

NEW STUDENT TRANSITION TOOLKIT



*Strake Jesuit College Preparatory
August, 2008*

Dear New Students,

Welcome to Strake Jesuit! Not only are you joining our school community, but you are also joining an educational system that has proven successful over the past 450 years. Over the years, graduates of Jesuit schools have been canonized as saints, emerged as national and world leaders, and have proven to be men and women of commitment in nearly every walk of life. This “transition toolkit” has been compiled to ease your transition into the Strake Jesuit community as well as to help you to come to a greater appreciation of what is involved in a Jesuit education, to understand its background and history, and to learn more about many of the individuals who have benefitted from such an education.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Richard Nevle, Principal

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I. Important Campus Contacts and Locations

All employee email addresses are first initial, last name@strakejesuit.org

Example: Mr. Richard Nevle (rnevle@strakejesuit.org)

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE:

President (Hamilton Building) Fr. Dan Lahart, SJ 713.490.8102

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE:

Principal (Moran Hall- 1st Floor) Mr. Richard Nevle 713.490.8109
Academic Asst. Principal Mr. Carlos Roman 713.490.8110

DEAN'S OFFICE:

Dean of Students Mr. Kelly Clemons 713.490.8241
Asst. Dean of Students Mr. Chuck Kenny 713.490.8261
Asst. Dean of Students Bro. Casey Ferlita, SJ 713.490.8218
Secretary to the Dean/Attendance Mrs. Nancy Nevle 713.490.8141

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS

	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>CHAIRPERSON</i>
Communications/Fine Arts	Cameron Hall (300 Building)	Mr. Guillermo Hernandez-Ching
Computer Science	Technology Building (800 Building)	Mr. Trip Norkus
English	Technology Building	Mr. Willard Volding
Educational Television	Library	Mr. James Gilbert
Foreign Language	Technology Building	Mrs. Ann Clogan
Guidance	Moran Hall	Mr. Thomas Kulick
Health/Physical Education	Athletic Center Complex	Mr. Michael Kerley
Library	Moody Library	Mrs. Susan Penny
Mathematics	Moran Hall	Mr. Christian Haich
Science	Hampil Hall (400 Building)	Mrs. Elizabeth Jamerlan
Social Studies	Technology Building	Mr. Michael Crowley
Theology	Moran Hall	Mr. Mark McNeil
Pastoral Ministries	Moran Hall	Rev. Flavio Bravo, S.J.

ATHLETIC DEPARTMENT

	(Athletic Complex)	
Mr. Bill McDonald	Athletic Director, Head Soccer Coach	713.490.8226
Mr. Tony Muniz	Asst. Athletic Director	713.490.8143
Ms. Ammie Hudson	Athletic Business Manager	713.490.8121
Mr. Keith Duhon, ATC, LAT	Athletic Trainer	713.490.8252
Bro. Casey Ferlita, S.J.	Assistant Trainer	713-490.8218

II. An Overview of the Guidance Department (Moran Hall, 2nd Floor)

Director of Counseling	Mr. Tom Kulick	713.490.8132
Counselor	Mrs. Carol Bailey	713.490.8136
Counselor	Mr. Robert Buley	713.490.8253
Counselor	Mr. Jamy Champenoy	713.490.8148
Counselor	Fr. John Fozenlogen, SJ	713.490.8216
Counselor	Mr. Raul Navarro, SJ	713.490.8219
Counselor	Ms. Sujey Romero	713.490.8114
Counselor	Mr. Jeff Tesone	713.490.8134
Counselor	Ms. Lynn Veazey	713.490.8205
Guidance Secretary	Mrs. Alejandra Cashiola	713.490.8154

When you enter Strake Jesuit, you are assigned to a counselor, whose role is to serve as your advocate and guide. Freshmen will meet with their counselors at least once each quarter while sophomores, juniors and seniors have scheduled guidance meetings at least once each semester. You can request a meeting with your counselor by stopping by his or her office or by completing a blue COUNSELOR MEETING REQUEST FORM located in the Guidance Office lobby.

POSSIBLE REASONS TO SEE YOUR COUNSELOR:

- You are having difficulty in a class
- You are having difficulty getting along with or communicating with teachers, parents, family members, friends
- You would like help dealing with personal issues such as divorce, relationships, etc.
- You would like help exploring career and college options

- You want to share good news, personal accomplishments/achievements or simply to say hello
You can add any reason to this list. You should drop in to see your counselor if you have a question, if there is an issue you would like to discuss, or just to say hello.

III. Extracurricular Eligibility and the Benefits of Involvement

Students become ineligible to participate in extracurriculars when earning grades below D (69 and below) or when GPA drops below 1.6 average at end of 1st, 2nd or 3rd quarter. Please review the section of your **GREEN BOOK** entitled **Extracurricular Eligibility** for more detailed information.

A few benefits of involvement at Strake Jesuit:

- You have so many options with the many fine arts opportunities, athletic offerings, clubs and community service opportunities!
- An after-school activity will provide you with a positive, productive way to occupy your time
- You'll develop your time management skills
- You'll meet guys with similar interests
- You'll have an opportunity to develop your own talents and gifts
- Your Jesuit experience will become much more enjoyable since you'll become an integrated member of our school community

IV. An Overview of the School Day

Homeroom: 8 am each day

Dismissal: 3:00 each day (unless special order is assigned)

Lunch: Follows 4th period each day

Bell Schedules: Refer to your GREEN BOOK or the school website (www.strakejesuit.org)

V. Semester I Dates to Remember

AUGUST, 2008

12-	New Parent Cook Out
13-	Mothers Club Welcome Brunch
13/14-	New Student Orientation
14-	Matriculation Day
18-	Classes Begin
22-	Orientation Dance
26-	Underclass Picture Day
	Transfer Student Luncheon (11:30 am)
27-	Follow Your Son's Schedule (6:30 pm)
28-	Mass of the Holy Spirit (8:15 am) * COAT AND TIE *

SEPTEMBER, 2008

1-	LABOR DAY- School Holiday
5-	Little Brother/Big Brother Breakfast
6-	SAA Orientation Dance
15-	Q1 Progress Reports
26-	Ineligibility Grade Check

OCTOBER, 2008

3-	1 st Day of Ineligibility
11-	Homecoming Dance (8pm)
19-	Father/Sun "FunDay"
23-	Grandparents Day

NOVEMBER, 2008

3-	Q2 Progress Reports
5-	All Saints Liturgy (8:15 am) * COAT AND TIE *
18-	St. Stanislaus Kostka Liturgy (8:15 am) * COAT AND TIE *
22-24	Freshmen Retreat
24-28-	Thanksgiving Holidays

DECEMBER, 2008

8-	Immaculate Conception Liturgy (8:15 am) * COAT AND TIE *
15-18-	Semester Exams
18-	SAA Christmas Dance
19-Jan 7-	Christmas Break

VI. Words of Wisdom From Seniors

STUDYING:

- Take good, clear notes. You'll thank yourself when tests come around. Make sure to listen for verbal clues from your teachers and write down everything on the board.
- Expect about 3 hours of homework each night. Try not to wait until free time in the cafeteria or during free periods.....you're friends always want to talk instead of study.
- Kids will say that they don't get homework or that they never study.....don't believe them. The kids who make good grades study hard.
- Keep up with all of your work, even when you're tired. Avoid zeroes...even those on homework....at all cost.
- Pay attention in class and ask questions when you don't understand something.
- Take the time to meet with your teachers for extra help.
- Balance studying with fun stuff.
- Use your time wisely, especially if you play a sport or are involved in a club.
- Don't let your grades slip. It's tough to get them back up after a slide.
- Working hard at the beginning of each quarter makes the end of each quarter easier.
- Save copies of your graded papers until the end of each semester.

FRIENDS

- Be open to other kids; try to make new friends. Then try to make more friends.
- Be yourself. Don't try to impress other people.
- Don't be afraid of other people...they're in the same boat as you are.
- Don't worry about fitting in. After the first week, you'll have plenty of new friends. If you're having trouble in this area, meet with your counselor.
- Accept people as they are and don't rush to judgment.

FACULTY AND STAFF

- Try to get to know your teachers on a one-to-one basis. If a problem occurs, it will be easier to talk to them later.
- Teachers are willing to help but YOU have to make the first move, like meeting with them after school or during lunch.
- Rather than just getting mad and complaining about something you don't like or disagree with, talk to teachers and administrators about potential options for change.
- Know that they're nice people, deserve your kindness and respect, and are here because they want to help you to be successful.

EXTRACURRICULARS

- Try to get involved in something you like. You'll meet more kids and like school more.
- If you don't make a team, don't get discouraged and give up. Just try out for something different.
- If you want to play sports with fewer commitments, get involved in intramurals.
- Be a well-rounded student. Don't study your life away. Seek balance.
- Go to the games and school dances. They're lots of fun and you'll meet lots of people.

MISCELLANEOUS

- Don't be intimidated by upperclassmen.
- The first month or so of school is always the worst. Give it time and you'll find that it gets better and better.
- The cookies from SAGE DINING are awesome!
- Be proud of the fact that you're here. It's a great school.
- Doing well here will require lots of work on your part, but it's worth the effort.

VII. Prepare To Learn- Essential Study Skills

A. CLASSROOM PARTICIPATION

1- Preparing for Class

- Arrive on time
- Have a pencil/pen, textbook, a large loose-leaf notebook, and assignment book ready
- Position yourself in the best location for listening, seeing visual materials, asking questions and discussions...usually this is in the front of the class.
- Avoid distractions such as dozing, talking to friends, passing notes, etc.
- Have any homework ready to hand in
- Review yesterdays notes
- Focus on the topic to be covered today
- Follow established classroom procedures

2- Taking Notes in Class

- Use a large, loose-leaf binder (unless your teacher requires something else)
- Use only one side of the paper
- Draw a left margin line and only write notes on the right side of this line
- Do not try to save paper – you should try to take helpful notes
- Get down the main ideas and facts – do NOT try to write everything down!
- Use speed techniques if necessary
 - a. Eliminate words
 - b. Use word beginnings
 - c. Use standard abbreviations
 - d. Create your own abbreviations
- Use appropriate grade level note taking methods
 - a. Paragraph Form
 - b. Outline
 - c. Modified Outline
 - d. Picture Notes
 - e. Cornell 2 column notes (i.e., question and answer)
 - f. Concept Maps
 - g. Graphs
- Star, asterisk, underline, or otherwise mark points the teacher emphasizes!
- Skip a line to show the end of a topic
- Copy down everything the teacher writes on the board.
- Listen for cues
 - a. Enumeration of a series of points
 - b. Repetition of points
 - c. Transition from one point to the next

3- Using the 5 R System in Note Taking

- Record using your BEST note taking system!
- Reduce by making cram sheets or cards after class!
- Recite aloud to help memory!
- Reflect on how new information relates to the old!
- Review as soon as possible after class.

4- Paying Attention in Class

- Use good posture
- Keep an attentive expression
- Shift your seat position every so often to keep the blood circulating
- Train yourself not to give in to distractions
- Use active listening and come prepared with a few questions
- Ask for clarity on points you do not understand
- Join in class discussions
- Try to anticipate the main ideas that will be presented
- Focus on your note taking

5- Pre-Class Preparation- Put time into reading the assignment, review and make notes. Write down ideas that you do not understand. Write down ideas with which you disagree.

6- Know when to get involved in the discussion!

- When you can ask a serious, thoughtful question
- When you can answer someone else's question
- When you can offer an alternative perspective to the discussion
- When you can supply additional information to clarify or correct an error in the topic
- To give a concrete example of something that has been discussed

7- Participation takes PRACTICE! Set a goal of one question per week in each class so you will overcome feelings of self-consciousness. You do not have to agree with what is said, but learn to disagree without getting angry or defensive. Keep your voice on a conversational tone and level!

B. STUDY FOR SUCCESS

1- Ten Quick Study Tips

- **Study in the same place each day.** Find a place that is just right for YOU! Make sure to consider time, temperature, lighting, and atmosphere!
- **Study at the same time each day.** Determine what time of the day suits you. Think about what activities or schedules might get in the way!
- **Use a Homework Box.** Keep all of your homework supplies in one place so they are ready to go! Pencil, pen, highlighter, whiteout, eraser, calculator, extra paper, etc. If you are organized you won't spend time searching for your things!
- **Review regularly.** A regular review of your daily notes should be a part of your homework plan. It will help you remember important things from your notes. Sometimes just rewriting your notes is a great way to remember and refresh!
- **Make sure you are crystal clear about the assignment!** If you are not sure...ask!
- **Eat balanced meals/snacks and drink plenty of water!** Your body needs fuel and needs to be filled up regularly! You can't start a car without gasoline!
- **Try not to study for more than 50 minutes at a time!** After 50 minutes, take a break, relax, have a snack, or stretch for a few minutes. If you are having a difficult time studying – STOP! If you are not on task you will not accomplish anything! Take a break and set a time to begin again!
- **Attempt difficult work FIRST!**
- **Study with a friend!** Quiz each other and compare notes!
- **Keep your assignment book up to date!** It will help keep you on track and organized!

2- How to Study

- Have your tools handy: pen, paper, highlighter, dictionary, ruler...
- Skim the text to get the general ideas. Then read everything more carefully.
- Sort through the information in a systematic way. Write down headings and supporting facts.
- Pay attention to illustrations, maps, charts, diagrams, and summaries. They help you grasp ideas.
- After studying – test yourself!

3- Where to Study

- Try to study in the same place as much as possible. Avoid window views!
- Make sure your study space has good lighting and fresh air!
- Don't study with the TV on. Soft music in the background can be helpful for some people.
- Keep the top of your desk uncluttered!

4- When to Study

- Study when you are most alert.
- Get into a routine: study at the same time everyday!
- Don't try to memorize all the important facts in one day. Do a few each day!
- Put homework first. If you have other commitments (social, athletic), schedule them around your homework period.

5- And on those days when you just can't seem to turn off the TV... try these tricks:

- Just start. Once you get going, it is MUCH easier to continue.
- Reward yourself (a healthy treat, a short walk) for making progress
- Work with a friend. Encourage each other.
- Design your own study schedule. Stick to it!
- Be in control! Don't let a TV show or phone call stop you!

C. TEST-TAKING ANXIETY

1- What is it? It's worry or fear caused by having to take tests. Test anxiety may cause:

- Mental distraction – you may be unable to concentrate and may be easily distracted by noises, temperature, and people walking by.
- Physical symptoms – you may fidget and have butterflies on your stomach, you may have a quickened heart beat, nausea, sweaty palms, and even diarrhea.
- Mental blocks – you may not be able to think about what you are supposed to do.

2- Who is affected by test anxiety? Very few students have true test anxiety where the feeling is so intense that it affects their performance in serious ways.

- Some students view tests as threats, especially if they have failed often and are afraid they will fail again.

- Someone who has true test anxiety may do poorly on an exam even if he or she knows the material better than a classmate who is not affected by anxiety.

3- What causes test anxiety?

- Pressure to perform well.
- Past test experiences that were not positive.
- Fear of failure.

4- What can a student do to control test anxiety?

- Don't think about the fear; think about what you have to do to complete your work.
- Learn to relax; close your eyes, take a long, deep breath, and let it out slowly. Also, one might do some conscious relaxing of the muscle groups in the body.
- Think positively. If you have a frightening thought try to come up with a more positive thought. Statements like: if I stick to my study schedule, I will concentrate, and I can do it, it wasn't as bad as I thought it was going to be, I handled this well, I am proud of how well I handled it. Imagine yourself in control – if you think it, you can do it.
- Have a healthy diet and exercise regularly. Avoid caffeine, especially in the afternoons and evening because it could interfere with your sleep!
- Get an appropriate amount of sleep for you! If you need 8 hours of sleep to cope well, get eight hours! Don't cut back three or four to cram!

D. STRATEGIES FOR SPECIFIC TYPES OF TESTS

1- Short Answer Tests

- Budget your time by estimating how much time you have to answer each question. If some are worth more than others, plan to spend more time answering them.
- Do easiest questions first. Don't spend a lot of time on one question. You may come up with an answer as you work on other questions.
- Look for clues in the question. Words like define, describe, or explain can point you in the right direction.
- Answer all questions. Write what you know even if you don't have a complete answer.
- Use the full time allowed on the test.

2- Essay Exams

- Read all the questions first. Underline key words like summarize, evaluate, and compare/contrast. Write your initial thoughts.
- Organize your ideas. Do a rough outline on the back or on scratch paper. Rely on facts, figures, and logic, unless you are asked to comment on or evaluate something.
- Start with the easiest question. This can help you build confidence as you move to questions that are worth more points.
- Proofread at the end. Add more details, illustration, or examples. Check for misspellings, wrong ideas, and correct errors that you catch.

3- Objective tests like multiple-choice and matching

- Solve in the order given. Answers to previous questions might help you to answer some that come later. Don't get hung up on hard questions. If you can, move on, and come back to the hard ones.
- Read each question carefully. Beware of words like always, never, sometimes, and often.
- Think as you read. Multiple-choice questions can be tricky. Be sure you understand what is being asked.
- Finish the exam. Use all the time allowed. Narrow down the choices, and then make an educated guess.
- True/False – I know that words such as usually, often, and many are often true.
- I know that words like always, never, and none are usually false.

4- Standardized Tests

- If a study guide is available, use it! Answer the sample questions.
- Be realistic. There are questions that you will not be able to answer. Return to them if there is time. This might be a problem on a computerized test.
- Make an educated guess. On some tests, a fraction of a point is deducted for each wrong answer – it still pays to guess sometimes when you can eliminate one or more of the choices. Eliminate the ones you know are wrong. Look for clues in the other choices – agreement in logic, number, gender, and person.
- Problem-solving tests. These involve formulas and calculations. Before the test study the major concepts and review formulas. Solve some practice problems. During the test, identify the givens and unknowns. Write down a formula used in all your calculations.

5- Ten Terrific Test Taking Tips

- Read the instructions carefully. Never assume you know what they will say. Ask the teacher if you are unsure about anything.
- Read/skim the entire test through before you start. Notice the point value of each section. This will help pace you.
- Answer the easiest questions first, the ones you know; then the one with the highest point values. Don't spend 15 minutes on a two-point question!
- Keep busy. If you get stuck on a question, come back to it later. The answer might come to you as you work on another part (or you might find it in another question if you're lucky).
- If you aren't sure how to answer a question fully, try to answer at least part of it. You may get partial credit.
- Need to guess on a multiple-choice test? First, eliminate the answers that you know are wrong. Then take a guess. Because your first guess is most likely correct, don't go back and change answers or second-guess yourself.
- On an essay test, take a moment to plan your writing. First, jot down your most important points. Then number them in the order you want to write about them – usually a rough outline will suffice.
- Keep your paper neat. If the teacher can't read or can't find your answer, you might lose points
- Don't waste time doing things you won't get credit for – like re-writing the questions!
- Leave time at the end to check your work. Did you answer all the questions? Did you check for errors?

VIII. Seven Characteristics of Successful Crusaders

1. **Successful Crusaders Are Organized** The successful student's papers may be all over the place right now, but chances are that he has dated them and put on a heading that will help him easily identify the paper when he's ready to organize. A successful student should also have a place where he can keep track of daily assignments, test dates, and other extra curricular activities.
2. **Successful Crusaders Ask Questions** Questions to clarify assignments...Questions about difficult concepts...Questions about how the material applies to life...Questions about where to get more answers...And more, and more, and more questions. Successful students use questions to create an education that is customized to what they need.
3. **Successful Crusaders Locate Sources of Support** Whether it is a parent, another trusted adult, or a friend that is a phone call away, successful students have someone they can turn to when they need help with an assignment or just need someone to talk to about the stresses of school life. Keep your parents informed about your performance. This is YOUR job, not the job of your teachers.
4. **Successful Crusaders Focus on Learning and Understanding, Not Just Grades** At the end of a homework assignment or study session, a successful student feels that he has reached his goal if he understands the material.
5. **Successful Crusaders Read Independently** School doesn't teach everything you need to know. The most successful students read on their own, at least 30 minutes a day. Any type of reading works, whether it is a novel for fun, the articles in their favorite magazine, or an online news site.
6. **Successful Crusaders are Well Mannered** Polite people get things done and win allies for the long term in their high school career and in life. From help on homework, to getting a letter of recommendation, to getting a foot in the door for a future career, successful high school students know that their good manners now will have people lining up to help them later on down the road.
7. **Successful Crusaders Have Fun** There's more to school than class, homework, and lunch. The most successful students are involved a few extra curricular-activities, including clubs, sports, community service, and student government.

IX. College Preparation Checklist- 9th, 10th, 11th Grade

Ninth Grade: *Remember that grades earned during ninth grade DO count in terms of college admissions.*

- Careful consideration should be given to reviewing the 4 year graduation plan
- Review college catalogs, websites and publications which offer college profiles
- Begin keeping a portfolio containing report cards, test scores, honors, school activities, community activities and work experience. You may also want to keep samples of major school projects, papers, etc.
- Become familiar with NCAA (National Collegiate Athletic Association) requirements if you plan to play sports in college
- Take courses that are challenging and work to your full potential
- Be a self advocate, attend tutorials, and do not let yourself fall behind in your classes. **AVOID ZEROES AT ALL COST** no matter how small the assignment seems. They add up and make grade recovery very difficult.
- Get a Social Security Number if you still do not have one
- Work on improving your study skills.

Tenth Grade: *Continue to pay particular attention to your GPA. Is it consistent with your ability level?*

- Take the PSAT at Jesuit in October
- Work to earn the highest possible grades in your classes. Seek to improve your GPA and standing among your classmates.
- Register for 11th grade classes that provide the most rigorous academic challenge that you qualify for. Consult with your counselor on this matter.
- Attend college fairs offered to Jesuit sophomores, juniors and their parents
- Take appropriate AP Tests if applicable
- Continue adding information to your portfolio
- Continue reviewing NCAA requirements if you have an interest in intercollegiate athletics
- Make productive use of your time during the summer. Get a job, participate in a summer enrichment or educational program, travel, engage in volunteer activities, and read, read, read! Don't sit at home all summer playing video games.

Eleventh Grade *Remember that this year's grades are the last FULL year that colleges and universities will evaluate, therefore they are the most important.*

Fall Semester:

- Plan on joining a club, sport or participating in a band or dramatic activity. Make sure that you have done something beyond academics in high school.
- Take the PSAT at Jesuit in October. Students whose 11th grade PSAT Selection Index Scores are in the top 5% nationwide are recognized by the National Merit Foundation. Your score reports and analysis will be mailed home to you in December. You will also receive notification regarding your assigned college counselor.
- Attend college fairs and visit campuses.
- Continue adding to your portfolio.
- Work to maintain good grades.
- Engage in SAT/ACT Test Preparation

Spring Semester:

- Register for the SAT and ACT Plus Writing Tests. College counselors recommend that students take both tests at least once. They also recommend that you take the SAT first in March and the ACT first in April.
- Meet with your college counselor to discuss your college plans and your senior course load.
- Consider visiting colleges over Spring Break and/or summer vacation.
- Take AP Tests and SAT II Subject Tests as applicable.
- Speak with your college counselor regarding a Pre-Candidate Questionnaire and put yourself in the pipeline if you are interested in a Service Academy Appointment.
- Begin to consider the following: who you will ask to write your letters of recommendation, application essays, scholarships and ways to pay for college

X. Answers to Frequently Asked Questions

What do I do if.....

- **I am absent?**
 - Your parent or guardian must call Mrs. Neve between 8 and 9 am (713.490.8142)
- **I must miss several days of school?**
 - Notify the school and your teachers and counselor.
- **I am returning to school after an absence?**
 - Report to the Dean's Office with a signed note from parent/guardian.
- **I am late for school?**
 - Report to the Dean's Office and obtain an ADMIT SLIP
- **I need tutoring or extra help?**
 - Meet with your teacher first for extra help. If this is not successful, consult with your teacher.
- **I have a problem with one of my teachers?**
 - Discuss the problem with your teacher during office hours. If you are unsure about how to do this, see your counselor for help/ suggestions.
- **I want to participate in a club, activity, or on a team?**
 - Pay attention to each morning's announcements on SJET (or access them on the school website) for meeting and sign-up information. You can also approach moderators or coaches directly.
- **I am assigned to PH (Penance Hall)?**
 - Students are to review the PH list each day before the lunch PH session. The Dean's Office determines whether or not PH's are served during lunch or after school in Room 402.
- **I want to eat lunch with friends at St. Agnes?**
 - Students are allowed to go to SAA during lunch time using the crosswalks.
- **I am hungry?**
 - Certain areas of the Dining Hall will be designated as student lounge areas during the school day. You may purchase breakfast, lunch, or snacks from SAGE DINING or bring your own. Food/drinks are not allowed in other buildings on campus.
- **I have a free period?**
 - You are advised to use your time wisely by getting some homework done in the Library or meeting with teachers for extra help. You are not allowed to go the gym or field house or on any athletic field without faculty permission.
- **I have lost something on campus?**
 - Check LOST AND FOUND in the Dean's Office
- **I'm concerned about another student because of threats and/or harassment?**
 - Speak with your counselor or the Dean of Students.
- **I have a problem with my locker or Student ID?**
 - Speak with someone in the Dean's Office
- **I want to buy SJ apparel such as t-shirts, hats, ties, etc?**
 - Visit the SJ Spirit Store located on the first floor in Moran Hall
- **I lose my all-important GREEN BOOK?**
 - You may purchase a replacement copy in the Spirit Store.....as long as supplies last.
- **I want to get into AP/AC classes next year?**
 - Focus on earning A's in pre-requisite classes, or B plusses at the least. Each department determines who is admitted into these classes during the spring semester and earning good grades and demonstrating a strong work ethic are essential.

- **I am concerned about one of my friends who is struggling with substance abuse?**
 - Talk to your counselor and ask for help and guidance. Remember that talking to your counselor is not being disloyal to your friend. Sometimes good friends have to intervene but before doing so, you need to get help from a trusted adult.

XII. We are JESUIT

A. Ignatian Identity

- **I know that S.J. stands for Strake Jesuit, but does it stand for anything else?**
 - It also stands for "Society of Jesus." You'll see these initials following the name of every Jesuit.
- **Are there different types of Jesuits?**
 - Yes. There are Jesuit priests, scholastics and brothers.
- **What is a Jesuit priest?**
 - A Jesuit priest (called "Father") is ordained for sacramental ministry after 12-15 years of training.
- **What is a Jesuit scholastic?**
 - A Jesuit scholastic (called "Mister") is a seminarian still training to become a Jesuit priest.
- **What is a Jesuit brother?**
 - A Jesuit brother (called "Brother") is one who is not ordained and whose apostolic work does not include sacramental or priestly ministry.
- **What makes a Jesuit a member of a religious order?**
 - Members of a religious order take vows of perpetual poverty, chastity, and obedience.
- **Why were Jesuit's called "Blackrobes?"**
 - Jesuits wore a black robe called a *cassock* which was bound at the waist by a *cincture* (belt). Today, most Jesuits wear a black shirt with a Roman collar as opposed to their predecessors.
- **Is it true that the Society of Jesus is the largest religious order of men in the world?**
 - Yes. There are nearly 25,000 Jesuit men on six continents and in 112 countries worldwide today- approximately 17,000 priests, 3,000 brothers, and over 4,000 scholastics. There are approximately 3,750 Jesuits in the U.S.
- **Are Jesuits engaged in other types of work besides education?**
 - Yes. Other apostolic works that Jesuits are engaged in include parish ministry, preaching, pastoral ministry in hospitals, spiritual direction, giving retreats, missionary work, training diocesan seminarians, writing and publishing, TV and radio ministry, medicine and psychiatry, to name a few.
- **Where do these Jesuits work in the United States?**
 - Jesuits work in ten regional areas called *provinces*.
- **What are the names of these regional areas or provinces?**
 - The ten Jesuit provinces in the U.S. are California, Chicago, Detroit, Maryland, Missouri, New England, New Orleans, New York, Oregon and Wisconsin.
- **Who's in charge of these provinces?**
 - Each province is governed by a *provincial superior*.
- **What ten states comprise the New Orleans province?**
 - Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas
- **Who was Ignatius Loyola, SJ?**
 - Ignatius Loyola, S.J. was a Basque (Spaniard) born into a noble family in 1491. He was the youngest of 11 children and eventually founded the Society of Jesus.
- **What did Ignatius do for a living?**
 - He was a nobleman, a soldier, and a member of the house, or court, of the Loyola family.
- **What brought about Ignatius' founding of the Jesuits?**

- He seriously injured his leg in battle in 1521. While recovering from his injuries, he began a period of conversion which eventually led to his founding of the Society of Jesus in 1540.
- **Why did Ignatius call his order the “Society of Jesus?”**
 - He referred to his co-workers and companions as “companions of Jesus,” which led to the order’s official name: The Company of the Society of Jesus
- **What else is known about Ignatius?**
 - He became the order’s first superior general and died on July 31, 1556. His feast day is celebrated by the universal Church on July 31. The main reason that he founded the Society of Jesus is so that it would strive especially for the defense and propagation of the faith and for the progress of souls in Christian life and doctrine.
- **How did the early Jesuits go about doing this?**
 - They engaged in public preaching, lectures, leading others through the *Spiritual Exercises*, and the administration of the sacraments.
- **What are the Spiritual Exercises and where did they originate?**
 - The Spiritual Exercises is a book which consists of a set of prayer experiences and reflections designed to last a period of 30 days, under the guidance of a spiritual director. They are based upon the experiences of St. Ignatius throughout his period of conversion.
- **Why does one go through the Spiritual Exercises?**
 - The Spiritual Exercises are designed to help individuals make life decisions and/or to live more mature Christian lives, find their personal life calling, or vocation, or discern how to use their gifts and talents to better serve God, help others, and find true happiness.
- **How important are the Spiritual Exercises?**
 - The Spiritual Exercises are credited with making one of the greatest impacts on the spiritual life of the Catholic Church and are considered Ignatius’ greatest contribution to the Church.
- **What is the *Examen*?**
 - The *Examen*, or Examination of Conscience, is a simple method of daily reflection developed by St. Ignatius in which one reflects on one’s day in such a way as to grow in self understanding and to become more free to follow God’s will.
- **What is an Ignatian Retreat?**
 - This is a retreat based on the Spiritual Exercise. One is invited to meditate on the central aspects of the faith (creation, sin, forgiveness, calling) and to contemplate the life, death and resurrection of Jesus.
- **What does A.M.D.G. stand for and why is it important?**
 - It stands for the Latin phrase *Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam*, which means “for the greater glory of God.”
- **Was the education of youth in what we call colleges and high schools today one of the major reasons for Ignatius’ founding the Society of Jesus?**
 - No. The early educational institutions of the Society were intended only for the training of Jesuit scholastics or seminarians.
- **Why did Ignatius decide to open Jesuit institutions to non-Jesuits?**
 - The pressure that he received from the laity forced him to rethink the Society’s educational goals; he recognized the value of educating leaders for society.
- **Who is the Superior General of the Jesuits?**
 - In January, 2008, Father Adolfo Nicolas, S.J. was elected Superior General of the Jesuits. He replaces Father Peter-Hans Kolvenbach, S.J. who began his term in 1983.
- **Where is the Society of Jesus headquartered?**
 - The international office is across the street from the Vatican in Rome, Italy. The U.S. national headquarters is in Washington, D.C.
- **Who are Jesuits who have been noted for their achievements?**
 - Christopher Clavius, S.J.- one of the 16th Century’s most brilliant mathematicians and astronomers; one of the principal collaborators in the Gregorian Calendar Reform (our modern 12 month calendar)

- Pierre Teilhard de Chardin, S.J.- famous French paleontologist, anthropologist, and cosmic adventurer of the 20th Century
 - Peter De Smet, S.J.- missionary among Native Americans in the mid-West and friend of Sitting Bull
 - Gerard Manley Hopkins, S.J.- famous 19th Century English poet
 - Eusebio Kino, S.J.- one of the original explorers of the far West of the United States
 - Daniel Lord, S.J.- musician, actor, author; noted for his work among teenagers and with the Sodality (Christian Life Community)
 - Jacques Marquette, S.J.- discoverer and early explorer of the Mississippi River
 - Joseph O'Callaghan, S.J.- US Navy Chaplain who received the Congressional Medal of Honor (highest award) in 1945 for heroism during combat in World War II
 - Miguel Pro, S.J.- surreptitiously spread the Gospel in Mexico in the early 20th century until he was captured and shot by a firing squad; recently beatified by the Church
 - Karl Rahner, S.J.- noted 20th Century German philosopher
 - Matteo Ricci, S.J.- one of China's first missionaries; noted mathematician
 - Andrew White, S.J.- provided the leadership in starting the English colony of Maryland in 1634
- **Which Jesuits' statues are found in Statuary Hall in the Capitol in Washington, D.C.?**
 - The statues of Father Jacques Marquette, S.J. represents the State of Wisconsin and the statue of Fr. Eusebio Kino, S.J. represents the State of Arizona

B. An Overview of Jesuit Institutions

- **When did the first Jesuit school open to the public?**
 - The first Jesuit school was opened to the public in 1548 in Messina, Sicily.
- **How fast did the educational apostolate of the Society grow?**
 - When Ignatius died 8 years later in 1556, there were 1,000 Jesuits maintaining approximately 100 educational institutions around the world.
- **How many of these were high schools?**
 - About 40 of these were secondary schools.
- **How many Jesuit high schools, colleges and universities exist worldwide today?**
 - Today, over 160 Jesuit educational institutions exist worldwide. They include primary and secondary schools as well as colleges and universities, seminaries, technical institutions, and centers for adult learning.
- **How many Jesuit high schools, colleges and universities exist in the U.S. today?**
 - Today, there are 28 colleges and universities and 51 Jesuit high schools in the continental U.S. and Puerto Rico.
- **When did the first Jesuit school open in the U.S.?**
 - The first Jesuit school to open in the United States was Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. in 1789.
- **What are the names of the Jesuit colleges and universities operating in the U.S. today?**
 - Listed alphabetically, with the date they were founded and the city in which they are located, they are:
 - Boston College (1863)- Chestnut Hill, MA
 - Canisius College (1870)- Buffalo, NY
 - College of the Holy Cross (1843)- Worcester, MA
 - Creighton University (1878)- Omaha, NE
 - Fairfield University (1942)- Fairfield, CT
 - Fordham University (1841)- Bronx, NY
 - Georgetown University (1789)- Washington, D.C.
 - Gonzaga University (1887)- Spokane, WA
 - John Carroll University (1886)- Cleveland, OH
 - Le Moyne College (1946)- Syracuse, NY
 - Loyola College in Maryland (1852)- Baltimore, MD
 - Loyola University (1912)- New Orleans, LA
 - Loyola University Chicago (1870)- Chicago, IL
 - Marquette University (1881)- Milwaukee, WI
 - Regis University (1877)- Denver, CO
 - Rockhurst College (1910)- Kansas City, MO
 - St. Peter's College (1872)- Jersey City, NJ
 - Santa Clara University (1851)- Santa Clara, CA

- Seattle University (1891)- Seattle, WA
 - Spring Hill College (1830)- Mobile, AL
 - University of Detroit Mercy (1877)- Detroit, MI
 - University of San Francisco (1855)- San Francisco, CA
 - University of Scranton (1888)- Scranton, PA
 - Wheeling Jesuit College (1954)- Wheeling, WV
 - Xavier University (1841)- Cincinnati, OH
- **When did the first Jesuit high school appear in the U.S.?**
 - Georgetown Preparatory School was connected with the university when it began in 1789 and was the nation's first Jesuit secondary school.
 - **How many Jesuit schools are in the New Orleans province?**
 - There are four high schools and two institutions of higher learning in the New Orleans province. In addition to Strake Jesuit, Jesuit High School of New Orleans (1847), Jesuit High School of Tampa (1899), and Jesuit College Preparatory School of Dallas (1942) are the other Jesuit High Schools in the New Orleans Province. Loyola University in New Orleans and Spring Hill College in Mobile are the province's 2 institutions of higher learning.
 - **What are the names, locations and founding dates of the nation's other Jesuit high schools?**
 - Arrupe Jesuit High School (2003)- Denver, CO
 - Belen Jesuit Preparatory School (1854)- Miami, FL
 - Bellarmine College Preparatory (1851)- San Jose, CA
 - Bellarmine Preparatory School (1928)- Tacoma, WA
 - Boston College High School (1863)- Dorchester, MA
 - Brebeuf Preparatory School (1962)- Indianapolis, IN
 - Brophy College Preparatory (1928)- Phoenix, AZ
 - Canisius High School (1870)- Buffalo, NY
 - Colegio San Ignacio de Loyola (1952)- Rio Piedra, Puerto Rico
 - Cheverus High School (1917)- Portland, ME
 - Creighton Preparatory School (1878)- Omaha, NE
 - Cristo Rey High School (2007)- Baltimore, MD
 - Cristo Rey High School (1996)- Chicago, IL
 - Cristo Rey High School (2006)- Sacramento, CA
 - Cristo Rey High School- Twin Cities (2007)- Minneapolis, MN
 - De Smet Jesuit High School (1967)- St. Louis, MO
 - Fairfield College Preparatory (1942)- Fairfield, CT
 - Fordham Preparatory School (1841)- Bronx, NY
 - Georgetown Preparatory School (1789)- Washington, D.C.
 - Gonzaga College High School (1821)- Washington, D.C.
 - Gonzaga Preparatory High School (1887)- Spokane, WA
 - Jesuit High School (1956)- Portland, OR
 - Jesuit High School (1963)- Sacramento, CA
 - Loyola Academy (1909)- Wilmette, IL
 - Loyola Academy (1993)- Detroit, MI
 - Loyola High School- Blakefield (1852)- Towson, MD
 - Loyola High School of Los Angeles (1865)- Los Angeles, CA
 - Loyola School (1900)- New York, NY
 - Marquette University High School (1857)- Milwaukee, WI
 - McQuaid Jesuit High School (1954)- Rochester, NY
 - Red Cloud Indian School (1937)- Pine Ridge, SD
 - Regis High School (1914)- New York, NY
 - Regis Jesuit High School (1877)- Aurora, CO
 - Rockhurst High School ((1914)- Kansas City, MO
 - St. Ignatius College Prep (1870)- Chicago, IL
 - St. Ignatius College Preparatory (1855)- San Francisco, CA
 - St. Ignatius High School (1886)- Cleveland, OH
 - St. John's High School (1965)- Toledo, OH
 - St. Joseph's Preparatory School (1851)- Philadelphia, PA
 - St. Louis University High School (1818)- St. Louis, MO
 - St. Peter's Preparatory School (1878)- Jersey City, NJ
 - St. Xavier High School (1831)- Cincinnati, OH
 - Scranton Preparatory High School (1944)- Scranton, PA

- Seattle Preparatory School (1891)- Seattle, WA
 - University of Detroit Jesuit High School and Academy (1877)- Detroit, MI
 - Walsh Jesuit High School (1965)- Cuyahoga Falls, OH
 - Xavier High School (1847)- New York, NY
- **The most recent Jesuit high schools opened in the United States have been members of the *Cristo Rey Network*. What are *Cristo Rey* schools?**
 - The mission of *Cristo Rey* schools is to prepare young people with limited options for college. This mission is achieved by providing learning in a context of faith, a rigorous Catholic secondary education, and a real world work study program.
 - **What is the name of the document which describes the goals and objectives Jesuits identified for their educational institutions? Why is this document so important? Is it still in effect today?**
 - These goals and objectives were originally described in a document called the *Ratio Studiorum* ("a plan of studies). It's so important because it provided a plan, an order or outline of studies from the early grades through college, and a method for Jesuit educators to follow in their educational endeavors. Much of the *Ratio* still affects teaching in Jesuit schools today.
 - **What are some of the most important characteristics of Jesuit education?**
 - Among the most important characteristics of Jesuit education are (1) a personal concern for students, referred to as *cura personalis*, (2) a focus on the humanities, (3) teaching techniques involving the prelection and repetition of subject matter, (4) active student involvement in the learning process, and (5) an emphasis on the *magis* and (6) *metanoia*.
 - **What does the term *magis* mean and how does it fit into Jesuit education?**
 - *Magis* is a Latin word meaning "more." The *magis* focuses on the greater good, the more courageous response to the challenge of the times, referring not only to academics but also to action.
 - **Does an organization and network of Jesuit high schools exist in the U.S.?**
 - Yes, the Jesuit Secondary Education Association (JSEA) is an organization serving the needs of Jesuit high schools.
 - **Does a similar organization exist for Jesuit colleges and universities?**
 - Yes. It's called the Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities (AJCU).
 - **Where are the offices for these organizations?**
 - The offices for both JSEA and AJCU are located in Washington, D.C.
 - **What document outlines the vision Ignatius Loyola had for Jesuit schools and why is it so important?**
 - In 2000, the Jesuit Conference published the document, *What Makes A Jesuit High School Jesuit*. It lists 28 characteristics of Jesuit education which provide administrators and teachers in Jesuit schools with a common vision and sense of purpose.
 - **Does a connection between the *Characteristics* and the *Ratio Studiorum* exist?**
 - Yes. The *Characteristics* document is an outgrowth of the *Ratio Studiorum* and contains many of its educational principals.
 - **Are Jesuit schools part of the local diocesan educational system?**
 - While Jesuit schools are private, independent schools, they do work in close collaboration with the local diocesan educational system.
 - **Do all Jesuit schools charge tuition?**
 - Yes, all but one Jesuit school in the U.S. charges tuition. Regis High School in New York City is completely endowed therefore tuition is not necessary.
 - **Why is charging tuition necessary?**
 - Since Jesuit schools receive no subsidies from diocesan, federal or state sources, they are compelled to charge tuition to remain open. Since tuition alone does not cover the expenses of our schools, all rely on the generosity of many benefactors who believe in Jesuit education.
 - **Are there any co-ed Jesuit high schools in the U.S.?**
 - Although all Jesuit schools were originally founded for the education of young men, today all Jesuit colleges and universities are open to men and women. An increasing number of Jesuit high schools are co-ed (13).

- Arrupe Jesuit High School (2003)- Denver, CO
 - Bellarmine Preparatory School (1928)- Tacoma, WA
 - Brebeuf Preparatory School (1962)- Indianapolis, IN
 - Cristo Rey High School (2007)- Baltimore, OR
 - Cristo Rey High School (1996)- Chicago, IL
 - Cristo Rey High School (2006)- Sacramento, CA
 - Cristo Rey High School-Twin Cities (2007)- Minneapolis, MN
 - Gonzaga Preparatory High School (1887)- Spokane, WA
 - Jesuit High School (1956)- Portland, OR
 - Loyola Academy (1909)- Wilmette, IL
 - Loyola School (1900)- New York, NY
 - Red Cloud Indian School (1937)- Pine Ridge, SD
 - St. Ignatius College Prep (1870)- Chicago, IL
 - St. Ignatius College Preparatory (1855)- San Francisco, CA
 - Scranton Preparatory School (1944)- Scranton, PA
 - Seattle Preparatory School (1891)- Seattle, WA
 - Walsh Jesuit High School (1965)- Cuyahoga Falls, OH
- **Are all Jesuit high schools considered “college preparatory?”**
 - Yes. Jesuit schools help to prepare students for entrance into college and strongly adhere to the mission of preparing leaders for tomorrow.
 - **Is academic excellence the sole focus of Jesuit high schools?**
 - No. They strive to go beyond mere academic excellence through the formation of the whole person: intellectually, physically, emotionally, socially, morally, and spiritually.
 - **Are Jesuit high schools considered Catholic schools?**
 - By all means. However, individuals from other faiths who meet admission requirements are allowed to attend Jesuit schools.
 - **Why do Jesuit schools teach theology?**
 - Jesuit schools believe that as Catholic schools, part of their mission is to continue the religious education of their Catholic students and to strengthen the faith of non-Catholic students.
 - **Do Jesuit schools offer other programs that foster the religious and spiritual development of their students?**
 - Jesuit schools have pastoral programs that include school Masses, retreats, and common prayers.
 - **Why are a certain number of community service hours required of all students in Jesuit high schools?**
 - Since Jesuit schools seek to develop “men (persons) for others,” community service helps individuals to recognize the needs of others and to instill a willingness to volunteer their services on behalf of the less fortunate.
 - **Who are prominent graduates of Jesuit institutions?**
 - The list of those graduates of Jesuit institutions who have achieved national prominence is extensive. Here are a few individuals:
 - Alan Alda- actor and T.V. star (M.A.S.H.)- Fordham University
 - Pearl Bailey- singer and songwriter- Georgetown University
 - William Bennett- former U.S. Secretary of Education; author and political commentator- Gonzaga College High School in Washington, D.C.
 - Jerry Brown- former Governor of California- St. Ignatius College Prep in San Francisco
 - Thomas L. Clancy- author- Loyola College in Maryland
 - Will Clark- baseball player with the San Francisco Giants and the Texas Rangers- Jesuit High School in New Orleans
 - Bill Clinton- former President of the United States- Georgetown University
 - David Cone- baseball player with the New York Mets, Kansas City Royals, and Toronto Blue Jays- Rockhurst High School
 - Harry Connick, Jr.- singer, actor, entertainer- Jesuit High School in New Orleans
 - Bob Denver- TV star of *Gilligan's Island*- Loyola Marymount University
 - Patrick Ewing- NBA star of the New York Knicks- Georgetown University
 - Thomas Foley- former US Speaker of the House of Representatives- Gonzaga University
 - Doug Flutie- professional football player- Boston College
 - Mike Holovak- former general manager of the Houston Oilers- Boston College

- Dave Magadan- baseball player for the New York Mets, Seattle Mariners, Florida Marlins and Houston Astros- Jesuit High School in Tampa
- Jim McKay- sports announcer- Loyola College in Maryland
- Bill Murray- TV and movie actor- Loyola Academy in Wilmette and Regis University
- Bob Newhart- TV actor and comedian- Loyola University Chicago
- Joe Paterno- long-time head football coach at Penn State- Brooklyn Prep (now closed)
- Rich Petitbon- former coach of the Washington Redskins- Jesuit High School in New Orleans
- Lou Pinella- manager of the Seattle Mariners- Jesuit High School in Tampa
- Antonio Scalia- Justice of the US Supreme Court- Xavier High School in New York
- Don Schula- former head coach of the Miami Dolphins- John Carroll University
- Vince Scully- sports announcer- Fordham University
- Rusty Staub- former major league baseball player for the Houston Astros and radio announcer for the New York Mets- Jesuit High School in New Orleans
- Clarence Thomas- Justice of the US Supreme Court- College of the Holy Cross
- Daniel Travanti- TV star of *Hill Street Blues*- Loyola Marymount University
- Denzel Washington- movie actor- Fordham University

C. Everything You Wanted to Know About Strake Jesuit

- **Why is the school called *Strake Jesuit*?**
 - Our school is named for George W. Strake, Sr. whose family were major benefactors of the school in addition to many other charitable causes. The generosity of the Strake family was essential in getting the school started.
- **What is the school's mission statement?**
 - To assist young men in their formation as leaders and as "men for others" through a program of rigorous college preparation in the tradition of the Society of Jesus.
- **Why is it called *Jesuit*?**
 - Jesuits founded the school. Jesuits are members of the "Society of Jesus," a religious order founded by St. Ignatius Loyola in 1540.
- **When was Strake Jesuit founded?**
 - The first freshmen class was admitted in the fall of 1961. The school was founded in 1960.
- **Who served as Strake Jesuit's first president?**
 - Fr. Michael Kennelly, S.J. was the one who founded Strake Jesuit and became the school's first president.
- **Who have the subsequent presidents of Strake Jesuit been?**
 - Frs. Michael Alchediak, S.J., Edgar Maresma, S.J., Brian Zinnamon, S.J. and Daniel Lahart, S.J.
- **Where can one find pictures of each of the school's presidents?**
 - Their pictures can be found in the school library.
- **Who has served as principal of Strake Jesuit since it was founded?**
 - Nine gentlemen have served as principal of Strake Jesuit since it was founded. In chronological order, they are:
 - Fr. Bubba Coles, S.J.
 - Fr. C. Vincent Sykes, S.J.
 - Fr. John T. Walsh, S.J.
 - Fr. Michael Alchediak, S.J.
 - Fr. Donald Bahlinger. S.J.
 - Fr. Phil Postel, S.J.
 - Fr. Al Loupre, S.J.
 - Fr. Vincent Orlando, S.J.
 - Fr. Billy Huete, S.J.
 - Mr. Richard Nevle
- **Who is the school's patron saint?**
 - St. Stanislaus Kostka, S.J. He was a Polish teenager who joined the Society of Jesus in 1567 at the age of 17, contrary to his parents' wishes and after overcoming many other obstacles. He led a very holy life, even prior to become a Jesuit. He died as a novice less than a year after entering the Society and before he was able to pronounce his vows.

- **Is a memorial to St. Stanislaus located on campus?**
 - Yes. There is a statue of St. Stanislaus on the north side of the Theater.

- **Have other Jesuits been canonized?**
 - Yes. There are 42 Jesuits who have been canonized Jesuit saints and 137 other Jesuits have been declared blessed, the first step to sainthood. The following is a list of several, according to order of canonization:

▪ Ignatius of Loyola, S.J.	Gabriel Lalemant, S.J.
▪ Francis Xavier, S.J.	Charles Garnier, S.J.
▪ Francis Borgia, S.J.	Noel Chabanal, S.J.
▪ Stanislaus Kostka, S.J.	Andrew Bobola, S.J.
▪ Aloysius Gonzaga, S.J.	Bernardine Realino, S.J.
▪ John Francis Regis, S.J.	John de Brito, S.J.
▪ Francis Jerome, S.J.	John Pignatelli, S.J.
▪ Paul Miki, S.J.	Alexander Briant, S.J.
▪ John Soan de Goto, S.J.	Edmund Campion, S.J.
▪ James Kisai, S.J.	Robert Southwell, S.J.
▪ Alphonsus Rodrigues, S.J.	Henry Walpole, S.J.
▪ John Berchmans, S.J.	Nicholas Owen, S.J.
▪ Peter Claver, S.J.	Thomas Garnet, S.J.
▪ Peter Canisius, S.J.	Edmund Arrowslith, S.J.
▪ Robert Bellarmine, S.J.	Henry Morse, S.J.
▪ Rene Goupil, S.J.	Philip Evans, S.J.
▪ Isaac Jogues, S.J.	David Lewis, S.J.
▪ John de la Lande, S.J.	John Ogilvie, S.J.
▪ Anthony Daniel, S.J.	Claude de la Colombiere, S.J.
▪ John de Brebeuf, S.J.	

- **Who was Robert Southwell (*pronounced Suh-the!*), S.J.?**
 - He was an English Jesuit and poet who was martyred in England in 1595. He was martyred for his profession and promotion of the Catholic faith during the anti-Catholic reign of Elizabeth I.

- **Why is Robert Southwell, S.J. so important to us at Strake Jesuit?**
 - The school's drama society, *The Southwell Players*, is named after him. His picture hangs in the foyer of the theatre.

- **What indication of the *magis* is there at Strake Jesuit?**
 - One indication of the *magis* is the fact that the school requires a certain amount of participation in community service activities as a graduation requirement.

- **What does the term *metanoia* mean and why is it significant?**
 - *Metanoia* is a Greek word meaning "conversion." Spiritual conversion is one of the key aspects of the *Spiritual Exercises*.

- **How does conversion fit into Strake's program of studies?**
 - Since so much of the goals and objectives of Jesuit education are based on the *Spiritual Exercises*, bringing about a change in students (maturity, social, intellectual, spiritual) is one of the most important aspects of Jesuit education.

- **What does Strake Jesuit expect of its graduates?**
 - A Strake Jesuit graduate should be one who is "open to growth, intellectually competent, religious, loving and committed to doing justice." A more thorough explanation of these goals can be found in the *Community Life* booklet.

- **What is a *crusader* and how was this selected as the mascot of Strake Jesuit?**
 - A "crusader" was a European Christian who participated in the medieval expeditions to reclaim the Holy Land from the Moslems. In general, a "crusader" is one who pursues a particular cause with zeal and enthusiasm. The school's first football coach, Charles Zielinski, was a graduate of the College of the Holy Cross, whose nickname is the Crusaders.

- **Does Strake Jesuit have a school flag?**
 - Yes. Fr. J.B. Leininger, S.J. designed the school flag. The flag has a white chevron pointing to the right with a red crusader cross in the open end on a dark green background.

- **What are the school colors of Strake Jesuit. How were these colors selected?**
 - The school colors are dark green and white. While other color combinations were considered, they were already being used by other Catholic schools in the area. Purple and white were proposed but ultimately rejected. It seems that green and white were not common school colors in the area and the founding Jesuit was Irish, so the issue was decided.
- **The school seal is located on the front cover of this booklet. What do the symbols it contains mean?**
 - The school seal is rich in symbolism. The school colors green (vert) and white (argent) predominate. The cross is the red Crusader Cross, which was worn on the right shoulders of those joining the Crusades. The motto *Sic Deus Vult* ("God wills it so") was the battle cry of the Crusaders. In the center, a spur star (molet) is found- the Lone Star of Texas. On either side of the star is a horseshoe. These symbols were taken from the coat of arms of the Kostka family- princes of Poland. St. Stanislaus Kostka, the family's most illustrious member who died as a Jesuit at a young age, is the school's patron saint. Above the shield is a wreath of two twisted ribbons which was worn above the knight's helmet. Above this crest wreath is the monogram of the Society of Jesus. The letters HIS are the first three letters of the Holy Name of Jesus in Greek. This is between a Latin cross and the three nails of the passion and is encircled by a crown of thorns and a sunburst of glory.
- **Who was the first professional athlete who graduated from Strake Jesuit?**
 - Eric Mullins ('80) played one year each with the Houston Oilers and the San Diego Chargers.
- **Did any SJ graduated ever earn the title NCAA All-American?**
 - Yes. Mike Novelli ('75), a graduate of Rice University and Cambridge University in England, was an NCAA All-American distance runner.
- **Why are buildings around campus so named?**
 - The **Hugh Hamilton Memorial Building** (President's Office and Development Office) honors a Houston pioneer and was a gift of his daughter, Mae Hamilton Pollock
 - The **Susan Kehoe Strake Hall** (200 classroom building) was named to honor the wife of George W. Strake, Sr. Three of their grandsons graduated from Strake Jesuit: Trey '78, Steve '79, and Greg '85
 - The **Isabell Cameron Hall** (300 classroom building) honors Isabell Cameron is dedicated to her memory by the Harry S. and Isabell C. Cameron Foundation. Harry Cameron was a leading Houston businessman.
 - The **Kamel Commons** (the foyer between the 200 and 300 classroom buildings) is named in memory of Ronald V. Kamel, the brother of Strake Jesuit graduate, Steve Kamel '74, by the A.G. Kamel Family
 - **Hampil Hall** (the science or 400 building) honors Dr. Bettylee Hampil, a dedicated virology research scientist who dedicated her life to improving the health as well as the minds and souls of others
 - **Moran Hall** (School administration, Guidance, various faculty offices) is named for William T. and Louise J. Moran, the grandparents of Strake Jesuit graduate Pat Moran '66.
 - The **W.L. Moody Memorial Library** was financed largely by the Moody Foundation of Houston and is named in honor of William L. Moody, who contributed generously to many projects in Texas
 - The **Strake Room**, located in the Library foyer, houses personal items and memorabilia from Mr. George W. Strake, Sr. for who the school is named
 - The **Fr. Michael Alchediak Field** (stadium field) honors the former principal and president of Strake Jesuit who was highly instrumental in achieving the academic and financial success that the school currently enjoys
 - **Seymour Lieberman Track** was donated by Bill Williams at the Annual Capon Diner in 1974. Seymour Lieberman, a graduate of Loyola University in Chicago, was a track enthusiast who also has the 3-mile exetertrail named after him in Memorial Park
 - The **Parsley Center** contains a 982 seat auditorium and the **Albert and Ethel Hertzstein Music Facility**, named in honor of the well-known Houston philanthropists
 - The **Technology Building** (800 building) contains 2 computer labs, a language lab, and offices for the Language, English and Social Studies Departments
- **What are some interesting facts about The Parsley Center?**
 - Five boxes of soil are buried under the thrust of the stage. The first box contains soil from the garden of the martyred Jesuits of El Salvador; the second is from the roadside where Rutilio Grande, S.J. was martyred; the third is from the garden of the hospital where the internal organs of Bishop Oscar Romero were buried; the fourth is from the Garden of Gethesmane; and the fifth is from Loyola, Spain, where St. Ignatius was born.
- **How large is the school campus and what is it's enrollment?**
 - The 44 acre campus includes the Strake Jesuit Art Museum which has a collection of over 250 art pieces displayed throughout campus. Strake Jesuit College Preparatory has an enrollment of approximately 900 young men in grades 9-12.