

Opinions

THE ROUNDUP

Students have high expectations for the summit

It is March and the year is beginning to wind down.

One by one seniors are not caring anymore; juniors are trying to end the year with respectable grades; sophomores are celebrating the halfway mark of their Brophy career and freshmen are beginning to learn most of the names of their classmates.

But before the summer party gets started, one of the most important events of the year will take place: The Summit on Human Dignity focusing on the topics of war and peace.

The administration hopes that the students will open their minds and grow in knowledge in the

wages of war and the potential for peace, but what are the students' hopes and expectations?



By Tommy Hart '08

THE ROUNDUP

After searching for wisdom from students in every grade, students' expectations, at least those from who I spoke with, were nothing more than, well, expected.

The seniors have experienced an awesome summit (summit on capital punishment), a confusing and sometimes boring summit (summit on bio Ethics), and the interesting but what many believe was entirely one-sided summit on immigration (there was a wall and I couldn't

get to class).

In general, seniors hope that this last summit is

similar to the first they experienced so long ago.

The juniors interviewed couldn't really remember the Bio Ethics summit.

Their responses indicate last year's summit had a positive effect on them. Because of this, they hope this upcoming summit will be just as good.

Sophomore and freshmen responses were more difficult to come by.

With sophomores having only seen one summit, the general feeling I received was, I don't know, something like last year's.

Similarly but understandably, freshmen "didn't know" either and some did not know what I was talking about.

But for the most part, there are common hopes and expectations for all students of all grades.

First off, if the administration follows the same

pattern it has all year, students expect to see added C schedules, shorter and longer lunches and maybe a prolonged Friday all mixed into a constantly changing schedule.

The students hope they are wrong.

Secondly, many hope that this summit is not so polarizing.

Finally, and most simply, the students hope that the summit is worth their time and worth their attention. But at least this reporter believes every summit achieves this goal.

If you have comments or opinions, write to *The Roundup* about this year's summit. Our pages are open to your opinions, good or bad, left or right, for or against.

Let the summit begin.

Summit should not oversimplify important issue of war

By Jeff Lockhart '09

SPECIAL TO THE ROUNDUP

Toward the beginning of the year, I had the good fortune to hear bits about the content of the coming Summit on Human Dignity. For a while, the topic was, literally, "War."

"War." is not conducive to intellectual discussion in the least. The period (.) sums it up: it's over before it began. Humans have dignity – no one will contest that – and therefore killing is bad.

War, obviously, kills people and thus is bad.

Period.

It has improved since then, though. Nevertheless, the same objections apply.

What is now officially subtitled, "A

Forum to Examine War and Peace in Light of Our Gospel Call to Respect and Promote the Human Dignity of Each Person" is capable of becoming even worse, or significantly improving.

War and peace remain broad, allowing the discussion to avoid the specifics that cause war: a topic crucial to understanding it. One must understand any given issue before they can effectively respond to said issue.

Worse still, focusing on individual persons can lead to missing the more general scope.

No war is the result of a single individual; even dictators need people to empower them.

Focusing on the atrocities of war on an individual level, such as a specific child maimed by a mine, even a nameless or hypothetical one, makes the discussion simple and hollow. They hurt; that's

bad.

The summit will likely be divided into multiple sections, the last of which could amount to "what to do about war."

If this last section morphs into the purely micro-political issue: "don't join the armed forces," we're all in for a long, mostly pointless discussion.

Those of us who wish to attend one of the military academies usually have strong reasons for doing so, and most of the rest of us are rather intent on remaining civilians.

Very few, if any, minds will be changed in that world.

With all of my talk on the negative potential, no doubt some readers are asking for a constructive section.

This is for them.

The summit needs to examine war on multiple levels, from the individual to the international, and from multiple

approaches. Historical, modern, contextual, civil, defensive, *et cetera* should all be included.

Wars are complex issues, and that complexity must be reflected in our discussion.

This is most evident in our discourse on "solving" war.

We need to know the causes, not just the overt causes, but the latent, structural and social causes before we can even think about reducing the incentives for and frequency of war.

Moreover, dialogue on when, even if, war can be acceptable, as in defense of self or of another in need. (Though that path can lead many dark places, it does have some merit.)

This, as well as how to better check back our military policies and ensure that we're more responsible with our power, may well be very productive.

Perhaps this next bit is personal bias coming out, but I do believe that the

most academic and humanizing of discussions we can have is philosophical.

Feminist International Relations is a well-thought-out area of literature strongly against the (if falsely labeled) 'masculine' violence of our patriarchal world.

Post-modernist thought also has a considerable amount to add in the face of that Other we fight in war.

So, here's to hoping that this year's summit will be educative and productive, and much applause to an administration that can pull off a comprehensive summit on war—a broad and difficult subject.

Letters to the Editor

Factual errors found in an opinion article

Dear Editor,

I must say that I was rather upset about some of the content in the article titled "Is The Voice Of Brophy's Student Body A Bang Or Merely A Whimper?" by **Santiago Azpurua-Borras '09**, which was published in the fourth edition of this year's *Roundup*. This article was published with my name spelled incorrectly ('Herahty' rather than 'Heraty'), but this in itself is beside the point.

This article mentioned me as one of three officers of the ill-fated "American Values Club," which is a truth of my past that I will forever regret.

As the article continued, it stated that "...they were interviewed [on television] and complained about Brophy's Summit on Human Dignity and how it was 'one-sided.'" As my name was used in connection with the American Values Club just the sentence before, it is obvious that the word 'they' in the above quoted sentence included the other two students and myself.

However, it is simply a fact that I was *not* in the CBS Channel 5 interview (I also resigned from the club in the aftermath of its airing).

While this error was most likely the result of careless haste, the possible implications of this type of mistake raise questions about The Roundup's ability to uphold the basic principles of responsible journalism.

While I certainly appreciate The Roundup as an excellent outlet for student expression (I even strongly agree with the overall sentiment of the article in question), the staff of the publication clearly need to consider their content more carefully before putting it into print.

Sincerely,

Michael Heraty '10

The Roundup provides an open forum for public comments, criticism and debate. Submit letters to the editor to roundup@brophyprep.org or to Mr. Mulloy in room E301. Letters must not exceed 300 words and must include your full name and a phone number or e-mail address. All letters will be verified with the author before printed. *The Roundup* reserves the right to edit letters for grammar, style, context and inappropriate content. Letters will be printed as space allows.

Have an opinion you want to share? Get your thoughts published in *The Roundup*. Submit columns to Opinions Editor Chris McKenna or Mr. Mica Mulloy.

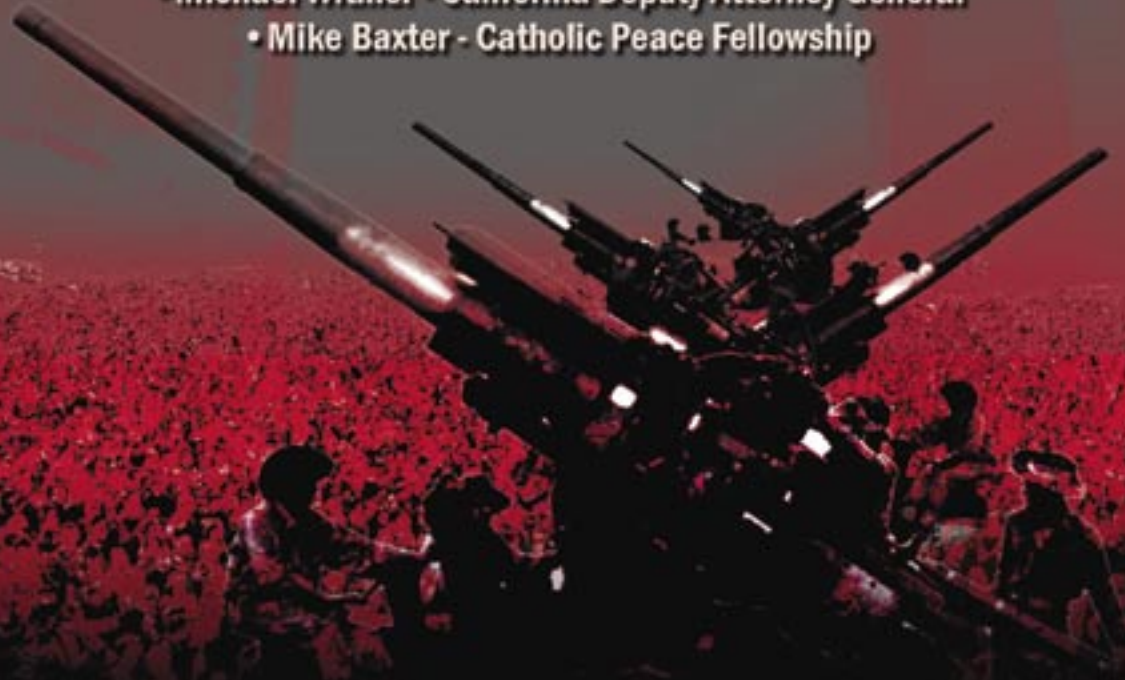
SUMMIT ON HUMAN DIGNITY

Wages of War Potential for Peace

**A Forum to Examine War and Peace
in Light of Our Gospel Call to Respect and
Promote the Human Dignity of Each Person**

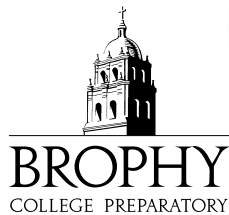
With Special Guests:

- Fr. Kevin Burke, S.J. - The Jesuit School of Theology at Berkeley
- Lt. Col. Manuel JF Hernandez - U.S. Army, Retired
- Fr. Gary Smith, S.J.
- Annette Lavelle and Deborah Dominic,
Carl T. Hayden VA Medical Center
- George Lopez - Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies
at the University of Notre Dame
- Doug Shaw - Physicians for Social Responsibility,
Senior Fellow, Georgetown University
- Michael Witmer - California Deputy Attorney General
- Mike Baxter - Catholic Peace Fellowship



MARCH 10-20, 2008

4701 N. CENTRAL AVE. PHOENIX, AZ



THE ROUNDUP

Special Edition

The Wages of War, The Potential for Peace

A Forum to Examine War and Peace in Light of Our Gospel Call to Respect and Promote the Human Dignity of Each Person.

Summits like this are frequent occurrences at universities and colleges around the world; oftentimes the goal of these summits is to bring influential voices together to affect change in policy, procedure and the world in which we live. These summits serve as an immersion experience through which students are asked to reflect on how their Christian faith calls them to respond to a complicated world. While we realize the majority of our students are not yet of voting age, we nonetheless recognize their capacity for change as young people who are in formation. And so, it is Brophy's hope that our annual summit might contribute to the formation of our students such that they become young men of conscience and conviction, willing to stand up against a culture that too often values expediency and efficiency at the expense of human dignity. Ultimately, Brophy hopes to graduate young men who will one day participate in summits at colleges and universities, young men who will have voices that can positively influence real change in policy, procedure, and the world in which we live.

—Brophy Summit Mission Statement

Scheduled Summit Speakers

Fr. Kevin Burke, S.J. — The Jesuit School of Theology at Berkeley

Academic Dean, Associate Professor of Systematic Theology B.S.B.A., Rockhurst College; M.Div., S.T.L., S.T.D., Weston Jesuit School of Theology

Theologian Fr. Burke teaches courses in Christology, Liberation Theology, Spirituality, Ecclesiology, Theological Method and Theological Synthesis. He lectures and publishes many themes including the philosophical and theological vision of Ignacio Ellacuría, the witness of Archbishop Oscar Romero and Ignatian spirituality.

Lt. Col. Manuel JF Hernandez — U.S. Army, Retired

A graduate of the United States Academy at West Point, Hernandez began his career as a Firing Battery Executive Officer in the 2nd Battalion in Babenhausen, Germany. He served as a Fire Direction Officer, Service Battery Executive Officer, Commander of Service Battery and of Bravo Battery.

He also has served at the National Training Center, Fort Irwin, California. His positions included Battalion Intelligence Officer Trainer, Firing Battery Trainer and Fire Support Trainer for the Live-Fire and Fire Support Teams.

Hernandez teaches theology at Immaculata High School, a Catholic College Preparatory school in Leavenworth, Kansas. He is also the tennis coach, while coaching youth soccer and basketball, and is the youth minister of his parish.

Fr. Gary Smith, S.J.

In 2000, Gary Smith, a Jesuit priest, left a familiar life in the Pacific Northwest to become a missionary in Africa.

He lived among Sudanese refugees struggling to survive in refugee camps in northern Uganda. He traveled to this dangerous, pitiless place to be with these forsaken people out of conviction that "Jesuits should be going where no one else goes."

Debra Dominic and Annette Lavelle — Carl T. Hayden VA Medical Center

Case Manager and Coordinator for the returning Active Duty, National Guard and Reserve service members of Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom (OEF/OIF). Both do outreach to the returning veterans and their families. Annette also served in the military in Iraq in 2003.

George Lopez - Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies at the University of Notre Dame

George A. Lopez is a founding faculty of the Joan B. Kroc

Institute for International Peace Studies at the University of Notre Dame where he holds the Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C. Chair in Peace Studies. Lopez's research work on human rights, state violence, ethics and war has been published widely in international affairs and peace research journals.

Since 2001 Lopez has been a frequent commentator in the public square regarding Christian ethics and the use of force, with numerous articles appearing in *Commonweal*, *America*, *Sojourner's* and more than a dozen major newspapers.

Doug Shaw — Physicians for Social Responsibility, Senior Fellow; Georgetown University

Shaw holds a bachelor's and master's degrees from Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service and is a doctoral candidate in Georgetown University's Government Department, a Senior Fellow in that department's Institute for International Law and Politics and a member of the core faculty of Georgetown's Master of Arts in International Law and Government. He has taught courses on weapons of mass destruction, terrorism and international relations at George Washington University and Georgetown University.

Michael Witmer — Deputy Attorney General for the State of California, FBR

Professionally, Witmer obtained his law degree and a MBA from UCLA School of Law and School of Management in 1983, and has practiced as a trial lawyer ever since. He received training as a mediator under the auspices of the Los Angeles Superior Court and is presently a Deputy Attorney General for the State of California. Witmer also Founded Reconcilers.net, an online Web site that teaches that faith-based reconciliation is the heart of the Gospel.

Mike Baxter — Catholic Peace Fellowship

Assistant Professor of Theology, University of Notre Dame
Rev. Michael Baxter (Ph.D. Duke University, 1996) examines the interrelationship of theology, history and ethics, with particular attention paid to the morality of war and Christian peacemaking.

He has published articles in the *DePaul Law Review*, *Pro Ecclesia*, *Communio*, *The Thomist* and other journals. During the fall of 1984, he co-founded Andre House, a house of hospitality dedicated to serving the poor and homeless of downtown Phoenix, where he lived and worked until the fall of 1988.

—Information compiled by Phil Pachtman '09 & Alex Barr '09/THE ROUNDUP

Editor's Note: This list of speakers was complete as of The Roundup's print deadline and is subject to change.

Schedule of Events

• Day 1: March 10th The Opening Mass

Fr. Kevin Burke, S.J., will enter us into the beginning of our summit through a mass. The goal of this mass is to acknowledge the complexities of war while at the same time facing our responsibilities to the dialogue, and the impact on individuals and communities.

• Day 2: March 11th Historical/ Political Context

Retired Lt. Col. Manuel JF Hernandez, whom attended West Point and now teaches at Immaculata High School, will be here to help ask those important questions about the military and war and our involvement in it. He will share personal experiences and bring up the struggles he faced.

• Day 3: March 12th Experiences of War

This day will be a rotation of four assemblies by grade level. Each speaker will bring up the effect of war on individuals and communities by sharing personal experience and/or stories. A few speakers are undecided and some presentations will be panel discussions.

• Day 4: March 13th Experiences of War Continued

While there will not be an all school assembly on this day, Vaughn Vig, who served as a military Chaplain in Vietnam, will be on campus during select periods to offer his presentation, "Finding Christ in Vietnam." Teachers have been invited to bring their classes to this moving and powerful presentation.

• Day 5: March 14th Christian Response to War

This speaker will be the first to address the Christian response to war. George Lopez will begin by reminding us that 2008 marks the 25th anniversary of the U.S. Catholic Conference of Bishops' Pastoral Letter, The Challenge of Peace. There the bishops stated that "Peacemaking is not an optional commitment. It is a requirement of our faith. We are called to be peacemakers, not by some movement of the moment, but by our Lord Jesus." They also noted that we are a Church of two Catholic traditions for responding to war: Just War and Pacifism. Lopez will compare and contrast these positions in an interactive manner with the students and pose reflection questions for them to consider and to debate.

• Day 6: March 17th The Potential for Peace

Monday will continue to look at the faith response to war as we begin to look at the potential for peace. On this day we will hear voices from various faith traditions as well. The Jewish, Christian and Muslim faiths will be represented at a special lunchtime presentation.

• Day 7: March 18th The Potential for Peace Continued

Tuesday will again look at the potential for peace, but by examining how peace-building can be advanced by working for faith-based reconciliation, and how any person of faith can contribute to that work.

• Day 8: March 19th Becoming Peace Makers

While there will not be an assembly during the school day, in the evening Pax Christi will host a candlelight peace vigil with special guest Michael Baxter. This not only allows for active participation of our students towards the summit's end and during Holy Week, but also falls on the fifth anniversary of the War in Iraq.

• Day 9: March 20th Closing Service

Mike Baxter will be a guest speaker at the closing prayer service which we hope will serve as a prayerful wrap-up to the events of the Summit.

Other Events:

• Photography Exhibit by Rick D'Elia

This exhibition will present a glimpse of some of the human stories associated with this conflict, in the hope that the near future will yield an end to the misery in which many in northern Uganda live and free the next generation from the shadow of fear and violence.

• Renaissance Series presentation March 12

On Wednesday, March 12, **Mr. Mica Mulloy** from Brophy's Fine Arts Department will present a photography lecture in connection with the annual Summit on Human Dignity. Mr. Mulloy will offer a presentation on "**Uncovering Truth: The impact of photography on war and deconstructing myths and misconceptions about one of the world's most famous photographs.**" The presentation will take place in the Harper Great Hall on Brophy's campus and begin at 7 p.m.

• Theology in the City Sunday, March 9

A lecture and theological discussion with Fr. Kevin F. Burke, S. J., discussing "Violence and the Way of Peace: The Moral Vision and Theological Witness of Ignacio Ellacuria." See www.brophyprep.org for more information.

Check www.brophyprep.org or Blackboard for class schedules, event changes and additional information.

—Information compiled by Phil Pachtman '09 & Alex Barr '09/THE ROUNDUP

Politics and war collide in 2008 election

When it comes to Iraq Paul, Clinton and Obama have it right

In an election year, many issues are brought to the table as the candidates fight it out for the nomination of their party.

With the conflict still raging in the Middle East, our continual presence there is one of the top subjects for discussion amongst the candidates.

Operation Iraqi Freedom began on March 20, 2003. The invasion was led by the United States with

the support of countries like Britain, Australia and Poland on the grounds that the Iraqi military had and was creating weapons of mass destruction.

Some say that we were misled into the reason why we invaded the country but that's a whole different issue. Regardless, we now must deal with the reality of where we are now; almost five

years, \$490 billion and almost 4,000 US troop deaths later.

There is only one answer to the issue of war in Iraq, and that is to redeploy as fast as possible.

With the election campaigns already in full swing, many candidates say they have the answer to the problems created in the Middle East by the latest administration.

Three of the five major candidates today have plans to get out of Iraq, Sens. Hillary Clinton and Barack Obama for the Democrats and Rep. Ron Paul for the Republicans.

It seems as though there are two sides to this issue: Either the candidates want to bring the troops home as fast as possible or they want to try to stabilize the area, which in some cases by means of increasing troops.

Gov. Mitt Romney, who recently suspended his presidential bid, believes that we need to increase the troop level in Iraq by 100,000 troops.

Also, 4 percent of our gross national

product should be put towards the military.

The United States can no longer handle a war like this. It is too taxing on the soldiers and the overall well being of the country.

It does not seem like the government in Iraq is making any significant progress towards being able to govern and protect itself.

By increasing the troop levels in the region we are investing too much in a region that could possibly take decades to be able to stand on its own two feet.

Especially, the thought of such substantial troop increases does not sound feasible with a military that is already stretched too thin across the globe.

"Make it 100."

This is a quote taken from a Q and A session with Republican Sen. John McCain, responding to how long he thinks we could be in Iraq. The United States cannot handle a military operation of this length. a

We continue to borrow money from foreign governments like China and Saudi Arabia to fund our military efforts in the Middle East.

We need to get our military back in the United States and deal with the issues that face us here, on our own soil.

The Republican answer is in Texas Rep. Paul. He is a classic conservative who believes in getting the troops home and solving our domestic issues, such as the national debt and border patrol.

He says he will immediately call for troop withdrawal.

Paul is the only candidate to vote against the Iraq War Resolution of 2003.

Paul believes the war in Iraq is unethical and we were falsely led into the country.

He thinks that we need to admit our mistakes and just leave.

The only reason why the violence all over the Middle East is continuing is because they are protesting our continual presence in the area.

The violence will only get worse as Al-Qaeda continues to recruit members trying to fight back against the people occupying their country.

There is too much blow back in trying to maintain a presence in Iraq.

Obama and Clinton both agree on the idea that troop redeployment is

necessary. Their plans slightly differ.

Obama says he will get the troops completely out of the country within 16 months of his election. He will pull out one to two brigades each month until we have no troops in Iraq.

Is another year or more in the country too long to spend?

Clinton will start pulling the troops out 60 days after her inauguration.

"Our message to the president is clear. It is time to begin ending this war -- not next year, not next month -- but today," reads Clinton's presidential Web site.

Both will continue to run pin-point operations against the specific targets within Al-Qaeda, but will remove the troops that help to police and occupy the region.

As we move close to the final election, and the end of the Bush administration, the subject of war will definitely be a major point of discussion.

One thing is clear; we need to get out of Iraq before it is too late.

Ron Paul, Barack Obama and Hillary Clinton will all get us out of Iraq.

Now you must find out where your loyalties lie based on other issues and get out and vote.



By Andrew Farquhar '08

THE ROUNDUP

War mongers ignore Christian alternatives

Since the evolution of mankind there have been certain inherencies that assure survival. Among them: eating, shelter and procreation. Although not assuring survival there is still one inherent inclination within man: War.

War has been a stain on the stars and stripes since the birth of the nation.

Anybody who has had **Mr. Stephan Johnson** has heard this. Children have been bred to like war by playing with plastic army men and GI Joes while dressing up like cowboys ready to kill the Indians. When you've been trained to like war and violence you won't tolerate a life where that training goes to waste.

We know the cause, now we need a solution.

Most of the men and women that we admire for making great strides in society did so peacefully. Rosa Parks, Mother Theresa, Dalai Lama, John Lennon, Cesar Chavez, Oscar Romero, Nelson Mandela, etc.

Martin Luther King, Jr. changed the world



By Joe Slaven '09 & Alex Barr '09

THE ROUNDUP

through boycotts, protests, marches and rallies – none of which resulted in violence, at least on their part. He showed America and the world how peace can be an asset.

Gandhi ended the English imperialism and oppression in India in a way that not even the "greatest nation in the world" could – through peace.

President John F. Kennedy kept the United States

from being subject to a catastrophic nuclear attack during the Cuban Missile Crisis – through peace and diplomacy.

New Mexico Gov. Bill Richardson convinced Kim Jong-Il to disband North Korea's nuclear weapons program – through peaceful negotiations.

Here's a solution: Be a Teenager! Reject society's expectations of you to accept war freely. Take a page out of the aforementioned heroes' books.

But don't take it from us. One of us becomes one with nature by walking shoeless and the other has a house in Bisbee, a city with a higher hippy population per capita than even San Francisco.

Instead take it from Jesus. He taught us to live peacefully and to love our brothers.

But instead, countries wage holy wars in the name of God, disrespecting His entire message of peace and love.

The first step is to know that all mankind is bonded, and that the answer is not killing but recognizing that diversity and differences are what

makes the world go 'round.

Take the story of the two brothers, Cain and Abel. Cain kills Abel and when God asks where Abel is, Cain says, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

I think since God got a little mad at that response, we can safely assume that the answer to that question is "yes."

The fact that they were only the second generation of man, sons of Adam and Eve, signifies that all of mankind is from the same source and we are all brothers and sisters who need to look after each other.

Like all families, there will be some internal fighting. Just remember that we are sacredly bonded. Whether you believe we are a creation of God or not, you cannot deny the miracle that is humanity.

There's a great phrase made famous by the bumper-sticker industry that sums up the issue really well. "When Jesus said to love thy enemies, I'm pretty sure he meant not to kill them."

Teachers share perspectives on conflicts

By Teddy Hayes '08

THE ROUNDUP

The Brophy faculty has many different opinions on war in general and more specifically the War in Iraq. These fine educators weighed in on the topic:

Mrs. Pamela Hickey – "I lived in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. during the Cuban Missile Crisis and learned the fine art of duck and cover in the second grade."

Mrs. Deborah Cronin – "War (huh!) What is it good for? Absolutely

(nothin'!)."

Mr. Virtue Ishihara – "The first Gulf War with the senior Bush prompted me to sell my car and commute by bicycle when I lived in Los Angeles. It was my symbolic gesture of disapproval of the needless death and suffering caused in part by the United States' thirst for petroleum."

Mrs. Deborah Kauffman – "Like Kurt Vonnegut, Jr., I cannot believe that it is anything less than a painful glimpse into hell."

Deacon Joseph Stickney – "I think the thrust of our efforts needs to be in the area of healing ... healing the soldiers wounded physically but especially spiritually by being in war ... healing those Iraqis and Afghans who have helped us in our efforts ... and healing our nation."

Mrs. Dorothy Dunnion – "So few young Americans see that they, too, have a stake in current events."

Mr. Seamus Walsh – "I believe all violence reveals the most basic elements

of humanity, and war, as organized violence, is the demonstration of the worst parts of our species. That said, when the forces of evil attack the innocent out of hatred or self-aggrandizement, if the innocent's only defense is the take up arms, then I can at least understand the take up of arms."

Mr. Jeff Glosser – "War changed for me when my younger brother was first sent to Iraq. After five tours in Iraq and Afghanistan I am blessed that he is still alive. From his point of view, the media

does a poor job of reporting the whole truth."

Dr. Samuel Ewing – "War represents the failure of politics, which is the peaceful search for justice through reason."

Mrs. Mary Laverman – "War always has a price – not only in dollars but in lives lost and families whose lives are never the same."

Sports

THE ROUNDUP

Sports have power to bring joy, unity to third-world countries

By Jules Kapoor '08 & Ryan Moroney '09

THE ROUNDUP

Contrary to common belief, “third-world countries” are not countries that exist in another world, galaxy or dimension.

They are countries that are underdeveloped economically, socially and sometimes even politically. These countries are usually characterized by their extreme poverty, lack of cultural advancement, political unrest and war; most often than not, war usually is the main reason for a country's transformation into third-world classification.

Generally, the living conditions for the people of these nations are extremely poor. Families are often forced to work multiple jobs in order to make enough money just to survive. Things that we normally take for granted like our cars, computers and iPods are luxuries that most people can never afford.

Since they can't afford much, most people in third-world countries end up playing sports like soccer (or rather football) and baseball for fun.

Rarely though, are they able to afford the proper equipment to legitimately play these sports. They often have to come up with creative ways in which they can play them, which usually ends up involving various pieces of trash, debris and household items.

The Dominican Republic, which is located in Latin America on the Caribbean Island of Hispaniola, has long been categorized as a third-world country. This can be attributed to the fact county has a long history of war, political unrest and the unjust rulers.

While in the past couple of decades they have gained their freedom and maintained peace and made significant advancements in many areas (especially in politics), they still continue to struggle economically and socially.



Photo by Matt Hopkins '09

Members of the Brophy soccer team celebrate after Jean-Paul Garre '09 scored the winning goal Feb. 7 that made the Broncos the 2008 state champions. Soccer is one of the most popular games throughout the world.

Pedro Martinez, Albert Pujols and Jose Reyes are Major League Baseball superstars who all came from the Dominican Republic, and share a similar journey to stardom.

While today these men make millions of dollars and live lavish lifestyles, their childhoods were quite different. They grew up in extreme poverty and had to work from a very young age to help support their families, most of the time sacrificing their education to do so. None of them were even able to afford the proper equipment to play their favorite sport, baseball.

As a result, they often had to use tree branches for bats, rolled up socks wrapped in tape for balls, and milk cartons for gloves. Unfortunately, this is something that many kids still have to resort to in the Dominican Republic and other Latin American countries.

While none of these men ever received a real

baseball until they were teenagers and never took baseball lessons, they let their love for the sport take them over. They worked hard and became great players with dreams of playing baseball in the United States. Now they are hitting home runs and are some of the most well-known athletes in this country today.

Eventually, they were discovered by Major League Baseball scouts, who were impressed enough by their talent that they signed them to contracts. While these men were lucky and able to overcome their poverty-filled childhoods and live out their dreams of playing their favorite sport professionally, millions of people from their country and other third-world countries are not as fortunate.

See **THIRD WORLD SPORTS**, page 11

Athletes contribute in times of war, too

By Teddy Hayes '08

THE ROUNDUP

Many people talk about their childhood heroes as being sports stars that won championships and gave them reasons to have parades in the city and memories that will last a lifetime.

Many athletes were heroes on and off the field:

Ted Williams (WWII, Korean War) – Baseball – Williams is a Hall of Fame outfielder for the Boston Red Sox. He is best known for being the last player to hit for a batting average .400 or better. He won American League MVP three times.

Bobby Jones (WWI) – Golf – Jones is considered one of the greatest golfers to ever play the game. He is the only golfer to win all four majors in one year. Jones retired at age 28 to pursue a career in law.

Bob Feller (WWII) – Baseball – Feller is a Hall of Fame pitcher for the Cleveland Indians.

Warren Spahn (WWI) – Baseball – Spahn is a Hall of Fame pitcher for the Boston/Milwaukee Braves. He is regarded as one of the best left handed pitchers ever.

Hoyt Wilhelm (WWII) – Baseball – Wilhelm is a Hall of Fame pitcher. He is best known for being one of the best Knuckleball pitchers to play the game. He also made his final appearance 16 days before his 50th birthday.

Jack Dempsey (WWI) – Boxing – Dempsey held the heavyweight boxing title from 1919-1926. He was one of the most popular boxers to step into a ring with his aggressive style and punching power.

Joe DiMaggio (WWI) – Baseball – DiMaggio is a Hall of Fame center fielder for the New York Yankees. He is best known for his 56 game hit streak and being the only player to be elected to the All-Star team in every season in which he played. DiMaggio is also a two-time American League MVP.

Dizzy Dean (WWII) – Baseball – Dean is a Hall of Fame pitcher for the St. Louis Cardinals and the Chicago Cubs. He is best known for being boastful and also being a leader and inspiration during the depression. Dean won the National League MVP in 1934.

Gil Hodges (WWII) – Baseball – Hodges is a Hall Of Fame first baseman for Brooklyn/Los Angeles Dodgers.

Yogi Berra (WWII) – Baseball – Berra is a Hall of Fame catcher for the New York Yankees. He won AL MVP three times. Berra is also famous for his sayings that have become known as “Yogiisms”.

See **ATHLETES AND WAR**, page 11

Sports and war histories intertwined

By Chris S. McKenna '09 & Sahan Fernando '09

THE ROUNDUP

George Orwell once said that sports are “war minus the shooting.”

And, to some degree, he's right.

Sports and war put emphasis on the same qualities: strength, endurance, coordination, aggression and the ability to take (or give) orders, to name a few.

Both are strikingly similar.

Even some of the terminology used in sports has its origins on the battlefield. A long bomb, strike, blitz, attack and charge all can trace their roots to war.

Even the term “caddy,” from what may be the least aggressive sport ever, golf, is derived from the French word “cadet”: a soldier.

It is clear that the histories of sports and war are very much intertwined, from its earliest origins to current events.

In the 11th and 12th centuries, warring factions in Italy found a (semi)non-violent alternative to all-out war through government-sponsored melees. In the article “War Games of Central Italy,” Raymond E. Role discusses the ways in which these sports were played.

In a somewhat regulated fashion, combatants bludgeoned each other with wooden armaments for control of a field or bridge.

This “game” later evolved into something more resembling an amalgamation of soccer, rugby, football and boxing, in which teams competed

to throw a ball into the opposing team's goal.

Baseball, America's pastime, gained many fans during the Civil war. Soldiers were allowed and even encouraged to participate in the sport in order to relieve the boredom of camp life, motivate them, to foster group cohesion and loyalty and to improve general physical fitness.

Even during World War II, baseball was used as a morale booster. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt considered it important that during the war certain normal aspects of American life would continue, and promoted activities like baseball to keep the morale of the American people alive.

The First World War saw its fair share of sport as well. Troops all across Europe

engaged in brutal trench warfare lasting for months at a time. On December 24, 1914 – Christmas Eve – German soldiers began decorating the area around their trenches for Christmas, and both German and English troops sang carols, according to the Canadian Journal of History.

The resulting lull in combat, known as the “Christmas Truce,” offered both sides a chance to fraternize with those who they had, days before, been trying to kill. There are reports of soldiers playing games of soccer in no-man's-land and punting footballs across the lines.

During the Cold War, a time of fear and suspense for both the United States and the USSR, often times the only option for the two superpowers to compete openly was in the sporting arena. The

Cold War became not only an arms race, but a struggle for Olympic gold medals as well. The United States' victory in the 1980 “Miracle on Ice” offered a sense of catharsis for Americans as well as foreshadowing the U.S.' later “victory” of the Cold War itself.

Even today, sports are being used as a peaceful alternative to war. In March of 2007, a United Nations envoy visited the formerly war-torn West African country of Liberia with resources to start a “Sports for Peace” program.

A “Sport for Peace” commission led by United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) began looking into several options for using sports as an avenue for peace as early as 2006.

See **Sports and WAR**, page 11

Entertainment

THE ROUNDUP

Celebrities bring relief to Darfur

By Justin Betken '10 & Prajwal Mendon '10

THE ROUNDUP

Celebrity activism has been alive since before Vietnam War, but today it is one of the most powerful driving forces behind the relief effort in Darfur.

Darfur is an area that rests near the border of Sudan and Chad; it has constantly been a battleground between the two countries. As a result, many thousands of people have died or become displaced in Darfur.

Summits have been called to force the U.S. government to intervene in this bloodbath. However, Angelina Jolie has told the Associated Press that, "it's only getting worse."

George Clooney, the newly appointed U.N. Messenger of Peace, has probably been the most publicized celebrity to take part in relief effort trips to Darfur. His simple thought on the situation in Darfur is to "Either give them the basic tools for protecting the population and themselves or have the decency to just bring them all home."

Luol Deng, a Chicago Bulls player on the rise, is a native of Sudan. Originally a member of the Dinka tribe in southern Sudan, Luol and his family moved to London when he was five-years old.

Deng said, "My mom and dad are in Sudan right now, and the country is chaos. It affects me in a lot of ways. I try not to let it show, but it affects everything I do because I know it could



Photo by Jake Kelly '09

Brophy and Xavier students fill a Harkins Camelview theater for the premiere of "Darfur Now," a film by actor Don Cheadle.

be me there that is suffering."

Celebrities are aiding the effort by donating large sums of money to the country.

According to msnbc.com, after Brad Pitt and Angelina Jolie had their baby in a private Namibian clinic; they donated \$300,000 to Namibian government-run hospitals to help other babies in the impoverished country.

Others try a different approach. Actor

Don Cheadle and human rights activist John Prendergast wrote: "It is urgent that President Bush act ... to confront the Sudanese regime for the atrocities that it is committing and perpetuating to bring this genocide to an end once and for all," in a book entitled "Not on Our Watch: The Mission to End Genocide in Darfur and Beyond."

Finally some celebrities go to Darfur to help in the humanitarian efforts for

its people. The people there are just like everyone else.

As U.S. Sen. and presidential hopeful Barack Obama puts it in one of his podcasts, "A trip to Africa might remind you that we are connected to all people and not just some. It takes you out of some of the parochial worries and concerns that we are bombarded with our 24 hour media throughout the United States."

Military uses video games for training, recruiting

By Santiago Azpurua-Borras '09

THE ROUNDUP

War should never be taken lightly, that's why throughout my nine years of playing video games I have never once bought a WWI or WWII shooter.

I don't believe that they should be discontinued; I just personally do not play them.

But what happens when the game stops simulating a war, and it begins to fuel an actual war?

This is what is happening thanks to the U.S. Army. In 2002 the U.S. Army with developer Secret Level designed a game with the purpose to recruit players to join the Armed Forces. What they created was a team-based tactical shooter very similar to Counter Strike, only you know, actually playable.

After completing a certain number of training missions one can choose to become one of various classes of different soldiers in the game. Marksman, rifleman, medic and the obscure javelin missile operator are a few of the options a player has.

The U.S. Army claims it to be a very realistic experience to what combat is actually like.

And this has been true in the sense of the equipment, mainly the weapons, and how they operate. However, most critics say that the game does not recreate the

atmosphere of actually being in combat, the despair, the tension or the fear one may experience in real life.

Much to the surprise of these critics, the game often dubbed as "propaganda," actually serves its purpose. According to the U.S. Army Web site, in 2003 19 percent of the "freshmen" class who had joined the army had expressed that the game was the reason why they joined.

All of the Army's hopes in term of recruitment percent increase had been fulfilled over a period of two years. And much to their surprise, these new recruits had found something that some might have considered good news. They were recruited with a video game, now they are going to be trained with a video game.

The U.S. military is currently funding a prototype program called a "Mission Rehearsal Exercise" or "MRE." The MRE has been a project in development for more than six years with \$45 million spent on it between 2000 and 2005 alone according to cbsnews.net.

But there's a reason why the game exceeds the normal \$60 price tag. The MRE is supposed to deliver the most realistic combat experience outside of actually being in combat.

'War, what is it good for?'

War has a profound influence on artists and their music

By Sahan Fernando '09

THE ROUNDUP

In today's musical industry, the diversity of the genres of music has grown. From Hip/Hop to Country, each genre has its own distinct style.

However, the messages of these songs can often be quite similar. One common theme that seems to stand the test of time is war.

In songs such as *Unity* by ska-punk band Operation Ivy, the lyricist sings of a war and how he wants it to cease (... Stop this war, Stop this war). Artists go to the extent of even protesting war and related activities.

In Edwin Starr's classic rock hit *War*, he sings "War, huh, yeah, what is it good for, absolutely nothing."

The ever popular Beatles song *Revolution* tells about when people think of revolution, it usually entails destruction and that they "can count me out."

Songs such as *A Moment of Violence* by Streetlight Manifesto describe the negative aspects of war through the perspective of the soldiers.

Metallica's Grammy-winning composition *One* tells of the pain of a soldier who stepped on a land mine during World War II.

Other songs glorify the thrill of battle, as exemplified in *The Trooper*, by heavy-metal band Iron Maiden. The song is a fast-paced, galloping tribute to a battle in the Crimean War.

With its quick trills and use of the many pitches of Bruce Dickinson combined with lyrics such as "The mighty roar of the Russian guns ... and as we race towards the human wall," the song generally arouses the crowd into a moshing-frenzy as Dickinson waves the Union Jack.

With these many different songs in different genres, it is evident that regardless of the style of music, war has influenced the songs we hear.

One could say this has a negative effect on the population much like video games- inspiring violence. Some people even listen to very disturbing and violent music as a way of "waking up" or "getting pumped up."

However, it seems that music should be different. War in music seems to be a theme that artists most often use to make a statement.

Erwin '06 describes life at Naval Academy

By Phil Pachtman '09
THE ROUNDUP

Garrison Erwin '06 was a captain of the Brophy Lacrosse team, a member of student council and was awarded Academic All-American his senior year. He currently attends the Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.

The Roundup recently interviewed Erwin via Facebook.

What was the transformation from Brophy to the Navel Academy like?

"Transformation from civilian life to military life was difficult for me. The Academy's version of boot camp is called "Plebe Summer" and it is seven weeks. This is a time of training and indoctrination. After the seven weeks I was in the best shape of my life, I had made some great friends, been pushed to the limits, and I was no longer a civilian.

However this was also a very difficult time because we could not call anyone, the environment was

very strict and the days were long. Once "Plebe Summer" was over, the academic year started and then it was like a normal school day at Brophy with military training mixed in. Overall, the transition was not easy because it was a drastic change in lifestyle, but I feel that I am a stronger person today because of it."

What is your favorite thing about Navy?

"I have made some the best friends in the world here at Navy. They would do anything for me! We are like brothers."

Least favorite?

"I am not granted much liberty. As a sophomore, "youngster" as they call it here, I can leave the Academy from noon on Saturday until midnight and from noon on Sunday until 6 p.m. Then each semester I get two weekend passes, which means I can leave at noon on Saturday and I don't have to be back until 6:30 p.m. on Sunday. This is a little crazy compared to your average student at

ASU or UofA."

What are the benefits of military school compared to another university?

"Going to the Academy and being in the military means that I am apart of the largest fraternity in the world! I have the privilege of serving my nation and I will be an officer, leading some of the most amazing young men and women in the nation. My education is completely paid for, I get paid money each month on top of that, I am getting one of the best educations in the US, and I will be an officer in the Navy or Marine Corps upon graduation with a guaranteed job. With that being said, after four years at the Academy, I will owe a minimum of five years to the military."

Are you happy with your decision about going to Navy?

"The saying is that 'the Academy is the worst place to be but the best place to be from.' Some days I regret not going somewhere else, but

overall I am happy with the decision I made. It was not an easy one, but it will certainly set me up for success."

How do you feel about the war?

"As a member of the military, I am not allowed to give my opinions on the war. If an individual asked me the question, I could answer, but my answer would be my opinion only. Let's just say I am paying close attention to the upcoming election. It determines what the next seven years of my life will be like."

Would you feel differently had you not gone to a military school?

"My views surrounding the war have not been influenced by the Academy. However, it is a little different going to the Academy because the war has a direct influence on my life. That being said, regardless of what I think about the war, as a member of the military I must follow the orders of our Commander in Chief, the President, whether I agree or disagree."

SOA, from page 4

stated that this was what most people considered the highlight of the trip.

Mr. Fisko said that the six Jesuit martyrs, at the time of their death, were fighting for the freedom of poor people, who in turn were fighting for their civil rights.

When Brophy finally reached Georgia, they first memorialized the El Salvador martyrs. Essentially, they partook in a large scale prayer service that is similar to the one that occurred at Brophy, although this larger version is called the Ignatian Family Teach-In. This was shared between the Jesuit organizations.

This teach in was used to educate the attendees that they can come together to fight against all kinds of injustice.

Mr. Fisko said that the SOA trained the killers of the Jesuit priests using American tax payers dollars, which is injustice.

The protesters attested WHINSEC because the school trains people who will go back and use their training to oppress their own kin, kin who fight

for their own rights. Mr. Fisko said, "We protest that our belief in the power of the military is in the wrong place, our faith should be in the power of dialogue and negotiation."

Brophy actually goes on a tour of WHINSEC to hear both sides of the issue so that the students who attend can make up their own mind about what it means to be "working for justice."

The total cost for the trip this year was \$600. Students who wish to attend must pay for it but Brophy subsidizes the total cost.

Any student who wishes to attend must be a sophomore, junior or senior. They must also write an essay describing why they wish to attend.

According to Mr. Broyles, this trip is based on a desire to speak out against what the School of the Americas does. Their teachers will be consulted, and the student must be cleared by the Dean; grades also matter.

According to Mr. Broyles, "A Jesuit education should be an education that inspires young people to be committed to doing justice."

The purpose of this trip was to

program of football, kickball and volleyball.

"I would like to spread out the message of sports as an essential tool for creating peace, national reconciliation and harmony," Adolf Ogi, Special Advisor on Sport for Development and Peace, told the UN News Center preceding the program's

official launch.

Sports, Ogi said, can be used as a valuable resource for achieving peace.

"Sport is a universal language, sport crosses all boundaries, sport provides a neutral ground for people to come together, sport provides

communities the opportunity to come together and reconcile, sport teaches important values such as respect, tolerance, solidarity, teamwork and fairness."



Photo by Blake Franko '09

A protestor refers to U.S.-funded soldiers committing acts of terrorism on South American citizens.

highlight that point. "If students look at the world today and are not dissatisfied, then [Brophy] has failed," Mr. Broyles said. He added that it's not so much that this trip is concerned with Brophy than it is with a basic moral conscience. What happened to the martyrs was wrong regardless of

how you look at it.

Mr. Broyles wants students to understand that they are a part of something bigger than themselves. Students should understand that there are other individuals that care about social injustice, and that we can learn from them.

SPORTS AND WAR, from page 9

With the help of several sports organizations, including the International Olympic Committee, and Liberian authorities, UNMIL received a large shipment of sporting goods to be used for the

ATHLETES AND WAR, from page 9

Gene Tunney (WWII) – Boxing – Tunney was the Heavy Weight Boxing Champion from 1926-1927. He is best known for his defeat of Jack Dempsey in 1926 and his successful defense of his

title in a rematch a year later.

Larry Doby (WWII) – Baseball – Doby is a Hall of Fame center fielder originally playing for the Cleveland Indians. He is best known for being the first African American to play in the American League.

Pat Tillman (War in Iraq) – Football – Tillman played linebacker for Arizona

State Sun Devils and strong safety for the Arizona Cardinals. He is best known for his passion for the game and hard hits. Tillman is also one of the only modern athletes to give up all the money available in today's sports to serve his country.

Muhammad Ali (Vietnam War) – Boxing – Ali was drafted into the

arms services but refused to enlist and spent five years in prison. He remained free through a series of appeals but was barred from fighting. He is regarded as one of the greatest boxers ever and is famous for his taunting tactics and "float like a butterfly, sting like a bee" style of boxing. Ali fought in the "Fight of the Century," "Rumble in the Jungle," and

the "Thrilla in Minilla."

The information in this article was gathered from The St. Petersburg Times column "Athletes' contributions to war diminishing" by Hubert Mizell June 6, 2004, ESPN.com, and BaseballLibrary.com.

THIRD WORLD SPORTS, from page 9

Football is the world's most popular sport. No, this is not the sport whose championship game has become somewhat of a national holiday here in America. This is what many of us know as soccer.

The main reason for the immense popularity of soccer, as well as basketball, is the fact that it is a relatively inexpensive sport with a very limited amount of required equipment.

As a result, many people in third-world countries are drawn to it and have developed a deep passion for it. Sports like soccer offer these people an escape from their lives; so they only care about having fun. Even though soccer may be the world's most popular sport, many talented individuals, even those on local club teams or their national teams, end up going unnoticed.

Just as Major League Baseball scouts discovered athletes like Martinez, Pujols and Reyes, talent scouts from many different sports are now searching for future superstars in developing countries.

Obviously, this type of exposure has been beneficial to all of the parties involved.

It has allowed for talented athletes to be discovered and fulfill their dreams of becoming professionals, teams make themselves better by adding talented players, and most importantly, it sheds some light upon the horrible conditions of these countries.

Well aware of where they came from, many of these athletes end up returning to their homelands to help raise awareness and provide support.

According to a recent study by Newsweek, more than two billion people live on less than \$2 a day.

This means that about one-third of the world's population lives in extreme poverty. That also means most people in this world can barely afford to pay for food, let alone sports equipment.

Yet they find a way to play the game. This shows how sports can help make a difference in the world; by not only by providing an escape for people from their lives, but by also raising awareness about the plights of underprivileged countries and their people.

The people in third-world countries have taught us important lessons about how sports shouldn't be about the money and fame or winning and losing; they should be about having fun and expressing one's love and passion for the game.

Timeless movies show emotions of war, peace

By John Tighe '10
THE ROUNDUP

Over the past few decades, war and peace movies have become some of the most dramatic, emotional and remembered movies of all-time.

Below is a list of plot outlines for classic war and peace movies that show the reality and horror that comes with conflicts of war and the quest for peace.

“Patton” (1970)- Loaded with Academy Awards, Patton grabbed seven Oscars including best picture, best director and best writing. Patton summarizes the life of General George S. Patton, a well-known tank commander of World War II. The movie follows his career as General during the war, fighting battles from North Africa all the way into the outskirts of Berlin in Europe at the end of World War II.

“The Deer Hunter” (1978)- The Deer Hunter won five Academy Awards including Best Picture and Best Director, Michael Cimino. Michael, Steven and Nick are three young factory workers from Pennsylvania whose normal lives are turned upside down when they enlist into the airborne infantry during the Vietnam War. After experiencing the stress and tension of war, the three are capture by Viet Cong and are tortured in various ways including being forced to play a game of Russian roulette.

“Apocalypse Now” (1979)- Having won 2 Academy Awards, Apocalypse Now was directed by Francis Ford Coppola, who also directed The Godfather. The movie takes place in the jungles of Vietnam during the Vietnam War. Captain Willard experiences the physical and emotional horror of war when he is sent on a top-secret mission to assassinate Colonel Walter Kurtz, a Green Beret who has gone insane and is commanding his army on missions in Cambodia without consent from central command.

“Glory” (1989)- Having won three Academy Awards, Glory is one of the most emotional war movies ever made. Colonel Robert G. Shaw, an officer in the Federal Army during the Civil War, volunteers to lead a company of black soldiers through various battles and situations. The soldiers in the company overcome many emotional barriers because they are led by a white officer.

“Boyz n the Hood” (1991)- Boyz n the hood isn't a war movie, but is a movie focused on increasing peace and shows the affects of violence. This was John Singleton's first movie, which he wrote and directed. He was nominated for two Academy Awards, best director and best writing, and he is the youngest person and only African-American to be nominated for best director. Boyz n the Hood follows the trouble of several young characters growing up in the

ghetto of Los Angeles.

“Schindler's List” (1993)- Directed by Steven Spielberg, Schindler's List won 7 Academy Awards including best picture and best director and is based on the book by Thomas Keneally. Schindler's List is a story about Oskar Schindler, who is a greedy German businessman that exploited cheap labor by hiring Polish Jews to work in his factory during the Holocaust. After seeing the affect of the Holocaust had on his Jewish workers, he uses his factory to save more than 1,000 people.

“Saving Private Ryan” (1998)- A film by Steven Spielberg, Saving Private Ryan won five Academy Awards including best director. Four brothers enter World War II but after the invasion of Normandy on 6 June 1944, only one brother is left, Private James Ryan. A squad of eight men are on a special mission to find him and bring him back home alive to his mother.

“Black Hawk Down” (2001)- Black Hawk Down was nominated for four Academy Awards and took home two of them including Best Editing. Almost 100 U.S. Army Rangers are dropped by helicopter into the capital city of Somalia, Mogadishu. The mission goes terribly wrong when two Black Hawk helicopters crash and efforts of the soldiers are turned to save those injured in the crash.

“The Pianist” (2002)- Based on a true story, The Pianist won two Academy Awards including best director and best writing. Adrien Brody plays the role of a Polish Jew, Wladyslaw Szpilman, who is one of the most accomplished piano players in Poland. In the height of World War II, his family is shipped off to a Nazi labor camp but he is able to escape capture by living in the ruins of Warsaw.

“Downfall” (2005)- With the Russian army advancing on Berlin during World War II, Downfall follows the final days of Adolf Hitler's life in his underground bunker in the center of Berlin. You experience Adolf Hitler's paranoia firsthand when he has optimistic moods that his small army will defeat the Russians and depressed moods because he knows what will happen is inevitable.

Other Suggested War & Peace Movies

The Great Escape (1963)
Platoon (1986)
Full Metal Jacket (1987)
The Thin Red Line (1998)
Three Kings (1999)
The Lost Battalion (2001)
Hotel Rwanda (2004)
Jarhead (2005)
Letters From Iwo Jima (2006)
Flags of Our Fathers (2006)

All information compiled from imdb.com

Words from the Wise ...

“There was never a good war or a bad peace.”

– Benjamin Franklin

“War is wretched.”

– Mrs. Dorothy Dunnion,
on war in general; justified or not.

“We make war so that we may live in peace.”

– Aristotle

“Many Americans are unable to make informed and educated opinions on war if all they know is what they read in newspapers and see on television.”

– Mr. Jeff Glosser, on the quality of reported news.

“I know many people think that the war in Iraq is just – I cannot balance the loss of innocent life there with any greater good, so I do not think it is [just].”

– Mrs. Deborah Cronin

“In a perfect world, there would be no wars. But in the history of the world, sadly it happens all the time.”

– Mrs. Mary Laverman

“As a Baby Boomer born into the post WWII population explosion, my life has been inherently defined by war.”

– Mrs. Pam Hickey

“Nothing will end war unless the people themselves refuse to go to war.”

– Albert Einstein

“In my country you have to use manners, that's how we avoid wars.”

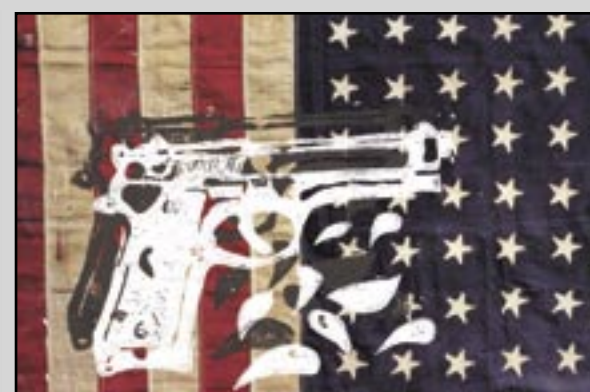
– Fr. Anton Renna S.J., offering thoughts on his own kingdom.

“War is capitalism with the gloves off.”

- Tom Stoppard

Have you heard any wise words lately? Send them roundup@brophyprep.org or Entertainment Editor Christian Gillespie '09.

The Artist's Corner



Left, pencil and charcoal drawing by **Jonathan Gengle '08**.

Top right, linoleum block print by **Schuyler Williams '08**.

Bottom right, Digital photo collage by **Richard Rich '08**.

E-mail artwork for “The Artist's Corner” to roundup@brophyprep.org

More summit information online at www.brophyprep.org/summit/2008/