Chicago. **Chris and Terry (Cooper) Ronco** live in Pittsburg with their son, 2-year-old Anthony. **Mike Valenzuela** is an attorney with Gallagher & Kennedy in Phoenix.

'87 Carolyn Ahern is a media supervisor with Foote, Cone & Belding, a Chicago advertising firm. **Elaine Avila** lives in Vancouver, B.C., with her husband, Bill Clark. She received a Canada Council Grant to co-write a feature film about women in prison. She also teaches theater to mentally challenged adults. **Eric Barrett** qualified for New York Life's Quality Council because of his outstanding sales achievements. He lives in San Mateo. **Jeff Erickson** is an assistant athletic trainer at SCU. **Dan Ferguson** is controller of Advantel Inc. in San Jose, where he lives. **Bill Graham** earned a master's degree in public health from San Jose State University and is a contract manager for Seton Medical Center in Daly City. **Maureen (Pasha) Larson** is manager, administration, for Pasha Maritime Service of The Pasha Group, a transportation firm in Madera. **Richard Mach** is operations director for Generate Tactical Marketing. His home is in Newark. **Heather McCullam** is an inside sales representative with Microsoft Corp. in Redmond, Wash. She lives in Bellevue. **Kathleen Middleton** appeared in Ionesco's play "Rhinoceros" in Los Angeles. **Ann (Lewis) Naragon** is a senior internal auditor at Sun Microsystems Inc. in Mountain View. Her home is in Campbell. **Doug Pica** owns Provident Funding Group, a mortgage and investment company in Sunnyvale. His wife, **Lisa (Fitzpatrick)**, is a property manager for Gabrielsen & Co. in San Francisco. **John Sy** earned a master's degree in physics at Washington State University and teaches at Ateneo de Manila University in Manila, Philippines. **Carter Wicks** is financial controller for Kinetic Systems Inc. in Santa Clara, where his wife, **Jennifer (Robinson '89)**, teaches second grade at Sutter School. **Jose Workman** completed his doctorate in chemistry at Carnegie Mellon University in May 1992. He is a visiting assistant professor of chemistry at Gustavus Adolphus College in St. Peter, Minn. He writes that after four years at Santa Clara, five at Carnegie Mellon, and several months at Gustavus, he is "convinced that liberal arts institutions that do *not* offer Ph.D.'s have the best educational

opportunities for undergraduates."

'88 Dallas Buchanan is general manager of Brayer Lighting Inc. in San Francisco, where he lives. **Elizabeth Dreike** teaches accounting at Arizona State University and is working toward a doctorate. **Patti Ernstrom** is program coordinator for KICU-TV, Channel 36, in San Jose. **Erland Frojelin** received his CPA license in 1991 and is assistant controller of Bancroft Whitney, a legal publisher in San Francisco. **Mark Hanley** is assistant director of SCU's Alumni Association. **Mark Isola** is a bankruptcy attorney with the San Jose law office of Binder & Malter. **Teresa Jolly** is a marketing representative for the Seattle insurance brokerage of Sedgewick James of Washington. **Heidi Kiehl** received the 1992 California Dietetics Association annual intern award/scholarship on completion of a 12-month program at UC-San Francisco. **Susan Pfendt** is a sales development specialist for Apple Computer's USA Education Division. She lives in Los Gatos.

'89 Steve Baroni is a financial reporting supervisor for Frank, Rimerman & Co. in Menlo Park. **Lisa Chiang** is a software quality assurance engineer at Software Publishing Corp. in Santa Clara. **Jay Cochran** is an audit senior for Ernst & Young's Richmond, Va., office. **Melissa Gaylord** teaches in Cupertino Union School District and is working toward a master's degree in counseling at SCU. **Shelley Harmon** works in marketing, promotions, and production for Miramar Productions, a Seattle record and video producer. **Jeff Jacobs** is associate relations representative, human resources, for Office Depot in Concord. His wife, **Irene (Manzo)**, earned a master's degree in public administration in June 1991 from Monterey Institute of International Studies. **Richard Karson** is head preparator at San Jose Museum of Art, overseeing installations and the grand opening of the new museum in June 1991. **Kathleen Maloney** taught English in Estonia for a year, returning last September. Her home is in Missoula, Mont. **David Palic** is a CNS/cardiovascular sales representative for The Upjohn Co. in Kalamazoo, Mich. **Michael "Andy" and Elizabeth (French '86) Thomas** live in Milpitas. She teaches languages at Berlitz, and he is a structural engineer at Biggs Cardosa Associates. **Kara Woods** is an appraiser with Appraisal Research Corp. in San Jose.

'90 Amy Duke is an accountant for Chevron Products Co. in Walnut Creek. **Marques Edge** lives in San Jose and is a product-support analyst at Symantec Corp. in Cupertino. **Michael Fields** lives in Fremont and works for Prudential Securities. **Kenneth Ibrahim** lives in Tokyo. He is an engineer for Impex Japan Ltd., a health-food software developer. **Gloria Lacap** is associate director of Georgetown University's Public Relations and Communication Department. Her home is in Arlington, Va. **Renee Machi** earned a master's degree in German at UC-Santa Barbara in June. She is export coordinator for Cuvaison Winery in Napa Valley. **Teresa Meyer** completed the basic law enforcement course at Los Medanos College Police Academy and is a police officer with East Bay Regional Parks in Castro Valley. **Kathryn Morrison** is in the master's program in physical therapy at Boston University. **Joseph Penick** is an associate with Foster Higgins, an employee-benefits consulting firm in San Francisco. He and his wife, Kristin, live in San Carlos. **Lisa Taube** is an electrical engineer at Siemens Quantum Inc. in Issaquah, Wash. She lives in Mercer Island. **Ronald White** is in the U.S. Navy, Civil Engineer Corps, in New London, Conn.

'91 Laura Barrett is a marketing representative for Rent-a-Computer in Santa Clara. **Matthew Brady** works for Caltrans in Orange County. **Joseph Brichler** lives in Sunnyvale and is a staff accountant at Price Waterhouse in San Jose. **Christopher Dean** is a financial analyst with Los Altos Garbage Co. in Mountain View. **Mary McGuire** is a staff accountant at Deloitte & Touche in San Jose. **Dan Riordan** lives in Fremont and is a mortgage broker with Service Mortgage in Belmont. **Debbie Rishel** is a regional administrator for Digital Pathways in Mountain View. **Tanya Steele** works for the Japanese government teaching English conversation at Nagasaki Kita High School. She traveled in China in August 1991. **Iris (Corenevsky) Tashjian** is assistant retail manager for Boulevard Coffee Roasting Co. in Carmichael. Her home is in Elk Grove. **Eileen Tinney** is a staff writer for Consulting Psychologists Press in Palo Alto. **Alyssa Torres** is customer-service assistant manager at Saks Fifth Avenue in Palo Alto.

'92 Patty Del Santo is a management trainee at Franklin Resources in Foster City. **Dave Mealey** lives in Milpitas. He is a customer-service representative for Anthem Tech Systems in San Jose. **Kathleen O'Connell** is a software applications specialist at Hewlett-Packard in Palo Alto. **Kassie Watson** is a civil engineer at RGW Construction Inc. in Fremont.

ADVANCED DEGREES

'66 Peter Berman MBA is president of Laser Label Co. in Foster City. **Howard Zinschlag MS** is a manager in the Crystal Technology Department of MEMC Electronic Materials Inc. in St. Peters, Mo., and president of Instrument Society of America, the international organization for measurement and control professionals.

'73 Janet Espinosa MS (MA '79) is director of the Jose Valdes Summer Math Institute at SCU and three other sites. The institute prepares students for Algebra I by the time they start ninth grade.

'74 Philip Webb MBA is vice president of the U.S. Division, Chase Manhattan Private Bank. He heads the investment management group in San Francisco.

'76 Robert Miller MA has a tax advisory service in Fremont. **Michael Schulman JD** practices law with Kindel & Anderson in Irvine. **LaMora (Lynch) Wiggin MA** retired four years ago as a marriage, family, and child counselor and from teaching classes to seniors. She writes that she was widowed in 1982 and remarried in 1986 at the age of 70, and both her daughter and granddaughter are SCU alumnae. **Mary Williams-Wilson MA** is vice principal of Del Mar High School in San Jose.

'77 Donald Foster MBA is head of the Mechanical Processes Department at Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory. He is serving his second two-year term as international director of the Society of Manufacturing Engineers. **James Keller MBA** is CBO of Foothill-De Anza Community College. His home is in Saratoga. **James Milner MBA** is fund manager of A.R.L. Capital Funds, a San Francisco new-venture investment firm.

'78 Barbara Bottini MA is with the Department of Defense Dependents Schools in Taegu, Korea. **Randy Taylor MBA** is vice president and manager of Bank of America, Sebastopol. He and his wife, Sue, and son and daughter live in Santa Rosa.

'79 **Paula Wendell JD** is a supervisory special agent/attorney, Civil Litigation Unit, legal counsel with the FBI in Washington, D.C.

'80 **Scott Wright MBA** is general manager of Hewlett-Packard's Network Measurements Division in Santa Rosa.

'81 **Marg Chauvin MSCS** is a vocational teacher of computer skills in St. Augustine, Fla. **Larry Lauro MA** is a counselor at Bellarmine Preparatory School in San Jose. **Pam Petersen MA** is a special education teacher with the Santa Clara County Office of Education in Los Gatos. **Patrick Taylor MA** is director of Campus Ministry at Bellarmine Preparatory School in San Jose.

'82 **Beverly Fisher MA** is a licensed marriage, family, and child counselor in Cupertino.

'83 **Ted Hannig JD** (MBA '84), a partner at Ropers, Majeski, chairs the real estate section of the San Mateo County Bar Association. He and his wife, Judith, live in the Redwood City area with their 2-year-old daughter, Theresa. **Carolyn Keagle MA** is a principal in the Berryessa School District in San Jose.

'84 **Eleanor Donohue JD** (MA '85) practices family law in San Jose. **Melanie Gold JD** works as an attorney for Justice Howard Wiener in the Court of Appeal, 4th Appellate District, San Diego. **Bobbi Hoover MA** is a licensed marriage, family, and child counselor in Santa Clara. **Matthew Hudes MBA** is a partner in the San Jose office of Ernst & Young. **Carolyn Pahle MA** is a resource specialist in the Campbell Union School District. **Margaret Siegfried MA** teaches in the Alum Rock School District in San Jose.

'85 **Brita Bayless JD** is assistant general counsel of the Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency. She and her daughters live in El Dorado Hills. **M. Lee Berti MA** is associate superintendent of education for Central California Conference in Clovis. **Ginger Levick MA** is a family, couple, and individual therapist in Palo Alto. **Sharon Madhvani MA** is a re-entry counselor/faculty at Gavilan College in Gilroy. **Claudia McTaggart MA** is a marriage and family therapist in San Jose.

'87 **Kathleen Deibert JD** is an attorney with Bank of America in San Francisco. **Eva Gallagher JD** lives in Auburn, Wash., and is a writer. She owns Puppy Finders, a service matching buyers with breeders. **Michael Hudson JD** works at Social Security Administration Office of Hearings and Appeals and teaches business law at Cabrillo College. **Onnie Lang, R.N., MA** is an AIDS program coordinator for Valley Medical Center in San Jose. **Diane Maloney MA** is a pastoral counselor at Loyola University, Institute of Pastoral Studies, in Chicago.

'88 **Bruce Johnsen MA** is a consultant in succession planning for family-owned businesses and is helping plan a Family Business Center at SCU. **Linda Johnson MA** was granted tenure and promoted to associate librarian at San Jose State University. **Stacy Shelton JD** practices law in San Jose. She serves on the board of directors of Santa Clara County Legal Aid Society.

'89 **Brigid Kernan MA** is vice president for development at Planned Parenthood of Maryland in Baltimore.

'90 **Mary Lou Claassen MA** is a counselor at Santa Clara Mission Cemetery. She also teaches at the college level and church/volunteer groups in pastoral care and grief counseling. **Kevin Dincher MA** is supervising outreach counselor at Suicide Prevention and Crisis

Services in Buffalo, N.Y. **Diane Doherty JD** is an attorney in the Options Compliance Department, Pacific Stock Exchange, in San Francisco. **Edward Fike JD** is vice president of the board of directors of Hobe's Franchising Corp., franchiser to seven Hobe's California restaurants. **Ann Meade MA** is a geriatric counselor at Miramonte Senior Services in Palo Alto. **Kathryn (Brown) Pongonas MBA** is a buyer for Syntex (USA) Inc., a pharmaceutical manufacturer in Palo Alto.

'91 **Felissa Cagan JD** is a patent attorney with the Palo Alto law firm of Morrison & Foerster. **Ben DeBolle MBA** is senior product manager with BT North America Inc. in San Jose. **David Kline JD** was admitted to the Texas state bar in May. His home is in Austin.

'92 **Catherine Hoang JD** is a code enforcement inspector with the city of San Jose Environmental Enforcement Department.

MARRIAGES

'58 **William "Bill" Carroll** to Louise Bannan, on Aug. 22. They make their home in Pasadena.

'73 **Teresa LaBarbera** to Dennis Howard, on July 11. They live in Danville.

'79 **Daphne Carlson** to **James McMullen** '77, on Oct. 12, 1991. Their home is in San Diego. **Mark Intriери** (JD '84) to Catharine Fishel, on Aug. 29, in Napa.

'82 **Madeleine Botto** to Dam Azizeh, on March 27, 1993. **Valerie Mangum** to Jeffrey Manfull, on Dec. 26, in Anchorage, Alaska, where they make their home. **Greg Sharkey** to Kelly Horan, on Nov. 21, at Mission Santa Clara. They live in Danville. **John Simon** to Tanya Solov, on June 6. Their home is in Chicago.

'83 **Manuel Villarreal** to Catherine Nagle, on Feb. 22, 1992, at Mission Santa Clara. They make their home in San Jose.

'84 **Michelle Schwartzbach** to Frank Smith, on June 20, at Big Sur. They live in Hayward.

'85 **Patricia Gleason** to Daniel Heilman, on May 16. Their home is in Thousand Oaks. **Susan Meagher** to **John Boken** '84, on Aug. 1, at Mission Santa Clara. Their home is in South Pasadena.

'86 **Karen de Vries** to Paul Guenther, on Feb. 15, 1991, at Lutheran Church of Our Savior in Cupertino. They live in San Jose. **Hilary Graham** to **Denis Dillon** '84, on July 18, at Mission Santa Clara. Their home is in San Francisco. **Joan Hiester** to Daniel Cohen, on Jan. 19, 1992, at Amber House Inn in Sacramento. They make their home in Fresno. **Jan Pease** to Scott Clare, on Nov. 23, 1991. They live in Hayward. **Margaret "Peggy" Redmond** to **Don Blach** '85 (JD '88), on June 20, at Mission Santa Clara. Their home is in San Jose.

'87 **Gina Colombo** to **Kevin Stineman** (JD '92), on Aug. 22, in San Rafael. They live in Mountain View. **Margaret Coyle** to **John Ybarra** '86, on May 11, 1991, at St. John Fisher Church in Palos Verdes. They make their home in Ventura. **Lisa Fitzpatrick** to **Douglas Pica**, on Sept. 19, in Larkspur. They live in Palo Alto. **Colleen Keeley** to Jeff Nouhan, on Jan. 4, 1992, at St. Paul's Church in San Francisco, where they make their home. **Kristina Kroll** to Ted Montag, on

May 24, at the Sheraton Grande Torrey Pines in La Jolla. They make their home in San Diego. **Richard Mach** to Mary Simas, on Nov. 17, 1990. Their home is in Newark. **Eva Nixon JD** to Steven Gallagher, on Aug. 17. They live in Auburn, Wash. **Louis Piro Jr.** to Michele Boscacci, on Aug. 29, 1992, at St. Gregory's Church in San Mateo. They make their home in Sunnyvale.

'88 **Michael Buyer** to Monica Bryan, on July 25, at Immaculate Church, University of San Diego. They live in Milpitas. **Heidi Nolan** to **John Thomas**, on July 25. Their home is in San Jose. **Deborah Smith** to Gertjan van Sprakelaar, on Jan. 6, 1992, in Zeist, The Netherlands. A second wedding ceremony was performed on Jan. 11 in Fremont, where they live.

'89 **Neena Almaraz** to **Michael Kennedy** '91, in January 1993, at Mission Santa Clara. They live in Santa Clara. **Michaela Enright** to **Joe Burschinger**, in August. Their home is in Manhattan Beach. **John Halligan** to Lisa Read, on Oct. 3, at Old Saint Mary's Church in San Francisco. **Elizabeth Hebnert** to **Michael Vila**, on June 6. They live in Evanston, Ill. **Mark Hillhouse** to Lisa Karamus, on Sept. 12. They live in Frankfurt, Germany, where Mark is stationed with the U.S. Air Force. **Patti Hutcheson** to Lorcan Barnes, on May 23, in Visalia. Their home is in Glendale. **Kenneth Mifsud** to Anita Lavey, on July 18. They live in Cupertino. **Elissa Paternoster** to Mark Griffith, on Sept. 7, 1991, at Sherman Gardens in Corona del Mar. Their home is in Carlsbad. **Katherine Torre** to **Chris Blocker**, on Sept. 12, at Mission Santa Clara. They live in Portola Valley.

'90 **Christine Baddell** to **Charles Redfield JD** '88, on May 2. They make their home in Burlingame. **Andrea Edelman JD** to **Charles Carlise IV** '85, on Sept. 6, at Green Gables Country Club, in Lakewood, Colo. **Jennifer Harmon** to **Jeff Lewis** '89, on Aug. 8, in Medford, Ore. They live in Seattle. **Stephanie Kay** to **Travis Foss**, on Jan. 18, 1992, at Mission Santa Clara. They make their home in Santa Clara. **Gerilyn Pitz** to **Michael Ingalls**, on July 25, at Mission Santa Clara. They live in San Jose.

'91 **Lisa Duke** to Donald Hom, on Aug. 8, in San Ramon. Their home is in Dublin. **Ellen Finley** to **Brian Forster** '89, in September. Their home is in Lafayette. **Aileen Luna** to Francis Gaspar, on Nov. 28, at Mission Santa Clara. They make their home in Milpitas. **Andrea Schumacher** to Stephen Bouchard, in August. They live in New Hampshire. **Darcy Slinn** to Rodney Grieve, on July 25, in Moraga. Their home is in Denver.

BIRTHS

'72 To **Edgar Suter**, M.D., and his wife, Mary-Anne, a son, Jared Thaddeus, on July 11, in San Ramon.

'73 To **Joan (Triplett)** and **Michael Noyes JD** '76, their seventh child, Andrew Triplett Noyes, on May 20. They live in Sunland.

'76 To **James Coyle** and his wife, Deborah, a son, Eamonn James, on Oct. 9, in Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.

'77 To **Bill Wilkinson** and his wife, Anne, a son, Joseph, on April 16, 1992, in San Jose.

'78 To **Michael Burchett** and his wife, Catherine, a son, Theodore Joseph, on June 7, in Mt. Vernon, Ill.

'79 To **Mark Bruening** and his wife, Sue, their second son, Andrew Wallace, on March 17, 1992, in San Jose. To **Norman and Allison (Abbott '81) Kline**, their second son, William Anthony, on June 24, in Santa Clara. To **Bill and Eileen (Moore '80) Reilly**, their third child, William Matthew, on June 4, in Portland, Ore.

'81 To **Dorian (Smith) Golan** and her husband, Paul, a son, Jack Louis, on July 11, in Denver. To **Kurt and Lisa (Donaldson '82) Knigge**, a son, Kristopher George, on Aug. 9, 1990. They live in Seattle. To **Mary Fitzpatrick Stone** and her husband, Greg, their second child, Michelle Norma, on June 7, 1991. They live in Santa Rosa.

'82 To **Jeanette (deGroot) Gerlomes** and her husband, Greg, their first child, Jennifer Michelle, on May 13, 1991, in Stockton. To **Gregory Heiland** and his wife, Mary, a son, John William, on June 2, in Phoenix. To **Anita (Roxstrom) Smith** and her husband, Mark, their first child, Erika Danielle, on Dec. 21, 1991. They make their home in Rancho Palos Verdes. To **Kevin and Karen (Fordyce) Walters**, a daughter, Katherine Kechley, on May 23, in San Jose.

'83 To **Scott and Sara (Burdan '84) Gordon**, a daughter, Heather Christina, on Sept. 18, in Mission Viejo. To **Cathleen (Maring) Grzanich** and her husband, Dan, their second daughter, Claire Therese, on May 30, in Durham. To **Joseph (MBA '86) and Danielle (Dobbel) Sigrist**, their second son, Jacob Thomas, on March 7, 1992, in San Jose.

'84 To **Melanie Gold JD** and her husband, Kennedy Gammage, a son, Benjamin Gold Gammage, on April 2, 1992, in San Diego. To **Michael and Elisa (Spataro) O'Hara**, a daughter, Katharine Helena, on July 14, 1991, in Boise, Idaho.

'85 To **Brita Bayless JD**, her second child, Catherine Day Ribarik, on Aug. 30, 1991. To **Marci (Adams) Hastings** and her husband, Wayne, a daughter, Andrea Bryn, on Aug. 18, in Monroe, Wash. To **Ken and Diane (Mendence) Kneis**, their first child, DeAnna Rose, on July 16. Their home is in Redwood City. To **Stephen and Suzanne (Kearney) Koziel**, a son, Sean Michael, on July 16, in Lafayette. To **Mike Mudie** and his wife, Tracy, a daughter, Mallory Leigh, on July 27, in Altadena.

'86 To **Joanne (Hiester) Cohen** and her husband, Daniel, a daughter, Tikva Anne, on Sept. 17, 1991, in Sacramento. To **Srila (Sircar) and Oliver Colvin III JD '88**, their second child, Emily Rose, on Sept. 5, in Palo Alto. To **Mike Valenzuela** and his wife, Tana, their first child, Daniel Adam, on April 9, 1992, in Phoenix. To **John Watters** and his wife, Donna, their second daughter, Keegan, on April 28, 1992, in Darien, Conn.

'87 To **Paul Brumm** and his wife, Terri, a son, Taylor Joseph, on June 17, 1991, in San Jose. To **Steve and Maryanne (Panontin) Toy**, a son, Christopher Joseph, on Oct. 10. They make their home in Santa Clara.

'88 To **Lisa (Rossi) Larsen** and her husband, Leif, a son, Lance Patrick, on Sept. 2, 1991, in Kirkland, Wash. To **Barbara (Golling) LoFranko** and her husband, Vince, a son, Vincent John, on June 27. They live in Felton. To **Ric and Ann (Becker) Trentman**, a daughter, Megan Cecelia, on Dec. 20, 1991. Their home is in Sandy, Utah.

'89 To **Joe and Katy (Canelo) Yeager**, a daughter, Sarah Lynn, on Sept. 13, in Milpitas.

'90 To **Louise (Todd) Alexander** and her husband,

Doug, a son, Benjamin Todd, on June 8, in Littleton, Colo. To **Ronald White** and his wife, Jill Marie, their first child, Tiffany Alisse, on Aug. 29, in New London, Conn.

'92 To **Eric and Akiko (Saito) Berkman**, a daughter, Mackenzie Emiko, on Nov. 5, in Portland, Ore.

DEATHS

'25 **George J. Fosdyke**, on Sept. 19, 1990, in Ontario, at 87. A native of Marlin, Texas, he did postgraduate work at USC, UCLA, and University of Chicago. In 1930 he founded the Los Angeles engineering and architectural firm of George J. Fosdyke & Associates and was considered an expert in his field, testifying in many court cases involving engineering, architecture, and construction. He authored *Desirable Homes* and contributed engineering articles to construction magazines. He retired in 1986 at the age of 84. He was preceded in death by his wife, Barbara. He is survived by a daughter, June Hasencamp, and her family.

'26 **John E. "Jack" Vukota**, on Aug. 25, in Livermore, where he was a lifelong resident. He was 92. While at SCU, he was captain of the basketball team. In 1965, he was named to the University's Athletic Hall of Fame for his achievements in basketball and baseball. He worked for Lawrence Livermore Laboratory and built the 1079 Club in Livermore, which he owned and operated for many years. He was a member of St. Michael's Catholic Church, Eagles, Elks, and Native Sons of the Golden West. He was preceded in death by his wife, Norma. He is survived by his daughter, Veronica Dougherty; four grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.

'30 **Esteban Parra**, in January 1992, in El Paso, Texas.

'30 **Frank J. Somers**, on Aug. 26, in Santa Monica. A San Jose native, he was 84. He was one of 10 college students selected to work for Bell Laboratories in New York in the early 1930s during the infancy of television. He worked in San Francisco for Phil Farnsworth, one of television's founders, and later as an NBC supervisor for 35 years. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy; sons Frank III, Thomas, and Peter; a daughter, Sally; and three grandchildren.

'31 **Salvadore J. Rancadore**, on June 11, 1991, at 82. He was a mortician for more than half a century before retiring several years ago. He was co-owner of Mission Chapel of Rancadore & Alameda, which had been established in 1933 by his father, the late Ignatius Rancadore, and Alan Alameda. During World War II, he was a civilian flight instructor for Army Air Force pilots. He was a member of the Italian American Heritage Foundation, La Rinconada and Indian Wells country clubs, and Elks. His hobbies were hunting and trapshooting; and he was a champion skeet shooter, ranking second or third in the state during the 1940s and 1950s. He is survived by his wife, Marciel; sons Bruce and Tom; a daughter, Connie; and three grandchildren.

'34 **Lewis B. Steward Jr.**, on Aug. 30. He was with Jennings Radio Manufacturing Co. for 25 years. He rose from engineer to vice president and director of engineering, and his name is on 50 of the company's patents. Jennings Radio (a misnomer as it never made radios, only components) was an entrepreneurial venture that foreshadowed the high-technology revolution in the Santa Clara Valley. It was established during

World War II, while Lewis was in the military police for the Marines at Moffett Field Naval Air Station. He was active in Masonic and Shrine organizations and was an avid amateur radio operator. The Stewards were married Aug. 31, 1940. Lewis died the day before their 52nd anniversary. He is survived by his wife, Irene; son and daughter-in-law, Bob and Judy Steward; and two grandchildren.

'36 **Joseph S. Calcagno, M.D.**, on Sept. 30, in San Jose, of heart disease. As a lightweight boxer at Santa Clara, he was undefeated in seven bouts and climaxed his career by winning the California Golden Gloves Championship in 1934. Later he volunteered his services to the Police Activities League boxing program for more than 20 years and was a licensed ringside physician for the California State Athletic Commission. He and Nadine Workman married on Christmas Eve 1937, but kept it a secret until Calcagno obtained his medical degree in 1939. That same year, he suffered injuries in an auto accident that would affect him the rest of his life. He recovered from a broken back and numerous broken bones and was called to active duty as an Army physician in 1940. He practiced medicine until his legs wore out at the age of 77. He is survived by his wife, Nadine; sons Joseph Jr. and James; a daughter, Caroline Smith; and four grandchildren.

'39 **Kevin Twohy (JD '41)**, on July 19, in Sonoma. A native of Oregon, he was 75. He practiced law in San Jose for 20 years before moving to Sacramento in 1966 to become chief lobbyist and counsel for the California Self-Insurers Association. He is survived by sons Thomas, Richard, and Patrick; a daughter, Nancy Spencer; and eight grandchildren.

'40 **Oscar T. Odegaard**, on Aug. 14, in Alhambra. Born in San Francisco and raised in Marysville and Nevada City, he served in the Army Air Corps during World War II as a P-38 pilot in the Pacific Theater. He earned his master's degree in economics from USC and worked for the city of Los Angeles as a finance specialist. He is survived by his wife of 44 years, Clotilde; sons Joseph, J. Ingvar, Oscar J., Eugene, Rory, and Bartholomew; daughters Mary Marino and Nina Carroll; and five grandchildren.

'41 **Patrick J. McGarry Jr.**, on Sept. 18, in Venice, of cancer. For many years he was an agent for Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company with Daniel S. Coelho and Associates in Los Angeles. While a student at Santa Clara, he played basketball on the teams known as the Magicians of the Maplewood and had the reputation of being a tough player who was not intimidated by anyone. He is survived by son **Patrick III '64**, daughter Kathleen Tackaberry, and eight grandchildren.

'42 **Merrill E. Onstad**, on Aug. 29, in Fremont, after a lengthy illness. A native of St. Paul, Minn., he was the owner of Onstad Insurance Agency for 37 years and, with offices in San Leandro, Hayward, and San Ramon, served clients throughout the Bay Area. After graduation from SCU, he served in the U.S. Navy from 1942 to 1953, in World War II and in Korea. He is survived by his wife of 50 years, Victoria; daughters Karen Oldemeyer, Carol Parker, and Barbara Nelson; son Brad; and 13 grandchildren.

'43 **Richard "Dick" Tripp**, on Aug. 7, in Los Gatos, of liver and pancreatic cancer. A Navy hero during World War II, he directed more than 10,000 carrier deck landings in the Pacific Theater. He received a medal and numerous citations. After the war, he was a dispatcher and station manager for Pan American World Airways on Wake Island, where he met his wife, Audrey, a Pan Am flight attendant. They were together

27 years before divorcing. He operated his own agency, Westwood Realty, in Los Gatos, before joining Fox & Carskadon and then Cornish & Carey. He attended Santa Clara on a football scholarship and remained an athlete all his life, enjoying running and bicycling. He is survived by daughters Joann Tripp and Kristen Barry and two grandchildren.

'47 Burnett Sheehan, on Sept. 2, 1991, of skin cancer, in Sausalito. After graduation from Santa Clara, he worked for his grandfather at Union Machine Corp. From 1986 to 1991, he was an assistant manager for Thrifty Drug Stores. He was active in the Phoenix Society, an affiliate of the San Francisco Fire Department. He was a direct descendant of Thomas Burnett, California's first governor. He is survived by his wife, Hanny; daughters Elizabeth, Vicky, and Carin; and one grandchild.

'48 David E. Bacigalupo, on Oct. 15, following cancer surgery. His home was in Visalia. While at SCU, he was editor of the student newspaper. He was president of Cameo Oil and former president of Beacon Oil. He is survived by his wife, Maria; sons David and Paul '81; and daughters Maria, Laura, and Andrea '86.

'52 James W. Cozad, on Sept. 16, at his home in Nice, after a lengthy illness. He attended Santa Clara on a sports scholarship and was a tackle on the football team, making a touchdown in the Orange Bowl. He was pursued by several NFL teams. He was a retired U.S. Postal Service employee. He is survived by his wife, Lois; daughter Susan; and son Mike.

'66 Charles D. Cole MBA, on March 14, 1992, of heart failure, in a Los Gatos hospital. He was 84. A Denver native, he was an elevator builder for more than 50 years. He was active with church groups, YMCA, and Goodwill Industries and helped establish one of the first halfway houses for Agnews Development Center patients released while Ronald Reagan was governor of California. He was best known for his work in graphology, a 50-year hobby that progressed to full-time handwriting analysis during the past 25 years. He worked for the acceptance of graphology as a scientifically based discipline that can be used as a tool in personnel selection in the private sector. He was the founder of the American Handwriting Analysts Foundation and testified in more than 130 court cases involving questionable documents, citing a BCS (bit of common sense) degree when asked for his academic credentials. He is survived by son Bill; daughters Sarah Maddan, LaValle Vita, and Dixie Cole; six grandchildren; and five great-grandchildren.

'67 David L. Borgerding, on April 24, 1992, of a sudden illness, in Largo, Fla. He was vice president of Havco Paints. He is survived by his wife, Kathy, and sons Mark and Dennis.

'70 Lee S. Richardson MBA, on July 23, in San Jose. He worked for 35 years for GE Nuclear Energy in San Jose on engineering and management assignments. He is survived by his wife, Carol; daughters Lisa and Carol; son Stewart; and stepdaughters Christine and Cynthia.

'76 John Anderson, in January 1992, of skin cancer, in Santa Rosa. He was a mortgage broker and real estate agent.

'78 G. Michael "Mike" O'Connor, on March 6, 1992, in Oklahoma City. He was employed by Olympia Energy Corp. ■

B.T. Collins '70 (J.D. '73), assemblyman, suffers heart attack



University Communications
Collins

B.T. Collins '70 (J.D. '73), a Republican assemblyman from Sacramento, died March 19 after suffering a heart attack. He was 52.

The colorful and outspoken legislator, who lost a hand and a leg in the Vietnam War, collapsed moments before joining a gathering in Sacramento at which Gen. Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was about to speak.

Collins, a member of the University's Board of Regents, dedicated his life to public service. In 1976, he was named deputy legislative secretary to then-Gov. Jerry Brown. Collins later headed the California Conservation Corps, a program to provide youth with basic job skills. It was during his CCC days that

he took the now-famous drink of diluted malathion to reassure corps members that it was safe to pick fruit sprayed with the insecticide.

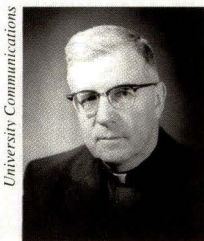
Collins served as Brown's chief of staff from 1981-1983, when he became vice president of Kidder, Peabody & Co.

He returned to government service in 1989 as deputy state treasurer and later headed the California Youth Authority under Gov. Pete Wilson. He was elected to the Assembly in 1991.

Collins, who was placement director for SCU's School of Law from 1974-1975, was chosen Owens Lawyer of the Year by the school in 1987.

Known to charities as a soft touch, Collins raised money for shelters for battered women and the American Cancer Society. He also served as fundraising chairman for the state Vietnam Veterans Memorial. ■

Richard Roberts, S.J., political science professor, dies at 78



University Communications
Roberts

Richard Joseph Roberts, S.J., professor emeritus of political science, died Dec. 20 after a long struggle with cancer. He was 78.

A native of San Francisco, Roberts graduated from St. Ignatius High School and the University of San Francisco, where he received a bachelor's degree in political science in 1935. He entered the Jesuit order that year at the Los Gatos Novitiate. From 1939 to 1943 he attended St. Louis University, receiving a licentiate in philosophy in 1942 and a master's in political science in 1943.

Roberts was ordained to the priesthood in 1948 and received a licentiate in theology in 1949 from Alma College.

He began teaching at Santa Clara in 1951 and was on the faculty until 1957, when he returned to St. Louis University

to complete work on a doctorate in political science. His doctoral thesis was titled "The Emergence of a Civil Right: Antidiscrimination Legislation in Private Housing in the United States."

Roberts returned to Santa Clara in 1961 and taught in the Political Science Department. Although he retired at 65, he remained a part-time instructor in the department and even chaired the department in 1982 and 1983.

Roberts is survived by two brothers, Francis Roberts of Florida and William Roberts of Spokane, Wash., and a sister, Eileen Nussbaum of San Mateo.

Nationally recognized as an expert on the U.S. Constitution, Roberts apparently found it a source of daily inspiration. As Jesuit Rector John Privett, S.J., was organizing Roberts' belongings for the family, he found, tucked into the back of Roberts' personal prayer book, a copy of the Constitution. ■

Alumni/Parents Update

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

May

1 Santa Clara—13th Annual Ignatian Awards Celebration honoring three alumni for their service to others, Benson Center. Reception, 7 p.m.; dinner, 8 p.m. \$25 per person.

1 Atlanta—First Annual Alumni Baseball Tailgate. Braves vs. St. Louis Cardinals. Call Josh Whitney '88 (404-458-5939).

4 Santa Clara—23rd Annual Engineering Design Conference, Bannan Engineering Center. 1-5 p.m. Thesis design judging followed by barbecue in the quad.

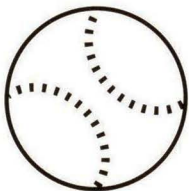
6 Los Angeles—Annual Santa Claran of the Year Award Dinner with special guest Paul Locatelli, S.J., University president.

8 Burlingame—One-Day Retreat, Mercy Center. Call Victor Valdez '84, Donohoe Alumni House (408-554-6800). Sponsored by Peninsula Alumni Chapter.

12 Santa Cruz—Quarterly Luncheon, Miramar on the wharf. Reception, 11:45 a.m.; lunch, 12:15 p.m. Call Bob Semas '67 (408-423-1030).

19 Santa Clara—70 Minutes Lecture Series: "The Clinton Administration: The First 100 Days," Donohoe Alumni House conference room. Reception, 5:30 p.m.; lecture 6-7:10 p.m. Reservations required. Free. Sponsored by San Jose Alumni Chapter.

21 Santa Clara—Baseball Awards Banquet, Williman Room, Benson Center. Reception, 6 p.m.; dinner, 7 p.m. Reservations required. Call Athletic Department (408-554-4063).



23 San Diego—Santa Clara Sunday, Bali Hai Restaurant, featuring Mass, brunch, and a kaleidoscopic view of SCU in the 1990s led by Paul Locatelli, S.J., University president. Call Tim Meissner '77 (MBA '79) or Mary Meissner '77 (619-586-1275).

22-23 Sacramento—Annual West Coast Crew Championships Gathering. Call Beth McCarthy '86 (916-424-2422).

26 Sacramento—Sports Luncheon, featuring Carroll Williams, athletic director. Reception, 11:45 a.m.; lunch, 12:15 p.m. Call Beth McCarthy '86 (916-424-2422).

June

3 Los Angeles—Annual SCU Sports Night, Dodger Stadium. Reception, 6 p.m.; dinner, 7 p.m. Call Dennis O'Hara '76 (213-937-6768).

23 Sacramento—Annual Distinguished Santa Claran of the Year Dinner.

23 San Francisco—Quarterly Luncheon, New Pisa Restaurant. Call Linda Bugelli '82 (415-956-1500) or Sue Selden '68 (415-346-4766).

July

3 Denver—Rockies Family Tailgate Picnic with fireworks. Colorado Rockies vs. Chicago Cubs. Call Fred Ibrahim '89 (303-692-8646).

23-25 Santa Clara—Summer Weekend Retreat on campus; families invited. Call Victor Valdez '84, Donohoe Alumni House (408-554-6800).

31 Europe—Danube River Adventure. Join alumni, friends, and a Jesuit lecturer for a 15-day tour from Istanbul, Turkey, to Vienna, Austria. \$4,300 per person (includes air fare, deluxe ship cruise, and land accommodations from Istanbul to Vienna).

August

19-22 Denver—Santa Clara Day at the International Golf Tournament, Castle Pines Golf Club. Call Mike Quinn '89 (303-321-5556).

September

12 Santa Clara—Vintage Santa Clara X, Mission Gardens. Come celebrate the 10th anniversary of this annual gourmet festival featuring fine wines and specialty hors d'oeuvres from more than 50 alumni-affiliated wineries and restaurants. Tasting, 1:30-5 p.m. Sponsored by San Jose Alumni Chapter.

16 San Francisco—Recent Alumni Postwork Social, Harrington's. 6-8 p.m. Call Judy Bannan '91 (415-989-7234).



"Michelle," part of the Faceted Response exhibit at the de Saisset

October

15-17 Santa Clara—Fall Homecoming Weekend. Reunions for the Classes of '48, '58, '68, '78, and '88.

Coming Events

Theater and Dance

Call Mayer Theatre Box Office (408-554-4015) for more information on the following events.

April 30, May 1-2, 4-8—Jacques Brel is Alive and Well and Living in Paris, by Jacques Brel. A cabaret-style review. Directed by Jagienka A. Zych-Drweski. Fess Parker Studio Theatre. April 30, May 4-6, 8 p.m.; May 1, 2, 7, and 8, 7 p.m. and 9:30 p.m. General admission, \$9; students, staff, faculty, and seniors, \$6.

May 28-30, June 1-5—Battle of Angels, by Tennessee Williams. In a small, sleepy town in rural Mississippi, a young drifter, Val Xavier, takes a job in the dry goods store run by a love-starved woman whose husband lies dying upstairs. Their liaison sets tongues wagging and causes jealousy

among the townspeople. The inevitable tragedy leads to a denouement of overwhelming and chilling intensity. Directed by William R. James. Mayer Theatre. May 28, 29, June 1-5, 8 p.m.; May 30, 7 p.m. General admission, \$9; students, staff, faculty, and seniors, \$6.

Art Exhibits

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

April 24-June 11—Faceted Response: A Physical, Spiritual, and Emotional Dialogue. Exhibit of paintings, prints, and drawings by Glen Rogers Perotto, George Rivera, and Patricia Wickman, who use the figure to gain a response from the viewer through physical, spiritual or intellectual, and emotional facets in their work. Guest-curated by Preston Metcalf.

April 27—Music at the de Saisset. "Music for a Spring Night" performed by the Santa Clara Chamber Players and Friends. Beethoven, Schubert, Brahms, and Shostakovich. Pre-concert talk, 7 p.m.; concert, 7:30 p.m. General admission, \$15; de Saisset members, \$12; students, \$7.50. Call the Music Department (408-554-4428).

Spring Homecoming

Friday, May 14

Golf Tournament—San Jose Municipal Golf Course
Recent Alumni Reception—Alumni Park
Receptions—Classes of '63 and '73
Reunion Dinners—Classes of '43 and '83

Saturday, May 15

Family Picnic—Alumni Park
Alumni/Varsity Lacrosse and Rugby—Ryan Field
Alumni/Varsity Men's Volleyball—Toso Pavilion
Gianera Society Mass and Dinner—Inducting the class of '43
Reunion Dinners—Classes of '53, '63, and '73

Sunday, May 16

Homecoming Mass—Mission Church

Catala Club Events

Unless otherwise noted, for more information on the following events, call Madeline Englerth (408-867-0629) or Maureen Sturla (408-867-2937).

April 28—Bus Trip to San Francisco. Lunch at Lehr's Greenhouse Restaurant and "Dinner at Eight" matinee at Marine Memorial Theatre, 9:30 a.m.–6 p.m. \$45. Call Lee Baricevic (408-964-9126).

May 15—Spring Fund-Raiser for Scholarships. Tour of four Santa Clara homes and refreshments at Triton Museum, 10 a.m.–5 p.m. \$15. Call Nina Miranda (415-967-5627).

May 19—Installation of Officers. Mass, Mission Church, 10 a.m.; lunch, Williman Room, Benson Center, noon. \$10.

Music Concerts and Recitals

For ticket and program information, call 408-554-4429. Programs subject to change without notice.

May 14—Santa Clara Renaissance Singers. Songs from the medieval, Renaissance, and Romantic periods. Music concert hall, 8 p.m. Free.

May 21 and June 4—Santa Clara Chorale and University Orchestra. Verdi's Requiem. Mission Church, 8 p.m. General admission, \$8; seniors, faculty, staff, and students, \$6.

May 28—Santa Clara Chorale. Felix Mendelssohn's "Elijah." Mission Church, 8 p.m. General admission, \$12; seniors, faculty, and staff, \$10; students, \$8.

May 28–29—Santa Clara Pops Ensemble. Magic of musical fantasy in

songs selected from 60 years of Walt Disney productions. Music concert hall, 8 p.m. Free.

Law Alumni

Unless otherwise noted, call the Law Alumni Office (408-554-5467) for further information.

April 29—Honolulu Law Alumni Reception. Catering Experience Hall, 5:30–8 p.m. Speaker: Law Dean Gerald Uelmen. Call 408-554-5473.

May 13—Sacramento Law Alumni Luncheon. Radisson Hotel, noon–2 p.m. Speakers: Chuck Poochigian and Law Dean Gerald Uelmen.

June 6–12—Study Abroad Program in Budapest. "Budapest—Doing Business in Eastern Europe." \$925. Call Continuing Legal Education Office (408-554-5496).

June 7–11—Study Abroad Program in Tokyo. "Tokyo: The Legal Interdependence of Japan and America." \$975. Call Continuing Legal Education Office (408-554-5496).

June 8–13—Civil Trial Skills Workshop. Moot Court Room, Bergin Hall, 12:30–6:30 p.m. \$585. Call Continuing Legal Education Office (408-554-5496).

Special Events

May 4—Traci Lords. TV and film actress and volunteer for Children of the Night, a national organization dedicated to helping runaways. Mayer Theatre, 8:30 p.m. Call Social Presentations Events (408-554-4855).

June 18—15th Annual Bronco Bench Invitational Golf Classic. Scramble format. Shotgun start at Santa Teresa Golf Club in San Jose, 12:30 p.m.;

dinner and awards, 7 p.m. \$175 entry fee includes cart, lunch, range balls, refreshments, tee prize, and steak dinner. Proceeds benefit athletic scholarships. Call Bronco Bench Foundation (408-554-6921).

Breakfast Briefings

Early morning forums, sponsored by the MBA Alumni Association, are held at the Faculty Club, 7:30–9 a.m. Individual, \$18; student \$15; series (five out of seven), \$75; corporate table, \$400. For more information, call 408-554-5451.

April 29—Corporate Culture Change in a Shifting Market. Arthur F. Dauer, senior vice president of human resources, Northrop Corp.

May 20—The Credibility Factor. Barry Posner, professor of organizational analysis and management, co-author of the award-winning book *The Leadership Challenge*, and author of the upcoming *The Credibility Factor*. This briefing will provide a sneak preview of Posner's work with Jim Kouzes on leadership and credibility.

Kenna Club

Kenna Club luncheons are held in Williman Room, Benson Center, at noon. Members, \$12; nonmembers, \$16. Reservations required; call 408-554-4699.

May 21—Dick Callahan, retired regional director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, speaks on industrial espionage in Silicon Valley.

Ethics Symposiums

May 5—The Rebirth of Ethics in the '90s. Robert F. Drinan, S.J., professor of law at Georgetown University Law Center and former member of Congress. De Saisset Museum, 7 p.m. Free.

Call the Center for Applied Ethics (408) 554-5319.

May 17—Ethics, the Environment, and the Future. J. Baird Callicott, environmental ethicist and professor of philosophy and natural resources at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point. Williman Room, Benson Center, 7 p.m. Free.

Sports Schedule

Baseball

April
 27 at San Jose State 7 p.m.
 30 San Diego 2:30 p.m.

May
 1 San Diego (2) noon
 4 at Sacramento State 2:30 p.m.
 7 at USF 2:30 p.m.
 8 at USF (2) noon
 11 Stanford 2:30 p.m.
 14 St. Mary's 2:30 p.m.
 15 St. Mary's (2) noon

Softball

May
 1 San Diego noon

Women's Crew

May
 1–2 St. Mary's TBA
 8–9 at Southern California TBA
 Invitational
 22–23 at Pacific Coast
 Rowing Championships TBA

Men's Crew

May
 8–9 at Newport Regatta TBA
 22–23 at Pacific Coast
 Rowing Championships TBA



Commencement Events

May 21—Law Alumni Graduation Reception. Donohoe Alumni Gardens, 4:45–6 p.m.

May 22—Law School Commencement. Mission Gardens, 10:30 a.m. Major address: Leon Panetta '60 (J.D. '63), director of the White House Office of Management and Budget.

June 12—142nd Undergraduate Commencement. Mission Gardens, 9:30 a.m. Major address: Robert N. Bellah, U.C.-Berkeley professor of sociology and author of *Habits of the Heart* and *The Good Society*.

June 13—Graduate School Commencement. Mission Gardens, 11 a.m. Major address: Florene Poyadue, executive director of Parents Helping Parents.

The Media's Darling

Clinton's golden rhetoric has turned to postelection tin

BY MARK D'ERCOLE '71

The election that propelled Bill Clinton into the White House was the most distorted in history. It was incomprehensible that the public tolerated such unabashedly biased campaign coverage by the media.

How biased was it? Had Clinton claimed during the campaign that he would end the California drought by melting a glacier with a Zippo lighter, CNN would have produced an "expert" agreeing with Clinton's "plan."

During the campaign, Clinton made promises that were not even close to being feasible. Cover 100 percent of the U.S. population with comprehensive medical insurance and reduce the cost? That's a "voodoo" health-care plan. Increase taxes only for the "rich" (those with incomes over \$200,000)? Reality: Take 100 percent of the incomes of the so-called rich, and you can run the government for 20 days.

Clinton said we should emulate certain European and Asian economies, yet those economies have experienced lower growth rates and substantially higher unemployment than ours. The pundits never told the American people that unemployment in Germany is about 12 percent and neo-Nazism is on the rise; or that the French are big on nuclear power plants; or that the Japanese pay \$15 for a glass of orange juice, their stock market is down 60 percent, and they practice predatory forms of capitalism. These are the people Clinton said we should emulate. I could go on and on.

In fact, it was difficult to find any plausible plan or realistic assessments in the Clinton campaign rhetoric. Yet media experts assured the voters that Clinton's vague proposals and promises were as good as gold. But the reality today is that the gold has turned to tin.

Even in the two months between the election and the inauguration, the campaign promise of a middle-class tax cut was jettisoned, and Clinton's cabinet-level appointees were talking tax increase. His statements about securing a line-item veto evaporated into "further study."

Bush was castigated for having corporate

lobbyists and "Washington insiders" on his staff. Now, ultimate insider Ron Brown is Clinton's commerce secretary. And let's not forget Clinton's campaign statements on the situation in Haiti, which created mass boat-building by Haitians, and his complete postelection reversal of his position—capped off by the need for a naval blockade of that country to prevent an Inauguration Day exodus.

During the campaign and the debates, Clinton constantly referred to the economy of the 1980s as if it had performed dismally. In reality, U.S. economic performance had been, by any statistical standard, extraordinary: interest rates from 20 percent-plus to 6 percent, inflation from 14 percent to 2

percent. Our economy had flat-out boomed.

While this was happening, the world socialist/communist movement was rapidly disintegrating. Collectivist government theory (government as God/mother providing cradle-to-grave security for all) was revealed to be a colossal fraud. (See USSR.)

The 1980s demonstrated that the private sector simply worked better than the public sector at providing a higher standard of living for more people. The system was not perfect, but it was light-years beyond the performance of the world's collectivist/socialist systems. The basic principle by which the Democratic Party had always operated (it is the government's job to create money and jobs) had been shown to be totally bogus. If Congress did not move quickly to rectify this perception, then tax-and-spend liberalism would cease to be viewed as a viable political/economic alter-

Somehow, unless we can figure out
a way to make that last homeless person
rich without the benefit of him
actually working, the Democratic Party
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to prosper

percent, incomes up, tax revenues up, approximately 16 million to 19 million new jobs (barely 1 million new jobs were created in Europe), and 4.6 million new business starts.

So how is one to explain the historically revisionist view of the Democratic Party? We take Mr. Peabody's way-back machine to the election of 1988....

When George Bush defeated Michael Dukakis in 1988, the Democrat-controlled Congress saw an economy that had experienced the longest and broadest expansion in history, in spite of the best efforts of the Congress to sabotage Ronald Reagan in 1980 by "phasing in" his plans over three years. Inflation had been defeated, interest rates had plummeted, and unemployment

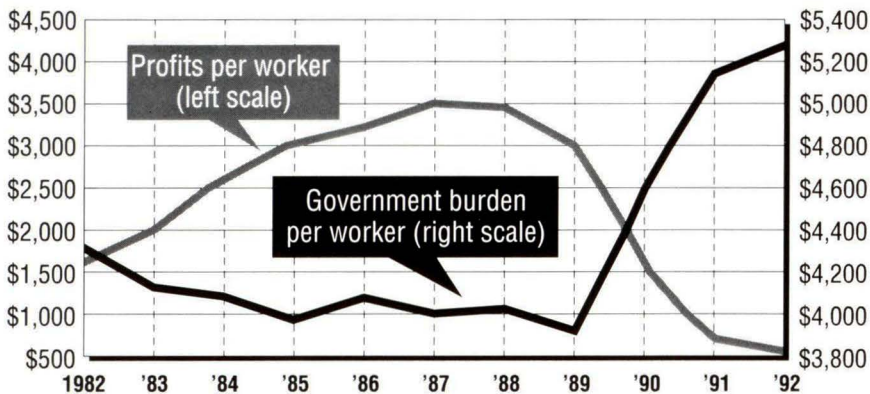
native, and Congress' ability to continue to hand out goodies would cease.

Today, congressional leaders are bleating for bipartisanship, teamwork, and pulling together. But in 1988 (when Bush won more Electoral College votes than Clinton did in 1992), they refused to accept any mandate for conservative views and proceeded to sabotage the economy with suffocating fiscal regulations and obstructionist political tactics. Bush's ideas were DOA in Congress—and Clinton, the Democrats, and the media know it.

The "gridlock" in Washington that Clinton and Al Gore were harping on throughout the campaign was simply the sound of a Democratic Congress refusing to go along with the overwhelming mandates

Lower Profits, Heavier Burden

Small businesses saw average profits per worker fall in the late 1980s. In the mid-1980s, the tax and regulatory burdens (government burdens) shouldered by small businesses declined slightly. But they increased in 1989–1992. All figures in constant dollars.



Source: Joint Economic Committee, Republican Staff

of the three prior presidential elections. The legislators figured if they could screw up the economy enough and concurrently blame the president for the lack of progress, they could preserve the credibility of liberalism and win back the presidency. They succeeded.

They smothered economic activity primarily by squelching loans to businesses and passing a law called FIRREA, which was designed to prevent savings-and-loan-type abuses, but in reality cut off loans to any small or growing business by imposing requirements no one could satisfy. New reams of regulatory considerations cost businesses billions. Government employment boomed. While U.S. companies were forced to lay off tens of thousands, government hired. These actions, along with a worldwide recession, the Tax Act of 1990, and the post-Cold War defense-spending reductions, caused the economic slowdown of 1988 to 1992.

The liberal media and the Democratic Party's candidate, however, did not see it this way. They placed the blame on "Reaganomics" or "greed." They declared all the incredible economic accomplishments of the prior decade to be "another failure of trickle-down economics." During the last four years, the media covered up the full effects of Congress' new laws and its si-

phoning of capital and incentive from the private sector (the "great sucking sound" Ross Perot *should* have mentioned). Today, Clinton refers to the economic boom of the 1980s as if it were a depression that he will lead us out of.

This is the revisionist history of the Democratic Party.

To the liberal mentality, starting a business, working 60-hour weeks, borrowing money, hiring employees, risking your life savings, obeying laws, asking nothing from the government except to be left alone, and saving enough money to buy a summer home stigmatizes you as an evil entrepreneur who says (in the liberals' words), "I got mine; screw everyone else." In the mind of the liberal, you didn't earn anything. You were simply a product of Reagan's giveaway to the rich.

In other words, the catalyst for our economic recession is guilt. People should feel bad that they succeeded when others did not. Because they did not succeed "fairly," it is only "fair" that the government correct this inequity through tax increases and confiscation. The fact that no civilization has ever taxed or regulated itself to prosperity is lost on the progressive mind.

To say the rich paid less in taxes in the 1980s is a bald-faced lie. They gained more wealth, but they paid lots more in taxes.

The policies of Reaganomics created \$648 billion in additional taxes for our Congress to spend. Businesspeople started or expanded companies. They hired people. Donald Trump may be a jerk, but he had 16,000 employees, and *they* paid taxes.

The homeless do not start companies and employ other people; entrepreneurs do. Somehow, unless we can figure out a way to make that last homeless person rich without the benefit of him actually working, the Democratic Party won't allow the country as a whole to prosper. It just wouldn't be fair.

It was truly ludicrous to hear Clinton talk about creating jobs. We created more jobs with Reaganomics in the 1980s than the European economies had since World War II. Of course, the Democrats claimed the newly employed were all burger-flippers. Apparently, Clinton's jobs for highway builders will be better because they were created by Congress. (Everyone please genuflect.)

This is where the election has brought us: to a place *Business Week* calls Willy World. We are either going to reinstitute those ideas and mechanisms that created wealth (more tax revenues) and 16 million jobs (more and more tax revenues) from 1982 to 1988, or we are going to buy Clinton's view that we need higher tax rates and more regulation and should leave the creation of jobs to the government.

We should remember that Clinton's only experience in this world has been in academia and government. It is a life experience too narrow to represent the diversity of our culture and too devoid of knowledge of the realities of life in the private sector.

Clinton has an undying love of and faith in government. In spite of mountains of evidence to the contrary, he believes that government can, by its power and laws, give us a higher standard of living and teach us ethics, morals, ambition, drive, and wisdom. He believes that, even if we adamantly refuse to lift a hand to better ourselves, government will still make us happy. Government can run our lives better than we can. Government is our best friend.

You know what? Perhaps he did inhale. ■

Mark D'Ercole '71 is a vice president at Wulff, Hansen & Co., an investment-banking firm in San Francisco.

Economic Forecast:

Sunny skies; chance of rain

BY MARIO BELOTTI

During the last quarter of 1992, it became clear that the American economy was finally coming out of the lethargic performance of the last few years.

Consumer confidence rose substantially, and consumer spending reached a five-year high. Industrial production, new orders received by manufacturers, construction spending, housing sales, and the number of construction permits issued all moved strongly upward. The index of leading economic indicators, which predicts future economic activity, advanced for three consecutive months and in December jumped by 1.9 percent, the highest increase since 1983. At the same time, inflation remained relatively low, and long-term interest rates continued their slow decline. These developments have provided the foundation for good economic growth this year.

My forecast for 1993 is for a real rate of growth of 3.5 percent or possibly a bit more. While this rate is higher than the consensus forecast of 3 percent and the 3.1 percent used by President Clinton in his budget projection, it is still lower than it should be after three years of very weak economic growth.

Why is it going to be difficult for the U.S. economy to achieve a higher rate of growth in 1993? It is because many of the factors that have been responsible for the recent slow economic recovery will continue to be with us for a while longer.

First, because of cuts in defense spending during this last recovery, the contribution of fiscal policy to economic growth was almost nonexistent. This compares with a positive fiscal stimulus effect on the gross domestic product averaging half a percentage point in past postwar recoveries. The fiscal stimulus in 1993 will remain weak. Cuts in defense spending will continue, and the impact of the proposed increased spending for the national infrastructure will be minor because of time constraints.

Second, most other industrialized economies are not doing that well. Japan is in recession; the same is true for Germany, Sweden, and England. Italy and France are just above water. The poor economic per-

formance of these countries will keep our exports from expanding as much as they did in the past few years. At the same time, U.S. economic growth and the higher value of the dollar will lead to higher imports. This deterioration in our trade balance will reduce, even if by a small amount, our rate of growth for 1993.

Third, in past postwar recoveries, business inventories increased faster than sales, providing an added stimulus to the recovery of as much as seven-tenths of a percentage point. Business inventories today in relation to sales are at a 13-year low. They are

will be generated by 1.2 million new jobs and by a 2 percent to 2.5 percent increase in real wages and other incomes.

- A 7 percent to 7.5 percent increase in business spending for machinery, equipment, and structures and an 8 percent increase in residential construction. The economic expansion and the need to continue to improve productivity are driving much of the increase in business spending, which is made possible by greatly improved corporate cash flows, lower cost of capital, and tax-investment incentives the Clinton administration proposed earlier this year. The increase in residential construction is based on the recent surge in housing demand, the continuation of low interest rates, and the improvement in the house affordability index.

My forecast for 1993 is for a real rate of growth of 3.5 percent or possibly a bit more. While this rate is higher than the 3.1 percent used by President Clinton in his budget projection, it is still lower than it should be after three years of very weak economic growth

expected to increase as the economy strengthens, but because of new inventory-control techniques, the increase will not be enough to provide much stimulus to the economy this year.

Finally, although the debt-service burden of American consumers has been falling steadily in the past two years and household balance sheets have been improving, household income in 1993 is not expected to grow fast enough to generate large increases in consumer spending.

My forecast of 3.5 percent real growth for 1993 is based on the following:

- An increase in real consumer spending of about 3 percent. This increase is made possible by an increase in personal income of about the same amount, which, in turn,

- An increase in government spending for goods and services at the federal, state, and local levels of about 3 percent in real terms. This increase includes \$15 billion or so in higher spending for infrastructure (roads, bridges, public transit, and communications) and some increased spending on education, training, urban enterprises, and the like.

Adding together the above increases in spending and assuming a small-to-moderate increase in our trade deficit gives us a real rate of growth of just more than 3.5 percent.

As was the case in 1992, inflation this year will not go higher than 3 percent. The existing level of unemployment, the unused industrial capacity here and abroad,



Mario Belotti, professor of economics

the increased value of the U.S. dollar, the lack of pressure on commodity prices, and the slow growth of the money supply in the past couple of years all contribute to an environment of reasonable price stability for all of 1993.

A favorable interest-rate environment is also emerging this year.

Clinton promised to reduce the deficit by half during the next four years. However, it is not necessary for him to do so. What is necessary is that he and the Democrat-controlled Congress make a real effort at reducing the deficit by \$25 billion to \$30 billion a year and still adopt a moderate

stimulus package directed at creating jobs in the short run and increasing the nation's productivity in the long run.

If this is the case, short-term interest rates, because of increasing economic activity, will be a little higher by the end of this year, and long-term rates will be somewhat lower than at the end of last year. The long-term prevailing interest-rate picture is improving because the deficit is expected to trend downward, economic growth is going to be modest, inflationary pressure is abating, the value of the dollar will remain relatively strong, and the global demand for funds will stay relatively low because of

lower economic activity in other industrialized countries.

This favorable trend in interest rates, and even the outcome of this overall forecast, can change quickly if Clinton and the Democrat-controlled Congress fail to take prompt action to reduce the government deficit by a substantial amount. In such a case, the present holders (domestic and foreign) of the \$3.2 trillion outstanding federal debt would sell some of the government securities they own and drive up interest rates. As interest rates rose, economic activity would slow down, and the gain in public-sector jobs made possible by Clinton's economic stimulus package would be more than offset by the job losses in the private sector.

In order to avoid causing major negative shocks to the financial markets and to the economy, Clinton must avoid spooking the markets, must persuade the Federal Reserve System to expand the money supply enough to help the economy achieve its potential rate of growth, and must avoid trade wars. If he can reduce the deficit and accomplish the above goals, I feel sure he can preside over four years of good economic growth.

I want to conclude my forecast with a note about unemployment. As I stated earlier, this forecast envisions the creation of about 1.2 million new jobs in 1993. Unfortunately, that number will not reduce the unemployment rate much below 7 percent. Given the corporate restructuring still going on, the increases in productivity the economy is experiencing, and the many workers who have dropped out of the labor force but are expected to return as soon as the job market improves, a reduction in unemployment can take place only when the real rate of growth of the economy remains above 3.5 percent for a sustained period of time.

This rate will be achieved in 1993, but before we can see a meaningful decline in the unemployment rate, it will have to continue and even improve in 1994. ■

Mario Belotti is a professor of economics at Santa Clara University. He adapted this article from a talk delivered at the University's 24th annual Economic Forecast in January. Belotti has spoken at the forecast, sponsored by the Kenna Club and the MBA Alumni Association, since the event's inception.

Goodbye, Good Job

A casualty of the recession sings the white-collar blues

BY JOAN VOIGHT '75

Voight was recruited in 1990 to help launch a new magazine in the Sonoma County wine country. The recession hit a year later, however, forcing suspension of the project. Here's her story about what a recession feels like from the trenches.

The phone call from headquarters comes just before lunch. You put down the phone and you realize that, at 37, you've survived 16 years in the news business without a publication or publishing project folding around you. Now it's your turn.

"We are suspending publication for January. Further plans are under review," is the official stance. It's not hard to fill in the blanks.

By now, managers of a sister publication have started scrambling for your sold advertising and the articles that attracted those ads. They, of course, are way past deadline for such additions, and in their voices you hear the same wave of desperation that you've just released.

By midafternoon you've satisfied their most pressing deadline needs, so you grab

Back at the office, it's time to face the sympathetic looks of staff members not involved in your project, co-workers who will be keeping their jobs. You repeat another version of the lunch-time chorus as you make your way down the hall: "We knew it was risky; we knew there were no guarantees; don't worry, my bank account was prepared for this; it's really OK; it was great experience; don't worry. . . ."

Then come the lists. You thought it took a lot of lists to get a magazine going, but that's nothing compared with shutting one down—especially when your concentration is shot to hell. Lists of contributors for the issue that will never be published, lists of regular writers, lists of story subjects directly affected, lists of half-done stories meant for future issues, lists of supportive community contacts, lists of which people to call and which to write, lists of lists.

It's getting late, and you make a few calls between interruptions from other managers debating the best way to notify outside media about "the decision." A half-baked compromise is eventually worked out, and notices are faxed only to publications that are part of your chain. You quietly call reporter buddies at the competition and fish around to see if they've heard anything. They haven't, thank goodness, so you put off worrying about the official announcements until Monday when you're fresh.

By now it is dark, almost everyone is gone, and the place is quiet. You sit staring at your desk and thank God you didn't spend the CD you had put away before you took this job. You envision telling your parents, who love the new magazine, and your peers, who thought you were crazy to leave your secure newspaper job for this. A lump of dread settles in your gut.

You don't pick up anything to bring home this weekend—not a file, not a folder. You simply put on your coat, you get in your car, and, finally, you grieve. ■

Since this was written, Joan Voight '75 started free-lancing at Diablo Publications—a small, entrepreneurial publishing firm in the East Bay—and moved through the ranks to staff editor of Diablo Magazine. She also attended a University of California graduate training program for magazine managers and free-lances as a consultant and writer.

Back at the office, it's
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keeping their jobs

Co/Design



Joan Voight '75

Your first sound is a sigh of relief. You can't help it as you look at the stacks of circulation and advertising proposal ideas and the mounting files of marketing material you've been compiling to aid a struggling general manager and sales staff. Goodbye, magazine; goodbye, desperation.

Next you calmly go to question the bosses. Who has to go? Who gets to stay? Is there any chance the magazine will come back in another form? Could it turn into a quarterly? Will it disappear from the face of the Earth? As usual in big organizations, the available managers have almost no answers.

your assistant—the one who left a solid job with solid money to create this dream with you—for a rare lunch away from the office. As you eat chow mein you can hardly taste, you both recite the chorus: "We knew it was a risk; we knew what we were getting into." But did the decision need to be so sudden, so distant and cold? she asks. Now it's you who doesn't have an answer.

By the time the fortune cookies arrive, the two of you are swapping ideas on possible temporary work, on good professional associations, on secretly kept files of other publications within commuting distance.

Columbus and After

SCU institute provides multifaceted perspective

BY TIMOTHY J. O'KEEFE

A hundred years ago, as part of the college's celebration of the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus' voyage, Santa Clara students wrote a series of essays evaluating the significance of Columbus and his accomplishments. These essays, still housed in the University Archives, were uniformly laudatory. Reflecting the attitudes of American society in 1892, the students praised the intrepid sailor who discovered a new world, the daring adventurer who advanced the frontier of civilization, and the heroic religious champion who brought Christian enlightenment to a pagan population living in darkness.

The Quincentennial Institute of 1992 invited a far more critical, less European-centered, and more multifaceted approach to Columbus' voyage, the ensuing conquest, and the tremendous changes these events signaled for both Western and Eastern hemispheres.

In addition to nearly 30 undergraduate courses, the fall program—titled “Columbus and After: Encounter, Conflict, Challenge”—included public lectures, panel discussions, and cultural events during which the very language of the discourse was different.

“Encounter,” although not an altogether satisfactory term, replaced “discovery” in an effort to acknowledge that 1492 had not simply been a European occasion; another people had been directly and painfully involved. Recognizing that highly developed civilizations flourished in the West long before the advent of Spanish explorers, “New World” gave way to “the Americas,” and “indigenous peoples” or “Native Americans” replaced the geographically inaccurate “Indian.”

In keeping with its goal of providing a multiplicity of perspectives, the institute was attentive to the colonized as well as the colonizer. Because history had been written from the point of view of the victors, the indigenous peoples were too often relegated to a shadow world of perpetual silence. By inviting representatives from Native American communities, the Santa Clara institute

hoped to bring to the discussion of the quincentennial authentic voices of those who had so long been voiceless.

The most consistent themes running through the presentations by the institute's Native American speakers were the distortion of indigenous religious and ethical values and the destruction of native traditions.

Roney Alvarado Gamarro, a Guatemalan who traveled by jeep to speak at Santa Clara, outlined the ancient ethical and moral system found in the Mayan epic *Popul vuh*, or *Book of Time*. Alvarado maintained Mayan traditions had been subjected to a deliberate, systematic, and persistent attack over the past 500 years.

Today, as a result of economic pressure

classroom in Mexico, and his new mestizo classmates taunted him, saying he couldn't learn because he had no reason.

“Don't I have reason?” he asked his mother when he returned home.

“Of course you do,” she replied, “but don't let them know it.”

Inés Hernandez and Inés Talamantez, both professors at University of California campuses, brought the discussion closer to home through accounts of their Nez Percé and Apache peoples in the United States. Both speakers praised the advanced religious and ethical beliefs of the Native Americans, the inclusiveness of their societies, and their harmony with nature. These characteristics were contrasted sharply to modern American materialism, aggressive individualism, and pollution.

Like the voice of 16th century missionary Fray Bartolomé de las Casas crying out against cruelties toward the native population, the women's intensely personal ac-

While the perspectives of the indigenous peoples were forcefully represented, the Quincentennial Institute was no mere exercise in Columbus-bashing or display of 1990s political correctness

and discrimination by the Guatemalan government, the culture of the Maya-Quiché people is gradually being destroyed. Ignorant of its own indigenous roots, the majority mestizo population of Guatemala participates in this pattern of discrimination. As a result, it is itself impoverished. According to Alvarado, one of the tragic legacies of the conquest is that the mestizo, the offspring of the indigenous and the colonizer, has become “a being without a history, one who destroys himself.”

The continuing alienation of the indigenous peoples from the majority community was reinforced by Camilo García Parra of George Washington University. In a personal vignette, García Parra, who holds doctorates in both psychology and anthropology, recounted his own experience of discrimination. He told the audience that it was rare for a Totonaco child to enter a

counts of the continuing destructive legacy of the encounter were expressed with a conviction that was at once impressive and disturbing.

While the perspectives of the indigenous peoples were forcefully represented, the Quincentennial Institute was no mere exercise in Columbus-bashing or display of 1990s political correctness. It made a serious effort to understand the motivations and behavior of the European conquerors within the context of their own times.

Speaking to more than 400 people, Richard Kagan, a historian from Johns Hopkins University, outlined the complex cultural and religious forces dominating the Iberian Peninsula in the late Middle Ages.

In Kagan's careful reading of the documents, Columbus, a man of deep medieval piety, was convinced he was God's agent on Earth. He persuaded the Catholic mon-

archs of Spain, Ferdinand and Isabella, that his westward voyage would bring them an abundance of wealth.

This wealth, in turn, would allow the monarchs to lead the final crusade against the Muslims, the “enemies of Christendom,” who were only at that moment being expelled from their last foothold in Spain. In Columbus’ mind, the unity of the Christian world resulting from this endeavor would lead to the second coming of Christ and the end of human history.

Columbus and his fellow adventurers were clearly men of their time. Just as they were dependent on the geographical knowledge and navigational technology of the age, they were both inspired and constrained by its prevailing religious and ethical values.

None of the presentations dealing with the European role in the encounter sought to justify what many now see as invasion, enslavement, and destruction of indigenous civilization by European conquerors. However, they reminded the audiences that these practices, distasteful as they are in modern eyes, came from a specific set of contemporary circumstances and from widely accepted beliefs about the world and humankind.

One of the most important and controversial consequences of the encounter was the loss of tens of millions of lives to epidemic diseases. Commonly cited as an illustration of the cruelty of the Spanish conquerors, this shocking depopulation frequently has been labeled “genocide.”

A panel of scientists from Santa Clara’s Biology Department discussed the carnage caused by imported microbes as well as the radical ecological changes in the Americas resulting from the encounter.

Stanford University historian Frederick Bowser traced the deadly pattern of epidemics of typhoid, tuberculosis, small pox, and measles that cut down the indigenous population. These diseases, to which Europeans had developed considerable immunity, swept so rapidly through the Americas in the early decades of the 16th century that they sometimes actually preceded the slower advance of the human conquerors.

Far from being deliberately caused by Spaniards and Portuguese colonizers, however, the virtual extinction of indigenous populations in many areas deprived the Europeans of the pool of forced labor they were using to work their newly acquired estates. The demographic catastrophe, Bowser pointed out, led the Europeans to exchange one injustice for another: They

on the Native Americans’ needs, objectives, strategies, coordinated responses, and outright resistance to the activities of government and Church.

Another prominent theme of the symposium was the need for new missionary models. One participant, John Coleman, S.J., of the Jesuit School of Theology-Berkeley, reminded the audience that Christian evangelization in the Americas had carried with it the European trappings of its bearers. He recounted the effort of several Aymara-speaking Andean natives to return the Bible to Pope John Paul II during his 1985 visit to Peru:

In five centuries, it has brought us neither love, nor peace, nor justice. Please take your Bible back, and return it to our oppressors. It is they, rather than we, who have need of its moral precepts. Since the arrival of Christopher Columbus, a culture, a language, a religion of Europe, and the very values of Europe have been imposed on America by force . . .

The last session of the day was devoted to new approaches toward evangelization in a truly world church and the challenge of preaching the Gospel without doing violence, even inadvertently, to indigenous cultures.

The Quincentennial Institute complemented Santa Clara University’s commitment to serious intellectual inquiry, mutual understanding, and concern and compassion for those who suffer from past as well as current injustices. The program was surely one of the most intensive, comprehensive, and evenhanded commemorations of the quincentennial at any U.S. university.

At the very least, the institute reminded the Santa Clara community of the tangled roots of unresolved issues still faced by our world a half-millennium after the Tainos welcomed Columbus and his crewmen to this hemisphere. ■

Timothy J. O’Keefe is an associate professor of history at SCU. He was chair of the organizing committee for the Quincentennial Institute, which was sponsored in part by the Irvine Foundation and the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation.



Chad Krohn

extended into the Americas the then-limited Iberian practice of enslaving Africans.

This brutal and costly practice resulted in a radical change in the population patterns in the Western Hemisphere. In much of Latin America, racial intermixture created a distinctive mestizo population, while in our own country, the legacy of the African slave trade has been centuries of racial separatism, hatred, and discrimination.

For Santa Clara, the oldest institution of higher learning in the West and a Catholic university founded on the site of Mission Santa Clara, it was particularly appropriate to emphasize the role of Christianity in the encounter.

“Evangelization in the Americas: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives” was the subject of a daylong symposium with six distinguished historians, literary scholars, and theologians.

Throughout the discussion, special attention was paid to the role of the indigenous peoples, not as passive recipients of clerical ministrations, but as active participants in the process. Several presentations focused

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Elise Banducci

GOLDEN CIRCLE THEATRE PARTY 1993

Larry Brazil



Beach Blanket Babylon was a hit with Golden Circle patrons at San Jose's Center for the Performing Arts in February. The 27th annual show, which also featured Frankie Valli and the Four Seasons, raised money for student scholarships at Santa Clara. At intermission, University President Paul Locatelli, S.J., announced the kickoff of Phase II of SCU's Challenge Campaign, which must raise \$43 million by June 25, 1995, to meet its \$125 million goal