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Three Roommates in Paris

At the University of Paris in 1529, Pierre Favre, Francisco Xavier, and Inigo de Loyola shared a room. Out of this relationship, the Society of Jesus was born. Page 14

Jack Mullin ’36 and the art of sound

Biodiversity: Who cares?

Jill Mason ’99 is back from the brink
Dear Readers: This is my last letter to you. I have enjoyed my brief stint as acting editor. And I have certainly acquired a huge respect for magazine editors everywhere. To be good at it, you need an unusual combination of skills: an almost obsessive grasp of details and, simultaneously, the ability to envision the big picture and how each of the myriad small puzzle pieces fits.

The University has hired a new managing editor. His name is Steven Saum, and, by the time you read this, he will be at his desk here in Donohoe. He comes to SCU from the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco, where he was the editor in chief. Steven has more than 15 years of writing and editing experience with publications for universities, nonprofits, and government in the U.S. and internationally.

Other changes are in the works. Beth Kelley Gillogly ’93, who has worked on the magazine in various capacities for the last six years, will no longer be with us. I want to thank her for all the photo captions she wrote, all of her careful editing, all the interviews she conducted, all the interesting features she proposed and created, and generally for all the care she lavished on the magazine.

Starting with our August issue, Ron Hansen will be joining us as the literary editor. Ron is the Gerard Manley Hopkins, S.J., Professor of Arts and Humanities at SCU. He teaches English and, as many of you know, is the author of a number of critically acclaimed novels, including Mariette in Ecstasy, Atticus, and Hitler’s Niece. Ron also writes extensively about the relationship of art to faith. (A nice sample is Ron’s essay on the Spiritual Exercises on Page 18.) Ron will be tapping into his considerable literary network to bring new voices to the magazine.

I believe Santa Clara Magazine is already a showcase for the spiritual and intellectual richness of the University community. And I am looking forward to seeing what the publication becomes in the capable hands of Steven and Ron.

It has been a pleasure.

Warm regards,

Margaret Avritt

from the editor
The Man Behind the Sound
by Karen Crocker Snell
As a young music-loving soldier in the final days of World War II, John T. "Jack" Mullin '36 went to investigate a German recording device called a magnetophon. His resulting work in sound profoundly affected the field of recorded audio.

Three Roommates in Paris
By John Patrick Donnelly, S.J.
It has been 500 years since Francisco Xavier and Pierre Favre were born, and 450 years since the death of Ignatius of Loyola. Quite a lot has happened since 1529 at the University of Paris, when the three men shared a room and went on to form the Society of Jesus.

Spiritual Exercises
By Ron Hansen.
In his mid-20s, Iñigo de Loyola kept an informal notebook of the consolations, graces, and inner wrenchings he experienced while meditating on scripture. This Manresa notebook went on to become a practical manual that has helped countless others through mystical contact with their soul's deepest yearnings and thus with God.

Who Cares About Biodiversity?
By Miriam Schulman.
Geoffrey Bowker, executive director of SCU's Center for Science, Technology, and Society, says preserving biodiversity is one of the central problems that confronts us—and not necessarily for the reasons you'd think.
What about lynching in San Jose?

I was very impressed and moved by your article (“Justice Delayed,” Spring 2006), but I wonder if we should look a little closer to home in studying racial injustice. As a Santa Clara undergraduate, I remember viewing a picture taken around, I think, 1936, showing a number of students, or at least students wearing USC (it was the University of Santa Clara back then) shirts, in the foreground of a mob, who took a prisoner from the San Jose jail and lynched him. Am I in error, or did this indeed happen? In reading about Emmett Till, I was reminded that not all racial injustice happened in the South. I wonder what the reaction of the University student body, faculty, and administration was at the time of the San Jose lynching.

THOMAS DAKAN ’59
Sent via santaclaramagazine.com

Response from Margaret Russell:
The letter raises an important point: Although most anti-black lynchings occurred in the Southern and border states, there were lynchings of blacks in all parts of the country, including California. The incident mentioned in the letter, however, involved the 1931 lynching of two white men, Thomas Thurmond and John Holmes, for the kidnap and murder of a white Santa Clara graduate, Brooke Hart. Photographs of the mob (estimated at 10,000) are startling and tragic; my research to date has not located any Santa Clara presence in the crowd. At the time, the events resulted in much publicity and even a popular movie—Fritz Lang’s “Fury” (1936), starring Spencer Tracy. Another film based on the San Jose lynching is currently in production and is expected to be released this year.

Of course, no matter what races are involved, lynchings are the antithesis of justice. The letter’s principal point is worth reiterating: Racial violence is hardly a Southern phenomenon. It is pervasive and as close as our backyard.

THOMAS DAKAN ’59
Sent via santaclaramagazine.com

To Our Readers:
We welcome your letters in response to articles. We print a representative selection of letters as space allows. Please limit copy to 200 words and include your hometown and class year (if appropriate) in your letter. Address correspondence to The Editor, Santa Clara Magazine, Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, CA, 95053-1500; fax, 408-554-5464; e-mail, scmagazine@scu.edu. We may edit letters for style, clarity, civility, and length. Questions? Call 408-551-1840.

Delayed justice is better than no justice

The article “Justice Delayed: Reopening the Emmett Till Case” is the most moving, powerful article I’ve read in more than 20 years of reading the Santa Clara Magazine. Reading that the 50-year-old murder case has been reopened made my day; justice delayed is better than no justice at all. I also applaud your inclusion of the grisly photo of the 14-year-old’s beaten, disfigured face in her mind’s eye in the second she decided not to give up her seat on the bus.” We need occasional reminders of such atrocities, if only to help prevent them from happening again.

At lunch recently, several SCU faculty friends said that they felt that it was time for the eight white crosses in front of the Mission Church to be removed. But I for one am proud that our University continues to honor the six Jesuits and their housekeepers who were martyred in El Salvador not so long ago. Such simple yet dignified memorials are important in our information-overloaded society. I’ll never forget more than 40 years ago visiting the Dachau concentration camp, where everyone, Germans and foreigners alike, were whispering out of respect for the dead and their suffering.

Thank you, Professor Margaret Russell and Santa Clara Magazine.

PETER ROSS, SENIOR LECTURER
SCU Department of Mathematics and Computer Science
Two regrettable miscarriages of American justice

Having considered Robert Anderson's letter (“Is winning all that matters?” Spring 2006) just minutes before reading Margaret Russell’s excellent essay on the Emmett Till case, I couldn’t help but feel saddened about American race relations, be it 1956, 1996, or 2006. Statistically, blacks have been given some of the opportunities to which they’ve long been entitled. But, in white America’s heart and soul, we have failed. Miserably. You can’t legislate morality, but you can otherwise try to improve it. We have tried and failed. Perhaps some people see O.J. Simpson’s verdict as an oblique form of vindication for more than 200 years of racial injustice. Maybe that’s how some people define justice. Nonsense. Who can sincerely claim the Till verdict and the Simpson verdict are not both horribly regrettable miscarriages of American justice? Nobody. Of all Anderson and Russell wrote, the line I’ll remember, and embrace, most is Anderson’s failure to understand how Gerald Uelman can sleep at night. Thinking of the Brown and Goldman families, the mountain of guilt evidence, and the Dream Team’s artful obfuscation, I can’t understand that either.

DANNY HERNSD J.D. ’83
San Jose

Gerald Uelman responds: I would like to assure Mr. Herns that the O.J. verdict has never disturbed my sleep, although I do occasionally have a sleepless night at the thought of graduates of Santa Clara’s law school going out into the practice of law without a basic understanding of the fundamental ethical obligations a criminal defense lawyer owes to a client. Any lawyer who rationed the vigor of his advocacy on behalf of a client based upon his personal judgment of the client’s guilt or innocence is depriving his client of the right to assistance of counsel guaranteed by our Constitution. Criminal defense lawyers do not owe obligations to the public to see that justice is done. They simply owe an obligation to their client to provide competent and vigorous representation to the full limits that the law allows. Justice will be done when both sides are represented by vigorous advocates, to ensure that the case is decided only after all the strengths and weaknesses of both sides of the case have been fully exposed. There were plenty of weaknesses to be exposed in the case of People v. O.J. Simpson, and regardless of one’s personal opinion of his guilt or innocence, the question the jury had to decide was simply whether the prosecution had proven its case beyond a reasonable doubt.

We had to help the Middle East

Although William Stover offers several scenarios, including one of success, he concludes that the war has caused only “continued chaos” (After Words, Winter 2005). I am disappointed by Stover’s lack of impartiality in his article, giving no recognition to the fact that, in deposing Saddam Hussein, we stopped a reign of terror, murder, and mayhem imposed by the Baathists on the Iraqi people for well over a quarter century and that Iraq has progressed in spite of the Sunni Triangle. As an aside, this same regime was also responsible for summarily removing the Jesuits who educated many Iraqis (including some of the recently elected leaders) for many years at Baghdad College.

Stover suggests that the United States should have avoided armed involvement in the Middle East. We would all be pretty naive to think that we could leave the Middle East to itself and move on with our own lives. By doing nothing, the potential for nuclear annihilation and global calamity would grow ever stronger. Under any scenario, the United States would find itself involved—if not for moral reasons then for financial reasons (as alluded to by Stover).

ROBERT GORINI ’71
Special Agent and Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction
Baghdad, Iraq

Sent via santaclaramagazine.com
In closing, Locatelli urged all to find their personal calling within the context of their roles at the University. “Responding to your call in life, discovering your vocation, is not a one-time zap from God, but a lifelong journey.”

Locatelli’s journey will continue to be at Santa Clara, as he assumes his fourth six-year presidential term in August.

For complete text of the speech, visit www.scu.edu/stateofscu.

SCU hosts Mexican presidential debate

On Jan. 23, the Mayer Theatre was the venue for the first Mexican presidential debate in Northern California. Approximately 200 people attended the event, which was co-hosted by the Global Leadership and Ethics program at the Markkula Center for Applied Ethics, The World Affairs Council of Northern California, and Bank of America.

Mexican law prevents actual candidates from campaigning outside of Mexico. So high-ranking representatives of the three major political parties—the Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI), the Partido Acción Nacional (PAN), and the Partido de la Revolucion Democratica (PRD)—answered the questions crafted by the Ethics Center with input from faculty, staff, and members of the local Mexican community ranging from laborers to executives.

“Questions touched on the economy, society, politics, international relations, corruption, and drugs. ‘With only two minutes to answer and one for rebuttal, there wasn’t a lot of time, so you can’t expect representatives to have answered everything,’ observed Negash. ‘But I think attendees got a flavor of who was who and what they stand for.’”

For information, visit www.scu.edu/presidentialdebate.

New bioengineering program

According to School of Engineering Dean Daniel Pitt, the most frequently asked question of the engineering school at student recruitment fairs across the country is, “Do you have a program in bioengineering?” Finally, he can answer that with a resounding “Yes!” The engineering school recently
created a new concentration in bioengineering within the general engineering major, as well as a new biomedical engineering minor.

“The future of engineering over the coming decades will be dominated by, or at least have a significant proportion of work in, the bioengineering areas,” Pitt commented.

The new program is likely to draw students to the University who previously might not have chosen SCU if it had no bioengineering program. “If you look at the national trends, the bioengineering programs are seeing growth where many other departments are seeing flat enrollment or declining enrollments,” said Tim Hight, department chair of mechanical engineering and the current director of the bioengineering program.

The new degree option is likely to increase the number of women within the engineering department, as well. “Traditionally, engineering has low female enrollment in most disciplines other than bioengineering, which has the highest level of female students of any engineering major across the country,” Hight said.

Excitement about the program has already begun to build on campus among faculty members as well as students. “There’s a lot of enthusiasm throughout engineering and the sciences,” Pitt said. “And now I’m starting to hear a buzz on campus from students who want to sign up.”

Indeed, many students have already enrolled in the program’s first offering this spring, Introduction to Bioengineering.

“Like many of our programs, it will have a very strong element of cooperation with Silicon Valley,” Pitt said, such as biomedical device companies and local medical centers. “And it will also have the Santa Clara University flavor, as well, with ethics being an important part of it.”

For more information, visit www.scu.edu/bioengineering.

New music delights at February festival

Some people came to hear the Chinese pipa, some for the stringed guzheng, others for the lively accordion. But all came for the 2006 Santa Clara New Music Festival, Feb. 1-4, featuring guest composer Chen Yi. Other highlights included a piece by returning 2003 festival guest composer Alvin Singleton for baritone, harp, percussion, accordion, and string orchestra, which was commissioned and sung by Thomas Buckner ’64; and a selection for piano and electronics by Samuel Pluta ’01, commissioned by Teresa McCollough, associate professor of music at SCU and director of the festival.

The world-renowned Chen was chosen as festival composer because of her unique blending of Western and Eastern instruments and sounds. “I knew that many students would not be familiar with most of those Chinese instruments. So I thought it would be interesting for them to see how these instruments sound and how they can be combined with Western instruments to create new pieces,” said McCollough.

The goal of the festival, which is held at SCU every three years, is to introduce audiences to new music by living composers, McCollough explained. “It can’t just be somebody who is famous, though,” she said. “It has to be somebody who can also work well with students and communicate with our audience.”

Chen, fellow composers Pluta, Singleton, Alex Shapiro, and resident faculty composer Pamela Quist certainly had no problem delivering on that expectation. “The students were thrilled to have all these people on campus. Not only did they get to hear music that they had never heard before, but they got to interact with guest composers and performers,” McCollough said. “That’s really what it’s all about.”

The composers enjoyed the festival, as well. “Each time I’ve visited Santa Clara University, I’ve been deeply impressed by two things: the focus and enthusiasm of the students, and the support and keen interest of the audiences attending the concerts,” said Shapiro. “Those two elements together are a powerful message that contemporary music is alive and joyous.”

The festival was funded by the Center for Multicultural Learning and the James Irvine Foundation, with generous support from the Phaedrus Foundation, the SCU Center of Performing Arts Advisory Board, the Friends of Music, the SCU College of Arts and Sciences, and the SCU Office of the President.

For more information, visit www.scu.edu/cas/music/nmf. To read more about McCollough’s recent trip to China, visit www.teresamccollough.com.

PHOTO: COURTESY OF TAYLOR ALEXANDER

I-Lan Lin, a member of the Firebird Youth Chinese Orchestra, plays the Chinese pipa during SCU’s New Music Festival.
Fall sports shine

Director’s Cup
Following one of the most successful fall seasons in school history, SCU’s athletic program is ranked eighth in the prestigious U.S. Sports Academy Directors’ Cup standings, the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics announced.

Santa Clara compiled 206 points because of its NCAA semifinal appearance in volleyball, quarterfinal appearance in women’s soccer, and second-round qualification in men’s soccer. “For Santa Clara to be ranked among the nation’s top 10 athletic programs and be compared to institutions with vastly greater resources and tens of millions of dollars more funding is a tribute to our outstanding coaches and phenomenal student-athletes,” said SCU athletic director Dan Coonan.

Season highlights
Many Santa Clara student athletes picked up individual honors and awards following a spectacular fall season.

Men’s soccer
• Eight Broncos earned All-WCC honors, including All-WCC First Teamers Mehdi Ballouchy and Hector Guzman, and All-WCC Second Team selections Kelechi Igwe and Peter Lowry. Keith DeVey, Jide Ogunbiyi, Jeff Scott, and Kevin Sweeney were named to the All-WCC Honorable Mention list. Ballouchy was also named the WCC Player of the Year.
• Santa Clara finished its season with an overall record of 11-6-3 and a second-round appearance in the NCAA Tournament.

Men’s water polo
• Freshman Jack Wall earned a spot on the All-Western Water Polo Association Second Team after being named the WWPA Newcomer of the Year.

Student athletes excel in the classroom
Scholarship student-athletes at Santa Clara University graduate at the highest rate in the West Coast Conference and the second highest among Division I institutions on the West Coast, says a recent report compiled by the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA). This is the fourth year SCU has attained this rating. SCU student-athletes graduated at a four-year rolling average rate of 76 percent, considerably higher than the NCAA Division I average of 62 percent for student-athletes and 60 percent average for Division I student body. “We are extremely proud of the record of achievement of our student-athletes in the classroom,” said Coonan. “Our student-athletes have clearly established a reputation for competitiveness in the classroom that rivals their reputation on the fields and courts.”

www.santaclarabroncos.com
**The gender of history**

In the past quarter-century, historians and other scholars have focused on gender as a lively area of inquiry, and gender analysis has suggested important revisions of the dominant, often celebratory tales of the successes of a nation and its leaders. Although modern Japanese history has not yet been restructured by a foregrounding of gender, historians of Japan have begun to embrace gender as an analytic category.

In *Gendering Modern Japanese History* (Harvard University Asia Center, 2005, $60), co-editors Barbara Molony, chair and professor, history department at SCU, and Kathleen Uno, associate professor of history at Temple University, include articles that treat men as well as women, theories of sexuality as well as gender prescriptions, and same-sex as well as heterosexual relations in the period from 1868 to the present. The essays all take the position that history is gendered; that is, historians invariably, perhaps unconsciously, construct a gendered notion of past events, people, and ideas.

Molony has taught at SCU since 1981, and from 1996 to 2004 she served as director of SCU’s Program for the Study of Women and Gender.

### Tollini on Reinhardt

Dr. Frederick Tollini’s comprehensive study of Max Reinhardt’s lifelong commitment to the staging of Shakespeare’s plays is a remarkable and much needed contribution to the historiography of early 20th century theater,” wrote Carl Weber of Stanford University in his review of Fred Tollini’s recently published *Shakespeare Productions of Max Reinhardt*, a volume in the Studies in Theatre Arts series (Edwin Mellen Press, 2005, $119.95).

“Beyond this, the book offers fascinating insights into the cultural and social climate of Germany and Austria during the first half of the century and the way the theater reflected as well as influenced that climate.... The book’s clear and lively style should make it also an enjoyable read for anyone interested in European theater and culture,” Weber added.

Fred Tollini, S.J., associate professor in the department of theater and dance, has been teaching at SCU since 1971. The acting director of the Center for Performing Arts, Tollini has directed more than 30 plays and musicals, and acted in productions both at Santa Clara and in regional theater.

### Is your baby keeping you up?

Until she was 2, my daughter never slept longer than three hours at a time,” says Tim Myers, a lecturer in SCU’s education department, and author of the new children’s book *Good Babies: A Tale of Trolls, Humans, a Witch, and a Switch* (Candlewick, 2005, $15.99). “The truth is that new babies—like all profound gifts from God—come with complications and challenges, which it’s our loving duty to face up to,” adds Myers, who is the author of numerous books for young readers, including the New York Times best-seller *Basho and the Fox*.

In his new book, *Good Babies*, Myers explores some of these challenges. A witch in Norway discovers two families—one human and one troll—each with a brand-new baby. The human baby slept all day and cried all night, while the troll baby slept all night and cried all day (which is when trolls like to sleep). So the witch swapped the troll baby for the human infant. This original folktale is sure to bring a smile to sleep-deprived parents everywhere.
The man with his machine. Inspired by the German magnetophon he heard during World War II, Jack Mullin made modifications to it which led to the development of the Ampex 200, the first high-quality tape recorder manufactured stateside.
The man behind the sound

Left or right. A decision we make at least a dozen times a day. In most cases, we do it without much thought to the consequences, because frankly, in most cases, there are none. Imagine, then, facing such a decision, left or right, with the potential to change not only your life, but also the course of history. As a young soldier in the final days of World War II, John T. “Jack” Mullin ’36 turned left, and the world would never listen to music the same way again.

Outside of Mullin’s family, friends, and professionals in the recording industry, few know the story of Jack Mullin, who died in 1999. That is how Mullin would have wanted it. He was an engineer who liked to tinker with machines. He loved his family and friends. He had a passion for classical music. Fame and fortune could have been his if he wanted it, but he didn’t. Now, seven years after his death, Jack Mullin’s story is being told on the big screen. “Sound Man,” a documentary about his love of music, his extraordinary life, and his innovative spirit, premiered...
to a full house at the Cinequest film festival in San Jose this spring. It puts into context Mullin’s role in Santa Clara University history, Silicon Valley history, and American history. The story of the man behind the sound is finally being heard.

Soldier engineer

As a young soldier with the Signal Corps stationed in England during World War II, Mullin would lay awake at night listening to music on the BBC. When it went off the air at midnight, he would begin scanning the dial in search of a replacement. The German radio stations were the ones that came in the best. Mullin was amazed at the quality of the music they were broadcasting. It sounded as if the orchestra were playing live. But surely, Mullin thought, not even Hitler would make his musicians play each night from midnight to dawn. Just how did the Germans record such a high quality of sound? It was a question Mullin would find the answer to before returning home from the war.

In the summer of 1945, the war was ending, but not Mullin’s work. His unit was responsible for uncovering, dissecting, and analyzing the enemy’s electronic achievements. He was sent to Germany to check out reports of a high-frequency electronic device with the ability to cause airplane engines to malfunction in flight. While Mullin and his team did find some abandoned apparatus, nothing came of their findings. The mission, however, at least for Mullin, was not a complete bust. He met a British officer who shared his passion for music and electronics. Even better, this man had insights into how the Germans were recording sound. The Allies had uncovered a device called a magnetophon.

The officer encouraged Mullin to check out the machine. It was an intriguing idea. On the way back from the mission, Mullin encountered that fork in the road. Right led to Paris and his unit. Left to what was likely a wild goose chase. Mullin went left. It was “the greatest decision of my life,” he later wrote.

The quality of the German magnetophon proved to be every bit as technologically terrific as Mullin had envisioned when he first heard those symphonic concerts playing late into the night. In “Sound Man,” Mullin recalls the magical moment when he first heard the German tape recorder. “It was one of the greatest thrills in my life,” he said. “I will never forget that moment. I had never heard anything like it.”

Mullin had found what he was looking for. He immediately went to work gathering as much information as he could about the magnetophon, knowing very well that nothing like it existed outside of Germany. He filled out the appropriate papers to take two of the machines back to the U.S. as souvenirs of war. In order to do so, though, he had to completely dismantle the machines and put the pieces into individual boxes to meet shipping regulations. All of the boxes arrived intact. Had just one been lost, it would have been like having a tremendous jigsaw puzzle completed, save for one piece, never to be found, impossible to replace.
Recording pioneer

Back at home in San Francisco, his Army days behind him, Jack dove into reassembling, improving, and modifying the magnetophon. He slept, ate, and showered in his studio, determined to master and perfect this technology that could capture in truth one of the great passions of his life: music. “He loved music so much that he was devoted to reproducing sound that sounded live,” said his daughter Eve Mullin Collier. Unbeknownst to him, Mullin was on the brink of changing American music history.

Mullin went to work for Ampex, a Bay Area company that was building motors and generators during the war and was in the market for a new product. Mullin’s modified magnetophon was it. “John was truly a genius in his field, and I mean that in every sense of the word,” said Santa Clara University classmate and friend Bill Nicholson ’36. “John really understood the essence of electricity and what it could be made to do.” It did not take long for the new technology to catch on, in large part because of one very bright Hollywood star: Bing Crosby.

At the time, it was unheard of to record radio shows. Everything was live because the recording quality was not up to broadcast standards. Once Crosby’s people were sold on Mullin’s tape recorder, and Crosby himself heard how “real” it sounded, Crosby began taping his shows. The new technology allowed Crosby to record enough material in one day for an entire week’s worth of shows, allowing the star to golf, fish, and hunt without having to rush back in time for a live show.

Mullin was very much part of the Crosby show recordings, spending hours in the studio with Crosby himself, putting together the

Budding Innovator

The seeds for Mullin’s innovative spirit were nourished at Santa Clara University. “He loved it there,” his daughter Eve Mullin Collier said. “His time there was part of the fabric of his life.”

“Santa Clara was pretty informal about the use of lab equipment, and the professors were always around to help,” said Bill Nicholson ’36 a classmate and friend of Mullin’s. Nicholson remembers Mullin always fooling around with things electric. “An excellent technician” is how he remembers his friend. One of Mullin’s innovations while at Santa Clara was an electric organ. Nicholson recalls spending time in “The Ship,” the campus theater, listening to Mullin play one note at a time on his organ and asking his friends for feedback on how it sounded. “It was very basic,” Nicholson recalls, “but the sound was very true because it was electric.” Mullin’s interest in creating true sound would eventually lead to the first high-quality tape recorder in American history.

Just as he did later in his adult life, Mullin shared his love for music and engineering with others at Santa Clara. He started a music listening group on campus where students would get together and listen to classical music for hours. Once in awhile, the group would head to the beach with their records and a portable phonograph and spend the day listening to music. The beach and music were two of his favorite things, his daughter remembers. Mullin was also the sound technician for a number of University productions. Although his name is found in the programs, his picture is missing from stage crew photos in the yearbook. He was a behind-the-scenes kind of guy, the man behind the sound.

Mullin graduated in 1936 and received the University’s science award. Despite his academic achievements, he stayed true to himself, grounded in faith and family. “John was never taken up with himself,” Nicholson said. “He just did these things as though it was his own, natural way of doing them.”
Uncovering the story of Jack Mullin

By Scott Budman
Director, “Sound Man,” and business and technology reporter, NBC-11, San Francisco Bay Area NBC affiliate

The question I’m asked the most often since delving into the life of Jack Mullin is, why bother to learn about something that happened so long ago? After all, as a television news reporter on the technology beat, if something happened yesterday, it’s old. I’m constantly on the lookout for the newest MP3 player or the most up-to-date piece of software.

In “Sound Man,” however, I found a story that not only appealed to the technology fan in me, but to the history buff, as well. Jack Mullin’s discovery of the German magnetophon not only changed the history of music and sound recording, it also helped to build Silicon Valley. As a former Ampex engineer told me during the filming of “Sound Man,” “We’re a part of the Silicon Valley, but nobody knows it.”

Jack, of course, attended Santa Clara University, which was the first thing that endeared him to me. As a child, I attended just about every SCU sporting event, whether at Toso Pavilion or Buck Shaw Stadium. My grandfather, Arthur Roth, was a campus doctor and helped out at the Bronco games. If Kurt Rambis sprained an ankle, Dr. Roth was there, and so was I, carrying his bag and taking it all in.

In keeping with Bronco tradition, Jack Mullin was extremely modest about his achievements. I’m amazed by the footage he shot in World War II. One of his films shows the inside of Hitler’s house in Germany as Jack tells how he took a piano string from Hitler’s piano as a souvenir of the war. His films of England, France, and Germany surpass any of the archival footage I’ve ever seen in a documentary film.

Mullin was a man of technology and innovation, yes, but he was far more a man of family, faith, and modesty. It was a pleasure to learn about this man who played such a significant role in American music history, while at the same time learning the more intimate lesson of how someone who did so much managed to stay so grounded in what was truly important to him.

When Jack died, he was buried with a rosary and a reel of magnetic tape.

Extraordinary gentleman

So why is it that, outside of family, associates, and audiophiles, few have heard the story of Jack Mullin, the sound recording pioneer? The answer may be as simple as Mullin himself. Mullin was an only child, born into an Irish Catholic family and grew up during
the Depression. His family took pleasure in the simpler things in life—walks through the redwoods and Sunday drives. Mullin never strayed far from this way of life, even when he was working with some of Hollywood’s biggest names. “If he had blown his own horn a little bit, we would have books written about this guy, we would have films written about this guy, but he didn’t. He refused to,” Budman said.

Putting on airs and calling attention to himself was not Mullin’s style. He did not see professional accomplishments as personal ones, his friend Nicholson recalled. Instead, Mullin stayed grounded in faith and family; it was that simple. He was a devout Catholic who said the rosary every day, and a father who raised three young children on his own after losing his wife at an early age. “There were just no clouds in his life,” his daughter said. “He was just so at peace with himself, at peace with the world, at peace with his God.”

Mullin’s fascination with sound equipment and his love for music were well-known to his children. Collier remembers her father’s extensive music library, the original magnetophon set up in their home, and the early original recordings of Bing Crosby her father loved to share with guests. He was an engineer through and through and wanted to share his knowledge, innovations, and findings with others. Growing up, Collier remembers her father’s projects always spread out on a table or in the garage. “If we ever wanted to talk to Dad about a homework problem or something that happened at school, he’d be tinkering away on the stuff.”

Mullin became an avid collector of sound equipment technology and was eventually invited to take his display on the road. When Collier was in high school, her father brought her along as an assistant. They would split the exhibit in two parts: She would talk about the history of the equipment from 1877 to 1932, and her dad would pick it up from there and take it to the present. Traveling with her father and working by his side is one of Collier’s most cherished memories. “Seeing the camaraderie, seeing how much they [industry professionals] admired him, seeing him in his element, and not just as a dad—it was pretty cool,” she recalled.

Mullin’s collection is now housed in the Pavek Museum of Broadcasting in St. Louis Park, Minn. Included in the collection is one of the original magnetophones Mullin brought over from Germany.

Mullin was living with his daughter when he died in 1999 at the age of 85. The night before his death, Mullin spent time doing what he loved most, listening to music with his friends and spending time with his family. Collier speaks about her father, and what he gave to the world, with understandable pride. “The memory of him makes you feel good. When people hear his name, it makes them smile,” she said. Budman described Mullin as having a Zelig-like quality about him. He was a man who was a part of some of the most important events of his time—World War II, the transformation of Hollywood, and the birth of Silicon Valley—yet never the center of attention, never in the spotlight.

On his headstone, Mullin’s family wanted to keep it simple, just like Mullin himself. They put his name, his dates, and one line of text: “An extraordinary gentleman.”

How often is it that we know the exact time and place when our lives are changed forever? For Jack Mullin it was that decision he made in the summer of ’45. His choice to go left instead of right changed not only his life, but also American sound recording history.

—Karen Crocker Snell is media relations officer for Santa Clara University.

As a student, Jack Mullin received the University’s prestigious science award. “He was always beyond the other students,” said classmate and friend Bill Nicholson ’36.
Three Roommates

Roommates who went on to change the world: Ignatius de Loyola, Francisco Xavier, and Pierre Favre.
At the University of Paris in 1529, Pierre Favre, Francisco Xavier, and Inigo de Loyola began sharing a room. They went on to change the world.

Early 16th-century Paris was a time of major changes. Influenced by the discovery of the Americas and an ongoing European Renaissance, the culture began embodying the new values of a modern world. Economies were shifting, and a time of scientific innovation was dawning. Stirred by the advent of the printing press, information spread with hitherto unmatched ease. Similar to how the Internet is influencing our times, mass-produced printed materials fueled a new level of literacy, as publications of the Bible, theological concepts, and philosophical musings blew a spirit of inquiry through the Church. Long before electricity had been discovered and harnessed, the urban landscape of what would one day be called the City of Lights took on a new energy.

This was the city into which Inigo Lopez de Oñaz y Loyola (Ignatius of Loyola) trekked, on fire with a desire to attend the University of Paris and expand his own intellectual and spiritual horizons. He was assigned to a room with two younger men—Pierre Favre (Peter Faber) and Francisco de Isasa de Xavier (Francis Xavier). The friendship of these three college roommates would profoundly affect the times in which they lived and all the centuries since.

Historians usually search for deep causes of developments that reshape the world, but sometimes luck or chance play the major role. Such was the case in 1525 when fate, fortune, or maybe the mysterious working of divine providence assigned Pierre Favre and Francisco Xavier to the same room at the University of Paris, which they shared until 1536. A third roommate, Inigo de Loyola, joined them for six years (1529-35) until returning to Spain.

From their relationship, the Society of Jesus arose. The blessings that have flowed from this event reach down to our day and affect more than half the nations of our world. St. Francisco Xavier and Blessed Pierre Favre were both born in 1506, so this is the 500th anniversary of their births. St. Ignatius of Loyola died 450 years ago, in 1556. We celebrate all three of these anniversaries in 2006.

Of peasant origins, Favre worked as a shepherd in the hill country of Savoy in his youth and was fortunate to receive an excellent education in the
In 1534, the three roommates and four friends celebrated Mass in a chapel atop Montmartre. All seven took a vow to work for souls in Jerusalem.

Favre and Xavier over to his own plan to spend their lives in Jerusalem working for souls. Once won over, Xavier, with his usual enthusiasm, wanted to cancel his three-year commitment to teach at Paris. Loyola and Favre dissuaded him, but as a result he could not devote 30 days to making the Spiritual Exercises until late 1534.

Meanwhile Loyola was winning other gifted students to his Jerusalem plan. On the feast of the Assumption 1534, the three roommates plus four new companions (Diego Laínez, Alfonso Salmerón, Simón Rodrigues, and Nicolás Alonso Bobadilla) climbed up to a chapel atop Montmartre in central Paris. Favre, the only priest among them, celebrated a Mass at which all seven took a vow to work for souls in Jerusalem. From these seven companions sprang the Society of Jesus, the religious order of priests and brothers commonly called the Jesuits. Loyola always regarded the original seven as the Society’s co-founders.

Loyola returned to Spain while the others completed their academic degrees and recruited three more students for the Jerusalem project. They gathered at Venice in 1537, where all but the previously ordained Favre and Salmerón became priests.

Again chance and luck intervened. Bad luck: War between Venice and the Ottoman Empire (which controlled Palestine) broke out. There would be no ship to Palestine. Good luck: The Turks would never have allowed 10 companions to proselytize in Jerusalem. They would have been executed or made into galley slaves, never to be heard from again.

Fortunately, the Montmartre vow had a backup clause: If the companions could not go to Jerusalem, they would put themselves at the pope’s disposal to work for souls. They waited several months, preaching and helping the needy, before they went to Rome and undertook work suggested by Pope Paul III. Favre lectured on scripture at the University of Rome. Loyola directed people through the Spiritual Exercises. Later the pope assigned others of the companions to preaching in various Italian towns. While this arrangement offered opportunities to serve God, it placed their companionship at...
In 1540 they requested and received papal approval for the
Society of Jesus. Loyola remained in Rome as superior general of
the Jesuits until his death in 1556. The others brought the good
news of Christ to the far corners of the world.

Favre helped reform the diocese of Parma in north-central
Italy before being sent to the famous Cologny of Regensburg
in Germany, which tried and failed to work out a doctrinal agreement between
Lutherans and Catholics. There, Favre gave
the Spiritual Exercises to bishops and priests.

His next stops were his native Savoy, then on to
Madrid where he spent three months preach-
ing, hearing confessions, and explaining that new
order—the Jesuits. He also lectured on the psalms
at the University of Cologne, where he gave the
Exercises to Peter Canisius, who then entered
the Jesuits. Favre's next assignment was Portugal.

Paul III also appointed him a papal theologian at
the Council of Trent. He went to Rome where he
conversed with Loyola for the first time in seven
years. But his health was broken, and he died at
age 40 on Aug. 1, 1546, with his old roommate,
Loyola, at his bedside.

Xavier's travels dwarfed those of Favre. King
John III of Portugal asked for two Jesuits to
serve as missionaries in India. Loyola appointed
Rodrigues and Bobadilla, but Bobadilla fell ill.
Loyola then asked Xavier, who had been serving in
Rome as his secretary, if he would take Bobadilla's
place. Xavier volunteered enthusiastically, left
Rome on March 15, 1540, and never saw Loyola or
Favre again.

Xavier sailed from Lisbon on a 13-month
journey, six of them working in Mozambique,
before arriving at Goa, the main Portuguese base
in India. At Goa he preached to the Portuguese
and tried, not very successfully, to learn the T amil
language. Therefore he required translators during
two years of work along the south coast of India
where it is believed he baptized more than 10,000
people. In 1548; since then it has appeared in some 5,000
editions and has been translated into all the major
languages of the world.

Loyola's companions commissioned him to
write the rules, regulations, and guidelines for
Jesuit life and works known as the Constitutions
of the Society of Jesus. A draft was circulated in
1552, and input from Jesuits around Europe was
incorporated in the final document, which was
officially ratified in 1558. He also dictated a
short but fascinating autobiography that covers
only the years before the founding of the
Jesuits. Loyola and Xavier were canonized
March 12, 1622. Their
college roommate, Peter
Favre, was beatified
Sept. 5, 1872.

An earlier version of this
article by John Patrick
Donnelly, S.J., appeared in Jesuit Journeys, published by
the Wisconsin province of the
Society of Jesus. Reprinted
with permission.
Iñigo de Loyola was a devil-may-care, 26-year-old squire to the King of Castile when his leg was shattered in the battle of Pamplona. In his long convalescence in the family manor, Iñigo underwent a religious conversion that inspired him to give up his former ways and live a penitential hermit’s life in Manresa, Spain, on the banks of the river Cardoner. With the guidance of a Benedictine spiritual director, and under the influence of books such as The Imitation of Christ by Thomas à Kempis and the Vita Christi of Ludolph of Saxony, Iñigo penned in incorrect Spanish a notebook replete of the consolations, graces, and inner wrenchings he experienced while meditating on scripture, and through which God kindly educated him “as the schoolmaster does a child.”

The crucial insight Iñigo had was that his Manresa notebook could become a practical manual in escorting others through mystical contact with their soul’s deepest yearnings and thus with God. Calling the book Spiritual Exercises, and jotting additions to it as he went along, Iñigo carried it with him on his journey north to the University of Paris in 1528. He was 37 years old, with little money, and could only communicate with the international population of the Sorbonne with a sketchy Latin. But one by one the scrappy, limping, charismatic mendicant persuaded his much younger classmates to retreat from the world with his exercises for a month, and one by one they became his “friends in the Lord” until seven of them professed the vows that were the first step to forming the Society of Jesus.

Iñigo López de Loyola was by then a Master of Arts and was calling himself Ignatius. In three years he would be ordained a priest and soon after that become the Superior General of a congregation headquartered in Rome and officially approved by Pope Paul III. But Ignatius never ceased giving his Spiritual Exercises and consented to have his finer Latin translation of them published in 1548.

Ignatius wrote that his Spiritual Exercises “have as their purpose the conquest of self and the regulation of one’s life in such a way that no decision is made under the influence of any inordinate attachment.” The first week of the exercises requires a scrupulous examination of our life history, seeing God’s loyal and loving presence within it, but also acknowledging the sins, addictions, and predilections that hindered our possibilities. The first week ends with a meditation on Christ’s call for us to follow him, with the promise that we will lead richer, happier lives.

The second week essentially teaches us how to follow Christ more closely by establishing us as his disciples. We watch his birth and accompany him in his baptism in the river Jordan, his sermon on the mount, his raising of Lazarus from the dead, and other healing and teaching events in his public ministry. Empowered by the love of God and our friendship with Jesus, we are required to make a choice of a way of life, a choice that may involve a great change in our habits or careers, but more often entails only those amendments and reformations that enhance a closer relationship with God.

Intimacy with Jesus having been established, we witness in the third week his last supper, the agony in the garden, his arrest and trials, and his
passion and death. And the fourth week is devoted to Jesus’ resurrection and his various apparitions to his disciples, concluding with a “Contemplation to Attain the Love of God.”

The method for each hour’s meditation is generally the same. We begin with a preparatory prayer and as a prelude to the meditation consider the history of the subject, such as Jesus appearing to seven of his disciples as they fished (John 21:1-17), reading the gospel passage several times until we can develop a mental representation of the locale and the people in it. We then ask for a grace; in this case, it is to be consoled at seeing Christ on the shore and to feel the joy and comfort of his resurrection. We see the fishermen hauling in their nets on the Sea of Galilee, hear the smack of waves against the boat’s hull, feel the sunshine on our skins, smell seaweed and brine, taste the water we scoop up in our palm. With all five senses wholly engaged, we become part of the scene and can be as shocked and happy as Peter was when he recognized that it was the risen Christ who was roasting a fish on a charcoal fire on the shore and plunged into the sea to wade to him. We hear Christ’s instruction to Peter, and we also enter the conversation—or as Ignatius puts it, colloquy—inquiring, perhaps, on how we ourselves can feed his sheep or just saying, like Peter, “Lord, you know that I love you.” We finish the meditation period with a standard prayer, such as the Our Father, and usually exercitants keep a journal in which they describe what happened in their prayer and its affect on them.

Ignatius found early on that there were those who were “educated or talented, but engaged in public affairs or necessary business” who could not find a free month to perform the exercises as he’d first intended. For them he developed a program in which the Spiritual Exercises could be completed without withdrawal from jobs or other obligations by having the multiple exercises of the 30 days carried out in the course of 30 weeks—an increasingly popular choice for lay people. One of the greatest gifts of this so-called “19th annotation retreat” is that it teaches a habit of prayer that can be incorporated throughout our lives—that journey with God that Ignatius called “the fifth week.”

—Ron Hansen is Gerard Manley Hopkins, S.J., Professor in the Arts and Humanities at Santa Clara University.
Who Cares About Biodiversity?

By Miriam Schulman

Only 1,600 pandas are thought to still be living in the wild. Do you care?
Do you worry about the tulotoma, a gill-breathing, operculate snail, now on the endangered species list?
About the sensitive joint vetch, a relative of the string bean that may face extinction?
In the past 500 years, more than 800 species have died out. Should you be concerned?

Geoffrey Bowker thinks you should, although no more about the panda than about the snail or the bean. The executive director of SCU’s Center for Science, Technology, and Society thinks preserving biodiversity is one of the central problems that confronts us—and not necessarily for the reasons you’d think.

Bowker has been interested in this issue since 1996, when he was appointed to the Biodiversity Subcommittee of the U.S. President’s Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST). Although he was invited to participate because of his background in informatics—the science of gathering, manipulating, storing, and classifying information—Bowker approaches biodiversity in a distinctly spiritual way.

Insufficient arguments

Viewed purely from a scientific perspective, he suggests, one might argue that there is no biodiversity crisis. We are losing larger species, such as the panda, but huge diversity remains at the level of bacteria and other small organisms. So, to Bowker, the case for preserving biodiversity cannot rest solely on science.

Neither is his argument largely pragmatic. One of the standard rationales for preserving biodiversity is what he calls “use value.” As a simple example, salmon are good to eat, so it is not in our interest to take actions, such as the destruction of spawning grounds, that threaten the existence of salmon.

Use value is well described in “Teeming With Life: Investing in Science to Understand and Use America’s Living Capital,” the 1998 report of the PCAST Panel on Biodiversity and Ecosystems on which Bowker served. As the introduction to the report puts it:

The tremendous natural wealth with which the United States has been endowed contributes greatly to its strength and prosperity and remains the foundation for the well-being of current and future citizens. This wealth exists in the form of fertile land, abundant fresh water, a diversity of biological species adapted to many different ecological habitats, productive forests, fisheries and grasslands, and favorable climatic conditions. From these, society derives an array of important
life support goods and services, including medicine, clothing, shelter, agricultural products, seafood, timber, clean air and water, and flood control.

Bowker does not disagree with this argument; he does, however, find it insufficient. Use value makes a good case for salmon, but not necessarily for sensitive joint vetch. To protect the vetch, you might make an argument for “option value.” This rationale says that while the vetch might not be valuable now, it may prove useful in the future for food, medicine, or some other currently undreamed-of purpose. Bowker gives the example of the potato. We might think one or two types are sufficient, but, he says, “If we get something like the blight that wiped out the potato in Ireland, then having only a single variety is a huge danger.”

Yet even option value has its limits, especially in the press of real-life conflicts between human needs and the protection of esoteric species. It’s easy to see the breakdown of support for this argument in recent fights over the snail darter. Does the option value of a tiny fish outweigh the real benefits to people that might arise from the construction of a dam, for example?

Bowker believes the need to protect biodiversity goes beyond these purely practical considerations. He also thinks it’s not contained by the aesthetic rationale many people offer for their eagerness to “save the whales” or “adopt a panda.” While Bowker is as moved as the next person by the beauty of nature, he feels that such aesthetic arguments favor the panda and Bengal tiger, and do not do justice to forms of life such as the Kretschmar Cave mold beetle or the Lord Howe Island skink. Also, purely aesthetic judgments, he argues, have led to follies like the propagation of such beautiful species as the Delicious Apple—lovely to look at but not very tasty.

### Spirituality and biodiversity

A full account of biodiversity’s importance, Bowker argues, must offer “a spiritually based answer to forms of life such as the snail darter. Does the option value of a tiny fish outweigh the real benefits to people that might arise from the construction of a dam, for example?”

Bowker believes that to protect biodiversity, we need to consider the aesthetic, practical, and spiritual values of life. He argues that the aesthetic value of biodiversity is not contained by the protection of rare and beautiful species, but extends to the diversity of life itself. This includes the Kretschmar Cave mold beetle or the Lord Howe Island skink, as well as the snail darter.

**About Geoffrey Bowker**

“Information does not exist in a vacuum,” says Geoffrey Bowker, executive director of SCU’s Center for Science, Technology, and Society. “Political and social values get embedded in data structures.”

Bowker’s field, social informatics, looks at the social aspects of how we store and share data, a research interest that accords well with the CSTS mission: to increase understanding of the social dimensions of scientific and technological change. His most recent book, *Memory Practices in the Sciences* (MIT Press, 2006), explores formal and informal recordkeeping in science over the past 200 years.

With his partner, SCU Visiting Professor of Computer Engineering Susan Leigh Star, Bowker also wrote *Sorting Things Out: Classification and Practice* (MIT Press, 1999), an examination of the classification of nursing work, diseases, viruses, and race.

Outside of his own research, Bowker’s work at CSTS has focused on two themes: public engagement and practice. In the public engagement area, the Center is experimenting with consensus conferences, which bring together “citizen juries” to discuss complex issues in science and technology. Next year, the Center will sponsor such a conference on municipal broadband.

The practice side of the CSTS program is centered on producing technology for the common good. This includes the Global Social Benefit Incubator, a two-week residential program for entrepreneurs committed to applying technology to urgent human needs, and Values in Computer and Information System Design, a workshop for graduate students on the interplay between social, moral, political, and cultural values, and technology.

Bowker is Regis and Dianne McKenna Professor at SCU. Previously, he chaired the Department of Communication at University of California, San Diego. He also held positions at the Graduate School of Library and Information Science at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign; the Center for the History of Science, Technology and Medicine at the University of Manchester; and the Center for the Sociology of Innovation at the Paris School of Mines.

*Summer 2006. Santa Clara Magazine*
to the question, ‘What is our relation to nature?’ He has explored various religious traditions in his search for that answer, looking at Buddhist, Shinto, and Christian views of the connection between humans and the rest of creation.

In the Christian tradition, he finds a long history of wrestling with the moral status of other creatures: “There are theological arguments over the question, do animals have souls? Should we treat them as moral entities?” As an example, Bowker cites the trial of a sow and pigs at Lavegny, France, in 1457. The animals were accused of having killed and eaten a human child. As Chamber’s Book of Days (1856) recounts the outcome, “The sow was found guilty and condemned to death; but the pigs were acquitted on account of their youth [and] the bad example of their mother.” While the story may make us smile, it shows, according to Bowker, that animals can be taken seriously as moral agents.

Not all Protestant traditions recognize the moral status of animals, however. A strain of Protestant thinking, which Bowker calls “wise use,” believes that the rest of creation has no moral status, but is simply a resource left by God for humans to rule over. Bowker finds the least interest in biodiversity in this school, especially among millenarian groups. “If the end of the world is nigh,” he says, “you don’t have much interest in preserving endangered species.”

Wise use is one of several types of stewardship-based attitudes that Bowker finds in Protestantism. In all of them, God has assigned humans the task of husbanding the natural world. They range from “anthropocentric stewardship,” where humans are the center of creation, to “servanthood stewardship,” where humans are servants of the rest of creation. The responsibilities each approach implies range from the obligation to pass on the resources God gives us to the recognition that animals and plants have intrinsic value, which is separate from their usefulness to people.

But each stewardship approach shares the notion that humans are separate from the rest of creation. Bowker is a firm believer that humans are part of nature, not just because we are, ourselves, animals, but also because each individual is actually a “commonwealth” that includes the rest of creation. We are inhabited by other creatures, from our mitochondria (which are genetically different from the rest of our cells) to the flora and fauna that live in our intestinal tracts.

Bowker finds his own views more closely paralleled by the Catholic concept of solidarity with the rest of creation, expressed by Pope John Paul II in his message on the occasion of World Food Day 2004. John Paul wrote:

“The mandate that the Creator gave to human beings to have dominion over the earth and to use its fruits (cf. Gen 1:28), considered in the light of the virtue of solidarity, entails respect for the plan of creation through human action that does not imply challenging nature and its laws, even in order to reach ever new horizons, but on the contrary, preserves resources, guaranteeing their continuity and availability to the generations to come.”

Bowker does not believe that a person has to be religious to feel solidarity with the rest of creation. He cites the work of Norwegian philosopher Roger Wendell, who coined the term “deep ecology,” which now defines an environmental movement. Deep ecologists talk about “walking softly on the earth,” respecting the diversity of nature, and trying to live in such a way as to minimize our impact on other living things. To Bowker, though deep ecology is not religiously based, it is highly spiritual.

As we develop this spiritual approach, Bowker says, we begin to think outside of the economic model, which asks, “Of what use is this species? Can I get by without it?” Instead, we begin to pose the spiritual questions: “Do I have a right to use up all the resources in my area, or should I be sharing them—with other people, or with mosquitoes, or with bats?” Understanding and respecting diversity has to come from values, from relationships with other people and with animals,” he explains.

The Role of science

However one gets to a concern about biodiversity, science can then help figure out the best ways of preserving it, Bowker says. “Science can help us flesh out our spirituality and move us to action in the world.”

So what does Bowker’s own scientific discipline—
Solving the problem

Bowker’s skepticism about categories—indeed about received wisdom of any kind—leads him to some provocative approaches to solving the problem of endangered species. First, he does not advocate the creation of preserves where endangered species are protected.

“There are two warring camps on this,” he says. “One group wants to sequester nature. I think this is wrong-headed. There is good evidence that biodiversity is preserved better when we live in conjunction with nature. We need to focus on our relationship with wildness, not wall it off in a park.”

As an example, he points to the Kenyan system, developed by paleontologist Richard Leakey, where elephants are protected in parks. The arrangement works, Bowker allows, until drought hits and the elephants want to move toward water in wetland areas outside the preserves (an argument made by David Western, head of the Kenya Wildlife Service). That sort of migration will only increase with global warming, when, Bowker predicts, “all species will be marching north—some 50 to 100 kilometers in the next 100 years.”

Second, Bowker is not so sure that saving the panda, or other charismatic but highly depleted species, should be a high priority. “From a scientific angle, if an animal is down to so few living in the wild, the effort to save it is probably not going to work,” he says. “It’s not clear that’s where resources should be placed.”

Bowker is in favor of putting more support behind endangered species that have close relatives, a policy that might increase the possibility of biodiversity through new speciation of if the two interbreed.

The important thing about protecting species, Bowker argues, is not so much preserving the particular animals and plants we currently have; instead, the focus should be on preserving the possibility that they can evolve. This we accomplish by supporting a range of life forms so that they can combine in adaptive, new ways. Life, he insists, “needs the ability to change in order to allow creation to develop.” Every species that disappears closes off an avenue to this development. “Our duty to the future,” Bowker says, “is to make certain we preserve the possibility of change.”

Ultimately, he believes, “Diversity in and of itself is not necessarily a virtue. Do we want maximal number of species? Well, we could get by with less.” But the world would be a poorer place as a result.

To Geoffrey Bowker, the panda would be a poorer place as a result. “The panda is an artifact,” he says. “It’s an end point of change.”

For example, the panda might have more to do with the speciation of if the two interbreed. The important thing about protecting species, Bowker argues, is not so much preserving the particular animals and plants we currently have; instead, the focus should be on preserving the possibility that they can evolve. This we accomplish by supporting a range of life forms so that they can combine in adaptive, new ways. Life, he insists, “needs the ability to change in order to allow creation to develop.” Every species that disappears closes off an avenue to this development. “Our duty to the future,” Bowker says, “is to make certain we preserve the possibility of change.”

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Bowker adds to that the skewing of databases that arises from the history of the categories we use. Carolus Linnaeus, the 18th-century botanist who laid the foundation for the classification system scientists still employ, was dependent for his taxonomy on the folk classifications discovered and the policies that arise from the research.

Returning to our example of the panda, Bowker points out that certain species are more likely to attract favorable attention than others. As he writes:

“Many more care about the fate of the cuddly panda, the fierce tiger, or indeed the frequently drunk and scratchy koala bear than about the fate of a given species of seaweed.... And this attention has very direct consequences. On the one hand, scientists are more likely to get funding for studying and working out ways of protecting these charismatic species than others; and on the other, people are more likely to become scientists with a view to studying such entities—another feedback loop which skews our knowledge of the world.

These preferences prejudice what information is collected, to the point, Bowker says, that some less sexy species become invisible because scientists do not have access to data about them.

Bowker adds to that the skewing of databases that arises from the history of the categories we use. Carolus Linnaeus, the 18th-century botanist who laid the foundation for the classification system scientists still employ, was dependent for his taxonomy on the folk classifications available to him at the time. For obvious reasons, these described more economically useful plants, such as carrots, than they did weeds, such as chickweed. These distortions persist in the genera and species terminology we have available, and, thus, in the categories we use to sort information in databases.

“The database itself,” Bowker argues, “will ultimately shape the world in its image.”

Visit us online for a story about the Ethical, Environmental, and Social Implications Project, which utilizes research, community-based learning, and courses to help students interpret faith, ethics, and the environment.
Santa Clara University is in the final months of the $350 million Campaign for Santa Clara, which ends Dec. 31. We are pleased to report that, as of March 31, we have received generous support from alumni, parents, and friends that totals $355 million. Not only did we reach our goal several months ahead of time, we exceeded the original goal. That leaves the University in the fortunate position of having a few months to meet some additional goals.

The goals for this campaign focused on three general areas: annual operations, endowment, and capital projects. As of the end of March, we have surpassed our goals for the annual fund, endowed chairs, program areas, and we have nearly achieved our goal for endowed scholarships. We could not have done this without the generous support of alumni, parents, and friends of the University.

Although the Campaign’s dollar goal has been met, challenges remain. Of highest priority are the three capital projects: the Commons and Library, the Leavey School of Business building, and the Jesuit Residence. Costs have escalated because of external pressures, including booming international construction and a series of natural disasters in the past year. Even after value engineering, the cost of these new facilities has risen to $161 million from the original estimate of $132 million. To date, donations total $89.6 million, leaving a difference of $71.4 million.

The Board of Trustees responded to that need by launching the Trustee Challenge and contributing another $16 million to the Campaign. That comes on top of $61 million already committed in this Campaign by the trustees.

President Paul Locatelli, S.J., has called the new Commons and Library the “actual and symbolic center for excellence in research, teaching, learning, and living” and said the completion of its funding is one of his top priorities for 2006. That’s why the executive committee of the Board of Trustees has authorized groundbreaking for the project this summer.

The original $80 million goal is now $95 million as a result of escalating costs. Approximately $55 million has been raised so far, leaving a gap of $40 million. Of the $55 million, $20 million came from University trustee Lorry Lokey, the founder of BizWire, and $15 million came from the Wayne and Gladys Valley Foundation.

The William Hannan Foundation contributed $4 million, and both the Gallert and Koret Foundations have committed $1 million gifts.

Alumni have contributed $4 million, including a $2 million pledge from Michel J. ’60 and Mary Orradre, and a $1 million pledge from John M. and Abby Sobrato, both Class of 1983. These two significant gifts and many others were made in honor of the beloved Norman Martin, S.J., who died Feb. 5 (see Page 35).

The January 2000 Western Association of Schools and Colleges accreditation report was, on the whole, very positive. It did, however, urge the University to address the current library’s aging, inadequate physical and digital infrastructure to better support campus scholarship and institutional efficiency.

The University encourages alumni, especially those who have yet to make a gift to the Campaign, to consider making a gift to the library to help achieve this ambitious and critical goal.
For nearly a century, the Leavey School of Business has been critical to the strength of the Northern California business environment. Well before this area was called the Silicon Valley, SCU graduates were providing the region with a unique brand of business leadership, underscored by the curriculum’s Jesuit emphasis on critical thinking and ethical decision making.

The new facility provides flexible design to meet future needs. It will be responsive, innovative, and technologically current to capitalize on the potential of technology to enhance individual and group learning. It will also serve as a laboratory for companies to showcase advances in software and hardware applicable to management practice.

Leupp says she feels strongly about the importance of this campaign goal. “I believe the business school is critical in attracting the best companies to the students here, and it’s equally important that Santa Clara educates the best business leaders of the future,” she says.

Early in the Campaign, Don Lucas, an SCU parent who serves on the Board of Trustees, made a $15 million lead gift for the new business school. Alumni have donated another $6.8 million; another $2.6 million has come from corporate gifts, including a $1 million gift from Cadence Design and significant gifts from Ernst and Young, Deloitte, and PricewaterhouseCoopers. Gifts to this project now total $28 million toward a goal of $53 million.

Business school alumni, in particular, might consider making a donation to this project.

The new Commons and Library, built on the site of the current library, above, will be the “actual and symbolic center for excellence in research, teaching, learning, and living.”

Leavey School of Business

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Jesuit Residence

Santa Clara has one of the largest active Jesuit communities in the United States. The new Jesuit Residence will enhance the quality of life for Jesuits and provide an environment for greater hospitality and welcome to family, friends, colleagues, students, and staff. This facility, which will have the true ambiance of a home, will only add to Santa Clara’s sense of community by attracting younger Jesuits who are bright, excellent scholars and deeply committed to students. Additionally, the new facility will enable Nobili Hall to be returned to use as both study space and residence facilities for students.

Of the $8 million donated so far to this $13 million project, about $3 million has come from alumni. Alumni who wish to make a donation to the Campaign could designate a gift to this project to honor a favorite Jesuit they knew as students.

Closing the Campaign

SCU alumni have historically been active and generous. They founded the first alumni organization west of the Mississippi; this year marks the 125th anniversary of the Santa Clara University Alumni Association.

With only a few months left to meet these goals, every gift truly makes a difference. During this Campaign for Santa Clara, 21,275 alumni have made gifts or pledges. More than 10,500 gifts have been given by Santa Clara parents. And the University is very grateful for each gift. Still, more than half of SCU alumni have yet to participate in this Campaign—a number that the University wants to change significantly by the end of this year.

To make a gift online, go to www.scu.edu/giving/onlgiving.cfm.
Constitution of the Society of Alumni of Santa Clara College

PREAMBLE

Whereas the affection of students towards the Institution where their early years have been spent and the imprint of whose training upon their life is indelible, whose generous honors they have borne away, and the object of whose tender solicitude they always remain, is most natural and becoming; and
Whereas it is fitting that occasion should be taken to renew the bonds of fellowship which time and separation are naturally loosening;
Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the alumni of Santa Clara College, to evince our love for our College, and to renew our friendships with each other, do organize ourselves into a Society for such purposes,

Article III

The object of this Society shall be to strengthen and perpetuate College friendships, to preserve in her sons a warm regard for the favors of the college, and a lively memory of her maternal care and substantial benefits; to spread abroad a knowledge of the great opportunities to be found within her walls for study, the acquisition of science, and the cultivation of virtue; and to enjoy, at stated times, social reunions at the College.

—April 27, 1881

The Santa Clara Family: Celebrating 125 years

What makes this year so special?

On April 27, 1881, a group of alumni gathered on campus to give something back to Santa Clara for “her maternal care and substantial benefits.” Our alumni association was born. Now, 125 years later, we celebrate the gifts we have received, the bonds of fellowship we have forged, and the gifts we have bestowed on Santa Clara in our gratitude.

During these years we have come together to rekindle friendships, and to share heartwarming memories of the history that we keep alive through the stories we tell.

My Santa Clara story

My story is like many others I have heard from the Santa Clara family. My grandfather lived in O’Connor Hall as a student, although he wasn’t able to graduate because he joined the Marines during World War II. His fallen classmates are commemorated in the foyer of the Mission Church. My grandfather went on to raise eight children, six of whom attended Santa Clara. Five of his grandchildren have become Broncos, as well—with many more on the way.

My parents met at Santa Clara and were married in 1972, the summer after they graduated. Three years later, my father graduated from Santa Clara’s School of Law. And last year, exactly 30 years after my father, I, too, earned my law degree from Santa Clara.

My years as an undergraduate, as a resident minister, as an active alumnus, and as a low student, have given so many wonderful memories. Like my father, I met my wife here. Sharon (Frazier) ’01, M.A. ’03, and I each have two degrees from SCU and we stay connected to the University through the Alumni Association.

All of us who have spent time on campus and walked through Santa Clara’s classrooms and gardens are part of a larger family. I have been privileged to be a member of that family, to share in many dinners and events, awards, and community service projects with Alumni for Others; and for the past year I have been privileged to serve as president of the Alumni Association’s Board of Directors.

A vision of the Alumni Association

For 125 years we have gathered to share our gifts, to tell our stories, and to be symbols of our Ignatian values within our communities. Building community is our gift—as great citizens, men and women of faith, and men and women for others.

Very truly yours,
Joseph M. Goethals ’99, J.D. ’05

PHOTO: CHARLES BARRY

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PHOTO: CHARLES BARRY
Undergraduate Alumni

50 Leighton Hatch J.D., a retired Sacramento superior court judge, received the California Judges’ Association’s Alba Witkin Humanitarian Award. He was honored for his commitment to serving others.

Jack Peters of Gilroy recently ranked in the top five at the World Bench Press and Dead Lift Championships in Reno.

56 Rich Kelly will be inducted into the Daly City Sports Hall of Fame in recognition of his contribution as boys’ basketball coach at Jefferson High School in Daly City.

61 Curtis M. Caton recently retired after 40 years of law practice in complex litigation at the San Francisco office of Heller Ehrman. In his honor, the firm has established an annual Outstanding Attorney Mentoring Award. During his career in public accounting, Bob worked for an international accounting firm in its Los Angeles, Portland, Ore., and Seattle offices. He spent the past 17 years of his career in private tax practice in Portland.

Anthony Benedetti, a former lineman for the SCU football team, retired from the Long Beach Police Department as a detective after more than 30 years in law enforcement. He now works as an insurance fraud investigator and lives in San Pedro.

J. Stephen Czuleger, an assistant presiding judge of the Los Angeles superior court, and a colleague were named 2005 Persons of the Year by the Metropolitan News-Enterprise. In the announcement about the honor, the two were commended for “safeguarding interests of the local trial court while working harmoniously with state court officials.” Appointed a Los Angeles municipal judge in 1988, he was elevated to the superior court in 1990 by Gov. George Deukmejian. Prior to his appointment, he was an assistant U.S. attorney in the Central District of California and also had served in the U.S. Attorney’s Office and the U.S. Department of Justice Organized Crime Task Force. He earned his law degree from Loyola Law School and later was in private practice for four years.

79 L. Michael Bogert was named Region 10 Administrator for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. He is responsible for managing agency programs in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Alaska.

80 Steve Collins recently completed an environmental MBA at Florida Atlantic University and is the new director of environmental affairs for Yellowstone National Park.

81 Molly Matthiesen Lyons was recently published in an actors’ magazine, Soul of the American Actor. Molly is director of the Green Wood Studio and continues to teach workshops in Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, Seattle, Paris, Vancouver, and Ireland.

82 John P. Barrett has joined the Greater Los Angeles Division of the March of Dimes as chairman of the board of directors. He has been with Marsh, a leading risk and insurance services firm, since 1986 and has served as a board member for the Los Angeles chapter of the Boy Scouts of America, the Insurance Brokers Association of the West, and Pepperdine University, where he earned his MBA. He lives in Palos Verdes with his wife, Sandi, and their three children.

P. Gregory Frey is managing attorney of his firm, Custers & Frey, Hawaii’s largest family law firm, with 11 attorneys and about 19 paraprofessionals and support staff. He will also continue as the supervisor of the litigation department, and he was just re-elected for his second term.

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Known for his enthusiasm, dedication, and humor in making economics relevant to everyday life and easy for students to understand, Gray is the eighth professor from the Salem, Ore., liberal arts school to win the honor since 1990. The award is bestowed by The Council for Advancement and Support of Education and The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching on the basis of nominees’ dedication to teaching, commitment to students, and innovative instructional methods. It is the only national initiative to recognize excellence in undergraduate teaching and mentoring. A maximum of one professor per state receives the award annually.

Over the years, Gray says, he learned his craft from many different gifted professors he had as a student. As a teacher himself for the past 16 years, he’s honed his style by building on these best practices, while remaining true to himself. “I believe there’s no one single secret for teaching, but certain things seem critical to me. One of them is, you have to allow students to see who you are and how excited you get about the material,” he says. “I also believe that students can sense your level of concern for their learning. That part comes easily for me. I care a lot about it.”

Gray says he sensed that level of caring and enthusiasm for the material in many of his undergraduate economics courses at Santa Clara. Gray took his first economics course just because his friend was majoring in it. But Professor Mario Belotti’s engaging teaching style and command of the material hooked Gray immediately. “Before you knew it, I was an economics major,” he says. Other Santa Clara professors influenced him, as well. He loved arguing with Professor David Henderson. “He loved engaging in that exchange of ideas, and it didn’t matter if students disagreed with him. I really respected that about him,” Gray remembers.

Through the skill and guidance of Professor Philip Mirowski, Gray gained his first experience in collaborative learning. Mirowski “taught the first real seminar course I took at SCU in economics. I loved that course!” he says. “It gave me a sense of what teaching and learning could be like.”

Gray also fondly recalls learning from interesting discussions with friends and classmates at SCU. That open exchange of ideas “was something about Santa Clara that I enjoyed and have tried to remember in my own teaching,” he says. “If I can get students to talk about the material when they’re outside of class, when they’re in their dorms at night, then I’ve probably succeeded as a teacher.”

—Anne Federwisch is a freelance writer in the Bay Area.

two-year term as a director for the island of Oahu on the Hawaii State Bar Association Board. He and his wife of 20 years, Maria (Fialho) ’82, live in Honolulu with their two children, Samantha, 17, and Alle, 15.

Lisa Galan de Martinez lives with her husband, Samuel, daughter, Maritza, 19, and son, Mateo, 8, in Oakland. She is a licensed clinical social worker working as a behavioral medicine specialist for Kaiser Permanente.

84 Colin Lochner graduated from Seton Hall Law School in May 2005 and is working for the Superior Court of New Jersey. He and his wife, Rubi, live in Upper Montclair, N.J.

85 Shelly Orlando-Epstein and her husband, Marc Epstein ’96, recently celebrated their 20-year wedding anniversary. Shelly works for Runyan Real Estate in Fair Oaks. Marc is staff mechanical engineer for NEC and continues to work with the United States Tennis Association as an umpire for college matches, wheelchair events, and the Sacramento Capitals. The couple has two children: Kyle, 1, and Courtney, 5.

Laura Shaw left the corporate world in late 2004 to pursue her passion of fine art photography. See her work at www.laurashaw.com.

86 Lisbeth Armentano and her husband, Bob Buchi, welcomed their first child, Claire Alessandra Buchi, in March 2005.

Mark J. Lustig is chief financial officer of Activdentity. He has 20 years of experience in financial reporting, domestic and international accounting, treasury, and management of mergers, acquisitions and integrations, with 15 years in the technology sector.

88 Ron Davidson and his wife, Marny, live in Austin, Texas, with their three children: Amanda, 14; Anna, 12; and Tony, 8. Dan is the owner and CEO of Streamline Insurance Agency, which specializes in commercial transportation risks.

89 Kate (Toore) Blocker and her husband, Chris, welcomed their fourth son, Timothy John, on Sept. 16, 2005. Timmy joins big brothers Nick, 10; Thomas, 7; and Matty, 3.

Chris is the director of OEM sales and business development at Sling Media, Inc. and Kate works part time as a marketing consultant. The family lives in Morgan Hill.

90 Paul Holocher was named head coach of Cal Poly San Luis Obispo’s men’s soccer program. Paul led the U.C. Santa Cruz soccer program to five NCAA Division III playoff appearances, including a trip to the finals in 2004 and to the Elite Eight in 2005. He played soccer professionally for seven years after helping lead Santa Clara to the 1990 NCAA Division I Championship with a 20–0–3 record. He concluded his career as SCU’s career scoring leader and was a two-time All-American. In 2004, he was inducted into the Santa Clara University Athletic Hall of Fame.
**Judy (Bannan) and John Wentworth ’89** welcomed daughter Margaret Bannan Wentworth on Feb. 14, 2005. Maggie joins big brothers Johnny and Ryan. John is senior vice president of investments with Moores & Cabot. The family lives in Phoenix.

**Deborah Saunders** recently joined Inforte, a management consultancy specializing in customer strategy and solutions, as a senior principal in the London office where she heads up the U.K. strategy practice.

**Rachel (Bell) and Kevin Melia ’91** announce the birth of a son, Nathan Joseph, on Dec. 29, 2005. Rachel is a media supervisor specializing in online marketing for Carat Fusion in San Francisco. Kevin works for Storm Ventures, an early-stage venture capital firm in Menlo Park. The family lives in Mountain View.

**David Mealey and his wife, Sarah, welcomed their son, Christopher John, on March 2. “CJ” joins sister Mara Rose, 1, in the family’s San Jose home.

**Christine (Stewart) Rockey and her husband, Luciano Camilli, announce the birth of their son, Lorenzo, on Nov. 10, 2004. Christine teaches art history and organizes tours in Florence, Italy, where she has lived for the past 11 years.

**Nicole Rabaud and her husband, Mike Webb, announce the birth of their daughter, Chloe, on Nov. 17, 2005. They live in Durham, N.C., where Mike performs cancer research in biochemistry at Duke University, and Nicole is at home.

**Alyssa (Schaeffer) and Thomas Tannert ’94, ’99, MBA ’04 announce the birth of their daughter, Francesca Sofia, on Jan. 13. Steve is controller for the Los Angeles Dodgers and Kristin works in residential design. The couple lives in Marina Del Rey.

**Christine (Cogliandro) Otts and her husband, Tim, welcomed their first child, Lucas Joseph, on Jan. 13.**

When it comes to living a meaningful life, the Bard was right. The future is always uncertain, and we may need help to uncover “what we may be.” A career is a lifelong process of development and change. Finding our true calling is not a single “aha” event. It is a journey.

The Santa Clara University Career Center is here to help you with many career issues, from assessments and career counseling to online publications and job sites.

www.scu.edu/careercenter/alumni

408-554-4421

We know what we are, but
know not what we may be.”

—WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Sommer (Tombari) and Paul McCann announce the birth of their son, Tripp Tamalpais, on Dec. 23, 2005. The family lives in Mill Valley where Paul is a commercial real estate broker with Ritchie Commercial, and Sommer teaches fourth grade at Hillsborough West School.
**Too much good left to do**

Back from the brink of death, Jill Mason ’99 is full of life.

By Elizabeth Kelley Gillogly ’93

On Jill Mason’s Web site, www.jillmason.com, there is a quote from Willa Cather: “Where there is great love, there are always miracles.” What a way to describe Jill Mason ’99 and her journey since April 2004. On that clear and bright Easter Sunday morning, Jill and Alan Liu, her significant other and training partner, were bicycling on Highway 12 near Oakmont, when 69-year-old Harvey Hereford, a Santa Rosa attorney, struck them from behind in his car. Liu was killed instantly. Mason sustained severe head and spinal cord injuries and nearly died. Hereford’s blood alcohol level was almost four times the legal limit.

Doctors warned Mason’s parents that she might be on life support for the rest of her life. Mason spent five months in the hospital, undergoing several major surgeries, followed by months of rehabilitation during which she regained some motor skills, her ability to speak, and some of her memory. The healing continues today with many kinds of physical therapy and tremendous support from family and friends.

An athletic recovery

Jill was always a phenomenal athlete. She played lacrosse for four years at SCU and loved to run, ski, swim, bike, and even compete in marathons and triathlons. She thrived on the rigors of training and loved competing. She describes Mason. “I’m looking forward to what athletic competition she’ll conquer in her future,” she adds.

Mason says her training as an athlete before her accident is a tremendous help now. “I have that mindset—this is what I want to be, and these are the steps I need to take to get there, and so I start on my journey,” she explains. “I am still a very determined person,” she adds, “but it took me at least a year to get that back. For so long. I was just in a fog.”

The injury to Mason’s brain still plagues her today. “It is so frustrating, having to learn how to do things again, not remembering the best way to do it,” she says. For instance, she will figure out the easiest way to move herself from her wheelchair to the car, and then a few days later, she will forget what she figured out.

Anger and hope

Crozier is inspired by Jill’s fortitude. “She never seemed to feel sorry for herself,” she says, “and she never gives up. I remember seeing her in the hospital having to relearn to do the simplest things and thinking that if I were her, I would just want to quit. She never did.”

Villalobos says she is amazed by Mason’s progress. “She has come so far so fast when you consider the accident was only two years ago. It doesn’t surprise me that she is still optimistic— and a hard worker—that was her at her core before the accident.”

Mason concedes that she is angry about what happened. “But I have gotten less angry over time,” she insists. “And there is less thinking about what happened. “But I have gotten less angry over time,” she insists. “And there is less thinking about what happened. “But I have gotten less angry over time,” she insists. “And there is less thinking about what happened. “But I have gotten less angry over time,” she insists. “And there is less thinking about what happened. “But I have gotten less angry over time,” she insists. “And there is less thinking about what happened. “But I have gotten less angry over time,” she insists. “And there is less thinking about what happened. "I really feel like it is important to tell them at that age. They are new drivers, and they need to make the right choices. And, by seeing me, someone who is... younger, it will teach them they are not invincible,” she adds.

Telling her story has helped her in many ways, she says. “It is nice to be able to reach out to people.” Plus, she says, “the audiences’ reactions are just incredible... When I am done, the kids are just silent. They really hear me... They really seem to think, ‘Oh my gosh, I need to be careful.”

The road ahead

Mason has lots of plans for the future, including more athletic competitions, a relaunch of her career in marketing, and a move out of her parents’ house, where she has lived since her accident. “I am hoping to go to Casa Colina in June,” she says. Considered one of the top programs in California, the residential community in Pomona is a place where Mason can live with other people who are in chairs.

Mason says she is excited about the move, and a little sad, too. “It will be different,” she says, saying she will miss friends and family. “But I think it is something I need to do—to learn how to live again.”

—Elizabeth Kelley Gillogly is the contributing editor of Santa Clara Magazine.
Laura (Wilson) and Ken Johnson welcomed a daughter, Kacie Alice, on Aug. 29, 2005. Kacie joins her big brother, Kenneth, 3. The family lives in Ripon.

Jenni (Edgar) Pereyda and her husband, Jeff brought their two children, Victoria and Eamon, home from Russia on December 24, 2005. The children were adopted in Murmansk, Russia, on Dec. 19.

Christopher Donaldson married his high school sweetheart, Tressa Smith, on Sept. 3, 2005, in Lira, Jolla. Among those in attendance were classmates John Cox, Joshua Potter, Christine Courard-Potter, Steven Freeman, Tom Gardner, and Joseph Westfall. The newlyweds celebrated with a 12-day cruise through the Mediterranean, followed by a two-week stay in Paris. The couple lives in Houston.

V. Tom Gardner is manager of communications for the International Bottled Water Association. His primary duties include media relations, Web site management, and general communications activities. He previously worked for Nahigian Strategies, a public relations firm. He earned a master of arts degree from George Washington University’s Graduate School of Political Management.

Margaret Madden married Gerardo Rivero in Cuernavaca, Mexico. Members of the wedding party included Tina Cahalan, Julie (Kudrna) Gainey, Chris Madden ’99, Sonia Madden ’98, Margaret and Gerardo live in Los Angeles.

Katie (Cochar) Dolan and her husband, Drew, welcomed their first son, Lucas Paul, on Jan. 30. The Dolans live in Albuquerque, N.M., where Katie is pursuing her master’s degree in secondary education and Drew works in real estate development.


Nicole Nastasi and her husband, Brian, announce the birth of son Luca Swan, who joins his big sister, Sofia.


Esther (Zaltsmann) and Alex Aronov announce the birth of their son, Jacob Samuel, on Dec. 18, 2005. The family lives in Watertown, Mass.

Annie Wolf was appointed curator of exhibitions and collections for The Nevada Museum of Art (NMA). She will oversee the NMA’s exhibition and collection program including planning and development of permanent and temporary exhibitions, collection management, donor cultivation, and community outreach. She will also research and publish on the NMA’s permanent collection of works from the late 19th century to the 21st century. From 2002 to 2005, Annie served as assistant curator at the San Jose Museum of Art and wrote the book, Suburban Escape: The Art of California Sprawl, which will be published by The Center for American Places and distributed by the University of Chicago Press in September.

Michael Cofield is an associate for Marger Johnson & McCollom in Portland, Ore. Prior to joining the firm, he was a registered and practicing patent agent. Michael’s technical experience includes electrical engineering and technologies, computer architecture, microprocessor technologies, Internet networking technologies, and semiconductors. His practice focuses on patent and trademark prosecution, policing, and licensing. Michael earned his juris doctorate degree from Lewis and Clark Law School.

Devlin Daniels married Ryan McCollom on Oct. 29, 2005, in Belize. Carrie (Littlefield) and...

Jose Alvarez married Adreana Nunez in 2005, and the couple announced the birth of a son, Adrian Elias Alvarez.

Mike Kukreja says he spends 90 percent of his time on a plane traveling around the world for work. He is a capital markets specialist for UBS Investment Bank.

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Nick Bishop-Thompson J.D. is the first African-American woman to be appointed partner at the law firm DeCotiis, Fitzpatrick, Cole & Wisler in Teaneck, N.J. She practices civil litigation, education, labor, and employment law in the public and private sectors.

Constance Marie Oosen-Sorogane M.A. recently became a three-time honoree by Who’s Who Among America’s Teachers. She was honored for the 2005-06 school year. She is a special day class teacher of the learning handicapped at Folsom High School in Folsom.

Leonard Hoops MBA, vice president and chief marketing officer of the Sacramento Convention and Visitors Bureau, was selected as one of the “25 Most Extraordinary Sales and Marketing Minds in Hospitality and Travel” by the Hospitality Sales and Marketing Association International.

George J. Schelcher, Dec. 10, 2005. After graduating from SCU, he was appointed University Registrar and served in that capacity until 1937. In that year, he came home to manage the family business in Sacramento and later joined the California Department of Employment. From 1942 to 1940, he headed the California Farm Bureau Office, which oversaw the Bracero Program. Subsequently, he was executive director of the Sacramento County Community Chest (precursor to United Way), manager of Continental Heller, general manager for the Stop and Shop grocery store chain, and held management positions with several architectural firms. He is survived by a daughter, Marie Louise Yates of Sacramento, a son, George J. Schelcher of Pebble Beach; six grandchildren; and five great-grandchildren.

William A. Beck, Dec. 22, 2005. He is survived by two children; four grandchildren; and six great-grandchildren.

A native of San Jose, he served in the U.S. Army during World War II and retired as lieutenant colonel. After his active duty, he was employed by Great Western Financial, for which he became president. He is survived by a son, two sisters, and four grandchildren.

Donald E. Jones, Jan. 13. He served in the U.S. Navy during World War II and later worked to work for Standard Oil of California. He was involved in the writing and production of the “Standard Symphony Hour” on both radio and television and the “Standard School Broadcast” on radio. Prior to his retirement, he was manager of corporate advertising and community relations for Chevron USA. During his career he served on the governing boards of numerous local, state, and national arts organizations. In 1987 he became the first recipient of the Association of California Symphony’s Arts Patron Award. After leaving Chevron, he served as an arts consultant and a grants panelist for the National Endowment for the Arts. He is survived by his wife, Shirley; three children; and six granddaughters.


Thomas McCormick, Nov. 14, 2005. A third-generation San Franciscan, he served in World War II as a member of the 84th Infantry Division—also known as “The Rail Splitters.” He later worked for the city and county of San Francisco as a junior engineer; and for the Stoneston Brothers, assisting in the construction of the Stoneston Mall. He was self-employed from 1990 until his death. He is survived by his wife, Rosemary; and four children, including son Thomas Jr. ’86.

William Franklin Sheridan, Jan. 19. A native of Los Angeles, he received a full basketball scholarship from SCU. As a senior at SCU, he coached the freshman basketball team. After serving in the U.S. Army, he taught history and coached freshman basketball at Mount Carmel High School in Los Angeles for two years and then worked for 25 years with Thomas J. Lipton—starting as...
Future Features: Calling all career-changers

The other day, we heard a great story about an alumna who made a dramatic career change: She went from serving as a district attorney to working as a professional harpist. Do you have a story about finding your true calling after starting off in another direction? We are collecting such tales for a future feature. Please e-mail or mail your stories to us at the address below.

We’re looking for books by Broncos

Have you published a book recently, or do you know of other SCU alumni who have? Let us know! We are always looking for books to highlight on our books page. Please write or e-mail the editor, or send review copies to the magazine office:
Santa Clara Magazine
Santa Clara University
Santa Clara, CA 95053-1500
books@magazines.scu.edu

Webituces

56 Robert W. Hogan, J.D. ’65, May 18, 2005. A native of Fontana, he practiced personal injury and product liability law for more than 30 years in San Jose before retiring in 2002. He is survived by his wife, Janet; three children; and four grandchildren.

56 Harry Y. McLaughlin, June 9, 2005. He is survived by his wife, Judith; son Gregory ’81; and nephew Brandon S. Miligan ’00.

57 Martin Thomas Egan, Jan. 24. A native of Denver, he was a Coast Guard lieutenant and later established Egan Realty. He is survived by his wife of 32 years, Sandra, and two children.

60 Edward Francis Carr, Feb. 4. A Los Angeles native served four and a half years in the U.S. Air Force during the Korean War. After graduating from SCU, he spent most of his career in the Bell System. He was an avid world traveler, reader, skier, and student of the German language. He is survived by his wife of 40 years, Jeanne; four children; and four grandchildren.

64 Fr. J. Robb Kallen, Oct. 15, 2005. A native of Idaho, he served in the Peace Corps in the mid-1960s before returning to Idaho Falls to join Argonne National Laboratory, where he served as senior personnel manager. He also managed a restaurant and was manager-owner of the Keller Follies Theater. He became a seminarian in 1977 and was ordained as a priest in 1984.


69 John Joseph Newman, Dec. 13, 2005. A native of Wolf Point, Mont., he worked for Sandia Corp. in New Mexico and earned a master’s degree in 1960 at the University of New Mexico. After moving to California, he was employed at Lockheed Corp. He later worked for Fairchild and Memorex while teaching electronics at College of San Mateo. For more than 20 years, he volunteered with the Boy Scouts and Girls Scouts of Santa Clara County, which honored him with its highest volunteer award, the Silver Beaver. After retiring, he created his own consulting firm with partner Bob Dublin. He is survived by his wife, Linda Newman; four children; and 10 grandchildren.

70 Kenneth Standish Oswald, Jan. 16. He worked as a commercial artist in the Bay Area before moving to Mendocino County in the early 1970s. There he continued a third-generation family tradition in agriculture, growing oat hay and English peas on the coast near Elk, apples and pears at the Day Ranch in Philo, and most recently, pinot noir grapes from his vineyards at Day Ranch. Last year, he began making his own wines from the newly bonded Standish Wine Company.

71 Linda Gorey, Nov. 30, 2005. Before graduating from SCU, she spent her junior year at the Institute of European Study in Rome. For much of her life, Linda was devoted to the cause of migrant and community health. As a member of the executive committee of the Arizona Farmworkers Union, she was appointed by the union membership to organize and establish medical treatment for the farmworker population. She subsequently founded the Clinica Adelante, a community public health clinic, in 1979. She is survived by Lupe Sanchez, her partner of the past 27 years.

76 Allan D. Carroll, Dec. 14, 2005. A native of Owensboro, Ky., he earned a bachelor’s degree from SCU and master’s and doctoral degrees from Kent State University. He was a teaching fellow in the English Department at Kent State from 1976 to 1982, when he joined the staff of Kent
State’s admissions office as associate director in charge of systems. He is survived by two daughters and three sisters.

91

Lisa (Stiles) Gyellenhammer, Jan. 22, after a battle with breast cancer. A native of Spokane, Wash., she earned a master’s degree in teaching from Lewis and Clark College in 1993. After teaching in Oregon, she returned to teach in Spokane and most recently taught third grade at Shiloh Hills Elementary. She was an active member of St. Joseph’s Parish in Colbert, Wash. She is survived by her husband, Joe, and three sons.

Graduate

66

John Ross Karlsten MBA, Jan. 9. A native of Spokane, Wash., he had a successful high-tech career at companies including Lockheed, Bechtel, and Memorex. For companies including Lockheed, he was an active member of St. Joseph’s Parish in Colbert, Wash. She is survived by her husband, Joe, and three sons.

81

79

Vivian C. Sobrato, Dec. 28, 2003. A native of Spokane, Wash., she was a former president of the Colusa Rotary Club and was honored as the FFA Star American Agribusinessman. He is survived by his wife, Pixie, and two children.

86

Maryanne Coates J.D., Dec. 1, 2005. She worked as a Santa Cruz County assistant district attorney. She is survived by two children.

Jack W. Baber MBA, Nov. 29, 2005. A native of Woodland, he was a farmer and member of the Colusa Fair Board for 25 years. He was a former president of the Colusa Rotary Club and was honored as the FFA Star American Agribusinessman. He is survived by his wife, Pixie, and two children.

Graduate

Shannon L. Graham MBA, Nov. 16, 2005. A native of San Antonio, she worked for IBM as a northwest territory partner manager. She is survived by her husband, Michael.

O B I T U A R I E S

In Memoriam

Norman Martin, S.J. ’37, professor emeritus of history at Santa Clara University, and special assistant to the president for university relations, passed away on Feb. 5 at the age of 91. The cause of death was congestive heart failure. A native of Half Moon Bay, Fr. Martin grew up in San Mateo, and came to SCU in 1953 as a fresh- man. In the ’60s and ’70s, as a history professor at SCU, he conducted research on socioeconomic problems of Colonial Mexico, especially the unemployment during that period. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1955 and was ordained as a priest on Dec. 20, 1987. A graduate of Santa Clara University’s Class of 1937, he joined the history department faculty in 1968, after earning a doctorate in history from the University of Mexico.

“The University community has lost one its most beloved members,” said SCU President Paul Locatelli, S.J. “Fr. Martin was known to generations of Santa Clara students, faculty, staff, alumni, and benefactors. I am grateful for his almost 50 years of service to his alma mater as a faithful priest, a member of the history department, and, more recently, as assistant to the president. He lived a long, healthy, and full life. He will be missed.”

During his career, Fr. Martin served on the board of trustees at SCU and O’Connor Hospital, and was chaplain for SCU’s Catala Club and the Board of Regents. Although history was his first love, Fr. Martin also served as assistant to the vice president for university relations, where he kept in touch with major benefactors.

“Fr. Martin made a difference in the lives of innumerable students, alumni, and friends,” said Jim Purcell, vice president for University relations at SCU. “If you passed by his desk, he would be on the phone talking to an alum or a parent, or he would be talking to the staff. He was in the business of building relationships—he was loved by all who knew him and we will miss him terribly.”

Gerdenio Manuel, S.J., rector of the SCU Jesuit Community, called Fr. Martin one of Santa Clara’s “most engaging and tireless ambassadors of good will.”

SCU history Professor Fr. Arthur Leibischer recalled Fr. Martin as an “insightful scholar” and added that “his students knew him as enthusiastic teacher and caring mentor. But, above all, he was a priest who reached out to everyone with care and concern.”

The Jesuit Community requests donations to Santa Clara University either for the Fr. Martin Scholarship Fund or the part of the new library that will be named in his memory. The Fr. Martin Scholarship Fund has more than 650 donors, with an estimated value of $2.28 million, and helps students with financial need. In the year after his death, the scholarship benefitted 93 students.

In 2004, philanthropists Michel J. ‘60 and Mary Oradee made a gift of $2 million for the new SCU library in honor of Fr. Martin. SCU alumni John M. and Abby Sobrato, both Class of ’83, also pledged $1 million in his honor to go toward the section in the library that will house the SCU archives.
There really is an ethics crisis in government

By Kirk O. Hanson

During the past two years, our local, state, and national governments and our global institutions have been assaulted by a degree of raw self-interest unknown in recent times.

Here are a few examples.

• The city of San Jose has been immersed in a two-year debate over the influence of lobbyists on city government and city contracting. Contracts have been rescinded and the mayor has been censured.

• In Tennessee, five current and former lawmakers have been charged in an FBI bribery sting and the state legislature has now banned campaign contributions by lobbyists.

• In Washington, the Abramoff scandal has preoccupied the attention of Congress, and has raised troubling questions about the influence of “K Street” (where many Washington lobbyists have their offices) on government decisions of all types. A San Diego congressman has set a new record for crass self-dealing by taking more than $2 million from defense contractors and will now go to jail.

• On the global level, the “oil for food” scandal engulfed the United Nations bureaucracy as several officials were accused of taking bribes from the regime of Saddam Hussein in Iraq in exchange for helping it avoid U.N. sanctions.

There is nothing new, of course, about individuals and institutions seeking to influence government decisions to serve their private interests. Controlling conflicts of interest and self-dealing has been on the agenda of every government since the ancient Greeks. Nonetheless, I believe we are now seeing something new and troubling. The corruption has spread to every level and institution of government and seems increasingly resistant to change.

Why has this happened? First, efforts to compromise the integrity of government are much more aggressive because the stakes are so much higher. The election of a friendly city council member or state legislator, or even the insertion of a short sentence into a law, can now mean millions of dollars to a special interest group.

Second, an increasing number of us believe that governments will inevitably be captured by one special interest or another. This has led many to tolerate systems by which government benefits are increasingly “sold” to the highest bidder.

Among the critical concerns today are growing conflicts of interest as legislators and government officials move in and out of lobbying roles, the exploding problem of earmarks by which more government funds are appropriated for private projects (sometimes with little public notice), and the continuing problem of campaign financing.

The way we raise money for congressional and presidential campaigns has become ever more difficult to defend. Contributors to campaigns expect special “access” to the legislator—and typically get it. In addition, the process of collecting these limited contributions and then “ bundling” them for presentation to candidates has given a small number of Democratic and Republican bundlers significant influence over who our candidates are and what they stand for.

It is difficult to tell foreign officials that our system of campaign contributions can be distinguished from other forms of campaign corruption in their countries.

There are certainly reform efforts underway to deal with these troubling issues. At the Markkula Center, Senior Fellow Judy Nadler, a former mayor of the city of Santa Clara, is working on model local lobbying rules; and visiting fellow Thomas Reese, S.J., former editor of America magazine, continues his interest in the ethics of Congressional lobbying.

What is needed from you and me is a new awareness that our government is seriously threatened by these recent developments. We need a new commitment to clean up practices we have collectively tolerated. We must work to eliminate all earmarks, even those we benefit from. And, above all, we need to elect city councils, state legislators, and members of Congress who pledge to give us a government we can be proud of.
May

18 Alumni Association Athletic Hall of Fame Dinner Alumni Office 408-554-6800
19 Alumni Association Spring Homecoming Golf Tournament Alumni Office 408-554-6800
19 Alumni Association Fiesta de Santa Clara Alumni Office 408-554-6800
20 Alumni Association Alumni vs. Women’s Rugby Alumni Office 408-554-6800
20 Alumni Association 125th Anniversary Homecoming Picnic Alumni Office 408-554-6800
20 Alumni Association Coz Cup Alumni Rugby Match Alumni Office 408-554-6800
20 Alumni Association Alumni Lacrosse Games Gary Podesta gpodesta@msn.com
20 Alumni Association Academic Showcase: Game Ethics: How Video and Online Games Are Changing Us and Our Children Alumni Office 408-554-6800
20 Alumni Association Academic Showcase: Mind Over Money: How Psychology Sheds Light on How We Behave in Financial Situations Alumni Office 408-554-6800
20 Alumni Association Academic Showcase: Raising an Ethical Child in a Sometimes Less-Than-Ethical World Alumni Office 408-554-6800
20 Alumni Association Academic Showcase: Views from the Field (Student-Athlete Panel) Alumni Office 408-554-6800
20 Alumni Association Reunion Dinners for the Classes of ‘81, ‘86, ‘91, ‘96, and ‘01 Alumni Office 408-554-6800
21 Alumni Association Homecoming Mass Alumni Office 408-554-6800
27 Theatre Lifeboat Theatre Reunion Chris Bomba ’74 dbomba@csmail.com

June

2 Alumni Association First Friday Mass and Lunch Mary Modeste ’95, MBA ’88 msmoker@scu.edu
3 Sacramento Day of Service Greg Fien ’79, MBA ’88 916-452-2523
7 San Francisco Annual Alumni Dinner Erin Hussey ’05 408-554-5479
8 Alumni Association Alumni Trip to Italy Meeting Anny Madden ’97 amadden@scu.edu
8 Alumni Association Alumni Trip to Italy Meeting Anny Madden ’97 408-554-5085
10 Seattle Habitat for Humanity Annemarie Vivolo ’95 503-504-4482
17 Alumni Association Annual Graduation Picnic Alumni Office 408-554-6800
29 Hawaii Welcome Home Reception for Recent Grads and Alumni Scott Nelson ’89 scottnelson_oahu@yahoo.com

August

14-18 Alumni Association Alumni Trip to Ashland 8/14 to 8/18 Alumni Office 408-554-6800
28 Alumni Association Alumni Italy Excursion 8/28 to 9/9 Anny Madden ’97 amadden@scu.edu

The Innocents:
May 1–July 1
Featuring 45 photographs by award-winning photographer Taryn Simon, The Innocents provides a unique glimpse of the wrongly condemned. The exhibition has been produced in collaboration with the Innocence Project; an organization created by leading defense attorneys Peter Neufeld and Barry Scheck that seeks to free prisoners who have been wrongly convicted. The compelling photographs in the exhibition explore the emotions that remain long after the subjects have been freed.

The Innocents is organized by Umbrage Editions and is accompanied by a full-color catalogue. The de Saisset Museum presentation of the exhibition is in conjunction with the Northern California Innocence Project, which is based at Santa Clara University (for more information, visit www.ncip.scu.edu). The de Saisset Museum will be the only venue in Northern California for this exhibition.
“Too often in our fast-paced and media-driven world, we are only expected or given the opportunity to sense our life experiences on a surface level,” says David J. Popalisky. The director of SCU’s dance program, Popalisky is the creator of “Feel Deeply,” a dance that premiered at Images 2006, SCU’s annual dance concert. "This dance was intended to give the 15 student dancers a chance to access a more profound physical and emotional state through dance,” he explains. Pictured are SCU students Karl Kuehn, Robert Daze, Elece Trujillo, Lauren Baines, and Allie Rubin.