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Davis/Martin
Title: Tark
April 11, 1990
Draft: One

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: ROSE GARDEN
Tuesday, April 17, 1990, 2:30 p.m.

((President Bob Maxim, my fellow Houstonian. President Donald Kennedy. Lois Tarkanian. [[Other acknowledgements to come.]])) Welcome to the White House.

We are here today to honor a proud college tradition -- a sport I love, though it is one I did not play.

((It's true that I could dribble a ball 360 degrees clear around my back, between my legs and over my head.\\ But it's exactly that kind of behavior that got me kicked off the college bowling team.))\\\

((Of course, I tried to get my grandkids interested in the NCAA Basketball Tournament this year, but as far as they're concerned -- the "Final Four" are the Teen-age Mutant Ninja Turtles.))\\\

But we are here today to honor two great teams out of the West, the final two of the Final Fours -- Stanford and the University of Nevada at Las Vegas -- better known as The Cardinal and The Running Rebels.

Well, to put it simply, both teams were awesome. The Cardinal Women's Basketball team won a Stanford and PAC-10 record of 32 games. In all, a total of 100 individual and team records broken in this season.

So no one was surprised when Tara VanDerveer was named the Naismith National Coach of the Year. From the very start, she instilled a winning attitude, so that you began your season as champions. Coach, you've given everyone reason to be proud down on the Farm.\\\

Trisha Stevens -- I understand that in your career the number 35 has some significance.\\ And when you came out on the court against Auburn, you set the tone for the rest of the game.

Katy Steding -- three must be your magic number, considering the way you bombed opponents with treys.

Sonja Henning -- after your victory over the Lady Tigers, Stanford should light 21 candles in your honor. They say you're one-half of what is considered to be the best backcourt in women's collegiate basketball. So let me turn to your partner.\\

You know, one of my favorite bands is the Oak Ridge Boys. Well, let me salute an Oak Ridge lady -- a young woman from Tennessee who went to play basketball in Palo Alto, only to achieve her greatest triumph in Knoxville, 20 miles from home. It's no coincidence that Stanford senior guard Jennifer Azzi won the Margaret Wade Trophy and the James Naismith Award -- the two top honors in all of women's basketball.\\\

Now it UNLV's turn -- ((And I just hope you were all able to fit through the metal detectors.\\ I know that for you the NCAA Final was a life-and-death struggle, before you finally nipped Duke by thirty points.\\ Talk about a cliff-hanger.\\ The

greatest suspense in the last quarter was waiting to see how Brent Musburger would say goodbye to CBS.))\\\

((Well, let me begin with a salute to Coach Tarkanian. Now, I'm not saying that Tark the Shark has any influence on me, but the next time I'm sweating out a close vote in Congress, don't be surprised if you see me chewing on a towel.))\\\ But towel or no towel, it's was the opposition that was shark-bitten.

Of course, we should give the Blue Devils their due. But you are, after all, the first team to trip a hundred in a Final. And if there were some out there who were not cheering for you, just remember what Wilt Chamberlain once said: "Nobody roots for Goliath."\\\

Stacey Augmon -- You duked it out with Duke all the way.

Anderson Hunt -- You kept the Blue Devils behind the Mason-Dixon line; and made 12 of 16 to become the MVP of the Final Four. Congratulations.

((And then there is Moses. You know, the Biblical Moses parted the waters with his staff. Moses Scurry could part the Potomac with his Rebel yell.))\\\

Larry Johnson -- No wonder you're the first team consensus all-American. In just half an hour, you racked up 22 points, 11 rebounds, four steals and two treys. But what impresses me most is that while you're a probable first choice -- you've made it clear that you'll go for **the BA before you go for the NBA.**\\\

Greg Anthony, I understand you suffered a broken jaw that had to be wired shut during this season, but that you played

through your pain.\\ As Vice-Chairman of the Young Republicans, I hope you'll be coming back to Washington someday.

In closing, let me say we're here today to celebrate another kind of championship -- the kind of satisfaction that comes not from a fast break or a slam dunk -- but from the quiet achievement of scholarship and learning.

backcourt assist. coaches, etc.

This is the commitment of so many, from Greg and Larry to Trisha, who aspires to be a doctor -- to Chris MacMurdo with a 3.7 average in human biology -- to Stacy Parson, a psych major who is said to be the team encyclopedia.

And just look at your institutions. US News and World Report identified UNLV as one of the "up and coming schools of the '90s." Little wonder it is already one of the fastest growing universities in America. And, of course, we are also familiar with the academic tradition of Stanford University. So whether you study amid the moorish arches of Stanford's quads, or in the modern complexes of UNLV, you are learning that when the cheering has faded and the trophy is on the shelf, you'll still have something to give back.

Once again, congratulations.

I thank you, and may God bless you all and the United States of America.

# # #

DOUG GAMBLE

DAVIS

424 - 36th Place
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
(213) 546-6409

April 11/90

TO: KRISTEN GEAR
2 pages

U.N.L.V. RUNNING REBELS (Mark Davis)

WHEN I FIRST HEARD I'D BE SPENDING SOME TIME WITH THE RUNNING REBELS, I THOUGHT IT WAS A GROUP OF REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES WHO DISAGREED WITH SOME OF MY POLICIES.

I TRIED TO GET SOME OF MY GRANDKIDS INTERESTED IN THE NCAA BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT THIS YEAR, BUT AS FAR AS THEY'RE CONCERNED, THE "FINAL FOUR" ARE THE TEENAGE MUTANT NINJA TURTLES.

THE NCAA FINAL WAS A LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE, BEFORE YOU FINALLY NIPPED DUKE BY 30 POINTS.

SOME SAY THE NCAA FINAL GAME WAS SHORT ON SUSPENSE, BUT DON'T YOU BELIEVE IT. ALL OVER AMERICA, MILLIONS OF PEOPLE WERE ON THE EDGE OF THEIR SEATS WAITING TO FIND OUT HOW BRENT MUSBERGER WOULD SAY GOODBYE TO CBS.

I'M NOT SAYING JERRY TARTANIAN HAS HAD ANY INFLUENCE ON ME, BUT NEXT TIME I'M SWEATING OUT A CLOSE VOTE IN CONGRESS, DON'T BE SURPRISED IF YOU SEE ME CHEWING ON A [redacted] TOWEL.

MORE...

TO: KRISTEN GEAR (CONT'D)

EARTH DAY (Mark Davis)

BELIEVE IT OR NOT, I'M NOT GOING TO PLANT A TREE TODAY. BUT I RECEIVED A LETTER RECENTLY FROM SOMEONE WHO APPARENTLY APPROVES OF MY TREE-PLANTING EFFORTS. HE SAID "IT'S NICE TO SEE A POLITICIAN DOING SOMETHING USEFUL WITH A SHOVEL FOR A CHANGE.

WITH CONGRESS NOT SITTING ON SUNDAY THE 22ND, THERE WILL BE FEWER GASES THAN USUAL BEING EMITTED INTO THE AIR BY WASHINGTON ON EARTH DAY.

TOM CRUISE, WHO'S HERE TODAY, WAS NOMINATED FOR AN ACADEMY AWARD FOR HIS PORTRAYAL OF SOMEONE BORN ON THE 4TH OF JULY. WE HOPE THE EFFORTS ASSOCIATED WITH EARTH DAY WILL RESULT IN OUR PLANET BEING RE-BORN ON THE 22ND OF APRIL. (Barf!)

WHEN MILLIONS OF PEOPLE JOIN TOGETHER TO RESCUE OUR ENVIRONMENT, THE EARTH CAN BREATHE A LOT EASIER.

Mark:

Sorry this is the best I can do re "Earth Day." It's tough to be creative with something I think is basically nonsense -- other than to do jokes ridiculing it, which you obviously can't use. In my opinion, "Earth Day" is the same as "Hands Across America" -- an opportunity for left-wingers to blame all the world's ills on Reagan & Bush policies. Tough to get motivated to write something which plays into the hands of the Jane Fondas of the country.

Doug

P.S. Glad to hear Gorbachev is observing Earth Day. He's promising to use fuel-efficient tanks in Lithuania.

Stanford Sports Information
Media Release

Department of Athletics
Stanford University
Stanford, CA 94305-6150

For Information Contact:

Telephone: (415) 723-4418
FAX: (415) 725-2957

April 11, 1990

Christina Martin
White House Staff
Room 111
Old Executive Office Building
17th & Pennsylvania
Washington, D.C. 20050

Dear Christina,

First, I know I speak for everyone from within our delegation, from Athletic Director Andy Geiger on down the list. Our women's basketball team is thrilled to have an opportunity to visit the White House and President George Bush.

It is an honor for all concerned and we are greatly looking forward to the visit at 2:30 p.m. on April 17.

It is my task to assist you in any way I can, especially concerning the speech writing, the media list, pronunciations, anecdotes, etc.

I have been a Sports Information Director at Stanford for the past eight years. In all eight of those years, I have been the Sports Information Director for women's basketball. The past five years, I have worked very closely with Stanford head women's basketball coach Tara VanDerveer.

If you need my assistance in any way, please do not hesitate to call me. It is my job to make your job as easy as possible.

If you need to contact me, you may do so by calling me on my direct, private line--which is (415) 725-2959. The other number to reach me would be at (415) 723-4418. Our fax number is: (415) 725-2957.

Look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Steve Raczynski
Sports Information Director
Stanford University

(415) 369-8503
Home

Stanford Sports Information
Media Release

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Women's Basketball
April 11, 1990

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1989-90 STANFORD CARDINAL WOMEN'S BASKETBALL SEASON

----------The Stanford Women's Basketball Team won the 1989-90 NCAA Championship, defeating Auburn, 88-81, in Knoxville, Tennessee, April 1, 1990...In the national semifinal game, Stanford defeated Virginia, 75-66, two nights earlier.

----------The Cardinal Women's Basketball Team had an exceptional season, winning a Stanford and Pac-10 record 32 games, while losing only one.

----------The Stanford Women's Basketball Team established over 40 Pacific-10 Conference, over 50 Stanford, and over 10 NCAA Tournament team and individual records during the season--a total of over 100 records overall.

----------Stanford head women's basketball coach Tara VanDerveer was named the Naismith National Coach of the Year, the WABC District 8 Coach of the Year for the third straight season, and the Pac-10 Coach of the Year for the second straight season.

----------Stanford senior guard Jennifer Azzi was named winner of the Margaret Wade Trophy and winner of the James Naismith Award, the top two most prestigious honors in all of women's basketball.

----------Stanford senior guard Jennifer Azzi was named a Kodak First Team All-America for the second straight season, the Pac-10 Player of the Year for the second straight season, First Team All-Pac-10 for the third straight season, Most Outstanding Player of the 1990 West Regional at Stanford, and the Most Outstanding Player of the NCAA Final Four in her home state of Tennessee.

----------Stanford senior forward Katy Steding was named First Team All-Pac-10 for the third straight season, named to the All-Tournament Team at the NCAA Final Four, named the CBS/Chevrolet Player of the Game in the NCAA championship game win over Auburn; led the Pac-10 Conference in three-point field goal percentage at .464, and never missed a game (playing in all 124) of her four year Stanford career.

----------Stanford junior guard Sonja Henning was named First Team All-Pac-10 for the second straight season, led the Pac-10 with a conference single-season assist record of 221, and led Stanford in scoring with 21 points in the NCAA championship game victory over Auburn.

----------Stanford junior center Trisha Stevens was named First Team All-Pac-10 in 1989-90, led the team in scoring with a 17.6

points per game average, led the Pac-10 Conference in field goal percentage at 54.9 percent, and was named to the NCAA Regional All-Tournament Team for the second straight season.

----------Stanford sophomore forward Julie Zeilstra was named a GTE/COSIDA Third Team Academic All-America, a Pac-10 First Team All-Academic, a GTE/COSIDA District 8 Regional All-Academic, scored in double figures in 24 straight games in 1989-90, and was fourth in the Pac-10 Conference in field goal percentage at .538.

----------Stanford freshman center Val Whiting was named the Pac-10 Freshman of the Year, led Stanford in rebounding with a 7.4 rebound per game average, established a Stanford single-season record of 57 blocks, and was second in the Pac-10 Conference in field goal percentage at .547.

----------Stanford senior guard Stacy Parson played in all 33 games this season, served as an excellent reserve, provided extra spark and scoring punch off the bench, and is Stanford's women's basketball candidate for an NCAA Post-Graduate Scholarship.

----------Stanford sophomore forward/guard Martha Richards, freshman forward Chris MacMurdo, freshman guard Molly Goodenbour, and freshman guard Angela Taylor were all included in what was considered the finest bench in the Pac-10 Conference and perhaps the best in the nation.

----------Assistant Coaches Amy Tucker, Julie Plank, and Renee Brown, along with Managers Leslie Crandell, Marla Tuchinsky, and Chris Jones, as well as Trainers Patti Millson and Ann Adkins all combined to form the best support group in the nation.

----------This team, which includes three high school valedictorians, combined to include five members on the Pac-10 All-Academic Team, had one member named to the Academic All-America team, and currently has one member applying for an NCAA Post-Graduate Scholarship.

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Women's Basketball
Apr. 11, 1990
STANFORD QUICK BIOS (through 33 games; FINAL)

JENNIFER AZZI — Oak Ridge, Tennessee
#10 Senior — 5-9 Guard

1990 JAMES NAISMITH AWARD WINNER (best player in the nation)
1990 WADE TROPHY WINNER (best senior player in the nation)
1988-89 FIRST TEAM KODAK ALL-AMERICA
1989-90 FIRST TEAM KODAK ALL-AMERICA
1989-90 PRESEASON WBB NEWS SERVICE PLAYER OF THE YEAR
1988-89 PAC-10 PLAYER OF THE YEAR
1989-90 PAC-10 PLAYER OF THE YEAR (named Mar. 12, 1990)
3-TIME FIRST TEAM ALL-PAC-10
1989-90 NCAA WEST REGIONAL MOST OUTSTANDING PLAYER
1989-90 NCAA FINAL FOUR MOST OUTSTANDING PLAYER
MEMBER U.S. NATIONAL TEAM

A senior economics major...Winner of the prestigious 1990 Naismith Award...Winner of the 1990 Wade Trophy, symbolic of the top senior player in the nation...Named the NCAA Final Four Most Outstanding Player...Named the NCAA West Regional Most Outstanding Player...A two-time Kodak First Team All-America, the only two-time Kodak All-America nationally in 1989-90...The 1988-89 Pac-10 Player of the Year...The 1989-90 Pac-10 Player of the Year...A three-time First Team All-Pac-10 performer...A member of the USA National Team last summer...Named a pre-season 1989-90 All-America by every publication...Named the Pre-season 1989-90 Player of the Year by Women's Basketball News Service...Had started 102 consecutive games, before an ankle sprain sidelined her seven weeks ago...She sat out the Arizona game at home (Jan. 25), but came back to play in the Arizona State game (Jan. 27)...Started 16 straight to end the season, and 122 of the 124 games that Stanford played the last four years...AVERAGED 14.7 POINTS, 3.8 REBOUNDS, AND 6.0 ASSISTS ON THE SEASON...SHOT .497 FROM THE FLOOR, .442 FROM THREE-POINT RANGE, .798 FROM THE FREE THROW LINE...She made 23 straight free throws at one point in January... At her zenith, she was making 93% of her free throws...She is currently the SECOND-LEADING SCORER IN STANFORD HISTORY WITH 1634 POINTS...The all-time leader is Jeanne Ruark Hoff (1978-83) with 2038...Jennifer is Stanford's all-time leader (men or women) in assists (751)...Stanford's 10th all-time rebounder with 476...Jennifer had scored in double figures in 29 straight games before that streak was broken in the Long Beach game (Jan. 23, one night after she had badly sprained her ankle); she scored in double figures in 51 of her last 57 games played...Led the Pac-10 in assists in '87-'88 and '88-'89...THE PAC-10's ALL-TIME LEADER IN ASSISTS AND STEALS...Recorded a triple-double as a freshman...Earlier this year, Jennifer was named the Bay Area Hall of Fame Female Collegiate Athlete of the Year for the 1989 season (Todd Lichti was the Male Collegiate Athlete of the Year for '89).

Best career scoring game -- 30 points versus Louisiana Tech in the NCAA Midwest Regional Final last season (ON ESPN).

High game this season -- 26 points versus Eastern Michigan (including a Pac-10 record 7-of-7 from 3-point range).

MOLLY GOODENBOUR — Waterloo, Iowa
#15 Freshman — 5-6 Guard

A freshman with an undeclared major...Appeared in 28 of the team's 33 games...Has played both the point and at the "2" position...Shot .480 from the field...Shot .455 from 3-point range (10-of-22)...Shot .867 from the free throw line (13-of-15)...AVERAGED 2.7 POINTS, 0.7 REBOUNDS, and 1.1 ASSISTS PER GAME DURING THE SEASON.

High game this season -- 10 points versus USF.

SONJA HENNING — Racine, Wisconsin
#34 Junior — 5-8 Guard

1988-89 FIRST TEAM ALL-PAC-10
1989-90 FIRST TEAM ALL PAC-10
1989-90 SECOND TEAM PAC-10 ALL-ACADEMIC
1987-88 TEAM MVP
1988-89 TEAM CO-MVP

A junior majoring in economics (with a 3.0 GPA)...Named First Team All-Pac-10 in 1988-89...Named First Team All-Pac-10 in 1989-90... Recently named Second Team Pac-10 All-Academic in 1989-90...Named Team co-MVP in 1988-89 (along with Jennifer Azzi) as a sophomore, and named Team MVP in 1987-88 as a freshman...VERSUS MISSISSIPPI, SHE RECORDED HER 900th POINT AND 500th ASSIST OF HER CAREER...VERSUS ARKANSAS, SHE SET A STANFORD SINGLE-SEASON RECORD FOR ASSISTS, BREAKING JENNIFER AZZI'S MARK OF 203 SET LAST YEAR...SHE FINISHED WITH A PAC-10 RECORD 221 FOR THE SEASON...Has started 53 straight games, and 94 of the last 96 games...Missed one game of the 1989-90 season... Played a good part of last season with a stress fracture in one leg and torn cartilage in the knee of the other leg...AVERAGED 8.8 POINTS, 4.2 REBOUNDS, and A PAC-10 LEADING 6.7 ASSISTS PER GAME DURING THE SEASON...Sonja also averaged 2.4 steals per game this season, third best in the Pac-10...Shot .451 from the floor, .256 from three-point range, and .738 from the free throw line...Currently the 13th-leading scorer in Stanford history with 942 points...Currently the 2nd all-time leader in assists with 520...She just moved ahead of Virginia Sourlis into the No. 2 spot in assists versus Oregon State...Sourlis (1982-86) has 483...Sonja has been a member of the U.S. Junior Select Team the past two summers--first travelling to Brazil in the summer of '88, and then travelling to Spain in the summer of '89...She and Jennifer Azzi, it is contended, combine to be the best backcourt in women's collegiate basketball...Sonja made one of the season's two "four-point" plays in a game versus Washington--making a three-point shot, getting fouled, and making the subsequent free throw (Azzi had the other in the game at Washington)...Had 10 rebounds and 12 assists in a game versus Providence this season for an odd double-double for a guard.

Best career scoring game -- 27 points versus Washington State when she was a freshman in 1987-88.
High game this season -- 23 points versus Tennessee, including 3-of-3 from 3-point range.

CHRIS MacMURDO — Aiken, South Carolina
#31 Redshirt Freshman — 6-0 Forward

A human biology ,ajor with a 3.70 GPA...Will likely become involved in sports medicine...Ask anyone on the team "Who studies the most?" and the answer will be Chris MacMurdo...Chris played bits and pieces of the team's first five games last year, but then was declared a medical redshirt due to

a pair of herniated disks...She had surgery last May, went through a long period of rehabilitation, and is coming back strong...She played in 25 of the team's 33 games this season...AVERAGED 3.6 POINTS, 2.3 REBOUNDS, AND 0.4 ASSISTS PER GAME DURING THE SEASON...Shot .487 from the floor, and .462 from the free throw line...Did not attempt a three-pointer...On the January road trip to Los Angeles, she put together back-to-back 5-rebound games versus UCLA and USC, tying her then- career-high in that category... Then had a new career-high 6 rebounds versus Cal at home...Just named Pac-10 All-Academic honorable mention in '89-'90.

Best career scoring game -- 11 points versus San Diego State this season.
High game this season -- same as above.

STACY PARSON — Los Angeles, California
#14 Senior — 5-6 Guard

A Social Psychology major with a 3.25 GPA...Stacy is someone who can talk about any subject under the sun...A senior who leads the team by example...Second Team Pac-10 All-Academic in 1988-89...Named Pac-10 All-Academic honorable mention in 1989-90...Stanford's lone player from the state of California...And when she graduates this June there will be no players from the state of California, as Stanford's two recruits for 1990-91 thus far are from Kansas and Michigan...AVERAGED 2.8 POINTS, 1.1 REBOUNDS, 1.4 ASSISTS PER GAME DURING THE SEASON...Shot .483 from the field, and .875 from the free throw line (7-of-8)...Shot over .500 from the field the vast majority of the season...She sprained her right ring finger (Mar. 16) the day before the Hawaii game and went 1-for-6 in that game from the floor...Stacy played quite a bit on the January road trip to her native Los Angeles (14 minutes versus UCLA, and 18 minutes versus USC)...Had one of her best games of the year at USC, scoring eight points, going 3-of-4 from the field and 2-of-2 from the line...Stacy followed that up with maybe her best game of the year versus Long Beach on national TV, as she scored 8 points (on 4-of-4 shooting) and had two assists and two steals in 26 minutes...Stacy knows her role...Plays directly behind All-America Jennifer Azzi, but Stacy can also play the point if necessary...A most valuable reserve.

Best career scoring game -- 16 points versus USC at USC as a sophomore in one of four games she has started in her career
High games this season -- 8 points versus USC at USC (3-of-4 from the field); and 8 points versus Long Beach State (4-of-4 from the field).

MARTHA RICHARDS — Hudson, Wisconsin
#41 Sophomore — 5-11 Guard/Forward

Majoring in Psychology with a 3.10 GPA...One of the players on the squad that keeps this team loose...A former National High School Player of the Year according to Women's Basketball News Service (following the 1987-88 season)...Can play either small forward or shooting guard...Could play the point in a pinch, if necessary...Had a tough year shooting the ball, although she shot the ball much better in her last 12 games or so...Her best game this season may have been versus Long Beach on national TV when she scored 8 points (on 3-of-4 from the field, and 2-of-2 from the line), and had a season-high 6 rebounds...She scored 10 points twice this season--once at Holy Cross and once at Arizona State...Her high

more

scoring game of the year came against Cal at home--11 points...AVERAGED 3.3 POINTS, 1.9 REBOUNDS, AND 0.9 ASSISTS PER GAME DURING THE SEASON... Shot .340 from the field...Shot better from three-point range (.371)...Shot .815 from the free throw line (22-of-27)...Played for the West Team at the U.S. Olympic Festival in Oklahoma City last summer...A versatile athlete, Martha HAS joined the nationally-ranked Stanford women's golf team now that the basketball season is over...She is a former Wisconsin state high school champion golfer...The third-leading scorer in Wisconsin girls' state basketball history (behind current teammate Sonja Henning, who ranks number one in that category)...Named Pac-10 All-Academic honorable mention in '89-'90.

Best career scoring game -- 13 points versus Wisconsin in her very first collegiate game as a freshman in '88-'89.
High game this season -- 11 points versus Cal at home.

KATY STEDING
#23 Senior

Lake Oswego, Oregon
6-0 Forward

1987-88 FIRST TEAM ALL-PAC-10
1988-89 FIRST TEAM ALL-PAC-10
1989-90 FIRST TEAM ALL-PAC-10
NCAA FINAL FOUR ALL-TOURNEY

Set a SCHOOL RECORD versus Hawaii when she played in her 120th game... Breaks the old mark of 119 games played by Meg Metzger (1979-83)...PLAYED IN 124 STRAIGHT GAMES; SHE NEVER MISSED A GAME IN HER STANFORD CAREER...Perhaps the team's most improved player from the time she was a freshman until now (although Jennifer Azzi is also vastly improved)...Katy is a three-time First Team All-Pac-10 performer--as a sophomore and as a junior, and now again as a senior...A great threat from inside and outside...Can "bomb" people out of a zone with her "threes"...Has made at least one "three" in 26 of the 33 games this year...Has shot 50 percent or better from three-point range in 19 of those 33 games this year...Overall, she shot .464 from three-point range, which placed her first in the Pac-10...Made 6 "threes", an NCAA Final Four record, in the NCAA championship game versus Auburn...Made 5 "threes" versus both San Diego State and Oregon this season...She was 4-of-4 from three-point range at Arizona State...AVERAGED 15.1 POINTS, 6.7 REBOUNDS, AND 2.8 ASSISTS PER GAME DURING THE SEASON...Shot .468 from the field, and .817 from the free throw line...She is the seventh leading scorer in the Pac-10...Started 68 straight games, and 115 of the last 117...She scored in double figures in 25 of her last 29 games, and in 46 of her last 51, and in 58 of her last 64...Steding had five double-doubles this season...Her most recent double-double came at Arizona State (18 points, 12 rebounds)... ONLY TWO PLAYERS IN STANFORD HISTORY ARE IN THE STANFORD TOP 10 IN POINTS, REBOUNDS, and ASSISTS--KATY STEDING AND (AS OF THE MISSISSIPPI GAME) JENNIFER AZZI...Entering the NCAA Final Four, Katy is 3rd in Stanford career scoring with 1586 points, 2nd in career rebounding with 864, and 7th in career assists with 280...Is the 10th-leading rebounder in the league (tied) this season (6.7 pg)...Had 16 rebounds in a game, her career-high in that category, versus Arizona State as a freshman in 1986-87...Has changed her game from her freshman year, when she was strictly a power forward.

Best career scoring game -- 27 points versus San Diego State this season (accomplished in 21 minutes).
High game this season -- same as above.

TRISHA STEVENS — Philomath, Oregon
#30 Junior — 6-3 Center/Forward

MEMBER U.S. NATIONAL TEAM
1988-89 MIDWEST REGIONAL ALL-TOURNAMENT
1989-90 WEST REGIONAL ALL-TOURNAMENT
1989-90 FIRST TEAM ALL-PAC-10

Majoring in Human Biology...Would like to someday be a doctor...Recently named 1989-90 First Team All-Pac-10...Just named to the West Regional All-Tournament Team...The Pac-10 Player of the Week as chosen Jan. 29...The U.S. ARMY RESERVE NATIONAL PLAYER OF THE WEEK as chosen by Billy Packer's nationally- syndicated television show that same week...Trisha was the FIRST WOMAN ever so named...Trisha received all this acclaim mainly because of her 35-point 12-rebound effort versus Long Beach on national TV Jan. 23...The 35 points was a career-high, the 12 rebounds tied a career-high... Since then, Trisha has scored 30 points in a game played at Washington State, and scored 35 in the NCAA second-round game versus Hawaii...Only five times in the last five years has any Stanford player scored 30 points or more in a game for head coach Tara VanDerveer, and Trisha has done it four times...Trisha was an NCAA Midwest All-Regional selection last season at Louisiana Tech...Named to play on the U.S. National Team (with Jennifer Azzi) this past summer (although she was not able to make the trip to Brazil because she broke a finger the day before they were to leave)...Her .540 field goal percentage was 4th best in the Pac-10 last season...THIS YEAR TRISHA LED STANFORD IN SCORING, AVERAGING 17.6 POINTS, 5.9 REBOUNDS, AND 0.8 ASSISTS DURING THE SEASON...Trisha was the third-leading scorer in the Pac-10 this season, all while averaging just 23.6 minutes per game... Shot .549 from the field, .333 from three-point range (2-of-6), and .798 from the free throw line...TRISHA WOUND UP LEADING THE PAC-10 IN FG PCT. (.549)...Had four double-doubles this season...Currently the 7th-leading scorer in Stanford history with 1300 points...On Jan. 27 versus ASU at home, she became the 11th 1000-point scorer in Stanford history... She's the 11th-leading rebounder with 482...She has scored in double figures in 29 of 33 games this season, including the last 14 straight... Trisha started 54 straight games, and 93 of the last 94 games.

Best career scoring game -- 35 points (along with a career-high tying 12 rebounds) versus Long Beach (Jan. 27, 1990) on national TV (ESPN).
-- 35 points in the NCAA second-round game versus Hawaii (13-of-18 from field) on Mar. 17, 1990.

Third best career game -- 31 points versus Iowa in the NCAA Midwest Regional at Louisiana Tech last year as a sophomore.

ANGELA TAYLOR — Mountain Home, Idaho
#22 Freshman — 5-6 Guard

Angela's story is perhaps the most heart-warming of this 1989-90 season... She began on Oct. 15 as a walk-on, no certainty whatsoever to make the team ...A few days later, Coach VanDerveer declared she had made the team... Angela's quiet, pleasant demeanor and hard work ethic have made her a favorite among her teammates...And then just before Christmas, VanDerveer rewarded Taylor by granting her a basketball scholarship for the remainder of the season...AVERAGED 0.8 POINTS, 0.6 REBOUNDS, AND 0.2 ASSISTS... Shot .316 from the floor (6-of-18), .500 from three-point range (1-of-2), and .556 (5-of-9) from the line in 23 game appearances...Angela made her

more

Davis/Martin
Title: Tark
April 11, 1990
Draft: Two

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: ROSE GARDEN
Tuesday, April 17, 1990, 2:30 p.m.

((President Bob Maxim, my fellow Houstonian. President Donald Kennedy. Lois Tarkanian. [[Other acknowledgements to come.]])) Welcome to the White House.

We are here today to honor a proud college tradition -- a sport I love, though it is one I did not play.

((It's true that I could dribble a ball 360 degrees clear around my back, between my legs and over my head.\\ But it's exactly that kind of behavior that got me kicked off the college bowling team.))\\\

((Of course, my grandkids were very interested in the NCAA Basketball Tournament this year, but sometimes they miss some of the nuances of the game. As far as they're concerned -- the "Final Four" are the Teen-age Mutant Ninja Turtles.))\\\

But we are here today to honor two great teams out of the West, the final two of the Final Fours -- Stanford and the University of Nevada at Las Vegas -- better known as The Cardinal and The Running Rebels.

Well, to put it simply, both teams were awesome. The Cardinal Women's Basketball team won a Stanford and PAC-10 record of 32 games. In all, a total of 100 individual and team records broken in this season.

So no one was surprised when Tara VanDerveer was named the Naismith National Coach of the Year. From the very start, she instilled a winning attitude, so that you began your season as champions. Coach, you've given everyone reason to be proud down on the Farm.\\\

Trisha Stevens -- I understand that in your career the number 35 has some significance.\\ And when you came out on the court against Auburn, you set the tone for the rest of the game.

Katy Steding -- three must be your magic number, considering the way you bombed opponents with treys.

Julie Zeilstra -- I understand that while your achilles heels has been your achilles heel, that you've started all 33 games this season at forward.

Sonja Henning -- after your victory over the Lady Tigers, Stanford should light 21 candles in your honor. They say you're one-half of what is considered to be the best backcourt in women's collegiate basketball. So let me turn to your partner.\\

You know, one of my favorite bands is the Oak Ridge Boys. Well, let me salute an Oak Ridge lady -- a young woman from Tennessee who went to play basketball in Palo Alto, only to achieve her greatest triumph in Knoxville, 20 miles from home. It's no coincidence that Stanford senior guard Jennifer Azzi won the Margaret Wade Trophy and the James Naismith Award -- the two top honors in all of women's basketball.\\\

Now it UNLV's turn -- ((And I just hope you were all able to fit through the metal detectors.\\ I know that for you the NCAA

Final was a life-and-death struggle, before you finally nipped Duke by thirty points.\\ Talk about a cliff-hanger.\\ The greatest suspense in the last quarter was waiting to see how Brent Musburger would say goodbye to CBS.))\\\

((Well, let me begin with a salute to Coach Tarkanian. Now, I'm not saying that Tark the Shark has any influence on me, but the next time I'm sweating out a close vote in Congress, don't be surprised if you see me chewing on a towel.))\\\ But towel or no towel, it's was the opposition that was shark-bitten.

Of course, we should give the Blue Devils their due. But you are, after all, the first team to trip a hundred in a Final. And if there were some out there who were not cheering for you, just remember what Wilt Chamberlain once said: "Nobody roots for Goliath."\\\

Stacey Augmon -- You duked it out with Duke all the way.

Anderson Hunt -- You kept the Blue Devils behind the Mason-Dixon line; and made 12 of 16 to become the MVP of the Final Four. Congratulations.

((And then there is Moses. You know, the Biblical Moses parted the waters with his staff. Moses Scurry could part the Potomac with his Rebel yell.))\\\

Larry Johnson -- No wonder you're the first team consensus all-American. In just half an hour, you racked up 22 points, 11 rebounds, four steals and two treys. But what impresses me most is that while you're a probable first choice -- you've made it clear that you'll go for **the BA before you go for the NBA.**\\\

Greg Anthony, I understand you suffered a broken jaw that had to be wired shut during this season, but that you played through your pain.\\ As Vice-Chairman of the Young Republicans, I hope you'll be coming back to Washington someday.

Let me congratulate every player, those of you on the bench as well as the center court, and all the assistant coaches -- **this is your day.**

In closing, let me say we're here today to celebrate another kind of championship -- the kind of satisfaction that comes not from a fast break or a slam dunk -- but from the quiet achievement of scholarship and learning.

This is the commitment of so many, from Greg and Larry to Trisha, who aspires to be a doctor -- to Chris MacMurdo with a 3.7 average in human biology -- to Stacy Parson, a psych major who is said to be the team encyclopedia.

And just look at your institutions. US News and World Report identified UNLV as one of the "up and coming schools of the '90s." Little wonder it is already one of the fastest growing universities in America. And, of course, we are also familiar with the academic tradition of Stanford University. So whether you study amid the moorish arches of Stanford's quads, or in the modern complexes of UNLV, you are learning that when the cheering has faded and the trophy is on the shelf, you'll still have something to give back. Once again, congratulations. I thank you, and may God bless you all and the United States of America.

1990 COLLEGE GUIDE

U.S. News & WORLD REPORT

OCTOBER 16, 1989 $1.95

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42
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Some cars are called "new" more by virtue of their date of release than by their degree of innovation. Not so the Lexus LS 400 luxury sedan.

Next, consider that it's armed v
a Four-Cam, 32-valve, 250-horsepo
V8 engine.

For a luxury sedan to have t

Introducing The Lexus LS 40C
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If this sounds like so much advertising hyperbole, consider the fact that the automobile you see before you has a long list of patents pending.

much muscle is impressive by itself.

But the 1400 engineers fro
Toyota didn't stop to be impressed.

Instead they insisted on weddi

© 1989 Lexus, A Division of Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc. Lexus reminds you to wear seat bel

s kind of power to an astonishing level efficiency. Indeed, the Lexus LS 400 is ojected to be one of the only 250-horse-wer luxury sedans able to avoid the gma, as well as the cost, of the U.S. s guzzler tax.*

In fact, no single aspect of the 5 400's performance comes at the pense of another.



For example, while the LS 400 n zip from zero to 60 mph in only seconds,** our engineers asked themlves what is the good of such swift acceleration if it becomes unusable in foul weather?

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If not one of our many used cars.

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U.S.News & WORLD REPORT

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U.S. News **reviews the nation's top schools. Pictured above, Vassar College**

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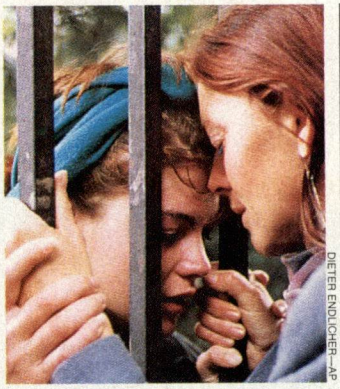

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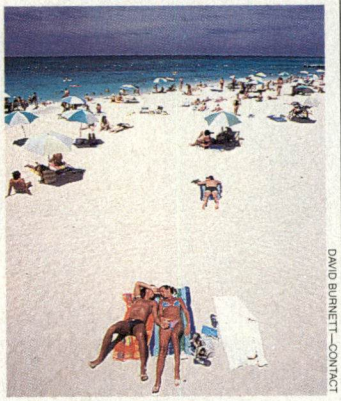

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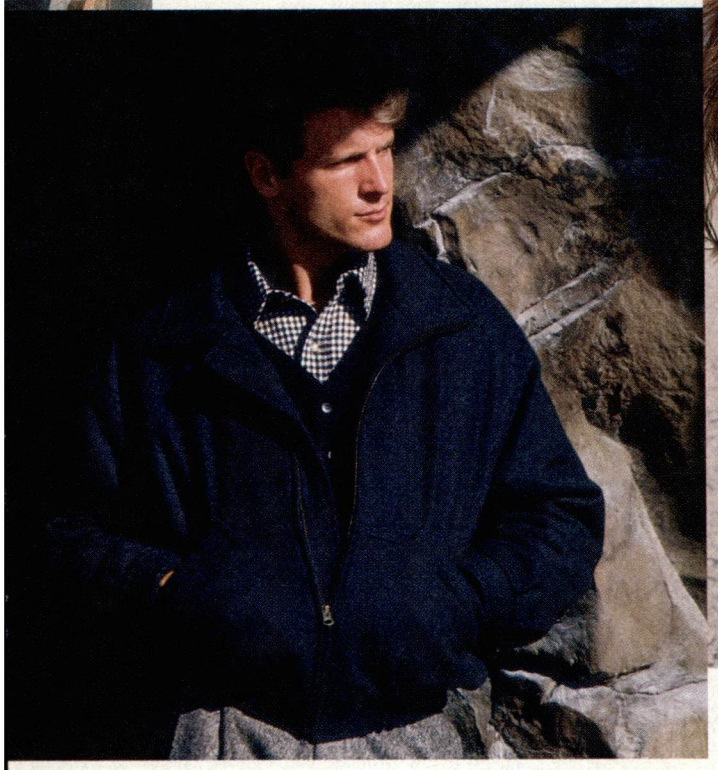

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LETTERS

TO THE EDITOR

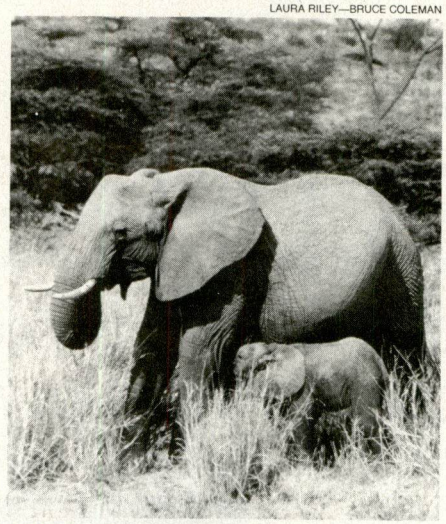
Carnage of the animals: Your vitally important cover story "Endangered Species: Can They Be Saved?" [October 2] was balanced and fair. Thank you for addressing the fact that, until consumers vote with their wallets and decline to buy ivory products, elephants' lives will continue to be threatened. Congratulations to the stores no longer carrying ivory jewelry. Such a responsible decision deserves customer appreciation and support. Every purchase, or lack thereof, makes a significant statement.

Alan Roocroft
Animal Training Supervisor, Elephants
San Diego Wild Animal Park

■ I received your October 2 issue the same day I watched "Ivory Wars" on the Discovery Channel. I had to turn the TV off because I couldn't bear to see another slaughtered, tuskless elephant with its baby crying by its side and wanting to die. You should have used similar gruesome pictures. You would get a better reaction to the plight of all endangered species, for we all know that it's not a matter of asking, "Can they be saved?" but rather, "Do we want to save them?"

Vanessa Bournival
Tyngsboro, Mass.

LAURA RILEY—BRUCE COLEMAN



Endangered elephants. *Demand for ivory threatens existence of this ancient beast*

■ It is sad that a species has to be brought to the brink of extinction before steps are taken to save it. The vanity and wanton disregard for life that mankind is guilty of has shown itself time and again throughout history. I am sickened that man can thoughtlessly gun down a family of elephants for the promise of a year's wages. No level of poverty can excuse such ignorant and cruel behavior.

Andrew Walker
Edison, N.J.

■ The matriarchal elephant society is highly structured and dependent on older females to lead and teach. Elephants have strong instincts as well as accumulated wisdom and under normal conditions live into their 60s. When mass slaughter occurs for ivory, the loss of older females leaves the young largely orphaned and without guidance. Plaudits for your important contribution on behalf of the endangered species, particularly the magnificent elephants. Much remains to be done and everyone can help somehow, especially by declining to buy ivory.

Alison Davis Tibbitts
San Diego

■ The man most responsible for the fight against poaching in Kenya is Kenya's President Daniel arap Moi. It was Moi who appointed Richard Leakey director of the Wildlife Service. Although he does bring an international reputation and many other qualities to his new position, without the commitment and support of Moi the poaching would still be in high gear and Leakey would still be sifting bones in the museum.

James F. McLarty
East African Photographic Workshops
Camden, Me.

■ Isn't the real issue in Africa how to make corruption in government extinct? Millions of dollars have been provided to prevent starvation, but the money usually doesn't get spent for its purpose. So if we are to rally around the cause of the plight of these animals, we need the support of government and citizens alike. We should try to eliminate the market for animal products and provide adequate incentives for protection of these natural resources. Leakey's vision is admirable, and stressing tourism may be the only hope. As for the shooting of poachers, it is a fitting end to a person who only has self-interest through exploitation at heart.

Brian J. Dudley
Wayzata, Minn.

■ *U.S. News* performed a real public service in publishing the graphic and compelling account of the brutal assault on the African elephant and of the plight of other endangered species. President Bush and I have put the United States on record in total support of a ban on the international trading of ivory. Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service is on the front lines of the enforcement of that policy.

Manuel Lujan, Jr.
Secretary of the Interior

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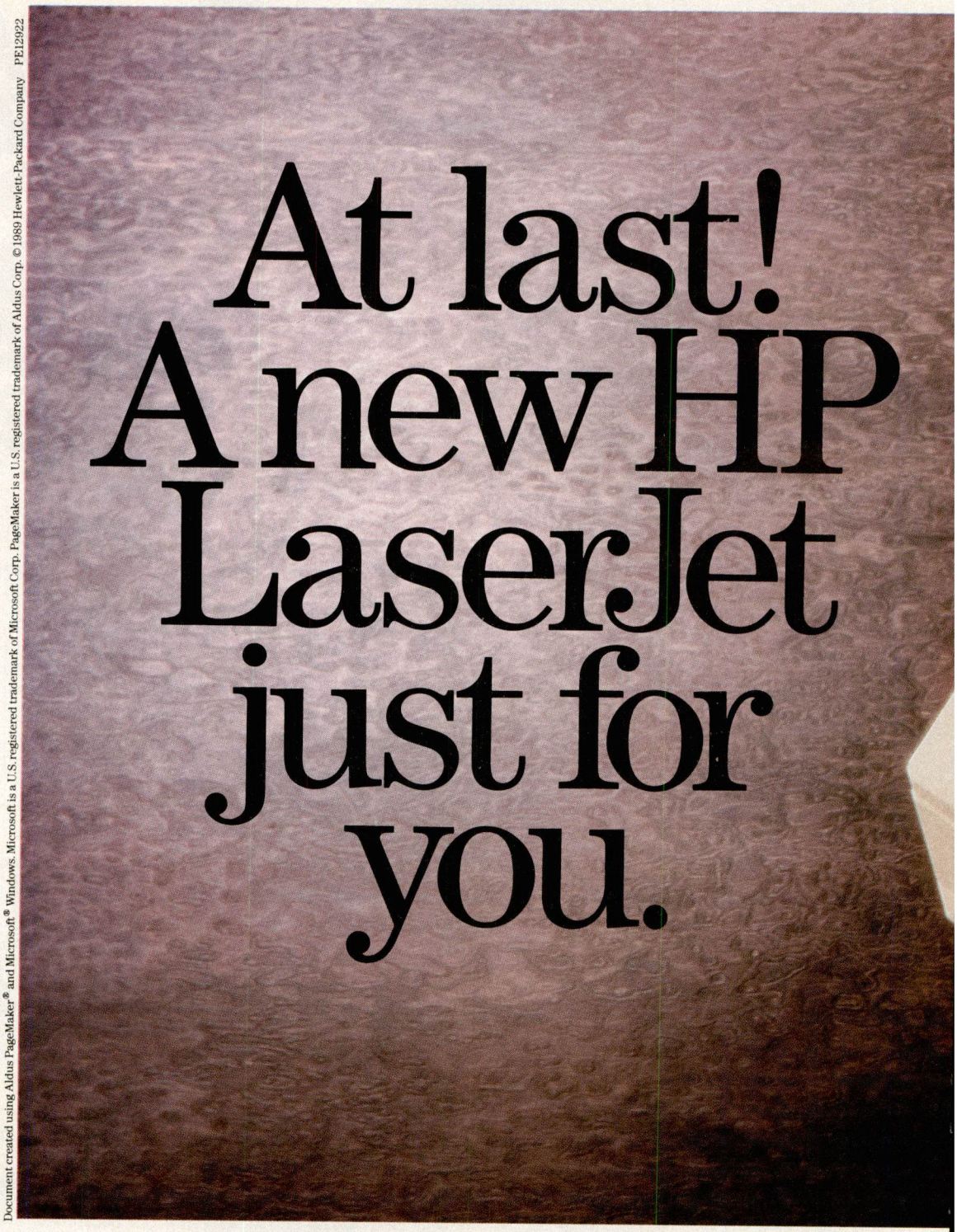

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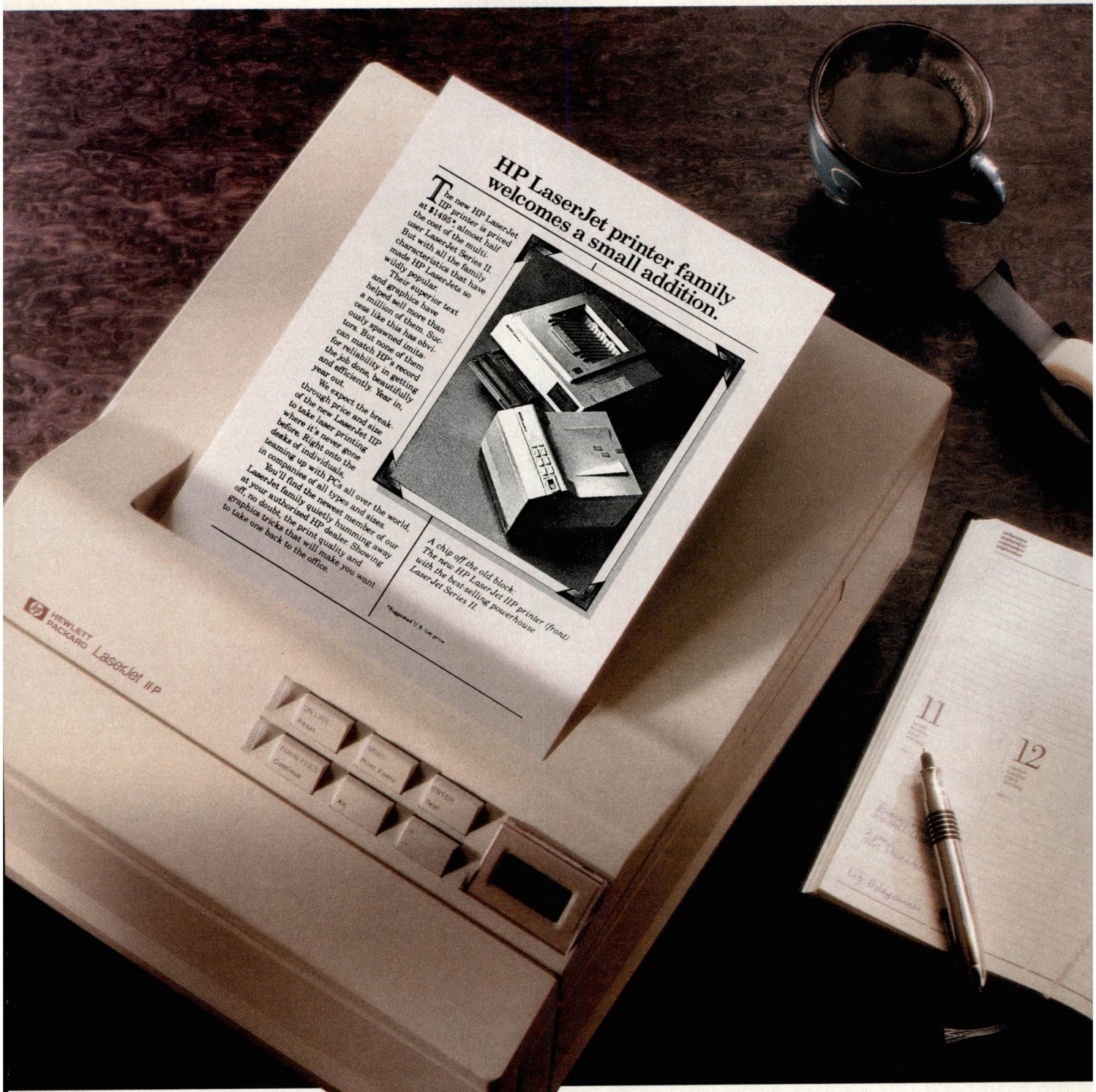

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HEWLETT PACKARD

Reforming the Reserves: Having served as a U.S. Army adviser to the National Guard, I can say from experience that you hit the nail on the head in "The Sad State of Weekend Warriors" [September 25]. However, your findings are not new. Those problems plus many more exist because of funding cutbacks, ever increasing and changing missions and paper-work requirements at the local level. I have seen many a good commander and staff struggle to plan their yearly training only to have their plans blown to pieces because of inoperative equipment, training-area conflicts with active Army units, training-area restrictions, ammunition shortages and transportation problems.

The one tragedy in all this is the soldier. He is the one who wins the battles and who stands face to face with whatever enemy there is. We owe him the training that will ensure his survivability.

Sgt. Maj. Thomas Adderly, USA (Ret.)
Indianapolis

■ Technically and tactically proficient sergeants and creative, demanding unit commanders make the difference between Reserve-force units that perform to Army standards and those that do not. Lack of funds and resources is not a problem unique to the Reserve forces alone. Anyone relying on federal support these days can voice the same complaint. Quality leadership and a return to basic military discipline can go a long way toward alleviating the sad state of "weekend warriors."

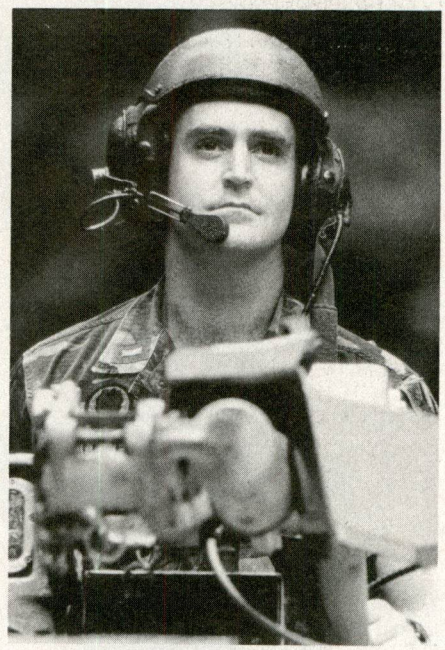
Sgt. Scott W. Vincent
San Marcos, Tex.

■ Solutions to the Reserve and Guard problem have been advanced by the highest levels in the Defense Department and resisted by politically active and potent members of the Guard and the Reserve. Indeed, reforming the Guard and Reserve may be more difficult than procurement reform, though equally important to national security. The big bucks needed for force modernization are to be partially found in cutting unneeded Guard and Reserve forces' headquarters units and Reserve forces' supergrades.

Placing demands on people to be good citizens and soldiers on into their 40s in a competitive world economy and in unbelievably competitive combat environments is unrealistic. Current policies and budgets build retirement benefits, big bellies and camaraderie but are of little military value.

Lt. Col. Larry Feltes, USAFR (Ret.)
West Chicago, Ill.

Military journalism: As former commander of U.S. Forces Japan, I feel it necessary to comment about Col. Ed Montgomery, editor of *Pacific Stars and Stripes* ["Doing it the Army Way," September 25]. Every newspaper should have an editorial policy,



JOANNA PINNEO FOR USM&WR

M1 tank drill. *Do Guard and Reserves get training needed for modern warfare?*

and Colonel Montgomery established one. So-called censorship begins in any paper when the staff starts culling the thousands of available bits of information and selecting what to publish in accordance with policy. But the final decision must rest with the editor, and Colonel Montgomery was not afraid to make decisions. He did away with sensational, eye-catching lead headlines. He established credibility with readers by demanding factual reporting. He insisted on publishing both sides of every issue. I know of no commander who ever called the editor to complain about factual stories, no matter how distasteful. He has done one helluva job in a tough situation.

Stars and Stripes is a paper for the military and is undoubtedly different from the *Washington Post* or *New York Times.* But reporters and staff of those papers are guided by the policies of the editors. If they don't like it, they quit. They do not write their congressman and subject their boss to ridicule.

Lt. Gen. Edward L. Tixier, USAF (Ret.)
Dripping Springs, Tex.

Heading West: "Our Imaginary Plains" [September 25] left me with the feeling that we are nothing more than a nation of hypocrites. While we so eagerly express our views of injustices around the world, we blatantly disregard and fail to redress those committed against Native Americans. Our history books make only passing mention of the Trail of Tears and Wounded Knee, not even noting that these were intentional acts of genocide. Who are we to judge South African apartheid or Israelis in their conduct in the "occupied territories"? Right here, we have both "homelands" and "occupied territories." They are called reservations!

Christof Forrest
Troy, Mich.

■ As the fourth generation living from Great Plains natural resources, I see a cycle repeating itself. Immigrants to this region withstood a harsh environment and social isolation to build lives free from economic and religious repression. Instead of a steady income in the city, they chose uncertain yields and unfenced horizons. Today, city life has become intolerable. Greed has spoiled society's resources with scandals and violence. Many escape to the plains and a simpler life, only to find that the forces they fled have arrived before them. Greed is taking more from the plains than we are returning. Someday, that could make life here not only intolerable but impossible.

Chris Frasier
Limon, Colo.

Legal testimony: Although you presented some valid criticisms of the expert witness, the implication that experts have been given free rein by the court is, fortunately, far from accurate ["The Invasion of the Expert Witnesses," September 25]. As a diplomate in forensic psychology of the American Board of Professional Psychology, I have served as an expert in criminal cases, appearing for both prosecution and defense, and it is clear that the checks and balances of the legal system serve to identify who is the expert and limit the subject matter of testimony. The expert must be qualified as such by the judge, and the area of testimony must be generally accepted by the scientific community. All testimony is subject to careful scrutiny through cross-examination. Juries decide how much weight, if any, to give to expert testimony. Furthermore, each profession has ethical standards that limit an expert's area of testimony and that, if adhered to, discourage the expert from adopting an advocacy position in court, a role properly reserved for the attorney.

Alan M. Goldstein
New York City

Uproar over generics: I found your article "Why Generic Drugs Are O.K." [September 18] clearly biased. Generic drugs in general may be equivalent chemically to brand names, but many are not therapeutically equal. To give an example, I take Bayer aspirin without any problems. However, when I tried the generic equivalent, it upset my stomach. If generics are that good, how

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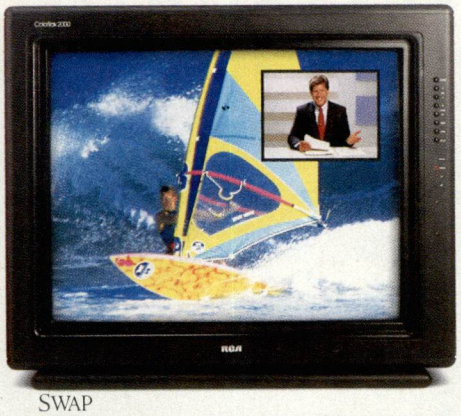

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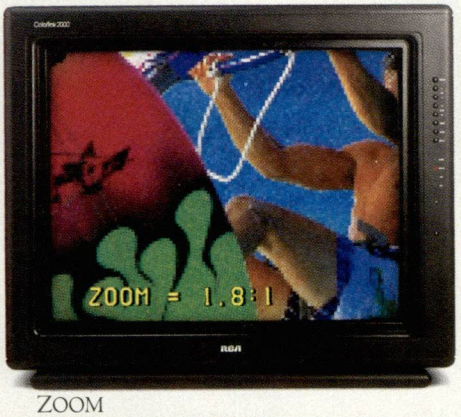

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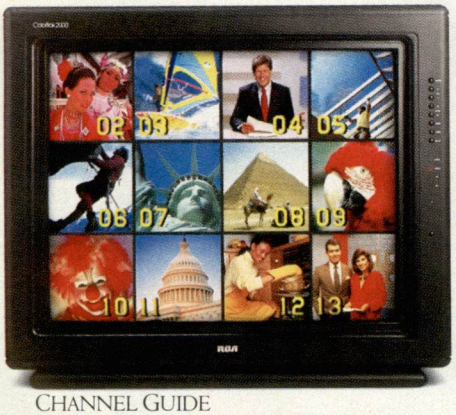
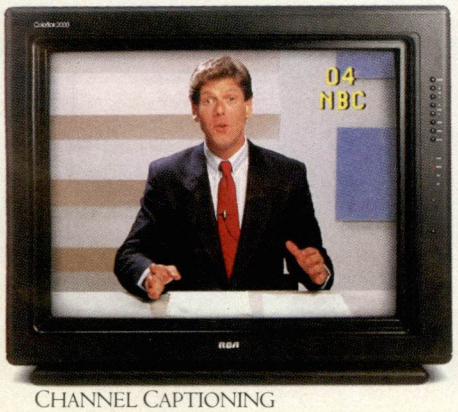


CHANNEL GUIDE



SURROUND SOUND STEREO



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

come none of my doctor friends use them for themselves or their families? Brand-name drugs do exactly what they are supposed to do, while generics have caused many problems to many of my patients. Buying a generic, with some exceptions, is being penny-wise and pound-foolish.

M. J. Augustine, M.D.
Arlington, Tex.

Censorship or not?: The government's refusal to subsidize a particular artist ["Should Congress Censor Art?" September 25] is no more censorship than is the refusal of the Small Business Administration to lend a particular businessman money. NEA money is public money, and decisions are made daily on how public money is spent without the accusation of censorship. Let artists turn to the Warren Buffetts, Donald Trumps and Bill Cosbys for support. They're the prospective Medicis of today, and they're a lot more solvent than the federal treasury.

Robert H. Paschall
Sacramento

■ The very title of the story misses the point. You confuse "censor" with withdrawal of government funds. Of course Congress should not censor art. This is not the issue. The real question involves that of subsidies and definitions of art. If a KKK member urinates on a photo of Martin Luther King, Jr., and finds a gallery to display it, is this called art? Should he be awarded $10,000 in government funds? The answer is yes if you apply the logic of your article. Helms, Bible belters and the uninitiated public could stand some enlightenment in the arts, but there is also intellectual stagnancy on the part of hypocritical artists who hold up signs that say, "Keep your laws off our art," then hold out their hands for government funds.

Joe McKinney
Greenville, S.C.

■ I find it very surprising that the issue of art has now come all the way to Congress. Art has been a part of society for centuries. It provides entertainment, communication and ways to express oneself and one's ideas. No one person or group has the right to censor or destroy the potential a work of art has. If one man or a group of people decide for themselves that they don't like the art, then they should express that, but they should not try to take rights away from others.

Daron Scarborough
Lompoc, Calif.

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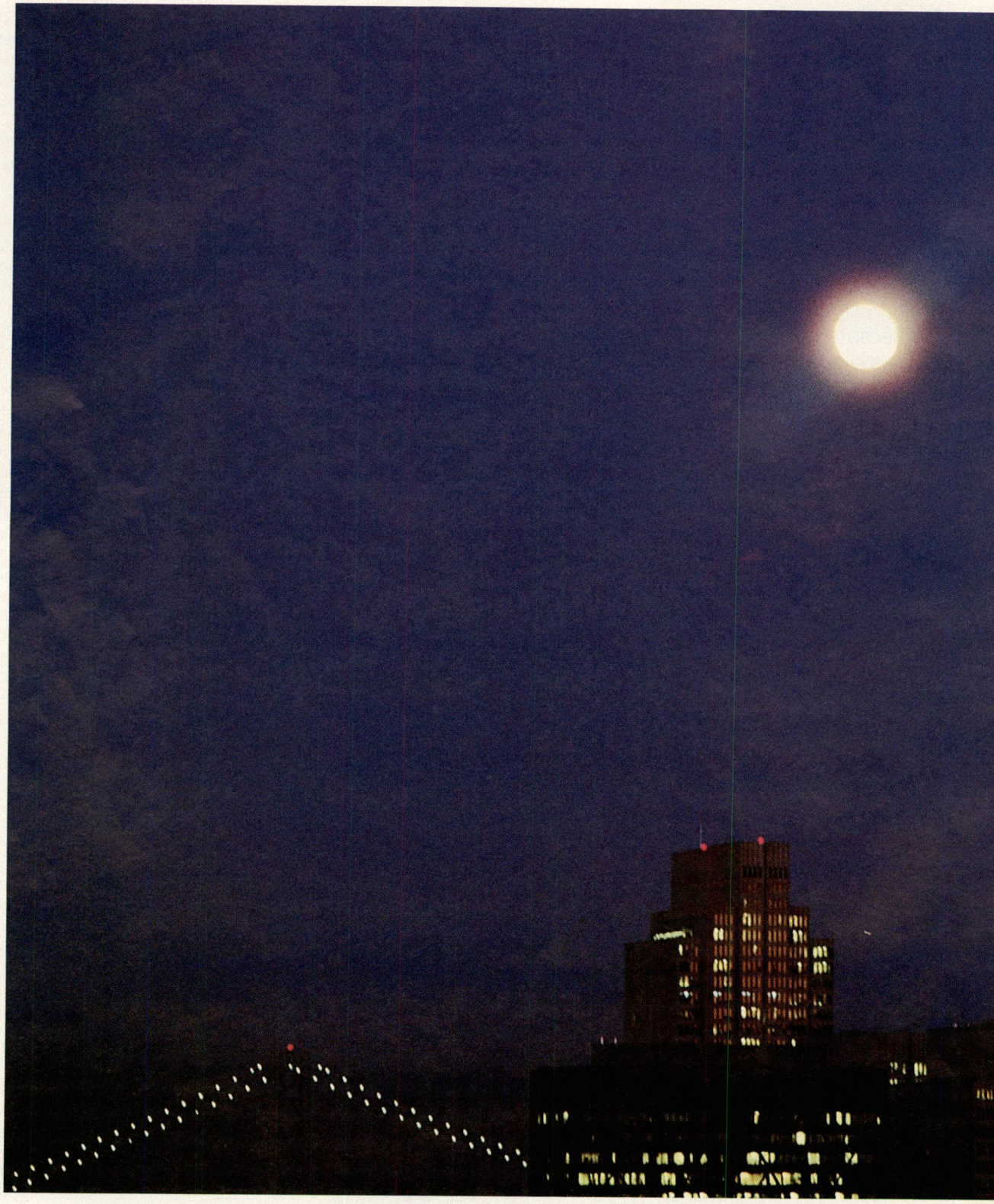

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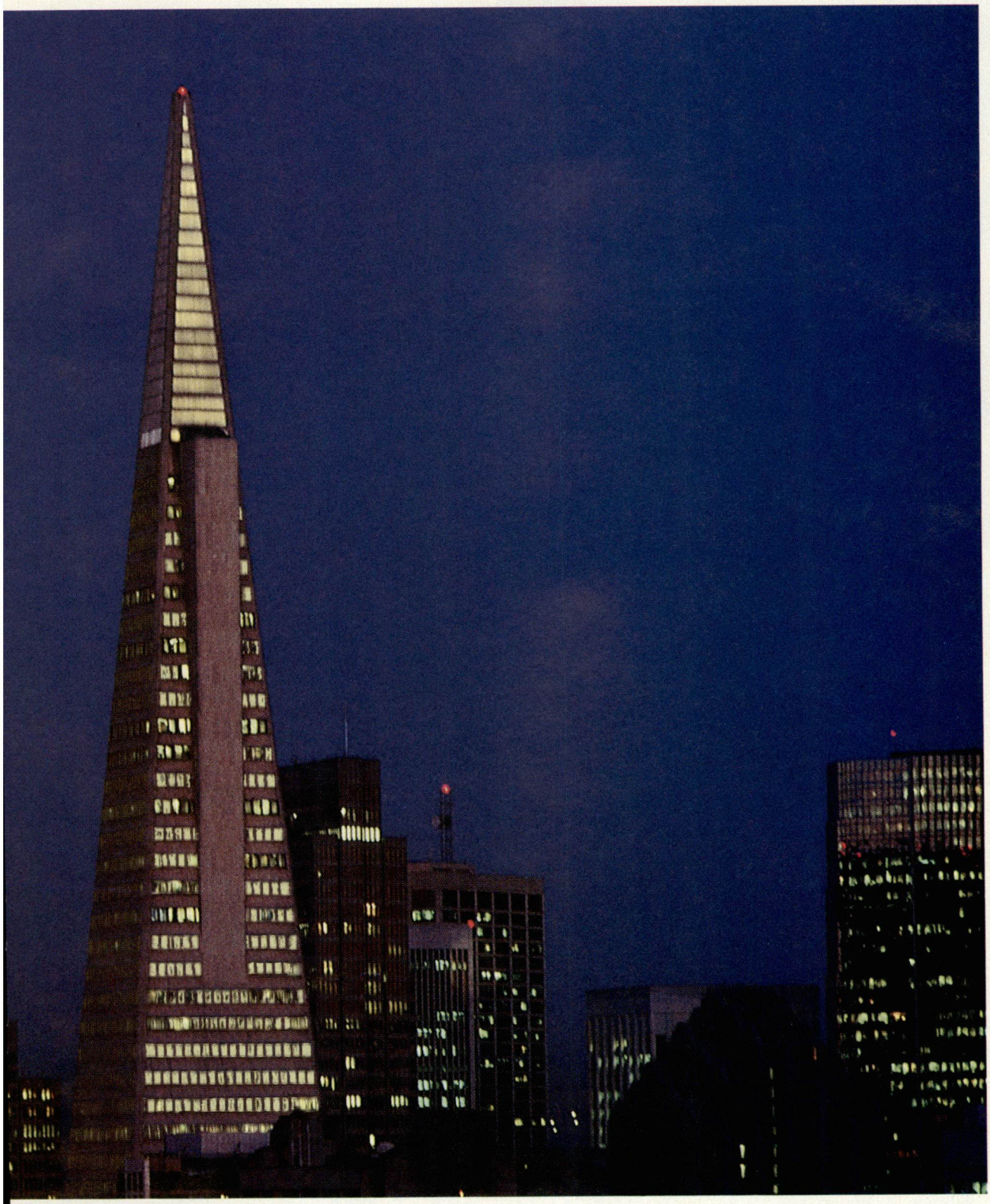

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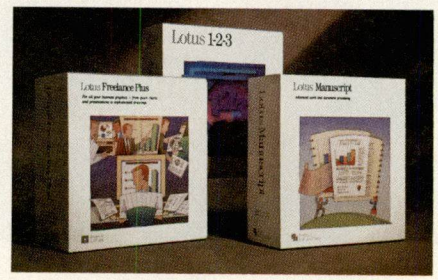

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College teaching: Your excellent article on the future shortage of Ph.D. professors ["Remember the Ph.D. Glut?" September 25] leads many experienced teachers like myself to conclude that higher education has only itself to blame. Universities hold the narrow view that advanced knowledge can only be secured through doctoral study—an ancient elitist attitude that regards the school as the only setting for knowledge and research. A doctorate is necessary in some areas. In others it is not. How many great performers in music, drama, art, poetry, writing and even journalism have doctorates? Not many. Their expertise comes from practical performance.

Universities are in the Middle Ages in training doctoral candidates. Few give credit for life experience in a profession. They feel that awarding such credit would undermine the purity and discipline of doctoral training. In fact, it would enhance the training. Universities are on the cutting edge of knowledge in high technology and the trailing edge in preparation of their teachers.

Walter J. Schaffer
Countryside, Ill.

■ It is encouraging to see the rise in national concern about education, especially as we find students in foreign countries who unquestionably outperform U.S. students. But it is very sad to watch the most highly talented and gifted potential teachers, those who, as teachers, could make a significant impact on the world turn away from teaching because of poor compensation, which today's teacher has generally accepted as a "fact of life." As is often said, teachers are not in this profession for the money. But unfortunately, those who otherwise could lead this country back to world prominence are faced with the hard facts of life and an inability to make ends meet for their families.

Randall S. Adkins
Ohio Northern University, Ada

■ "Chickens come home to roost." So it is that the U.S. finds itself with a dearth of Ph.D.'s in the arts and so-called soft sciences. As a member of the cabdriving cohort of '70s Ph.D.'s, perhaps I can be forgiven a bit of "I told you so" self-indulgence.

We are condemned to repeat the "crash effort" catastrophe of the previous generation if we follow the recommendations of William Bowen and Julie Ann Sosa. Remember when we solved the "Sputnik gap" with a crash effort to produce more physics and math Ph.D.'s? The result was that by the late 1960s we began to see these folks driving cabs. Among other things, we need to depoliticize the funding of education to end the cyclical ups and downs which come with each new administration. This would allow for long-range planning to meet expected demand for instructors. And we need to gradually raise the requirements for becoming an instructor and provide commensurate pay so that top students will again choose the profession and thereby raise its status. Until we do, we can expect the next generation of academic cabdrivers to arrive around 2010.

F. C. Rochte
Houston

■ I strongly recommend that schools go straight out and find and hire the more seasoned minds of the previous "Ph.D. glut" and not seek the mediocre solution of dragging in graduate students before they have finished their training. Most veteran Ph.D.'s care very deeply about education and have been yearning to teach. Pay the moral debt. Bring them back in to fulfill their promise.

Edward Wesley Walton
Cambridge, Mass.

Brave new world: I was appalled at John Leo's attitude toward all the potential promise offered by genetic research and development ["Genetic Advances, Ethical Risks," September 25]. He found fault with every possibility, whether it was the elimination of disease or producing ideal children. I see nothing wrong with looking like Robert Redford and making the Olympic team. With Leo's attitude, we will continue to have children born with genetic defects. Genetics offers the opportunity to make the human race a master race, this time the right way.

Ralph Craig
Amherst, Mass.

■ If human embryos can be genetically engineered to provide results generally regarded as favorable, how far behind can sociopathic minds be in calculating the potential of creating criminally masterful individuals? And how long will it be until it is decided that human beings can be genetically engineered for their usefulness as laboratory animals?

Alan Stageberg
San Francisco

Correction: In "A Lite Portion of Truth in Labeling" (Currents, September 18), the magazine said that while the label on Sunshine Biscuits' Hydrox cookies trumpets "no cholesterol," it fails to mention that the cookies are made with saturated fat. In fact, the nutrition information on the package does list 2 grams of saturated fat per serving. As we indicated in our story, such fat can raise blood cholesterol levels just as effectively as foods high in cholesterol.

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Dramatic gesture. The surviving relatives of Raoul Wallenberg are scheduled to arrive in Moscow this Sunday to meet with the KGB and examine documents concerning the disappearance of the Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Hungarian Jews from Nazi death camps. Nina Lagergren and Guy von Dardel, Wallenberg's half sister and half brother, who believe he may still be alive, were invited to Moscow in a dramatic gesture by the Foreign Ministry. Expectations were further heightened last week when Moscow television disclosed the forthcoming visit, then flashed a phone number on the screen and requested that anyone with information about Wallenberg call the number. Wallenberg, who would have been 77 this year, disappeared after the Soviets occupied Budapest in 1945. The Kremlin has long claimed that he died in prison in 1947, although there have been reports he was seen in various camps since then.

George on the road. *Because George Bush believes the tides are running strongly in favor of the Republicans, the President's aides are mapping out a heavy political schedule for 1990 that includes campaign appearances even for GOP state legislative candidates. Bush thinks the Democrats are on the defensive on the issues of taxes, the environment and education, and is confident he can outdo Ronald Reagan's performance in the last off-year election, in 1986. Since only five of the 18 Senate candidates for whom Reagan campaigned won, it would not take many victories for Bush to outclass his predecessor. With the Republicans having a long-shot chance of recapturing the Senate, Bush is certain to make a major push to defeat Democrats considered most vulnerable. They include Illinois's Paul Simon, Michigan's Carl Levin, Iowa's Tom Harkin, Montana's Max Baucus and Rhode Island's Claiborne Pell, who may retire rather than run for a sixth term.*

Shanghai mishmash. Officials in the nuclear-power industry, who envision a huge market in the energy-short Far East, are concerned by Chinese efforts to cobble their own reactor from parts purchased in different parts of the world. Unlike other reactors in Asia, which have been built using proven technology and design, the 300-megawatt plant now under construction near Shanghai is said to be unique in its engineering concepts—and that is what worries the experts. One American familiar with the plant fears that a malfunction in the densely populated Shanghai area could not only produce tens of thousands of casualties but also possibly doom for decades the prospects of the nuclear-power industry in Asia.

Wallenberg family set to visit Moscow

U.S. to hang tough on high-tech transfers

Union-bashing with a union label

She is no Nancy Reagan. *When it comes to meddling in White House personnel decisions, Barbara Bush is not cut in the mold of Nancy Reagan. Although the First Lady was angered by drug czar William Bennett's public expression of disdain for the results of the President's recent education summit with the nation's governors, she studiously has avoided suggesting that her husband discipline the former Secretary of Education. "Mrs. Bush feels it doesn't matter whether she is unhappy with Bennett or anyone else in a similar position," says an official close to the First Lady. "She is not the President." Fortunately for Bill Bennett.*



Barbara Bush and Bill Bennett
Going easy on the drug czar

Edited by Charles Fenyvesi

Wary Washington. For all the talk about lowering commercial barriers between the U.S. and the East bloc, Washington has decided to keep tight controls on the export of high-tech machines and materials that can be put to military use. That is what lay behind Secretary of State James Baker's congressional testimony last week in which he said the Soviet military threat remains "substantial" and argued for a go-slow policy on trade. Among the items sought by the Soviets but which are staying on the forbidden list are high-precision ball bearings; Kevlar, the high-performance plastic used in reinforcing tires and bulletproofing clothing; advanced microchips for missile-guidance systems, and lasers employed in precision trimming of microchips. Insiders say the key man in the decision to hang tough on technology transfer is Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher, who is convinced that despite *perestroika* the Soviets are still busy building their military strength.

The euphemistic mufti. *In a reversal of 1,400 years of Islamic law, Muhammad Sayed Tantawi, the mufti of Egypt, has puzzled devout Moslems with a decree permitting the faithful to charge and to accept interest. However, to soothe the anxieties of those to whom the word* interest *still has a distasteful ring, the mufti suggested that Egypt's state bank refer to money earned by its securities as "investment profits." The mufti, whose salary comes from the government, has seen his efforts thus far help the sagging Egyptian economy. In the first few weeks after his decree, the government said, demand for the bank's investment certificates rose by 25 percent.*

Cinematic scabbing. Paul French & Partners is the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer of the antilabor movement. The La Grange, Ga., firm specializes in producing custom-made films for companies trying to beat back union-organizing drives. Obviously, these docudramas have never gotten rave reviews at the AFL-CIO, but now union bosses are grumbling about the casts as well as the plots. They have discovered that the actors, carefully selected to mirror the demographics and accents of a target company's work force, are all union members themselves. While cinematic scabbing may trouble union leaders, it does not bother the actors, who insist the show must go on. "We don't deal in art," says Kit Woods, executive director of the Atlanta office of the Screen Actors Guild. "We deal in jobs."

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The new Accord is bigger and better. There is more room inside, the ride is more comfortable and the car is more responsive under all driving conditions.

Because Honda also goes back to the drawing board.

The new Accord was redesigned and re-engineered to create an entirely new automobile. One that raises the quality of driving. A car more attuned to the driver.

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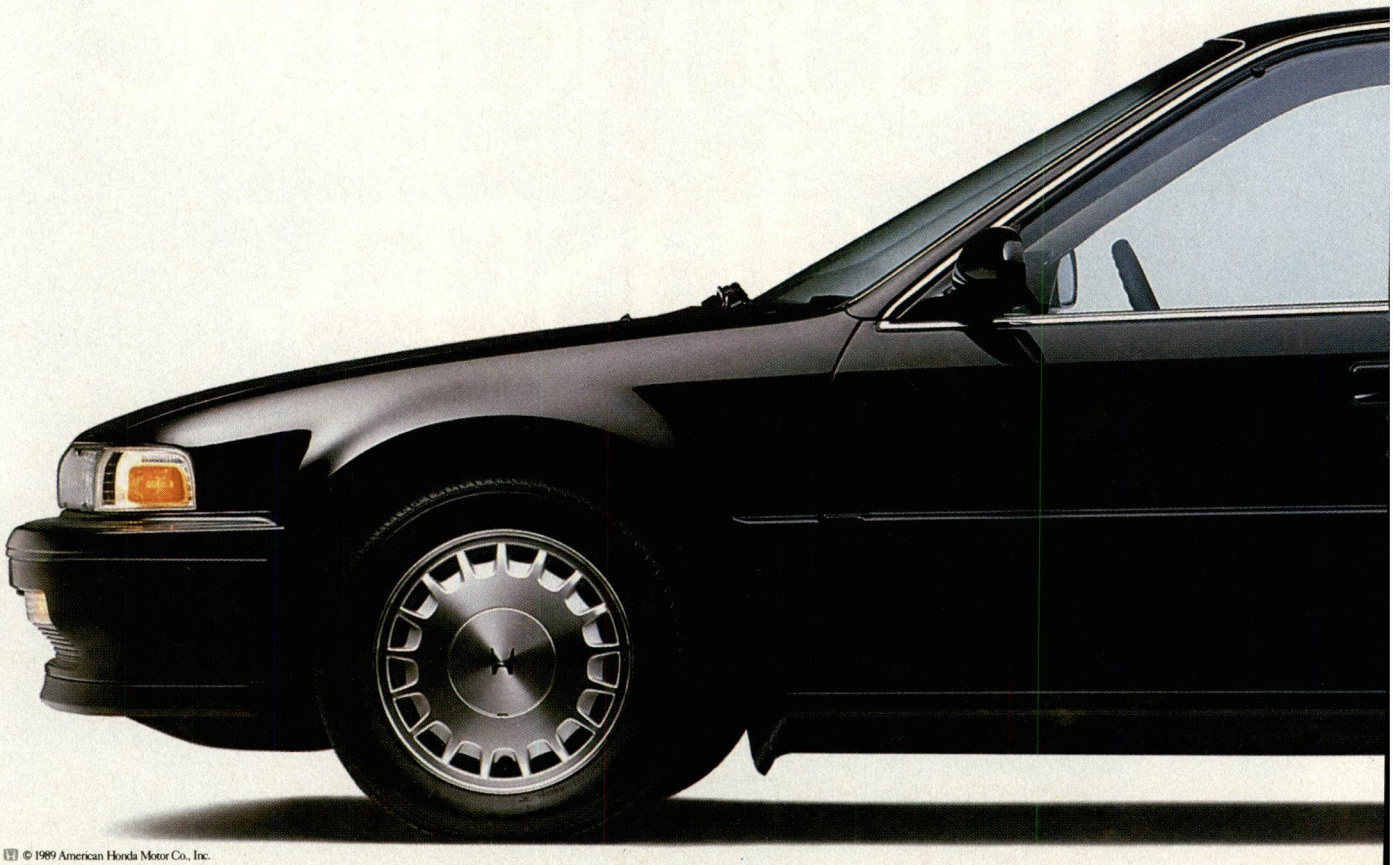

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Once inside the car, you will see the soft surfaces, the lack of seams and the logical placement of instruments and controls. You will sense a bright, airy environment that immediately puts you at ease.

The front seats are larger with greater support. Rear seats contour to the shape of the interior. The rear seat cushion is formed from one piece of foam.

Door panels and the instrument panel are each moulded as one whole piece. The headliner is also made from a single piece. It's recessed for the passenger-assist handles and windshield visors. Everything fits the way it should, nice and flush.

A new ventilation system assures your comfort. It's quiet and efficient.

Under the aggressive looking and low sloping hood is a new and larger fuel-injected engine. It has more horsepower and torque for improved performance. Innovative Honda technology keeps the new engine running smoothly and quietly.

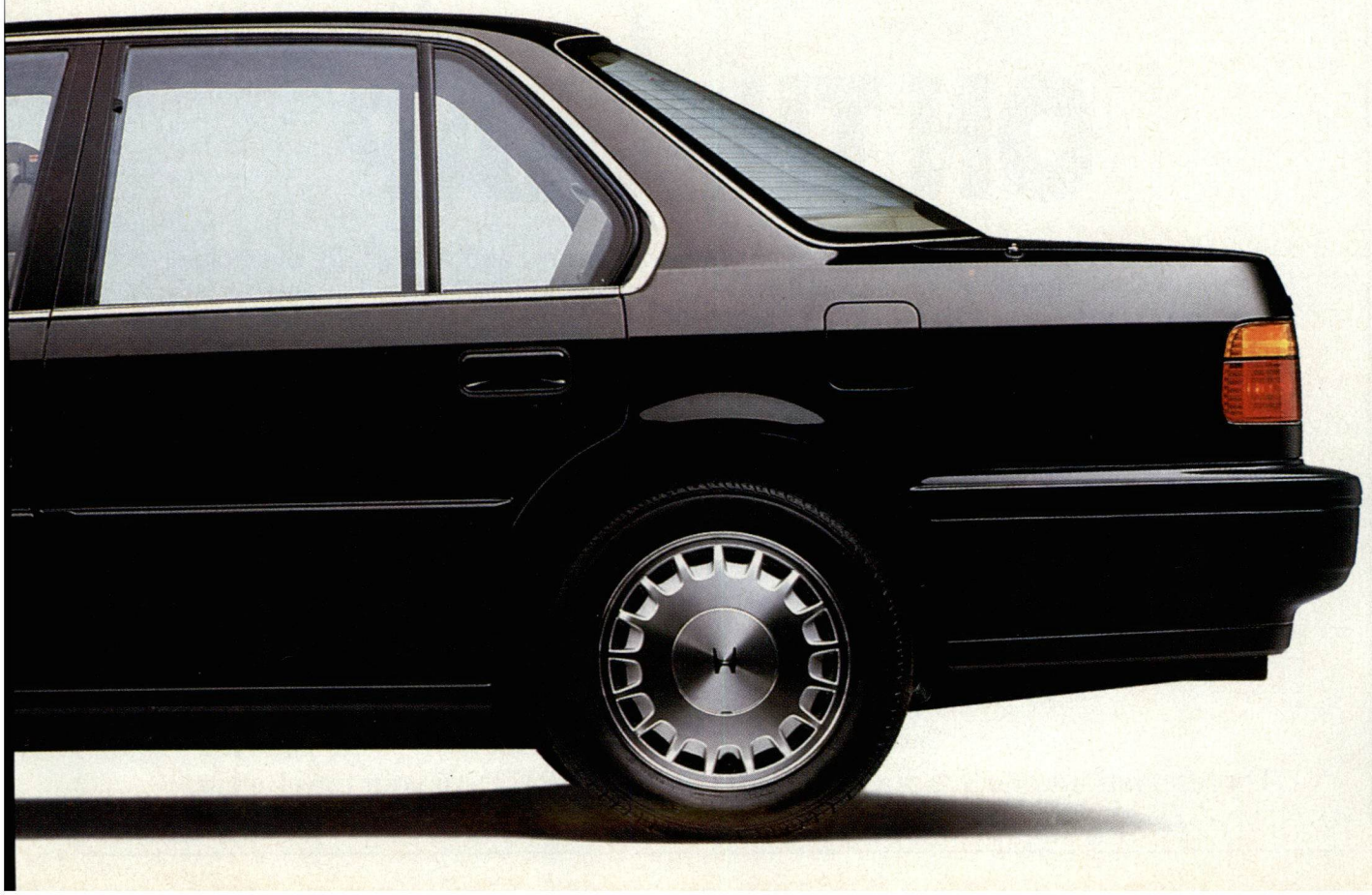
There is a new four speed automatic transmission available that's compact and smooth shifting. And a new strong, smooth five speed manual transmission.

The objective of the new Accord is to let you focus on the one thing every car is made for. Driving.

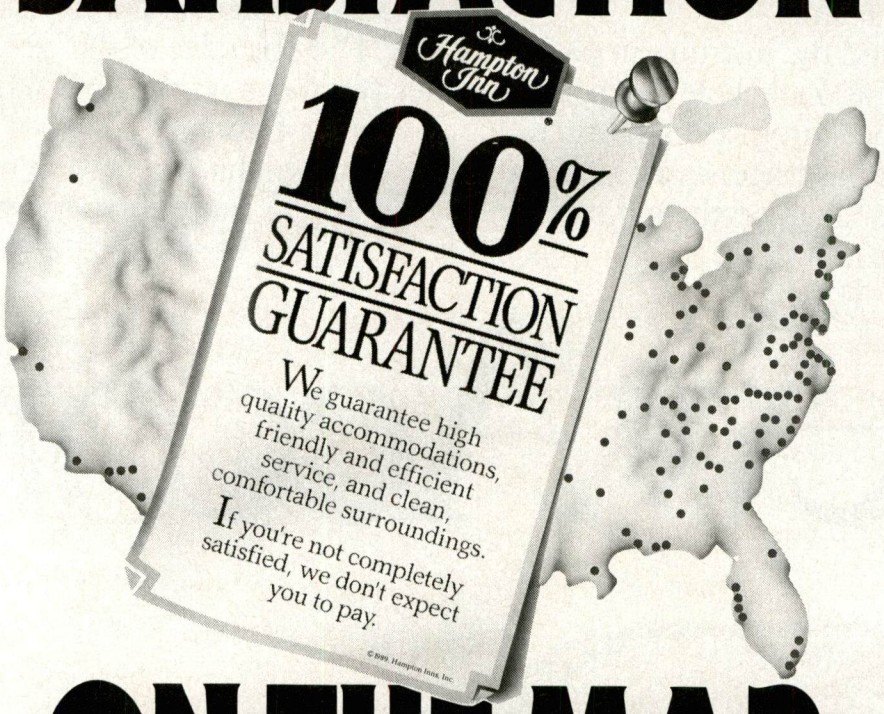
You will have to drive it to believe it.

HONDA

e new Accord.



HAMPTON INN PUTS GUARANTEED SATISFACTION



ON THE MAP

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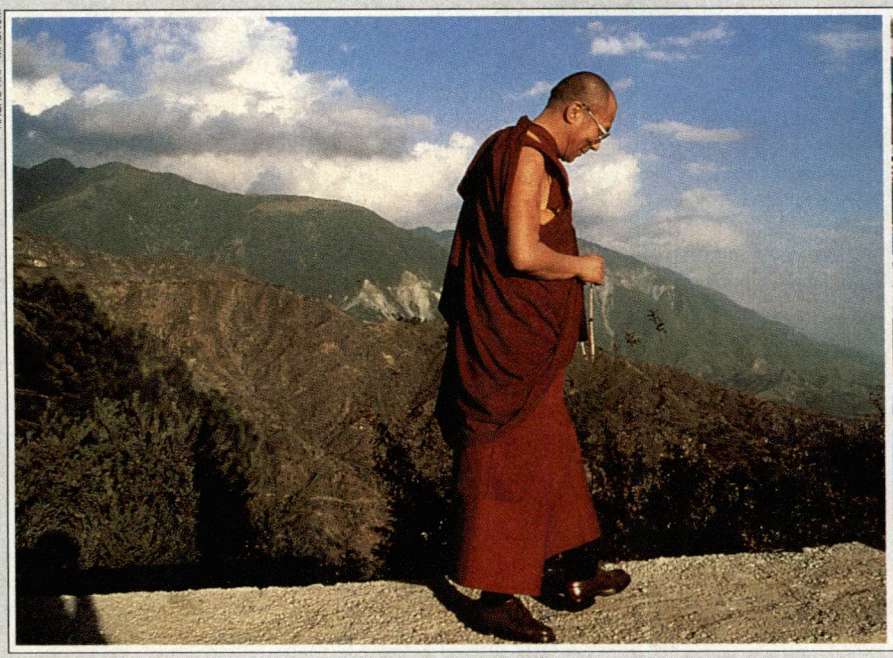
RAGHU RAI—MAGNUM





Holy laureate. He was born into a peasant family, but a delegation of monks identified him, at age 2, as the reincarnated 13th Dalai Lama. Last week, more than 50 years later, Tibet's political and spiritual leader was recognized by the Nobel Committee, which awarded him the 1989 Peace Prize for his nonviolent struggle to free Tibet from Chinese rule. Tibetan exiles, most of whom fled with the Dalai Lama to India after an abortive 1959 uprising, hope new world attention will now be focused on their independence drive. But the award may backfire: An embarrassed China, which accused the Nobel panel of meddling, may balk at resuming reconciliation talks with Tibet's leader.

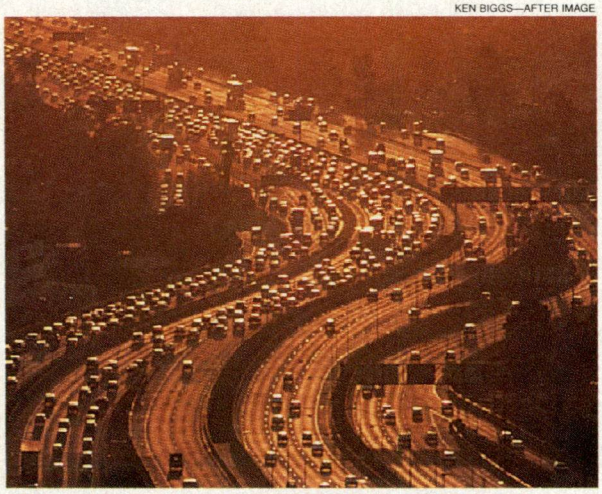
ENVIRONMENT

A (not quite) Clean Air Act

With smog choking most of America's major cities, the news from Congress last week sounded truly impressive. A key House subcommittee voted unanimously to mandate sharp cuts in auto-tailpipe emissions, cuts that—if approved as part of the new Clean Air Act—would slash hydrocarbon pollutants from new cars by 60 percent by the mid-1990s and oxides of nitrogen by 40 percent. But, in fact, such steps would not by themselves bring most cities into compliance with air-quality standards.

The reasons are simple. Cars account for only about half the pollutants that cause smog. The rest come from a variety of hard-to-control sources, such as oil-based paints and dry-cleaning plants. Though the percentage reduction in auto emissions mandated is great, the actual amount to be cut is small compared with the cleanup achieved since the Clean Air Act of 1970. New models already are allowed to emit only a fraction of the pollutants belched by older cars. Sophisticated controls on new cars have whacked ozone-causing hydrocarbon emissions by 96 percent and oxides of nitrogen by three quarters. California, which earlier this year adopted standards similar to the federal proposal, estimates that hydrocarbons would be reduced by only 10 percent more by 2010, not enough to meet federal air-quality standards.

KEN BIGGS—AFTER IMAGE



Smogout. *Car fumes are not the only culprits*

The subcommittee's tailpipe provisions, reluctantly backed by the Energy and Commerce Committee's chairman, John Dingell of suburban Detroit, may actually work against cleaner air. Administration and California officials fear this week's action will undercut proposals to require some cars to burn methanol, ethanol, compressed natural gas or propane, "clean" fuels that emit much smaller amounts of smog-producing pollutants. Widespread use, they contend, would cut auto-caused smog far more than just reducing emissions of gasoline cars. □

BUSINESS

Donald Trump's buy-American plan

If Donald Trump succeeds in the $7.5 billion bid he made for American Airlines last week, will he put fake-marble vanities in the restrooms and faux-pearl necklaces on his flight attendants, as he is doing with the Trump Shuttle? Could be—and don't discount an eponymous name change, either. But surely this high-flying ego can't really take the art of the deal to such a plane. After all, American is the best and the biggest of the fleets, a solidly managed, debt-lean,

JOE McNALLY—SYGMA



High times. *Fasten your seat belt, Donald*

highly profitable mega-carrier that flew passengers more than 65 billion miles last year and earned revenues of almost $10 billion.

Don't bet your very last chip on American rebuffing the controversial real-estate-and-casino magnate. "The odds against Trump are really not that long," argues airline analyst Louis Marckesano of Janney Montgomery Scott in Philadelphia. Trump's $120-a-share bid is "just about pre-emptive" of other bids, not so low that AMR, American's parent, can reject it out of hand and not so high that the airline would have to be liquidated to foot the bill. Trump also has the resources, the staff and a loan-repayment record needed to win backing from banks and other investors for a solid bid. What's more, he has proved that he can run an airline by quickly regaining market share for his East Coast shuttle service, bought from Eastern Airlines in June.

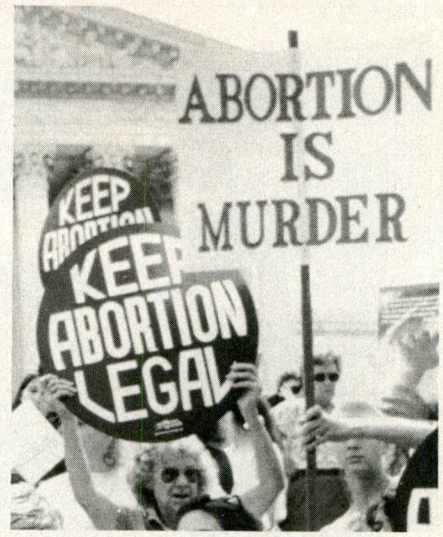
AMR isn't exactly Trumped, though. It can declare a fat dividend or buy up shares to fight a takeover. But it also could be forced to propose a management-employe buyout similar to the one that was announced at United Airlines last month. □

THE LAW

The defenders of abortion win one

The Supreme Court's decision last July inviting states to curb abortions had pro-life leaders gleefully predicting their first significant legislative advances in years. Yet a trimester later, the record of abortion foes is hardly impressive. In perhaps their most striking setback, the Florida Supreme Court last week said that a privacy clause voters added to the Constitution in 1980 meant that "the abortion decision must be left to the woman" in the first three months of a pregnancy.

ROBERT SCHULTZ FOR *USN&WR*



It was the first major success in a drive by abortion defenders to offset in state courts negative rulings from the U.S. Supreme Court. "In virtually every state, explicit or implicit guarantees of privacy or liberty could be interpreted to protect abortion," argues Dawn Johnsen of the National Abortion Rights Action League. The next test may come in California where conservative additions to the state's supreme court make chances less certain for pro-choicers.

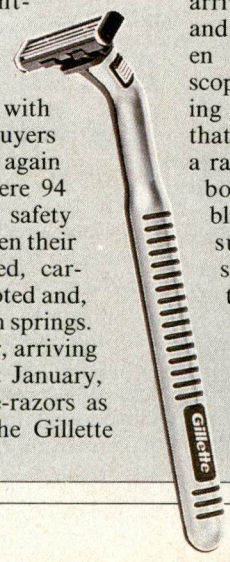
Abortion defenders are holding their own in political as well as judicial forums. Florida convenes a special legislative session on anti-abortion bills this week, but pro-choice majorities on key panels are

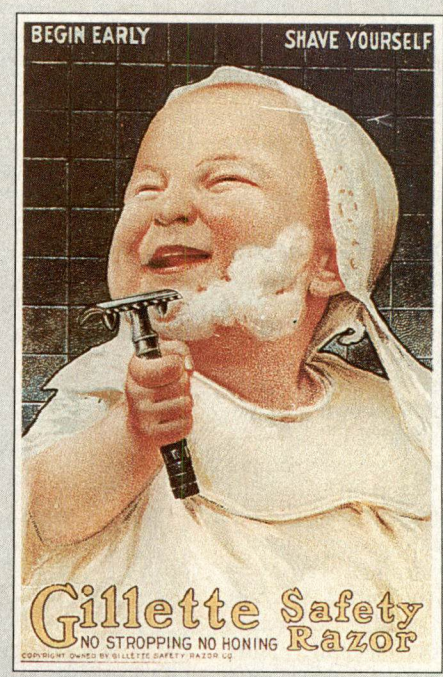
TECHNOLOGY

A $200 million close shave

For several millennia, prehistoric man shaved, agonizingly, with shark's teeth and sharpened flint. Then came 6,000 years of tugging at straight-edged razors until a Bostonian, King C. Gillette, figured out that if he built a razor with disposable blades, buyers would return to him again and again. In the mere 94 years since that first safety razor, shavers have seen their blades alloyed, coated, cartridged, doubled, pivoted and, last week, mounted on springs.

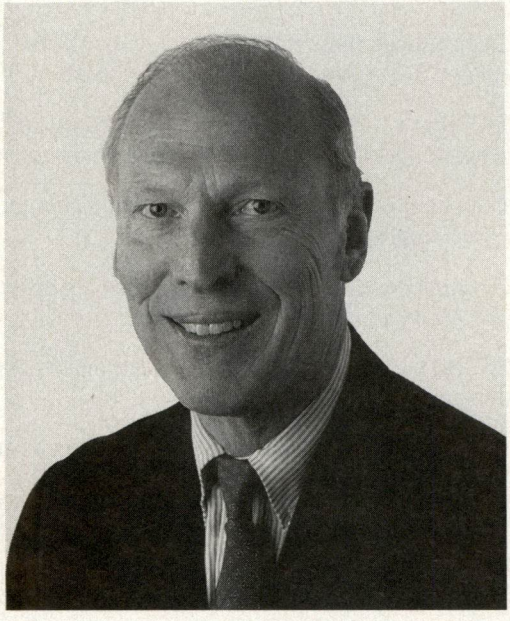
The Gillette Sensor, arriving on store shelves next January, dwarfs all of its fore-razors as the costliest ever. The Gillette Company spent $200 million to get twin blades that would individually rise and fall with the uneven terrain of a man's face. For half that price, Intel Corporation designed the 386 microprocessor, which powers today's most-advanced personal computers. Gillette's R&D staff struggled for 10 years with the Sensor's dozen moving parts. Scientists, who arrived at work each day unshaven and ready for testing, weighed shaven whiskers and attached microscopic cameras to razors for measuring stubble. They developed lasers that zap 13 welds onto each blade at a rate of two cartridges per second, bonding the millimeter-wide blades to steel supports, which suspend them over plastic springs. If Gillette's razor-meisters can solve such daunting technological problems, it's a good bet they'll find a way to persuade men now using disposable razors to pay twice as much for a springier shave. □



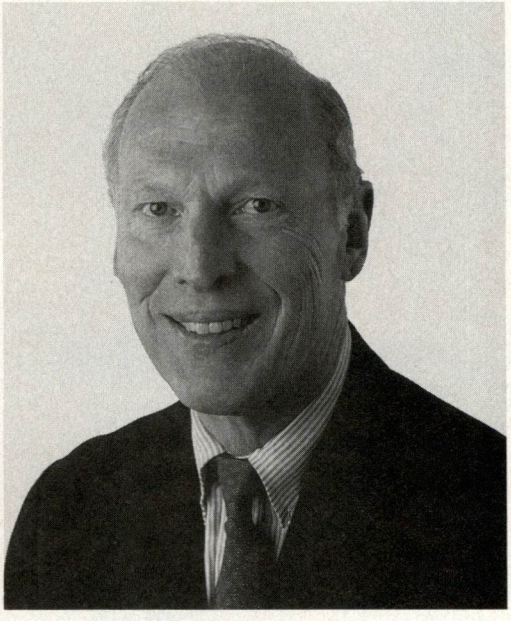


Bladerunner. *Gillette dominated shaving innovation from the early 1900s*

A BUSINESS MOVE FEW COLLEGES COULD DUPLICATE.



William F. Glavin
Vice Chairman, Xerox Corporation



William F. Glavin
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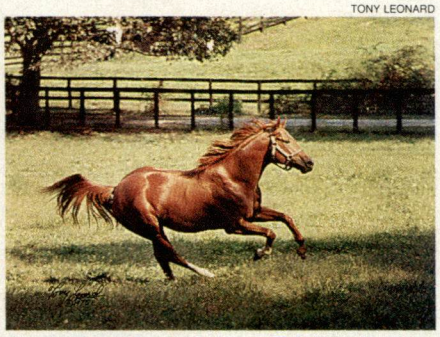
likely to waylay them amid strong backing in the polls; the *St. Petersburg Times* said two thirds of Floridians want to keep abortions legal. While abortion foes rallied in Pennsylvania last week to support a new bill that would force women to wait 24 hours before obtaining abortions, abortion defenders released a survey showing 60 percent support. As Democratic gubernatorial candidates in Virginia and New Jersey campaigned on the pro-choice side, an abortion-rights stance seemed a bit safer than it did in July. □

TONY LEONARD



Secretariat. *Into history at full gallop*

RACING

The baron of the bluegrass

He was arguably the finest athlete of our age. Three fifths of a ton of rippling red strength, the great chest hinting at the great heart inside. A calm and confidence so profound that just before the 1973 Kentucky Derby, the splendid colt who was about to capture the first Triple Crown in 25 years took a nap.

Secretariat died last week at 19; a lethal injection released him from a painful degenerative disease. But those who saw him will never forget—especially the Belmont stakes, longest leg of the Triple Crown. Secretariat flew into the lead, his 25-foot strides accelerating effortlessly. Suddenly the track announcer was on his feet, screaming. So were 69,138 in the stands and millions in the TV audience. The big chestnut seemed to revel in the run, 10, 20, finally, 31 lengths in front of the field, obliterating the record.

Secretariat retired to the good life in Kentucky. Owners of mares paid $70,000 for the stallion's services, hoping he would sow the seeds of his own greatness. But so far, none of his 300 sons and daughters has approached the quality of their sire, Big Red, who brought hardened rail jockeys to tears as he raced joyfully against his only peer, the wind. ■

Currents contributors: Jim Impoco, Dusko Doder, William J. Cook, Clemens P. Work, Don L. Boroughs, Ted Gest, Merrill McLoughlin

PEOPLE MAKING NEWS

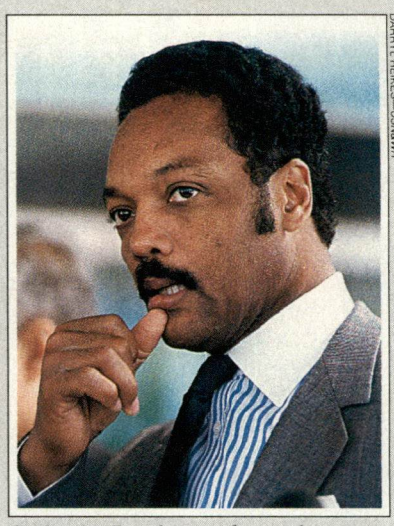
Jim Bakker's judgment day

No one asked the jury to judge whether a man of religion should live on a $1.3 million estate and drive two Rolls-Royces. No one asked the jury whether extramarital sex makes a fundamentalist preacher a hypocrite. The Charlotte, N.C., jury had only to decide whether **Jim Bakker** deceived his "lifetime partners" into paying $1,000 for Heritage USA hotel rooms he could never make available. Last week, they answered "yes" and convicted the defrocked televangelist on 24 counts of fraud and conspiracy. Bakker, out on bail, will appeal.

■ A peacenik's convictions

The last time Israel sentenced **Abie Nathan** to prison, in 1968, his crime was delivering a peace petition to Egypt. Ten years later, Israel caught up with him, signing a peace pact with its neighbor. Last year, still looking like a peacenik ahead of his time, Nathan met with PLO leader Yassir Arafat. For that crime, he was sentenced to six months in prison last week. If Israel will once again follow Nathan's path, it wasn't giving away any hint of that. Two days later, the Israeli cabinet narrowly rejected an Egyptian plan for Israeli-Palestinian negotiations, leaving the ball in President Bush's court.

DARRYL HEIKES—*USN&WR*



Jackson. *Ready to take to the air*

■ The Jackson show

After spending five months dodging questions about running for mayor of Washington, **Jesse Jackson** has a chance to do some asking himself. Last week, the perennial candidate announced that he will host a syndicated talk show starting next fall. "Voices of America," featuring issues Jackson thinks the media underplay, could aid his national image. He may wish to recall, however, that the only other presidential candidate with experience as a talk-show host was Michael Dukakis.

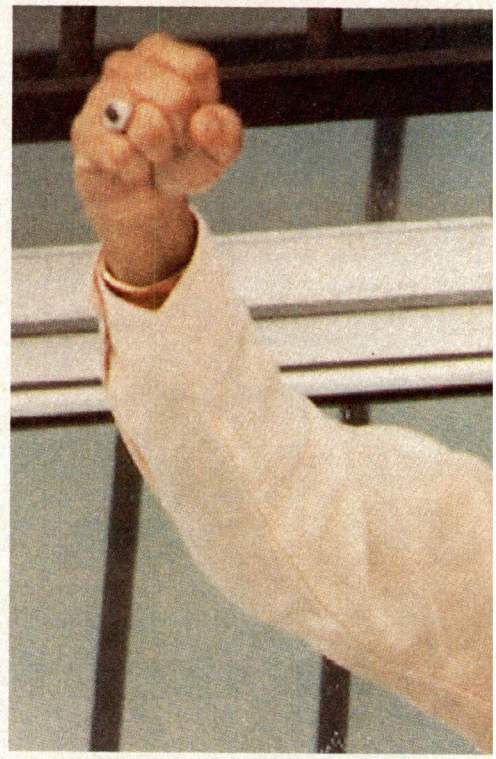
CHUCK BURTON—AP; BOB JORDAN—AP



Bakkers. *Jim rejects his verdict; Tammy responds with a hymn*

The gang that wouldn't shoot

A bungled coup in Panama embarrasses Bush



Macho man. *With little popular support and a*

When it comes right down to it, the only real help George Bush was willing to give the Panamanian soldiers who tried to topple Manuel Noriega last week was a couple of roadblocks and a telephone number. Neither helped much. U.S. troops blocked two roads leading to the military headquarters where the dictator was temporarily penned in, but they left a third open, and pro-Noriega forces used it to come to his aid. The telephone number is another story. Call us after you have seized control, two Central Intelligence Agency officers told the coup leader, Maj. Moisés Giraldi Vega. Giraldi never called. And once the shooting began and it became clear that the coup attempt was fizzling, his co-conspirators outside Noriega's military headquarters began frantically dialing Washington on pay phones. What went wrong, they wanted to know.

The botched attempt to unseat Noriega was the toughest test yet of an administration that has shrugged off complaints that it is timid, obsessed with avoiding risks and slow to react. When it was over, the little dictator handed out flowers and kisses to admirers, and administration officials scrambled to explain what went awry. Noriega has trafficked with drug dealers and trampled his political opponents' few feeble efforts to restore democracy, and Bush has called publicly on Panamanians to rise up and topple their dictator. But when a handful of dissident military officers tried that last week, Bush and his aides were caught unprepared and were unwilling to give Noriega even a modest shove. The result is the administration's worst foreign-policy embarrassment to date. "In principle," says a senior U.S. official with knowledge of the events, "it was a Bay of Pigs. We have been encouraging the Panamanians to actively do something, and then we withdrew our support at the critical time."

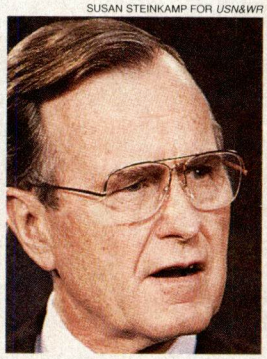
Strange approach. Such harsh assessments can be tempered only by the confusion that still shrouds the events preceding and during the attempted coup. A little more than two weeks before the action, Major Giraldi's wife Adella contacted U.S. officials in Panama, warning that her husband and other military officials would try to overthrow Noriega. Could they rely on U.S. assistance, Mrs. Giraldi asked. By any standard, it was a strange approach. CIA officials in Panama had dealt with Giraldi only sporadically before. He was an unlikely insurrectionist. In May, 1988, when other officers of the Panama Defense Forces had moved against Noriega, Giraldi, an old friend of the dictator's, had been instrumental in crushing the coup. But on Sunday, October 1, when Giraldi's family sought refuge at Fort Amador, a U.S. base operated jointly with the PDF, the possibility of a coup loomed larger. When the coup did not materialize on Monday, as expected, the administration remained passive. That day, Giraldi did ask the two CIA officers if Bush would authorize troops from the U.S. Southern Command in Panama to blockade two roads leading to the PDF headquarters. But Bush and Defense Secretary Richard Cheney were busy hosting visiting dignitaries, and senior officials did not even meet to discuss the coming coup attempt.

U.S. officials insist they were still leery of Giraldi. They worried that he did not have enough support in the PDF to pull off the coup, or that it could be a ruse concocted by Noriega to draw American forces into a confrontation. Another reason for caution, military and intelligence officials say, is that Giraldi and his men had no intention, at least initially, of turning Noriega over to the United States. Giraldi told U.S. officials he would attempt a coup only while Noriega was absent. "Maybe they don't have their act together," Cheney remembers thinking. "It would lead a prudent man to say, 'Maybe it's a setup.'" Given Giraldi's

The White House under fire

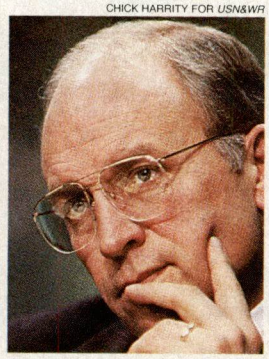
Bush and his aides said last week's botched coup attempt was the wrong opportunity for the U.S., but they admitted they had made mistakes. Critics from the left and right said the mistakes stemmed from an administration that favored inaction over all other policy options.

SUSAN STEINKAMP FOR *USN&WR*



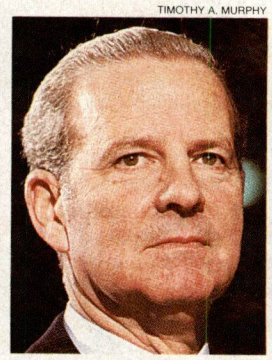
Bush. *Encouragement, then almost no action*

CHICK HARRITY FOR *USN&WR*



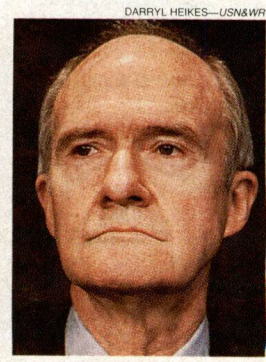
Cheney. *Go slow; it could be a setup*

TIMOTHY A. MURPHY



Baker. *The time wasn't ripe for U.S. action*

DARRYL HEIKES—*USN&WR*



Scowcroft. *Did he move too cautiously?*

BETH CRUZ—REUTER



ıng of thugs behind him, Noriega stays on top

track record, the suspicions were understandable. But the fears that the whole thing was a trap and the belief that Noriega would not be removed from Panama still don't explain why the administration had no contingency plans for an event it wanted so badly. That was one fatal flaw in its handling of the episode.

The administration took Giraldi seriously enough to mobilize some troops, but not enough to send them near harm's way. On the morning of October 3, U.S. forces moved to seal off the two roads, as Giraldi had asked. Some U.S. officials believe that Noriega was held by rebel soldiers for 4 hours. But others suspect that both sides were armed and ready to shoot and the result was a Panamanian standoff. At about 12:30 p.m. Washington time, two rebel officers rushed to Fort Clayton, the Army's headquarters in Panama. What happened there is another matter of dispute. Two senior Bush advisers say the rebels warned Gen. Marc Cisneros, the chief of U.S. Army forces in Panama, against using U.S. troops. But according to one knowledgeable senior official, one of the U.S. officers who met with the two rebels at Fort Clayton asked John Maisto, the ranking American diplomat in Panama, whether the CIA or U.S. troops could get Noriega out and help end the coup. Maisto forwarded the request, and the National Security Council decided that the U.S. would take custody of Noriega if the rebels delivered him, or if the CIA could find a way to spirit him out of his own headquarters. Bush and his advisers, however, refused to send U.S. troops less than a mile from their base to get Noriega. The rebels never got an answer.

But the CIA station in Panama is not a paramilitary force. And the Pentagon worried that troops might have to fight their way into PDF headquarters, perhaps suffering casualties, and that ground fire could have brought down a helicopter. A senior military official says the administration was haunted by images of Desert One, the aborted 1980 Iran rescue mission.

The military was reluctant to risk even a single American life without better intelligence. According to a senior U.S. official with knowledge of the events, Giraldi's men told Cisneros that they had Noriega in custody. But a senior U.S. intelligence official believes the rebels were simply enlisting U.S. aid in a sneaky bid to rescue their floundering coup. Administration officials say they would not have committed soldiers in any event because they had no faith in the coup leaders. "You don't commit U.S. forces into that bloody, murky environment," Cheney said, "when you don't have a clear objective."

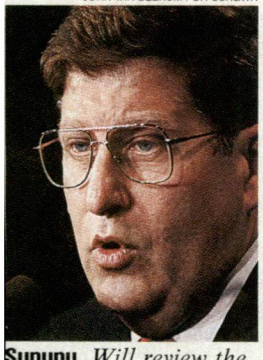
"We got him." But the overriding U.S. objective was simply to avoid trouble, and U.S. officials had very little information with which to formulate a bolder plan. At 12:45 p.m., the Pentagon received a cable from Panama that said, in part: "Noriega wounded. Bodyguards killed." Cheney was elated. "We got him," he told Bush. Fifteen minutes later, another cable arrived at the White House. Noriega was fine, it said.

The most controversial question in the whole affair is what the rebels intended to do with Noriega, and it has been framed, absurdly, in a dispute over two simple words. A cable sent to the Pentagon from the Southern Command, headed by Gen. Maxwell Thurman, said the rebels "won't" turn over the dictator. But a message from Maisto to Secretary of State James Baker reported that the rebels "want" to deliver Noriega. Senior administration officials blamed the confusion on Maisto, who, they charge, miscopied notes from a conversation, evidently between Cisneros and the two rebel soldiers. However, one senior U.S. official familiar with the events charged that Maisto was being made a scapegoat and that the entire story about "want" and "won't" was deliberately cobbled together to cover up the administration's bumbling.

The questions fail to address the larger issue, however. Facing its first real trial, one that demanded quick decisions in a dangerous area, the Bush administration was caught unprepared, and its reactions were slowed by poor intelligence. Throughout his political life, George Bush has emphasized the merits of caution, and that approach often serves him well. On some issues, such as dealing with change in the Soviet Union, prudence is well-advised. But to lead, a President has to know when to shift gears and act. ■

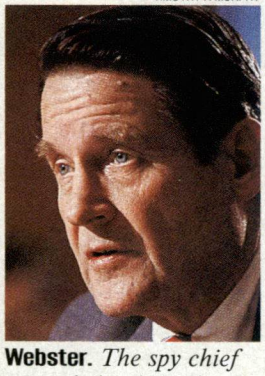
by Brian Duffy with Kenneth T. Walsh and Peter Cary in Washington

JOHN VAN BEEKUM FOR *USN&WR*



Sununu. *Will review the mistakes made*

TIMOTHY A MURPHY



Webster. *The spy chief was missing in action*

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE



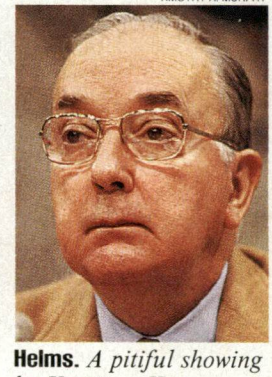
Thurman. *No fighting allowed by U.S. troops*

CHARLIE ARCHAMBAULT FOR *USN&WR*



Boren. *An obligation to support the rebels*

TIMOTHY A. MURPHY



Helms. *A pitiful showing by Keystone Kops*

Behind the housing crisis

Private-sector forces, not Reagan, killed off affordable rentals

■ *Nothing came from Mars or Venus to make New York City look like Calcutta. Mr. Reagan and Congress's housing cutbacks are directly responsible for the homeless problem*

—Mitch Snyder, on the eve of the 'Housing Now' march

Every good protest movement must have its callous villain. Last week, Mitch Snyder and tens of thousands of other demonstrators marched on the U.S. Capitol to point the finger at their favorite blackguard, the hardhearted Reagan administration. From Jon Voight to Linda Evans to homeless-activist Snyder, the demonstrators attacked Reagan's cutbacks in the housing budget, demanding that the nation's legislators ensure every American the right to a decent, affordable home.

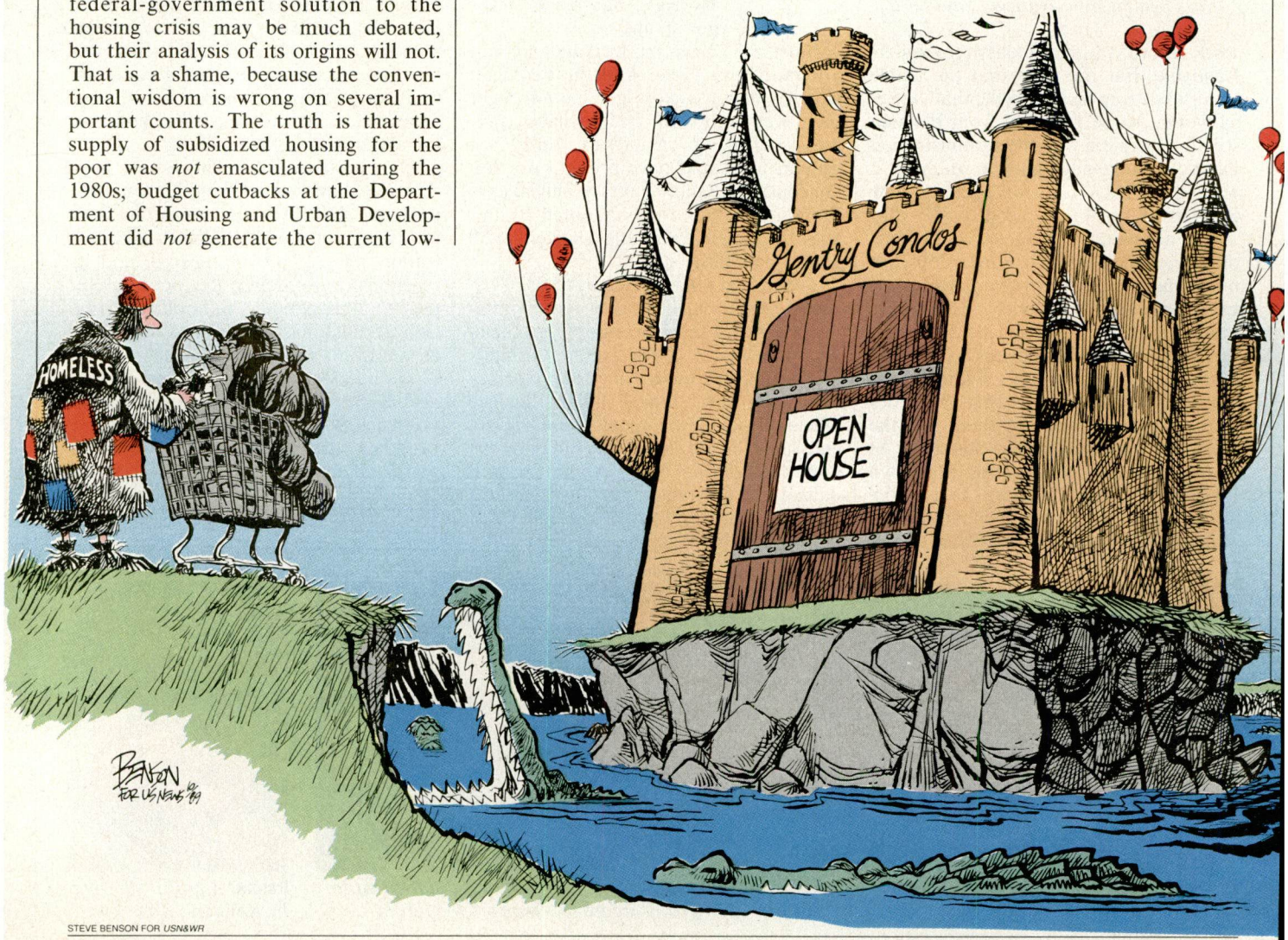
In upcoming months, their call for a federal-government solution to the housing crisis may be much debated, but their analysis of its origins will not. That is a shame, because the conventional wisdom is wrong on several important counts. The truth is that the supply of subsidized housing for the poor was *not* emasculated during the 1980s; budget cutbacks at the Department of Housing and Urban Development did *not* generate the current low-income-housing crisis, and the housing crunch has *not* been largely responsible for the flood of homeless families that have appeared in recent years. Instead, the low-income-housing squeeze has resulted primarily from the disintegration of the private, *unsubsidized* rental market—a tragic development that the Hollywood celebrities, homeless activists and Democratic politicians managed to ignore last week. "Most of the debate about affordable housing," says William Apgar of Harvard University's Joint Center for Housing Studies, "has been dominated by sloganeering about subsidized housing."

Such slogans, however well intentioned, may make it more difficult for policymakers to craft solutions to the low-income-housing crisis in the years ahead. The most prominent and hindersome housing canards include:

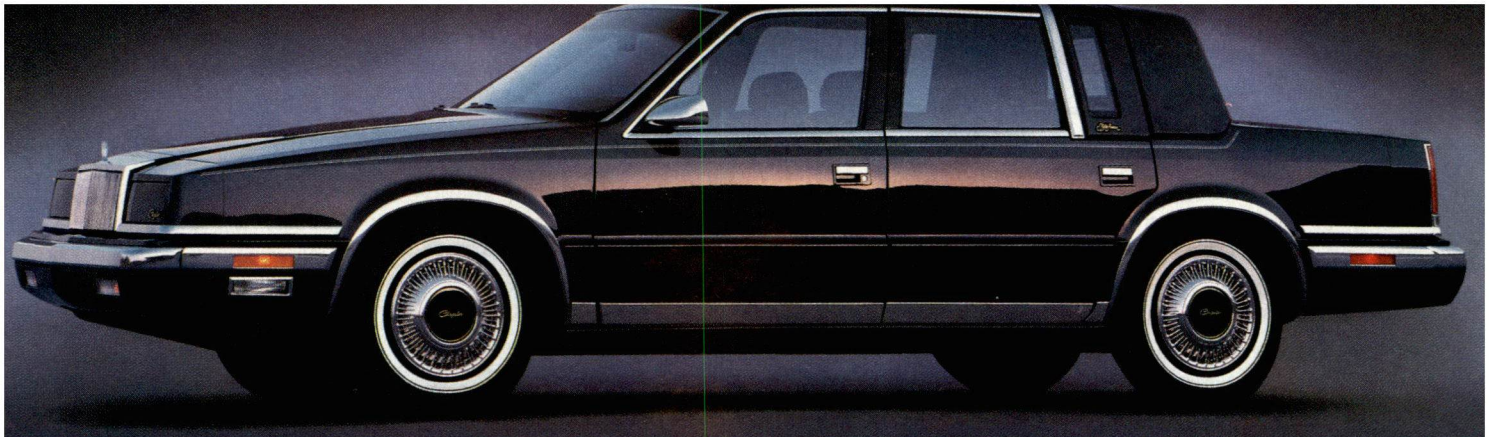
■ *The Reagan administration systematically decimated the nation's [low-income] housing supply*

—Representative Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.), writing in the *New York Times*

Wrong. The forces that "systematically decimated" the low-income-housing stock in the 1980s operated almost exclusively in the private rental market. Not surprisingly, the much-hailed urban renaissance proved, throughout the 1980s, to be a disaster for the urban poor. In city after city, office buildings replaced flophouses that once accommodated winos and men who were out of work, while urban homesteaders rehabilitated and gentrified old, overcrowded



STEVE BENSON FOR *USN&WR*



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tenements that once housed poor families. Nationwide, rents in unsubsidized housing soared more than 30 percent for the poor from 1974 to 1985, even after being adjusted for inflation.

High interest rates, restrictive building and land-use codes, abandonment and arson also conspired to remove cheap apartments from the reach of the nation's 7.7 million poverty-level renters. Just last week, the *Chicago Tribune* reported that not a single residential-building permit was issued in 1988 in the rough Oakland, Woodlawn and East Garfield Park neighborhoods of Chicago—although city officials did grant permits to demolish 31 buildings in the same neighborhoods. Moreover, the cumulative effect of changes in the private sector seems to have been particularly devastating in recent years. According to the 1989 annual report by Harvard's Joint Center for Housing Studies, the number of low-rent, unsubsidized units in the U.S. fell, in real terms, by 1.5 million between 1980 and 1985, a drop that well exceeded the number of subsidized units added during the same years. This decline is especially damaging to the poor because just over two thirds of the nation's impoverished renters currently live in *unsubsidized* housing.

■ *The HUD budget has been cut . . . by 75 percent. . . . Since 1981, the federal government has all but dismantled the nation's housing programs*

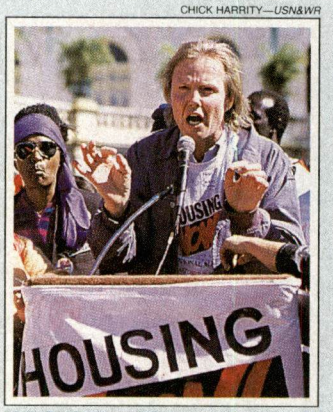
—Boston Mayor Raymond Flynn, testifying before Congress

Misleading. As Flynn told Congress, *appropriations* for subsidized housing were slashed during the 1980s. However, outlays, or *actual expenditures,* on subsidized housing rose sharply at the same time. The reason is that federal funds for housing-assistance programs are spent over many years after they are appropriated, typically stretching out anywhere from five to 20 years. As a result, the substantial appropriations authorized by Congress in earlier decades swelled spending on subsidized housing in real terms during the 1980s, from $8.3 billion in 1980 to $16.1 billion in 1988. And while more than a million, inexpensive private rental units disappeared during the decade, the number of HUD-subsidized rental units increased almost 50 percent, from 2.9 million units in 1980 to 4.1 million in 1988. In fact, by the end of the decade, a *higher* proportion of the poor will live in subsidized housing than at the start of the decade (24 percent in 1980 vs. 29 percent in 1987), even though the ranks of the poor grew substantially during the 1981-82 recession.

Put a little differently, however ill-prepared the Reagan administration was to deal with the homeless problem and however insensitive it was to the homeless, its cutbacks at HUD did little to precipitate the current homeless crisis. As Anna Kondratas, who now oversees HUD programs for the homeless for Secretary Jack Kemp, points out: "The homeless problem became very severe and very apparent in the early 1980s long before any cuts in the housing budget worked their way through the system."

Although the government-bashing criticisms of the protesters may be misleading as a guide to the current affordable-housing crunch, they do anticipate the problems that lie ahead. In the 1990s, Reagan-era cutbacks in HUD's budget will substantially curtail the growth of the subsidized-housing stock. Moreover, starting around 1992, some 500,000 privately owned units built or subsidized by the federal government in the 1960s may disappear from the low-income stock because the owners will then be eligible to default or "prepay" their mortgages, allowing these landlords to rent to higher-income tenants. In the meantime, the great bulk of federal housing subsidies (roughly 75 percent) will continue, under both Republican and Democratic Presidents, to be skewed toward middle and upper-income Americans—who now receive roughly $50 billion of mortgage-interest and property-tax deductions a year.

CHICK HARRITY—*USN&WR*

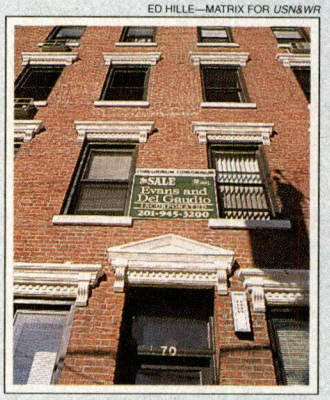


ED HILLE—MATRIX FOR *USN&WR*

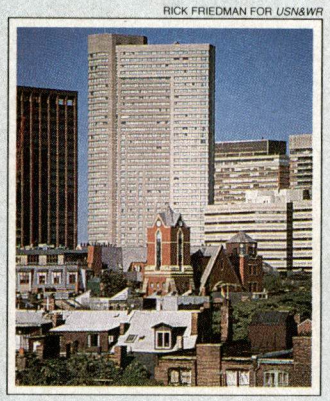


WRONG TARGET. *Celebrities like actor Jon Voight gave impassioned speeches last week deploring government-housing cuts. But they ignored the importance of private, low-income rental housing like these apartments in Hoboken, N.J., right*

ED HILLE—MATRIX FOR *USN&WR*



RICK FRIEDMAN FOR *USN&WR*



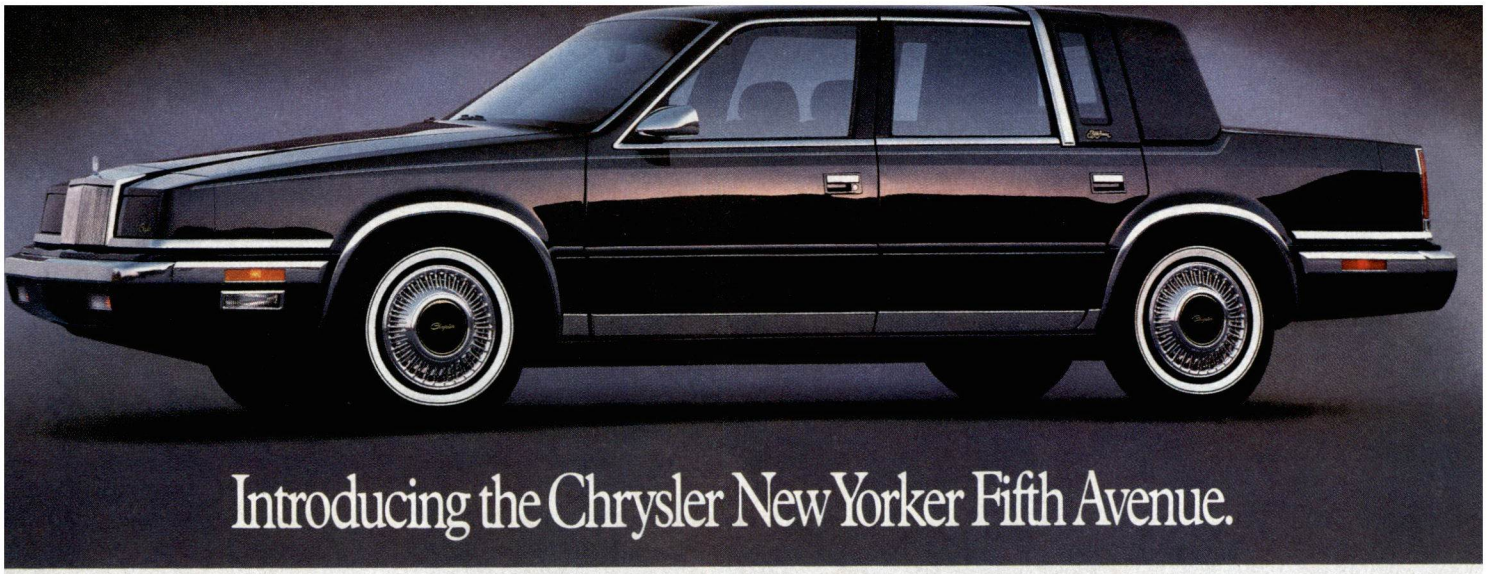
RIGHT TARGET. *The urban renaissance has been bad for the urban poor. Condo conversions, left, and commercial developments, like Boston's Copley Place, right, spurred gentrification in areas that once housed low-income renters*

■ *It is no exaggeration to say that there is a three-word solution to homelessness: Housing, housing, housing*

—Robert Hayes, founder of the National Coalition for the Homeless, writing in the *New York Times*

Exaggerated. Government-subsidized rental apartments will not solve the homeless problem because roughly two thirds of homeless adults have persistent personal problems that often lead them back to the streets and shelters. Recent national studies by HUD, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and others show that 33 to 38 percent of urban homeless adults are alcoholics, 13 to 25 percent are drug abusers and 33 percent are mentally ill. These severely troubled adults often cannot cope by themselves, even if they have a cheap place to live. Homeless advocates like Hayes do not like to discuss the entrenched personal problems of the homeless because they say it sounds like "blaming the victim." But one consequence of that reluctance, argues HUD's Kondratas, was that "until recently, there has been very little recognition that homelessness is more than a housing problem. The need for supportive services was largely ignored."

Those services are delivered in locally licensed facilities like community mental-health centers, halfway houses for home-



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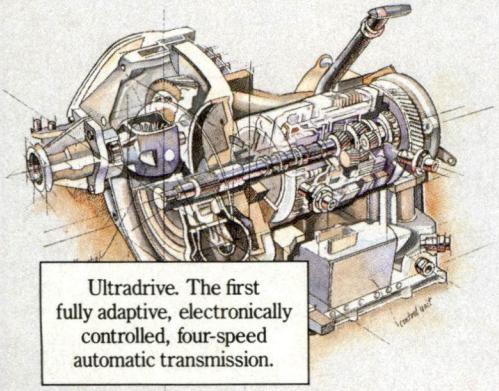

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less alcoholics and residential drug-treatment programs. Unfortunately, few of the homeless ever have the opportunity to enter a treatment program or stay in one for long. Most large cities have housing facilities to accommodate only 5 to 10 percent of the mentally ill. And roughly 75 percent of public inebriates who go through a few days of detoxification leave without any after-care referral.

Despite the lack of local services, the organizers of last week's march did not schedule a single event to lobby for more spending on such "special needs" housing (nor were chants like "housing for alcoholics" much in evidence). By contrast, there was a march for children, a smaller segment of the homeless population but one that attracts much more sympathy. Stephen Burger, executive director of the International Union of Gospel Missions, points out that such large-scale protests typically ignore both the fact that many homeless adults need transitional group homes and that the scarcity of such homes is primarily a local government, rather than a federal government, problem. "Everyone," he sighs, "thinks special-needs housing is wonderful. But nobody wants it near them."

For the present at least, the well-meaning demonstrators seem to have seized on the wrong culprit. Certainly no one opposes "decent, affordable housing." And even though HUD's subsidy programs were riddled with fraud and abuse during the Reagan years, America's poor still urgently need more subsidized housing. The danger, though, is that the protesters may have created an exaggerated impression of the ability of the federal government to house the poor, while neglecting efforts to improve the private housing market. The 1986 tax overhaul, for example, was barely mentioned last week, even though it eliminated most of the tax incentives that traditionally made low-income housing profitable for developers and landlords. Other players who block the development of more affordable housing went unnamed, too: The neighborhood organization that fights the group home for the mentally ill; the zoning-board chairman who frustrates construction of inexpensive rental housing; the yuppie who renovates a dilapidated apartment that once housed a poor family; the landlord who forces out tenants by jacking up rents; even the middle-income homeowner who takes his thousands of dollars of tax deductions each year from the federal government. There is a villain in the affordable-housing tragedy, but it is not necessarily the bean-counting bureaucrat or antigovernment ideologue. It is us. ■

by David Whitman

DARRYL HEIKES—USN&WR



Sharing the fantasy. *Budget plan O.K.'d by Bush and lawmakers in spring was a joke*

The fine mess created by skid-row politics

How the budget game can foul up the economy

Within the week, the U.S. government may suffer the financial equivalent of a nervous breakdown. The 1990 fiscal year is already under way without a new budget in place. Now Congress seems destined to miss the critical October 16 deadline for avoiding $16.2 billion in automatic budget cuts—sending official Washington into a frenzied effort to pull the government out of the budget morass. Soon after, the battle is likely to escalate as Congress votes to raise the federal debt ceiling above $2.7 trillion. Then the real fun begins: President Bush and wary Congress must start all over again to produce *next year's* budget.

The chaos-as-usual surprises almost no one, given the miserable state of the nation's fiscal affairs. The gaping federal deficit must be narrowed, but the strict targets imposed by the 4-year-old Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law have perverted the budgeting process. Policymakers resort to Alice-in-Wonderland gimmicks to meet the targets, ranging from putting programs off-budget to adopting rosy economic scenarios (see chart, page 34). Forswearing any new taxes, President Bush nonetheless promises to better educate America's children, fight drugs and mount a mission to Mars. And what is arguably the richest nation in the free world believes it cannot afford to bail out struggling foreign democracies or repair its crumbling highways.

In a country now going through the longest economic boom ever in peacetime, such skid-row politics seems simply perverse. And indeed, a number of politicians and policy mavens are pushing to change the down-at-the-heel mind-set and refocus the nation on future goals. Some want to abolish Gramm-Rudman-Hollings to separate long-term policy concerns from short-term obsessions with the numbers. "It has become a shill and a sham," says South Carolina Democratic Senator Ernest Hollings of the legislation he once sponsored. Meanwhile, economists across the political spectrum argue that America must take a radical new approach to fiscal policy so that savings and investments will be boosted through coherent deficit-reduction measures. Otherwise, the country will be plagued further by its dreaded fiscal disease. Some symptoms:

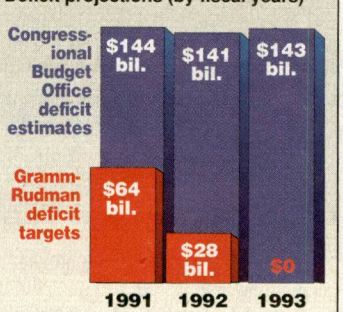
■ **Deficit delusions.** The budget gap is clearly lower than it would have been without the Gramm-Rudman law. But, says Robert Reischauer, director of the Congressional Budget Office, while the law "is working, it hasn't worked well." The fiscal 1989 deficit rose by

USN&WR

The budget gap

The Gramm-Rudman law requires a balanced budget in 1993—an increasingly difficult job as deficit levels remain high.

Deficit projections (by fiscal years)



Note: CBO estimates do not include congressional budget cuts for 1990. *USN&WR*—Basic data: Congressional Budget Office



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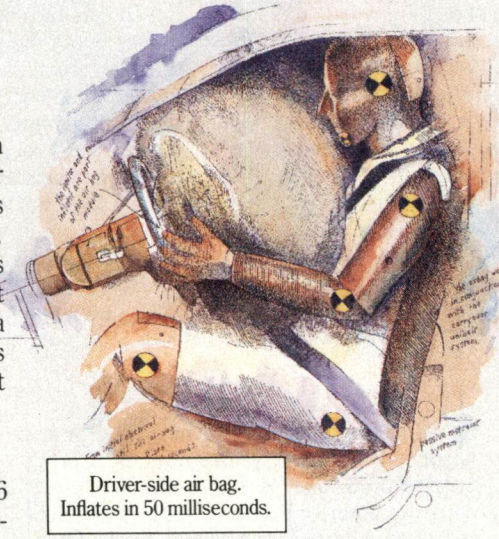

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more than $5 billion to an estimated $160 billion to $165 billion, well above the law's target of $136 billion. For fiscal 1990, the actual gap is estimated to be anywhere from $115 billion to $145 billion. Yet under the bizarre rules of Gramm-Rudman, the projected deficit must be calculated at less than $110 billion on the crucial deadline day. (There is no penalty if it rises thereafter, as it clearly will.) If Congress rushes through its deficit-cutting legislation, it may officially meet the target, but only through the generous use of tricks. The capital-gains tax reduction passed by the House of Representatives was jury-rigged to raise $9.4 billion through fiscal 1992. And through creative accounting, federal borrowing to finance the savings and loan bailout actually shows up on the books as a payment to Uncle Sam.

Meanwhile, the budget-cutting bill chugging through Congress has become, in the strange ways of Washington, a vehicle for costly new programs. Among them is a plan approved by the House last week to provide help for child care; it could cost $22.6 billion from fiscal 1990 through 1994. In effect, the bill has "nothing to do with fiscal-policy restraint," says Carol Cox, president of the Center for a Responsible Federal Budget. "This is just shove everything in . . . and worry about the priorities later."

■ **Tax paranoia.** Bush's priority of no new taxes means that budget discussions now revolve around little else. The President's stance, says Republican National Committee Chairman Lee Atwater, is "the single best issue we have as a party to differentiate ourselves from the Democrats." That has left Democratic leaders leery about proposing tax hikes to cut the deficit and furious about GOP efforts to paint them as tax lovers during the bitter capital-gains debate. The result: A long-awaited budget summit once pushed by Office of Management and Budget Director Richard Darman now seems impossible. "Nobody's interested in peace," says House Budget Committee Chairman Leon Panetta (D-Calif.). Bipartisan talks about tough spending cuts in major social programs are a moot point. And conservative economist Herbert Stein complains that Bush's success at making no new taxes a matter of "religion" precludes the desirable step of raising taxes to rein in the nation's excessive consumption.

■ **Fiscal cognitive dissonance.** Bush clearly has a penchant for pitching new programs without a payment plan attached. Congress would like to share the fantasy, courting voters with new proposals while somehow shaving the deficit. Such contradictions leave the public confused, prompting speculation over what it is they really want. Choice (a): "People understand you need more taxes, but on the other hand they don't want to pay more," says Van Ooms, chief economist for the House Budget Committee. Choice (b): "Constituents don't want programs cut or taxes increased, yet they want the deficit reduced," says Stanley Collender, director of federal budget policy at the accounting firm of Price Waterhouse. Choice (c): "The public is willing to see taxes raised to pay for certain things," says Democratic pollster Peter Hart, who cites postelection polls showing 60 percent of people are in favor of tax hikes to fund education and health care. Unfortunately, in today's conflicted fiscal reality, "all of the above" may be right.

■ **Macroeconomic myopia.** The prospect of automatic budget cuts as of October 16 will keep policymakers working overtime to prevent a fiscal disaster. Meanwhile, to free the government from the shackles of Gramm-Rudman, Congress will soon consider proposals to scrap the law or to stretch out deficit targets beyond 1993. While some fear such changes could remove any deficit-cutting discipline, others think they would be a boon. Economist Stein argues that the nation might then be free to set fiscal policy from the top down. In effect, the government could first determine national priorities, such as achieving higher living standards or greater national security; next, calculate what level of economic output would achieve them, and only then set federal-budget levels to prod the economy toward producing those desired results.

That sounds promising, but not probable, given politicians' heavy investment in the status quo. Democrats want to preserve their majority in Congress more than they want to risk new ideas. Bush wants to maintain his popularity in the polls and ride a stable economy to re-election in 1992. "We need leadership or [an economic] crisis to produce change," says Panetta. With neither of those in sight, the nation's politicians may be stuck on skid row for a while to come. ■

by Gloria Borger and Susan Dentzer

HOW WASHINGTON IS FUDGING THE BUDGET



ROSY PREDICTIONS

One way to avoid making serious budget cuts is to project the economy will do well. The White House budget office makes forecasts to figure how much must be cut, and its projections are more optimistic than many experts' about growth, unemployment, interest rates and inflation.



TRUST-FUND COVER-UP

The government has a variety of trust funds holding taxes collected for special purposes; the largest are for Social Security. Under Gramm-Rudman rules, the growing surpluses in these accounts, $135 billion in 1990, can be used to offset the deficit in the rest of the general federal budget.



ACCOUNTING GIMMICKS

To get the deficit below the required level of $110 billion in 1990, officials have used tricks that don't lower the budget shortfall over the long term. Politicians want to take some spending programs "off budget," including 60 percent of the cost of the S&L bailout, which masks about $30 billion in spending over the next six years, and the $1.7 billion deficit of the Postal Service. Lawmakers also dodged real deficit cuts by shifting costs out of the 1990 fiscal year, such as a Pentagon payday and farm-price-support payments, and moving some 1991 revenues into 1990. The House also passed measures that would add to tax revenues in 1990, but would produce revenue losses in later years. That is what will happen under Bush's capital-gains-tax cut.

RON CHAN FOR USN&WR



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1989 ROLLS ROYCE CORNICHE	3 YEARS/ UNLIMITED	3 YEARS/ UNLIMITED	NONE	3 YEARS/ UNLIMITED	3 YEARS/ UNLIMITED
1989 MERCEDES BENZ 560 SEL	4 YEARS/ 50,000 MILES	4 YEARS/ 50,000 MILES	NONE	4 YEARS/ 50,000 MILES	4 YEARS/ 50,000 MILES
1989 CADILLAC SEDAN DEVILLE	4 YEARS/ 50,000 MILES	4 YEARS/ 50,000 MILES	$100 AFTER 1 YR./12,000 MILES	4 YEARS/ 50,000 MILES	6 YEARS/ 100,000 MILES
1989 LINCOLN CONTINENTAL	1 YEAR/ 12,000 MILES	6 YEARS/ 60,000 MILES	$100 AFTER 1 YR./12,000 MILES	6 YEARS/ 60,000 MILES	6 YEARS/ 100,000 MILES

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HOW COURTS ARE TRYING TO MAKE SCHOOLS EQUAL

JUDGES WANT PERFORMANCE

The separation between the "haves" and the "have nots" among America's public schools is often due to money. Because the typical school district in the U.S. derives almost half of its funding from local property taxes, where students live can go a long way in determining how much they learn. Increasingly, courts are focusing on the disparities and are forcing states to devise more-equitable formulas to fund schools. Since 1973, when the U.S. Supreme Court gave lower courts the power of review in such cases, 10 financing systems have been overturned, including three this year. The decisions could have far-reaching implications for where families choose to live.

THE TEXAS DECISION

Last week's 9-0 decision by the Texas Supreme Court to scrap that state's school-financing system is the latest example. The court cited "glaring disparities" in funding between rich and poor districts and gave the legislature seven months to come up with a new plan. Earlier this year, courts in Montana and Kentucky overturned their states' school-financing systems, and nine more states--including New Jersey, Minnesota and Oregon--face similar suits.

A common complaint in those cases is that many districts can find themselves in what the Texas court labeled a "cycle of poverty": Districts with low property values must tax at a high rate to collect the same amount of revenue that a property-rich district can get with a low rate. But higher taxes can hinder economic growth, making it harder for these districts to move up.

MONEY AND ACHIEVEMENT

The correlation between money and student performance often winds up being a racial issue. In Camden, N.J., where 95 percent of students are black and Hispanic, the school district spends $3,538 per pupil. In nearby Cherry Hill, where 4.2 percent of the students are black and Hispanic, spending is $5,981 per student. While only 17 percent of Camden ninth graders passed a series of state-sponsored achievement tests in 1986, 88 percent of Cherry Hill's ninth graders passed. Of course, money isn't the only road to success: President Bush has hailed Union Township, one of the state's poorest districts, for its top-notch vocational programs.

Recent decisions show that lower courts are interested in much more than state education budgets. The Kentucky Supreme Court not only struck down the state's school financing--it invalidated the whole system. In Texas, the court demanded improvement in educational standards: "A Band-Aid will not suffice."

ROBIN HOOD OR SCROOGE

Many politicians could find themselves in the unenviable predicament of Texas legislators: Either play Robin Hood and take money away from rich districts or play Scrooge and raise taxes. Among the options in Texas: Hiking the sales tax, instituting a state income tax and aiding schools with low assessments. Another possibility--consolidating the state's 1,034 school districts so that poorer districts are combined with wealthier ones--might help. Estimates are that the Texas court's decision will cost the state $1 billion to $2 billion per year on top of its $5 billion education budget.

Some states have found a way out of the mess. In 1978 and 1979, California voters passed amendments to the state Constitution capping increases in school expenditures and taxes. By doing that and reformulating aid packages to help the poor, the state has leveled the field to the extent that among 96 percent of school districts, the expenditure per pupil varies by only $200.

CHANGES MAY NOT HELP THE POOR

Like so many reforms, school-finance rulings may have unintended consequences. Consider the case of minorities. If the Texas rule leads to a new formula whereby more state funding is directed to school districts with low property assessments, the beneficiaries will, it is hoped, include many poorer areas that have large Mexican-American enrollments. But for poor minorities who live in places with high assessments, such as New York City, giving aid to areas with low assessments will not do them much good. Their education problems, and America's, will not be cured by the judge's gavel alone.

by Matthew Cooper

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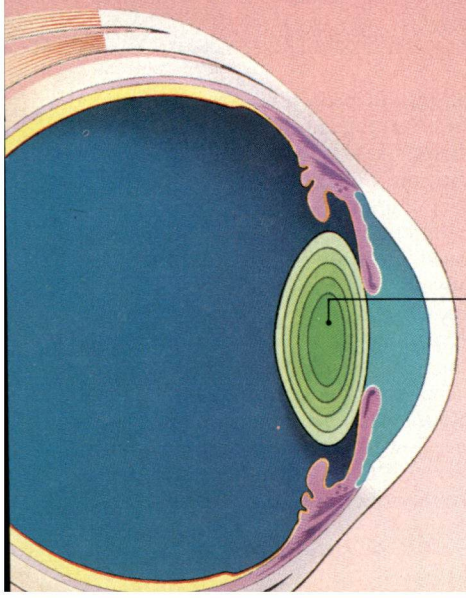

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Turmoil behind the wall

Even those who stayed fight for change in dreary East Germany



DIETER ENDLICHER—AP

The jungle of scaffolding was enough to scare away a casual visitor, but the placard insisted: "The Church of St. Nicholas is open to all." In Leipzig's hot and sticky Indian summer, a plump gray-haired woman lugging two large plastic shopping bags picked her way around the construction material. Going in a side door, she paused to look at a black-ribboned bouquet of flowers with a "plea for prayers for those who have been arrested." A man in a pale-blue nylon jacket, standard issue for those in his line of work, ripped off the inscription and disappeared.

The Protestant Church of St. Nicholas in East Germany's second-largest city has become a focal point for the country's growing opposition. Every Monday since 1982, people have gathered here at 5 p.m. to discuss their problems. Now, the biggest one is East Germany itself, and the Monday meetings often spill onto the street in mass demonstrations.

The inflexible Communist regime of Erich Honecker, which has long tried to shield itself from reality and the decadence of the West behind the wall, was surprised and angered when the virus of revolutionary change instead swept in from the East, from Mikhail Gorbachev's Moscow. Although they are ideally positioned to make the most of the new freedoms—their brothers in West Germany are not only willing to help, but are eager to help pay for Eastern Europe's passage from Communism to social democracy—Honecker and company stubbornly cling to a dead past while their own people lose patience.

Unhappy birthday. As East Germany celebrated its 40th anniversary, the capital, East Berlin, was awash in contradictions. While soldiers, workers and fresh-faced youngsters practiced for the mass march across Marx-Engels Platz, anti-riot units sealed off the approaches. Paramilitary groups were on alert in Leipzig. Officials tried to seal off railway stations as the last trains loaded with East German refugees from Prague rumbled through, while in Dresden it took police clubs and water cannons to drive away the thousands who gathered to chant: "We want to go, too."

It was Honecker, under heavy pressure from the anniversary party's guest of honor, Mikhail Gorbachev, who intervened to allow the refugees passage out of Prague. At a wreath-laying, Gorbachev pointedly declared: "The Germans are specialists at thinking things over and making corrections if necessary." On one of his famous unscheduled public walks, East Berliners cheered him and shouted: "Gorby, help us!"

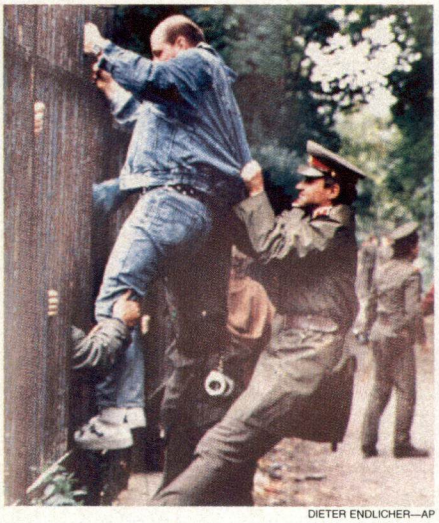
There was muted anger at the new restrictions on travel to Hungary and Czechoslovakia, and activists said that means new recruits for the opposition groups organized by the churches and the Berlin intellectuals. In Leipzig there was even talk of protest strikes at major factories, "taking another leaf from the Soviet book," said one dissident.

But on a quieter day at St. Nicholas's Church, a small group gathered around the bulletin board to read typed reports of protest meetings and handwritten testimony about brutal police handling of the demonstrators. In the cool of the nave, the woman with the shopping bags sat alone, her eyes closed until a young man brushed past her on his way to a table to write his name in the church guest book. She followed, reading over his shoulder as he wrote: "Only when this state begins to trust its citizens will the citizens be able to



KURT STRUMPF—AP

Heading west. *More than 50,000 East Germans chose life beyond the wall in recent weeks. A woman staying behind says farewell to a daughter; exhausted refugees reach freedom; a Czechoslovak policeman tries to stem the tide*



DIETER ENDLICHER—AP

trust the state." She patted his shoulder. "Right, my boy, 100 percent right. Lend me your pen." She added her own line: "What we want is the freedom to travel, not mass emigration."

The fact that these declarations are made so openly may be as important as the messages themselves. East Germans protest in writing, signed and clearly addressed, and everywhere people are not only willing but eager to talk to a Westerner. They want their complaints to be known, but they also are determined to correct the idea projected by West German television that practically everyone in East Germany is ready to flee. The problem, as most East Germans see it, is not obtaining permission to abandon their country, but winning the right to make something better of it.

Government propaganda defensively talks up the country's social security benefits and cheap housing, and hammers on the citizenry's strong ties to the *Heimat,* or homeland. It is the regime's strongest card. A game warden in the Lausitz region, east of Dresden, had nothing particularly good to say about the regime but he has a strong feeling for the land. "My forest is dying from industrial pollution, and I want to fight to save it," he said. "I feel the same way about the country." At a recent protest in Leipzig, the loudest chant was: "We are staying here."

At a university cafeteria in Weimar, four student nurses talk about the crisis in their lives created by the mass emigration. Entire departments in the hospitals are closing because their doctors never came home from vacation. "If you have a road accident," said one, "try not to have it in the town of Gera. That hospital has lost all its anesthetists."

She suddenly grew angry. "Oh God, our government is so unimaginative. Don't they understand? People like us care enough to want to stay. We have a personal commitment to the community. But that doesn't mean we don't want a little fun in our lives—a trip to Paris, a little variety in our clothes, our furniture. What's so terrible about that? I don't want to leave, but they may drive me out."

A nearby boutique's sign crowed, "Spoil yourself with the colors of fall," but all the clothes in the window were either black or gray. Still, not all East Germans dress in dull uniformity. Dresden's young crowd knows where to find Levi's 501 jeans and fancy cowboy boots.

How? You get a clue in Eisenach, the hometown of Johann Sebastian Bach and the scene every Wednesday since the Middle Ages of a famous market in the main square. Today, the official market is a dreary affair, featuring only a few flowers and even fewer fruits and vegetables. The real market takes place down a side street where sharp-eyed Poles and Hungarians do a land-office business in Wranglers, Levi's, Nikes, Adidases and Sony Walkmans. Strictly for real money, West German marks, not East German ones.

Quoting Gorbachev. But the catalyst for unrest in East Germany is not the triumph next door of consumer capitalism and Western liberalism; it's the discomfiting *glasnost* and *perestroika* of Mikhail Gorbachev. Regulation gear for the country's *lumpen* rebels is black leather, a skinhead haircut, one earring and a Gorbachev button. One of them admits: "I don't know what this guy Gorbachev is all about, but I know our imbeciles hate him and that's good enough for me." Gorbachev is a greater asset to more sophisticated critics. On one recent day when the leading opposition group, Neues Forum, was trying to register as a legal organization and being officially rejected as subversive, East German TV was obliged to carry live with simultaneous translation a speech the Soviet leader was giving on the need for Communist Party reform.

In Leipzig, a lifelong Communist turned dissident, a Jewish survivor of Auschwitz, took notes and provided a commentary. "Hear that?" he asked. "His society is undergoing 'tempestuous revolutionary changes.' Why not ours? He's talking about a new 'humane and democratic face for socialism.' Why don't we? He says some of the functionaries are hanging on to old stereotypes. Here it's not just some, it's all of them."

Are there no fresh thinkers to succeed Honecker and his friends? The dissident harrumphs: "I told you, half the party is old fogeys; the other half is young fogeys." He echoes a fear voiced all across the country: "This bunch will not last long, but they'll have to be carried out kicking and screaming, and people will get hurt." He gathered up his notes and left for a meeting, muttering: "This speech will be very useful."

He was not the only East German taking notes. The next morning, on a wall at the back of the main railway station someone had scrawled: "We do not need barrack-square discipline or unquestioning obedience—Mikhail Gorbachev, Sept. 19, 1989." It remained there until the guys with the nylon jackets came along to wipe it out. ■

by Jack Altman in East Germany

How one fig leaf covered two Germanys

Reunification is handsome only as a distant diplomatic fiction

In the rage over the Berlin Wall, few noticed the quiet relief of some deep thinkers in the Kennedy administration. To them, the wall was the lesser of the hovering evils in August, 1961. The East had to stop the torrent of refugees draining the life from East Germany. The question was whether it was possible to do so without starting World War III. The wall did that without war. It also postponed indefinitely the resolution of Germany's division, the rawest issue of the cold war, and became for the West a monument to the emptiness of Communism. In fact the West, rhetoric aside, was no more eager than the East to deal with the issue of German reunification.

Now, after almost 30 years, reunification is forcing itself back onto the agenda. Once again the yearning of East Germans is the driving force. Political freedom is the magnet, and its pull now is even stronger than it was in 1961, when poverty was a factor. And this time the East is not united under Moscow. East Germans end-run the wall with the help of Hungary, now so dependent on the West that it is deaf to the protests of its Warsaw Pact ally; their government is forced to close the border with Czechoslovakia. Mikhail Gorbachev is too preoccupied with his own crises to offer more than token support to the rulers of the Soviet Union's most critical buffer state. He may regret this inattention later.

The new East German migration has not yet made reunification an acute problem. But it has stripped away the sham, reduced room for maneuver in the coming debate and guaranteed that the subject will never again rest quietly. The implications are so profound that in order to avoid them good men try to deny that they exist. The issue of German reunification provokes levels of Western hypocrisy that rival the West's reaction to the repression in China and the independence movement in the Baltic States. The democracies honestly lament the crushing of China's youth and applaud self-determination for Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. But in private, cold-eyed diplomats argue that Chinese students doomed themselves by demanding too much too soon and say the Baltics invite the mailed fist by challenging the legitimacy of Moscow. This pales by comparison with the double talk on the German question—all the more embarrassing because the democracies created the quandary.



Changing borders. *Germany then and now*

Natural objective. It all seemed so easy, so statesmanlike, 40 years ago. Stalin had refused to cooperate with the Western Allies in defeated Germany and was hammering Eastern Europe into a totalitarian security zone. The democracy created by Britain, France and the United States could reasonably claim to represent all Germans. West Germany's Basic Law, as its Constitution is called, thus contemplated reunification in freedom as a natural objective. Doubtless most of the non-German authors were sincere. Those who were not could be certain that Moscow would never tolerate the re-emergence of a nation that had been a challenge and a threat to the other great powers since Bismarck unified Germany in 1871. During four decades of hostility, Moscow and Washington could agree on at least one thing: The permanent division of Germany. "We think Germany is so wonderful," runs a sardonic French refrain, "that there should be two of them."

But the old certainties are crumbling. Hungary mocks East Germany's pretense at nationhood, recognizing Greater Germany by sending the refugees westward. Gorbachev may be as opposed to reunification as his predecessors; he does speak against tinkering with "objective reality," shorthand for two Germanys. But he does it with so little passion that he leaves outsiders wondering how seriously he means it. Erich Honecker, the ailing Communist leader, strangely pleads for an East German identity partly because a unified state in the heart of Europe "would be hard to control." In that he sounds curiously like many Westerners.

Most Western diplomats dislike addressing the question publicly, even with the official line, which favors reunification. The prospect is too remote, they say. But Vernon Walters, the U.S. ambassador to Bonn, recently confronted it with a blunt "Yes" when asked if he could foresee reunification sooner rather than later. President Bush disclaims concern, saying it's up to the Germans. Whether he really means that or is just waiting for someone else to play the heavy is not clear. West German officials, trying to keep everyone calm, speak more openly than their allies, though their reassurances tend to be fulsome. Germans understand, they say, that the historic objective can only be met with the cooperation of Germany's neighbors.

And why not? The Federal Republic is an impeccable democracy and a loyal NATO member. It has been the ally most patient with America's swings of mood and policy over the years, though that patience has worn thin. If West Germany today is a good thing, why wouldn't Greater Germany be an even better thing?

The quick answer is that Germany restored might be a good thing. The longer answer, unfortunately, is that the quick answer is worthless. No dark theories about the German character are needed to warrant caution, only a recognition that a Europe with a reunited Germany at its heart would be a far different Europe. United Germany would hold the balance of European and possibly global power. Karen Dawisha, a scholar at the University of Maryland, says: "Think of a nation of 78 million, with an army of 650,000, in the heart of Europe." That nation could go nuclear swiftly if alliances eroded and the new order in the U.S.S.R. collapsed.

It is a long way to that, of course. In the meantime, the subject cries out for whatever attention Germany and its friends can muster; even a special East-West conference with a one-item agenda. But everyone may be too polite for that until it is too late. The danger is that in the tumult of Europe today, where even nuclear-arms control and Soviet-American relations seem oddly irrelevant, the dynamics of reunification may simply take over. To let that happen would be a mistake from every perspective, including that of the Germans. The Europe that would emerge from this would please no one, except whoever came out on top in the scramble for power. ■

by Henry Trewhitt

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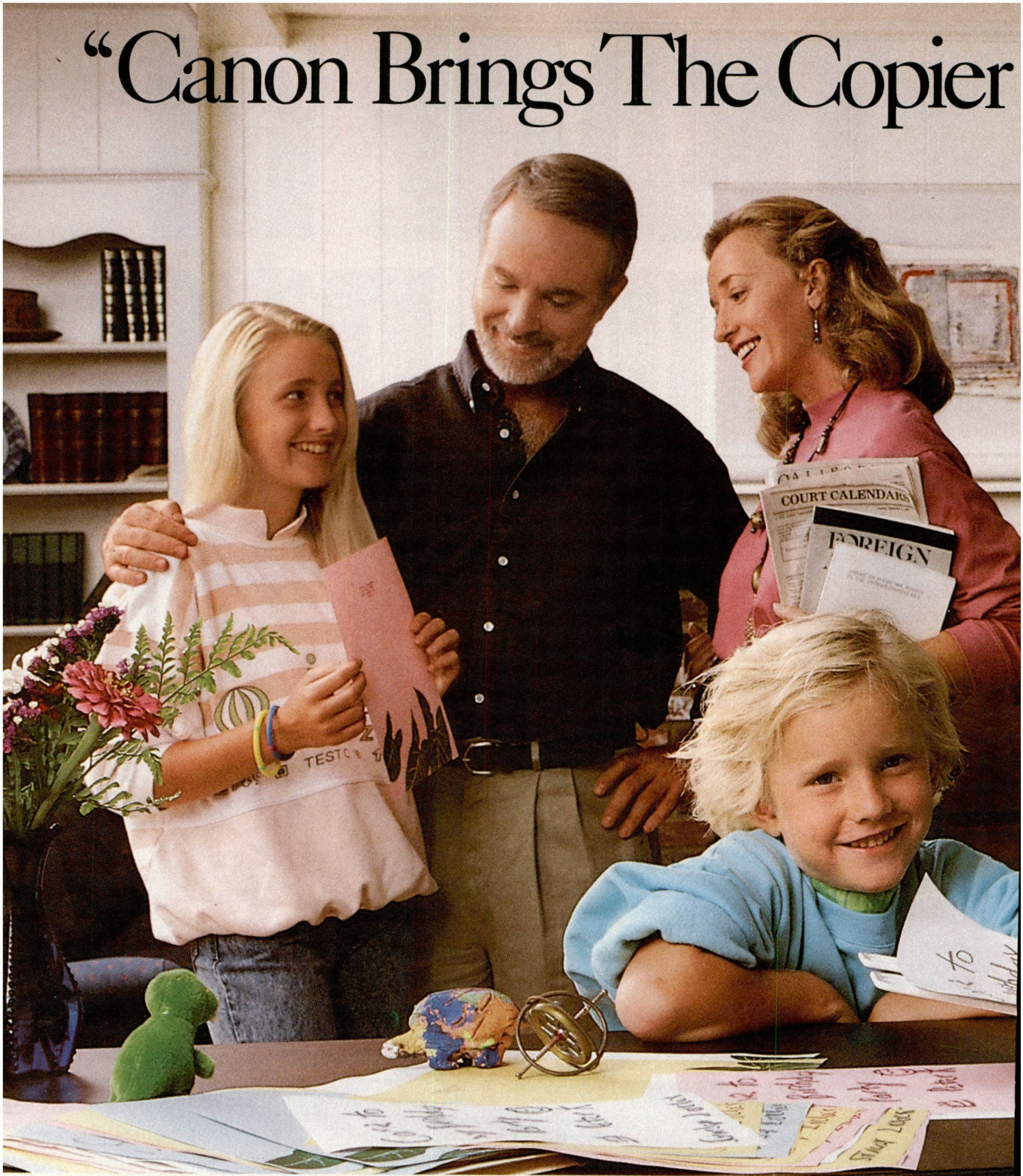

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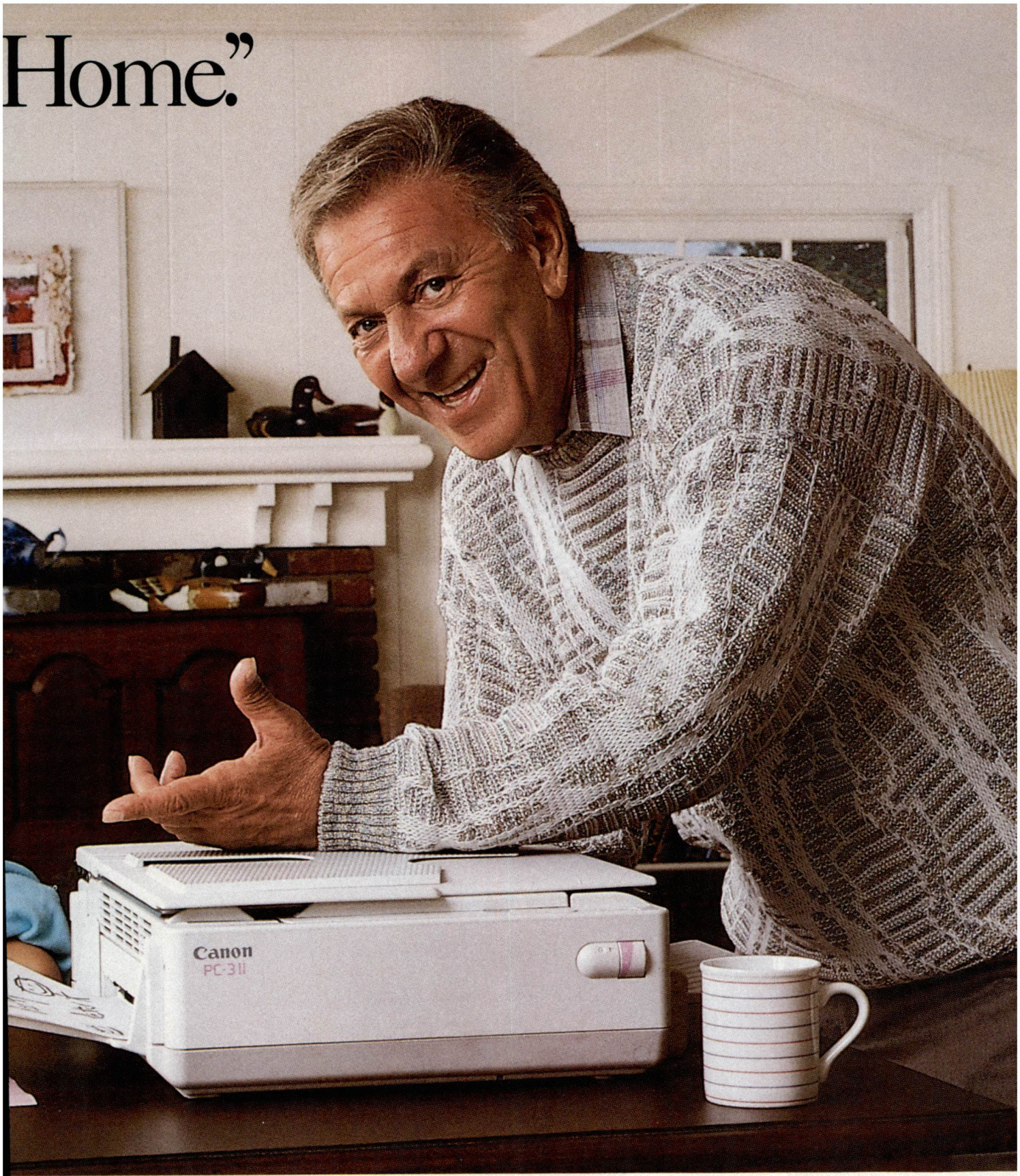

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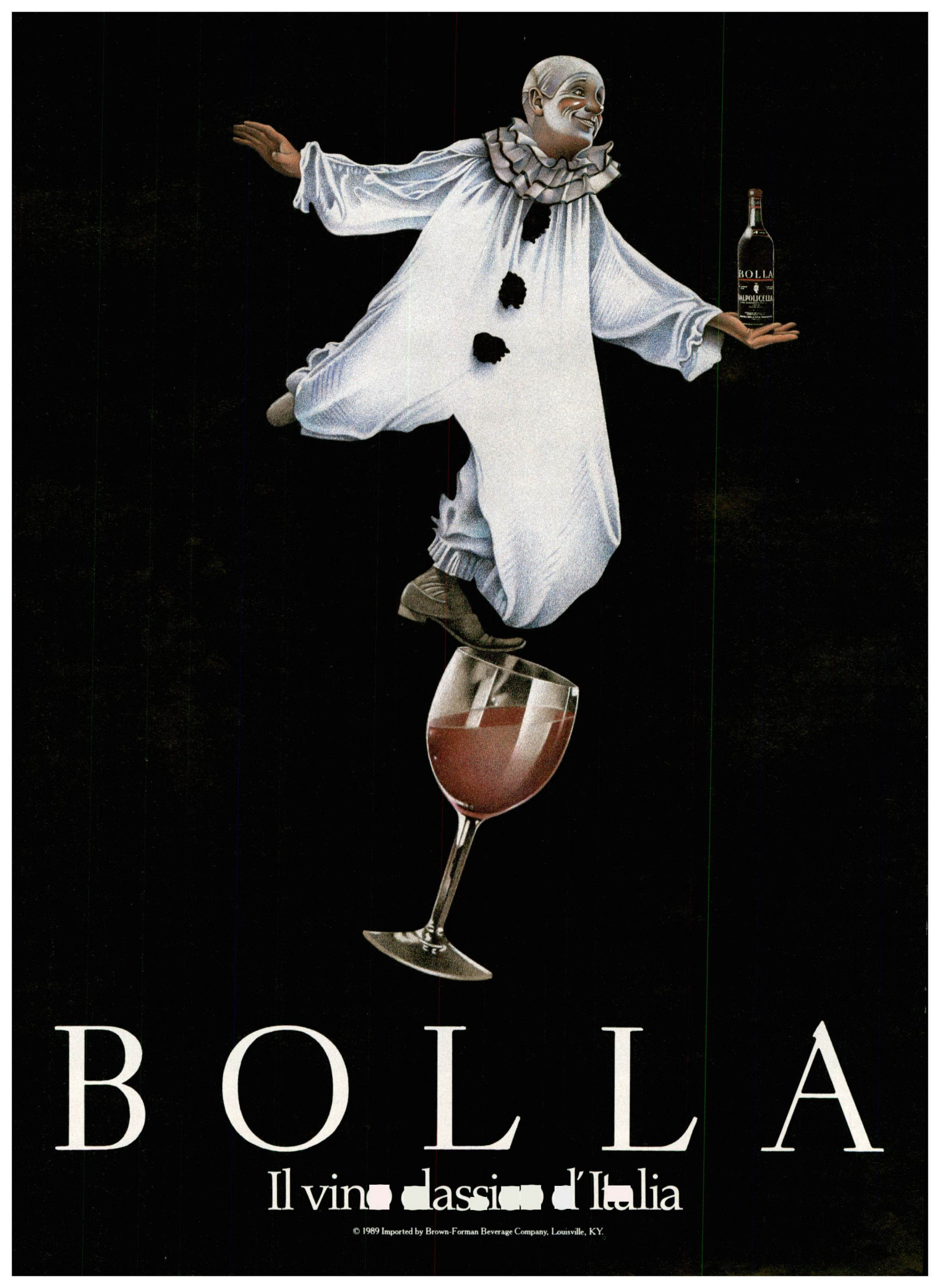

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America-bashing, Japanese style

Can the United States accept *A Japan That Can Say 'No'?*

It is not the sort of thing Americans expect to hear from the unfailingly polite and reserved Japanese. But a pirated edition of a new book, aptly titled *A Japan That Can Say "No"* and coauthored by Sony Chairman Akio Morita, has become an underground best-seller on Capitol Hill. For a rapidly growing number of Washington movers and shakers, the unauthorized translation of the book is a crash course in Japanese-style America-bashing. "Nothing like this has ever appeared in English," says Ronald Morse, a Japan expert at the Library of Congress. "People all over the Hill are reading it, and everybody who gets a copy produces 25 more."

It is not so much what the cosmopolitan Morita writes that has gotten some Americans steamed. It is the other name on the dust jacket: Shintaro Ishihara, an outspoken, ultraconservative member of the Diet and of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

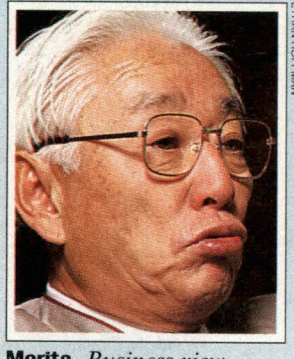
Among other things, Ishihara suggests that Japan could bring the U.S. to its knees by denying Japanese technology to America. He writes: "If, for example, Japan sold [computer] chips to the Soviet Union and stopped selling them to the U.S., this would upset the entire military balance." Ishihara adds, "In reality, Japanese technology has advanced so much that America gets hysterical, an indication of the tremendous value of that card—perhaps our ace. My frustration stems from the fact that Japan has not, so far, utilized that powerful card in the arena of international relations."

Mounting frustration. Few Japanese share Ishihara's militant views, and there is little overt anti-Americanism in Japan today. Yet some of Ishihara's criticism does reflect mounting Japanese frustration with American trade policy, and *A Japan That Can Say "No"* is likely to inflame an increasingly bitter U.S.-Japan dialogue. In one of the book's essays, entitled "Racial Prejudice Is at the Root of Japan-Bashing," Ishihara argues that racism was the only reason the U.S. dropped two atomic bombs on Japan. "During the Second World War, Americans bombed civilian targets in Germany but only in Japan did they use the atomic bomb. While they refuse to admit it, the only reason they could use the atomic bomb on Japan was because of their racial attitude toward Japan. . . . Americans can say that they are here to protect Japan under the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty. But at times it appears to me that the Americans behave more like mad dogs instead of watchdogs."

"The time has come to tell the U.S. that we do not need American protection," he writes. "Japan will protect itself with its own power and wisdom." In fact, in one eerie passage, he refers to Japanese Adm. Minoru Genda as "one I truly respect." As a young naval officer, Genda helped plan the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor.

Predictably, Ishihara's anti-American diatribe has stirred the U.S. military establishment. In July, the Defense Department's Advanced Research Projects Agency commissioned the bootleg translation now circulating, according to government sources. Congressional and administration sources say Pentagon officials passed copies of their unauthorized English version to representatives of some of Japan's U.S. high-tech competitors as well as to Representatives Mel Levine (D-Calif.) and Don Ritter (R-Pa.), who deal with trade issues. The congressmen then distributed more copies to businessmen and politicians.

Critics contend that the book exposes a basic contempt for America that the Japanese have long tried to conceal. "Many felt it was representative of attitudes in Japan, the growing arrogance and anti-U.S. antagonism," says one U.S. electronics-industry representative. But others say they are grateful for the rare dose of Japanese candor. Instead of getting mad at the Japanese for telling the truth, they argue, Americans should put their own economic house in order. "Morita has done the U.S. a great favor," says Earle Harbison, president of Monsanto. "[What he says] will help energize the country—and it needs it."



ETHAN HOFFMAN

Morita. *Business view*



AP

Ishihara. *Right-wing voice*

"Americans can say that they are here to protect Japan . . . But at times it appears to me that the Americans behave more like mad dogs instead of watchdogs"

Wider airing. For Morita, though, the association with Ishihara is proving to be an embarrassment. Compared with Ishihara's vitriol, Morita's essays are little more than his usual lectures on American manufacturing and managerial shortcomings. (One essay, for example, is entitled "The Decline of an America Which Can Only See 10 Minutes Ahead.") The Sony chairman says the bootlegged English translation is a bad one, possibly done intentionally to maximize the book's negative impact. Nevertheless, by teaming up with Ishihara, Morita has given extremist Japanese views a much broader airing. "In America, Morita is a well-known quantity," says Morse of the Library of Congress. "Here is a guy who is buying up America saying all these things."

Morita has argued repeatedly that Japan should be more forthright in its dealings with the United States. But he refused to permit an official English translation of the book. When it was published in Japan, the silver-haired executive expected it would sell "20 or 30 copies," according to a company insider. So far, it has sold more than 50,000. "This will hurt Morita more than Ishihara," predicts a Japanese journalist in Washington. "Ishihara's views are familiar, but Japanese people looked up to Morita as a champion of business overseas." The book could wind up hurting more than just its authors, though. *A Japan That Can Say "No"* is fresh fodder for Japan-bashers seeking to say "no" to Japanese imports. ■

by Jim Impoco

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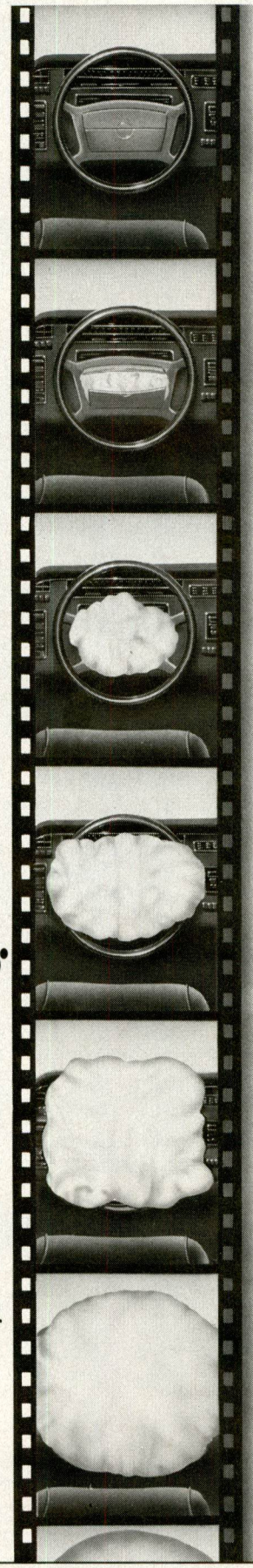

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WORLDGRAM

JORDAN'S KING HUSSEIN TAKES A GAMBLE WITH DEMOCRACY

AMMAN • JERUSALEM • SEOUL • TOKYO

THE PALESTINIAN MAJORITY

Jordan's parliamentary elections on November 8, the first in 22 years, are not risk-free for King Hussein. Sweeping successes by Islamic fundamentalists or Palestinians could prove destabilizing.

Hussein ordered up the elections in the wake of April's antigovernment riots. He hopes the touch of democracy will assuage discontent at home and increase needed economic aid from the West. Hussein also sees the vote as sealing his renunciation of claims to the Israeli-occupied West Bank; only East Bankers can cast ballots.

Palestinians make up some 60 percent of Jordan's 3 million people, but Hussein has gerrymandered the country so they can win a maximum of 28 seats in the 80-seat Parliament. Yet a bloc anywhere near that size could be seen as a political and social threat by the non-Palestinians. Some non-Palestinians also fear that the Palestine Liberation Organization could gain undue influence with so many compatriots in the legislature. And the Palestinians themselves wonder if victory in such numbers might be used by Israeli hawks to bolster contentions that Jordan already is the Palestinian state.

The fundamentalist Moslem Brotherhood, long a bitter rival of Hussein's, also is expected to do well. Should its followers gain a quarter of the seats, they would pose a real challenge to his policies. It's unlikely that even an uncooperative legislature would endanger Hussein's rule. But democracy could wind up giving him unexpected political headaches.

ROH GIRDS FOR U.S. BARBS

Damage control will be South Korean President Roh Tae-woo's top priority when he visits Washington in mid-October. He is convinced that U.S. concerns about inequitable defense costs, trade barriers and human-rights issues are rising fast.

Although President Bush insists he has no plans to withdraw any of the 43,000 U.S. troops in South Korea, Roh expects budget cutters to raise the subject. To head them off, Roh will re-emphasize North Korea's military threat and cite the broader Asian security role that U.S. forces in Korea play. The arguments may no longer wash. At the least, he will hear calls that South Korea, with its economy growing 8 percent a year, pay more for the American military presence.

Likewise, U.S. officials will press Roh for more concessions to reduce the trade surplus in Seoul's favor. Roh fears that even talk of concessions will produce a backlash back home. So he will seek to ease U.S. pressure by stressing that the surplus and growth rate are dropping and that too rapid changes may spark unrest.

Last year Roh was hailed as a democratic reformer; now, critics say that he has abruptly reversed course. They contend there are more political prisoners in jail today than when he took office. Roh will reaffirm his commitment to reform, but he still will come under fire from human-rights activists in Congress. It could be an uncomfortable trip for Roh.

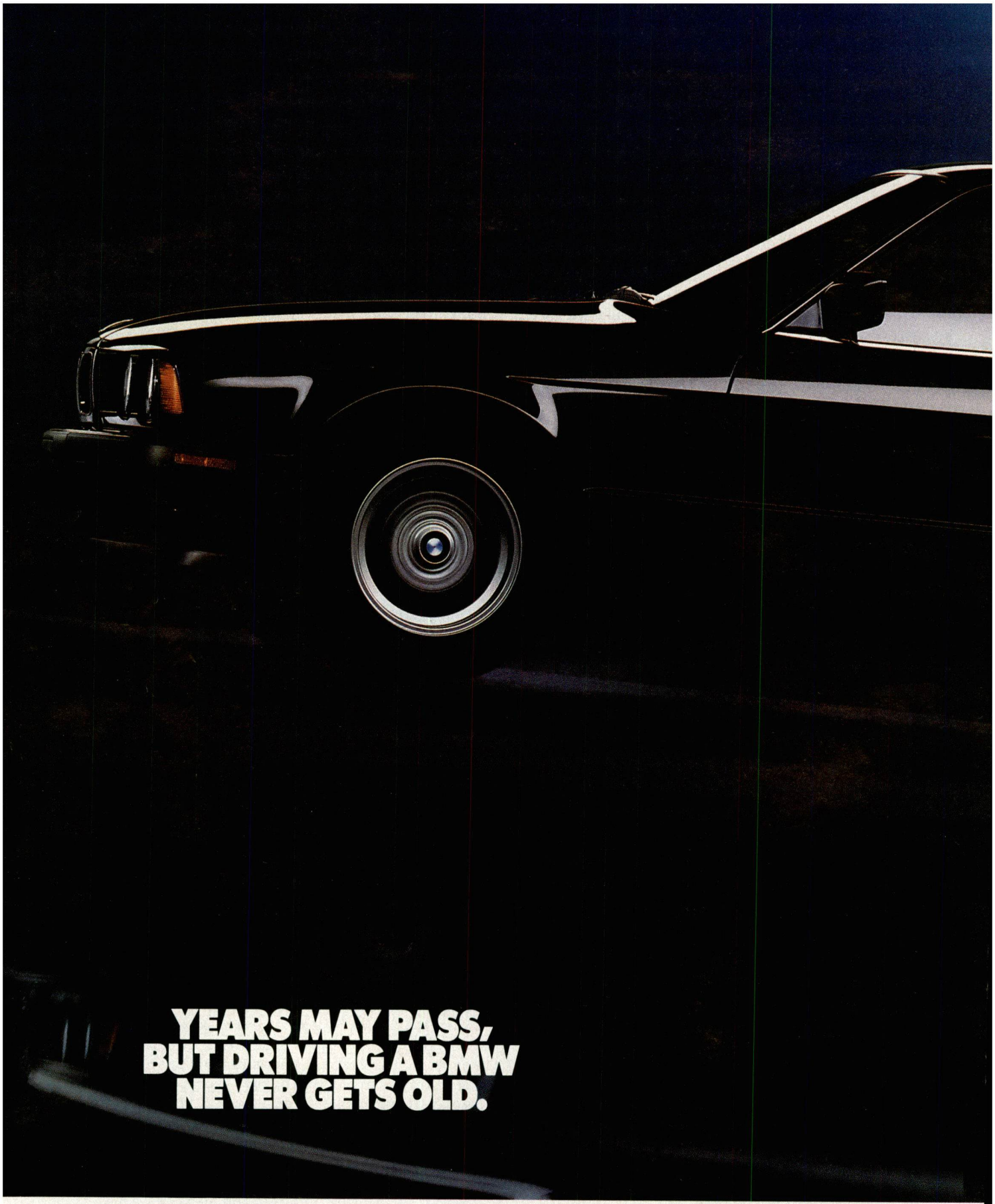
TURNABOUT IN TOKYO

Like a political phoenix, Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) has risen from the ashes of midsummer's election debacle and is confidently gearing up for a rematch. Elections for the important Lower House may be held in January.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu is the biggest beneficiary of the rebound. Labeled a caretaker when he took over after the LDP defeat, he's a shoo-in for re-election as party president later this month. Why the turnaround? It's not all Kaifu's doing. He's a refreshing new face, but most Japanese still regard the Prime Minister as a creation of the traditional LDP power blocs. Instead, give credit to short memories and opposition errors.

Public anger clearly is waning over LDP "misdeeds"--sex and financial scandals, a decision to let more U.S. farm products into Japan and the infamous 3 percent sales tax. Kaifu isn't even going to try to repeal the levy. Meantime, Socialists, the big winners in the summer Upper House elections, are turning off voters by denigrating defense ties with the U.S. and questioning the legitimacy of Japan's own Self-Defense Forces. More and more Japanese seem uneasy about letting the Socialists govern. Toss in the historic inability of the opposition parties to unify and it's not hard to see why the LDP is optimistic about winning next time.

by Gerson Yalowitz with foreign-bureau reports



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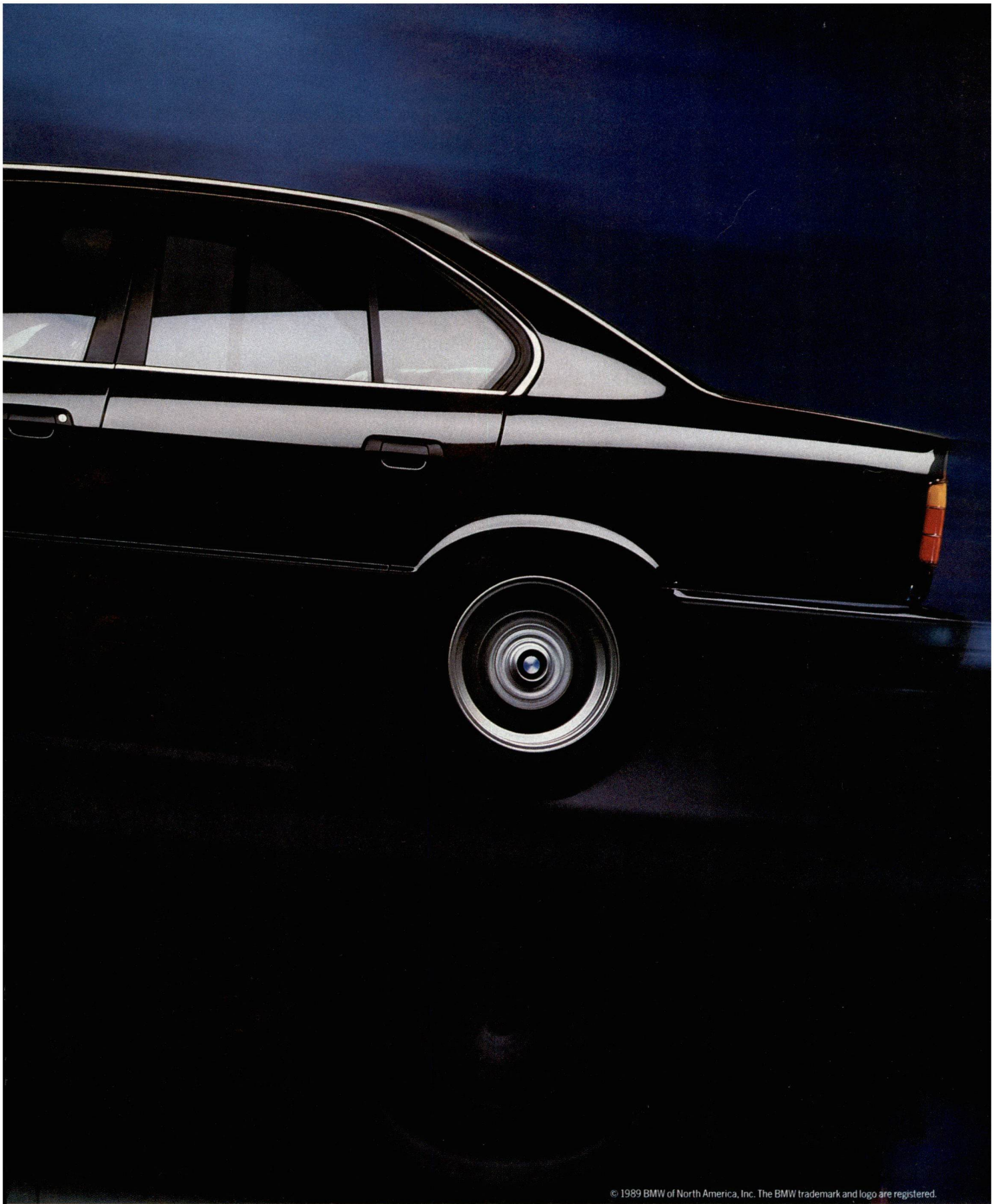

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EXCLUSIVE RATINGS

AMERICA'S

BEST COLLEGES

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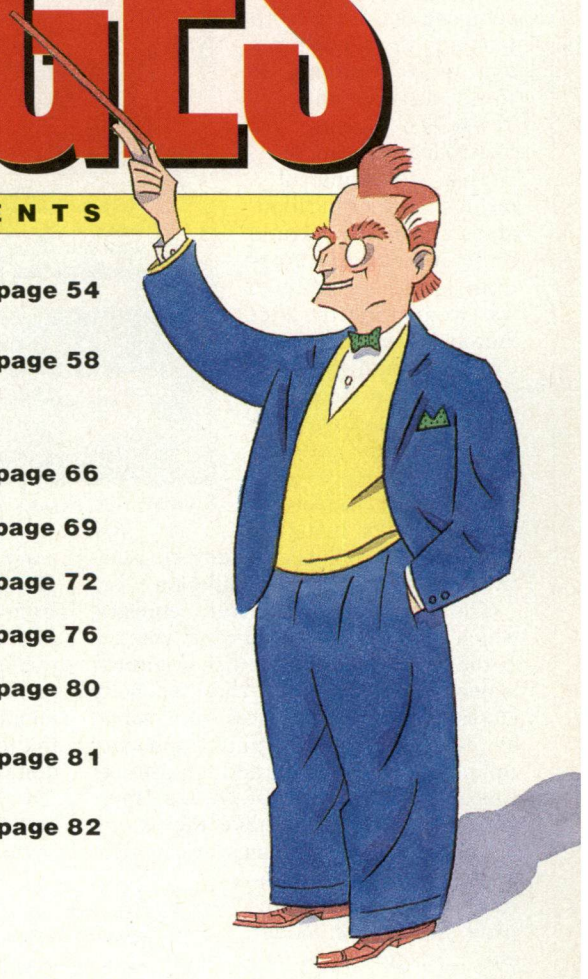


INTRODUCTION

A NEW ERA ON CAMPUS

America's colleges and universities are about to enter an age of limits

In a thoughtful speech at a Harvard educational conference last June, Donald Stewart, president of the College Board—a consortium of more than 2,600 institutions that provides a range of college-admissions services—enumerated the major problems confronting his audience of college and university officials. Stewart cataloged a cross section of current campus ills, from minority recruitment to athletic eligibility to the quality of teaching. Yet, nowhere in his compendium did Stewart touch on the single problem most troubling to those outside the Ivy Tower: The soaring cost of a college education.

That so prominent a member of the educational establishment would omit ballooning costs from his list of troubles was ironic. Shortly after Stewart's speech, his own College Board reported that the latest tuition increases—an average of 9 percent at the nation's private colleges—had outpaced the rise in the overall cost of living by 3.8 percentage points, the ninth consecutive year they had outrun inflation.

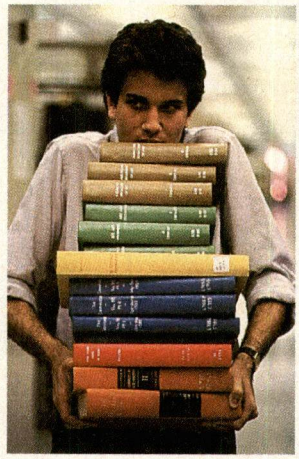
The nation's elite private colleges, which rarely lack for applicants whatever the tuition, responded with a familiar lament. They explained that the hefty increases in tuition and fees were caused by escalating energy and plant and equipment expenses. In addition, higher education, by its very nature, is a labor-intensive enterprise. Unlike the assembly line, productivity gains are hard to come by in the classroom. What's more, tuition payments cover only a fraction of overall college costs.

Yet, such explanations and rationalizations do little to ease the resentment of those who write the tuition checks or are burdened for years repaying student loans. For many, the resentment turned to rancor last summer when the Justice Department announced it was launching a preliminary antitrust investigation into whether nearly 30 of America's most prominent educational institutions, including Harvard, Amherst, Williams and the University of Chicago, practiced collusion in setting tuition and levels of student aid. The colleges denied the charges, but said they would cooperate with the probe.

The panjandrums of higher education may dismiss the investigation as simple mischief wrought by campus outsiders. But they cannot ignore the respected voices from within the campus asking whether colleges are mismanaging their financial resources and misconceiving their educational goals.

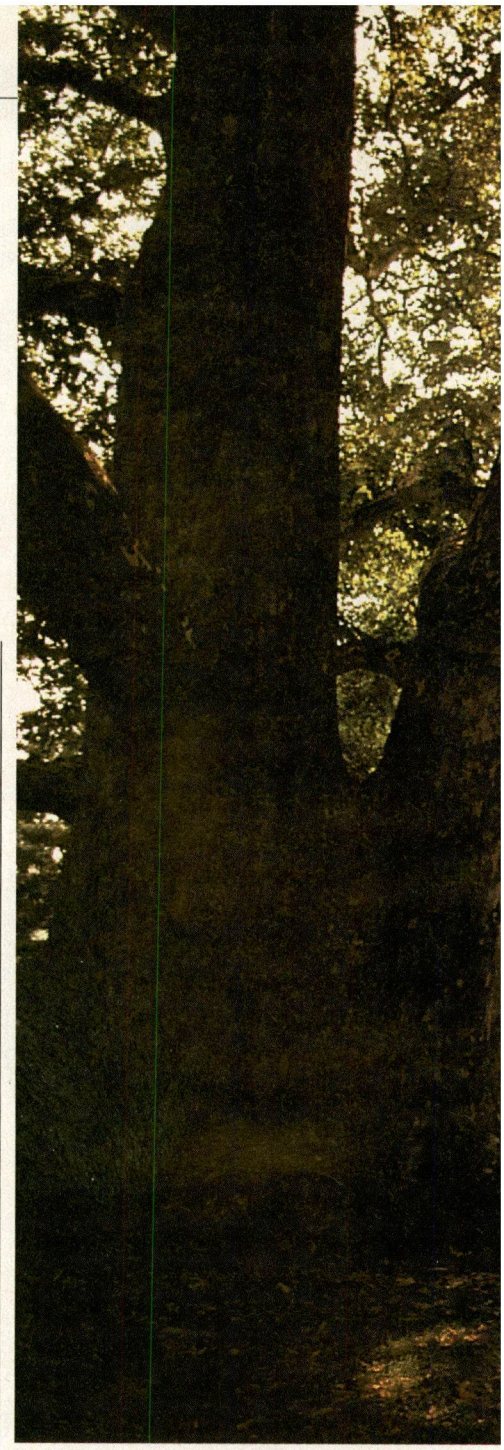
Few leaders in higher education have a better perspective on this problem than does Harold Shapiro, who recently moved from the presidency of the University of Michigan, one of the nation's largest public universities, to Princeton, one of its most venerable private institutions. In an interview with *U.S. News,* Shapiro set the tone for what is certain to become a dominant educational issue for the '90s: "We all have to be much more selective about what we do and what we purport to do if we have any hope of keeping the costs of education within the bounds that can reasonably be afforded by society." More pointedly, Arnold R. Weber, president of Northwestern University, suggests that academic vanity may be at the root of surging campus costs. "There is," says Weber, "an irresistible tendency to develop a full line of offerings, often augmented by parallel research efforts, so that [the college] can gain an elusive prestige and stir the pride of alumni and local legislators."

For their fellow college presidents, the message from Shapiro and Weber should be as clear as one of those legendary October afternoons on a New England campus. But if their warnings need concrete reinforcement, they could point to the example of Steven Muller, former president of Baltimore's illustrious Johns Hopkins University. Muller resigned after his overly ambitious ex-



SEPP SEITZ—WOODFIN CAMP

Student rite. *All booked up*



High-priced spread. *A top liberal-arts school,*

This Special Report was written and prepared by Jeffery L. Sheler, Thomas Toch, Robert J. Morse, Kathy Heupler and Nancy Linnon



TED HOROWITZ—THE STOCK MARKET

Vassar College in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., offers students small classes, dedicated professors and tuition bills topping $13,000 a year

pansion program landed Hopkins's School of Arts and Sciences deep in debt. As a result, the university must dip into its $27 million reserve fund and postpone construction of a new chemistry building as well as long-needed campus renovations.

Clearly, an expansive—and expensive—era is slowly ending. Colleges that price services on a cost-plus basis may soon lose much of their freedom to set fees. Confronted by a burgeoning consumer revolt that threatens to limit tuition revenues, it is likely these schools will be forced to impose far more realistic cost controls. Deans and department heads will be required to set firmer priorities for proposed expenditures. In the end, bidding for limited resources will intensify, and colleges will have to make ever more-Draconian decisions about what is truly essential to their mission. As Weber and Shapiro suggest, higher education is entering an age of limits.

Strictly business. Inevitably, too, the cycle of diminishing faculty productivity that has contributed to rising costs during the past two decades will also come to a halt. Fewer colleges will be able to afford to lure professorial "stars" from other campuses by dangling offers of fatter paychecks and fewer classroom-teaching hours. And the norm for faculty teaching time will likely creep upward. In short, the nation's colleges and universities, some of which have annual operating budgets in the hundreds of millions, will have to operate more like the business enterprises they really are than the scholarly societies most would like to remain.

Underscoring the commercial nature of today's academic institutions is a suit filed earlier this year by a disgruntled graduate of Goddard College, a small liberal-arts institution in Vermont. Contending that Goddard had failed to teach her the skills necessary for her to get a job in her chosen field of early-childhood development, she sued the college under the state's consumer-fraud statute. The case still is pending.

The refocusing of higher education's financial priorities comes at a time when

colleges are confronting other changes that are reshaping the curriculum, the student body and the very tempo of life on campus. Increasingly, students are older, attend school part time and have more obligations off campus—all characteristics that tend to diminish the sense of community that traditionally has distinguished American colleges and universities from their counterparts abroad.

So significant has been the change in the campus environment that the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching recently launched a study of the new campus environment. As Ernest L. Boyer, the Carnegie president and former U.S. Commissioner of Education, has pointed out: "There is a renewed urgency in the question of how, in our fragmented world, we can build trust and community."

Campus crises. The society within the campus is becoming ever more entwined with the problems of the larger society beyond its campus gates. Alcohol, drugs and racism, for example, are prime concerns for deans at almost every college across the country. The situation has grown so serious that when school began this fall, 27 of the nation's 59 national fraternities—traditionally the center of freewheeling campus social life—adopted a code of conduct strictly limiting the use of alcohol at fraternity functions. Skidmore College in Saratoga Springs, N.Y., went even further and established a "substance free" floor in one of its dormitories for students who pledge to say "No." The obvious question: What about Skidmore's other dorms?

Racial problems on campus are even more vexing. A case in point is the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, which in response to increasing racial unrest among its student body, this fall began mounted-police patrols on campus. Racial bigotry also has led schools such as Stanford, Emory and the universities of Michigan and Wisconsin to take steps toward banning overtly racist statements and other offensive expressions. But in trying to protect the sensitivities of some by limiting the free speech of others, these schools may be creating constitutional and ethical dilemmas that only the courts can resolve.

Yet of all the troubling aspects of student life on America's major campuses, few are as nagging, widespread or involve as much money as the controversy over the proper role of intercollegiate sports. A recent federal study revealed that at a third of American colleges and universities with major men's basketball programs, not even 1 player in 5 ever graduates. For football players the results were only slightly better.

The news that so many athletes leave college without a degree does nothing to improve an image of college sports already tarnished by scandals ranging from allegations that University of Iowa professors smoothed the academic way for underachieving athletes to questionable recruiting practices at North Carolina State and to criminal acts by team members at the University of Oklahoma.

In a survey of 2,348 college presidents, deans and admissions officers conducted by *U.S. News,* 86 percent agreed that "the pressures for athletic success and for financial rewards in intercollegiate sports today have reached a level where they are interfering with the prime educational mission of America's colleges and universities." Although 95 percent of those surveyed said that athletic recruits should have to meet the same admissions standards as other students, 71 percent agreed that athletes were being channeled into less demanding courses. And almost 1 of every 4 respondents admitted "the issue of separate admission standards for athletes



Troubled tradition. *The University of Tennessee strikes up the band at a home game. Intercollegiate*



■ Reprints of this Special Report (minimum order, five copies at 50 cents each) are available by writing to Best Colleges, *U.S.News & World Report,* 2400 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037-1196. Special rates will apply to bulk orders.

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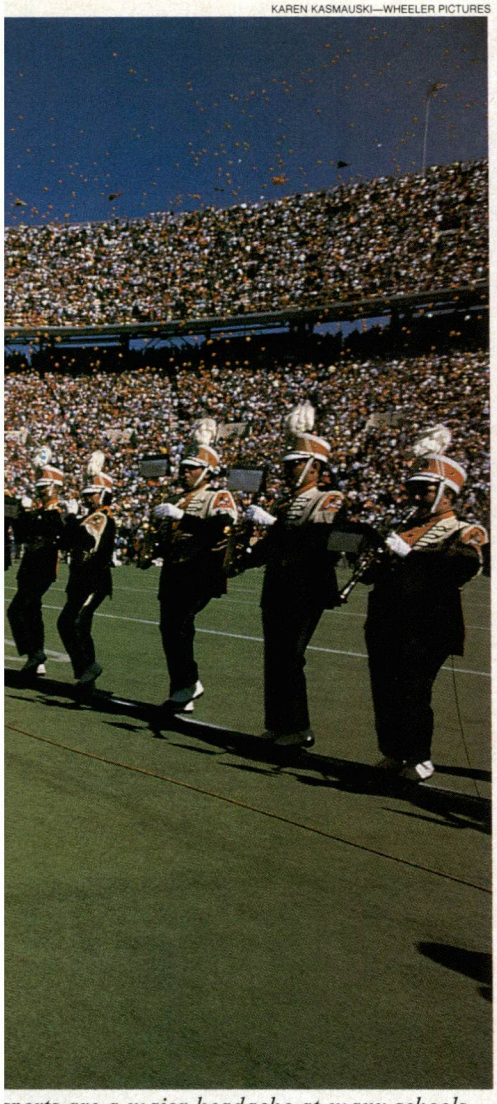
KAREN KASMAUSKI—WHEELER PICTURES



sports are a major headache at many schools

had created conflict or controversy" at their institutions. However, by large majorities the college officials rejected the notions that athletes were involved more than were other students with illicit drugs and campus crime and violence.

Perhaps Northwestern's Weber summed up the dangers posed by the potentially corrupting influences of high-pressure college sports when he said, "The troubles of intercollegiate athletics today are deeper than in the past and diminish the credibility and moral standing of higher education."

Cynics would say it's easy for the president of Northwestern to take a critical stand on big-time sports because his school does so poorly in most of them—Northwestern in this decade has never ranked higher than seventh in Big Ten football. Still, for the majority of the approximately 2.3 million new students who will enroll as freshmen this year, the value of a college diploma is measured by standards other than touchdowns. And as the story on page 66 demonstrates, by these standards Northwestern measures up very well, indeed.

All told, this year's *U.S. News* guide to America's best colleges measures the quality of 1,294 colleges and universities in five areas: Student selectivity, faculty quality, academic reputation, financial resources and retention. They are gauged by a formula (page 58) combining objective data and the subjective judgments of the 2,348 college presidents, deans and admissions officers who participated in this year's survey on academic excellence.

The right match. No guide, especially one dealing with the many complexities involved in attempting to identify the "best" schools, can provide more than a few significant indications of that elusive quality, academic excellence. Rankings are not absolute measures of one school's superiority over another; indeed, the statistical difference between schools several places apart often is small. Moreover, the schools ranked among the "best" are not necessarily the best for everyone, as shown by the growing popularity of computerized college-search services that match a student's ambitions, talents and academic performance with colleges that fit his or her profile.

In a new feature, this Special Report lists 32 schools that survey respondents rated as "up-and-comers." Also for the first time, the reputational survey includes smaller and lesser-known schools as well as the nation's more selective institutions. This issue of *U.S. News* also spotlights the nation's 1,211 two-year colleges and focuses on some of the most innovative among them (page 82). Finally, a new section has been added dealing with the so-called specialized colleges, ranging from the Rhode Island School of Design and New York's Cooper Union to the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology and to the five U.S. service academies (page 80).

As the pool of high-school graduates continues to shrink each year, competition for top college-bound students is becoming so fierce that no college is exempt from Madison Avenue-style marketing. Even Williams, ranked third in the elite category of national liberal-arts colleges, and considered one of the most photogenic of all campuses, felt compelled to bring in truckloads of snow to provide what it considered the proper background for publicity photos. And if Williams is not immune from trying to snow prospective students, then what school is?

Still, some educators see a silver lining in all the hoopla that is a byproduct of the effort to recruit the best and the brightest. "The genius of our system of higher education," says Stanley O. Ikenberry, president of the University of Illinois, "is its diversity, its pluralism and, frankly, the strong competition within it." Ultimately, he adds, "it is a system designed to capture all the talent of the country." □

NICK KELSH—HARMONY HOUSE



The big day. *Only half of freshmen make it this far*

> 'We all have to be more selective about what we do . . . if we have any hope of keeping the costs of education within bounds'
>
> **Harold Shapiro**
> *president, Princeton University*

tories in this Special Report, the 232-page guide-ook contains an easy-to-use directory that in-ludes the latest data on SAT scores, the admis-ions process, tuition and financial aid, and other ital statistics for 1,373 colleges and universities. he book also includes advice on how to finance a ollege education, plus application forms for Col-ege Counsel, a personalized college-and-scholar-hip search service, which is offering its computer-zed advice at special discounts to readers of *U.S. News*. The applications may also be obtained by riting to College Counsel at 220 North Main treet, Natick, Mass. 01769.

METHODOLOGY

WHAT'S BEHIND THE RANKINGS

Top students, a first-class faculty and a sterling reputation are just a few of the things America's best colleges are made of

What makes a good college? The question seems deceptively simple. However, for the millions of students and parents who each year hope to choose "the right school" from a seemingly endless list of colleges and universities, the answer rarely is simple.

Higher education in America comes in an infinite variety of styles, sizes and, in effect, prices. Yet, even the experts have trouble agreeing on a single formula to help consumers measure the value of what they're getting for their thousands—and tens of thousands—of tuition dollars. In interviews with dozens of authorities, from high school guidance counselors to Ivy League administrators, *U.S. News* learned that most experts do, in fact, agree on the key ingredients of academic excellence:

- A strong faculty that is both dedicated to classroom teaching and is readily accessible to students.
- A student body composed of bright, inquisitive and energetic scholars, who are genuinely interested in learning.
- An administration that provides the necessary financial support and institutional leadership.

Based upon these fundamentals, *U.S. News* has developed, and refined, its system for ranking and categorizing the country's four-year schools in this, the third edition of *America's Best Colleges.* While *U.S.News* recognizes there is no definitive formula for determining what makes a good college, the rankings on the following pages can provide important and meaningful indicators of academic quality. The goal is not simply to construct listings of America's best colleges, but to offer students and parents useful clues for discovering which schools among the hundreds of high-quality colleges and universities throughout the nation best suit their individual educational and financial needs.

To get maximum value from *America's Best Colleges,* it is important to understand how *U.S. News* devises its system of rankings and categories. First, the 1,373 four-year colleges and universities represented in this book were categorized by size, breadth of programs, types of degrees offered and, in the case of the numerous smaller schools, by region. Institutions with fewer than 200 students were not ranked at all. Then, based largely upon objective data provided by the colleges themselves, schools were ranked in five key academic areas: Quality of the student body as determined by the school's selectivity; strength of faculty; financial resources; ability to retain and graduate students, and reputation for academic excellence. With the exception of reputation, which was based on the exclusive *U.S. News* annual survey of college presidents and deans, each criterion was determined by two or more subattributes.

Student selectivity, for example, was based on rejection rates—the reciprocal of each school's acceptance rate—for applicants in the 1988-89 school year; average combined scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Test or American College Testing Assessment, and high-school class standings for entering freshmen who enrolled in the 1988-89 school year. For the top categories in the survey, the national universities and national liberal-arts colleges, class standing was measured by the percentage of entering freshmen finishing in the top 10 percent of their high-school classes. For the regional colleges and liberal-arts schools, standing was determined by the percentage of freshmen graduating in the top 25 percent of their high-school classes.

To measure instructional quality, the most difficult of all the attributes to determine quantitatively, *U.S. News* used three subfactors: 1988-89 full-time-student to full-time-faculty ratios; percentage of 1988-89 full-time faculty with doctorates, and the per-student instructional budgets, which reflect faculty salaries during the 1987-88 academic year.

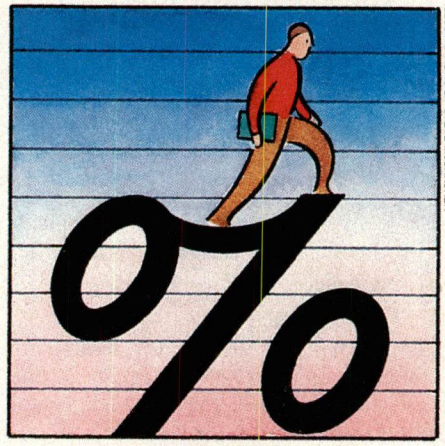
Financial resources were measured by a school's per-student endowment income during fiscal 1988, its per-student library budget and, where applicable, total per-student funding from state and local governments. In some cases, financial data from fiscal 1987 were used where 1988 figures were not available.

Retention rankings were based on the average percentage of freshmen in the classes of 1985-87 who became sophomores at that institution and the average percentage of freshmen in the entering classes of 1981, 1982 and 1983 who graduated with bachelor's degrees within five years. Data for less than a three-year period were used when schools did not supply complete information.

Academic reputation, an elusive but vital component of quality, was determined by the fifth *U.S. News* survey of 3,879 college presidents, academic deans and admissions officers at 1,294 schools. The response rate was a record 60 percent and in no category was lower than 54 percent. Clearly, the judgments even

SELECTIVITY

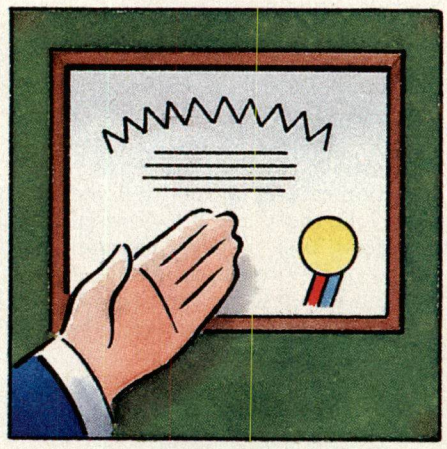
The higher the caliber of the student body, the richer the educational experience in the classroom and on campus



ILLUSTRATIONS BY STEVE McCRACKEN

REPUTATION

A well-respected name on a diploma can open doors in the working world and at graduate schools



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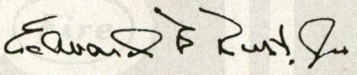
At State Farm, we believe education is essential to improving the quality of life we strive to achieve for ourselves and our families. That's why we're proud to sponsor *U.S. News & World Report*'s 1989 America's Best Colleges issue and the 1990 College Guide. Education is the foundation of a bright and productive future. At State Farm, our job is to protect that future, for you and the ones you love. We hope these publications help you to choose the college or university best suited for the needs of your family, so they may be able to achieve those things that will enrich their lives.



Edward B. Rust, Jr.
President
State Farm Insurance Companies

STATE FARM INSURANCE COMPANIES
Home Offices: Bloomington, Illinois

of these academic experts are subjective and in some cases based upon guesswork. Nonetheless, these officials are uniquely situated to help students and parents make informed decisions about the reputations of America's colleges.

Respondents were asked to place colleges in the same category as their own institutions into quartiles based on reputation for academic excellence. The results were tallied on the basis of four points for each vote in the top quartile, three for the second, two for the third and one for the fourth or lowest quartile. "Don't know's," where officials knew too little about a school to make a subjective judgment, were counted as zero.

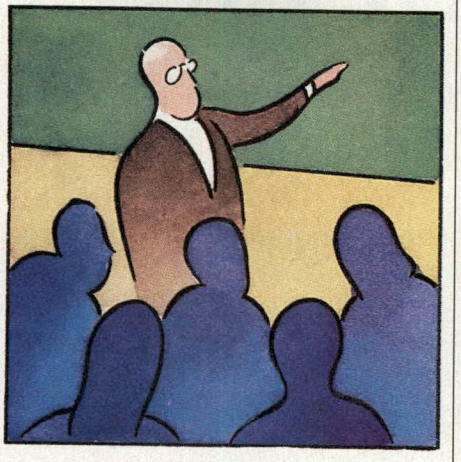
To determine overall rankings, scores for each of the five key attributes—selectivity, reputation, faculty quality, retention and resources—were converted to percentiles. This was done by assigning the highest raw score a 100-percent value and determining all the other scores as a percentage of that top score. Each college was compared only with the other schools in its category. Because most experts believe student selectivity, instructional quality and academic reputation are the major components of what makes a good college, percentile scores for these attributes were weighted twice as heavily in the overall totals as were those for student retention rates and financial resources. Finally, the weighted percentage scores for each school were individually totaled and compared with the scores of all other colleges in a given category to get the ranking.

The tables listing the top schools in each category on pages 66 through 21 show a college's overall ranking. They also include a school's total score, converted into a percentile, with the highest total given 100 percent. The scores of the other schools in each category are shown as a percentage of the score of the top school. The tables also show each college's numbered rankings for each of the five key attributes as compared with all the other schools in its category. Note: A school's overall rank is not based upon the total of its numbered rankings in the five attributes.

In order to rank colleges of similar size and purpose, schools were divided into four broad categories, based largely on guidelines established by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. However, in an effort to simplify the groupings, *U.S. News* combined some categories and subdivided others into regional groupings. This year a new category of institutions specializing in education for business, engineering and the arts was added. Because of the changes both in methodology and in the categories, the rankings for 1989 should not be compared with those of past years.

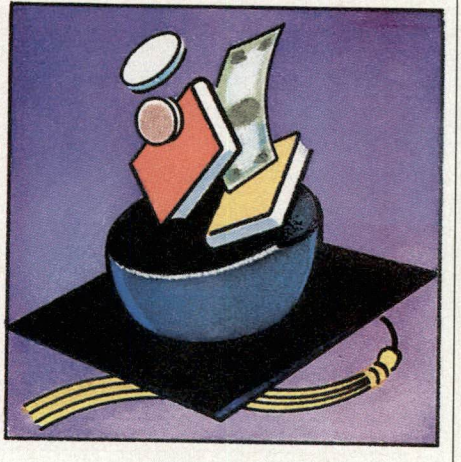
FACULTY

Top-quality instruction depends on a low student-teacher ratio, a highly educated faculty and an ample budget



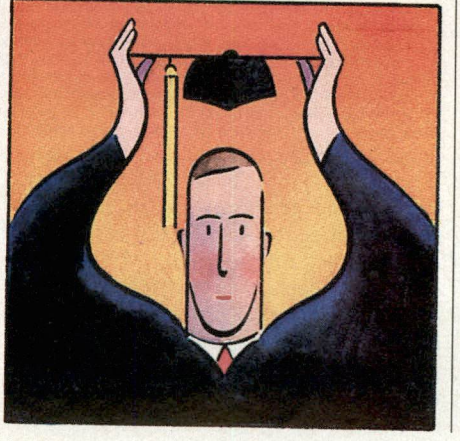
RESOURCES

Endowment income, library budgets and government funding are good measures of a school's financial fitness



RETENTION

A school's ability to see freshmen through to graduation says a lot about its commitment to students



Here is how the categories were defined:

- **National universities:** One of two top categories, this group is made up of 204 schools that offer a full range of baccalaureate programs, give a high priority to research and award the most Ph.D.'s each year.
- **National liberal-arts colleges:** The 141 schools in this other leading category are the most selective liberal-arts colleges in the country. They also award more than half their degrees in the liberal arts.
- **Regional colleges and universities:** Each of these 562 institutions, which range in size from San Diego State with more than 35,000 students to tiny Ottawa University in Kansas with an enrollment of 528, generally awards more than half its bachelor's degrees in two or more occupational or professional disciplines, such as engineering and business. Many also offer graduate degrees. The schools have been divided into four geographical regions—North, South, Midwest and West—as illustrated on page 72.
- **Regional liberal-arts colleges:** Typically less selective than their counterparts in the national liberal-arts category, and smaller than those in the regional college and university category, these 384 primarily undergraduate colleges typically award more than half their bachelor's degrees in the arts and sciences. The grouping, subdivided by region, also includes some vocational-oriented schools that were too small to be considered in the regional college and university category.
- **Specialized institutions:** This category, appearing for the first time in the *U.S. News* study, consists of 82 accredited schools that award more than half their bachelor's degrees in business, engineering or the arts. Also included are the five national-service academies: Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard and Merchant Marine. Engineering and business schools were rated on the basis of their scores in four of the five academic attributes but, because of their special nature, were not included in this year's reputation survey. Art schools and the national-service academies were not ranked.

The objective data used by *U.S. News* were supplied chiefly by College Counsel, Inc., of Natick, Mass., a college-advisory firm that maintains one of the most complete databases of statistics relating to higher education. The data were collected during the fall of 1988 and early 1989. *U.S. News* also obtained academic information from the colleges themselves and from the U. S. Department of Education.

The reputational survey was conducted and compiled for *U.S. News* during the spring and summer of 1989 by the Washington, D. C., office of Market Facts, Inc., one of the nation's largest market and survey-research firms. □

NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES

THE BEST BIG SCHOOLS

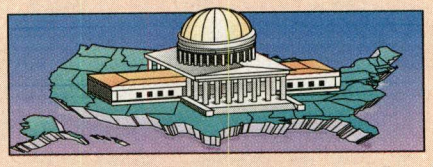
These giants are home to many of the nation's best and brightest students and faculty

They are true educational conglomerates, "multiversities" that school more students, house more books, perform more research, grant more degrees and influence the thinking of more people in more ways than virtually any of the nation's other institutions. From the venerable, ivy-twined campuses of the East to their richly endowed rivals in the West and South to the vibrant public institutions that have flowered in every corner of the academic landscape, the 204 schools classified as national universities constitute the leading edge of American higher education.

Certainly, Yale, tops in its class for the second year in a row in the *U.S. News* survey of "America's Best Colleges," is for many the very model of what a national university can offer its students. Long preeminent in the arts and humanities—its history, English and economics departments enjoy wide scholarly reputations—Yale last year unveiled a plan to bolster the science programs among the 60 majors offered to its 5,132 undergraduates. Beginning this year, for instance, freshmen are required to take two natural-science courses, regardless of their choice of future major. The aim, explains Joseph Gordon, Yale's dean of undergraduate studies, is not only to entice more students into eventually becoming science majors but to increase the science literacy of all Yale students. "They may not all be experts," says Gordon, "but they need to understand the scientific method and reasoning, whether it be applied to acid rain, abortion or space explorations."

Spreading the word. Even before students arrive on the historic campus in downtown New Haven, Conn., they are proselytized on behalf of Yale's science and engineering programs. Faculty members in these programs are encouraged to contact promising incoming students to extol the virtues of their disciplines. In addition, along with the catalogs and pictorial campus guides that go out to all applicants, prospective science students receive pamphlets promoting science and engineering as courses of study and outlining the diversity of potential careers that await graduates in those fields. As a result, enrollment in the programs has increased by about 4 percent since the fall of 1987.

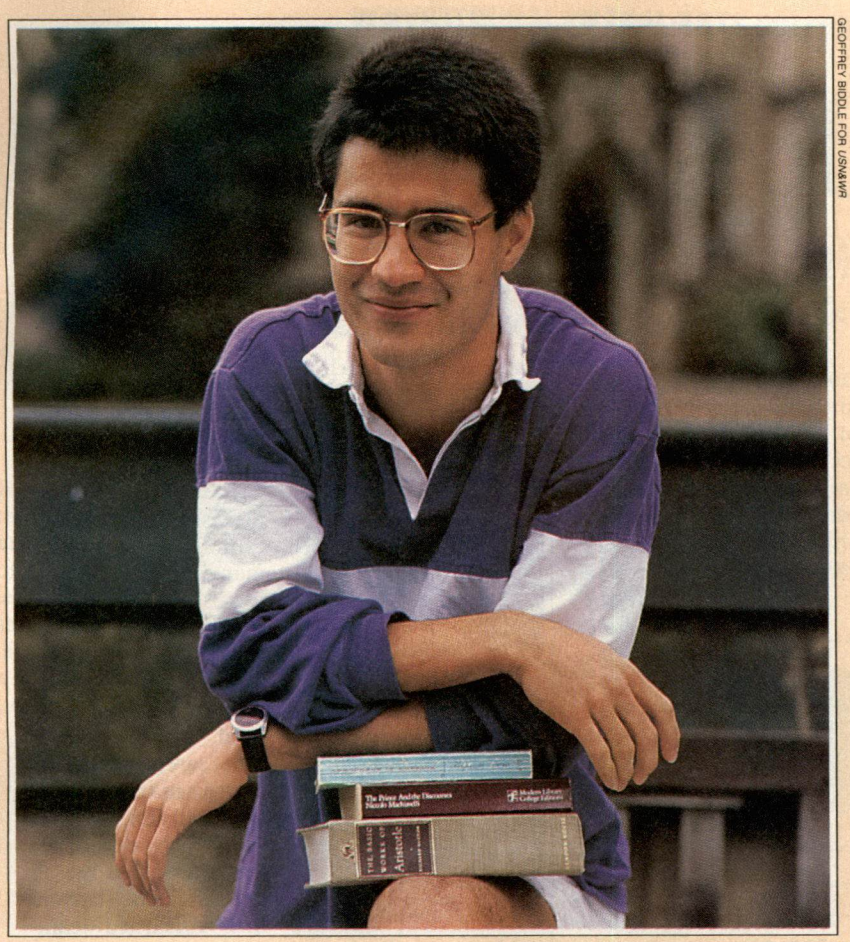
To attract minority and women students into scientific research and keep them there once they have enrolled, Yale recently began a special "mentoring" program in which freshmen and sophomores who have expressed an interest in science are paired with faculty members who counsel them on everything from career plans to research. "Nationally, minority students are underrepresented in graduate schools, especially in science," Gordon explains. "Our hope is that many of these people will go on to teach science, rather than go directly into the medical profession or into private business."



NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES

Rank	Overall score	Academic reputation	Student selectivity	Retention patterns	Faculty quality	Financial resources
1 Yale University (Conn.)	**100.0**	5	3	3	2	9
2 Princeton University (N.J.)	**99.2**	3	2	4	15	1
3 Harvard College and Radcliffe College (Mass.)	**97.6**	1	1	8	11	2
4 California Institute of Technology	**97.2**	14	7	28	1	3
5 Duke University (N.C.)	**94.3**	8	6	7	3	20
6 Stanford University (Calif.)	**94.2**	4	5	9	10	7
7 Massachusetts Institute of Technology	**90.6**	2	4	13	8	45
8 Dartmouth College (N.H.)	**89.8**	13	8	2	7	17
9 University of Chicago (Ill.)	**88.5**	11	22	37	5	15
10 Rice University (Tex.)	**84.8**	25	13	11	22	5
11 Cornell University (N.Y.)	**84.7**	7	12	25	32	13
11 Columbia University (N.Y.)	**84.7**	12	10	10	26	25
13 University of California at Berkeley	**83.6**	6	11	46	58	11
14 Johns Hopkins University (Md.)	**83.2**	10	23	17	9	73
15 Brown University (R.I.)	**82.5**	15	9	1	33	60
16 University of California at Los Angeles	**81.4**	19	19	60	27	10
17 University of Michigan	**80.7**	9	28	22	23	30
18 University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	**80.2**	20	21	31	30	14
19 Northwestern University (Ill.)	**80.0**	18	20	18	24	43
20 University of Pennsylvania	**79.8**	16	24	14	18	83
21 University of Virginia	**78.3**	17	25	16	56	21
22 Washington University (Mo.)	**76.5**	30	32	40	6	75
23 University of Notre Dame (Ind.)	**74.2**	27	18	6	53	122
24 Vanderbilt University (Tenn.)	**74.0**	28	36	29	13	51
25 Georgetown University (D.C.)	**72.7**	33	14	12	66	121

How to Read the Table. Rank is based on a school's total percentile score when measured in five attribute areas: Student selectivity; reputation for academic excellence; faculty quality; resources and retention, with the first three attributes counting twice as heavily as the last two. Each attribute's percentile score is weighted, then totaled and finally ranked. "Overall score" represents a school's total score converted to a percentile, with the highest score equal to 100 percent. The values that appear for individual attributes represent a school's ranking in that attribute category relative to all other schools in the school's grouping. A national university with a selectivity ranking of 14, for example, is the 14th most selective school in its category of 204 national universities. For a more detailed explanation of individual attributes and methodology, please see page 58.
Note: The 204 national universities offer a full range of baccalaureate programs, are the leading granters of doctoral degrees and perform extensive campus-based research.



GEOFFREY BIDDLE FOR USN&WR

Greg Pak, 21, senior, Yale University
Hometown: Dallas, Tex.; Major: Political science
Personal file: Freshman counselor; disc jockey at Yale's WYBC radio

Aspiration: *I want to work in either politics or education, but I'm not sure in what capacity. I'll probably end up going to a public policy school.*

Faculty: *I've taken 10 classes each year and had only two professors I didn't like. Most of the professors are very accessible. Yale sponsors lots of visiting faculty, including judges, former congressmen and others, and that gives students an opportunity to be exposed to different experiences and points of view.*

Student body: *Students at Yale are excited about their studies. They also are very diverse and very liberal. Of this year's freshman class, 25 percent identified themselves as minorities.*

Adjustment: *When I got here, seeing New Haven, Conn., marked the first time I had seen beggars in the streets. Crime is also an issue, and counselors emphasis the importance of safety. Yale is the ivory tower, but at the same time you're aware of a lot of things you would not be aware of elsewhere.*

College life: *The residential system at Yale, where freshmen are divided into 12 colleges, gives students a feeling of support and belonging. It's one of the school's greatest strengths; you get a sense of community.*

With similar goals in mind, Duke University, No. 5 in this year's *U.S. News* study, has just begun a $70 million expansion of science classroom, laboratory and office space at its large and picturesque Gothic campus in Durham, North Carolina. Besides providing much-needed research space for the faculty, Duke hopes its new facilities will also help it attract student talent as well. Like Yale, Duke is concerned that so few students are selecting careers either as science teachers or researchers. Nationwide, only 15.3 percent of entering freshmen last year said they planned to major in the sciences, compared with 18.1 percent in 1980 and 21.3 percent in 1966, according to the American Council on Education. "There's a real concern that we will one day have the science machinery with no one to run it," says Richard White, dean of arts and sciences, who hopes that Duke's location at one of the vertices of North Carolina's Research Triangle will provide still another attraction for students oriented toward the sciences.

But among Duke's nearly 6,000 undergraduate students, even those majoring in the arts or humanities are given strong exposure to the sciences. For example, in a course in social science, when students delve into the problem of pollution, they are led through the rudiments of chemistry, biology and geology in order to better understand its impact on the environment. "Students with too narrowly focused degrees are not going to serve society, the world or themselves properly," says White.

Famed faculty. When it comes to science education, few institutions anywhere are the equal of the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, fourth in the national university category. When Caltech boasts about its close student-faculty relations, it means "close." The school maintains a 7-1 ratio of students to faculty, a proportion virtually unheard of or unaffordable at most major national universities. And the Caltech faculty is no ordinary collection of newly minted Ph.D.'s but a star-studded group of world-famous researchers in chemistry, physics, engineering, astronomy and other fields. At last count, professors at Caltech had collected 21 Nobel prizes.

Even freshmen have opportunities to participate in major research projects at the institute's unsurpassed scientific facilities, including the renowned Jet Propulsion Laboratory, center for so many of NASA's unmanned space experiments. One Caltech undergrad, 19-year-old Celina Mikolajczak of San Diego, working at the Jet Propulsion Lab's Palomar Observatory, recently made a major astronomical discovery when she located a supernova in a galaxy 137 million light years from Earth. The giant star showed up in photographs taken through an 18-inch telescope. "My first thought was that it was a speck of dust," says Mikolajczak. But when it showed up on a backup film as well, "I began to think I'd really found something." Her discovery later was confirmed by senior scientists.

Some 90 percent of Caltech's entering freshmen ranked in the top 10 percent of their high-school class. Most seek degrees in electrical engineering, applied sciences or physics, though the school offers programs in a variety of fields, including history and literature. And a drive to recruit more female students



Tammy Steinert, 19, sophomore, Swarthmore College
Hometown: Hutchinson, Kans. Major: Political science
Personal file: Debate team member; former intern for Citizen Action in Washington

Aspiration: *I'd like to go to graduate school, maybe to study political science or sociology, and eventually I want to go into public policy and work for a public-advocacy group.*

Finances: *I'm on a full scholarship. The school is very generous; most students get some financial aid.*

College life: *It's practically impossible to keep up with all the reading assigned, so you may as well enjoy yourself. There aren't really a lot of wild parties here, but there is plenty of socializing. This year, the school's alcohol policy will change: The Activities Fund will no longer supply beer at campus parties.*

Faculty: *The professors are very helpful. Since this is not a research-oriented school, the emphasis is on teaching. Sometimes it's hard to keep up, but that speaks well of the professors.*

members of the group: Smith, Hampshire, Mount Holyoke and the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. As a result, Peter Pouncey, Amherst president for the past five years, can boast that his school offers "the intimacy of smallness and the opportunities of a larger system as well."

Like many other liberal-arts colleges, Amherst is engaged in an intensive review of its curriculum, reflecting a trend on American campuses toward broadening the cultural and geographic content of the course of study. Amherst, says Pouncey, has given its faculty carte blanche to review the gamut of curriculum issues, from faculty size to course requirements, including whether there should be required subjects at all. Facing close scrutiny is the school's Introduction to Liberal Studies Program, which requires all freshmen to take one interdisciplinary course during the first semester, taught by two to five faculty members from different fields. In the past, for example, courses have included "Race and Sex," taught by professors of psychology, history and anthropology, and "Evolution and the Intellectual Revolution," taught by history, biology and chemistry faculties. The program has come under criticism because of the increasing difficulty in recruiting enough faculty to teach the courses.

Two other Massachusetts schools ranking in the top five in the *U.S. News* study, Williams (3) and Wellesley (tied for fifth), have already revamped their curricula to make "multicultural studies" a requirement. By 1993, the college's bicentennial year, Williams's 1,989 students, 19 percent of whom are minority-group members, will be required to take at least one course before they are seniors in either American-minority or non-Western studies. In making the change, the school noted a need to equip students "to function in a changing world," marked by rising independence movements in Third World countries and the growing prominence of those countries in the global arena, as well as by important demographic shifts in the population of the United States. Williams students should have no trouble finding a suitable course: Roughly 60 classes now offered in the college's catalog, from anthropology courses dealing with Asian, African or Latin American cultures to courses on Afro-American history, would satisfy the requirement.

In addition, Williams plans to establish a new multicultural center to provide facilities for programs promoting "appreciation" of the achievements and aspirations of America's racial, ethnic and cultural minorities. Finally, the college also is preparing to break ground for a Jewish Religious Center on its 450-acre bucolic campus in the foothills of the Berkshire mountains.

With similar goals in mind, Wellesley College, one of five independent women's schools to make the list of America's 25 leading national liberal-arts colleges, began this fall to require all first-year students to take two semester-long courses in non-Western or Native American studies. And recognizing the major role Japan plays in the world economy, the college recently expanded its Japanese language major into a full-scale program in Japanese studies. The school now offers students the opportunity to become fluent in Japanese art, literature, film and religion in addition to language.

Wellesley also is placing a major emphasis on science and computer-education courses for its 2,210 women students. It offers them the opportunity to sign up for courses at nearby Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In addition, construction will begin soon on a $13.5 million expansion of the college's Science Center, which was opened only 12 years ago. At that time, the college offered only two introductory courses aimed at computer literacy. Today, the discipline of computer science has advanced dramatically: Seven faculty members offer 18 courses ranging from "Artificial Intelligence" to "Computer Design." Further evidence of the popu-



COURTESY OF AMHERST COLLEGE

Class act. *A gifted faculty is one reason Amherst College in Massachusetts has won the respect of college presidents and deans*

larity of science at Wellesley: Almost a third of last year's 535 graduates were science majors.

Like Wellesley, a third of the students at Bryn Mawr (tied for fifth) are science or math majors. And to accommodate the growing numbers, a new science-lecture hall was recently opened on the Philadelphia-area campus.

But Bryn Mawr, also a women's college, is best known for producing scholars for the nation's graduate schools. The college ranks No. 1 in the nation in percentage of students who go on to earn doctoral degrees in the humanities and No. 4 in percentage of Ph.D. candidates in all subjects combined.

Another distinction for Bryn Mawr, founded by the Quakers more than a century ago, is its gray stone "collegiate Gothic" architecture. Ten of its 35 buildings are on the national historic register. "They have a very collegiate feel—just the right atmosphere for studying Victorian England," says Marguerite Beck, assistant director of public information.

Although Bryn Mawr has a relatively large minority enrollment for a private school of its size—some 26 percent of its students are Asian, black, Hispanic or American Indian—college officials are trying to heighten student appreciation for racial and ethnic diversity on the campus. To accomplish that, the school this year began requiring freshmen to attend a series of "pluralism workshops," during which differences and similarities between racial and ethnic groups are highlighted. "We haven't had any major tension," says Beck, "but we want to help our students learn better ways to live in a diverse community."

Pomona College, established a century ago by Californians who hoped it would become a West Coast version of the traditional New England liberal-arts school, has fulfilled the aspirations of its founders. But Pomona, ranking fourth in the national liberal-arts category, also has developed its own traditions and academic innovations. It maintains an average class size of 14 and features the sort of student-faculty relationship that encourages students and professors to dine together in the campus cafeteria. And, as at Bryn Mawr, a relatively large minority enrollment—31 percent of Pomona's 1,365 students are members of minority groups—adds a healthy diversity to academic affairs and campus life.

> 'We offer the intimacy of smallness and the opportunities of a larger system as well'
>
> **Peter Pouncey**
> *president, Amherst College*

Though it awards nearly half of its degrees in the social sciences, Pomona has instituted major changes in its curriculum to reflect a rising interest among its students in the life sciences. The college set up a concentrated program in molecular biology last year that combines elements of courses previously offered only to chemistry or biology majors. As at Amherst, Pomona's students benefit from the college's affiliation with nearby schools. The Claremont Colleges, a consortium of six neighboring schools, includes such highly regarded institutions as Scripps College and the Claremont Graduate School, enabling the combined student body of more than 4,500 to enjoy an impressive variety of facilities and resources without sacrificing their own college's special identity. The result, says Bruce Poch, Pomona's dean of admissions, is an "elasticity of size" that provides Pomona's students the best of both worlds. □

REGIONAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

VARIETY AND VITALITY

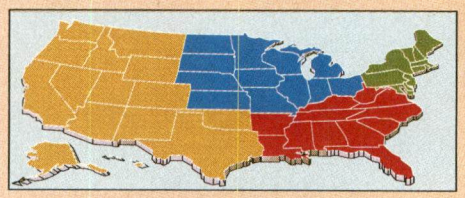
Mixing research and liberal arts, these schools cater to students seeking professional and occupational degrees

Beyond the most-selective categories in the *U.S. News* study lies a vast middle ground filled with 562 public and private institutions that occupy a vital and expanding place in the complex structure of American higher education. These are the nation's regional colleges and universities, schools that offer more than 3 million students most of the wide array of liberal arts and professional programs found at the larger research institutions but often in the intimate settings of the traditional liberal-arts college. With students more likely to be drawn from a regional constituency, these colleges and universities come in all sizes, offer graduate as well as baccalaureate degrees and tend to gear their programs more toward education for specialized careers in science, technology, business and the arts. Here, by region, are those schools considered among the best in their categories:

North

Small in size but regarded by its peers as one of the finest undergraduate engineering schools in the nation, Worcester Polytechnic Institute in Worcester, Mass., is the top-ranking regional college among the 170 such schools in the North. Founded in 1865 as a private men's college—it began admitting women in 1968—WPI awards nearly 75 percent of its bachelor's degrees in engineering fields, ranging from traditional areas of civil and chemical engineering to high-tech majors in aerospace and nuclear studies. Worcester earned its highest marks in this year's *U.S. News* study for the quality of its 243-member faculty, more than 87 percent of whom hold doctorates. WPI also chooses its students wisely, as demonstrated by its high score in student selectivity: With an average freshman SAT score of 1,220, it has the highest entering test scores in the region. WPI students also benefit from the school's strong financial resources. Its per-student endowment income of $1,457 is the second-highest in the northern region.

While many colleges worry about declining enrollment in science and math, Worcester has managed to keep its enrollment of 2,600 full-time undergraduate students fairly stable, the result of energetic recruiting programs in New England and nearby states. To ensure the stability of future enrollment, WPI last year dispatched teams of students and faculty into Worcester-area public schools to help build math and science skills among elementary and secondary-school students. The teams provided tutoring services, conducted teacher-training seminars and sponsored math and science fairs as well as computer training classes. "There has been a lot in the popular literature about the poor quality



REGIONAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

NORTH

Rank		Overall score	Academic reputation	Student selectivity	Retention patterns	Faculty quality	Financial resources
1	Worcester Polytechnic Institute (Mass.)	**100.0**	16	12	10	2	3
2	Villanova University (Pa.)	**96.4**	1	8	12	42	95
3	SUNY College at Geneseo (N.Y.)	**95.7**	30	2	5	37	13
4	Simmons College (Mass.)	**95.6**	22	46	30	4	1
5	Trenton State College (N.J.)	**93.6**	24	1	41	24	24
6	Fairfield University (Conn.)	**92.6**	5	3	9	22	104
7	Alfred University (N.Y.)	**91.0**	7	28	26	12	28
7	Providence College (R.I.)	**91.0**	8	6	8	20	112
9	Russell Sage College (N.Y.)	**88.7**	40	67	21	1	11
10	Rochester Institute of Technology (N.Y.)	**86.5**	2	70	74	16	94
11	Ithaca College (N.Y.)	**86.3**	3	61	43	28	32
12	Seton Hall University (N.J.)	**85.5**	4	69	39	15	59
13	University of Scranton (Pa.)	**85.3**	11	10	7	76	81
14	Manhattan College (N.Y.)	**83.6**	15	38	3	8	167
15	Hood College (Md.)	**83.0**	9	75	36	29	36

SOUTH

1	Wake Forest University (N.C.)	**100.0**	1	1	3	1	2
2	University of Richmond (Va.)	**73.5**	4	4	5	16	30
3	Berea College (Ky.)	**73.0**	8	6	37	15	1
4	James Madison University (Va.)	**72.1**	3	2	6	62	47
5	Rollins College (Fla.)	**67.7**	10	10	9	3	54
6	Florida International University	**67.5**	22	5	1	5	27
7	The Citadel (S.C.)	**65.7**	2	32	13	9	35
8	Stetson University (Fla.)	**64.5**	6	20	38	10	37
9	Appalachian State University (N.C.)	**63.7**	11	13	26	20	21
10	University of North Carolina at Charlotte	**62.1**	7	14	42	31	33
11	University of Central Florida	**61.6**	16	8	34	25	42
12	Mary Washington College (Va.)	**61.1**	38	3	12	65	41
13	George Mason University (Va.)	**59.9**	5	39	75	12	55
13	University of Alabama in Huntsville	**59.9**	13	15	78	6	40
15	East Carolina University (N.C.)	**58.2**	17	62	52	8	4

of secondary education and about declining college enrollments," says John van Alstyne, a math professor who heads the program. "This is a way to deal simultaneously with both problems."

Although Pennsylvania's Villanova University came in second in the overall rankings in the region, it finished first in its category in the *U.S. News* survey of academic reputation. However, despite such esteem among its peers, Villanova, founded nearly 150 years ago by the Roman Catholic order of Augustinians, is not quite satisfied with its accomplishments. It would like to advance beyond its current status as a predominantly white, middle-class commuter school to create a more racially and geographically mixed residential environment on its suburban Philadelphia campus.

With those goals in mind, Villanova recently expanded recruiting beyond the six-state region from which it now draws almost 90 percent of its 6,800 full-time undergraduate students. Recruiters also are going into inner-city high schools in an effort to increase the minority enrollment, which now stands at 4.8 percent. As Charles Cherry, associate vice president for admissions, explains, "It is our feeling that there is a direct correlation between diversity on campus and the quality of an education." To make room for more residential students, Villanova is planning a $50 million building program that will include the construction of garden-style apartments to house 1,000 students, a dining hall and other buildings on a 40-acre site adjacent to the existing campus.

MIDWEST

Rank		Overall score	Academic reputation	Student selectivity	Retention patterns	Faculty quality	Financial resources
1	Illinois Wesleyan University	**100.0**	6	1	2	20	2
2	Creighton University (Nebr.)	**96.6**	4	52	14	1	11
3	DePaul University (Ill.)	**89.4**	2	8	27	37	74
4	William Jewell College (Mo.)	**89.2**	13	3	35	45	3
5	Bradley University (Ill.)	**89.0**	1	38	5	17	72
6	Valparaiso University (Ind.)	**86.6**	3	25	13	32	27
7	St. Mary's College (Ind.)	**86.2**	27	13	1	18	8
8	Butler University (Ind.)	**85.1**	5	27	7	35	14
9	Michigan Technological University	**82.9**	54	17	9	12	5
10	John Carroll University (Ohio)	**82.2**	9	20	3	16	83
11	St. Norbert College (Wis.)	**80.4**	10	57	12	15	23
12	University of Dayton (Ohio)	**80.1**	7	29	8	41	58
13	Northeast Missouri State University	**79.3**	15	23	50	54	10
14	University of Detroit (Mich.)	**78.5**	45	35	34	7	35
15	Capital University (Ohio)	**78.4**	80	12	11	11	32

WEST

1	Trinity University (Tex.)	**100.0**	1	1	3	1	1
2	University of Redlands (Calif.)	**83.2**	12	7	6	3	14
3	Santa Clara University (Calif.)	**82.2**	3	5	1	8	46
4	Loyola Marymount University (Calif.)	**77.8**	9	9	5	21	18
5	University of San Diego (Calif.)	**77.5**	5	3	11	9	90
6	San Francisco State University (Calif.)	**75.0**	6	2	45	34	30
7	Whittier College (Calif.)	**74.7**	10	16	10	6	78
7	University of Puget Sound (Wash.)	**74.7**	16	8	14	11	27
9	California Polytechnic State University	**73.0**	4	28	27	44	6
10	University of the Pacific (Calif.)	**72.9**	7	34	9	5	57
11	University of Portland (Oreg.)	**71.6**	21	6	21	14	63
12	Humboldt State University (Calif.)	**71.1**	28	14	28	7	45
13	California State University at Fresno	**70.4**	23	17	20	32	11
14	Pacific Lutheran University (Wash.)	**68.6**	17	20	13	16	74
15	California State University at Sacramento	**67.6**	25	11	59	49	13

How To Read the Table. Rank is based on a school's total percentile score when measured in five attribute areas: Student selectivity; reputation for academic excellence; faculty quality; resources and retention, with the first three attributes counting twice as heavily as the last two. Each attribute's percentile score is weighted, then totaled and finally ranked. "Overall score," represents a school's total score converted to a percentile, with the highest score equal to 100 percent. The values that appear for individual attributes represent a school's ranking in that attribute category relative to all other schools in the school's grouping. A northern regional university with a selectivity ranking of 14, for example, is the 14th most selective school in its category of 170 northern regional colleges and universities. For a more detailed explanation of individual attributes and methodology, please see page 58.
Note: The 562 regional colleges and universities generally award more than half their bachelor's degrees in two or more occupational or professional disciplines, such as engineering and business. Many also offer graduate degrees.

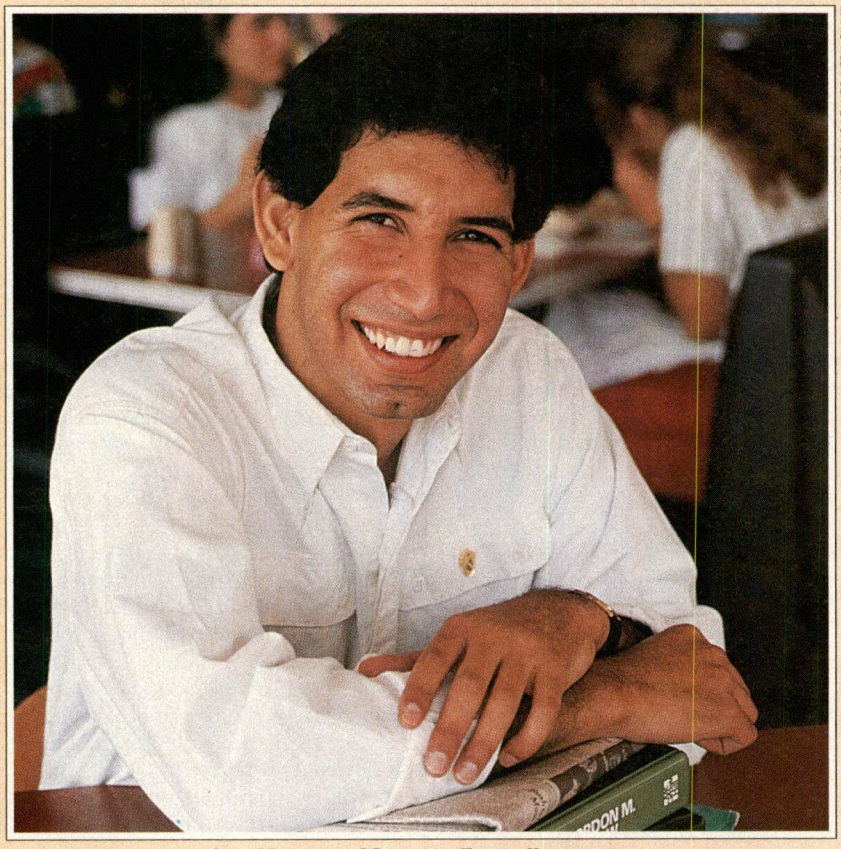
South

If there is a model institution in this vast "in-between" category of schools it is North Carolina's Wake Forest University. For many parents and students, "Wake," with a student body of 3,357, is the middle-ground ideal in size, range of programs and mix of tradition and innovation. Not surprisingly, no college in any of the categories or subcategories in this year's *U.S. News* study emerged more decisively at the top of its class than did Wake Forest. It ranked No. 1 in overall score among the 148 regional universities in the South, finishing at the top in three of the five measures of academic excellence: Academic reputation, student selectivity and faculty quality. And Wake also was second in the area of financial resources.

Wake's continuing ability to attract first-rate students and faculty as well as bountiful resources is evidenced by the construction boom now under way amid the magnolias and stately Georgian-style architecture on its 320-acre campus in suburban Winston-Salem. Nearing completion are a $3.7 million building for the sciences that will house a physical laboratory, computer classroom, lecture halls and a research office; a massive new university student center, and a sports complex that will provide facilities for soccer, track and field, football and field hockey.

Although Wake, founded by and until recently affiliated with the Southern Baptist Convention, offers advanced degrees in medicine, law, management and the arts and sciences—a divinity school is soon to be added—the heart and soul of the university remains its rigorous liberal-arts college. Undergraduates may select majors from among 28 fields of study, ranging from accountancy and the classics to physics and theater arts, but only after a two-year program of vigorous study in the arts and sciences designed to expose students to a wide variety of disciplines. As the school tells its new students in a recruiting brochure: "You might discover a passion you hadn't expected."

As they are at Wake Forest, Baptist roots and gentle Southern tradition are hallmarks of the region's No. 2 college, the University of Richmond. Founded in 1830 as a men's seminary, the school continues to gain academic stature, largely the result of a $50 million grant from local wealthy drug manufacturer E. Claiborne Robins. In the 20 years since the Robins gift, Richmond has used the income to upgrade its faculty—88 percent hold doctoral degrees—and its student body—median SAT scores have increased more than 150 points during the period. While the university



MARIO VILLAFUERTE FOR USN&WR

Luis Martinez, 20, junior, Trinity University
Hometown: El Paso, Tex. Major: Chemistry
Personal file: President of Alpha Phi Omega, plays trombone in a jazz band

Aspiration: *I'll likely pursue a Ph.D. in chemistry so I can do research, teach or both.*

Student body: *Students do serious studying during the week and then party hard on weekends. It's very controlled in that sense. I find my classmates bright and inquisitive.*

Adjustment: *I had to get used to being a Mexican American in a school with about a 12% minority enrollment. My high school was 75% minority.*

Faculty: *Rather than feeling like a student being taught by a teacher, I feel the two of us are working together.*

Concerns: *I think the students here would like the school to get more involved in the surrounding community. I also think they would like Trinity to more aggressively recruit minorities. I see some students seeking to redress these situations themselves, and would like the institution to follow suit.*

once catered mainly to Virginia residents, it now attracts about 80 percent of its 2,820 undergraduates from out of state. And competition for admission has grown fierce. This year, 5,300 high-school seniors applied for 700 places in the freshman class.

With $20 million in funding from Chicago business executive Robert S. Jepson, Jr. (Richmond '64), and his wife Alice, the university plans to open a School of Leadership Studies named in his honor. To be housed in a new, $11-million building on Richmond's 350-acre wooded campus just outside the old Confederate capital, the Jepson School will have its own faculty drawn from such fields as history, psychology, political science, education and economics. They will teach not only the traditional social-science disciplines, but innovative courses such as "Values and Leadership," "Leadership in Crises" and "Entrepreneurial Leadership." Can "leadership" be taught? Jepson obviously thinks so. "Those who say it can't don't understand the world we live in," he says emphatically.

Midwest

Illinois Wesleyan, the top-ranked institution among the 132 schools in this group of regional colleges and universities, has found its niche. The 139-year-old school, affiliated with the United Methodist Church, has long been noted for its wide selection of high-quality programs in business and the fine arts, and awards almost half of its bachelor's degrees in these areas. By emphasizing what it does best, Illinois Wesleyan, located in Bloomington, 130 miles southwest of Chicago, can be choosier in selecting students than can most other schools in its class. Last year, for example, 2,430 students applied for the 460 spots in the entering freshman class. And once they get there, students seem to like what they find. IWU graduates 73 percent of its entering freshmen, compared with an average of 48 percent for the other institutions in this category. To broaden the ethnic and geographic mix of its 1,700 students—minorities now make up 7 percent of the enrollment and foreign students only 2 percent—the college recently hired a full-time minority counselor and opened the International House, a student center designed to provide a living and learning experience for both American and foreign students.

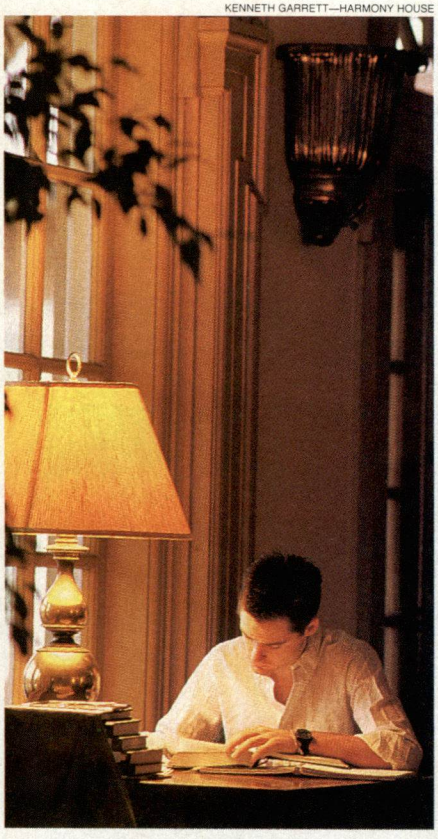
Like Illinois Wesleyan, Omaha's Creighton University, ranked No. 2 in the region, is something of an academic specialist. Although the 111-year-old Jesuit school offers a large variety of undergraduate degrees in the liberal arts as well as more vocationally oriented fields such as chemistry and atmospheric science, its most popular and academically strongest programs are in health sciences and business. Together, they account for 47 percent of the 740 bachelor's degrees that the university awards each year.

Easily one of Creighton's most valuable assets is a 517-member faculty, 80 percent of whom hold doctorates, that is rated tops in the Midwest. Its professors also are among the highest paid, with salaries averaging $55,900, compared with a national average of $40,000 for other schools of its size.

West

Trinity University in San Antonio, Tex., ranked No. 1 among the West's 112 regional institutions, has made a dramatic turnaround in the past decade, evolving from what was once considered an educational country club for privileged, white suburbanites to one of the nation's most challenging and highly regarded regional universities. Since 1979, the 120-year-old Presbyterian-affiliated school has recruited more than 60 percent of its current faculty—93 percent of whom have doctorates—has raised its minority enrollment from 11.7 percent to 17.1 percent and has more than tripled its endowment from $80 million to $266 million, or nearly $106,000 per student. Little wonder that Trinity attracts some of the highest caliber students in

KENNETH GARRETT—HARMONY HOUSE



LORI ANN COOK FOR *USN&WR*



MICHAEL CARROLL



REGIONAL STANDOUTS

Southern star. *A student (top left) finds solitude in Reynolds Hall at Wake Forest, the best all-around university in its class.* **Midwestern winner.** *Highly regarded programs in business and the fine arts draw students to the Bloomington campus of first-place Illinois Wesleyan (top right).* **Northern leader.** *A student and professor put their heads together in a biology lab at top-ranking Worcester Polytechnic Institute. The school is highly regarded for its superb engineering department.*

the region: Nearly 10 percent of its 2,502 students are National Merit Scholars, and more than half of the 631 entering freshmen this fall graduated in the top 10 percent of their high-school classes.

With this sort of scholastic background, Trinity graduates have little trouble getting into graduate school. Nearly 80 percent eventually enter advanced-degree programs at some of the nation's most prestigious research institutions, such as Harvard, UCLA, the University of Chicago and Vanderbilt. Among its 1989 graduates, seven won grants from the National Science Foundation and three received Young Scholar Awards from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

California's University of Redlands, No. 2 in the Western region, prides itself on what it describes as a "value-oriented curriculum," an innovative approach to the liberal arts and sciences that emphasizes individualism rather than more-traditional, standardized methods of instruction. The embodiment of the college's unique philosophy is the Johnston Center for Individualized Learning, a specialized school in which some 120 of the university's 1,340 undergraduates are encouraged to design and pursue academic programs that often cut across subject boundaries. For example, a student may wish to study the role of women in Third World cultures and design a program combining course work in history, psychology and anthropology with independent research. Students work with professors under contractual arrangements, with written evaluations but no grades. "By and large, these are students who are seeking more-creative pursuits, and they include some of our best and brightest," says Kip Rutty, director of university relations. Graduates of the program often enter "helping" professions such as teaching, social work or medical fields. They are just a fraction of the impressive 59 percent of Redlands alumni who go on to earn advanced degrees at major universities. □

REGIONAL LIBERAL-ARTS COLLEGES

MARKS OF DISTINCTION

Low in cost and close to home, these small schools offer thousands of students a chance to study the arts and sciences

Small in size, largely local in reputation and generally less selective than their elite counterparts in the national liberal-arts category, the 384 schools designated as regional liberal-arts colleges nevertheless fill an important role in American higher education. Because they are close to home and relatively low in cost, they often represent the door of opportunity for hundreds of thousands of middle-rung students who might otherwise never experience the intellectual challenges, and gain the benefits, of a liberal-arts education. Here, by region, are those counted among the best in this category:

North

By all outward appearances, one would think Maryland's St. Mary's College, first among the 74 northern schools in this category, is one of those small, private colleges that dot the East Coast. But while St. Mary's is small, with an enrollment of 1,310, it is a *public* college, Maryland's oldest, founded in 1840 in the state's first capital, St. Mary's City. By remaining small and devoting itself exclusively to the liberal arts, St. Mary's manages to achieve the look and feel of a more elite private institution. Classes are small, faculty members are accessible and admissions standards are relatively impressive. For example, its acceptance rate last year was 62 percent, compared with an average of 78 percent among the other northern regional liberal-arts colleges. And because it is a state school, St. Mary's does all of this at bargain prices. In-state tuition this year is $2,100, compared with $8,500 at some private schools of comparable size and reputation.

In many respects, second-ranked Gallaudet University in Washington, D.C., is a school of distinction. Its academic reputation is unsurpassed among colleges in its category and its faculty is rated highest in the region. Gallaudet also is the only accredited liberal-arts school in the world for the deaf. Nearly all of its 2,200 students and a third of its 279 full-time faculty members are hearing impaired. More than 80 percent of Gallaudet graduates enter managerial and professional careers and 60 percent go on to advanced degrees. Little wonder that college presi-



BILL LUSTER FOR *USN&WR*

Tiffany Wheeler, 20, senior, Transylvania University
Hometown: Albion, Mich. Major: Education
Personal interests: Chairs Intercultural Awareness Group, helps recruit minorities

Aspiration: *I hope to either get a job teaching next year or pursue an MA in educational administration.*

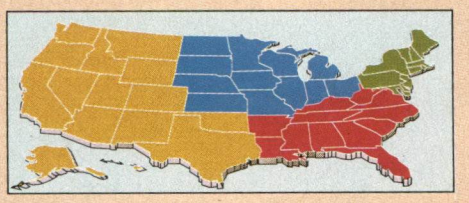
College life: *There are lots of activities going on, and many students juggle academics and outside activities. I've found a lot of opportunity to become a leader.*

Adjustments: *My biggest adjustment to Transy was coming from outside this region; I grew up in Michigan, and the South has a different mentality. It was also an adjustment to be 400 miles from home and to be black in a school with few minorities.*

Future: *Transylvania has a good reputation in this region, and it's becoming known nationwide, so I think that will help me in the future.*

Faculty: *The professors here are accessible; they are willing to make time for students. They also join in student activities.*

The decision: *I wanted to attend a small school. I applied to Hope College, Albion College, Transy and University of Michigan. I liked Transy after visiting it, and when they offered me a full merit scholarship, that clinched it. I've grown a lot intellectually here, and I think I made the right choice.*



REGIONAL LIBERAL-ARTS COLLEGES

NORTH

Rank		Overall score	Academic reputation	Student selectivity	Retention patterns	Faculty quality	Financial resources
1	St. Mary's College of Maryland	**100.0**	6	1	43	12	7
2	Gallaudet University (D.C.)	**98.1**	1	67	37	1	8
3	St. Anselm College (N.H.)	**97.2**	3	5	4	28	25
4	Westminster College (Pa.)	**93.7**	10	37	3	15	4
5	Wilson College (Pa.)	**89.3**	27	10	46	3	11
6	Albertus Magnus College (Conn.)	**89.0**	14	36	23	14	5
7	Rosemont College (Pa.)	**88.0**	15	16	9	8	20
8	St. Joseph College (Conn.)	**86.7**	29	9	8	9	23
9	Cedar Crest College (Pa.)	**85.7**	16	22	25	7	17
9	Colby Sawyer College (N.H.)	**85.7**	4	56	22	27	9

SOUTH

1	Transylvania University (Ky.)	**100.0**	3	3	19	12	8
2	Spelman College (Ga.)	**98.2**	11	1	2	7	42
3	Wofford College (S.C.)	**98.1**	1	5	7	10	20
4	Converse College (S.C.)	**94.7**	9	20	1	1	14
5	Presbyterian College (S.C.)	**93.2**	5	10	5	36	12
6	Wesleyan College (Ga.)	**91.4**	16	28	50	3	1
7	Berry College (Ga.)	**89.7**	2	47	48	15	5
8	Lenoir Rhyne College (N.C.)	**88.6**	7	8	11	27	38
9	Mary Baldwin College (Va.)	**88.1**	4	31	29	8	36
10	Kentucky Wesleyan College	**84.6**	27	12	3	19	16

MIDWEST

1	Ohio Wesleyan University	**100.0**	4	12	12	2	9
2	Hillsdale College (Mich.)	**95.5**	5	27	5	10	7
3	Wittenberg University (Ohio)	**93.7**	1	13	8	24	54
4	Hiram College (Ohio)	**93.0**	9	6	9	8	18
5	Monmouth College (Ill.)	**86.6**	12	24	57	3	20
6	School of the Ozarks (Mo.)	**84.6**	40	8	21	38	5
7	Westminster College (Mo.)	**84.2**	21	18	11	31	15
8	University of Minnesota—Morris	**83.7**	69	4	44	33	2
9	Adrian College (Mich.)	**82.1**	3	40	36	40	32
10	North Park College (Ill.)	**81.9**	26	3	26	54	26

WEST

1	Southwestern University (Tex.)	**100.0**	2	3	5	4	2
2	Evergreen State College (Wash.)	**86.3**	1	7	22	38	3
2	Pacific University (Oreg.)	**86.3**	11	4	17	2	23
4	Mount St. Mary's College (Calif.)	**83.4**	12	1	2	25	17
5	George Fox College (Oreg.)	**75.3**	3	15	19	22	26
6	Texas Lutheran College	**74.5**	7	21	11	12	27
7	Texas A&M University at Galveston	**73.0**	17	22	57	6	1
8	Hawaii Loa College	**71.4**	25	26	34	10	5
9	Phillips University (Okla.)	**70.0**	4	31	24	27	25
10	Holy Names College (Calif.)	**69.8**	42	20	29	1	43

How to Read the Table. Rank is based on a school's total percentile score when measured in five attribute areas: Student selectivity; reputation for academic excellence; faculty quality; resources and retention, with the first three attributes counting twice as heavily as the last two. Each attribute's percentile score is weighted, then totaled and finally ranked. "Overall score" represents a school's total score converted to a percentile, with the highest score equal to 100 percent. The values that appear for individual attributes represent a school's ranking in that attribute category relative to all other schools in the school's grouping. A northern regional liberal arts college with a selectivity ranking of 14, for example, is the 14th most selective school in its category of 74 northern regional liberal-arts colleges. For a more detailed explanation of individual attributes and methodology, please see page 58.
Note: The 384 regional liberal-arts colleges are less selective than their counterparts in the national liberal-arts category, and typically award more than half their bachelor's degrees in the arts and sciences.

dents consistently rate Gallaudet among the best smaller educational institutions in the eastern United States.

Besides offering degrees in more than 40 academic programs in the arts and sciences, the 125-year-old university—its charter was signed by President Lincoln in 1864—serves tens of thousands of deaf adults and professionals in deafness-related fields nationwide through regional centers and via satellite.

Third-ranked St. Anselm College in Manchester, N.H., works hard to uphold its Benedictine tradition of equipping men and women to make "intelligent, value-centered, ethical judgments in all aspects of their lives." Rated third in the reputational survey by its academic peers, St. Anselm, like St. Mary's, accepted just 62 percent of last year's applicants. The 1,935 students at the century-old college can choose from a comparatively broad curriculum in the arts and sciences. St. Anselm prides itself on maintaining one of the leading nursing schools in northern New England at a time when more and more such institutions are closing their doors. Further demonstrating its educational vigor, the college recently raised more than $10 million from private donors, a large amount of giving for a school so small. St. Anselm will use the money to renovate its library, increase student financial aid and provide research and study grants for its faculty.

South

Transylvania University, ranked No. 1 among the South's 110 regional liberal-arts schools, is as rich in history as it is in academic reputation. Founded in Kentucky's Bluegrass Region in 1780, the Christian Church-affiliated school was the first college in what was then the nation's West. Transylvania—the name means "across the woods" in Latin—counts among its alumni the Confederacy's President, Jefferson Davis; Texas pioneer Stephen F. Austin and abolitionist Cassius Clay. During the Civil War, the 30-acre Lexington campus served as a hospital for Union soldiers.

Today, Transylvania is among the most selective of the smaller liberal-arts colleges in the South. Seventy-nine percent of last year's incoming freshman class finished in the top 25 percent of their graduating classes, while entering test scores were the highest in the region in this category. The school's 1,031 students may select from 22 degree programs, from anthropology to physics, and 35 percent of its graduates go on to earn advanced degrees.

Atlanta's Spelman College, No. 2 in the region, is the only predominantly black-women's school to rank among the nation's best colleges. Even though

it is primarily a regional institution, drawing 44 percent of its 1,742 students from the Southeast, its reputation for academic quality draws students from 38 states and six foreign countries. And from a record 3,334 applicants, Spelman accepted just 833 new freshmen this fall, making it the most selective liberal-arts school in the South. Students at the 32-acre campus also have access to facilities of four other area colleges—Morehouse, Clark Atlanta, Morris Brown and Atlanta University—all members of a consortium. As further evidence of its rising stature, Spelman recently received a $25-million grant from entertainer Bill Cosby, one of the largest gifts ever given to a traditionally black institution.

Ask Southern educators to name the region's leading school in the humanities, and chances are many would select Wofford College in Spartanburg, S.C., ranked third over all among Southern liberal-arts schools. Its strong humanities program, combining elements of traditional courses in English, history, fine arts, foreign language, religion and philosophy, was built during the 1970s, largely with funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities. One lasting innovation is a semester-long seminar, required of all freshmen, in which students sharpen their writing skills on interdisciplinary topics ranging from "Evolution and Darwinism" to "The Sixties Revisited."

Midwest

Ohio Wesleyan University in Delaware, Ohio, ranked No. 1 among the region's 136 liberal-arts colleges, prides itself in having found what it considers just the right blend of academic and non-academic programs. Besides offering 38 majors in the arts and sciences, the college provides its 1,842 undergraduates with an array of opportunities for community work, from tutoring disadvantaged high-school students to helping to provide medical care to homeless people in nearby Columbus. The aim, says Don Bishop, dean for enrollment management, is to help Wesleyan students "develop a set of values and ethics to live by."

Yet, academic performance remains the prime priority at the 147-year-old United Methodist college. Thanks to tightened admissions standards in recent years, Ohio Wesleyan has significantly raised the quality of its students. "Half of our graduates last spring would not have been admitted to the 1989 freshman class," Bishop says.

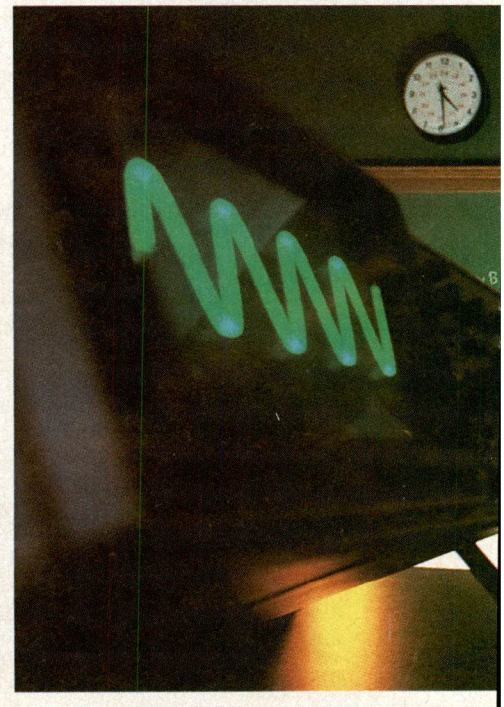
Independent thinking has long been part of the liberal-arts mission at Michigan's Hillsdale College, ranked No. 2 in the Midwest. Founded in 1844, the pri-

CHRIS WITZGALL



LIBERAL-ARTS STARS

Northern achiever. *Art students, above, get a little perspective during a drawing class at St. Mary's College of Maryland, the top-ranked regional liberal-arts college in the North.* **Midwestern model.** *By tightening its admissions standards and raising the quality of its student body, Ohio Wesleyan, above right, propelled itself to the top spot among its midwestern peers.* **Southern bellwether.** *Sophisticated computer and science labs, such as the modern-physics lab pictured are common fixtures on the campus of Southwestern University in Georgetown, Tex. The 149-year-old university, one of the most modern in its category, is the undisputed leader in the west*



vate nonsectarian school was the nation's second to admit women on an equal basis with men. And it granted academic degrees to blacks prior to the Civil War. Ironically, its fierce independence led to an adverse ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1984 over Hillsdale's refusal to sign a nondiscrimination pledge. Rather than yield to what it viewed as federal intervention, the college, located in Hillsdale, 100 miles south of Detroit, relinquished all government support and since has relied solely on private funding. However, its strong academic reputation remains intact. Some 97 percent of Hillsdale's graduates go on to earn advanced degrees or to begin careers in business and industry.

At third-ranked Wittenberg University in Springfield, Ohio, courses in global affairs have always been popular. And they soon may become even more popular when the school's 2,200 undergraduates are offered the opportunity to apply for studies in the Soviet Union. The Lutheran-affiliated college is a member of a consortium of 30 institutions sponsoring an exchange with the Soviets. As part of the program, two Soviet students are attending Wittenberg this year.

A new emphasis at the 144-year-old school is volunteerism. Starting this year, Wittenberg sophomores will be required to perform 30 hours of community service such as tutoring, elderly care or environmental cleanup.

DOUG MARTIN



FLIP CHALFANT



West

By a wide margin, Southwestern University in Georgetown, Tex., was rated tops among the 65 liberal-arts colleges in the West. It scored in the top five in all five academic attributes: Reputation, selectivity, retention, faculty quality and resources.

Founded by Methodists in 1840, it is the oldest university in Texas. Yet its 75-acre campus north of Austin is among the most modern in the region: Its 1,139 full-time students, nearly a third of whom pursue degrees in business or science, have ready access to sophisticated science and computer labs throughout the campus. Even the college's seven dormitories are equipped with personal computers.

Washington State's Evergreen State College, ranked second, has always been free spirited. Founded in 1971 in a woods outside Olympia, its first students included a lot of "hippie types" who preferred a less structured—and ungraded—approach to studying the liberal arts. Little has changed. While the school now awards bachelor's degrees in everything from creative writing to marine biology, there are no formal majors and still no grades. Its faculty teamteaches a multidisciplinary core of subjects and gives written evaluations of students' work. Despite its nonconformity, Evergreen's academic reputation is rated tops in the region by college presidents and deans.

Third-ranked Pacific University tries to live up to its name. Although its enrollment is only 802, it has made the Pacific Rim its specialty. The 140-year-old college, founded and affiliated with the United Church of Christ, offers the only approved program in Oregon for training teachers of the Japanese language. Pacific is about to set up a similar course in Chinese. The language-education programs coincide with the establishment a year ago of an Intercultural Institute at the school that sponsors seminars, student and faculty exchanges and cultural studies focused on Pacific Rim nations. □

SPECIALTY SCHOOLS

COLLEGES FOR SPECIFIC NEEDS

Students of business, engineering, the arts and the military can call these schools their own

Nothing better illustrates the richness of American higher education than do the nation's specialty schools, which award more than half their degrees in single, specialized fields such as business, engineering and the arts. By and large, students who enroll at these institutions already have decided on the careers they want to pursue and by and large feel no need for the broader range of courses available at less specialized schools.

Because they are relatively small in number, *U.S. News* did not include the specialized schools in this year's reputational survey. However, objective data was collected on the four other attributes used to measure academic quality: Student selectivity, faculty quality, student-retention rates and academic resources. Based on those measures, here are some of the ranking schools in each of four educational areas.

Engineering

Ranking either first, second or third in each of the four measures of academic quality gave Harvey Mudd College, a member of California's famous Claremont Colleges consortium, the top rating among 18 specialized engineering schools. In addition to engineering, the college offers baccalaureate degrees in biology, chemistry, mathematics and physics as well as a fifth-year Master of Engineering degree. A young school, founded in 1955, its 524 students are among the nation's brightest young technical and scientific scholars: The composite SAT score of last year's freshman class, 1,370, was second highest in the nation. And its 58-member full-time faculty, all of whom hold doctorates, is rated tops in its category.

Business and management

An exceptionally strong faculty, stringent admission standards and a high student-retention rate explain Babson College's standing. The Wellesley, Mass., school is ranked No. 1 among the nation's 24 specialized business schools that are not affiliated with larger colleges or universities. Ninety-five percent of Babson's 110-member full-time faculty earned doctorates or the equivalent. Half of the school's entering freshmen last year graduated in the top 25 percent of their high-school classes. And, if past performance is an indication of the future, 84 percent will graduate within five years. Although virtually all of its 16 degree-granting programs are in business-related disciplines, the school requires students to take 40 percent of their course work in the liberal arts.

Art, music and design

Few schools in any category in the survey are as choosy about their students as is New York City's Juilliard School, a name that has become almost synonymous with music education. Located in the Lincoln Center arts complex, Juilliard admits only one out of every seven applicants, an acceptance rate equal to that of Harvard and Princeton. First-rate scholastic records is but one requirement. To become one of Juilliard's fortunate 490 full-time students, applicants also must perform at often intimidating auditions before a panel of faculty members. And probably no alumni association anywhere else includes as many famous names as Juilliard, whose graduates include such prominent musical talents as violinist Itzhak Perlman and opera diva Leontyne Price.

The service academies

They reject a higher percentage of applicants and graduate a higher proportion of those who enter their freshman classes than do any other group of schools in the nation. Because they are in a class by themselves in resources, faculty, curriculum, student life, physical rigors, rules and regulations, the five service academies were not included among any of the categories in the overall *U.S. News* survey. But consider what sets them apart: A guaranteed backing by the federal government that will bring this year's overall budget for the five schools to about $651 million; a first-rate and highly paid faculty—$50,800 is the average annual salary for Naval Academy professors; good students—the average SAT score among entering plebes at the Naval Academy this year was 1,255, and 83 percent of the Air Force Academy's first-year students finished in the top 10 percent of their high-school classes. Indeed, the service academies easily outrank many of their civilian counterparts and clearly belong among America's best colleges. □

DAN DRY



Tight ship. *Only one of every 10 applicants made it into the Naval Academy's 1989 plebe class*

BARGAINS AND BREAKTHROUGHS

SCHOOLS WORTH A CLOSER LOOK

Here are several top colleges and universities that don't cost a fortune, as well as some that may be better than you think

In the groves of academe, nothing grows more slowly than reputation or more quickly than tuition prices. The tables below take both factors into account, highlighting those up-and-coming schools whose images may not yet have caught up to their campus realities as well as those schools that already are ranked at the top of their classes for academic excellence but whose tuitions have remained well below Ivy League prices.

Although tuitions at many top-ranked private national universities have soared beyond $13,000 a year, many excellent public universities are still within reach of the average family. One year of tuition at Harvard or Yale, for example, buys two years at the University of California at Los Angeles, ranked 16th among national universities. And while the cost differences are less dramatic for top-ranked national liberal-arts schools, they are substantial just the same. Swarthmore and Amherst, for example, cost about one third more than Washington and Lee University, also rated among the best in its category.

This year, for the first time, *U.S. News* asked college presidents, deans and administrators to identify those schools whose recent educational innovations and improvements made them "up-and-coming" in their categories. These rising stars of American higher education have been propelled upward by a mixture of grants, alumni contributions and the energies of enlightened leadership. For parents and students looking for the hidden gems of academe, the list below is an excellent place to start the search. □

BEST BUYS

These colleges and universities have the lowest tuitions among the top-ranked schools in each category. For public schools, the figures reflect 1989-90 out-of-state tuitions.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES

1	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	$4,930
2	University of California at Los Angeles	$5,799
3	Rice University (Tex.)	$6,100
4	University of Virginia	$7,060
5	University of California at Berkeley	$7,470

NATIONAL LIBERAL-ARTS COLLEGES

1	Washington and Lee University (Va.)	$10,100
2	Davidson College (N.C.)	$10,867
3	Grinnell College (Iowa)	$11,424
4	Wellesley College (Mass.)	$12,300
5	Claremont McKenna College (Calif.)	$12,800

REGIONAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

NORTH

1	Trenton State College (N.J.)	$2,880
2	SUNY College at Geneseo (N.Y.)	$3,950

SOUTH

1	Berea College (Ky.)	$0
2	University of Alabama at Huntsville	$3,222

MIDWEST

1	Northeast Missouri State University	$2,658
2	Michigan Technological University	$5,447

WEST

1	California State University at Sacramento	$4,536
2	Humboldt State University (Calif.)	$5,446

REGIONAL LIBERAL-ARTS COLLEGES

NORTH

1	Gallaudet University (D.C.)	$3,084
2	St. Mary's College of Maryland	$3,700

SOUTH

1	Berry College (Ga.)	$5,850
2	Spelman College (Ga.)	$4,900

MIDWEST

1	University of Minnesota at Morris	$4,835
2	Westminster College (Mo.)	$6,850

WEST

1	Evergreen State College (Wash.)	$3,550
2	Texas A&M University at Galveston	$3,660

UP-AND-COMERS

In the *U.S. News* reputational survey, these colleges and universities were most often named as "up-and-comers" by college presidents, deans and admissions officers.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES

Arizona State University
Carnegie Mellon University (Pa.)
Emory University (Ga.)
Rutgers, State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick campus
University of Arizona
University of California at San Diego

NATIONAL LIBERAL-ARTS COLLEGES

Centre College (Ky.)
Colorado College
Drew University (N.J.)
Earlham College (Ind.)
Macalester College (Minn.)
Rhodes College (Tenn.)

REGIONAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

NORTH
Towson State University (Md.)
University of Hartford (Conn.)

SOUTH
College of Charleston (S.C.)
Georgia Southern College
Kennesaw State College (Ga.)
Samford University (Ala.)
University of North Carolina at Asheville

MIDWEST
Buena Vista College (Iowa)
College of Saint Thomas (Minn.)

WEST
San Diego State University (Calif.)
University of Nevada at Las Vegas
Western Washington University

REGIONAL LIBERAL-ARTS COLLEGES

NORTH
Bradford College (Mass.)
Trinity College (D.C.)

SOUTH
Huntingdon College (Ala.)
Roanoke College (Va.)

MIDWEST
Alverno College (Wis.)
Simpson College (Iowa)

WEST
Grand Canyon University (Ariz.)
Oklahoma Baptist University

Note: Listings are based on a survey of 2,348 college presidents, deans and admissions officers at 1,294 four-year colleges. Respondents were asked to choose five "up-and-coming" schools, in their own academic category, based on "recent educational innovations and improvements." Six winning schools were chosen in the national categories; two were chosen in each of eight regional categories. However, more schools were listed in categories with ties. Schools are listed alphabetically.
Source: *U.S.News & World Report* 1989 Study of Colleges and Universities

JUNIOR COLLEGES

ACADEMIA'S OTHER HALF

More than 2 out of 5 college students now attend two-year schools. Here are some of the best

The numbers are astonishing. In more than four decades since two-year colleges became widely recognized as an essential element of American higher education, their enrollment has grown from some 500,000 to more than 5.3 million. Today, more than 40 percent of America's 13.1 million college students attend one of the nation's 1,211 two-year schools. By the end of the century, junior-college enrollment is expected to top 6 million students, or nearly half the college-going population. Little wonder then that educational philosopher and author John Gardner, has called the community college "the greatest educational invention of the 20th century."

Indeed, community colleges, once shunned as little more than post-graduate vocational schools for those unable to make the grade at "real colleges," are becoming a global model for democratic higher education in the 21st century. Low in cost, rich in variety, close to home and accessible to almost all, the best community colleges provide unmatched opportunity for those in search of upgrading their skills and for societies desperately in need of such talents. Even as technologically advanced a society as Japan's is demonstrating increasing interest in the educational potential of these uniquely American institutions.

Focused neither on research nor on faculty, the community college gears itself almost entirely to the educational needs of students. These needs, says Dale Parnell, president of the Washington-based American Association of Community and Junior Colleges (AACJC), revolve around six key functions:

- Training in computer electronics, nursing, optometry, pharmacology and scores of other technical skills.
- Helping to equip workers for specific jobs in the local community through partnership programs with businesses.
- Providing an academic foundation for students who want to transfer to four-year colleges or universities.
- Recruiting those who might otherwise never think of going to college.
- Meeting the educational needs of the physically, socially or economically disadvantaged student.
- Offering literacy education for adults.

With guidance from the AACJC, *U.S. News* consulted junior-college experts across the country who helped to identify those two-year schools with outstanding programs in one or more of the six crucial areas. Here are some of the schools the experts considered worthy of inclusion in *America's Best Colleges:*

Technical education

South Carolina's Greenville Technical College has won national acclaim for its "2-plus-2" program. The joint effort with area high schools guides 11th and 12th graders through courses that prepare them for technical jobs. Hundreds enter the high-school program each year and about 80 percent go on either to Greenville Tech, often with advanced standing, or directly into industry. "Everyone benefits," says 2-plus-2 program coordinator Ed Henderson. "Students are better prepared, employers get more highly skilled workers and the local economy is made stronger."

Concern over rising dropout rates at area high schools last year prompted Lord Fairfax Community College, in



RICHARD SOBOL FOR USN&WR

Storybook ending. *Kathy Howell (left), an instructor in the adult-literacy program at Bristol Community College in Fall River, Mass., helps Emily Smith (center) fulfill a longtime dream: To read to her five-year-old grandson, Maurice Quinones*



DON REIMER FOR USN&WR

Corporate classroom. *Employes of Ethicon Inc., a medical-supply firm, get a lesson in dealing with change from instructor Mary Ann Lohmueller, of Raymond Walters College in Cincinnati*

Middletown, Va., to begin its own 2-plus-2 program in technical education. This fall the college enrolled the first 120 students who completed the high-school phases of the program and hopes that it will soon help bring down the dropout rate. "We felt we could prevent some of the dropping out if we could help students begin planning for careers earlier," says Marilyn Beck, president of the 19-year-old school.

Michigan's Kalamazoo Valley Community College has taken 2-plus-2 a step further by beginning the program in the 9th grade. The idea is to help students planning to enter computer or other high-tech fields to get a stronger foundation in math and science.

College-employer partnerships

State Technical Institute at Memphis, Tennessee's largest public two-year college, administers a business-funded scholarship program that pays tuition and fees for technical students who enroll in courses leading to two-year degrees in such areas as business, computer technology and technical engineering. Although there are no firm commitments, State Tech grads usually land jobs with their business benefactors. State Tech also runs a computer center that last year provided training to some 3,000 employes of local firms, and it helps train auto-service technicians for area Ford and Nissan dealerships.

Raymond Walters College in Cincinnati offers classes to local employes of General Electric, Ford Motor Company and Ethicon, a medical-supply-manufacturing subsidiary of Johnson & Johnson. The companies pay employes' tuition for courses ranging from industrial and computer-related subjects to English, speech and the humanities. Many of the classes are conducted at the plants.

When recession and foreign competition began pummeling Detroit's auto industry, Macomb Community College, in suburban Warren, launched a training program in coordination with the area's car makers and parts suppliers. Workers who still had jobs were able to upgrade their skills, while workers without jobs were retrained.

Since then, the college has refined its program and now offers a wide assortment of highly technical courses, from "geometric dimensioning" to computerized quality control, as well as such academic subjects as math and reading, both on campus and at local factories. During the past four years, the college has trained or retrained more than 6,300 workers representing 65 companies.

Recruitment and retention

Faced with declining enrollment, including a 53 percent drop among blacks, Miami-Dade Community College last year began an intensive effort to recruit students, especially minorities, to its four Miami-area campuses. Faculty and staff began regular visits to area high schools, setting up information booths to answer questions about the college and to counsel students on the value of a college education. To raise its visibility in multi-ethnic Miami, the college sponsored a series of conferences on teen pregnancy, crime and drug abuse. The result was a 20 percent boost in total enrollment and an 18.2 percent enrollment increase among blacks. Today, Miami-Dade is the nation's largest community college, with more than 70,000 students, a third of whom graduated in the top 10 percent of their high-school class. To help keep students enrolled, Miami-Dade assigns one faculty adviser to every four students, an unusually low ratio, especially for a community college. If a student's grade average falls below a B, the faculty adviser is alerted. Explains Conchy Bretos, director of enrollment and retention: "We want to catch problems and tackle them early."

At Maryland's Prince George's Community College in suburban Washington, officials have reduced the attrition rate from 40 percent to 22 percent by matching students with mentors and instructing incoming freshmen in college survival. To avoid anticipated enrollment declines, Illinois' Kankakee Community College began sponsoring conferences and holding Career Days at area junior-high schools to make an early impression on younger students. Enrollment has grown slightly as a result.

Transfer programs

At a time when many two-year colleges report that fewer than a third of their students plan to go on to four-year schools, many institutions are beating the odds. At California's Santa Barbara City College, for example, preparing students to transfer to four-year schools is a top priority. The school works closely with the state's universities to design courses and schedules to help ensure that successful students will be accepted into the four-year schools. Minority students get additional counseling. As a result of these and other programs, SBCC two years ago transferred more students—493—to the University of California's campuses than did any other community college in the state. It also led in the number of minority transferees. "Transferring in California is difficult," says Keith McLellan, acting dean of student development. "But the time has never been better to come to a community college for students going on to four-year degrees."

Three years ago, Colorado ordered its 15 two-year colleges and 11 four-year schools to establish formal transfer agreements. Typically, one of the two-year-schools, Colorado Mountain College, in Glenwood Springs, has worked

out arrangements with six four-year institutions. These include an innovative program in conjunction with Western State College of Colorado, a four-year school in Gunnison. It enables students who are interested in the ski business to earn a technical degree at CMC in resort management or fitness technology and, after a "bridge" semester of basic academic work, move to Western to earn a bachelor's degree in two years.

Education for special populations

Skagit Valley College in Mount Vernon, Wash., pioneered a program that helps displaced homemakers re-enter the work force. Women are taught how to identify their own skills, select careers, write résumés, interview for jobs and build self-confidence. "The need is tremendous, but so are the transformations," says Sharon Johnson, assistant dean for special populations. "They come in timid, with no self-worth, and end up blossoming, getting jobs and going on with their lives." Since 1987, more than 1,000 women have participated in the program. And of 225 graduates, 96 percent are now either in the work force or are getting additional training.

An award-winning program at John Wood Community College in Quincy, Ill., provides tuition grants, child care, tutoring and other special services to students with physical, emotional or learning disabilities. Students are put through daily coaching and are allowed to enroll without charge in classes aimed at preparing them to hold down regular jobs. Often, college counselors even line up trial jobs for students.

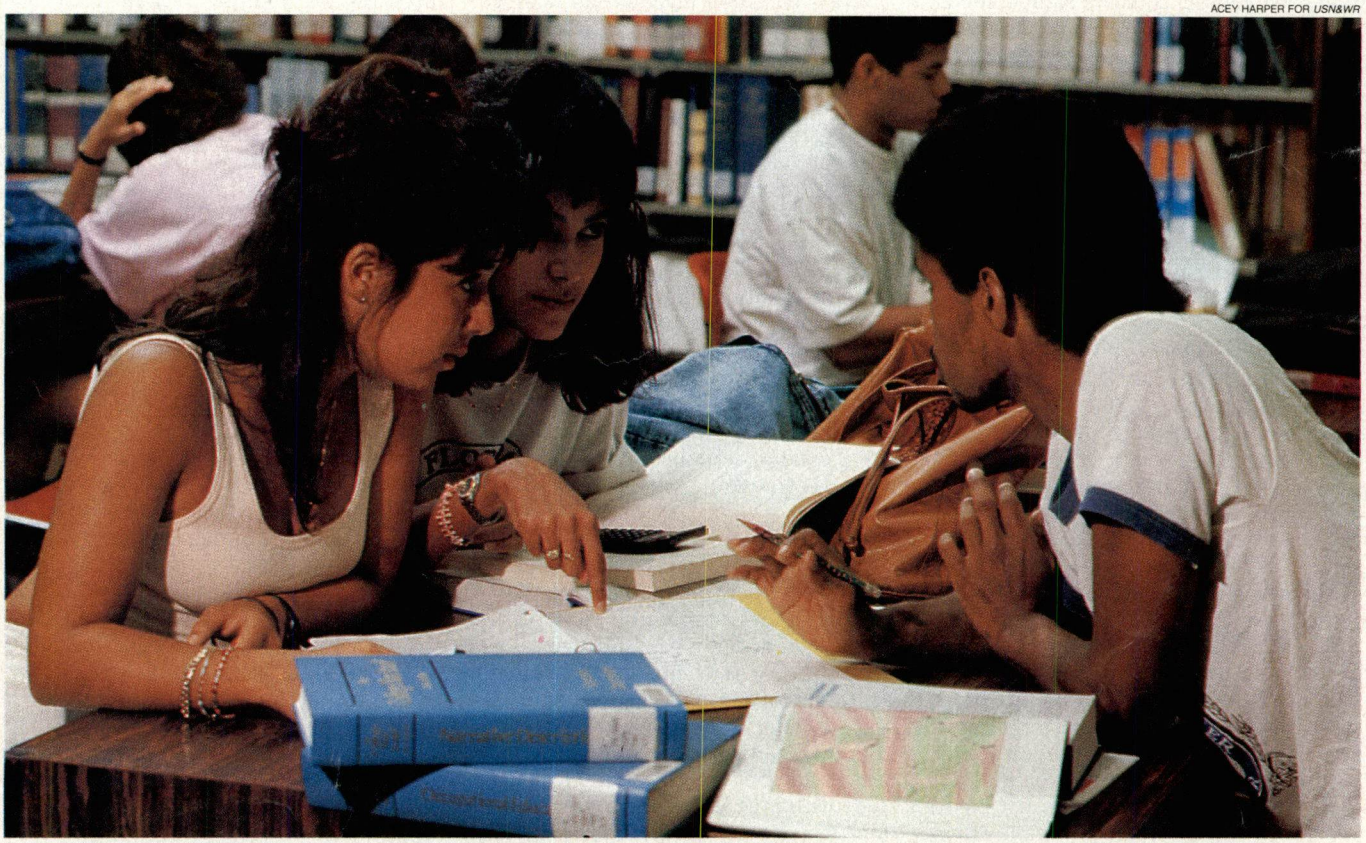
> 'The time has never been better to come to a community college for students going on to four-year degrees'
>
> **Keith McLellan, dean of students**
> *Santa Barbara City College*

Adult basic education

High rates of adult illiteracy in Mecklenburg County, N.C., five years ago prompted officials at Central Piedmont Community College in Charlotte to rethink their methods for teaching adults. "We concluded that even if we could reach every illiterate adult, traditional methods were too time-consuming and we would never have an impact," says Thomas Griffin, dean of basic studies. So Griffin and others developed a program using computers that lets students learn at their own pace. Adult learning facilities were established at a local shopping mall to ensure accessibility. "We found many adults advancing much faster than the 150 hours it normally takes to move up one grade level in reading or math," says Griffin. The program now is offered at five other sites and reaches more than 1,000 students a year. First Lady Barbara Bush has visited the school twice to honor adult-education volunteers.

In Fall River, Mass., where nearly 65 percent of adults have no high-school diploma and many are non-English-speaking immigrants, Bristol Community College is making similar inroads into adult illiteracy. The college offers instruction to some 1,700 adults a year in basic English, reading and math, using small groups and personal tutors both on and off campus. Emily Smith, a 38-year-old grandmother who was unemployed and unable to read before she enrolled, is a typical BCC adult-education student. Smith, who now works at the tenants' association office in her public housing project, has studied for 11 months with a college tutor and can read well enough to help her neighbors understand their leases. "It's made a world of difference," says Smith. "I only regret I didn't start sooner." □

ACEY HARPER FOR *USN&WR*



Hitting the books. *Richard McLean, Stella Castro (left) and Laura Young tackle a math assignment in the library of Miami-Dade Community College. The nation's largest community college, Miami-Dade is known for its efforts to recruit minorities*

PHILLIP WORSHAM
213 Orchard Street
Justin, Oklahoma 10075

CAREER OBJECTIVE	An entry level position in an Electrical Engineering research or design firm.
EDUCATION	Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering, May 1987, Williamstown University; Justin, Oklahoma
EXPERIENCE	**Summer Internship** Summer 1986 Central Power and Light, Justin, Oklahoma Interned in the Power Transmission Department
HONORS	Dean's List
ACTIVITIES	Varsity Soccer Intramural Softball
REFERENCES	Available Upon Request

LIEUTENANT JACK TODD MILLS
285 Maple Street
Justin, Oklahoma 10075

CAREER OBJECTIVE	An entry level position in an Electrical Engineering research or design firm.
EDUCATION	Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering, May 1987, Williamstown University; Justin, Oklahoma U.S. Army Signal Corps Officer Basic Course, September 1987
EXPERIENCE	**Training and Operations Officer,** U.S. Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Williamstown University Planned, organized, and executed training for battalion of 110 cadets. **Communications Platoon Leader,** Headquarters Troop, 1-17 Cavalry, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, NC Responsible for the training, discipline and welfare of a forty-man platoon.
HONORS	Dean's List Distinguished Military Graduate Commandant's List, Officer Basic Course
ACTIVITIES	**Army ROTC basic and advanced camps** U.S. Army Airborne School Varsity Wrestling, Intramural Football
REFERENCES	**PROFESSOR OF MILITARY SCIENCE** Lieutenant Colonel Karl Dunn Williamstown University College of Liberal Arts CMA 1.702 Justin, Oklahoma

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The signs of silence

A deaf child's brain is primed to learn language easily

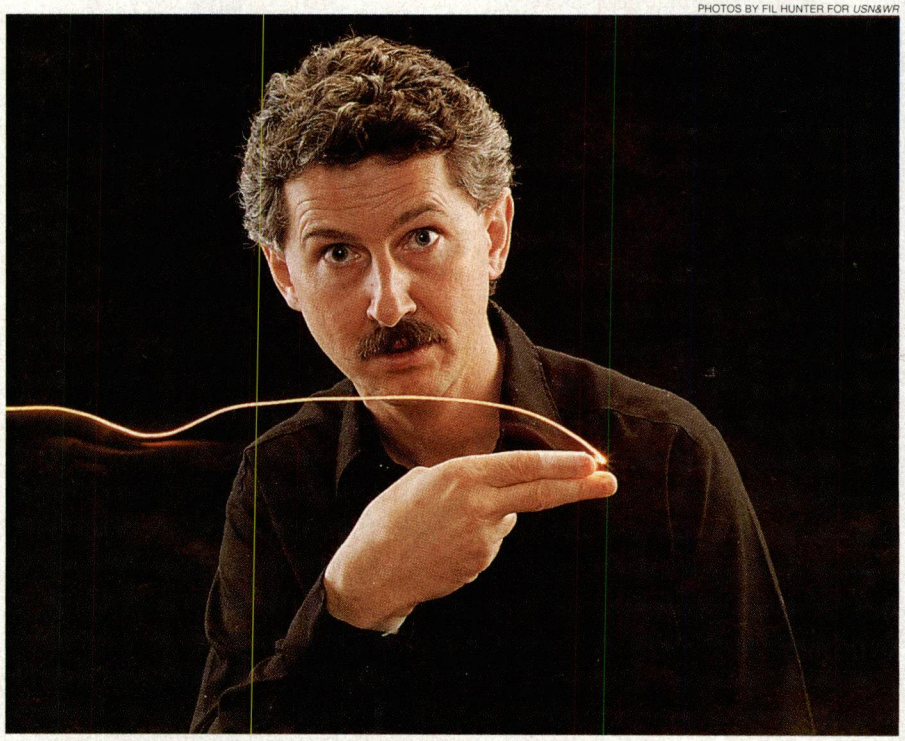
It was not so much that Robert Ferguson was deaf but that other people would not hear. After 2½ years at the state school for the deaf in Austin, Tex., Robert returned last year to his hometown of Amarillo to be mainstreamed, with the aid of an interpreter, in a regular fifth-grade class. He failed miserably, because school officials repeatedly refused to acknowledge that Robert's native, and preferred, language was not English but American Sign Language.

Robert Ferguson is unfortunately not alone. For the past century, educators have tried, with little success, to force-feed deaf students an understanding of English by shunning the use of ASL, a language that uses gesture instead of the spoken word and is entirely distinct from English. Yet ASL may actually help students learn to read and write English by laying down the basic rules in the brain for processing language. And as classroom results and new studies of psychological development have shown, profoundly deaf children can rarely acquire these rules through manual forms of English or oral coaching.

A spatial language. The scientific evidence is controversial, in part because it runs against the effort to mainstream the 69,000 deaf students in compliance with federal law. Yet proponents argue that without an early exposure to language provided by ASL, deaf students are much less likely to become literate. Indeed, the average deaf child emerges from high school barely able to read above a third-grade level. "The real tragedy of deaf education," says Rachel Mayberry, a psychologist at McGill University in Montreal, "is you have a significant number of deaf children who cannot speak, who cannot lip-read and who can't sign very well, either."

Long considered little more than a crude and broken form of English, ASL is now viewed by linguists as a full-fledged language, capable of conveying abstract thoughts, and totally unlike sign systems that translate English words and word order. ASL evolved separately from English and possesses its own grammar and syntax. It employs specific facial expressions as part of its grammar and imparts meaning through a distinctive use of space. The word *look,* for example, can be changed to mean *gaze, stare* and *watch* by making the sign for *look* while moving the hand in a circle, holding it still, or moving it back and forth.

PHOTOS BY FIL HUNTER FOR *USN&WR*



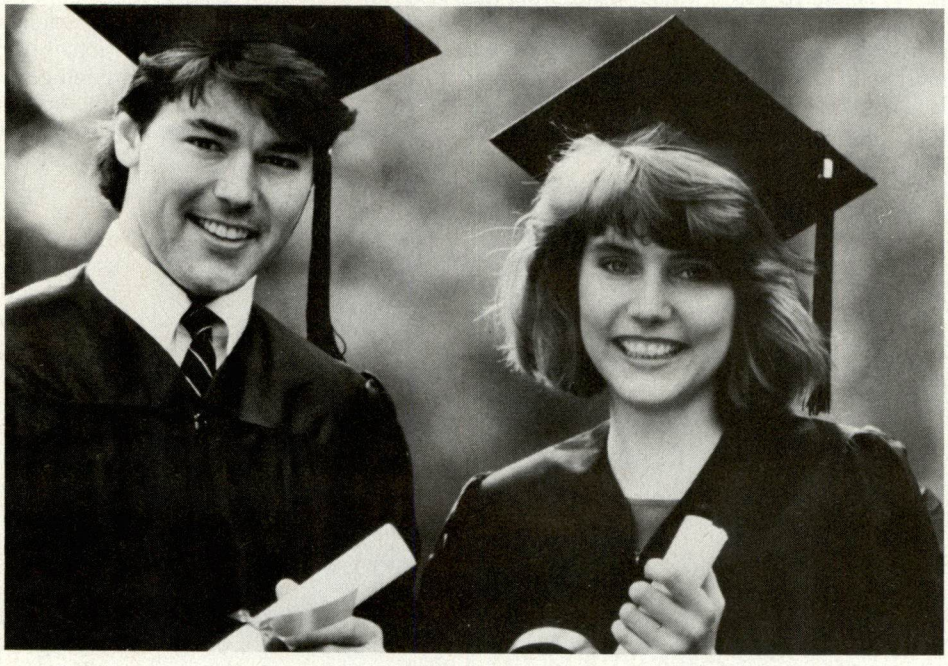


Light of hand. *Two signs and facial expression express "Did he throw it at her?" in ASL, shown above in a timed exposure. The same sentence in MCE, at left, requires seven separate signs*

New research shows that deaf children can pick up ASL in the same way that hearing children learn to speak. All children are born with a capacity to acquire language. For hearing children, this is an effortless process; their brains are primed from birth until about 5 years of age to absorb the vocabulary and rules of grammar of a number of languages, simply by hearing and speaking to people around them. This marvelous facility declines slowly until puberty, after which a child is no better than an adult at picking up a new language. Similarly, children of deaf parents acquire ASL simply by seeing it used. "Native" 5-year-old signers can typically express themselves as well as their hearing peers, who possess vocabularies of about 5,000 words. But deaf children, 90 percent of whom have hearing parents, often enter school with a vocabulary of only 30 to 50 words.

The brain processes all language in a similar fashion, regardless of whether it is signed or spoken. At the Salk Institute in San Diego, Ursula Bellugi and her colleagues have shown that signers possess remarkable powers of spatial perception, allowing them, for example, to easily recall the precise layout of furniture in a room. Some parts of the brain ordinarily devoted to hearing are turned over to visual processing in the deaf, yet in both signers and the hearing, it is the brain's left hemisphere that contains knowledge of language. Studying deaf victims of stroke, Bellugi has found that damage to various parts of the left hemisphere dis-

A Common Sense Approach To Planning A College Education



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rupts the ability to sign and to comprehend ASL in the same manner that stroke alters the language of hearing people.

The two methods most often used for teaching deaf children English fail precisely because they do not tap into the brain's inherent talent for language. Attempts to teach lip reading and speech, part of a method known as "oralism," are generally successful only with the small fraction of deaf children who either were deafened after learning to speak or whose hearing can be significantly improved with hearing aids. Oralism requires intensive coaching; students must spend hours in front of a mirror practicing the simplest utterance and learning to recognize English syllables on the lips, only a fraction of which can be distinguished by sight alone. Many children in oral programs never progress beyond a few sentences learned by rote.

Oralism's failure prompted most educators to switch in the 1970s to signed English, or Manually Coded English. MCE employs signs, some invented, some borrowed from ASL, to denote English words and word endings, such as *ed* and *ing*. In theory, says Scott Liddell, a linguist at Gallaudet University in Washington, D.C., "MCE makes English word order and grammar visible so that deaf children can acquire it naturally."

In practice, MCE has proved only marginally better than oralism. Even when teachers are skillful signers (and many are not), deaf children often fail to learn English from MCE, for reasons scientists are only beginning to comprehend. In an intensive study of 10 deaf elementary schoolchildren, University of Arizona Prof. Sam Supalla found that, like many students in oral programs, his subjects had learned isolated English signs and sentences from MCE, but the grammar they acquired did not follow the rules of English at all. Instead, most of them dropped MCE signs—word endings, for example, and prepositions—while substituting their own idiosyncratic grammars. The students' inventions often echoed ASL's use of space, in fact. Supalla contends that fundamental differences exist between signed and spoken languages and that MCE violates rules of sign, rules that are not yet understood but that may govern the expression of all sign languages, including those used by the deaf in other countries.

LINDA L. CREIGHTON—*USN&WR*



Silent talk. *Roberta Thomas, among the 5 percent of hearing parents who sign well, converses with her deaf son, Jesse*

Everything but ASL. In addition to making it virtually impossible for profoundly deaf children to master English, MCE and oralism have also effectively kept many deaf students from mastering ASL. Whether they advocate oralism or MCE, most educators insist upon early intervention and offer ASL only as a last resort. But as research shows, deaf children who have no access to ASL until adolescence rarely become truly fluent in it.

Without language, deaf students cannot possibly grasp the rest of the school curriculum. In all measures of academic achievement, they fall far short of their hearing counterparts: In math computation, for example, the average deaf 10th grader ranks more than three grades behind hearing students and in reading comprehension, seven grades. Yet they are no less intelligent.

Faced with such statistics, school administrators reach desperately for any methodology that promises to improve their students' performance. But the one experiment that has yet to be tried is using ASL. In a recent paper, Liddell and his colleagues proposed a model program for introducing ASL to all elementary and secondary schools. Among other recommendations, they advise hearing parents of deaf children to learn ASL and to place their children in day care where deaf adults can serve as language role models. Having mastered ASL, children can, in theory, then learn English as a second language.

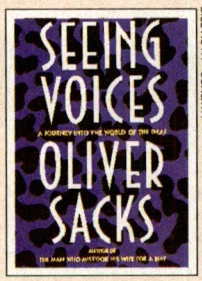
The biggest obstacle to implementing such a plan is fear—fear on the part of many hearing educators and parents that ASL will condemn their children to silence, isolating them forever from the hearing world. Yet to many deaf people, speaking is hardly the point. Robert Ferguson is thriving now that he has an ASL interpreter, and he is reading English almost at grade level. Though he may never be able to communicate easily with his hearing classmates, for Robert and for other deaf children, ASL offers the clearest path to an education. ■

by Shannon Brownlee

A strange and marvelous culture

As a neurologist, Oliver Sacks has seen his share of poignant cases, but none moved him so much as that of a deaf boy named Joseph. Misdiagnosed as autistic, Joseph was entering school for the first time at the age of 11 when Sacks met him, a child unable to sign or write, utterly lacking in language. "I'd never really thought about learning language too much until the shocking experience of finding this boy Joseph," says Sacks.

BILL AUTH—*USN&WR*



In his newest book, *Seeing Voices* (University of California Press, $15.95), the author of *The Man Who Mistook His Wife for a Hat* embarks upon a journey into the world of the deaf, exploring the connections between neurology, language and thought.

But for Sacks, *Seeing Voices* was more than a foray into the science of the mind: It shook him from his previous view of deafness as a medical condition, a deficit that needed treatment. In the book's final chapter, he recounts firsthand the events at Gallaudet University in March of 1988, when a student uprising led to the appointment of I. King Jordan, the first deaf president in the 124-year history of the university. Sacks discovered that with their so-called disability, the deaf gain entry into a strange and marvelous culture. That culture is defined by sign, which, the author says, is "not only another mode of communication but another mode of sensibility, another mode of being—unique, precious, complete in itself."

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Fish and power in a riverine rivalry

ENVIRONMENT ■ Conservationists are challenging the utility of old dams

RICHARD HOWARD FOR *USN&WR*



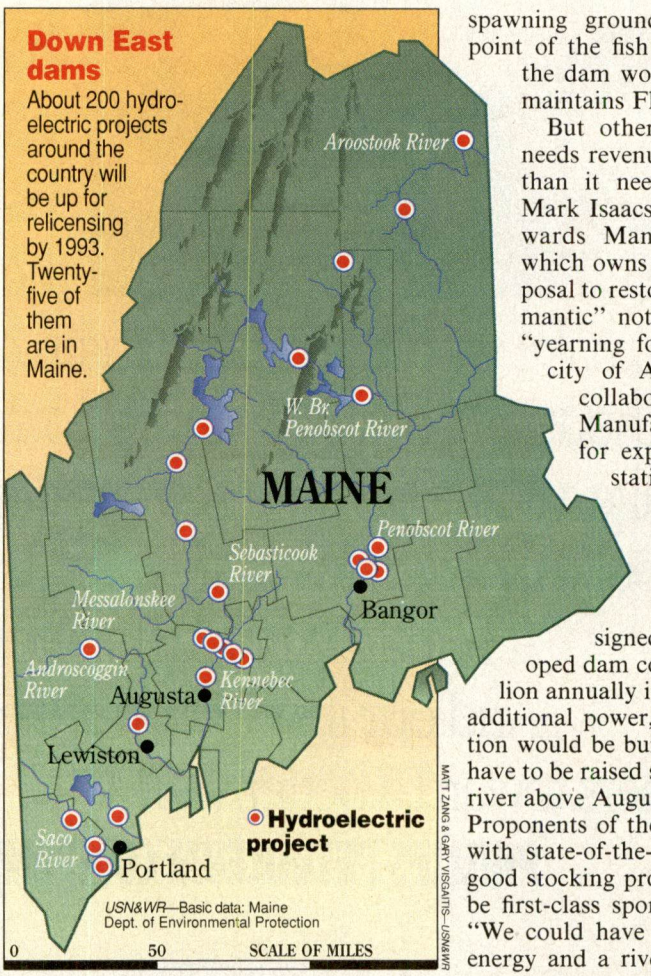
Dammed spot. *The Edwards Dam in Augusta, Me., is one of 11 on the Kennebec River*

For more than a century and a half, the Kennebec River has poured noisily over the Edwards Dam at Augusta, Me. But that cascade may soon be quieted by a determined coalition of fishermen and environmentalists who want the dam's license revoked because the embankment blocks the natural migration of salmon, striped bass and other fish that once filled the Kennebec.

All across the country, similar challenges are being raised. By 1993, more than 200 nonfederal hydroelectric projects are scheduled to be relicensed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Environmentalists are using the relicensing process to demand that the dams be operated in a more environmentally sound fashion. Like the Augusta dam, many of the projects are old, built before the public cared whether a proposed dam silted over a nesting ground for migratory birds or flooded white-water rapids. Ironically, however, as hydropower is increasingly valued as a clean energy source, a variety of groups, from kayakers to conservationists, are insisting that their interests be taken into account—even if that means reducing a dam's power output or, at the extreme, taking a dam down.

Fish dreams. Those who want the Augusta dam removed share a vision of a restored river teeming with fish. Judy Kany, who is mayor of Waterville, Me., 17 miles upriver from Augusta, pictures a "grand" fishery that would bring in much needed tourist dollars and improve the quality of life for people living along the river. According to Lewis Flagg, a biologist in the Maine Department of Marine Resources, before the dam was built the Kennebec probably supported more sea-run fish—species that live at sea but spawn in fresh water—than any other river in the state. Historical accounts describe huge runs of 10 species, including salmon, smelt, herring, shad, striped bass and sturgeon.

After the dam was completed in 1837, populations of sea-run fish dropped precipitously. Not only did the project block migration but it deepened and slowed the river upstream, inundating the shallows that were once prime spawning grounds. "From the standpoint of the fish species, getting rid of the dam would be the best thing," maintains Flagg.



But others argue that Augusta needs revenues from the dam more than it needs enhanced fisheries. Mark Isaacson, spokesman for Edwards Manufacturing Company, which owns the dam, calls the proposal to restore the Kennebec a "romantic" notion that is based on a "yearning for simpler times." The city of Augusta is considering collaborating with Edwards Manufacturing on a scheme for expanding the generating station's capacity from 3.5 megawatts to 18 megawatts. Currently, the dam supplies enough power for 1,600 households. The city has signed on because a redeveloped dam could yield up to $1 million annually in taxes. To produce the additional power, a new generating station would be built, and the dam would have to be raised several feet, making the river above Augusta even more sluggish. Proponents of the project maintain that with state-of-the-art fish ladders and a good stocking program, there could still be first-class sport fishing on the river. "We could have a renewable source of energy and a river teeming with fish. I

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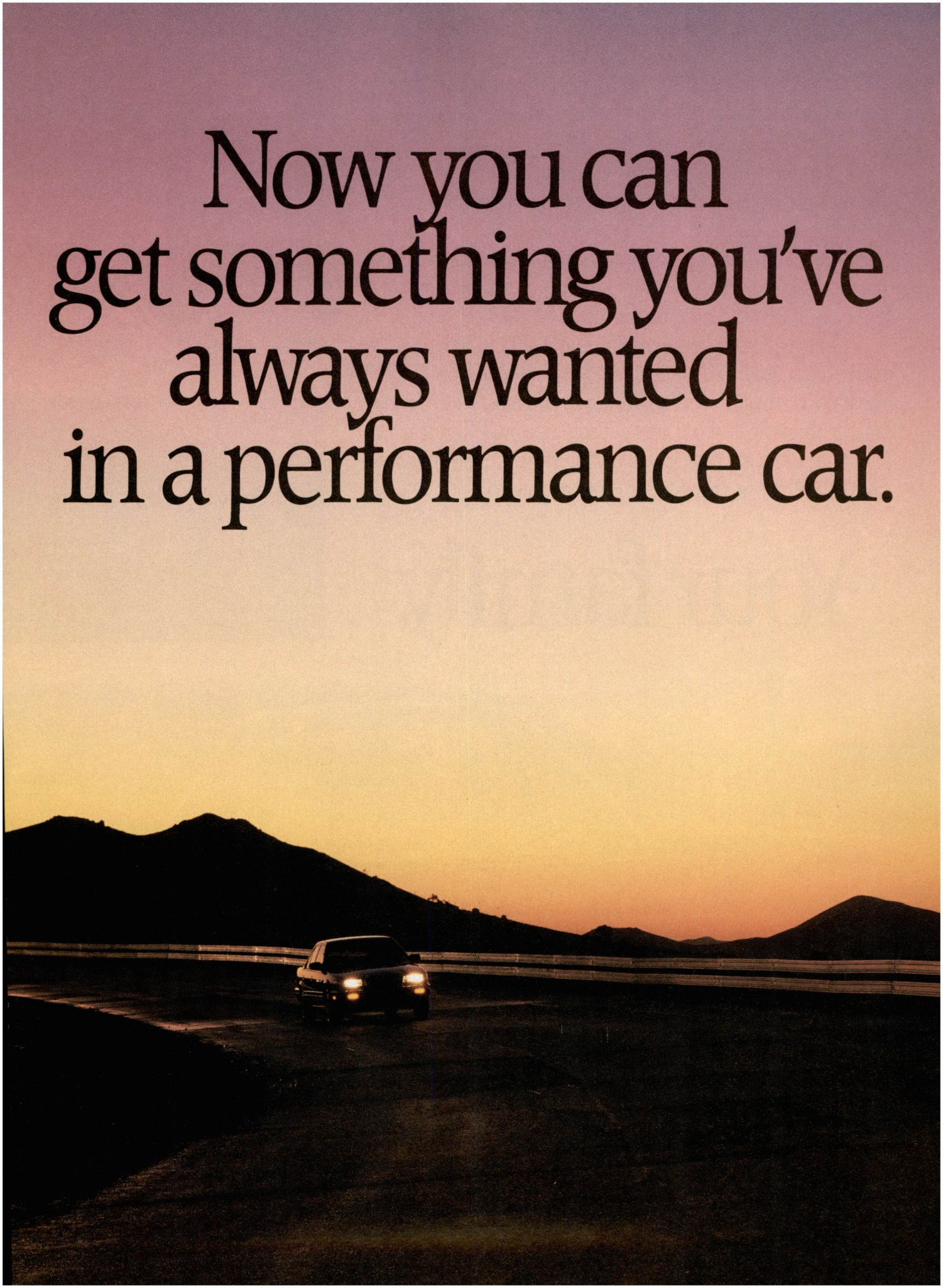

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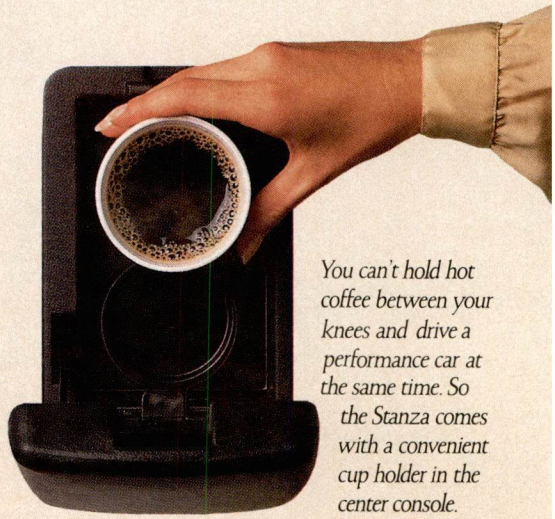

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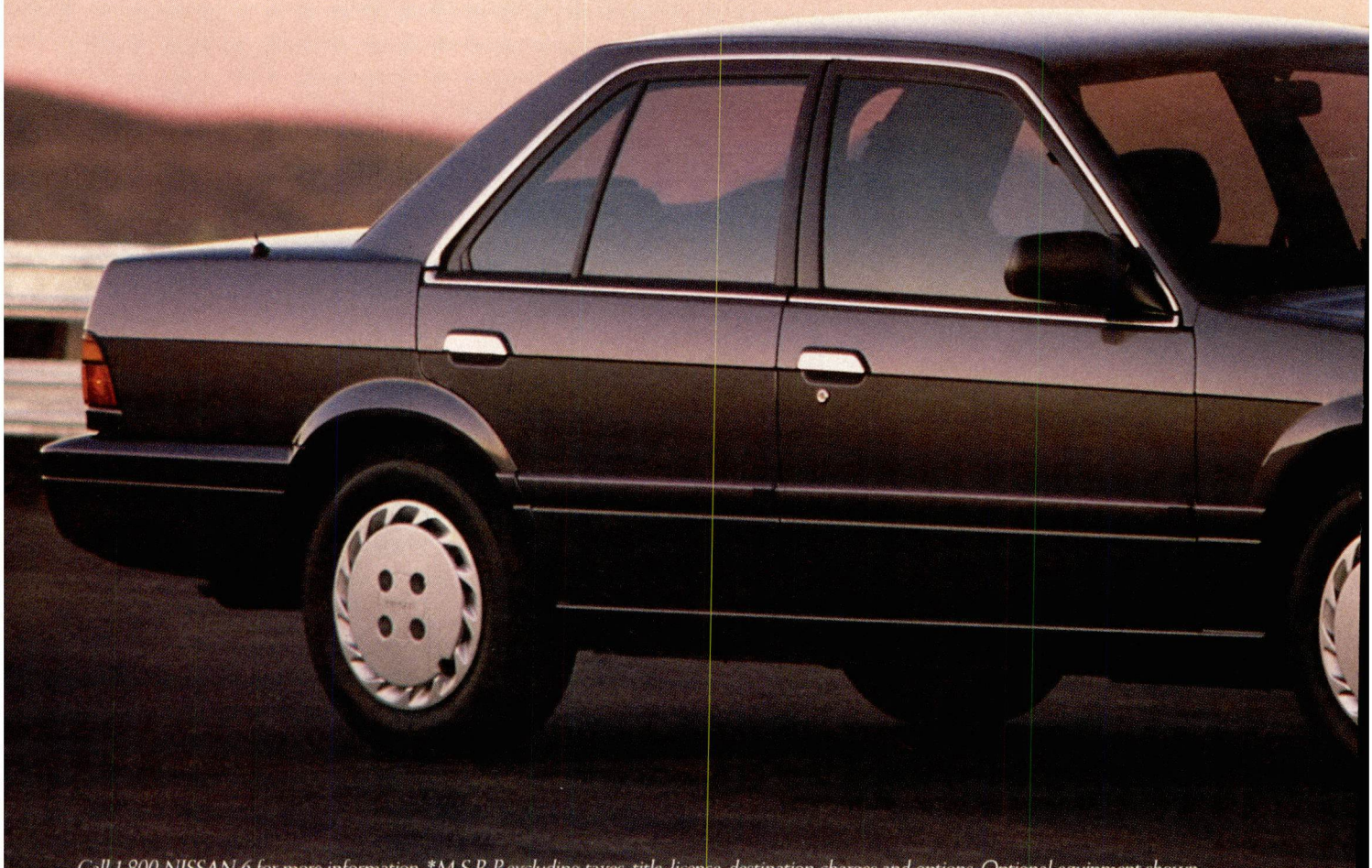

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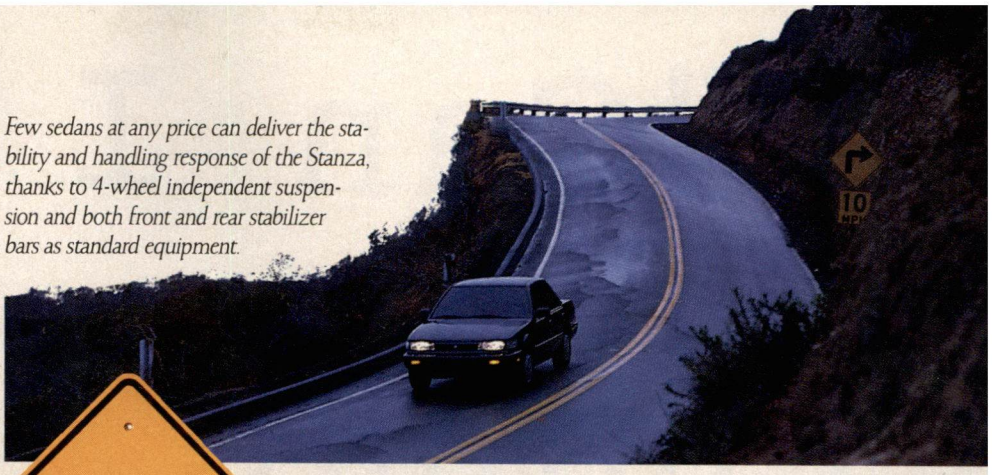



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—William J. Henderson
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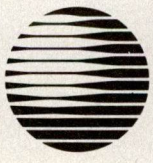

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call that a pretty good deal," says Fred Ayer, director of environmental affairs for Bangor Hydro-Electric.

Part of the reason environmentalists now are pressing to restore fisheries on the Kennebec and other rivers is that water quality has improved dramatically since the passage of the Clean Water Act in the mid-1970s, making the rivers hospitable once again to the native species. At one time, the Kennebec was so filthy that fumes stripped paint off nearby houses and cars. Paper mills and sawmills used the river as a waste-disposal system, and bark from decades of log driving choked fish spawning grounds and depleted the oxygen content of the water, suffocating fish. Today, some untreated municipal sewage is still dumped into the river, as are toxic wastes from paper mills. Indeed, pregnant women and nursing mothers are advised not to eat Kennebec fish. But the river's ecosystem is well on the road to recovery. Eagles, kingfishers, herons, cormorants and ospreys are back. And there are flourishing populations of perch, small and large-mouth bass, and brook trout.

Though some freshwater-fish populations are thriving in the Kennebec, establishing natural runs of salmon won't be easy. In the 1950s and 1960s, the Maine Atlantic Sea-Run Salmon Commission succeeded in establishing self-sustaining runs of salmon on seven small, relatively wild rivers. But state agencies have yet to duplicate that feat on any heavily dammed, industrialized river. Every dam, even if it is equipped with state-of-the-art fish ladders, stymies about 1 in 10 fish attempting to navigate upstream, and the Kennebec has 11 dams, none of which has effective fish passages. Five months ago, Edwards Manufacturing installed a makeshift pump at the Augusta dam, which, according to Flagg, has been next to useless.

Other sea-run species are hardier, however. According to Flagg, the department probably will succeed in reestablishing self-sustaining populations of shad, striped bass, herring, smelt and sturgeon if the project is removed. In fact, the dam must be dismantled if the once rich striped bass, sturgeon and smelt fisheries are to be restored above Augusta; these are species that will not use fish passages.

Some argue that removing the dam may do more damage to the river's ecosystem than leaving it intact. They are concerned that silt has accumulated behind the dam. If the structure were suddenly removed, sediment could clog sensitive tidal estuaries downstream; and if the silt is toxic, it could poison aquatic life, they contend. But this scenario is unlikely since the dam was breached in 1974 for six months. If silt had indeed accumulated, much of it would have washed away then.

"Even if you took out all the paper mills and dams, it's still not clear you'd get a fishery. It's a different world now. There are more people, more cities"

Mark Isaacson
Edwards Manufacturing Company, Inc.

"Keeping this dinky little dam to generate electricity doesn't make sense when you have so many alternative power sources. Think what this river could be"

Judy Kany
Mayor, Waterville, Me.

Dam owners and hydropower-industry representatives increasingly cite the greenhouse effect—the theoretical global warming due to the buildup of CO_2 and other gases—to justify expanding hydroelectric facilities. Elaine Evans, executive director of the National Hydropower Association (NHA), asks, "How will we replace the power" if dams are disassembled—"by adding new coal-fired plants or nuclear reactors?" At present, hydropower accounts for about 13 percent of the electricity generated in the U.S. each year. According to NHA, it would take 160 million barrels of oil a year to generate the amount of electricity produced by hydro dams.

While hydroelectric projects don't create conventional air pollution, they often do reduce sections of rivers to meager streams, destroying riverine habitat, or submerge vast tracts of land beneath reservoirs. Although the U.S. needs hydropower, we need to strike a balance between development and protecting and enhancing rivers, argues John Echeverria, general counsel for American Rivers, a national river-conservation organization. When the Augusta dam was built, it was clear that the Kennebec fisheries would suffer, but there were not that many ways to power the town's lumber or textile mills. Today, there are alternative sources, and the thought of restoring salmon, bass and sturgeon to rivers such as the Kennebec has environmentalists contending that just because a dam once made sense and still exists doesn't mean it should be there forever. ■

by Betsy Carpenter

JOSE AZEL—CONTACT



Hook and line. *Sport fishermen are among those angling to revitalize Maine's once rich rivers*

Bienvenidos to a fire sale

Privatizing state enterprises promises to buoy Mexico's economy, but the sell-off has citizens doing a slow burn

SERGIO DORANTES—SYGMA



Yankee stay home. *Petroleum workers protest selling government-owned concerns*

South of the border, *Salinastroika* is causing a stir worthy of Mexico's revolutionary past. Barely 10 months in office, President Carlos Salinas de Gortari is seeking nothing less than the "redefinition of the role of the state." And he is auctioning off such bastions of his nation's centrally managed economy as telephones, airlines, mines, electric projects—even highways and agriculture—with a zeal that would give supply-siders a case of vertigo.

There is more to come, promised the 41-year-old President, in Washington last week to sign a trade and investment pact that could lead to more U.S. imports of Mexican steel, textiles and auto parts. There *has* to be, to wrestle the reeling Mexican economy out of a seven-year slump that has seen the average citizen's buying power cut in half and the gross domestic product not a peso higher. But to succeed, Salinas must persuade his 85 million citizens to buy his vision of a shrunken state that provides basic services such as health care, water and education and leaves much of the rest to private enterprise.

Clear sailing. Salinas already has proved adept as a financial helmsman. Thanks to *el pacto,* as his voluntary wage and price controls are known, inflation has cooled to 16.8 percent from 200 percent in 1987. Doing away with most tariff barriers triggered a 90 percent rise in imports, flooding stores with Asian electronics gear and American processed foods. Even capital stashed abroad is beginning to trickle back—though the $3 billion that the government estimates has returned is dwarfed by the $50 billion to $85 billion tied up in foreign banks and real estate.

Despite such progress, Salinas has a long way to go before making a dent in the $100 billion that Mexico owes to overseas creditors. A recently concluded $56 billion debt-renegotiation package cut domestic interest rates from 50 percent to 38 percent, saving the treasury $10 billion. But only two banks, Citicorp and Lloyds, have agreed to provide fresh loans, with other lenders choosing to boost reserves against Third World loan defaults.

Privatization offers Salinas a way both to break the state's stranglehold on the economy and to garner the capital needed to modernize. Teléfonos de México, or Telmex, the national telephone company, is a case in point. With $1.8 billion in annual sales, it is the largest state enterprise to be put up for bid so far, also among the most decrepit. Many businesses have at least two lines because one is always out of order, and long-distance rates are up to three times as expensive as those abroad. While the potential for growth is huge—Mexico boasts only 4.9 telephone lines per 100 people, and 80 percent of homes lack service—improving the system would rob funds from other pressing needs. As Salinas explains the decision to divest the government's 51 percent share, "Do we spend $10 billion to modernize the telephone company or do we improve the education system?" Foreign investors, who may own up to 49 percent of the stock, are best positioned to bring in digital service, cellular telephones and modern switches.

Last month's offer to sell Telmex is only the most dramatic of Salinas's privatiza-

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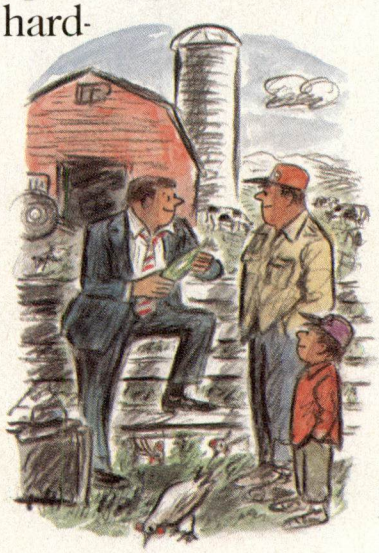

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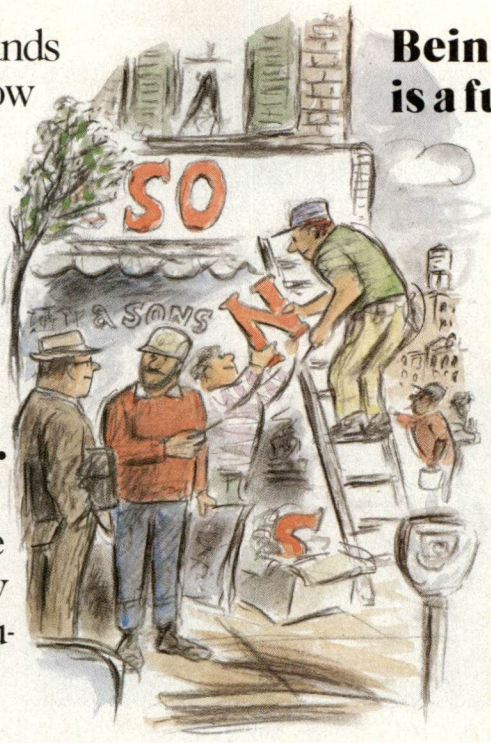

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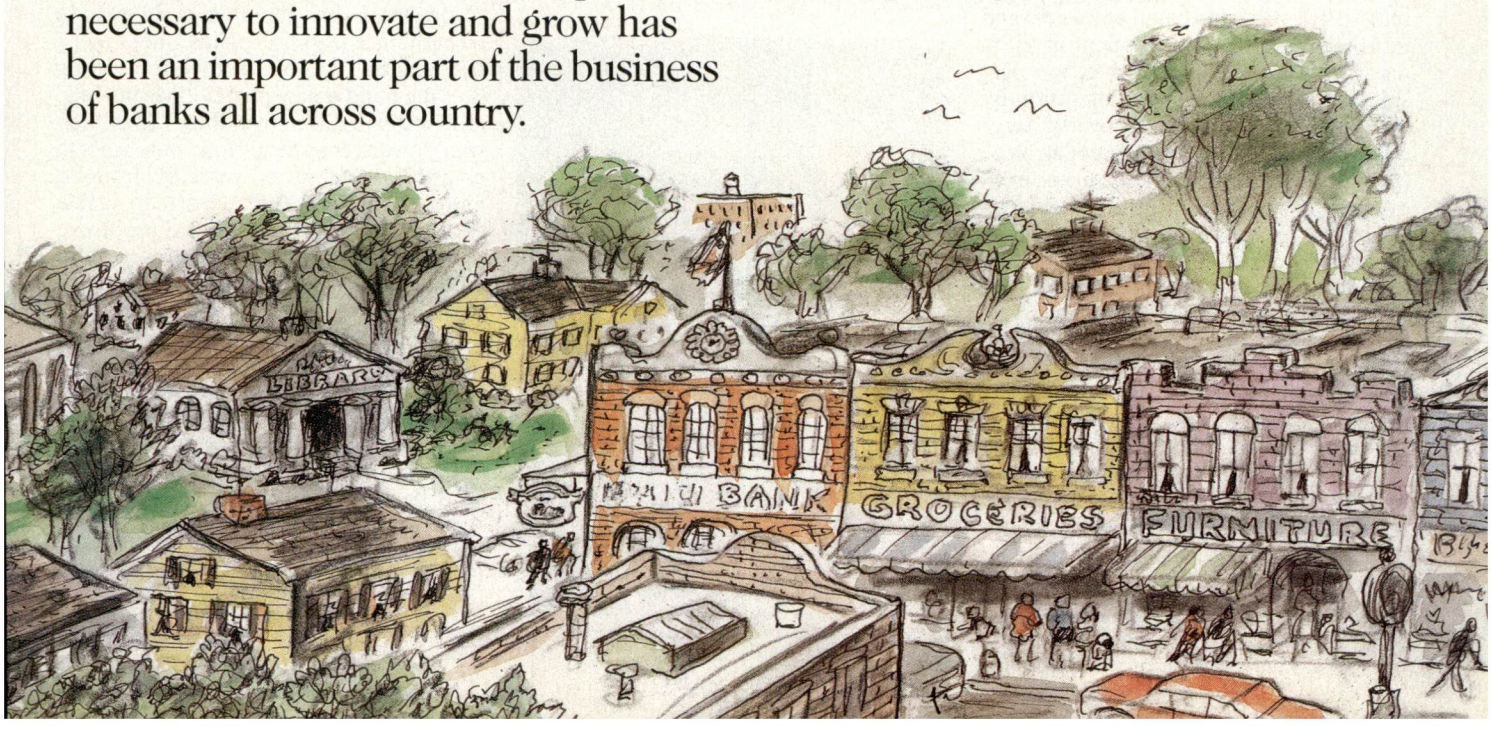
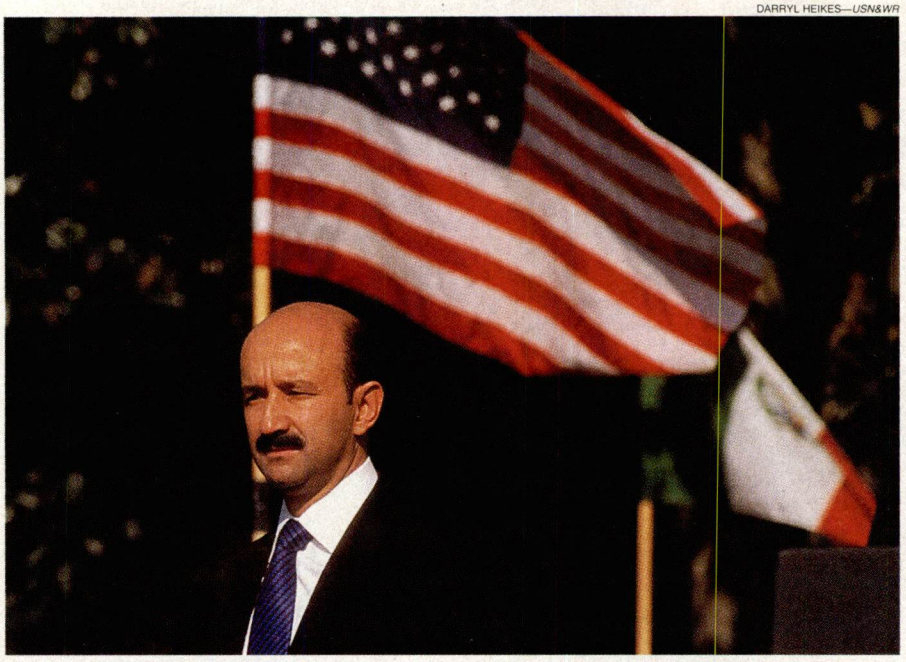


DARRYL HEIKES—*USN&WR*



Thatcherismo. *U.S. trade accord may help President Salinas boost his economy*

tion moves. In September, a group of Mexican and foreign investors, including British raider Sir James Goldsmith and Chase Manhattan Bank, plunked down $140 million for a 25 percent managing share in Mexicana Airlines. The new money will help update a creaky fleet to better compete with carriers such as Aéromexico, which went private last year and has been winning over passengers with hitherto unheard-of on-time flights. The government is rolling out the red carpet for private investment in highways. A rebuilt Mexico City-Acapulco toll road, for instance, could cut travel time.

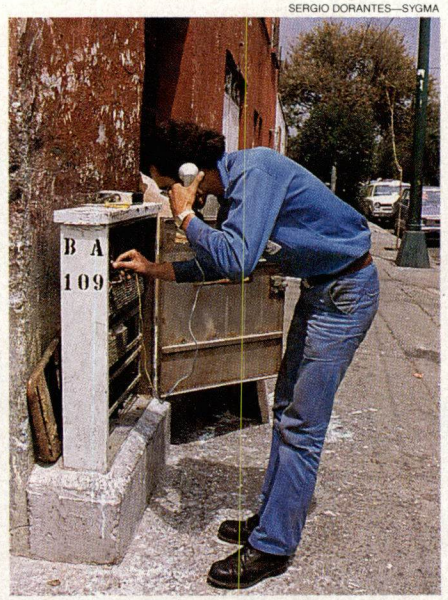
Family jewels. Some of Mexico's prize possessions are up for grabs, such as the Compañía Real del Monte y Pachuca silver mine in the state of Hidalgo, sugar mills, a five-star hotel chain and a national insurance firm. The government is relaxing its oil monopoly somewhat, too. Despite a painful history of exploitation by foreigners and the state's overly large economic dependence on crude, Petróleos Mexicanos is allowing private firms, even overseas companies, to produce secondary petrochemicals such as polyurethane. Financial analysts predict more sell-offs, including fertilizer producers and perhaps up to 49 percent shares of the state-owned banks, nationalized just seven years ago. Government officials privately admit port facilities and other sales to the private sector are under consideration.

Deregulation has proved an additional tonic. This summer, the Commerce and Transport ministries overhauled rules restricting highway-cargo transport, scrapping most of 90 regulations on packaging and containers. Shipping rates have dropped by more than 30 percent. Limits on banking practices have been cautiously lifted, helping smooth negotiations with creditors. And officials vow that the Telmex sale will be accompanied by easing of telecommunications regulations.

Still, Mexico's managed economy will not go free market anytime soon. For the average *campesino,* the government blanket is particularly secure. He buys his seeds and fertilizers from state-run enterprises, obtains credits from a state bank and sells his produce at a government-set price to the state commodity agency, CONASUPO. Salinas vows that the state will fulfill its revolutionary mandate to provide social justice; for now, that includes state ownership of gasoline, electricity, trains, telegraphs and most banking services.

The current sell-off has angered many

SERGIO DORANTES—SYGMA



Help wanted. *Telmex phone repairman*

Mexicans, who are wary of foreign, particularly Yankee, exploitation. Salinas's controversial August seizure of the Cananea copper mine 25 miles south of the Arizona border has crystallized nationalistic fervor. Generations of Mexican schoolchildren have been taught that a strike at the mine in 1906 led to the revolution of 1910, overthrowing Porfirio Díaz, the dictator who had pandered to foreign interests. But Salinas had his own symbolism in mind when he declared the mine bankrupt—striking against labor-union corruption and signaling that, even in mining, the government must seek private capital to modernize. With both sides at an impasse, no sale has yet been announced. But the standoff has encouraged the political opposition and many unions to call privatization a "national giveaway." Opponents also point out that prior sales of state-owned businesses were not very lucrative, producing less than $1 billion, according to one study.

Imported dogma. Some critics believe that the government waited too long to pursue free-market policies that began a decade ago in other countries. "Two years ago nobody wanted to even use the word *reprivatization,*" said Rogelio Ramírez de la O, a leading economist. "Now Mexico is up for a fire sale—to foreigners." Even former Finance Minister Jesús Silva Herzog recently cautioned policymakers against "falling into the blind application of imported dogmas."

Market forces seem to be dictating caution, too. The Commerce Ministry reports that since the new foreign-investment rules were issued earlier this year, $2 billion in new projects has been approved. But in the first six months of 1989, only $323 million actually entered Mexico. New investors seem especially scarce. "Interest in privatization is in getting something cheap," explains one American banker. "I don't see investors saying 'Let me build a new plant.' " Meanwhile, cash reserves are dwindling; $3 billion went toward emergency food purchases to compensate for three years of drought, and billions more are needed to tackle enormous pollution and social problems.

Salinas could invoke the prayer of an Aztec chieftain: *Grant me, Lord, a little light. . . . To guide me through this life. . . . This dream which lasteth but a day, Wherein are many things on which to stumble.* But the U.S. is not about to let its southern neighbor and No. 3 trading partner slip down the tubes. Besides, with approval ratings a robust 71 percent scant months after squeaking through the election, President Salinas and his Thatcherite economics seem to be working well so far. ■

by Clemens P. Work and Jane Bussey in Mexico City



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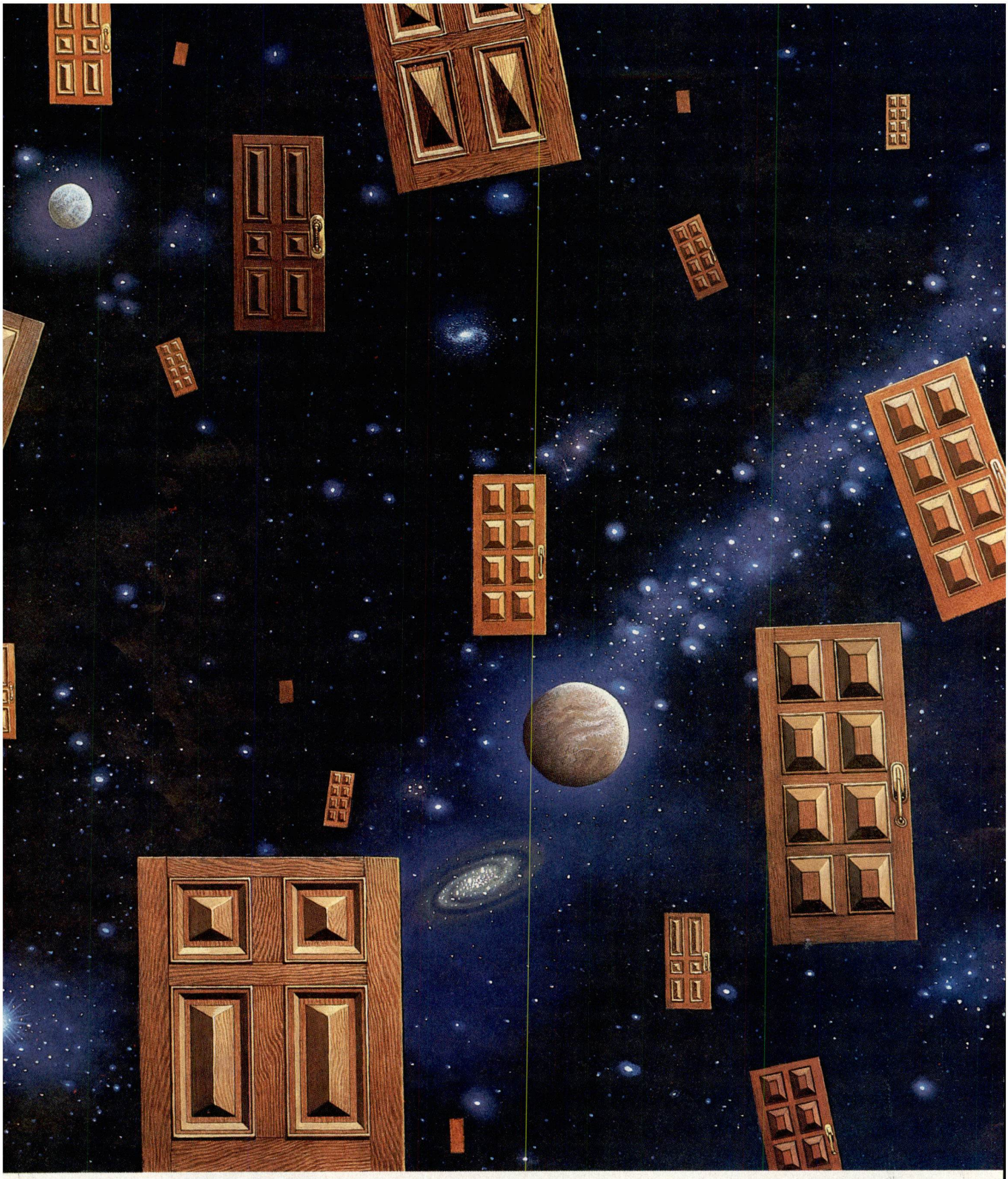

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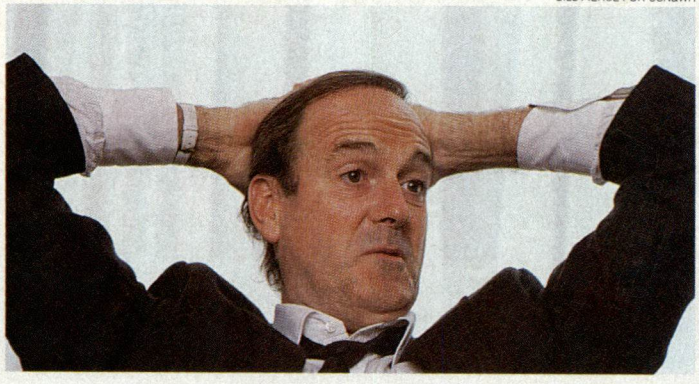
CONVERSATION ■ Until John Cleese arrived on the scene with his Monty Pythonesque humor, corporate training films were no laughing matter. But Cleese has managed to amuse workers while they learn, in the process selling $16 million worth of films to business last year

Now for something completely . . .

People work at their best when there's a kind of confidence around them, and that confidence is almost inseparable from fun and a sense of playfulness. But that atmosphere isn't common in the modern workplace, which is far too serious. If people from the early 1900s came to look at the way we live today, they'd say, "What are they all so worried about? What's upset them all?" What has happened is that the world has just become more and more stressful; people feel more pressured. Yet, the people I tend to value most are those who have a certain lightness, who walk around in good humor rather than being run by negative emotions like fear of making mistakes and all the hard-driving, hard-nosed stuff that is culturally acceptable in America, where everybody comes on strong and sells hard. In England, when somebody does that, the customer thinks: "How vulgar. Go away. Awful person."

BILL PIERCE FOR *USN&WR*



A story a Rolls-Royce salesman once told me illustrates the differences between English and American business techniques. The salesman said an American who had looked at his cars and asked a lot of questions left saying he wanted to think about his decision. The American came back the next day and asked for a test drive. Afterward, he asked more questions. He came back in a couple of days, asked yet more questions and got satisfactory answers. At that point, the salesman said, "May I ask you something, sir? You seem to be satisfied with the car. Why do you not buy?" And the American said, "Because you won't sell it to me." It was as though he couldn't make up his mind to buy until somebody told him he ought to. In England, if someone suggests that you buy their product, you think: "I'm as sensible as you are. I can make up my mind for myself, thank you."

What accounts for the English attitude?

I've often thought that the English are a little bit like the Japanese. They live in a very crowded island, and when people are crowded together they're much more likely to become aggressive. I think that at some deep level both the English and Japanese know they've got a tremendous capacity for aggression. Therefore, they have evolved a slightly more formal society to create circumstances in which everyday clashes are minimized. Actually, I think we could do a funny film about the English and the Japanese being mutually puzzled by each other's rituals.

What prompted you to get into the business of making training films for business?

I was drawn to it in the early '70s by a producer at the British Broadcasting Corporation, Tony Jay, who said that we could be the first to effectively use humor in such films. I was sure that he was right. While serving in the British Army, he had seen some very good training films, and the ones that he remembered many years later were those with humor in them. I felt that doing the films would give me a chance to find out a bit about business. I was one of that large number of artistes in Britain who knew absolutely nothing about the way most of their fellow countrymen lived. If, as Tony pointed out, the company succeeded, I would be less dependent on doing jobs for a fee. We would both be able to take time off to write a book or meditate on top of the Himalayas. And that, in a way, has been happening since I completed "A Fish Called Wanda."

Can you make a humorous film about sensitive subjects like dealing with employes in a takeover?

You can make jokes about almost anything provided that you're entirely sure who your audience is. You could make a training film about a takeover by showing all the mistakes that a firm could make in treating employes badly.

In fact, I recently finished shooting a film that we're provisionally calling "The Bad News Interview." It deals with breaking news to people that they don't necessarily want to hear, such as "Your work isn't good enough." The main message is that such interviews require a lot of preparation. The person conveying the bad news needs to explain the reason for the course of action and to prepare not only facts but also what to do if the employe cries or starts to shout. A supervisor also should not beat about the bush, otherwise the guy may go out without having quite gotten the message. Once the bad news is delivered and the emotion is aired, it's important to then get the interviewee's mind firmly focused on the future.

Have executives ever suggested to you that there's a danger in being too flippant or humorous on the job?

Flippancy is almost never right, except perhaps between very good friends who understand what the score is. But humor, if it is the right type, is absolutely splendid. It relaxes people and makes them more spontaneous and creative. But a lot of executives are scared of humor, and I think it's because their personality type finds humor fundamentally unappealing. A lot of them are a bit pompous, and pompous people don't like to be around humor because they know that a humorous atmosphere will puncture their act.

While some of the most splendid people I've met are top executives—they are funny, wry, highly intelligent and very insightful—some of the most awful people I've encountered have also been executives. You meet one or two of them and think to yourself: "What are they supposed to be, the mouthpieces for the clever ones?" ■

Conversation with Alvin P. Sanoff

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ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

AMERICA MENDS ITS SPENDTHRIFT WAYS

A PENNY SAVED

Americans are getting thriftier. Households lately have been salting away more than a nickel of each dollar they earn, vs. a mere 3 cents a couple of years ago. But pass the brew, not the bubbly. Few economists foresee a return to the 7 percent and 8 percent personal-savings rates that characterized the first three decades following World War II. And that does not bode well for the overall national savings rate, the source of investment in everything from R&D and education to new factories and airports.

The most immediate reason for the current uptick is that consumers are not stocking up on the big-ticket items as fast as they were in the early days of the 7-year-old recovery. They do not have to, says Thomas Swanstrom, chief economist at Sears, Roebuck. Since 1982, Americans have acquired some 70 million new autos, 7 million new houses and $83 billion worth of such yuppie gear as car stereos and VCR's. Car sales leveled out last year. House purchases peaked back in 1986.

Psychology is another factor in the rebound in saving. For Americans, with easy access to credit cards, car loans and home-equity lines of credit, optimism about future job prospects often prompts buying binges. And consumer borrowing got way ahead of income early in the economic expansion. But consumers have turned more cautious; Boston Company chief economist Allen Sinai expects borrowing to grow more slowly than income over the next year.

RED INK IN WASHINGTON

Feeling less flush almost always puts a bloom on saving. Almost half of the average household's assets are tied up in the family dwelling. During the mid-1980s, housing values more than doubled in the populous Northeast; presumably, lots of families thought the three-bedroom ranch was doing their saving for them. And the 10 percent of families who own three quarters of the nation's corporate stocks saw the bull market balloon their assets by more than $700 billion. Today, house prices are no longer soaring, and the October, 1987, crash soured savers on the stock market. Most economists now expect the personal-savings rate to bobble around 6 percent in the next few years, slipping in boom times, rising again in bad.

Economists and policymakers agree that a return to higher rates of personal saving would be golden. But they differ on how to accomplish it. The Bush administration wants to subsidize saving through a capital-gains-tax cut, while Democrats favor IRA's. Neither proposal would raise savings much. As Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan notes, the U.S. government is spending far more than it collects in taxes, draining the national kitty of $150 billion this year--or nearly three fourths of the amount all households are expected to save. Slashing the budget deficit is the "only mechanism" that can "materially increase total domestic saving," he says.

Over the long run, the personal-savings rate probably will trend up as the number of middle agers swells. That high-earning, high-saving group between 45 and 64 has been shrinking as a proportion of the population since 1970. During the 1990s, its share will rise from 29 percent to 35 percent, though the salutory effect on saving may be blunted by the growth of the nonsaving, over-65 population.

BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION

Ultimately, behavior is more apt to determine saving's destiny than demography. So far, the under-50, post-Depression generation has been saving less at every stage of life. But Cornell University economist Robert Avery asks how the baby-boomers will react if it turns out they have saved too little for a comfortable retirement. "They just won't retire," he contends. "They'll work longer and save more out of current income," boosting the savings rate in the process.

America's eventual return to former savings rates probably will not occur until early in the next century, if then. Meanwhile, the recent savings recovery is helping to limit damage. Had the paltry rate of the mid-1980s persisted, the combination of huge government deficits and puny personal savings would have been a disaster. But thanks to extra thriftiness, in the first half of 1989 the nation's total savings ran $60 billion ahead of last year's. That was enough to pay for this year's rise in domestic investment and reduce the need for foreign funds to its lowest level in five years.

by Sylvia Nasar

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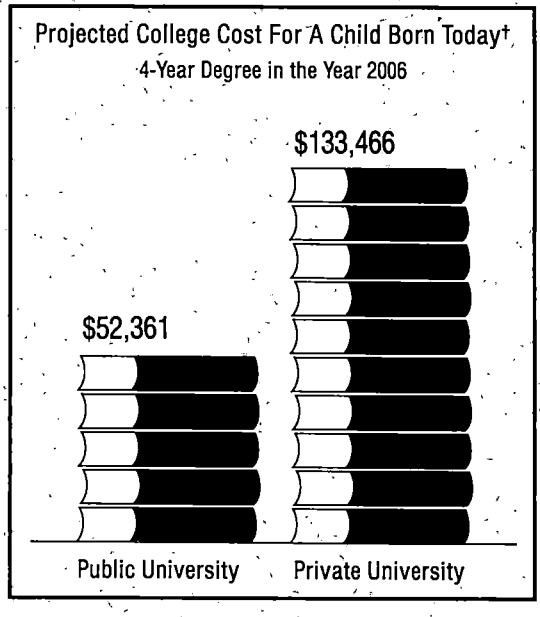



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The Caribbean after Hugo

TRAVEL ■ The islands are in better shape than travelers may think

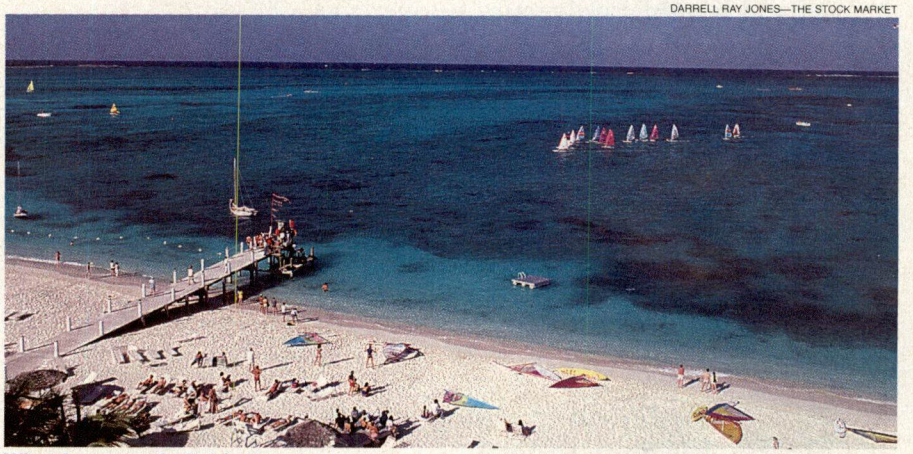
Three weeks have passed since Hurricane Hugo ripped through the Caribbean, reducing homes, buildings and beach resorts to a pick-up-sticks jumble of lumber and cement. Now the islands are bracing for the storm's second strike. As many as 20 percent of the tourists who had planned to visit the islands before Christmas are expected to cancel. With the high season just two months away, some island promoters and airlines have begun offering cut-rate deals to lure Americans back to the beaches. Most are hoping travelers who glance at a map will see that the storm's path was narrow and its destruction spotty. But sun-seeking vacationers who watched on television as Hugo whiplashed palm trees and sent hotel roofs spinning may feel they need more than cartography to decipher which islands are still in shambles, which have recovered and are ready for tourists and, more important, whether this is any time to visit the Caribbean.

MARCEL ASTRUC—GAMMA LIAISON



Hugo was here. *The Méridien Hotel on Guadeloupe won't reopen until late December*

DARRELL RAY JONES—THE STOCK MARKET



What hurricane? *Cable Beach in Nassau, Bahamas, survived the storm unscathed*

Hugo's trail. The short answer is yes. The Caribbean comprises thousands of islands and continental coastal areas from Cuba clockwise to Puerto Rico, Caracas, Venezuela, and Mexico's Yucatán Peninsula. It is a massive region, and Hugo hit only its eastern arc, from Guadeloupe north to San Juan. Only two islands sustained long-term structural damage and are out of the picture for at least a year. Nearly every home and hotel was leveled on Montserrat, a tiny volcanic island known for its luxurious rental villas and British rock-star vacationers. And on extremely popular St. Croix in the U.S. Virgin Islands, 90 percent of the buildings were blown to bits by 150-mile-per-hour winds.

Another half-dozen islands also were badly battered but should recover in a few months. Hotels on the eastern wing of Guadeloupe, the butterfly-shaped island renowned for its Creole cuisine and nude beaches, were hit hard, but the western wing wasn't touched. Restored plantations were destroyed on St. Kitts-Nevis, tiny islands popular for their old West Indies charm. The offshore Puerto Rican islands of Vieques and Culebra also got slammed, and resorts there will still be pulling themselves back together when high season officially kicks off December 15. Among those hit worst were St. Thomas and St. John in the U.S. Virgin Islands. Fewer than half the 4,500 rooms on those islands will reopen this month. But 3,100, or about two thirds, are expected to be ready by the end of the year. Nearly all hotels that took a lashing are offering full refunds on prepaid rooms.

For travelers whose vacation plans didn't weather the storm and for others simply considering a winter getaway, most of the Caribbean retains its appeal. Jamaica, Barbados, Grenada, Aruba, Mexico's gulf islands and Central America's coastal resorts, for example, were spared. There's still time to book a room at one of many inns in Barbados, for example, where you can stay in an efficiency studio with a kitchenette for $150 a night. Negril, in western Jamaica, still has vacancies, too, at singles-dominated resorts where volleyball is big and the bathing suits are small, as well as at a variety of moderately priced small hotels and private bungalows. The thousands of people bounced out of St. Croix, Montserrat and other damaged islands are increasing the already stiff competition for flights and hotel rooms at these undamaged Caribbean hot spots. Tour operators say peak-season reservations will be especially hard to come by in Jamaica and Aruba, which book up months in advance for the high season and where the clamor for reservations barely dipped in Hugo's wake.

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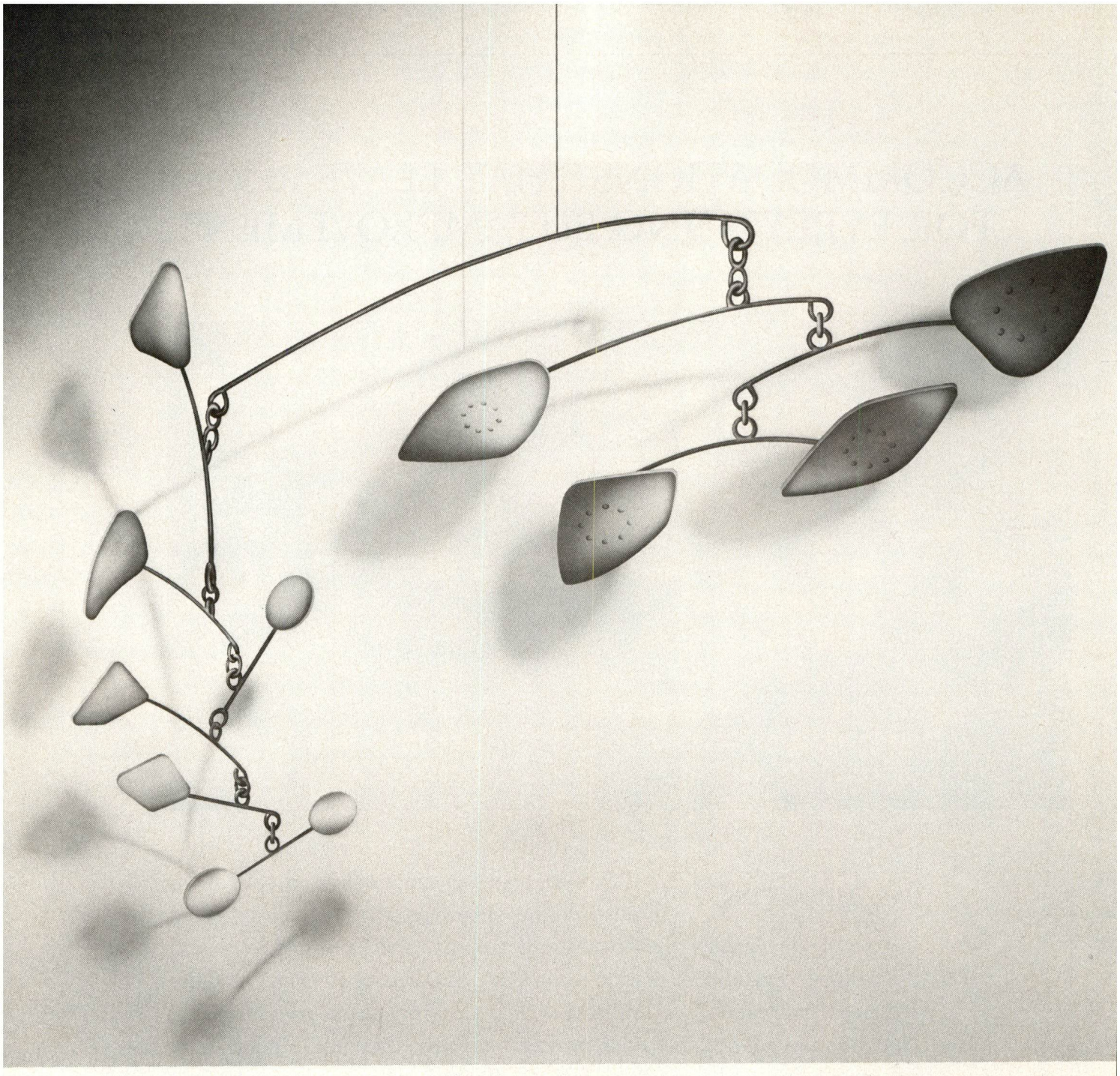

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coast of Venezuela, is popular with locals, who head there for $50-a-night hotels, tax-free shopping in the port town of Porlamar and the white beaches on the northeast coast and southern tip. Belize, formerly British Honduras, is a stable, democratic Central American nation just 2 hours by air from Miami. With the second-longest coral reef in the world, jungles, Mayan ruins and hotels where you will be hard pressed to spend more than $75 a night, there is every reason for Belize to be more popular. The north shore of the Dominican Republic is one of the cheapest vacation spots in the Caribbean, and the 80-mile-long beach front from Luperón to Samaná has not yet been inundated with tourists or carved up by high-rises. Clean, neat rooms are easy to come by in small hotels and guest houses for as little as $25 a night.

Off-season deals. Vacationers loyal to the islands closer to Hugo's path may find big bargains during the off-season months of November and early December, as resort owners try to dispel perceptions that the hurricane demolished the Caribbean. Some hotel prices are way down in Antigua, for instance, even though the heavily wooded coral island was barely touched by the storm. Guests who book rooms through American Express for three nights at the Pineapple Beach Club, a deluxe 25-acre beach resort, get the fourth night free, a savings of $250 to $375. And most hotels on St. Thomas and St. John are offering money-back guarantees through the end of November to guests who are dissatisfied with their accommodations.

American Airlines recently announced $243 round-trip flights from the East Coast to the Virgin Islands, $100 less than normal off-season fares. Other airlines are expected to follow suit. Although prices at most resorts are likely to skyrocket for high season, there could be late-breaking deals. "If resorts and hotels aren't getting normal winter bookings, they'll start cutting prices," says Marcella Martinez of the Caribbean Tourism Organization.

Some damaged resorts may also cut corners. Although smashed windows and waterlogged carpets and mattresses will be replaced, the sounds of saws buzzing and hammers pounding might disrupt your tropical bliss. And there is only so much that replanting can do to re-create prestorm beauty. Visitors to Guadeloupe, for example, should think about how much they will mind lying on beaches stripped bare of palm trees or stepping over downed trees washed ashore. Most U.S.-based island tourism offices and the Caribbean Tourism Organization in New York, (212) 682-0435, have detailed status reports on most locations, which they have been sending by computer to travel agents nationwide.

Vacationers also should grill travel agents about electricity, phone service and construction. Hotels using backup generators, for instance, probably have only enough juice to run air-conditioning in their lobbies. Elevators might be dormant and room air conditioners shut down. In many places, telephone service has not yet been restored and workmen are more plentiful than hotel guests. The extent to which area homes were damaged will tell you whether it is feasible to make day trips outside the tourism meccas. San Juan's major resort hotels may be serving tropical cocktails again, but the surrounding residential areas are still a mess. Even so, now that the storm season has all but passed, the only umbrellas you will see should be those in your drink. ■

by James Popkin



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Dress for success. *Louise Boyka, next to model, hosts her own twice-weekly cable-TV fashion show in Schenectady, N.Y.*

To watch is O.K., but to air is divine

TELEVISION ■ 'Public access' can give ordinary people their own hit shows

Zipping through the cable channels with his remote control one evening last year, E. L. Britton saw the woman he would marry. Elleen Baldwin, an outgoing 44-year-old saleswoman, was chatting animatedly on "Singles on Parade," a popular call-in talk show that each week plays matchmaker for single adults in the Portland, Oreg., area. Hosted by a Red Cross secretary, the show is one of hundreds of amateur television productions that appear regularly on nonprofit cable channels throughout the country as part of a mandate from local governments to make television accessible to the public. "I had never seen the show before, but I liked Elleen right away and kept watching," says Britton, a 50-year-old production supervisor at a Reynolds Aluminum plant. He called a phone number listed at the end of the show and arranged a meeting with Baldwin. After several long conversations over coffee, the two dated for 10 months and were married last May. The new Mrs. Britton, having found herself a husband through public-access television, is now thinking of starting a cable talk show of her own. "Getting involved in TV is a lot more exciting than just watching it," she says.

That, too, is the collective view of the thousands of unpaid TV enthusiasts who produce some 10,000 hours of amateur programs each week that run on more than 1,200 cable systems. Funding for these programs comes not from the home-grown producers but usually from fees collected by municipalities from cable companies in exchange for their exclusive franchises.

Better ratings. Once largely regarded as a curiosity by viewers and a nuisance by cable operators, public-access programing has become a hit. In Massachusetts, the number of public-access channels has doubled in the past two years. The Tucson Community Cable Corporation in Arizona is airing twice as many original hours of citizen-produced programing this year as it did in 1986. And viewers are tuning in. In dozens of local surveys, 25 percent of all cable subscribers said they had watched at least one cable-access program within two weeks of the poll. Political debates and live call-

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICES



If Nielsen ratings existed for cable TV's community-access channels, they would be about twice as high for programs that eavesdrop on local-government deliberations as they are for religious programs, even though there is more religious programing, according to recent surveys in some 30 cable markets.

This percentage of subscribers watches these community-access programs

38.8%	Government meetings
37.2%	Arts and entertainment
36.3%	Educational programs
34.8%	Sports
30.9%	Health-and-wellness programs
25.3%	Politics and public affairs
17.9%	Religious programs
17.8%	Children's programs

Note: Viewers were not asked how long they watched these programs.

USN&WR—Basic data: The National Clearinghouse for Community Cable Viewership Research, Western Michigan University



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in shows often draw more viewers than such commercial-cable offerings as Home Box Office and the Disney Channel.

Yet public access is designed less to be seen than experienced. It is bottom-up, participatory television. At its best, community television provides an electronic soapbox for individuals who otherwise would never be seen. At times self-indulgent and often numbingly dull, these programs can innovate, inform, even entertain. Consider these examples:

- In Massachusetts, Patti Wilson, founder of the Deaf Media Collaborative in Somerville, last year produced a 2-hour international teleconference on deafness-related issues with help from Somerville Community Access Television. Her program, aimed primarily at hearing-impaired viewers, was simultaneously signed, and reached 15 cities.
- In Gresham, Oreg., Don Dapp, a construction laborer with a B.A. in filmmaking, is editing his fourth original 30-minute teleplay, a "funny horror movie" called "The Strange Case of Citizen Brain." All three of Dapp's previous efforts, which he painstakingly produced over many months with help from public-access stations, were greeted with laughter and top prizes at regional video festivals.
- In Houston, hundreds of Vietnamese families tune in to public-access each Sunday evening to see the only TV program available in their native language.

Nowhere else in the world do average citizens have such access to the most powerful media tool of the 20th century. Ordinary people in hundreds of U.S. cities need only call their local cable operator to enroll in video-production courses offered to would-be do-it-yourself producers. The fee is usually nominal. Once trained, citizens can borrow cameras and use editing gear on a first-come, first-served basis.

Local governments have the final say in determining how much is spent on community television, so programing facilities can vary greatly. The Minneapolis Television Network, whose five cable channels include three for public access, has 20 portable cameras and eight editing booths available for citizen producers. The Miami Valley Cable Council, which operates public access for nine suburban communities of Dayton, Ohio, is about to move into a new $839,000 building that offers twice the space the council used for productions in a former high school. While some two-dozen localities spend $500,000 or more on public access, thousands of cable operations merely list a computer-generated bulletin board of community events on a single channel.

Determining the local status of public access only takes clicking through the channels of your cable-TV system. Separate channels devoted to government, education and the community usually indicate an active community-access operation. Those who find just a bulletin-board-type list may want to demand more, says Alan Bushong, a public-access advocate and executive director of Austin Community Television in Texas. The first step in bolstering public-access programing, he says, is to examine the cable-franchise agreement negotiated by the local municipality. A copy should be readily available from government officials. "Sometimes you'll find a cable operator failing to comply with public-access provisions simply because no one has demanded it," says Bushong.

Once you have reviewed the franchise agreement, you can talk knowledgeably with local cable officials about your interest in getting training to produce community programing. Many cable operators will consider offering training to forestall citizen protests when their franchises come up for renewal.

Temper, temper. To support grass-roots efforts for community TV, public-access operators have created the National Federation of Local Cable Programmers. The group publishes a number of guides and directories, including "The Cable Access Advocacy Handbook," which encourages individuals to build a coalition before throwing a temper tantrum at city hall. (For a list of publications, write NFLCP, P.O. Box 27290, Washington, D.C. 20038-7290.)

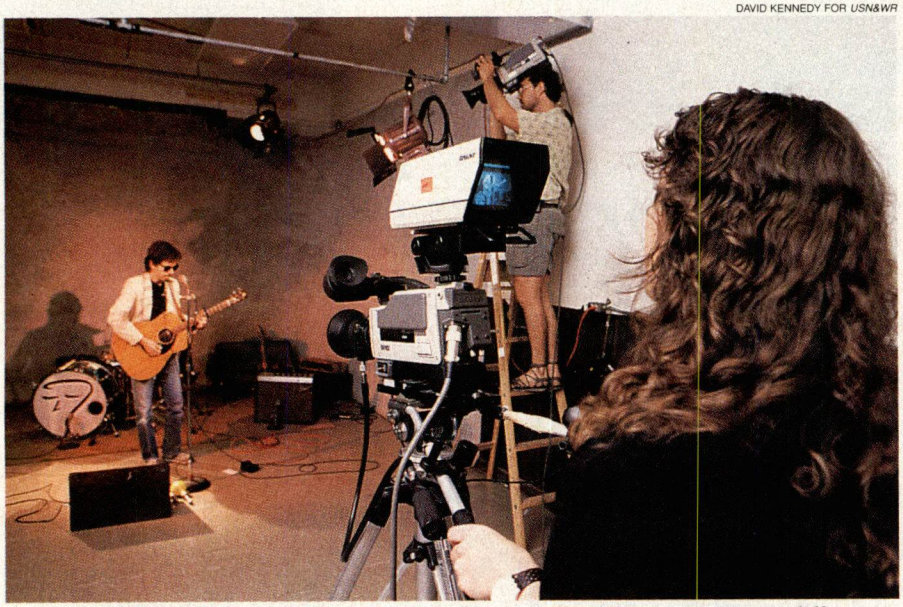
Those lucky enough to have available TV facilities could find television production more rigorous than they thought. In many public-access programs, fewer than half the people who complete video-training courses work on public access beyond their first year. "A lot of people quickly find out they just don't have the time," says Ron Cooper, director of training and operations for the Sacramento Community Cable Foundation in California. "Planning a program, shooting it, then editing it can take weeks of effort."

Many novice producers are also disappointed because they cannot immediately parlay their skills into the glamour and money of big-time TV. "We're not teaching anyone to be a video professional," says Jo Smith, who runs what she calls video boot camp, a 15-hour course in camera work and editing for the nonprofit Tucson Community Cable Corporation. "People shouldn't be confused into thinking they can earn a living with these video skills."

Talented novices do occasionally step into the big time. Eighteen months ago, Joey Cox, a truck mechanic in Charlotte, N.C., answered a request in his church bulletin for volunteers to help produce a Spanish-language outreach program for public access. Cox took free classes in photography and editing, worked on the church program and moved on to shooting local high-school sporting events for the public-access channel. His varied year of experience recently led to a job as weekend cameraman for the NBC affiliate in Charlotte. "For years I dreamed of working as a cameraman," says Cox, "but whenever I approached the stations, they told me I didn't have the training or experience. Public access turned that around for me." ■

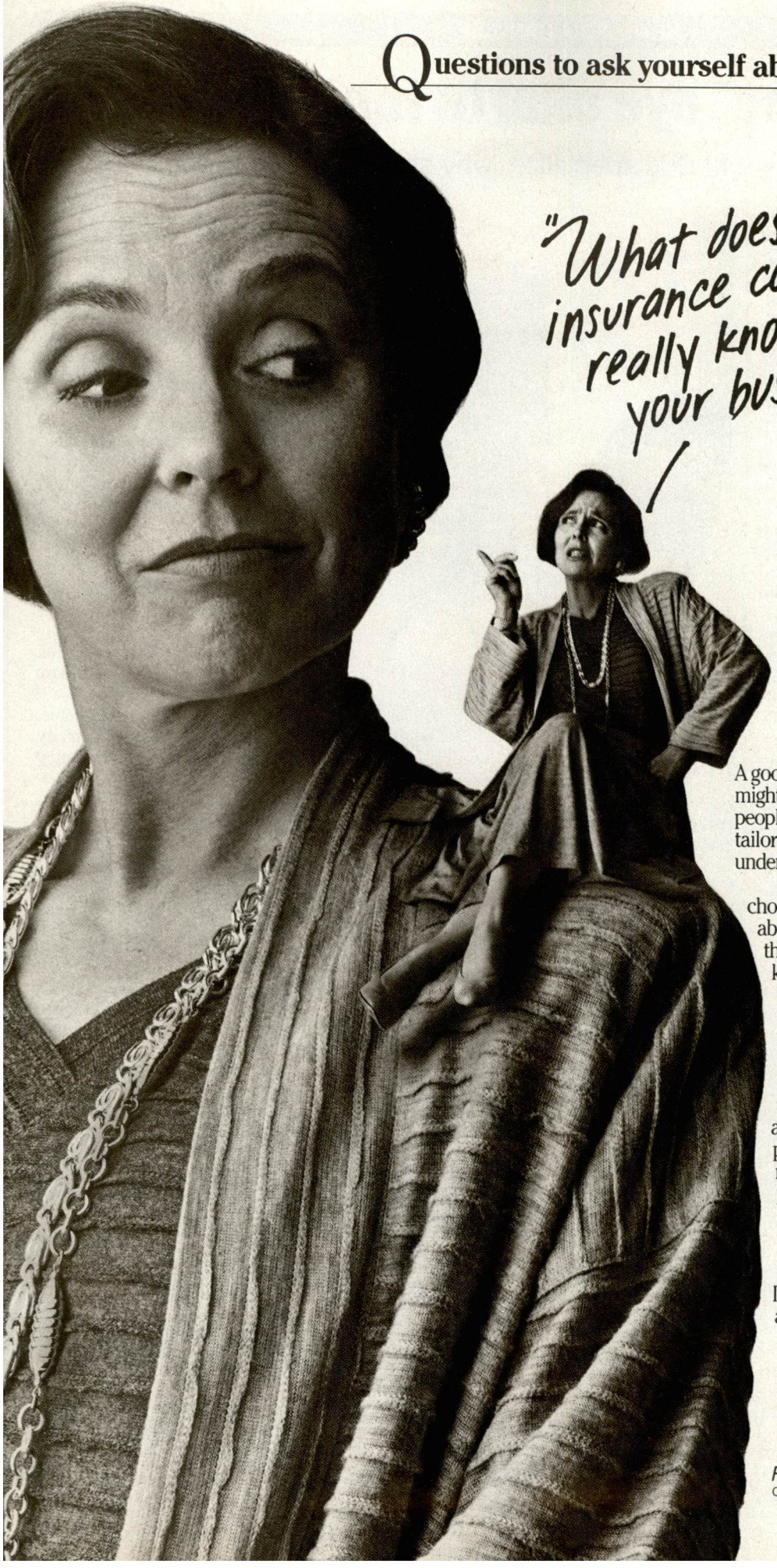
by Michael Kiernan

DAVID KENNEDY FOR *USN&WR*



Music man. *Musical and religious programs dominate public access. Texas folk singer Charlie Caldwell performs on "Lost in Austin," a live, 2-hour show*

Questions to ask yourself about business insurance:



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Next step, eye charts for rabbits

CAREERS TO WATCH ■ If M.D.'s specialize, why shouldn't animal docs?

Dr. Kathleen Boldy loves being an ophthalmologist. She is captivated by the precise delicacy of microsurgery on the eye. Best of all, she says, she doesn't have to worm her patients, clip their nails or dust them with flea powder.

Boldy, a Los Angeles veterinarian in private practice since 1984, is one of the new breed of veterinary specialists. "I love those funny James Herriot stories about being all things to all creatures," says Boldy, "but I don't think it's practical any longer to be a generalist and expect to give the best care to animals." The classic neighborhood veterinarian, who does everything from cleaning out poodles' ears to major surgery, say educators in veterinary medicine, is gradually being replaced by specialists and by veterinarians who focus on a few or even a single species.

This evolutionary narrowing is the result of an embarrassment of scientific riches. Veterinary medical knowledge has become so sophisticated since the 1970s that general practitioners, like their M.D. counterparts, have difficulty keeping up. "It's easier and more productive for us to become surgeons, radiologists, anesthesiologists, cardiologists and dermatologists," says Dr. James Cunningham, a veterinary neurologist at Michigan State University. By limiting herself to ophthalmology, says Boldy, she is becoming well versed in one organ system common to all species rather than trying to be a jack-of-all-trades for many different animals.

No more lock step. Most veterinary schools are only beginning to acknowledge this narrowed focus, says Dr. Edwin Andrews, dean of the University of Pennsylvania's School of Veterinary Medicine. Rather than follow the traditional veterinary educational path, which Andrews calls "a four-year lock step," future veterinarians will chart their careers by the second year of school. Their choices will include small or food animals, horses, aquatic creatures, laboratory animals, wildlife, zoo or exotic animals or, for those more interested in research, basic biomedical science.

The trend toward specialization actually began in the mid-1960s, though specialists were not then officially recognized. By the 1970s, veterinarians began forming "colleges" designed to test and certify specialists in various fields. "Diplomates" or "board certified" specialists, again like M.D.'s, have passed a series of difficult tests graded by their peers. Sixteen colleges now offer such board-certified veterinary specialties as dentistry, immunology, oncology and virology. The veterinary equivalent of a gynecologist-obstetrician is a theriogenologist.



DAVID STRICK—ONYX FOR USN&WR

Fuzzy patient. *Veterinary ophthalmologist Boldy checks Brownie, who has glaucoma*

The virtues of specialization extend beyond giving veterinarians a set of interesting credentials. Veterinarian specialists traditionally have been involved in research that deals with conditions and diseases common to animals and humans, says Cunningham, who studies epilepsy, a disorder that afflicts both dogs and people. Recently, for example, Dr. Roger Clemmons, a University of Florida veterinary-research scientist, developed a test that speeds up detection of the virus that causes AIDS. The same approach may help ferret out feline leukemia virus, canine heartworm disease and other animal viruses.

These laudable advances, however, will confront many pet owners with increasingly difficult decisions. In the past, a beloved dog suffering from heart disease might be put to sleep; now Rover can be fitted with a pacemaker, but at a cost of $500 to $1,500. Also available are hip replacements and intraocular lenses to improve vision after cataract surgery—if, that is, pet owners are willing to pay the price.

Canine disk surgery for a pooch with back trouble, for example, runs $1,000 to $2,000; cataract surgery for most animals costs between $600 and $1,200 per eye; glaucoma procedures cost $200 to $700. But the increase in specialists is evidence that more owners are already reaching for their checkbooks. "Many people see their pets as members of the family and so want the very best for them," says Dr. Seth Koch, who became a veterinary ophthalmologist in 1970 and now practices in Richmond, Baltimore and Washington, D.C. "Only the pet owner can say if it's worth it."

It cost Carol Allison of Los Angeles nearly $200 to diagnose and treat her rabbit Brownie's glaucoma, not counting the cost of lifetime medication. Did it make sense to spend that kind of money, considering that Brownie was a foundling? "Absolutely. No question," says Allison. "She is a dear individual." ■

by Vic Sussman

WHAT VETS MAKE

Here is a rough gauge of expected earnings, according to veterinary schools and associations:

- **To start:** Veterinarians fresh out of school earn about $24,000 annually, less in rural areas.
- **Clinician:** Experienced practitioners who treat a mix of animals earn from $41,000 to nearly $100,000. Horse veterinarians tend to make more than do those who treat house pets.
- **Private specialist:** Ophthalmologists, surgeons and other veterinary specialists who travel between several clinics and maintain a large base of referrals have incomes in the higher five figures and often into six.
- **Industry specialist:** Veterinarians who move into industry also garner high salaries. Pathologists, for example, earn $70,000 to $100,000 and up.
- **University specialist:** Specialists employed as university faculty members earn $30,000 to $35,000 as beginning assistant professors, climbing to $70,000 to $100,000 or higher as full professors. Outside consulting can elevate these figures considerably.

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NORTHWEST AIRLINES

The bandwagon market keeps on rolling

BY JACK EGAN

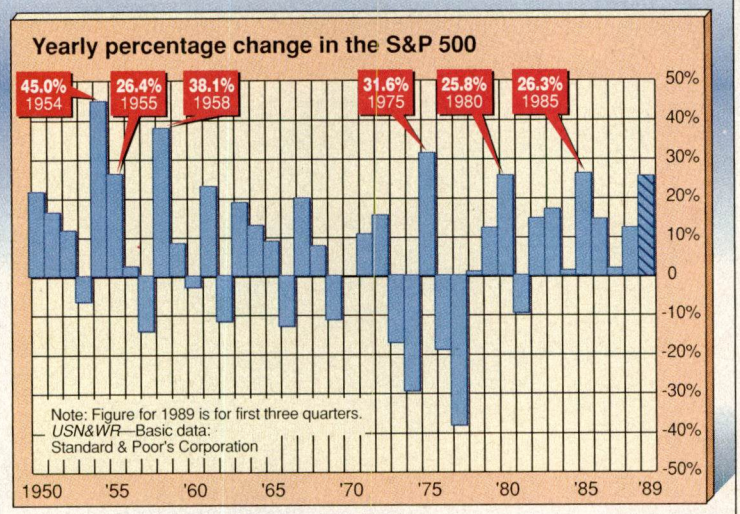
Though the second anniversary of the Oct. 19, 1987, stock-market crash is just around the corner, big-time investors seem in no mood to reflect on that debacle. Remarkably, at a time when interest rates remain high, corporate profits are dropping and the economy is slowing, the stock market is having one of its best years ever. And the people who run mutual funds and other institutional portfolios, more fearful of being stranded on the sidelines in a rally than they are about a repeat of Black Monday, are suddenly reducing their cash reserves and pumping more money into stocks in response.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which passed its old precrash high of 2,722 in August—almost exactly two years after the original record was set—scaled a new series of peaks last week as it climbed to over 2,770. The fast start for stocks in the fourth quarter follows a stellar first nine months for the market. The Standard & Poor's 500-stock index registered a 25.7 percent gain through the end of September. In only six of the last 40 years has the market gone up by more than that over the entire 12 months (see chart). So even a small additional net gain in the current quarter would make this one of the very best years for stocks since 1950.

USN&WR

A very good year?

Three quarters of the way through 1989, the S&P 500 is already up 25.7 percent. Since 1950, the S&P has gained more than that during the entire year only six times.



About to rev up. Even so, some bullish analysts believe the market may soon shift into yet a higher gear. "We are on the threshold of an accelerating advance in stock prices," declares Eugene Peroni, chief market strategist for Janney, Montgomery & Scott, a Philadelphia-based brokerage. Technical strategists like Peroni, who make predictions based on such internal dynamics of the stock market as trading volume and market sentiment, are especially bullish. Their case: Stocks are still reasonably priced; there is plenty of money waiting to be invested; the market is not rife with speculative excesses, and investors remain more skeptical than euphoric. Peroni, for one, expects the Dow to reach 3,250 within the next six months. Gains could come in explosive bursts, he says.

Elaine Garzarelli, the Shearson Lehman Hutton analyst notable for pulling customers out of the market just prior to the Black Monday crash and for rightly declaring in early 1988 that a big new market advance had begun, can hardly contain her enthusiasm. "Many of the clients I have talked to recently are still sitting on enormous cash hoards of 20 to 25 percent, which were built up because they were worried about a recession," says Garzarelli. "But now they are afraid of missing the boat, so I expect to see a lot of money pouring into this market soon." Garzarelli forecasts a 3,100 Dow by early 1990 and a possible further climb to 3,600 or higher before a new bear market commences. Developments that could undo this rosy scenario are a sudden depletion of the cash in portfolios as it gets invested, or another hike in interest rates, she says. But Garzarelli doesn't expect the Dow to fall below 2,500 anytime soon. Meanwhile, Peroni believes any stock-market correction will be limited to 5 percent at most, or less than 150 points on the Dow.

Analysts who are focusing on more-fundamental factors, such as earnings prospects or where the economy is headed, are warier. "This is the kind of market an investor has to approach with both feet planted firmly on the ground," cautions James Stack, editor of *InvesTech Market Analyst* published in Whitefish, Mont. Corporate earnings are probably heading lower, he says, which will make it harder for stock prices to continue climbing. Also worrisome is the narrowness of the recent advance, which has been dominated by a handful of blue-chip recession-resistant consumer stocks like Philip Morris and Procter & Gamble. The stock market's gains thus far in 1989 have taken place in the late stages of an economic expansion and at a time when the Federal Reserve has been hiking interest rates to control inflation, making a 1990 recession more likely, in his view. Nevertheless, says Stack, "There is an almost universal complacency that the risk of a drop in this market is limited to only a few percentage points."

Lower rates? None of this skepticism bothers either Peroni or Garzarelli much. Both strategists expect the Fed to bring down short-term interest rates fairly soon, which could trigger the sudden sharp rally in share prices Peroni is predicting. Categories that he thinks are most apt to rise more than the market include entertainment stocks, which should benefit from more takeover bids after Sony's recent purchase of Columbia Pictures; food shares, which should continue their recent run, and drug stocks, which have been laggards recently.

Garzarelli, who is responsible for deciding which stock sectors have the most potential to beat the averages, points to several categories of stocks she feels could outperform the market by 30 percent or more in coming months: Healthcare companies such as Abbott Laboratories, Johnson & Johnson and Warner-Lambert; Bankers Trust, J. P. Morgan, Citicorp and other money-center banks, and insurance stocks, including Aetna, CIGNA, Travelers and American International Group.

Investors eager to nibble at this market should remember that the only certainty over what really caused the Black Monday crash was that a lot of big investors wanted to sell on the same day. The institutional herd, which may start stampeding into stocks soon, can march out just as fast. ■

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When you move, tell your friends. And the IRS

TAX TIPS ■ Waiting until you file is risky business

Most taxpayers like to keep a low profile with the Internal Revenue Service, but being too quiet about your whereabouts can cost you the opportunity to favorably resolve questions raised about your tax return.

Few taxpayers bother to notify the IRS when they move. Most update their address when they file their next tax return, relying in the meantime on the post office to forward any mail from the tax agency. That can be risky. If an IRS inquiry about a past return goes astray and you do not respond, the agency might simply assess extra tax without hearing your side of the story. In some cases, a delay in receiving or responding to IRS letters can result in interest and penalties, entangle you with inflexible collections agents when your case could have been amicably settled early on or make you miss a deadline for appealing an IRS decision to the Tax Court.

Waiting until you file a new return to change an address can mean a long wait to update your IRS file. Say, for example, that you move in early summer and take the automatic four-month delay on the following April's filing deadline. Add several months for the IRS to process your return and the IRS could have your wrong address for as much as a year and a half.

Which known address? For IRS inquiries and notices to be valid, they must be sent to your last known address. But what constitutes your last known address is often in dispute. For many years the IRS relied on the address on the return being questioned, which could be 2 to 3 years old, unless it had received a notice of a change of address. The Tax Court last year said that that policy was outmoded because computers allow the IRS to do a more up-to-date check of its records. The court said the IRS must now use the address on the most recently filed return. Even so, the IRS is not obligated to track you down if a letter sent to your most recent address is returned as undeliverable. The IRS's rulebook advises agents to check with the post office, employers and other sources for a correct address when a letter is returned. But you cannot count on that being done, since the IRS is not legally bound by its own rules unless they are part of the tax code.

Just because you include a new address on a document does not mean the IRS must pay attention to it. In several cases earlier this year, the Tax Court said that including a new address on an application to extend the filing deadline does not constitute adequate notice unless you clearly indicate on the application that the address is new. A notation to that effect next to your address on the form would suffice, said the court.

To inform the IRS of a new address,

STEVE McCRACKEN FOR *USN&WR*



send a letter or card to the service center to which you mailed your last return. Include your old and new addresses and your Social Security number, as well as the name and Social Security number of your spouse if you file joint returns. Taxpayers with complex returns who want to be extra cautious because they often get involved in tangles with the IRS can send the change of address by certified mail with a return receipt requested to prove that the IRS was given notice.

Bureaucratic delays can stymie good intentions. A California woman complained to the Tax Court that she missed a deadline for appealing an IRS ruling because the IRS wrote to her at an old address even though it had her new address from a recently filed return. The court said giving the IRS several months to change its records was reasonable.

Some taxpayers do themselves in. A Houston couple told the IRS of their new address, then absent-mindedly put their old address on their next tax return. When the IRS tried to reach them at the old address, the letters were returned as undeliverable. The pair lost their chance to rebut an IRS claim for extra tax. ■

by Leonard Wiener

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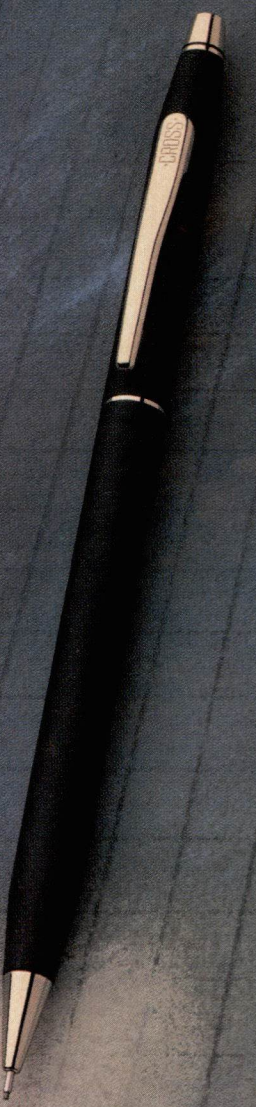

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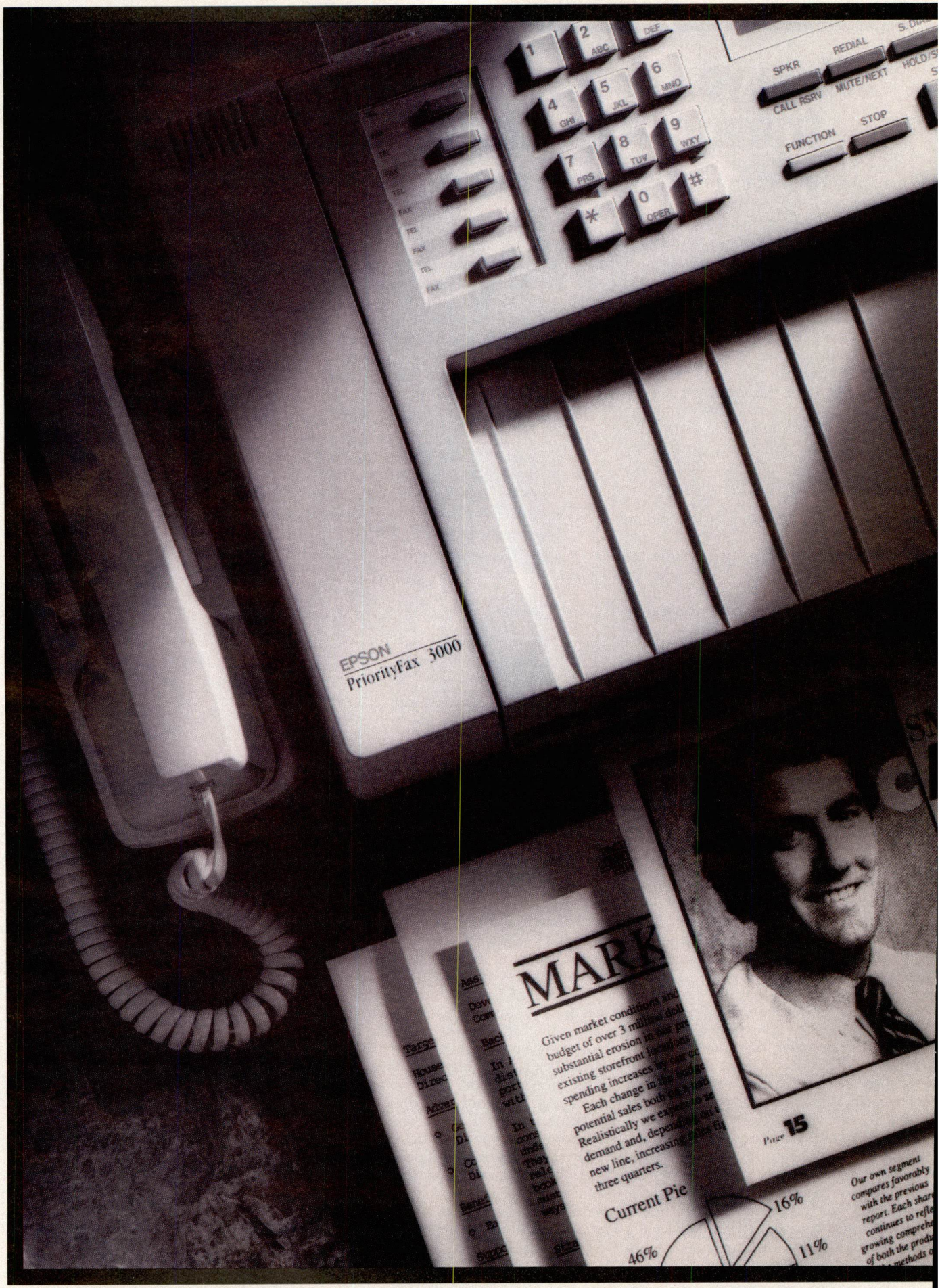

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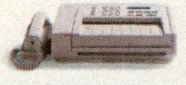

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Magazines for all time

At a time when town criers still were shouting out much of the news, the *New England Journal of Medicine* published its first issue, including a timely paper on the merits of cold-water bathing. Thirty years later, *Scientific American* started out by looking at the modern railroad passenger car. As a type, though, religious magazines have been around longest.

Started in 1728, the *Saturday Evening Post* has briefly stopped publishing three times, including once in 1765 to protest the Stamp Act. Here are the oldest continuously published magazines in the United States.

	First published
New England Journal of Medicine	1812
American Bible Society Record	1818
Pittsburgh Catholic	1844
Scientific American	1845
Town and Country	1846
United Methodist Reporter	1847
Journal of the American Medical Association	1848
Adventist Review	1850
Harper's Magazine	1850
Atlantic	1857
Lutheran	1860
Ye Olde Bastards Bulletin	1863
Harper's Bazaar	1867
Medical Times	1872
Popular Science	1872
Signs of the Times	1874
McCall's	1876
American Salon	1877
Baptist Record	1877
Christian Herald	1878
Presbyterian Survey	1879
Watchtower	1879
Science	1880
War Cry	1880
Carpenter	1881
Farmer/The Dakota Farmer	1881
Lutheran Witness	1882
AAUW Outlook	1882
Grit	1882
Industry Week	1882
Ladies Home Journal	1883
Playbill	1884
American Rifleman	1885
Good Housekeeping	1885
Hoard's Dairyman	1885
B'nai B'rith International Jewish Monthly	1886
Progressive Farmer	1886
Sporting News	1886
Sunday Digest	1886
Cosmopolitan	1886
R-A-D-A-R	1886
Sports Afield	1887

Note: Data refer to magazines that report a circulation of 100,000 or more and are published more than once a year.
USN&WR—Basic data: *Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory*, R. R. Bowker Company

RICHARD GAGE — *USN&WR*

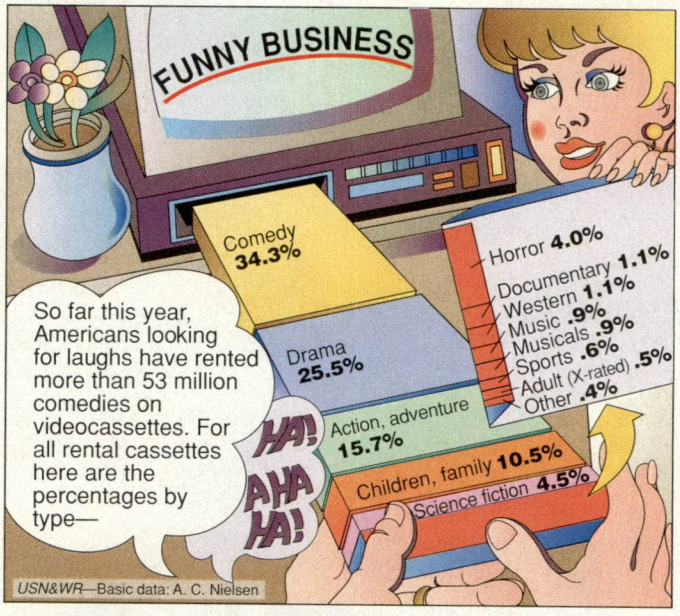
DO AS I SAY, NOT AS I DO

Nearly three quarters of 2,000 people recently surveyed said businesses have a "definite" responsibility to reduce their air and water pollution. But here is how often the respondents themselves said they take the following steps—

	Regularly	Occasionally	Never
Recycle bottles and cans	41%	19%	40%
Avoid aerosol products	29%	20%	50%
Use biodegradable, low-phosphate soaps	27%	12%	56%
Recycle newspapers	20%	15%	64%
Use biodegradable-plastic garbage bags	17%	10%	66%
Use public transportation, car pools, instead of driving alone	9%	12%	78%
Contribute money to an environmental group	7%	13%	79%
Buy paper products made from or packaged in recycled paper	7%	11%	80%
Write letters to politicians expressing opinions on environmental issues	6%	14%	80%
Volunteer for local environmental groups	3%	10%	86%

Note: Not all percentages add to 100 percent because some respondents answered "Don't know."

USN&WR—Basic data: The Roper Organization, Inc.



USN&WR—Basic data: A. C. Nielsen

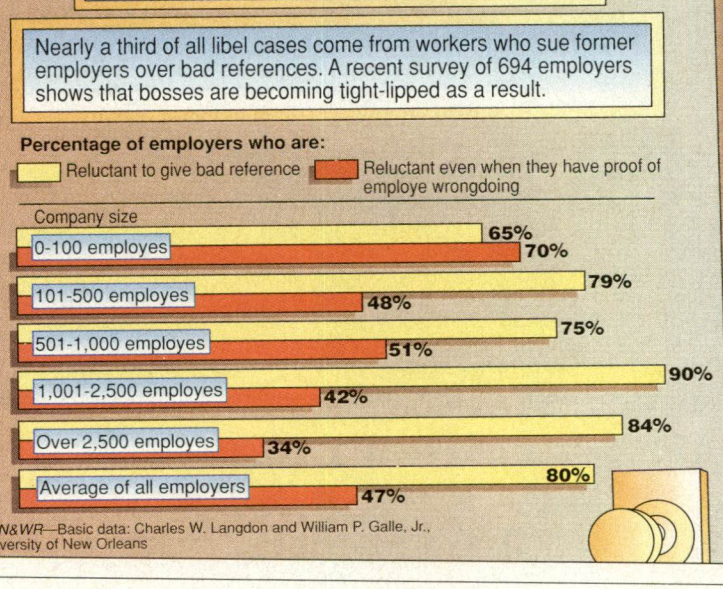
Scaring bosses into silence

▼ Employers are so wary of lawsuits from disgruntled ex-employes that over half of the firms surveyed said they would not give out any information at all on former employes without their written consent. In fact, 10 percent are so cautious that they never provide references. And with good cause: Defending a defamation suit before a jury can cost as much as $250,000, even if the company prevails.

Compiled by Jo Ann Tooley with Joannie M. Schrof, Marianna I. Knight and Anne Bradley

LOOSE LIPS BRING LAWSUITS

Nearly a third of all libel cases come from workers who sue former employers over bad references. A recent survey of 694 employers shows that bosses are becoming tight-lipped as a result.

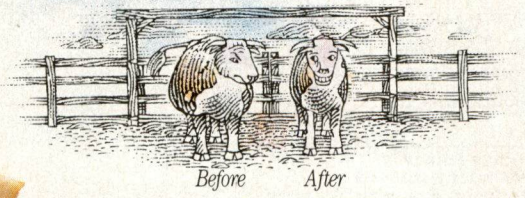




USN&WR—Basic data: Charles W. Langdon and William P. Galle, Jr., University of New Orleans

What's The Skinny On Beef?

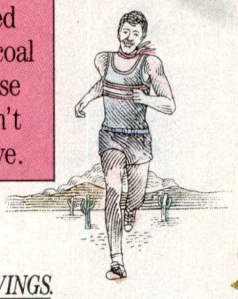
Well, that's just it. The latest word on fat is less. Less at the ranch and less in the meat market. Which is remarkably good news for everyone who thought all they had to look forward to was poached blowfish. So start the charcoal or light the broiler. Because now, eating skinny doesn't mean you have to starve.



Before After

MEANWHILE BACK AT THE RANCH.

We haven't exactly been staring at the sagebrush while the rest of the world ran to aerobics class. Leaner breeding, skinnier feeding and closer trimming are making things definitely okay at the corral.



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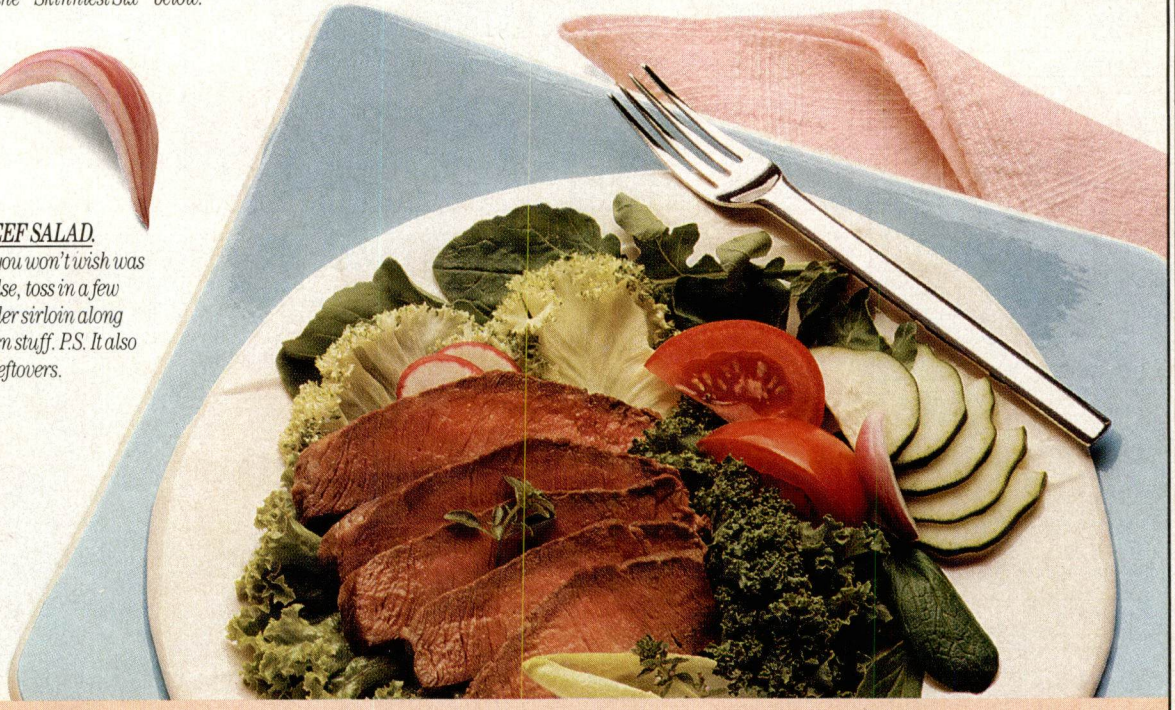
Beef, chicken or fish, the suggested serving size is 3-ounces, cooked. Raw, just think of a quarter pound of lean beef per person. Then think teriyaki, fajitas, kabobs, satays....

SKINNY BEEF SALAD.

For a salad you won't wish was something else, toss in a few strips of tender sirloin along with the green stuff. P.S. It also works with leftovers.



BEEF

*Figures are for 3-ounce servings, cooked and trimmed.**

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ROUND TIP
*6.4 gms total fat**
(2.3 gms sat. fat)
162 calories



TOP LOIN
*7.6 gms total fat**
(3.0 gms sat. fat)
172 calories



TOP ROUND
*5.3 gms total fat**
(1.8 gms sat. fat)
162 calories

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Source: U.S.D.A. Handbook No. 8-13



EYE OF ROUND
*5.5 gms total fat**
(2.1 gms sat. fat)
155 calories



TENDERLOIN
*7.9 gms total fat**
(3.1 gms sat. fat)
174 calories



SIRLOIN
*7.4 gms total fat**
(3.0 gms sat. fat)
177 calories

A FINE FOR TAKING YOUR MEDICINE

Downing certain over-the-counter and prescription medications before you drive can be as dangerous as drinking beer, since many drugs can make you drowsy and impair your judgment. In most states, driving under the influence of such drugs has long been unlawful, although arrests have been rare since no roadside checks for drug use existed. Now, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, concerned about the growing number of people who take illegal drugs and then drive, has begun training police officers to look for physical cues to drug use--such as the way the eye responds to light--when a driver has an accident or is stopped for erratic driving. The result: Someone who has taken a cold remedy could be fined, jailed or lose a license.

Even a minute trace of a drug in your blood that affects your driving may warrant an arrest. So you should discuss a drug's possible effects, and nonsedating alternatives, with your doctor or pharmacist. You should wait at least several hours after taking a new drug before driving. Seldane from Merrell Dow and Hismanal from Janssen, more-expensive prescription antihistamines, will not make you drowsy. People who get sleepy after taking Valium or other anxiety drugs might ask their doctors whether BuSpar, a drug from Bristol-Myers that lacks this side effect, could be appropriate.

■ STINGIER RULES ON 401(k) LOANS

For 401(k) retirement-plan members who borrow from their accounts, the loans could become more expensive. Until now, plans have been free to charge favorable interest rates, often 9 percent or even lower. As of October 18, the Labor Department, which regulates 401(k)'s, will require plans to charge on new loans about what banks in their area charge for similar secured loans, more likely 10 to 12 percent. The idea is that by plumping up the plan's earnings, members get a better return on their investment.

The new regulations also clarify a bit of confusion in the old rules: Companies can indeed lend members up to half the balance in their accounts, to a cap of $50,000. But now that limit will also extend to people with less than $20,000 in the plan, who have been able to borrow $10,000. Despite the changes, Frank Roque, a consultant with Hewitt Associates, a benefits-consulting firm, still thinks people should consider their 401(k) as a loan source. Withdrawing funds before age 59½ will mean a 10 percent penalty, plus tax. As long as you will pay interest, you might as well pay it to yourself.

■ FARE WATCH

■ Braniff Airlines, which filed for bankruptcy last month, will cut fares as of October 16 on the limited routes it is still flying. Seven-day advance-purchase round-trip fares range from $148 to $198. Braniff says these fares will be in effect for a month or two, but buying a ticket now will lock those fares in for the next 11 months. Travel agents think it is unlikely Braniff will cancel flights and leave people stranded--as happened September 27, when the company announced trouble--but you might consider paying by credit card just in case. That way, you should get a speedy refund.

■ People forced by a death in the family to fly on short notice can often escape full fare. Many airlines, including USAir and Northwest, offer advance-purchase fares or a percentage off full fare to travelers who can prove they are making a trip because of a death or sometimes a medical emergency in the family. To request the special rate, ask to speak to a supervisor when you make reservations.

■ ULCER RELIEF FOR THE HARD TO TREAT

Patients with intractable ulcers have a new weapon. Several European studies have shown that Losec, a drug from Merck & Company that the Food and Drug Administration has just approved for another use, may better heal some ulcers of the small intestine than the ulcer drugs Zantac and Tagamet.

Losec, which inhibits the production of stomach acid at an earlier stage than Zantac and Tagamet, got the FDA nod so far only as a treatment for less common acid-related gastrointestinal disorders. But doctors can prescribe new drugs for any use once approved. According to the studies, Losec healed 90 percent of hard-to-treat small-intestine ulcers within eight weeks; 60 percent of the ulcers treated with Zantac and Tagamet healed.

by Francesca Lunzer Kritz with Lynn Anderson Carle

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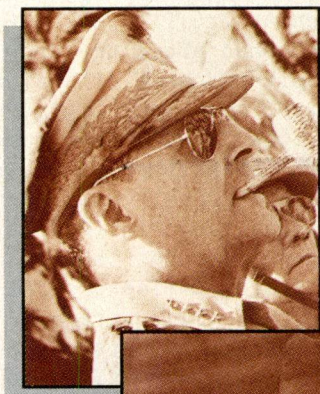

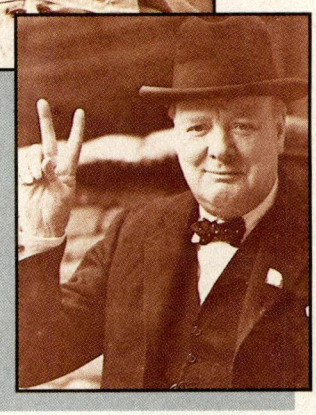

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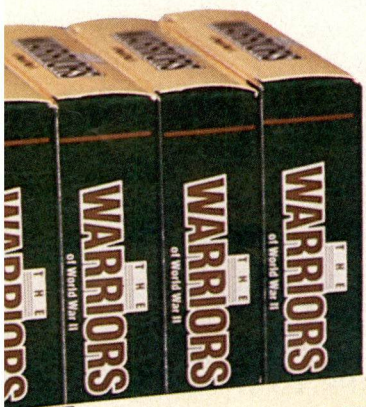

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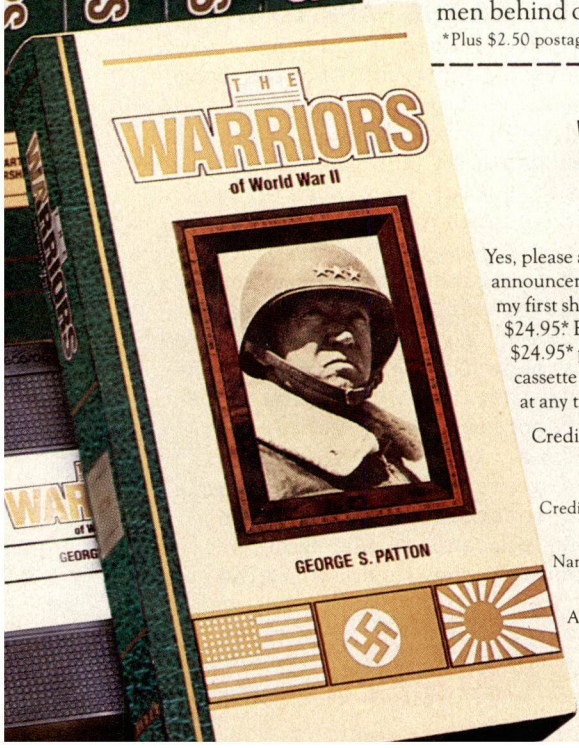

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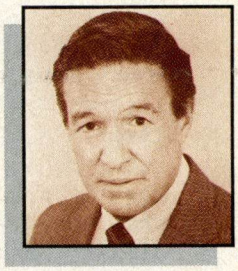

Narrated by Mike Wallace. From the Peabody Award winning television series, *Biography.*

U.S.News VIDEO

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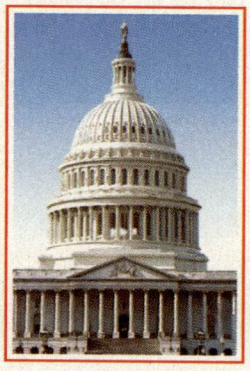
by DAVID R. GERGEN
Editor at Large

A FAILURE OF NERVE

Even given all the conflicting stories, it is apparent that the U.S. government refused to match deeds with words last week and let Manuel Noriega slip free again. For months the Bush administration has been inciting Noriega's opponents to rebel and leading the world to believe that the U.S. would not be overly cautious in response. The U.S. cavalry would be just over the hill, ready to charge to the rescue. But when the moment of truth came in Panama, the U.S. was reluctant to act, leaving Washington reeling in controversy and a tin-pot dictator still in place—laughing.

The administration makes a persuasive argument that when word originally came of a potential coup, the U.S. was worried that it was being led into a trap and responded warily. In the early hours, when the first shots were fired, the administration could not be sure where Noriega was. Then, says the Bush high command, when the rebels finally came forward to talk, they made clear that they did not want to turn over Noriega and were not asking for U.S. military help. Minutes later, the coup crumbled and the opportunity was lost. Others have presented conflicting details, but Defense Secretary Richard Cheney and others advancing the administration's case have such a strong record of integrity that they deserve the benefit of the doubt on their recounting of events.



Still, the administration's defense of its actions—or inactions—ignores a fundamental point. This nation is a great world power whose words presumably should carry weight. When the President of the United States says, in uncharacteristically strong language, that he wants Noriega out of office and he encourages the Panamanians to rise up against him, those people should be able to rely upon his help to make it succeed. This is especially so given 13,000 U.S. troops already in position and interests such as the Panama Canal at stake. The U.S. realized that the rebels were serious when the shooting started. What was important was not whether the U.S. could grab Noriega personally but whether the coup would succeed; they could argue about Noriega later. At a crucial moment, when the U.S. knew that Noriega's forces were gathering in his defense, they could have stepped in to block their passage, but they refused to act. It is not even clear if the President ever considered that option.

The administration at first argued that it was not involved in the coup attempt. But subsequent disclosures have revealed that it did indeed take a few initial steps to help, setting up roadblocks and guarding a couple of roads. It became a little bit pregnant. Its mistake was in not taking those final, decisive actions that would have made for a successful coup.

Time and more testimony will sort out whether the administration had taken sufficient precautionary measures to be ready for such an uprising and whether it responded in a cool-headed way. The administration insists that it has always had good contingency plans and, when events broke, acted in an orderly fashion in sorting out a horribly murky situation; after reviewing the facts, respected senators such as David Boren and Sam Nunn are sharply critical.

The outcome of the inevitable postmortem is less important, however, than the need for the executive branch and Congress to settle on a stronger, bolder plan for the future. Noriega remains at large. He steals elections, shelters drug kingpins and permits them to use Panama for transshipment, and threatens American interests in the Panama Canal. The U.S. has every right under international conventions to cooperate with and help those in Panama who want him overthrown and democracy restored in that land.

The U.S. should begin by recognizing the Endara government as the official government of Panama, thus validating election results that Noriega has thrown out. A request for U.S. military help would then represent a legitimate plea for assistance that can be honored under the law. The U.S. should also keep heavy pressure on Noriega and should reopen lines to those who oppose him. One day, perhaps months or even a year from now, another opening will come. At that time the U.S. must be prepared and must act decisively. It is the only way to recover from last week's failure of nerve.

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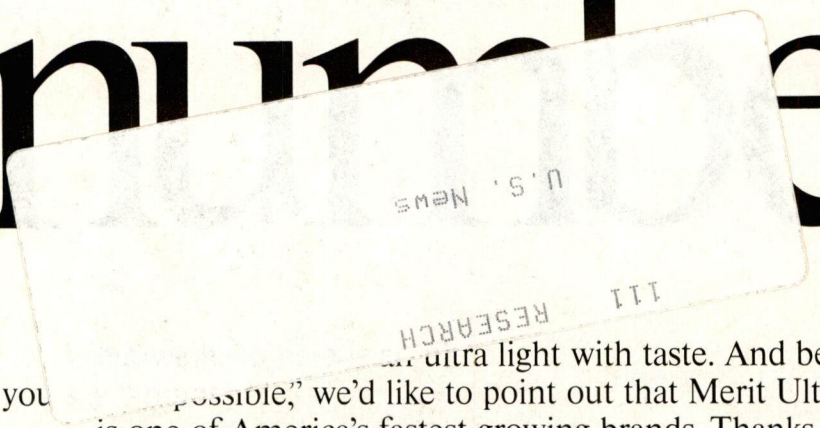

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Sports Illustrated

UNLV Hits the Jackpot

THE RUNNIN' REBELS ROUT DUKE TO WIN THE NCAA TITLE



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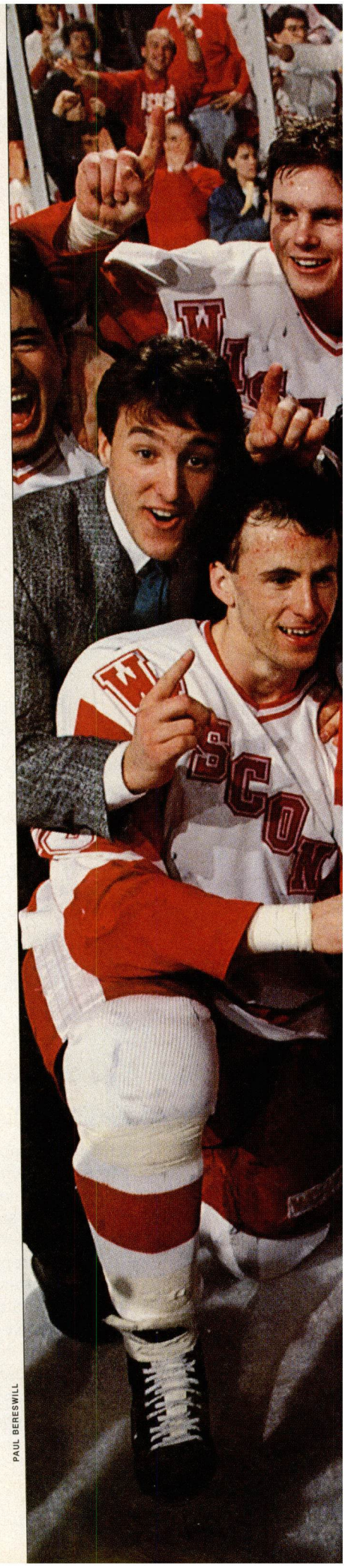

PAUL BERESWILL

GUESS WHO WON

The NCAA hockey trophy—not to mention all these ebullient smiles—belonged to the Wisconsin Badgers after they knocked off Colgate 7–3 *(page 76)*.


Wisconsin
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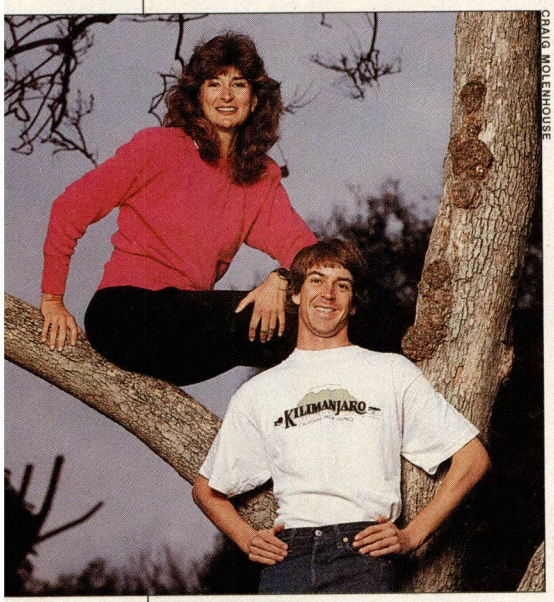
FROM THE PUBLISHER

IT'S A LONG WAY FROM STONE MOUNTAIN (ELEVATION: 1,683 FEET), Ga., where Cathy Griffin was raised, to the summit of Mount Kilimanjaro (19,342 feet). But that's where Griffin, SI's director of sports management, recently traveled to take part in the Kilimanjaro Confidence climb, a 32-person expedition up the tallest peak in Africa, which is the highest mountain in the world that can be climbed without specialized equipment. Occasional girlhood forays to the top of her hometown mountain scarcely qualified her for an assault on Kilimanjaro, but Griffin, 33, has always enjoyed a challenge. This one turned out to be particularly rewarding. "It revived my ability to dream," says Griffin, who is the magazine's liaison to athletes and teams for promotional purposes.

She and 19 other volunteers acted as coaches to 12 mentally handicapped climbers from California. The privately funded trip was the brainchild of Jim Benson, a board member of the California Special Olympics, who is no stranger to quixotic quests. Three years ago he led 25 mentally handicapped riders on a bicycle tour across the U.S.



CRAIG MOLENHOUSE

Griffin and Stubblefield: out of Africa.

Benson met Griffin when she introduced herself to him during the cocktail hour of a sports-marketing seminar in New York City last August. "I find that a cocktail party is a wonderful place to make friends," says Griffin.

When Griffin found out about Benson's plan, she volunteered to help coordinate the trip, and shortly thereafter she was asked to be a coach. To prepare for the climb, Griffin undertook a training regimen that included 30 minutes a day pedaling a stationary bike and another 40 minutes hiking to nowhere on a StairMaster at her health club. "People gave her strange looks when she worked out in hiking boots," says Benson.

On Feb. 15, Griffin and company started their ascent. Five days into the climb, the snows (and other forms of precipitation) of Kilimanjaro conspired to defeat most of the party. First came three days of hail and rain, followed by a mild blizzard at Arrow Glacier, 15,700 feet above sea level. Because of the dangerous conditions and a shortage of food, only six of the mentally handicapped athletes, accompanied by five experienced mountaineering coaches, continued to the summit. Alas, Griffin and her charge, Gary Stubblefield, did not make the cut.

Although Griffin was disappointed, she considers the real summit of the experience to have been her work with these athletes. "They not only are able to do what ordinary people do," she says. "Sometimes they can do more. They're an inspiration."

Donald J. Barr

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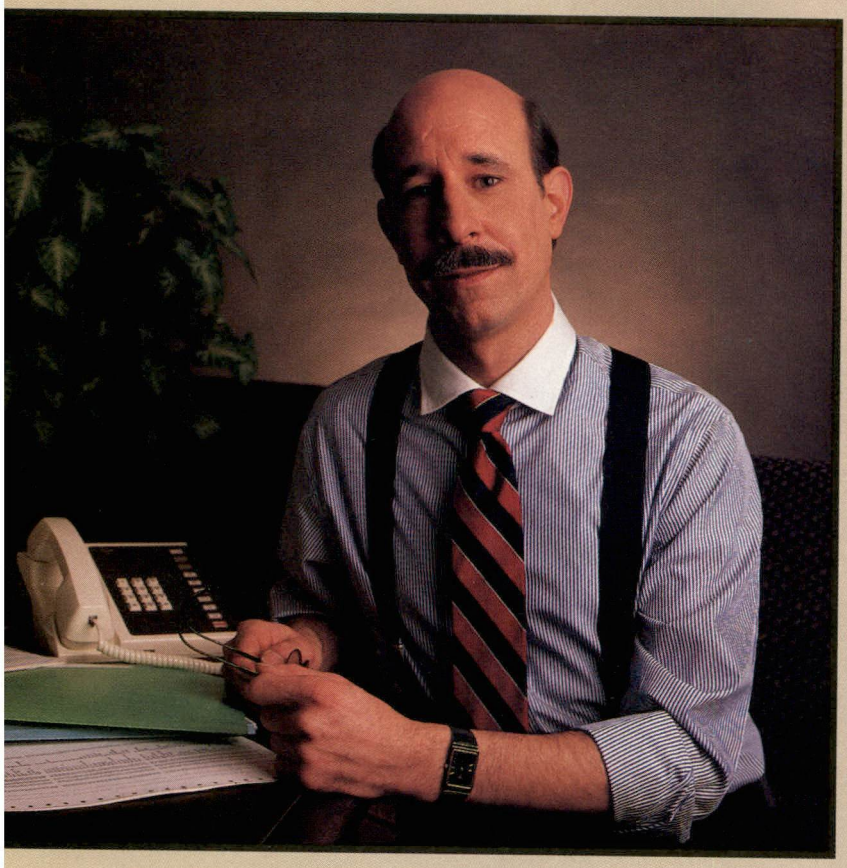

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WILL ON LA RUSSA

George Will's and Tony La Russa's comments in *A Head for the Game* (March 12), excerpted from Will's new book, are the most insightful and compelling arguments for the DH I have ever read. I hope DH fans come to the realization that finagling with double substitutions is not the ultimate in baseball strategies.

JOHN SHARKO
Woburn, Mass.

There is no doubt that Tony La Russa is a good manager, but how would he do as skipper of the Atlanta Braves? A couch potato could win with Rickey Henderson, Dave Henderson, Jose Canseco, Mark McGwire, Dave Stewart, Dennis Eckersley, Dave Parker et al.

MIKE WEAVER
Houston

Your Tony La Russa article was the perfect solution to my insomnia.

ART PAPATHANASIOU
McKinney, Texas

LA VIE EN CANADA

Let's hear it for Michael Farber and his article, *Whoa, Canada* (March 5). It's about time someone stood up for Montreal as a sports town. We're sick of prima donnas like Mark Langston, who think that there is no life outside the U.S. Montreal has shown it can be a great baseball town. However, until the city gets players who want to be there, and not just to beef up their stats so that they can go play for the Dodgers when they become free agents, baseball will always take a back seat to hockey in Montreal.

MITCHELL BURMAN
Montreal

My thanks to Rusty Staub, Ken Singleton, Chris Speier, Gary Carter and Tim Wallach. These men took a "chance" and thrived. Were it not for these open-minded and dedicated athletes, I fear that the Montreal franchise would have died years ago.

Give us a little more time. The likes of Marquis Grissom, Larry Walker, Jeff Huson, Delino DeShields and Mark Gardner will be showing off their World Series rings in the years to come.

GEORGE W. SWEETMAN
Ottawa

After having spent much of my adult life trying to obtain Canadian citizenship so that I can live in Montreal, I don't understand why what I consider to be the world's greatest city is a pariah to professional athletes. If I could play baseball or hockey, I would do it in Montreal or Quebec for $250 a week.

STEVEN LEE
Cheyney, Pa.

Why does Mrs. Bryn Smith shop in Plattsburgh, N.Y.? I have lived in a suburb of Montreal for more than 20 years, and every week I buy Campbell's soup and Doritos. Ketchup is available in all restaurants that serve french fries—and it's Heinz! French fries, cheese and gravy is called *poutine*, and it's a delicious treat.

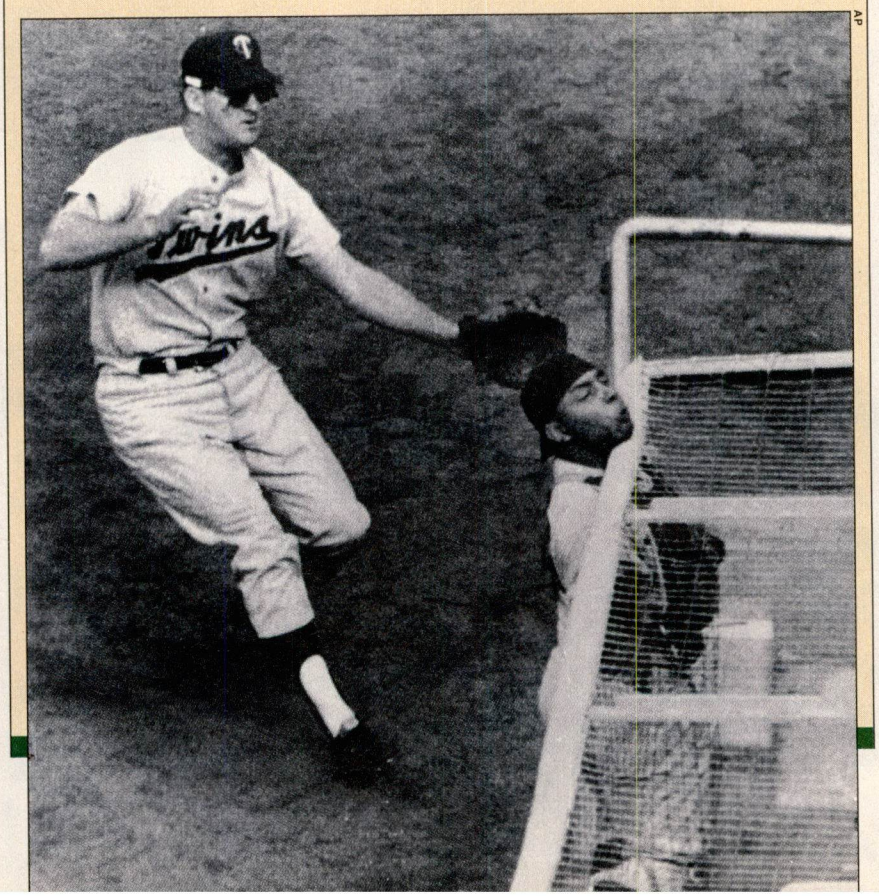
Next you will be telling people that we live in igloos.

JOAN HAYES LANE
Pierrefonds, Que.

WHEN THE TWINS WERE BORN

I wish there had been a book like George Will's in 1961 when I took over as executive sports editor of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press and Dispatch* just as the former Washington Senators were being unveiled as the Minnesota Twins. I still have many fond memories of those Twins—Harmon Killebrew hitting one of his monstrous foul flies or homers, Jim Kaat explaining after every game he pitched why he had to soak his left arm in ice water, Earl Battey wheeling to go after a pop foul in Dodger Stadium in the '65 World Series and catching the crossbar over the dugout seats right on his Adam's apple *(below)*—but I would have appreciated the game even more had a book like Will's been around.

BILL BONI
Chester, Vt.



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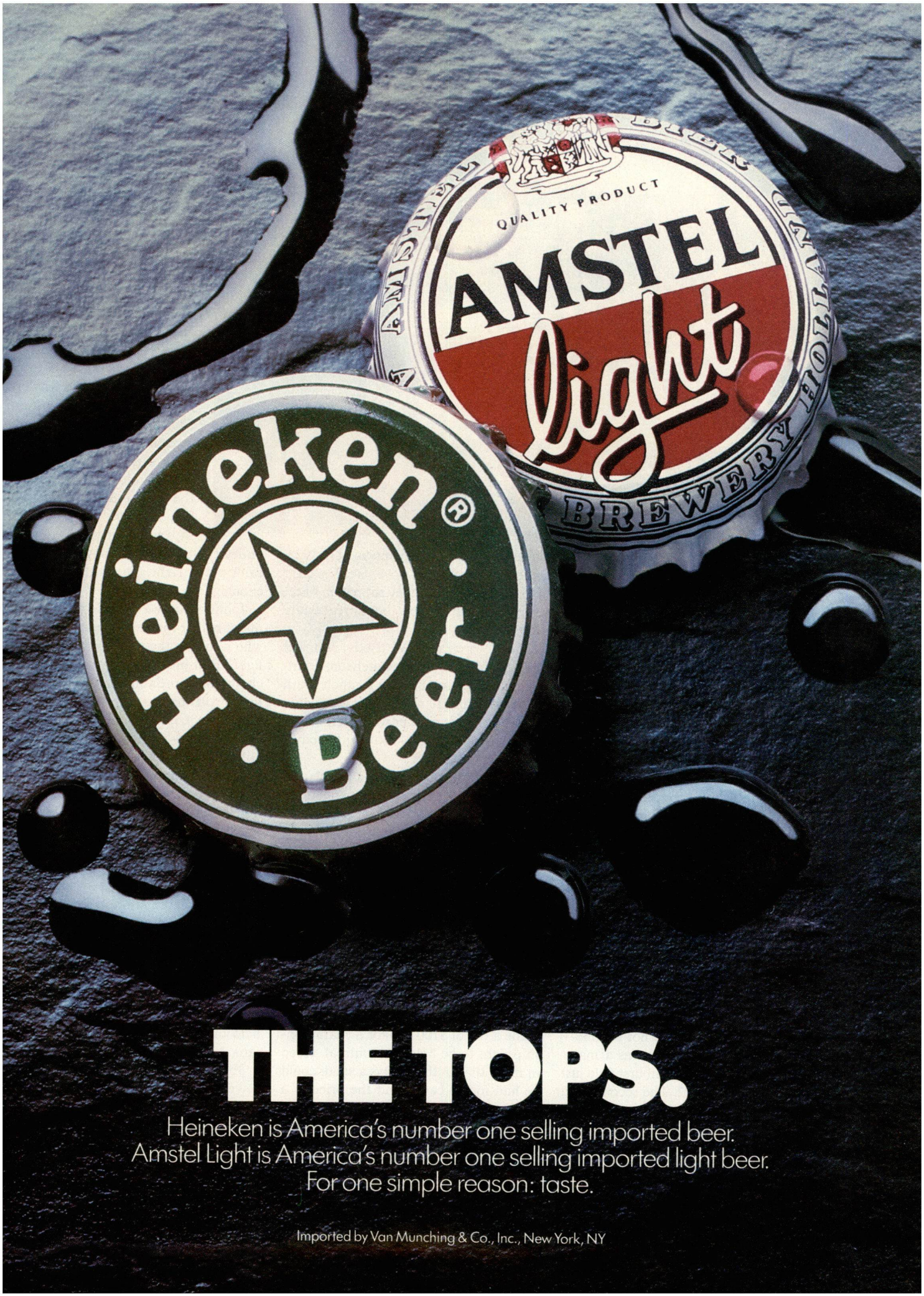

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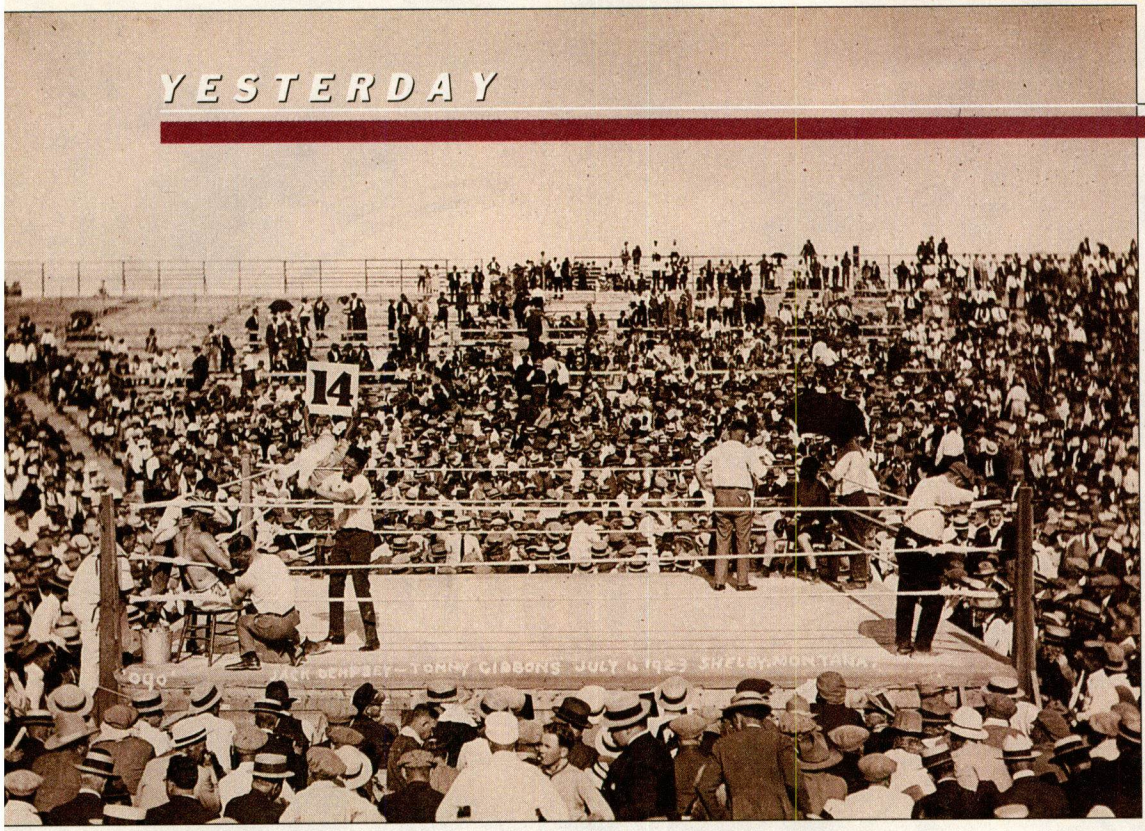

BIG FIGHTS INC.

Amid the chaos in Shelby, there was one terrific thing, the fight itself.

THIS WAS SHELBY'S DAY IN THE SUN

BY KEN MERRITT

Shelby, Mont., is a little western town (pop. 3,000) north of the Marias River, in Blackfoot country, just 35 miles south of the Canadian border. It is high plains country, Chinook country, where the wind blows down from Canada like a blowtorch one minute; the next, it turns cold and peels back the warmth in layers, as if with a flensing knife. It is a country of big rivers with warbonnet names; flat, treeless land with its distances defined by butte and hogback. It is a perfect example of the Henry James statement that "landscape is character."

But chances are nobody would have heard of Shelby if it were not for one—no, two—things. The first was a major oil strike in the Kevin-Sunburst field just north of town in 1922. The second, and far better known, was the 15-round heavyweight championship fight that took place there in 1923 between Jack Dempsey and Tommy Gibbons.

How the latter came about has become part of boxing lore. The story begins one cold February morning in 1923, when two of the boys were sitting around in the office they shared on Main Street, wondering how to spur real estate sales in Shelby.

They were James W. (Body) Johnson and his friend Mel McCutcheon. Johnson was born in 1899, on a ranch south of the Marias. He was so frail and sickly at birth that his mother would tell neighbors that he was just a "little bitty body," and the name stuck.

At that time, Shelby had a population of 537—mostly cowboys, sheepherders and farmers. After the initial excitement of the big oil strike wore off, Shelby had slumped back into its usual doldrums. Physically, it was a typical western town: old-fashioned and wide open, with one two-story brick hotel and not much else, owing its continued existence to the Great Northern Railroad, whose tracks it pretty much paralleled.

That morning Johnson and McCutcheon noticed an item in the *Great Falls Tribune* stating that a promoter had made a bid of $100,000 for a championship fight to be held in Montreal. Keep in mind that in those days a steak could be had for 50 cents, and the price of a Maxwell Touring Car was $855. According to Denver newspaperman Gene Fowler, "In 1923 a dollar meant what it said, 100 dollars was an oration."

It occurred to Johnson that morning that the best way to attract attention to Shelby was to promote a championship fight. If Montreal could offer $100,000, Shelby would offer $200,000.

Of course, it was all a joke. The idea of an obscure western town staging a championship bout made as much sense as, say, Irwindale, Calif., advancing a bid today for the Los Angeles Raiders. But what a publicity stunt! Shelby would have its moment in the sun.

To this day, Johnson, now 91 years old, who lives part of the year in Spokane and the rest in Palm Desert, Calif., says adamantly, "It was just a publicity stunt. I don't know why people can't get it right. The truth is strange enough."

Johnson asked a Montana boxing matchmaker named Lyman Sampson who would be the most logical person to fight Dempsey for the heavyweight championship. Sampson, who promoted fights throughout Montana for the American Legion, said, "Gibbons." At first Johnson thought he meant Mike Gibbons, a light heavyweight from Minnesota, but Sampson said no, he meant *Tommy* Gibbons, Mike's brother. Tommy, a heavyweight, had recently lost a tough battle to Harry Greb .

According to Johnson's recollection, after talking to Sampson he promptly sat down and typed out a telegram, over Sampson's name, to Jack Kearns, manager of Dempsey. It read:

"I am prepared to offer you a purse of $200,000 to be paid $50,000 upon signing of contract and balance when you enter the ring for a 15-round championship fight against Tommy Gibbons to be held on July 4, 1923, in Shelby, Montana. Please wire your acceptance."

Johnson was off traveling when he received a frantic telephone call from McCutcheon telling him that Kearns had *accepted* their offer contingent upon prepayment of $50,000 and another $50,000 as forfeit upon signing articles.

Kearns, then 40, was a con man, gambler and as wily a promoter as ever lived.

Many years later, Archie Moore, another of his fighters, would say of Kearns: "Give Doc 50 pounds of steel wool and he'll knit you a stove." But Kearns was also an adroit judge of a fighter's ability to earn him huge sums of money. Kearns probably sensed that the big-talking burghers of this Big Sky backwater were actually sheep in wolf's clothing—and ready to be sheared. The Montana press had been tipped off to the exchange of telegrams, and of course, the wire services picked up the story and splashed it all over the country. Soon boosterism in Shelby was at flood stage.

The first $110,000 (the extra 10 grand went to Kearns for "expenses") was comparatively easy to raise. Johnson was in the hospital for an emergency operation, so Loy Molumby, commandant of the American Legion in Montana, was dispatched to Chicago to discuss the contract details with Kearns.

At this point things become a little blurred, and probably not just figuratively so. For certain, Molumby returned from Chicago with a signed contract—for $300,000, not $200,000. When Johnson questioned Molumby about the "misprint," Molumby said glumly, "I just signed the contract because Kearns wouldn't go for less."

"I knew then we were in big, big trouble," Johnson says today. "At $200,000, we might have pulled it off—even made money. At $300,000, we didn't have a chance."

Some years later Johnson learned that there had been quite a celebration at the Hotel Morrison in Chicago on the eve of the signing, and there is a pretty good chance Molumby had no idea to what he had put his signature. But because the first payment had already been turned over to Kearns, there was nothing to do but live with the contract or lose $110,000.

As a token of their earnestness, Kearns and Dempsey headed west on May 16, even though the fight was not scheduled until July 4. They made camp 85 miles from Shelby in Great Falls, in a defunct amusement park near the falls on the Missouri River that give the town its name. Gibbons set up camp in Shelby with his retinue—including his wife and two children.

Throughout the training and prepa-



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ration for the fight, Dempsey remained a distant figure, while Gibbons basked in the friendliness of Shelby. If personality had anything to do with the outcome of the fight, Gibbons would have won hands down.

Kearns's conduct through it all was just a shade short of a cutpurse's. On June 15 the second installment on the contract was due. Johnson, Molumby and a lumberman named Gene Lane were stumping the state trying to raise money when the biplane they were in crashed on takeoff from Livingston, Mont. Molumby escaped virtually unscathed, but Johnson and Lane were severely injured. This meant that Johnson's father, James A., an oilman, rancher and mayor of Shelby, had to try to salvage the fight for his son.

At a meeting on June 15 in George H. Stanton's bank in Great Falls, Mayor Johnson admitted to Kearns that there was not enough money for a second payment. Kearns threatened to leave Montana with his fighter the next morning unless all the stipulations of the contract were met in full and on time. This was no surprise. There had been persistent rumors that Dempsey would never fight in Montana. All along Kearns had let it be known that there was "a promoter in New York" willing to pay half a million dollars if the fight were shifted to the Polo Grounds.

At this point, a group of businessmen stepped forward "for the honor of Montana" and came up with about $15,000, and Stanton, the Great Falls banker, agreed to lend Mayor Johnson $50,000 on a personal note.

The following day Kearns was given a check for $100,000, which he promptly tossed aside. He demanded cash, not paper. After the check had been passed from hand to hand and was almost in tatters, someone noticed that it was drawn on a Minneapolis bank. Banks in Minnesota had a reputation for solvency, something Montana banks did not enjoy. Kearns quickly slipped the check into his pocket.

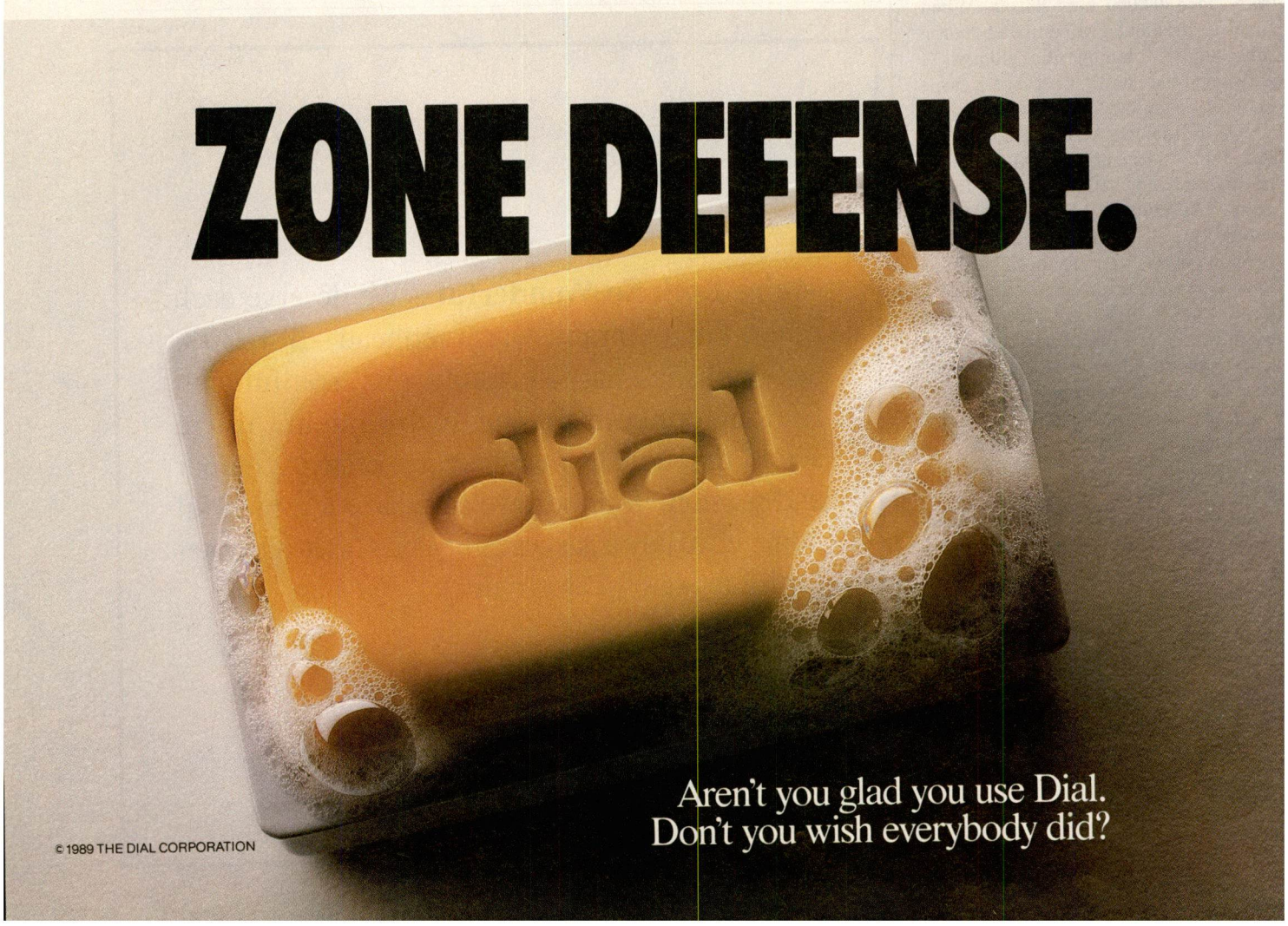
But Kearns said he wanted the final payment "in cold cash placed in some bank before 12 o'clock on the night of July 2. Payment can be stopped on certified checks, and bonds can be bumped. I want my cash and would throw my interest in the moving pictures of the fight to those putting up the money."

The fight was on again. The Shelby businessmen now had until July 2 to come up with the final $100,000.

Meanwhile, a wooden arena large enough to hold 40,000 people had been built on a hillside outside of town at a cost of $82,000—which hadn't been paid for, either. The arena was in the shape of a huge octagon, and more than a million feet of lumber—all cut and milled in Montana—had gone into its construction. The lumber dealers were threatening foreclosure.

The fight was off again.

By now, Shelby had come alive with



honky-tonks, rodeos, gambling joints and a big dance hall. Parades of Blood, Sioux and Assiniboin Indians marched along Main Street wearing feathers, paint and fringed buckskins—rubbing shoulders with the sharpies, pickpockets and grifters. The Great Northern depot had been expanded with eight miles of sidings to handle the trains that were expected. On June 11, "One-Eye" Connolly, the self-proclaimed world champion gate-crasher, had arrived and declared, "The fight is official. I'm here."

Still Kearns refused to make any announcement that the fight was unequivocally on. Dempsey told people privately that he would fight under any circumstances, but Kearns was in charge and he wouldn't agree. Grantland Rice later reported that Kearns called off the fight on seven different occasions.

By now, 200 hot, sweaty newspapermen were spending most of their waking hours going from hotel to hotel trying to find out if the fight was on or off. Among the crowd of nationally famous journalists were Heywood Broun, Bill Corum, Bob Edgren, Bide Dudley, Frank Menke, Bill Henry and Hugh Fullerton. Damon Runyon amused himself by carrying a little white kitten everywhere he went.

During the 48 hours before the fight, confusion reigned in Shelby. As a result, half a million dollars in ticket reservations went begging. Trains from San Francisco; from Denver, Chicago and the Twin Cities; and from Idaho, Washington and Oregon were canceled. Some trains already en route turned back. Altogether, 26 trains scheduled to arrive in Shelby did not show. But after a rough-looking delegation of miners from Butte, Mont., led by lawyer Frank Walker, called on Kearns in his room in the Park Hotel, the manager told the committee on July 3 that he would settle for $50,000 and a chance at the gate.

The fight was on again.

The story of what happened at the Park Hotel was recorded in the *Great Falls Leader* in this way:

After having been abandoned at 2:30 Monday afternoon, pushed into the ditch definitely at 10 p.m., declared off at 2:15, revived at 12:45, ditched again at 2:26; given a shot of dope at 1:40; thrown



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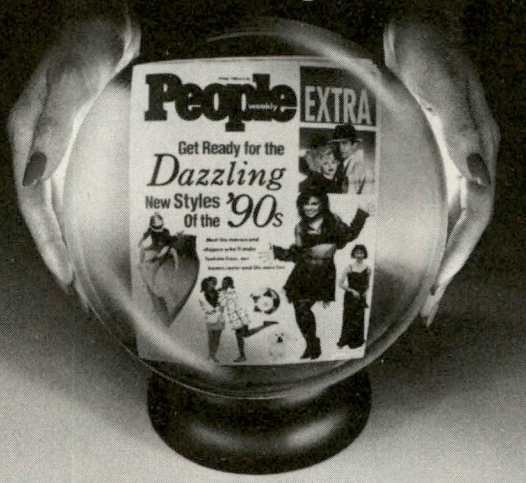

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down the linen chute at 1:52; resuscitated at 2:05, given Asperin [sic] and a pearl broke in a handkerchief to accelerate heart action at 2:13; at 2:45 the Shelby cadaver came to life with a whoop, and once more the birds are singing in Shelby, Whillaloo birds, and the sun promised to rise as usual.

The day of the fight was a scorcher. Some 50 Blackfeet led by Chief Curly Bear marched into the reserved section in feathered headgear. The Blackfeet had made Gibbons an honorary chief. On a butte overlooking the wooden stadium about a quarter of a mile away, hundreds of automobiles were parked, with perhaps a thousand people jealously guarding their free vantage point.

Still a crowd estimated at only 12,000 people saw the fight in Shelby in the blazing heat of July 4, 1923. And most of them were last-minute gate-crashers. As soon as those on the butte saw what was happening, they swarmed down to the arena, too. Inside, Chief Curly Bear, waving the U.S. flag, followed by Chief Thousand Thunders and Young-Squaw-Not-Afraid-of-Smoke, led the charge from the $20 seats down to the $50 ringside accommodations.

Maybe because of the prevailing atmosphere of ill will, the fight turned out to be a good one. Rice wrote that it was "in some ways Dempsey's most demanding fight." The champ weighed 188 pounds to Gibbons's 175½. Dempsey was wearing a silk ribbon of red, white and blue tied around his trunks, a day's growth of beard on his face and his habitual scowl. He chose the corner of the ring with the sun at his back.

Most of Shelby was rooting for Gibbons. He hurt Dempsey a couple of times in the early going, opening a cut over the Manassa Mauler's left eye in the second round, but the champion outslugged Gibbons and landed the harder punches, always trying for the knockout. The fight went the full 15 rounds, and Gibbons extended his record of never being knocked off his feet to 86 fights. The judges gave him the second, fifth, 11th and 13th rounds.

Gibbons was rumored to get nothing for the fight, but he actually collected $7,500. His training expenses had been paid, and he had made a fairly respect-

able amount of money from daily ticket sales to his sparring matches. He also received a 20-week vaudeville contract, at $2,500 a week.

The referee, Jimmy Dougherty, brought in from Philadelphia by Kearns, was paid half the $5,000 he had been promised. Shelby had run out of money.

After the fight, Dempsey was hustled to a private railroad car that was almost immediately hooked to a train for Salt Lake City. Meanwhile, Kearns and his partner, Don McKetrick, were in an office in Shelby, counting out gate receipts of nearly $80,000 in silver and bills and stuffing the cash into two canvas bags. Once the accounting was taken care of, Kearns hustled to the train that was waiting for him in the station, steamed up and readied for instant departure.

A week or so after the fight, the Stanton Trust & Savings Bank of Great Falls had to close its doors for a day. Mayor Johnson's own First State Bank of Shelby and another bank that was affiliated with the Stanton bank were forced to do the same. Years later, Kearns would look back and laugh about the time he closed the banks in Montana. It should be noted, however, that these were voluntary closings, and in the end, no depositors got hurt.

Except for the Johnsons. Body says he and his father lost $169,000. Body was flat broke, but both men eventually recovered their fortunes through oil, real state, ranching and livestock investments. However, according to Body, they spent a miserable five years fending off the IRS and settling lawsuits.

The archives of the Montana State Historical Society in Helena show that weeks after the fight, the audacious Kearns was still putting the arm on the people for money. In a letter to the Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks, he claimed that the Elks Great Falls Drum Corps entered the arena before the fight, ignoring officials at the gate, giving the impression they were to play for the event. Kearns wrote that he would be willing to accept a check for $500 as payment for the drum corps' admission. This time, the people of Montana ignored Kearns. ■

Ben Merritt is a free-lance writer who lives in South Salem, N.Y.



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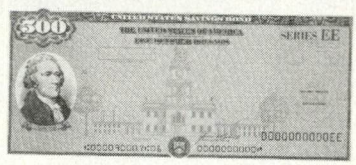

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FINDING A NEW ANGLE ON BASEBALL

BY PENNY WARD MOSER ■

Here's the perfect book to enlighten all your friends who think that Magnus force is a TV show currently in afternoon reruns: *The Physics of Baseball* (Harper & Row, $7.95), by Robert Kemp Adair, Sterling Professor of Physics at Yale.

In a delightful preface, we learn how the late Bart Giamatti, who had been president of Yale before becoming president of the National League and then commissioner of baseball, inspired the work by asking his former colleague to advise him on some of the more technical elements of baseball. In return, Giamatti appointed Adair "Physicist to the National League"—a job with no pay but with, Adair says, "a title that absolutely charmed the 10-year-old boy who I hope will always be a part of me."

The Physics of Baseball dazzles one with information and offers a tough, brain-stretching read. Adair says the book was "written for fun" and "is not meant as a scholarly compendium of research on baseball." Egad, if this is fun, I shudder to think of what he considers scholarly writing.

To be fair, there are some very fun facts, but I felt like a sandpiper at low tide, wading around sticking my head in the thick mud to find them. The best ones I pulled up include the following:

• A curveball—and here's where you'll learn all about Magnus force—thrown by a righthanded pitcher at 70 mph may rotate 17 times on its 60′ 6″ journey. That's 1,800 rpm, or half the rate of a small synchronous electric motor.

• In 1921, Cool Papa Bell of the Negro leagues is said to have run the bases in less than 13 seconds—barely one second slower than Carl Lewis could theoretically run that 120-yard distance in a straight line.

• The collision of the bat, itself going 70 mph, and the ball, traveling at 90 mph, lasts only about $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a second. It takes nearly 8,000 pounds of force to change the motion of the 5⅛-ounce ball from its speed of 90 mph toward the plate to a speed of 110 mph toward the centerfield bleachers. Swing $\frac{1}{100}$ of a second late, and it's foul.

Other facts: In the 1961 All-Star Game in San Francisco, a balk was called on Stu Miller of the Giants when a gust of wind blew him off the mound. A ball batted with an initial velocity of 110 mph at an angle of 35 degrees from the horizontal would go about 750 feet in a vacuum; near sea level at Shea Stadium it would travel only about 400 feet; at Atlanta's 1,050-foot altitude it would go 408 feet; in Kansas City, 406 feet; in Chicago or Milwaukee, 405 feet. But if Denver is ever granted a franchise, the equivalent 400-foot drive by Darryl Strawberry in Shea would go an amazing 440 feet in a mile-high stadium. And a batted ball will travel 20 feet farther on a 95° day than on a 45° day.

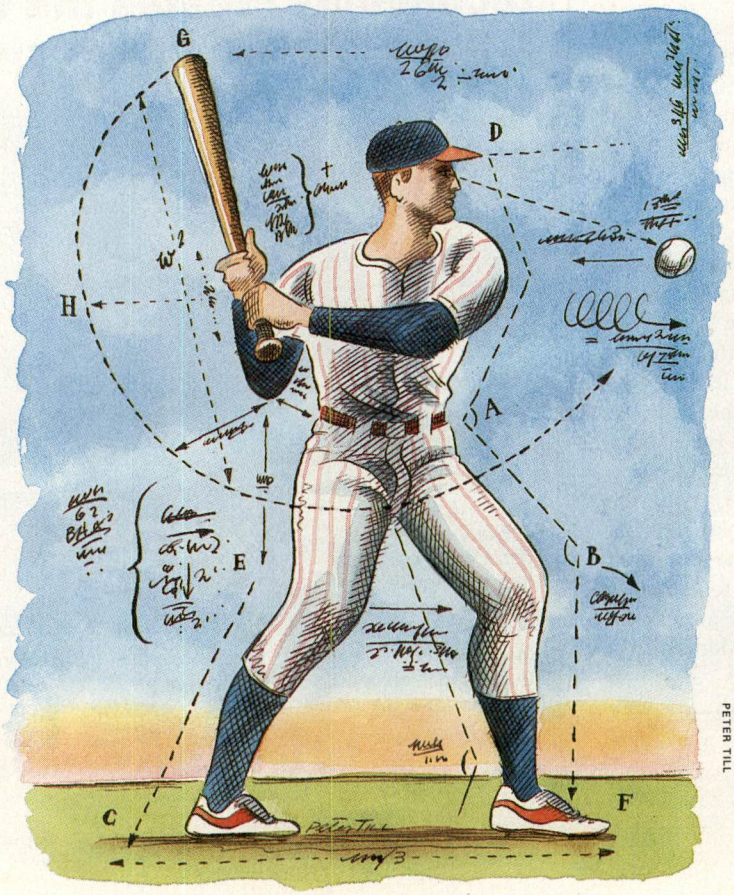
But once past these nuggets, I found myself in mud as the syntax became virtually opaque. To understand the flight of a baseball, Adair tells us, we must know this:

"When an object (such as a baseball) passes through a fluid (such as air), the fluid affects the motion of the object as it flows about the object. Moreover, for all fluids and all objects, the character of the flow of the fluid is determined by the value of a (dimensionless) Reynolds number proportional to the density of the fluid, the fluid velocity, the size of the object, and inversely proportional to the viscosity of the fluid. For a given Reynolds number, the behavior of the gaseous fluid of stars—interacting with each other through gravity—that make up a galaxy 100,000 light-years across is described in very much the same way as the behavior of the molecules of air passing through an orifice one micron across, where a micron is about equal to the resolution of a high-power microscope."

Holy cow! So that's what everybody has been talking about during the seventh-inning stretch.

At the end of most chapters, the author gives us technical notes. My own personal favorite was note 2-d: "In general, the drag coefficient C_V varies strongly with the velocity (as is the case for velocities near the transition between smooth and turbulent flow), and we must consider variations in the drag coefficient C_V. We have then: $F_m = K\omega V C_V [1 + 0.5 \times (V/C_V) \times (dC_V/dV)] \ldots$"

Probably you'll want to get this book now so you have the formula down by the All-Star Game. Myself, I think I'll click on the television set and see if Magnus force is on after Hogan's Heroes.



PETER TILL

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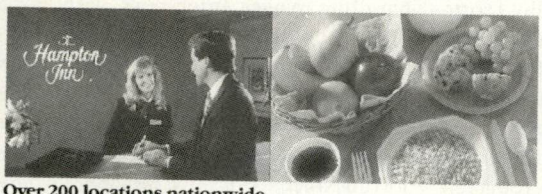

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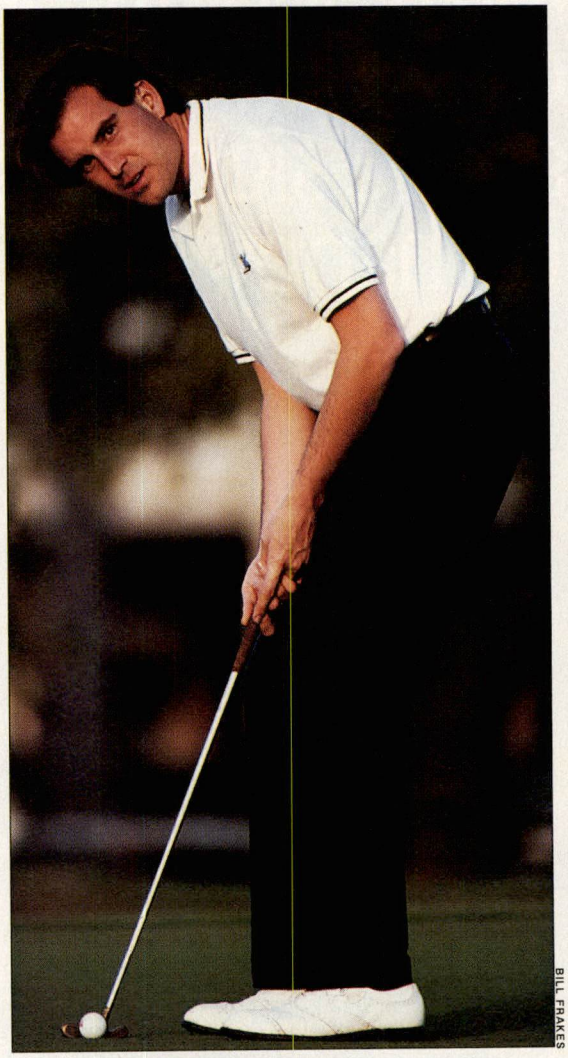

BILL FRAKES

Though Nantz's sportscasting duties are far-ranging, golf is the game he pursues.

MEET THE NEWEST APPLE OF THE CBS EYE

BY FRANZ LIDZ

You don't need to be a neurosurgeon to know that Jim Nantz has a mind like a steel trap. The hot young CBS sportscaster, who this week will host the Masters tournament telecast for the second time, remembers stats and scores and nearly every sports event he has ever watched. It was March 5, 1972, when he followed Tom Weiskopf, one of his favorite golfers, around on the last day of the Doral-Eastern Open. He remembers the day he began dating his wife, Lorrie. "April 16, 1977," he says. "I'm such a big date guy that we were married six years later—to the day."

In a field where sizzle often substitutes for talent, the 30-year-old Nantz is neither a self-promoter nor one of those deadly bores who are always on but never funny. "Jim leaves the viewer informed, but not offended," says Ted Shaker, executive producer of CBS Sports. "He doesn't communicate his love for sports in an in-your-face way. And he's not another TV megalomaniac. Of course, there's always time for him to become one."

Even while he's lobbing soft, patsy questions at athletes—which he does often—Nantz projects a faintly earnest air. "My ambition isn't to do stand-up on the Letterman show," he says. "I always ask myself, Would Jim McKay do this?"

McKay, ABC's nonpareil Olympic and *Wide World of Sports* host, was Nantz's boyhood idol. "McKay's voice is loaded with drama, emotion, the culture of all the world," Nantz says. "He's got all the '-ity's': dignity, credibility and sincerity." McKay remains a strong influence on the young broadcaster, who recently bought a house in Westport, Conn., near McKay's former digs. Nantz told his wife, "Jim McKay raised his family there. If it's good enough for him, it's good enough for me."

Nantz's father, Jim Jr., played end for Guilford College in Greensboro, N.C., during the mid-1940s. "Dad likes to tell how he played against Maryland in the first game Bear Bryant ever coached for the Terps," he says. "What he neglects to mention is that the Terps won, 60–6." As a kid in Colts Neck, N.J., Jim III lay awake nights listening to radio sports talk shows. He could pick up WBZ from Boston, WCAU from Philadelphia and WMCA and WHN from New York City. On a clear night he could even get WWWE from Cleveland. He taped the audios of games on TV and replayed them endlessly, mimicking the announcers' pace and inflection. Sometimes he would go to stadiums and do a running commentary from his seat.

By and by he made his way onto the freshman golf team at Houston. He actually led his first 18-hole tournament—ahead of pros-to-be teammates Blaine McCallister and Fred Couples—until the back nine. On the 12th hole he launched a tee shot that charted a new and bizarre trajectory. "Even the Starship *Enterprise* couldn't have found that ball," says McCallister. "That shot sent Jim straight into broadcasting." Nantz earned $30,000 during his senior year, doing everything from P.A. work for the Astros to narrating industrial films.

"September 14, 1982," Nantz says. That's when he interviewed for his first full-time sportscasting job with KSL in Salt Lake City.

"December 25, 1983." While reviewing a tape of BYU's last-minute Holiday Bowl victory over Missouri, Nantz saw what he thought was a clip that should have nullified the winning touchdown. He replayed it on his evening sportscast, saying, "Here's an early Christmas present for all you Cougar fans."

"You're nuts, Nantz!" said one irate caller.

"You'll never make it in this town," said another.

As it turned out, Nantz didn't need to.

"September 14, 1985," he says, referring to the date he became cohost of CBS's scoreboard show, *The College Football Report.*

"April 6, 1989." Three years after his first Masters assignment, Nantz replaced Brent Musburger as the host, handling player interviews with none other than Tom Weiskopf. "Personally, I thought Jim would be in the White House by now," says Dave Williams, his golf coach at Houston. "He has all the requirements—good looks and a comforting voice." For now, though, the only white house in Nantz's future is the clubhouse at Augusta National. ■


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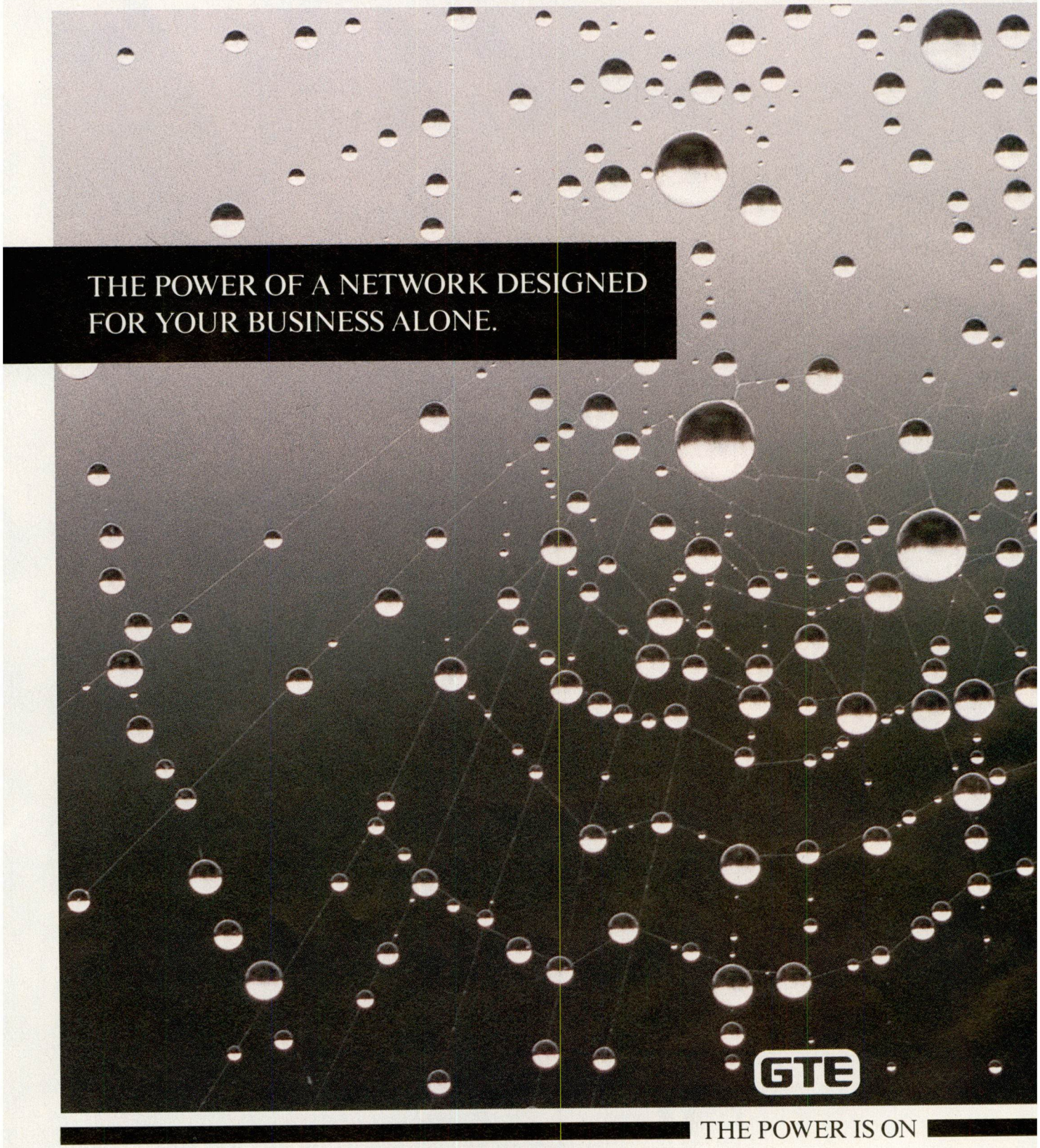
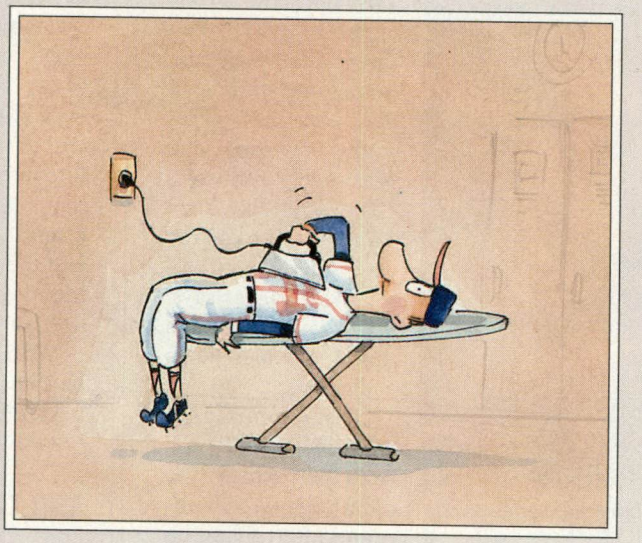


NOT O.K., OKLAHOMA

While being introduced before their NCAA women's basketball final against Stanford on Sunday in Knoxville, Tenn. *(page 48)*, Auburn players carried symbolic red ribbons. They were protesting the University of Oklahoma's unexpected—and shameful—decision to drop women's basketball. "It feels like a major slap in the face and a major step backward [for women's sports]," said Stanford coach Tara VanDerveer, who wore a red ribbon on her shirt. "It's something very, very hard to understand."

Oklahoma officials said that their women's basketball team, which went 7–22 and drew an average of only 206 fans per home game this season, simply wasn't worth the cost. According to Don Jimerson, the assistant athletic director who oversees women's athletics, the basketball program was eating up nearly a quarter of the school's annual $1.3 million women's sports budget. He said that the basketball funds will be reallocated to other women's sports programs, including a planned women's soccer team.



PATRICK MCDONNELL

But consider the numbers for a minute. The $1.3 million that Oklahoma spends on women's sports makes up less than 10% of its total athletic-department budget of $15.4 million. The school spends several million dollars on football and it can't even run an honest program; the Sooners are in the second year of a three-year NCAA probation for recruiting and rules violations. That probation is costing the athletic department an estimated $750,000 to $1 million a year in lost bowl and television revenue.

"It seems to me that the University of Oklahoma has some serious Title IX problems," said attorney Ellen Vargyas of the National Women's Law Center in Washington, D.C. "There are significantly more opportunities for male athletes than for women athletes at OU." Vargyas believes that women athletes could win a broadly based Title IX suit against the university, and certainly would win one demanding that women's basketball be revived. Title IX guidelines specify that in sports such as basketball, if a school has a men's team, it must also field a women's team if women at the school both want one and are able to field a viable team. The Sooners' women's team is emphatically viable—it had nine straight winning seasons before going 11–16 in 1988–89—and at least a couple of players are considering suing.

Astoundingly, some state and university officials were puzzled by last week's uproar. Among the confused was Oklahoma Governor Henry Bellmon, who told *The Tulsa Tribune*, "They'll still have intramural basketball, won't they? We have never had total equality in women's athletics, and I don't know that we ever will have. . . . There is no women's baseball or women's wrestling. I have heard of women's mud wrestling."

"How in the world can you justify taking the program away from kids based on attendance?" asked Louisiana Tech women's coach Leon Barmore. Indeed, college athletic programs are supposed to exist not to pack bleachers and churn out revenue, but to give students another type of educational opportunity—the chance to develop their athletic talents at the highest level. As for the lack of fan support, Oklahoma could pull in larger crowds if it tried hard enough. "If an institution gets a good coach and markets its women's basketball program, the program can pay the majority of its way," says women's athletic director Donna Lopiano of Texas. "We do it. Tennessee does it. It takes a commitment on the part of the university." Oklahoma, where is your commitment?

SUMS IT UP

Considering how often men's sports programs gobble up athletic department funds to the detriment of women's teams, the University of Arkansas at Monticello may have the most truthful nicknames in college sports. Its women's teams are known as the Cotton Blossoms. Its men's teams are the Boll Weevils.

DON'T-IRON MAN

No team has endured more oddball injuries in recent years than the Atlanta Braves. In 1982 outfielder Terry Harper dislocated his shoulder while standing on deck vigorously waving a runner home from third base. In 1984 infielder Randy Johnson dislocated his thumb while pulling up his socks.

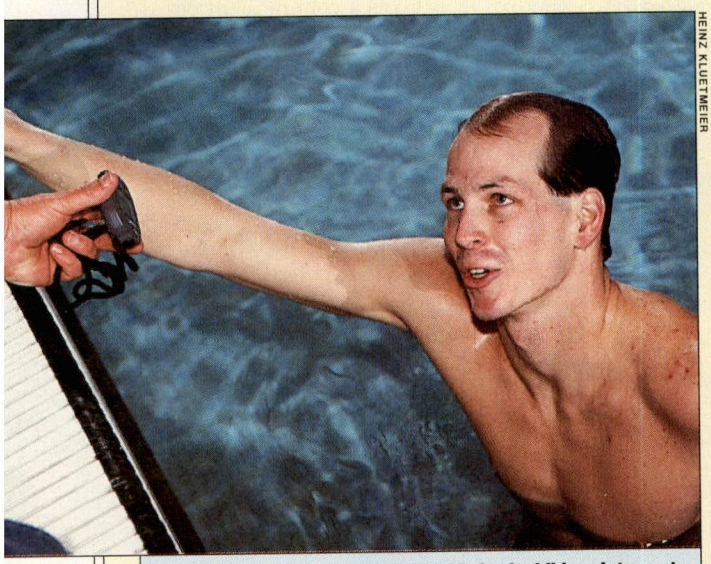
Two weeks ago pitcher John Smoltz suffered slight chest burns while trying to take the wrinkles out of his shirt. At first it was reported that Smoltz had been trying to iron his shirt while wearing it; Smoltz later said he had been using a hand-held steamer, not an iron, and that the steamer had spit hot water onto his chest. Either way, Smoltz probably ought to send his shirts out to a laundry next time.

SPLASHY DASH FOR CASH

SWIMMING'S PAST MET ITS FUTURE LAST WEEK IN THE CAVERNOUS OLD NATATORIUM at the University of Iowa. During a break in a Junior Olympic meet, seven of America's fastest sprint swimmers—among them 50-meter freestyle world-record holder Tom Jager and Olympic hero Matt Biondi—took to the pool for a semirevolutionary event billed as the Dash for Cash.

The swimmers were to race each other in a 50-yard freestyle sprint for $10,000 in prize money put up by the Oral-B dental products company. The winner would get $5,000; if he broke 19 seconds (Jager also has the world's best time at this distance: 19.05), he would receive a new Ford Bronco II as well. While the idea of swimming for prize money may seem startling, this was actually the fourth Dash for Cash in the past four months. Jager had won two of them and $16,500, Biondi the other and $9,500.

Jager, 25, more or less invented the Dashes. Since graduating from UCLA in 1987, he has often butted heads with his sport's domestic governing body, U.S. Swimming (USS), over its neglect of postcollegiate swimmers. In 1987, when Jager first suggested something akin to a Dash for Cash, he recalls that the idea was rudely dismissed. "It wasn't like they said, 'Thanks for the idea, but no thanks,' " Jager says. "It was, 'Thanks for the idea—it is ridiculous.' "



HEINZ KLUETMEIER

Jager earned $5,000 for winning his brainchild sprint event.

Last summer, after hearing that Biondi was returning to competitive swimming after giving up his attempt to make the 1992 Olympic water polo team, Jager called him and proposed some races for cash. Biondi went along eagerly. The first Dash was held in December in conjunction with a college meet in Long Beach, Calif., and was won by Biondi.

Some Dashes have been single-elimination, one-on-one events. The times swum at these events have been scoffed at by purists—having only two swimmers in the pool significantly reduces turbulence—but they've also been spectacular. In ABC-televised match races in Nashville, Tenn., two weeks ago, Jager and Biondi bettered Jager's world 50-meter free record of 22.12 four times, with Jager finally reducing the mark to 21.81. USS, seizing the dash idea as its own, put on the Nashville event. This irked Iowa swim officials, who believed their Dash might have gotten TV coverage if not for the Nashville races. "They [USS] screwed us royally," said one Iowa staff member.

Before a noisy crowd of 2,800, Jager outtouched Biondi in the Iowa City race, 19.12 to 19.18. Said a heady Jager afterwards, "Instead of just looking at the bottom of the pool and thinking about swimming back and forth, now kids can think, I can't wait—someday I'll be swimming for the car." —AUSTIN MURPHY

BRING BACK THE LOCKOUT!

It's a good thing baseball's owners ended their spring training lockout as soon as they and the Players Association came to general terms on a new basic agreement on March 19. If the two sides had waited to work out the fine points, camps would still be shut and big leaguers would be out playing one-a-cat at the local junior high.

Last week the two sides haggled over roster size. The deal that ended the lockout called for the retention of 24-man rosters until next season, when the number returns to the traditional 25 that was abandoned four years ago. Because spring training opened so late, the deal also allowed teams to carry 27 players for the first three weeks of the season. But last week players and owners battled for several days over how much the 25th, 26th and 27th players would be paid and how and under what stipulations the players would be sent to the minor leagues at the end of three weeks. No one seemed to dispute that 27-man rosters are preferable, given the shortness of spring training, and the issues were finally resolved on Monday. But owners and players had to go through another silly set-to first.

With luck, baseball's bickering will be over just about the time the Mariners, Expos, Tigers and Braves clinch their division titles in September.

AND THERE'S MORE

Early in spring training, the Pirate management split up the team for a few days and had the pitchers and catchers travel from McKechnie Field in Bradenton, Fla., to a separate practice facility three miles away. The Players Association—we're not making this up—asked that the players be reimbursed 20 cents a mile for gas. The Pirates refused to pay.

THE FORESIGHT BROTHERS

When the NBA signed a four-year, $600 million television contract with NBC in November, nobody was happier than brothers Ozzie and Dan Silna. Ozzie, 57, and Dan, 45, will soon be collecting $4.6 million a year from



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the deal even though they don't work for or own any part of an NBA team.

The Silnas did own the Spirits of St. Louis of the American Basketball Association in 1976, the year the NBA and ABA merged. Because the NBA made room for only four of the six ABA teams, ABA owners had to decide which two of their teams would be left out. The owners of the Denver Nuggets, the Indiana Pacers, the New York Nets and the San Antonio Spurs persuaded Kentucky Colonels owner John Brown and the Silnas to fold their teams in exchange for compensation. Brown settled for a single $3.3 million payment from the Spurs, the Nets, the Nuggets and the Pacers.

The Silnas held out for more. They signed a deal that guaranteed them one seventh of the combined annual television revenue from those four teams. And because the deal included no expiration date—a monumental oversight on the part of the four new NBA owners—the Silnas are entitled to the TV money *in perpetuity*.

"I love basketball, and I wish we could have been involved in the merger," says Dan. "But I don't regret our deal." One would imagine not. He and Ozzie have already received more than $5 million from the settlement. And although the Nets, the Nuggets, the Pacers and the Spurs have been trying to persuade the Silnas to accept a multimillion-dollar buyout, the brothers say they aren't interested.

ISOLATIONISM

That faint cheering you hear in the distance is for the new nondrinking section at the Gator Bowl in Jacksonville, Fla. The cheering would be louder, but the section—to be set up at any NFL exhibition games held in the stadium—comprises only 313 of the bowl's 82,000 seats and is located at the back of one end zone, more than 60 rows up.

SECONDARY EDUCATION?

Forty-Niner coach-turned-TV commentator Bill Walsh recently lectured at a couple of football clinics and realized how much he misses coaching. "I found myself leaving the clinics and saying, 'Gee, I *know* this stuff,' " says Walsh. "You have all that knowledge, and when you get out of [coaching], there's a certain melancholy."

Walsh, 58, has therefore decided to return to coaching in a small way. This month in Palo Alto, Calif., he will conduct the first in a series of camps for NFL quarterbacks and quarterback coaches. Working with one NFL team at a time, he will teach the same solid basics—how to take a snap, drop back, set up, release, etc.—he instilled in quarterbacks Ken Anderson, Dan Fouts, Joe Montana and Steve Young during the past two decades. The sessions will be videotaped so that after the quarterbacks leave they'll be able

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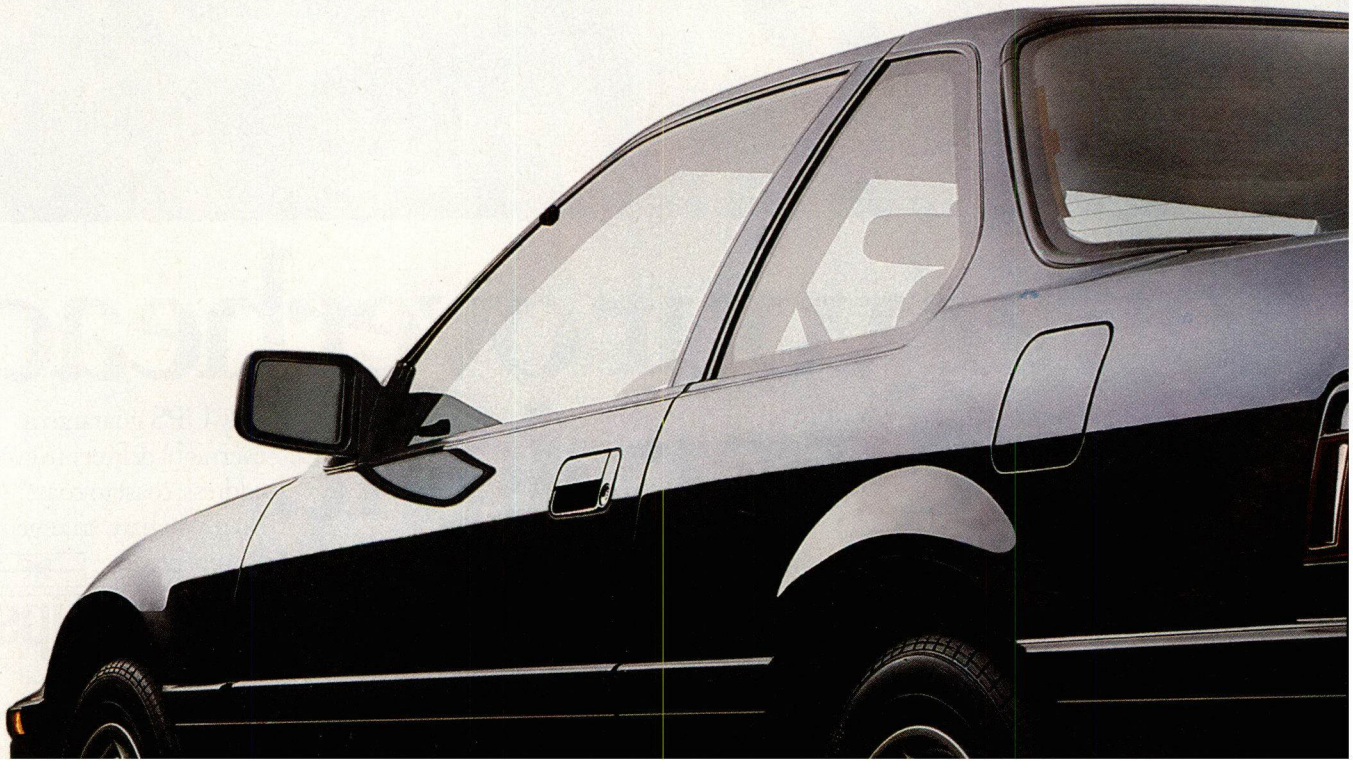

to use the tapes for a refresher course.

The Jets and Raiders have already signed up for April sessions, and Walsh thinks he may work with quarterbacks from the Browns, Seahawks, Chiefs and other teams before summer camps begin in July. Walsh charges $10,000 per week-long session. "When he first mentioned to me that he was thinking of doing it, I told him, 'Enroll me right now,' " says new Jet coach Bruce Coslet, who played and coached under Walsh. "The number one premise when a quarterback gets to the pro level is that he knows everything. But their technique can slip. They need drills to reinforce it, over and over again. And I can't think of anyone who's a better teacher and technician than Bill."

Coslet says that Jet quarterbacks Ken O'Brien and Tony Eason are eager for the tutoring sessions. "They need a breath of fresh air," he says. It seems Walsh does, too.

SPECIAL TIMES

For the Soviet Union, it's a notion as radical as *perestroika* itself: sport for the least-favored rather than for the elite athlete. But that's precisely what the Soviet sports authority Goskomsport has embraced by joining the Special Olympics movement, which gives mentally retarded citizens the chance to train and compete regardless of how athletically skilled they are.

Moscow's interest in the movement grew as other Eastern bloc nations entered the Special Olympics fold: first Poland, then Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Sargent Shriver, president of Special Olympics International, held preliminary discussions with the Soviets at their request in October and firmed up their commitment during a five-day seminar in February. The U.S.S.R., which has an estimated eight million retarded citizens, expects to begin with 100,000 Special Olympians and increase the number to 400,000 within two years. Soviet television will also broadcast 90 prime-time minutes of the European Summer Special Olympic Games in Scotland this July.

Olympic boycotts sometimes served as flashpoints for the cold war. The expansion of the Special Olympic family reflects a welcome easing of international tensions. Alexander Potemkin, the counselor of the U.S.S.R.'s cultural department and embassy, says that by creating a Special Olympics program, the Soviets will "synchronize our moral compass" with those of other participating nations.

THEY SAID IT

• Chris Corchiani, North Carolina State basketball player, to ESPN announcer Dick Vitale, after the shiny-pated Vitale suggested Corchiani meet Vitale's 18-year-old daughter, Terri: "Mr. Vitale, does she have hair?" ■

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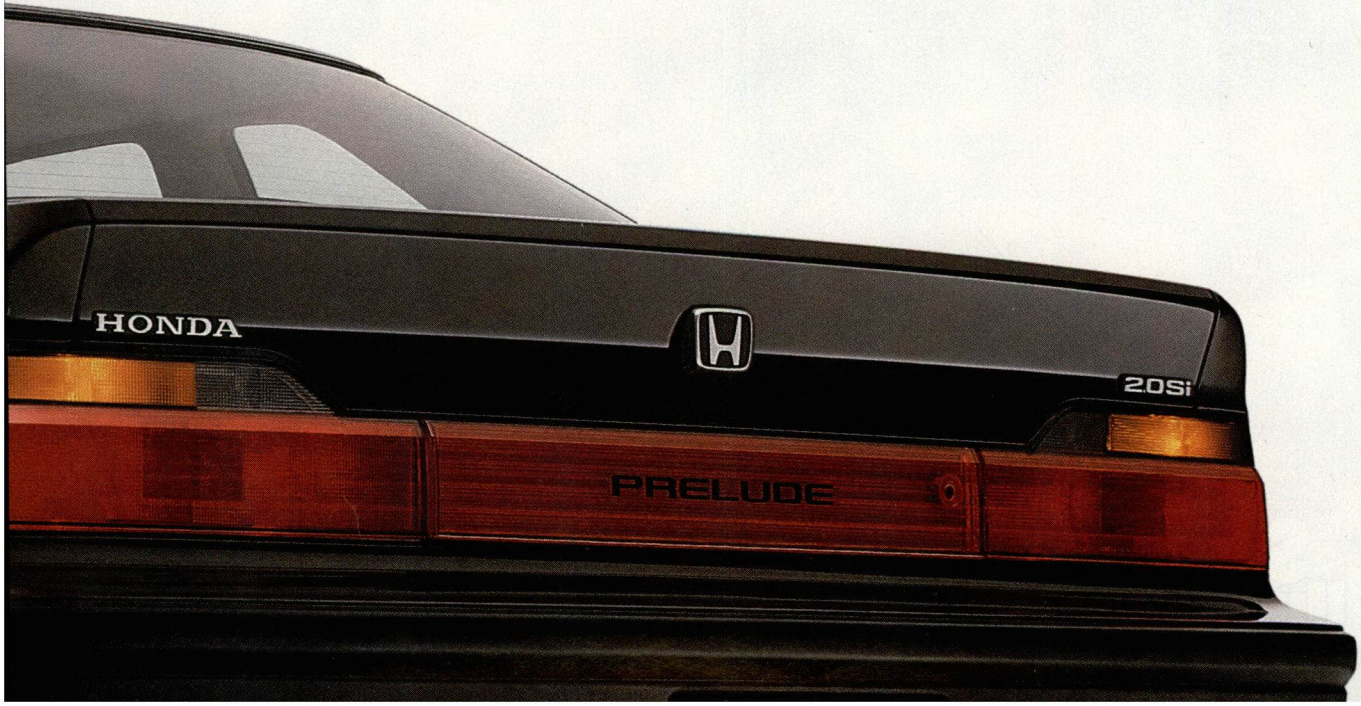
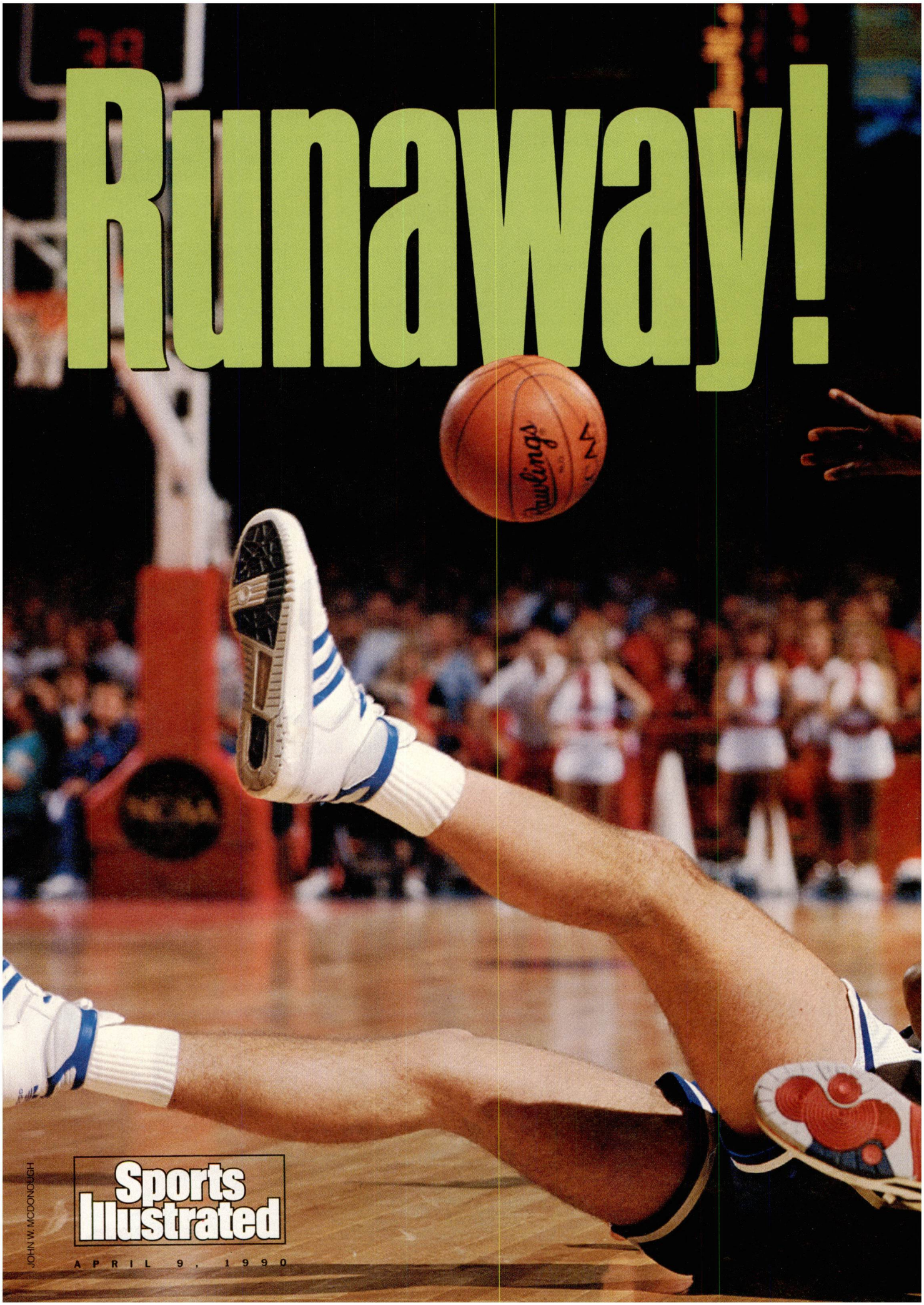
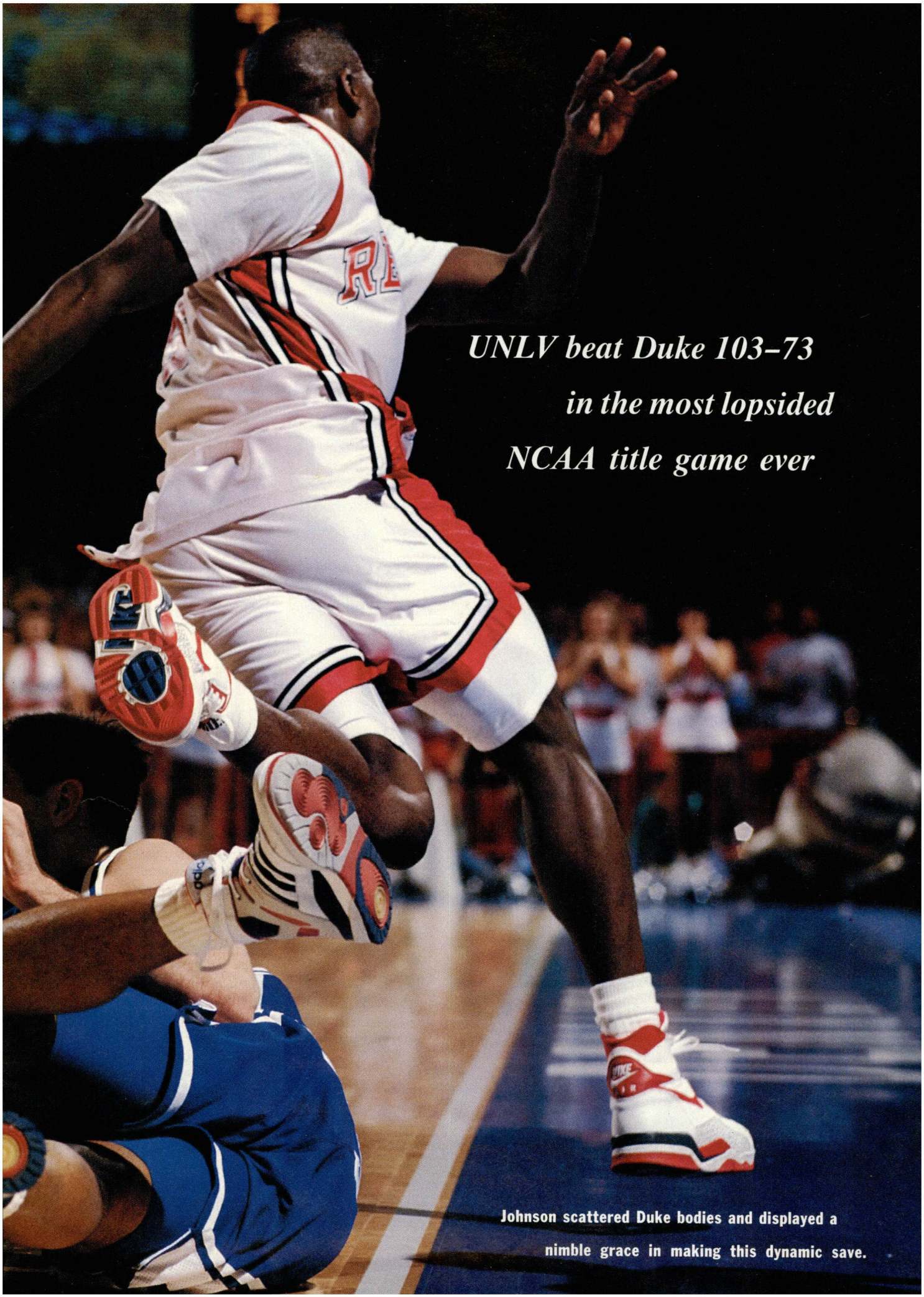
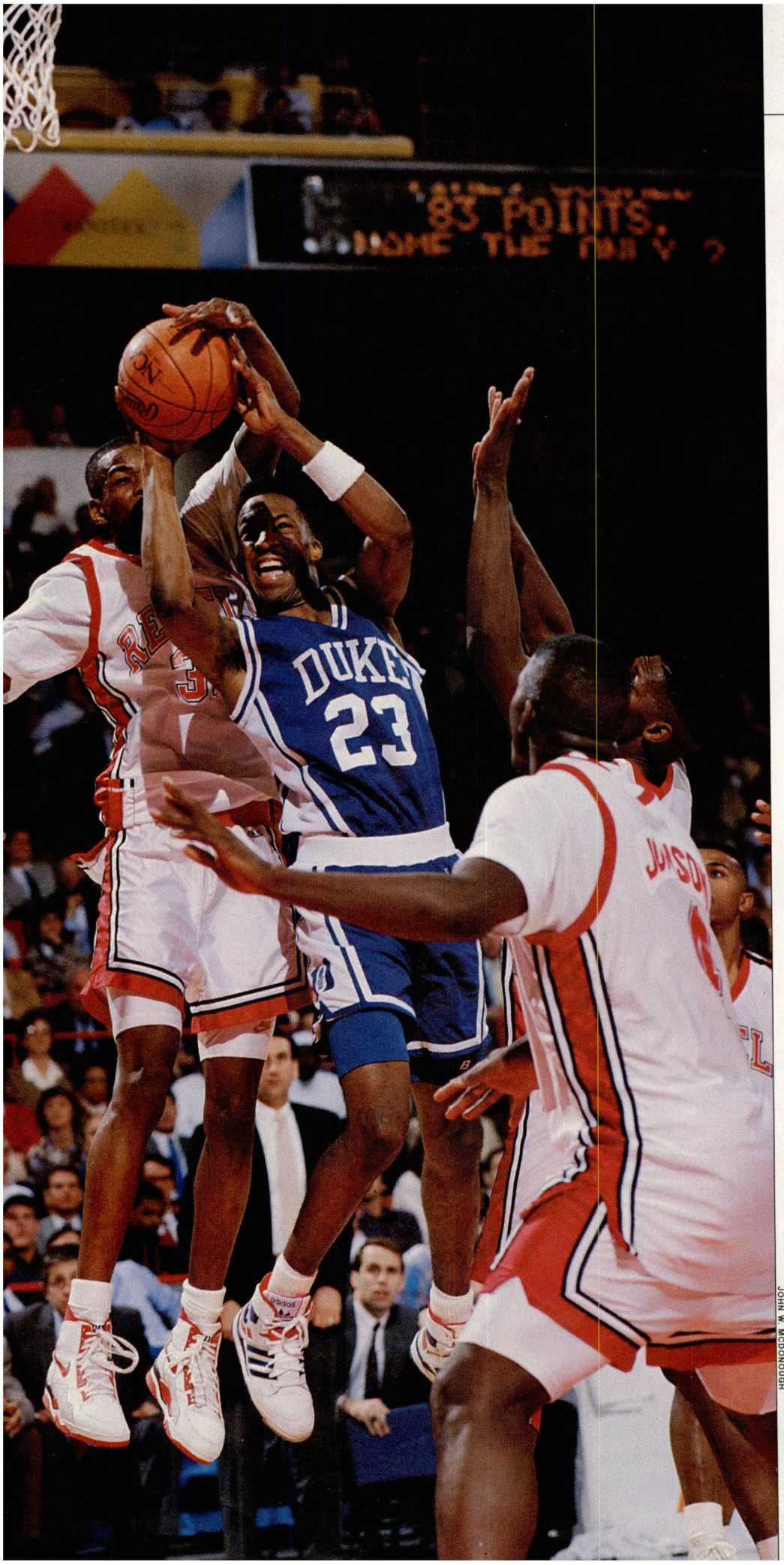



Runaway!
Sports Illustrated
APRIL 9, 1990
JOHN W. MCDONOUGH


UNLV beat Duke 103–73
in the most lopsided
NCAA title game ever
Johnson scattered Duke bodies and displayed a
nimble grace in making this dynamic save.



JOHN W. MCDONOUGH

Roused and ready, the Rebels smothered Davis and the Dookies from the opening tip-off.

BY CURRY KIRKPATRICK

GOOD VS. EVIL? WHAT ABOUT EAST vs. West? Tobacco Road vs. the Strip? Grits vs. Glitz? Bookworms vs. Croupiers? Blue vs. Red, for Godsakes?

Choose any of the sociologically significant polarities enveloping the national championship that you wish, but when the Runnin' (positively Ragin') Rebels of UNLV got finished with poor Duke—Miss vs. Match: The official number was 103–73, if you are keeping track on your keno ticket—they had turned a morality play into astonishing theater of the absurd.

What's more, any minute now in Sin City they will be referring to UNLV's NCAA victory as The Title from the Two Ay, that being what the National Collegiate Athletic Association has become known as around the Rebels' basketball office. Investigators have made 11 visits to the campus in the last nine months during their current probe into charges of academic irregularities and recruiting violations, so it's no wonder the Two Ay has become such an intimate component of university life. And what about all those boos from the UNLV cheering section in Denver's McNichols Arena on Monday night when the chairman of the Two Ay basketball committee, Jim Delaney, was introduced at the awards ceremonies? That just showed that Vegas rooters have healthy eyesight. They undoubtedly saw several of the Two Ay tournament committeemen's faces turn even grimmer than usual as UNLV was scoring 18 unanswered points early in the second half to clinch the championship. "I don't look on this as sweet revenge, just sweet," said Las Vegas coach Jerry Tarkanian, who only last week settled, at an estimated cost to him of $370,000, a lawsuit with the Two Ay that had been festering for 13 years.

"But vindication?" said Tark's wife, Lois. "[Jerry's] vindicated as a coach."

While Duke showed up on Monday night in its characteristic bridesmaid's veil—the Blue Devils now being zero for eight in Final Fours—Tarkanian's swifter, stronger and more confident legions were dressed to kill. They raised

their game to a wholly different level. Men vs. Toys? Let's go to the videotape.

The key for Vegas was 6′ 7″, 250-pound junior Larry Johnson, who in only 30 minutes on the court contributed 22 points, 11 rebounds, four steals, two three-pointers and one extraordinary flip-behind-his-back-while-lunging-to-the-floor save of a ball about to go out of bounds. "You were so physical, you fouled *me* out," shouted Johnson's junior teammate Stacey Augmon (12 points and seven assists in 26 minutes before getting his fifth personal), joking that Johnson's play was so rugged Augmon had, in effect, been one of its victims.

In all, it was the biggest blowout in the history of the championship game. It was not just that Vegas became the first team to score 100 or more points in the final, or that it won by the largest margin ever. That was mere offense in a game in which the Rebels' defense was the story. Duke's skinny freshman point guard, Bobby Hurley, was simply overwhelmed. Harried, surrounded, throwing the ball into the finally humbled Duke band, he behaved like the TV cartoon character Bart Simpson ("Don't have a cow, man") as his coach, Mike Krzyzewski, squirmed on the bench.

The underrated Vegas backcourt of Anderson Hunt and Greg Anthony delivered the punishing perimeter defense—"We couldn't get the ball past the hash marks," said Duke forward Christian Laettner—and, on offense, beat the Blue Devils off the dribble, on the run and every whichway for open shots. "It was scary just watching them," said Duke center Alaa Abdelnaby. "They engulfed us."

The normally beleaguered Tark rarely chomped on his omnipresent towel, so easily did UNLV rush to a 21–11 lead. The defense of the Rebels—"Vegas wouldn't let us play well, wouldn't let us function," said Coach K—drove Hurley out of the game with 12:37 left in the first half, whereupon he was replaced first by senior Phil Henderson, who moved over from shooting guard, and then by fellow rookie Bill McCaffrey, who were even less effective.

Just before Vegas took a 47–35 lead at intermission, Duke sophomore Brian Davis made an attempt to slap high fives with Laettner, missed and instead smacked his teammate in the face. It was that kind of rocky night in the Rockies for the team from Durham, N.C.

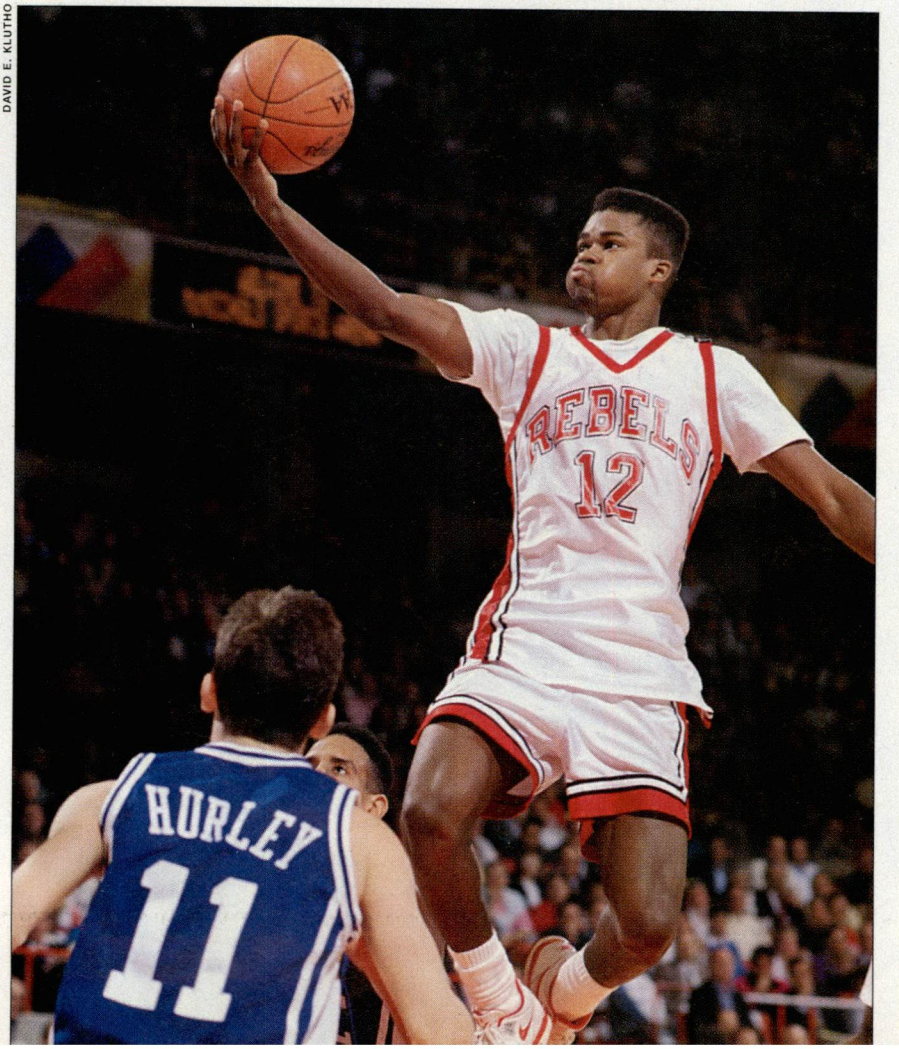
WELCOME FELLOW SCHOLARS said the sarcastic sign that was waved at the UNLV team by the Blue Devil mascot. "We try to draw off that stuff emotionally," said Anthony, the vice-chairman of Las Vegas's Young Republicans, who last summer worked for Nevada Congresswoman Barbara Vucanovich in Washington, D.C.

Try? With slightly more than 16 minutes left, UNLV led 57–47. In the next 2:51, the Rebels scored those 18 straight points while Krzyzewski frantically tried to halt the deluge by calling two timeouts. During the run, Hunt, a 6′ 1″ sophomore from Detroit, sank two treys and three other baskets. Previously best known as the rebellious Rebel who had been suspended for a game for being delinquent in making payments on his student loan, Hunt finished with 29 points on 12-of-16 shooting and was voted the MVP of the Final Four.



JOHN W. MCDONOUGH

As MVP Hunt and the Rebels blew Duke away, Tark at last enjoyed a laugh in his long and expensive battle with the NCAA brass.



DAVID E. KLUTHO

COVER PHOTOGRAPH
BY JOHN W. MCDONOUGH

The surprise was that he had none of UNLV's 16 steals. He didn't need any. Duke committed seven more turnovers for a total of 23. "This wasn't a game of X's and O's," said Krzyzewski. "It was one of complete . . . domination."

While the Rebels burned, Tarkanian fiddled most of the second half, undoubtedly wondering how he could get out of taping an instructional video in Tulsa the next day so that he could participate in a parade back home in Vegas. Nobody asked him if there would be a float reserved for the Two Ay.

After UNLV defeated Loyola Marymount in the West Regional final on March 25, Augmon spoke about the tournament's morality play, in which his team has had the leading role. "Good versus bad?" said Augmon. "We don't mind what anybody thinks of us. The Detroit Pistons were the Bad Boys, too, and look where they ended up."

Having ended the tear-stained run of Team Courage (Loyola Marymount), which had touched the heart of the nation while playing without its fallen leader, Hank Gathers; having worn down the tournament's most compelling player, Georgia Tech's teenage Ninja monster, Kenny Anderson, in the semis; and now facing everybody's favorite Dookies-next-door, those clean-cut guys from the postcard campus who had taken all those sentimental (that is to say, losing) journeys to the Final Four—well, you get the picture. If ever there was a perfectly cast villain, it was UNLV trying once again to win the NCAA trophy and simultaneously escape NCAA probation. "Sure, I'll be back next season," said Johnson, in answer to speculation about whether or not he would jump to the NBA. "If there are any games."

But wait. As much as this was a tournament of the buzzer-beaters—28 games won by four points or less, including five decided in overtime before Monday's blowout—it was also a season for muddying images. Both Vegas and Duke barely escaped elimination in regional competition at the hands of those legendary national powers, Ball State and Connecticut, respectively. And off the court, the Blue Devils may have forever rid themselves of their boring reputation, while their unangelic fans were losing their devilish rep.

First, back in January, Krzyzewski dressed down the student sports staff from the campus *Chronicle* in front of his team because the newspaper had dared to write objectively about the Blue Devils. Of course, the young journalists secretly taped Coach K's profane outburst. Later Henderson was reprimanded by the ACC commissioner's office for criticizing a referee, and following Duke's loss to Georgia Tech in the conference tournament, Henderson ripped into his teammates, calling them "babies" and "cop-outs." Was this actually Duke or put up your dukes? Finally, the Blue Devils' notorious student rooters toned down their harassment of visiting



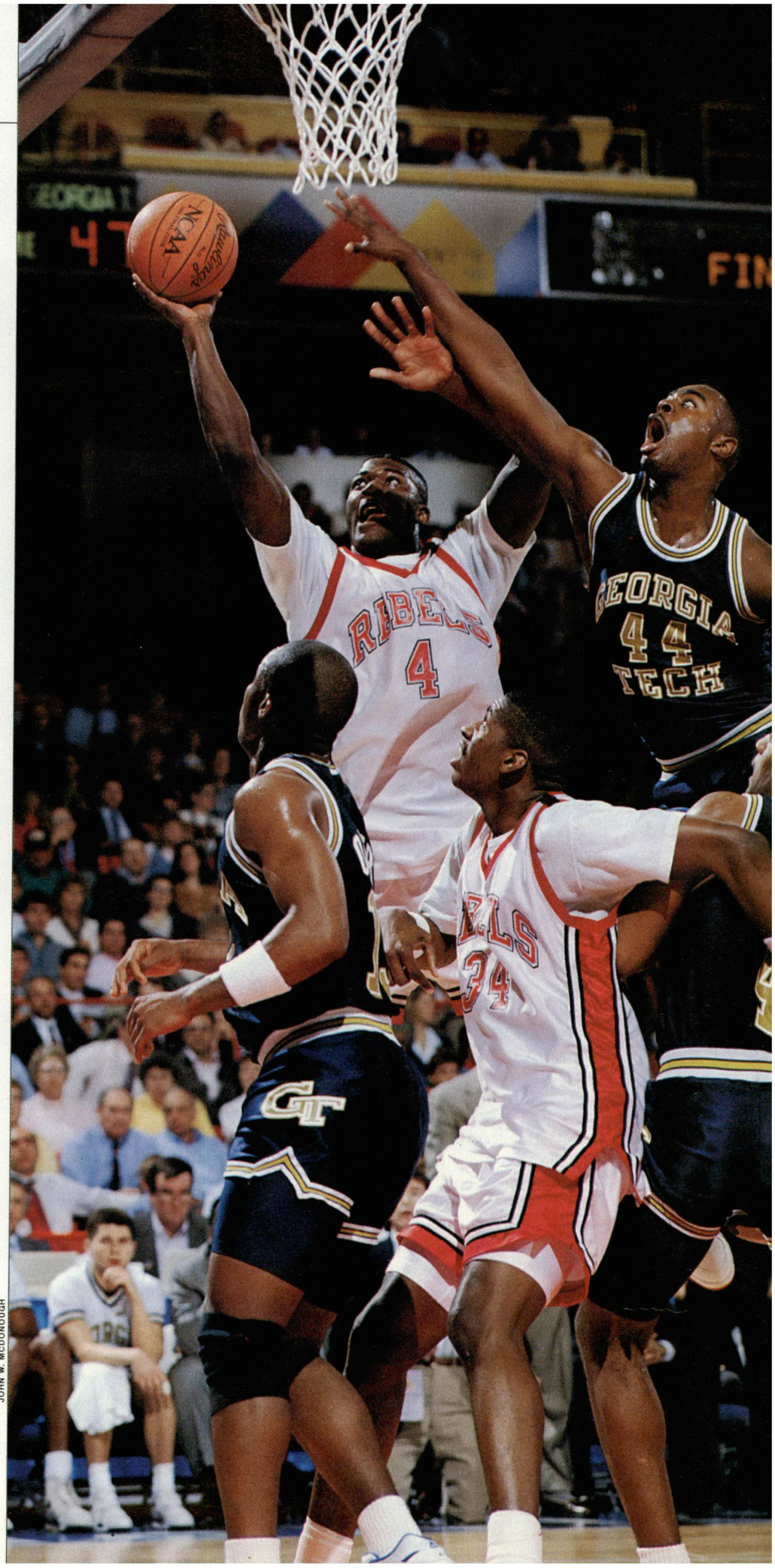
teams (who can forget their enchanting reference to Navy as "pond scum"?) and because of a new ACC rule had to cease throwing items onto the court lest Duke be penalized with a technical foul.

Not to worry. The Blue Devils blew away the other three teams in Denver with lightning-fast breaks of elocution. Abdelnaby, for example, credited Duke's success to "the maturation process." A typically cynical national press corps, having endured far too many charming, sensible, polysyllabic sentences from the Blue Devil intelligentsia at this event over the years, responded in kind. "This good-versus-evil story line?" said one writer. "I'm not sold on it. Duke isn't so evil. Annoying, maybe."

To anybody outside the Southeast, the chant of "ACC! ACC!" for member schools Duke and Georgia Tech must have seemed especially irritating during this Final Four. Sure enough, Arkansas heard its fill of it as the anticlimactic seconds ticked off in Duke's 97–83 semifinal victory. Razorback coach Nolan Richardson had spoken of the "Five P's—preparation prevents piss-poor performance." But how could Arkansas's Lenzie Howell have been prepared for what he faced when he went to the foul line with six minutes remaining and his team behind 78–77? Not only did the Duke band sing *Old MacDonald Had a Farm* ("And on this farm he had some pigs"), but the Georgia Tech band chimed in with "Pig! . . . Pig! . . . Pig!"

Howell made the two free throws, but that would be the last time Arkansas led. Thus, the Six P's: Pity the poor Porkers punctured by a Polish prodigy. Namely, Krzyzewski. Over the next 2:21 of this exhausting, all-hands-on-deck struggle—while Richardson surprisingly rested both Howell and Todd Day, who between them had led Arkansas from an 11-point deficit (54–43) to a seven-point advantage (69–62) and had scored 18 and 27 points, respectively—Duke slipped away with the game.

Transitioned it away, is more like it. Laettner, who finished with 19 points and 14 rebounds, and forward Robert Brickey, who had 17 and 11, devastated Arkansas inside. Now with Duke ahead 82–81, not quite as quickly as you can say abba-dabba-doo, Abdelnaby



JOHN W. MCDONOUGH

Johnson warmed up for Duke with 15 points, five rebounds and three assists in Saturday's semi.



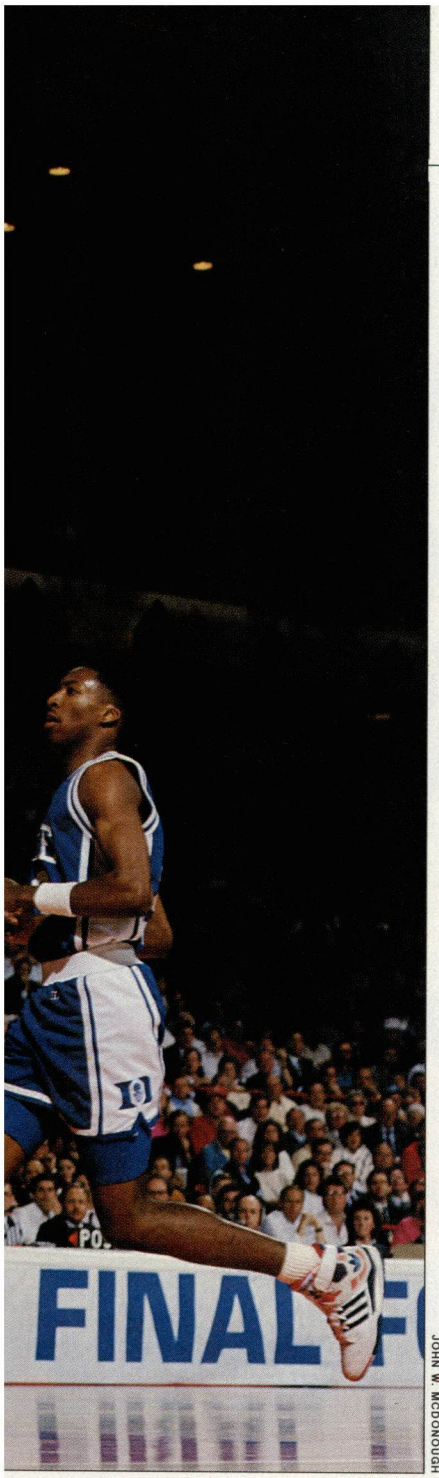
dunked and Henderson drained an on-second-thought-maybe-I-will-go-for-this-trey-right-here bomb and completed a fast-break layup to put the Blue Devils in front 89–81. Henderson would wind up with a game-high 28 points, and of his long-pause three-pointer, Krzyzewski said, "I'll always remember how long it took Phil on that shot. I thought he was working the clock."

While all this was going on, Day was hardly nigh; he was at the scorer's table, desperately waiting for a whistle to stop play so that he could reenter the game. When he and Howell finally returned to the floor, it was for only a couple of minutes. Richardson threw in the towel by benching two of his starters with 1:38 left. "I didn't think the altitude would have an effect," said Richardson afterward, "but when our guys came out, they were huffing and puffing and blowing. As winded as we were, as solid as Duke was playing, it was time."

From the coach who had proclaimed a game plan of 40 minutes of *hell*, the end was puzzling: 98 seconds of whimpering *help*. "In the last five minutes they were the ones who got worn out," said Hurley. "Maybe they would have had some more breaths if they didn't do so much talking."

Speaking of chatter, in the first half of the second semifinal, the normally trash-talking UNLV big-room headliners looked more like an accordion-playing lounge act. They were tentative. "We were like a boxer feeling our way around," said Tarkanian after the game.

Playing a zone designed to neutralize the freewheeling Anderson, Vegas strayed far from its usual man-to-man defense. What's more, Anthony was also being outnastied by Georgia Tech defensive maniac Karl Brown, who disrupted the Rebels' half-court offense before it could get started. The Yellow Jackets' Dennis Scott, who could make



JOHN W. MCDONOUGH

Augmon got mile-high in Denver; then Vegas packed its bounty for the journey home.

three-pointers blindfolded—and sometimes grins admiringly at his treys, as if he just has—scored 20 points in the first half, while Brian Oliver and Anderson combined for 23 more. Georgia Tech grabbed a 53–46 lead at intermission when Anderson's double-clutching, lean-in, 12-foot jumper from the left baseline, with a bewildered Las Vegan draped over him like a drunken dice-thrower, went in. It was a brilliant shot for an NBA All-Star, much less a skinny, 166-pound college freshman.

Meanwhile, three of the Rebels' last four shots of the half didn't scratch iron, and a frustrated Johnson missed badly from underneath on the fourth. As they warmed up for the second half, Scott and Anderson were actually laughing. But in the first 3:38, UNLV refocused its energies and showed why all that glitter is mostly gold. With virtually no help from Johnson, who was either fouling or raising his fist to signal Tarkanian that he needed to take his weary bones to the bench, the Rebels outscored the Yellow Jackets 10–1 to seize control of the game.

Augmon, who would swoop and sway for 22 points and nine rebounds, and Hunt, who ended up with 20 points and seven assists, took over the scoring. More important, Vegas abandoned its fruitless stop-Anderson defense and went back to its scratch-and-sniff, man-to-man pressure—"They were in our jocks," said Georgia Tech forward Malcolm Mackey—which meant Augmon latched onto Scott, and Hunt onto Anderson.

The second-half stats were revealing: Scott converted 3 of 9 shots for nine points, and Anderson was 1 for 5 for just three points. Still, with 5:24 to go, UNLV led only 76–74. But the Yellow Jackets had lost their rhythm, and their spirit was barely flickering. Fifty-one seconds later, Hunt had sunk two more three-pointers to give the Rebels an 82–74 cushion and enough confidence for them to begin their usual late-game preening and screaming. "I'm quick, I'm quick," cried out UNLV reserve forward Moses Scurry at Oliver.

The 6′ 7″, 220-pound Scurry may be remembered as the fairly mean chap who punched Utah State coach Kohn Smith on Feb. 1 and who mimed drawing and shooting guns at the entire Ball State bench. However, Georgia Tech will better recall Scurry as a clutch rebounder—he contributed all 11 of his boards in 16 second-half minutes—who dominated in the paint. "The altitude bothered us obviously," said Scurry, "but we did what we had to do—got together, sucked it up and played hard."

Regardless of the adversity—how many game suspensions for things like bench-clearing fights, academic probations and nonpayments of hotel-room minibar tabs plagued UNLV?—Tark the Shark's sometimes raunchy Rebels have done just that all season. And in the tournament finale, this lovable rogue of a coach got his team so focused and so fraught with emotion that it treated proud Duke as if it were just another UC Irvine or Cal State–Fullerton. At the end, a heartwarming scene: The so-called thugs of Vegas circled their bald little coach as he hugged each and every one of them—Elmer Fudd congratulating all the cwazy wabbits.

"We want to win this championship bad," Johnson had said on Sunday, "so that the NCAA guys will have to stare at that trophy on Coach's desk while they ask all those questions during the next investigation."

But that's for later. After Monday night's victory, the Runnin' Rebels quickly donned T-shirts inscribed in honor of their mentor: SHARK TAKES HIS BITE. They had already ordered others for back home that would do justice to themselves. Those shirts would read THE NICE GUYS on the front and FINISHED FIRST on the back. ■



DAVID E. KLUTHO



BY E.M. SWIFT

JACK NICKLAUS, GOLF'S NEWEST senior, stepped back from his eagle putt, a meaningless 40-footer on the 18th hole that he could have played with a cactus and still have finished first. Then it became clear: He didn't want the Tradition to end. The man who went kicking and screaming into the 50-and-older ranks was enjoying himself so much that he wanted to prolong the moment of victory. He looked like a Bear with a bellyful of salmon. "I'm just going to enjoy this for a moment," Nicklaus told Gary Player, his closest pursuer, who trailed him by four shots.

Who could blame the man? He hadn't won a tournament since the 1986 Masters, the most recent of his 20 majors. He couldn't even remember the last time he had been in contention. He had arrived in Scottsdale, Ariz., for the $800,000 Tradition—which was played on the Cochise course that Nicklaus designed at Desert Mountain—with his golf game in shambles and his fellow seniors mad enough to douse him with Metamucil. With little to gain and a reputation to lose, he had risen, once again, to the occasion; he had pulled things together under pressure. It's what makes the great ones truly great. So a certain amount of savoring was in order. In five short days, the clock seemed to have been turned back at least 20 years.

Finally, Nicklaus stepped up to his putt and stroked it. The eagle bid lipped out, but he tapped in his birdie and finished with a final-round 68 to go with his first two rounds of 71 and 67 for a 10-under-par total of 206. Nicklaus joined Player, Arnold Palmer and George Archer, the only other men to win the first senior tournament they entered.

It wasn't so much *that* Nicklaus won the so-called duel in the desert against

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JACQUELINE DUVOISIN

LONG LIVE THE KING

Joining the seniors in Arizona, Jack Nicklaus rediscovered the swing that once ruled the game

Prickly as a cactus about turning 50, Nicklaus soon relaxed.

senior domo Lee Trevino. It was the *way* he won. Nicklaus was playing a different game from the rest of the field. If the first round hadn't been rained out and the tournament had been a 72-hole affair, as originally scheduled, Nicklaus might have won the Tradition by 10 shots instead of just four. He was striking the ball more consistently, with greater height and distance, than he had in years. "In 1980, when I won the U.S. Open and the PGA, I didn't hit the ball like this," Nicklaus said, half amazed. "You have to go back to the mid-'70s."

Nicklaus was singing a far different tune when he arrived at the Tradition. It was the first time since 1964 that he had committed to playing a tournament the week before the Masters. He missed the cut at the Tournament Players Championship two weeks earlier and, in his only other PGA Tour appearances this year, finished 68th at Doral and 61st at Pebble Beach. "I played 20 days in a row recently, and I got worse every day," he said on March 28. "I've been working with [teaching pro] Peter Kostis, and it hasn't been very successful. Either I haven't been able to absorb what Peter's been telling me, or Peter hasn't been able to get it into my head. I've been playing lousy."

The frustrating thing for Nicklaus, who has had chronic lower back pain in recent years, was that he was feeling healthy and practicing hard, without results. He had lost 15 pounds since turning 50 on Jan. 21, and his weight was a relatively svelte 185. A daily exercise regimen had kept his back condition from flaring up. Still, he was hitting golf balls all over creation. "I'm physically able to swing the way I used to," he said. "I just can't get myself to do it. I have to relearn my swing."

Enter Jim Flick, another well-known teaching pro. Flick followed Nicklaus during his practice round on Tuesday. After hitting an iron shot 50 yards off line on 17, Nicklaus turned to Flick and asked, "Jim, what do you see?"

"I'd never seen that look in Jack's eyes before," says Flick, who with Bob Toski founded *Golf Digest*'s instruction schools. "His eyes were despondent. I told him, 'Jack, I don't see your swing.' He'd lost his aim. He was aiming right and was trying to use his hips instead of starting his swing with his feet. I just tried to return Jack to his original swing, to get his body and club in the same rhythm."

Nicklaus had relied on tempo and feel more than on mechanics when he was coached by the late Jack Grout, and Flick noticed that Nicklaus was swinging mechanically at the ball. "You can't feel your clubhead," Flick said.

"How do you know that?" Nicklaus said in wonder. "I haven't felt my clubhead in three months."

After following Flick's advice the next day, Nicklaus noticed an immediate difference. "I was still using what Peter Kostis had told me, but I was applying it in a less mechanical fashion," Nicklaus said. "That's the first round of golf I've played this year I didn't feel like exploding."

If Nicklaus had been sitting on a powder keg on the golf course, imagine how he felt the first time he walked into the locker room at Desert Mountain last week. In the January issue of *Golf Digest*, Nicklaus had spoken frankly and a trifle condescendingly of the Senior tour and its stars. "The problem for me," Nicklaus told the magazine, "is that the guys who are competing are the same guys I have beaten for 30 years." Then, citing Bob Charles and Orville Moody as examples, Nicklaus went on to say that most of the players currently dominating the Senior tour "were good players but marginal."

By "marginal," Nicklaus now says, he meant compared with the truly great players, the Palmers, Players and Trevinos. But the sporting press fanned the flames by approaching some of those "marginal players" for reactions. Dave Hill obliged by saying, "I used to have a lot of respect for Jack. But he forgot what humility was like."

A more typical response was expressed by Don Bies, last year's winner of the Tradition. "I don't think Jack thought he said anything wrong," Bies said. "He's having a hard time turning 50. I think that's part of his problem."

Since Nicklaus was the youngest player in the Tradition's field, he wasn't about to get any sympathy on that score. "Fifty is not a tough year," Palmer, who is 60, said, laughing. "As for Jack resisting it, the alternative is a helluva lot worse."

Nicklaus's remarks ruffled a few

feathers, but not so badly that his fellow seniors weren't happy to see him and the more than 200 journalists who accompanied him. The Nicklaus presence on the Senior tour—and he says he will probably play five or six tournaments this year, including the PGA Seniors and the U.S. Senior Open—can only mean money, in the form of television revenues and corporate sponsorships, in every player's pocket. "There was a lot of tough talk in the locker room earlier," said Trevino. " 'I'm going to say this to him, I'm going to say that,' but there's too much respect for this man for any of that. To a man, everyone welcomed him aboard."

About the only person who wasn't happy to see Nicklaus join the seniors was Trevino's florist. The Merry Mex had had the good grace to send Barbara Nicklaus a dozen roses every week that her husband stayed home, and without Nicklaus to contend with, Trevino had taken the Senior tour by storm, winning $220,000 in just four starts before the Tradition—three wins and a second-place finish. Trevino led the seniors in five out of 10 statistical categories and boasted a phenomenal 68.33 scoring average. Does this man like playing with the "round-bellies," as he calls his fellow seniors? "This is the most fun I've ever had with my clothes on," said Trevino.

Nicklaus took the lead for good when he chipped in for eagle at the 18th on Saturday.



Well, it was fun until he attacked Cochise, a course that requires long, high iron shots similar to those that set up well at Augusta National. Long, high iron shots are not exactly Trevino's cup of salsa. The much anticipated showdown between Trevino and Nicklaus came a cropper when Trevino stumbled to an opening-round 75—his first over-par round this year—and followed that with two 72s. Even the dozen roses he received from Barbara Nicklaus didn't console him. Trevino left town complaining about everything from the cold, rainy weather to the footpaths at Desert Mountain, which he claimed had made his ankles sore. "I don't mind walking, but look what you have to walk through just to get to the fairway. Desert! I brought my snakebite kit with me."

"And now we get to go to Ooo-gusta," said his caddie, Herman Mitchell. The implication seemed to be that Mitchell would rather risk snakebite.

Nicklaus started out with a workmanlike one-under 71, which left him just two strokes behind the leaders after Friday's round. "I didn't think I'd be so apprehensive starting off," he said, fessing up to a case of the jitters. "I get like that in any new situation. It may sound funny, but I'll be a lot more relaxed next week at the Masters. Here, it's like I'm the new kid on the block. Show me."

If he had any doubts that it would be a little different on the Senior tour, they should have been dispelled on the fifth hole of the first day, when Bruce Devlin, who was in Nicklaus's threesome, had his left knee lock after he hit an iron from the fairway. Devlin could barely stand. Nicklaus went over and, after surveying the situation, grabbed Devlin's calf and jiggled it, trying to dislodge what Nicklaus diagnosed as a floating piece of cartilage. Eventually, Devlin was attended to by a real doctor and was deemed fit to continue.

During the rest of the round, Nicklaus tried to jiggle some life into his putter. By his own estimation, he misread eight greens during the round. But he drove the ball a ton. Using a new graphite driver he had borrowed from Jumbo Ozaki, Nicklaus smacked some tee shots that he would have been proud of 28 years ago, when he was the longest driver on Tour and was known as Baby Beef. On the par-5, 569-yard 8th hole, Nick-

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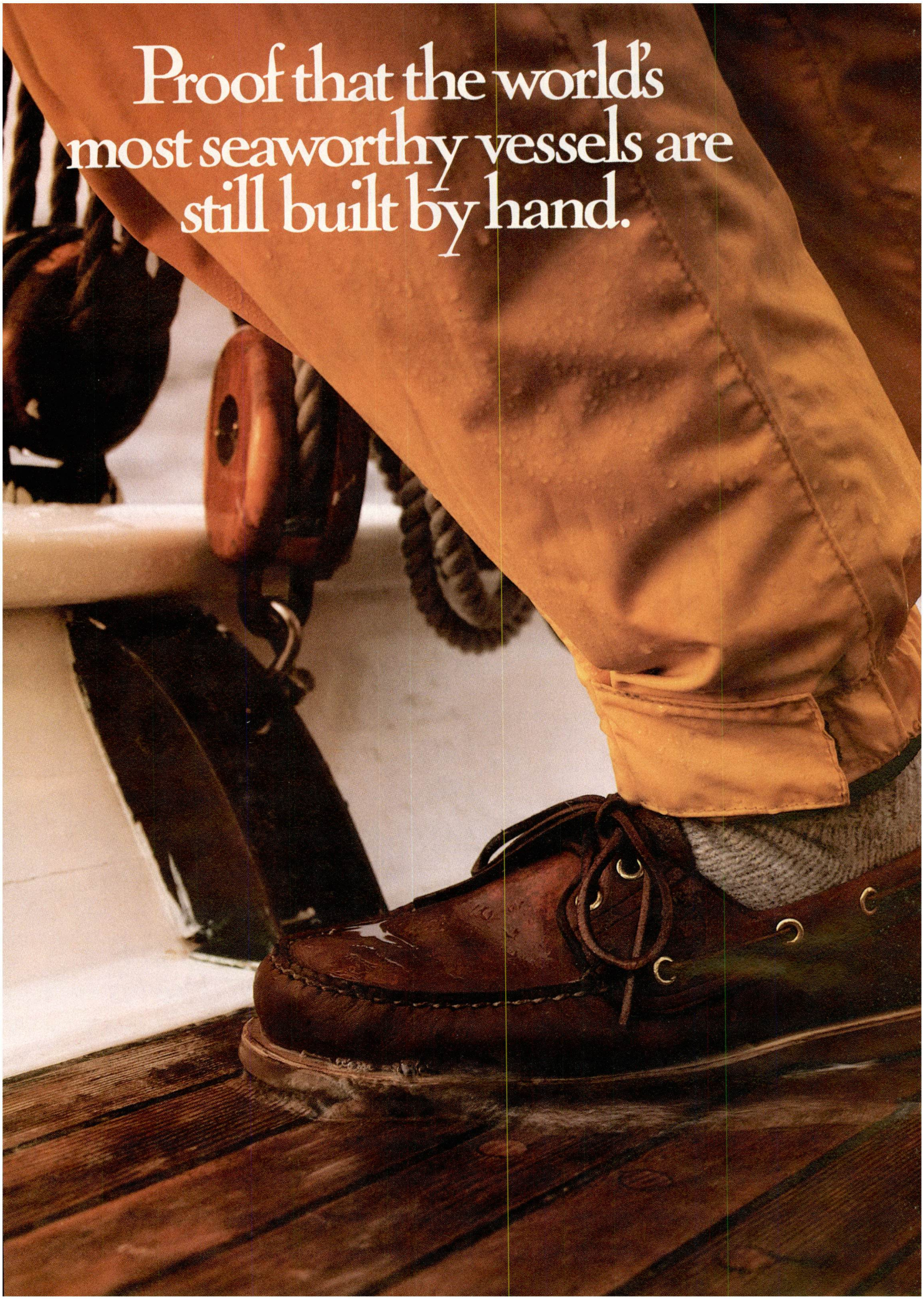
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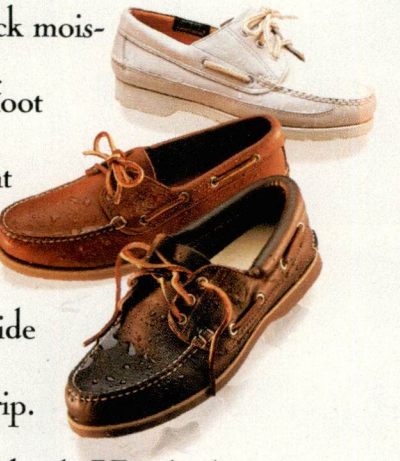

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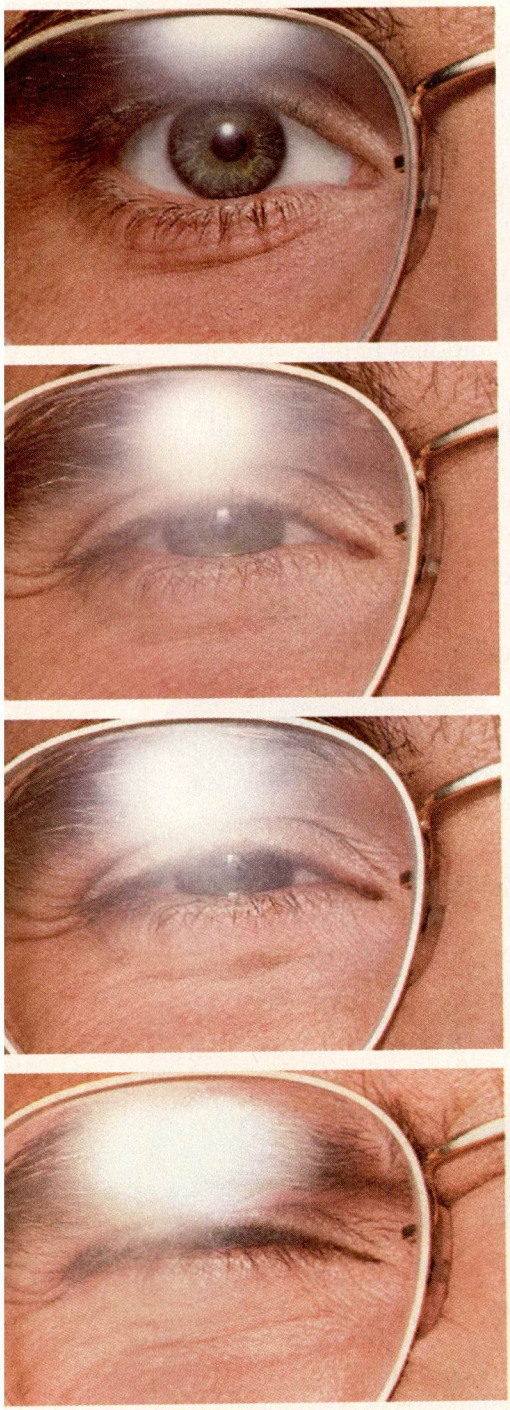

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laus drove the ball 330 yards downwind. He reached the 534-yard 15th with a drive and a five-iron.

After the round, Nicklaus stayed out on the practice tee with Flick till dusk, cracking one long iron after another for 45 minutes after the other players had gone in. "It's better than it's been in a long time," he said, sounding more hopeful about his game than he had all week. "This might get fun again."

It did get fun again on Saturday, when, paired with Player and Charles, Nicklaus shot the low round of the day, a five-under 67. He played the par 5s in five under, missing three eagle putts in the process. It was like letting the club champion play off the ladies' tees. Nicklaus reached the 546-yard 4th hole, the 500-yard 12th, the 534-yard 15th and the 531-yard 18th in two shots each—two-putting for three birdies and eagling the 18th hole from the fringe to take the tournament lead from his old pal Phil Rodgers, who in 1980 had worked extensively with Nicklaus to improve Jack's short game. "That was rude," said Rodgers when he was informed that Nicklaus had chipped in to move into the lead.

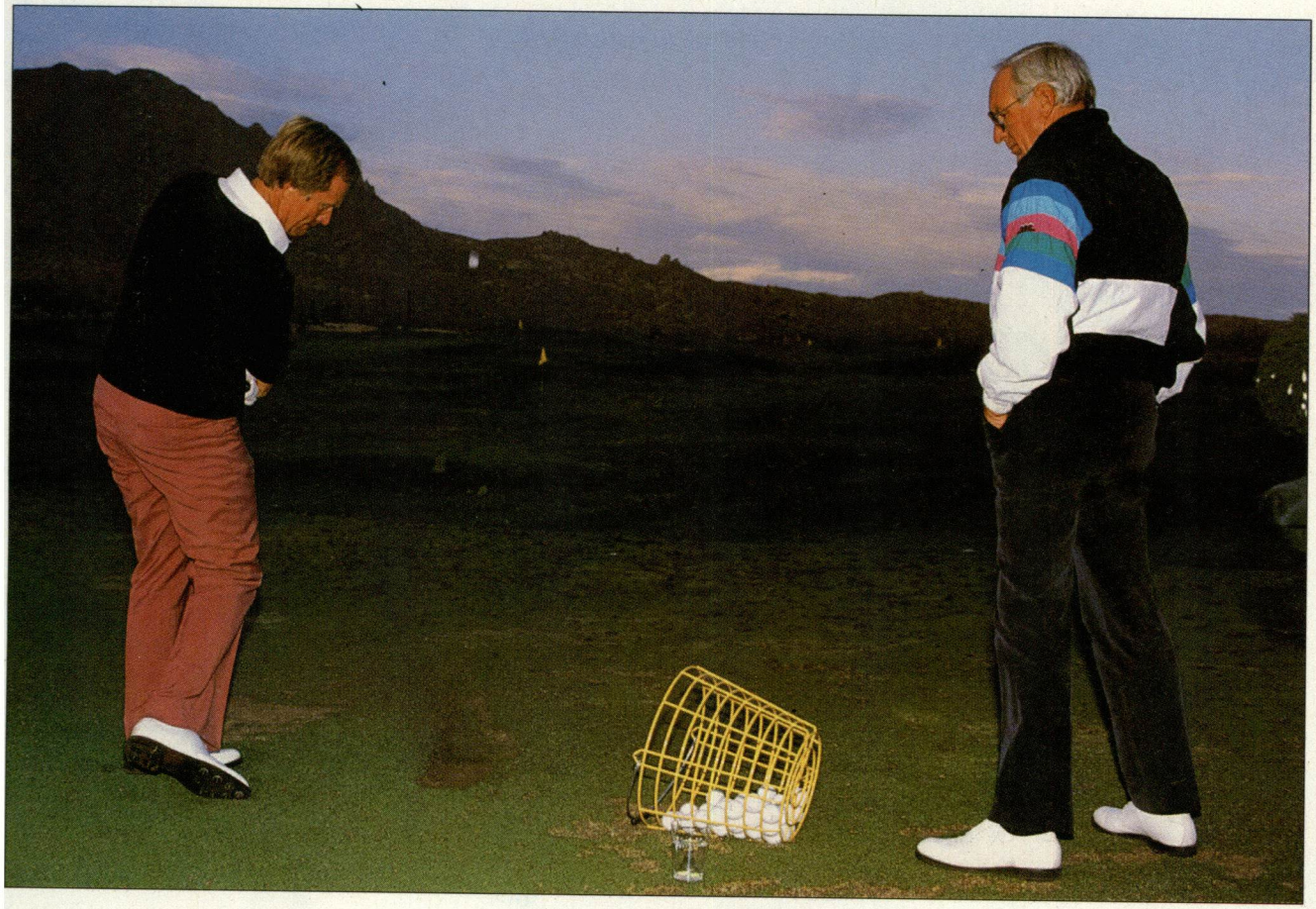
But Nicklaus's most impressive shots were from 220 yards and out. He outdrove Charles and Player by 75 yards on some holes and hit long irons that flew so high and straight that "they floated down like a butterfly with no legs," Player gushed. "I've never seen him play better long irons. . . . I'll tell you, that guy can play. Somebody asked me yesterday, 'Do you think that Jack can still win on the regular Tour?' I said it was unlikely. Today I can say from firsthand experience it is extremely likely."

Nicklaus, whose goal is to become the first player to win on both the Senior and regular tours in the same year, was nearly as enthusiastic. "I never made any putts, and I still shot 67," he said. "That's the kind of golf I used to play. Five-under without putting stress on the putter. If I'm playing like this next week at the Masters, I'll be in contention."

There has probably never been a golfer better at holding on to a lead than Nicklaus, and on Sunday he showed that he still had the knack. Starting the day two strokes up on Player, Rodgers and Bruce Crampton, Nicklaus stuck a sand wedge within four feet on the 1st hole, to go to seven under, and never looked back. He bogeyed the 4th hole but came right back with a birdie on 5, where he took a batter's stance and whacked a seven-iron to within 12 feet of the cup after his drive had come to rest on a mound. "The round could have got away from me right there," he said. "That was probably my best shot of the day." Nicklaus added four more birdies and a bogey, and finished unchallenged.

The Bear enjoyed his debut on the Senior tour, and it reinforced his belief that he can still put a scare into the kids when he's on his game. "There's going to be a time when I say goodbye to the regular Tour and come out here more," he said after receiving the $120,000 winner's check and the trophy. "But I don't want that time to be yet. We'll see how I play the next few weeks."

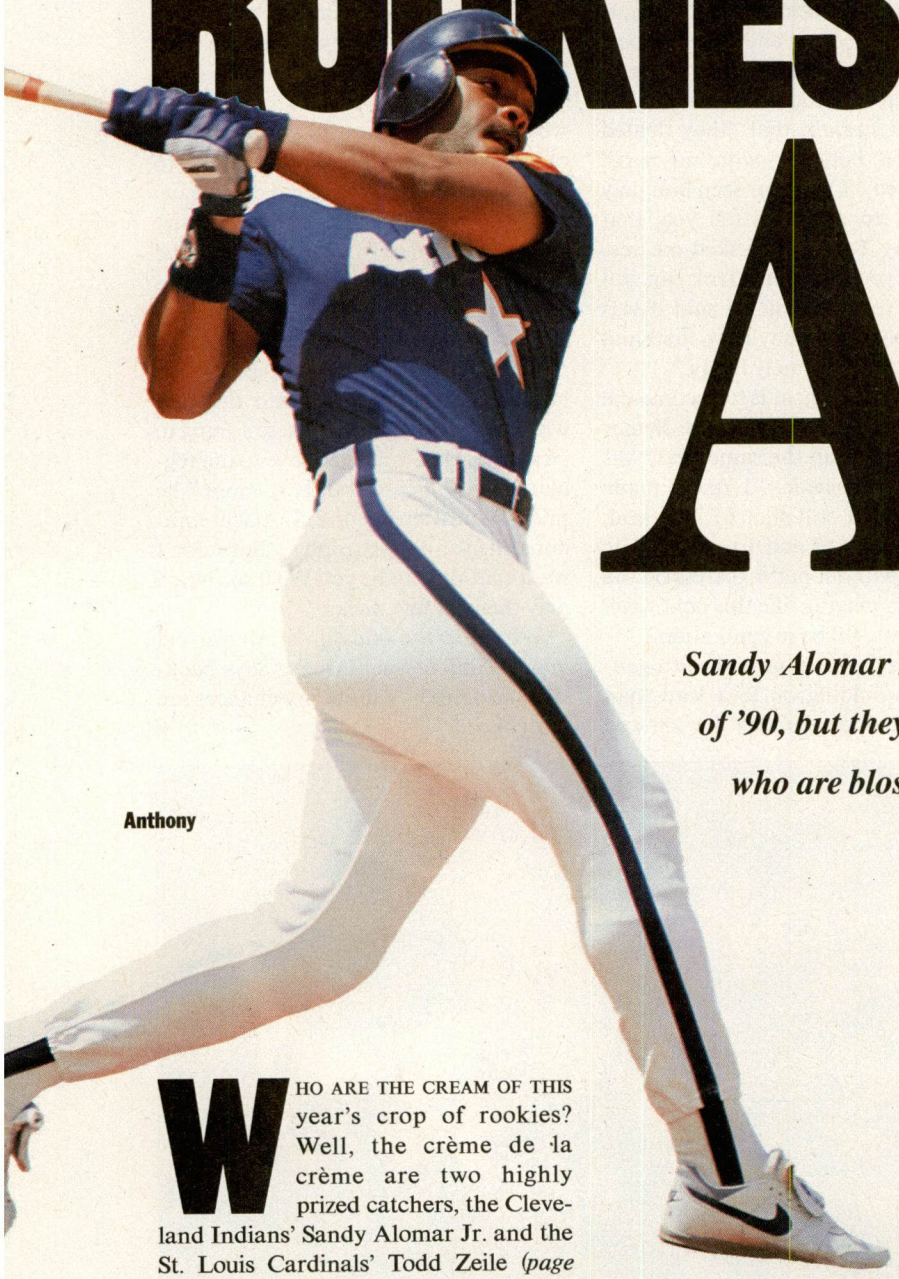
What are the odds on a 50-year-old man's winning the Masters? Says Nicklaus (no smile): "I think my chances are pretty good." ■



Long after the others had left the practice range, Nicklaus worked while Flick watched.

ROOKIES FROM A to Z

Sandy Alomar Jr. and Todd Zeile are the stars of '90, but they're not the only rookies who are blossoming this spring



Anthony

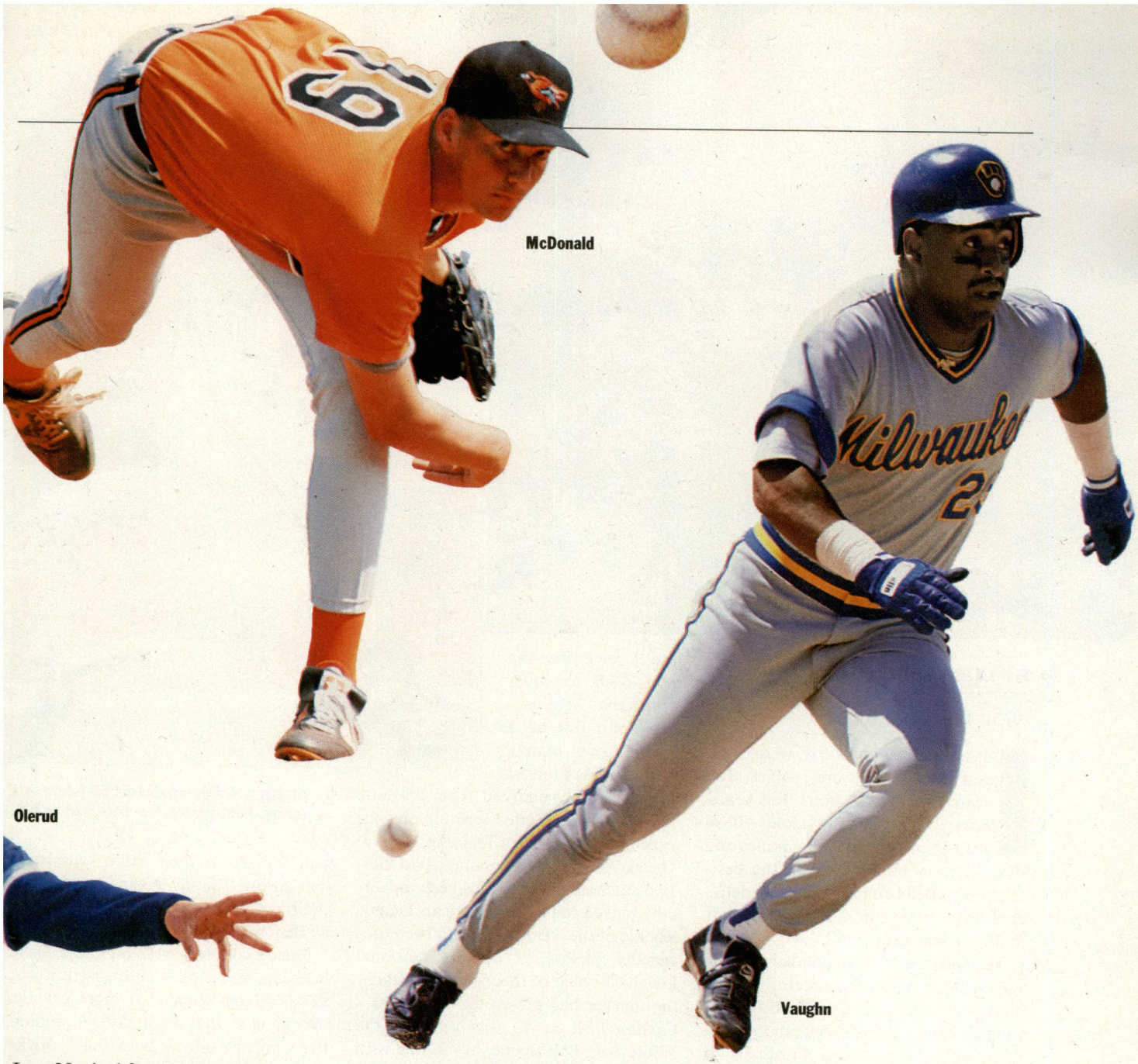


WHO ARE THE CREAM OF THIS year's crop of rookies? Well, the crème de la crème are two highly prized catchers, the Cleveland Indians' Sandy Alomar Jr. and the St. Louis Cardinals' Todd Zeile *(page 42)*. But before we get to them, let's look at four other players who could have a big impact this spring.

• Eric Anthony, outfielder, Houston Astros. Four years ago Anthony was an 18-year-old high school dropout working on an assembly line at a Houston plastics company. Looking for a new direction in life, he talked his way into an Astro tryout in 1986 and dazzled everyone present with his raw power. Since then he has slugged his way to the top of the organization, averaging 30 homers a year in the minors in '88 and '89. Unfortunately he also averaged 120 K's per season over the same period. One thing is certain: Anthony won't be spooked by the Astrodome. His first major league hit was a 414-foot home run in the Dome last July.

• John Olerud, designated hitter, Toronto Blue Jays. In September, Olerud became the 15th player in history to make his pro debut in the majors, going straight from Washington State to the

PHOTOGRAPHS (LEFT TO RIGHT): CHUCK SOLOMON (2), RONALD C. MODRA, V.J. LOVERO



Jays. Not bad for someone who had undergone life-threatening surgery to repair a brain aneurysm only seven months earlier. In 1988, Olerud became the first player in NCAA history to hit 20 homers and win 15 games in the same season, fueling speculation that he might become the first two-way star since Babe Ruth. However, Toronto has, at least temporarily, shelved any plans to use Olerud on the mound.

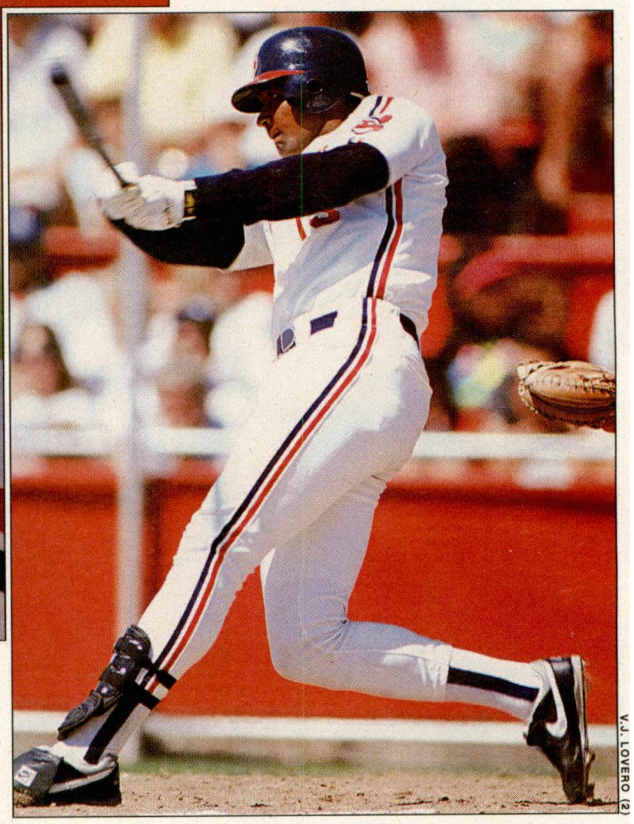
• Greg Vaughn, outfielder, Milwaukee Brewers. He has power to all fields, he can hit for average, and he has excellent speed. After Vaughn was brought up by the Brewers last August, he hit .265 with five home runs and 23 RBIs in 38 games and batted .480 with runners in scoring position. He also averaged 26 steals a year in the minors. His main drawback is his spotty fielding. But the Brewers are convinced Vaughn will be baseball's newest 30–30 man and are trying to trade either Rob Deer or Glenn Braggs to make room for him.

• Ben McDonald, righthanded pitcher, Baltimore Orioles. The No. 1 draft pick in the nation last year, McDonald has an impressive repertoire: an overpowering fastball, an explosive curve and a better-than-average changeup. But his most valuable asset is his ability to control the game like a seasoned veteran. At 6′ 7″ and 210 pounds, "Big Ben" has an ideal pitcher's build. He's coordinated (he went to LSU on a basketball scholarship) and strong (he says he likes to catch alligators with his bare hands), not to mention competitive. In 152 innings for LSU last year, he struck out 202 batters and walked 40. The Orioles will probably put McDonald in the rotation hoping that he will come through with a Rookie of the Year performance like reliever Gregg Olson's last year. Says one scout of McDonald, "He's the best young pitching prospect I've ever seen. *Ever.*"

—ALBERT KIM

NOW, A TRIP TO THE FUTURE





Alomar was wide-eyed about his future that spring, both behind the plate and at bat.

V.J. LOVERO (2)

BY LEIGH MONTVILLE

NEW YORK, April 1, 2000

I REMEMBER WHEN SANDY ALOMAR JR. and Todd Zeile were rookies. Ten years ago. Crazy, huh? Ten years. Back before all the Gold Glove awards and the All-Star Games and the as-told-to biographies on the best-seller lists. Before the money was delivered, twice a month, in an armored car to the big houses on a hill.

Ten years ago. I remember talking with Alomar in the short spring of 1990 in Tucson, where the Cleveland Indians trained. Zeile was in St. Petersburg, Fla., then, with the St. Louis Cardinals. It seems like only last week.

There was a strike that year. Or was it a lockout? Something. The owners and the players had been arguing for a long time, probably about money, and the training camps opened four weeks late. I remember the mad dash to cover stories that were usually spun out at a much slower tempo, to the sound of tourist dollars being removed from wallets.

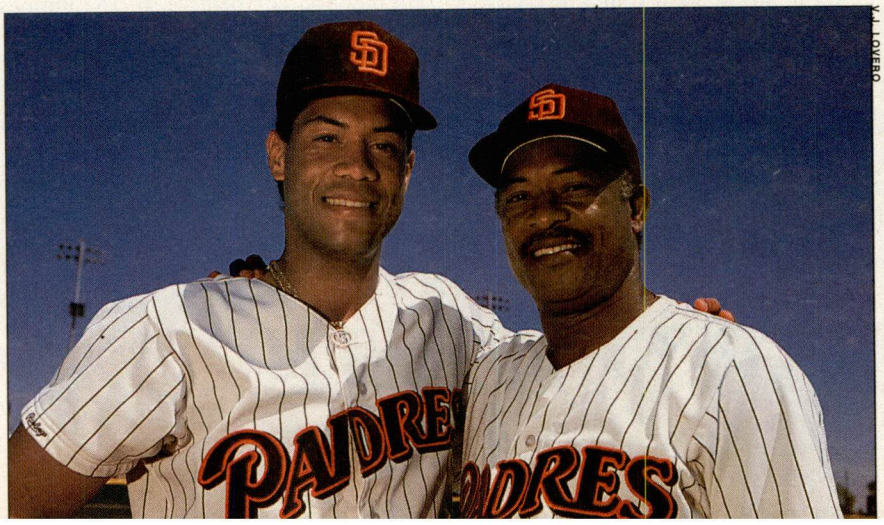
Alomar and Zeile were an obvious topic that year. Spring Training, Opus 1: The Arrival of the Phenoms. Two kids. Two catchers. Alomar had been universally picked to be the American League Rookie of the Year. Zeile had been universally picked to be the National League Rookie of the Year. The catching market had grown stale by 1990—Carlton Fisk, at 42, was still with the White Sox; Bob Boone, at 42, was with Kansas City—and the appearance of these kids was a major development.

"I've been in baseball for 29 years," said Indians bullpen coach Luis Isaac that spring. "Sandy Alomar is the best catching prospect I've seen since Johnny Bench."

Isaac's counterpart in St. Louis, Dave Ricketts, was equally enthusiastic about Zeile, though somewhat more cryptic. "What is it that they say? A million Frenchmen can't all be wrong?" Ricketts said. "The kid has done well on every level he has played."

There were none of the usual qualifying statements about either player's having "to prove himself and win a job down here." Both rookies' names were written on their teams' lineup cards in indelible ink. The Indians had traded heavy-hitter Joe Carter to the San Diego Padres to pick up Alomar, outfielder Chris James and infielder Carlos Baerga. The Cardinals had chosen not to re-sign All-Star catcher Tony Pena. Commitments had been made.

Alomar was supposed to be the better defensive catcher. He was big—6′ 5″, 200 pounds—and looked as if he could throw a baseball through the cinder-block walls of the locker room at Hi Corbett Field. He had a basketball body.



Being dealt to Cleveland separated Sandy Jr. from his brother Roberto (left) and his dad.

V.J. LOVERO



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Power forward. "You wait and see how he develops as a hitter," Isaac said. "He's only 23 years old now. He still has some baby fat. Most Latin players don't mature until they're 26 or 27."

Zeile, then 24, was supposed to be the hitter. "He reminds me of Ken Boyer at the plate," one St. Louis sportswriter said. "Just the way he stands up there." At 6′ 1″, 190 pounds, Zeile could have been an option quarterback. He even looked a bit like Doug Flutie, the 1984 Heisman Trophy winner.

The best part about both players, it seemed then, was that they were natural catchers, not graduates of some crash course on the care and handling of pitchers. Alomar was given his first full set of catching equipment on Christmas Day, 1973. He was seven years old. At 15, Zeile asked his father to park the family car with one tire resting on his new catcher's mitt in an effort to make the mitt loose and comfortable.

"You do all those things with a mitt," Zeile said. "I remember soaking my new mitt in a bucket of water overnight. Anything. I've finally decided the best way to break in a mitt simply is to catch a lot of baseballs with it, but I've tried everything. Shaving cream? For the lanolin? I still do that once in a while."

For both of them, catching was simply fun. Alomar liked looking at the game from behind the plate and liked being able to see what everyone else was doing. Zeile liked the action and being involved in the fundamental workings of the game while everyone else except the pitcher had to watch and wait. "I was one of those kids who had to be in charge," he said. "No matter what game we were playing, I was the one making up the rules. The one who said, 'It's my ball. We'll do what I say.' "

Alomar grew up in Salinas, Puerto Rico, but spent most of his summers in various U.S. cities. His father, Sandy Alomar Sr., had been a utility infielder for 15 years with seven big league teams. Summers were spent in Chicago or Anaheim, Calif., or New York City or Arlington, Texas. Baseball was the family business. Sandy Jr. and his brother, Roberto, could go to as many home games as they wanted.

As a kid, Roberto, who is a year and a half younger than Sandy, wanted to know everything about the game, to break it down into pieces and study each part. Sandy Jr. was more casual. Night games ended late. He would rather be home, get some rest and be ready for the next day's adventures. When the brothers played ball in Salinas, Roberto always wanted to bat first, to be in charge. When their father brought home a new bat or glove, Roberto immediately claimed it as his own. It was never "our bat." It was always "my bat." Sandy Jr. did not argue. He had his catching equipment. Roberto was an infielder.

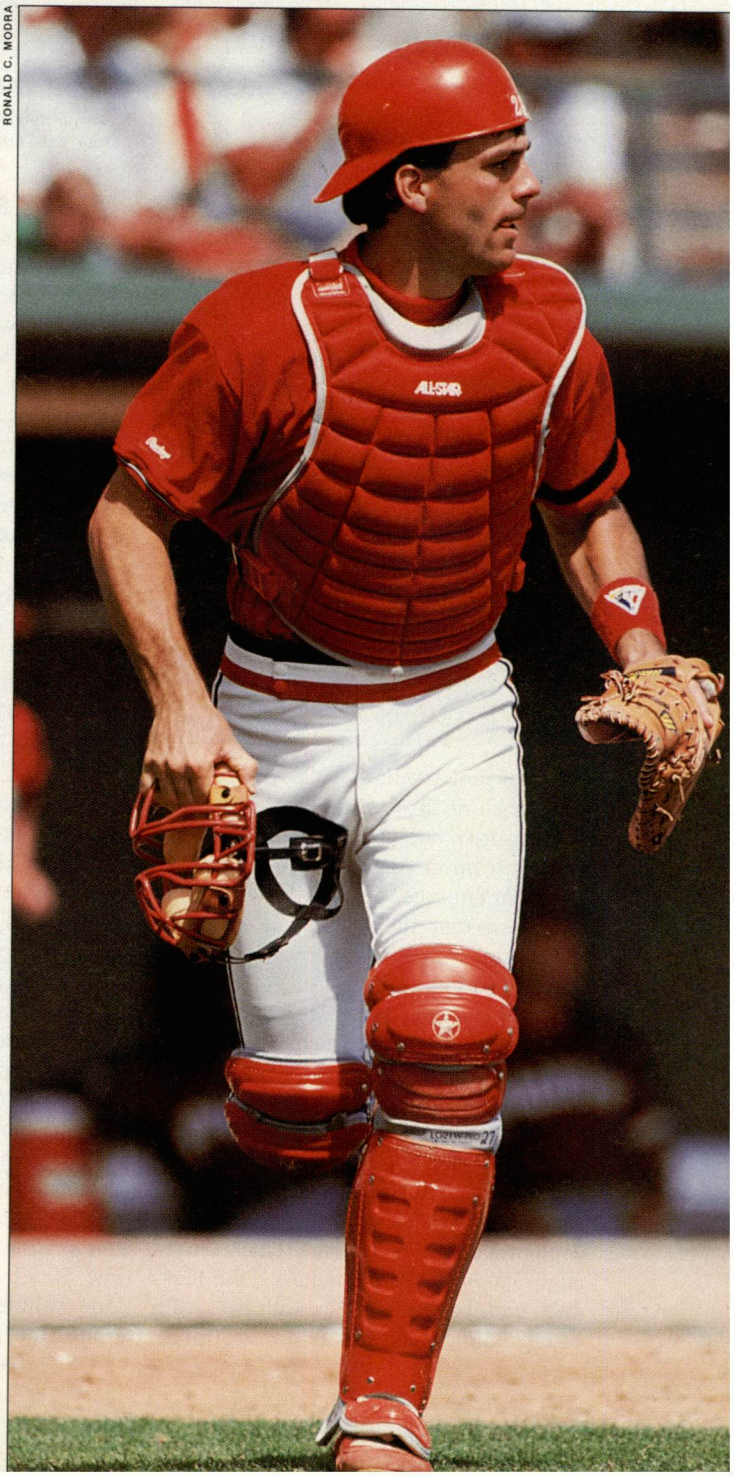
For a while it appeared that the Alomars would remain together as a family unit in the family business. In the late '80s, when the father was a coach for San Diego, both sons signed with the Padres. Roberto made the jump to the majors first, in 1988, as a second baseman. Sandy expected to make the jump in 1989, after hitting .297 with 16 homers and 71 RBIs in '88 for Triple A Las Vegas and being named co–Minor League Player of the Year. The Padres, alas, already had a Rookie of the Year catcher in Benito Santiago.

Sandy Jr. was sent back to Las Vegas at the start of '89, and the trade rumors increased. After a slow start he exploded, hitting .306 with 13 home runs and 101 RBIs. Again he was named Minor League Player of the Year, and the deal was made with Cleveland in the off-season. So much for the family connection.

"I had two feelings when the trade was made," Sandy Jr. said. "The first was that I was happy because I finally would have my chance. The second was that it was sad that the family was being broken up. But we never had been together much, anyway. I was in Las Vegas. My father and brother were in San Diego. What are you breaking up if you're only together in September, anyway?"

Zeile grew up in Valencia, Calif., outside Los Angeles. He was the compulsive baseball mind in this family, though his father, Todd, had played fast-pitch softball, and his brother, Mike, was a solid centerfielder in junior college. Playing baseball was all that the younger Todd ever wanted to do.

He signed with the Cardinals in 1986,



Zeile had plenty of size, but he cut out the kamikaze plays.





RONALD C. MODRA (2)

At first, Julianne (left) led her husband in the autograph race, but that was before the junior card collectors of America found Todd.

after his junior year at UCLA, then began the climb through the minor leagues in measured, one-year jumps. He joined the big team in August '89 in the midst of a pennant race. The Cards had made it known that they were not keeping Pena, and it could have been an awkward situation: St. Louis's catching future and catching past side by side in the same dugout. As it turned out, it was quite pleasant.

"I can't say enough about Tony Pena," said Zeile, who hit .256 that season, with one homer and eight RBIs. "He did everything he could to help me. The first night I came up, there was a long rain delay. He told me that the first night he played in the majors there had been a rain delay, and he didn't bat until after midnight, but it was the start of a long career. He said he hoped the same thing would happen for me."

The big story with Zeile was that he was married to Julianne McNamara, a gold medal winner in gymnastics at the 1984 Olympics. They met in a folklore class at UCLA. Zeile had been nervous about asking her for a date even before he knew who she was. When he found out, his nervousness doubled. A friend finally made the introductions. The marriage was in January '89. At training camp the following spring, Zeile said, "I'm the only one here whose wife has signed more autographs in her life than her husband."

Even Alomar wanted Julianne's autograph. He and Zeile had met only once, a year earlier, at the Triple A All-Star Game in Columbus, Ohio. Alomar had thought about asking her for an autograph at the pregame banquet, but he decided against it because he knew what a bother signing autographs can be. Later Alomar told me that Zeile shouldn't worry about trailing his wife in the autograph department.

"As soon as these kids get your rookie card, they're all over you," he said. "Mine was out last year. The kids had 'em in Las Vegas. They'd have a half dozen of them, then come back with a half dozen more."

Rookie cards. I remember the innocence of the time. Back then Alomar wondered what he would do the first time Rickey Henderson got on base. Zeile wondered about how he would handle Joe Magrane, a Cardinals lefthander with a variety of pitches. Another one of Alomar's challenges was learning how to catch knuckleballer Tom Candiotti. During camp that year, the Indians' coaches made Alomar go behind the plate whenever Candiotti was throwing. Alomar was trying to use a big, floppy glove for the first time. His normal glove, which he called his baby, was stitched together in a dozen places. He said it reminded him of a prizefighter's face. He had used it through three minor league seasons and had taken it with him to the bigs as a trusted friend.

I remember Zeile describing the subtle changes a catcher has to make in style along the way, usually after lessons have been pounded into him. At UCLA, Zeile had initially guarded the plate, standing tall, fearing nothing. Then he was knocked out during a collision at the plate and missed about 10 games. After that he got smarter and went for the tag instead of waiting to be run over. Alomar had knee surgery in '88 after a collision of his own. His only broken finger, however, had come while trying to catch a football.

I remember. . . . I remember this was a beginning. I remember thinking, How many times would these two young guys bend and unfold in the coming years? How many collisions would they face? How many clutch hits would they make? It's hard to imagine now, but back then most of the baseball public had never even heard their names. And the now familiar debate—who is better, Alomar or Zeile?—had yet to begin in taprooms across the land. That spring of 1990 was Alomar's and Zeile's last moment of anonymity, the countdown before the blast-off.

I remember that Alomar had two stripes shaved into the left side of his short haircut. He said they were there for luck. I remember that Zeile wore the number 27. He said his real choice would be seven or five.

"I've always had a single-digit number," he said. "But there weren't any around when I got here. Both seven and five are worn by coaches. I suppose I could get one of those numbers if I asked. No big deal. But I think I'll wait and see how this year goes before I do any of that."

Ten years.

How time flies. ■



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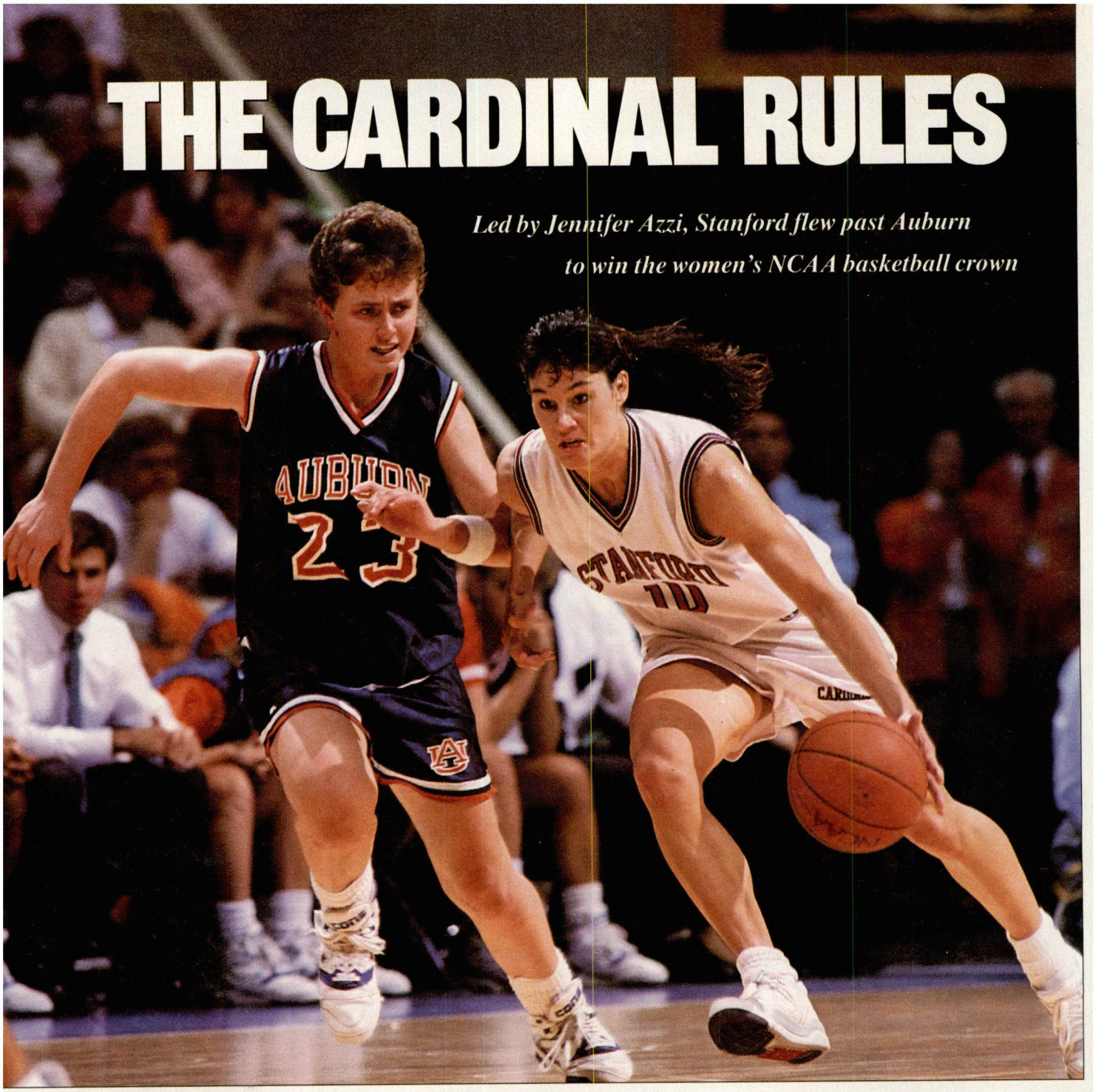
THE CARDINAL RULES

Led by Jennifer Azzi, Stanford flew past Auburn to win the women's NCAA basketball crown



Auburn's normally sticky defense couldn't quite keep up with the hard-driving Azzi.

BY HANK HERSCH

FOUR AND A HALF YEARS AGO, TARA VanDerveer awoke in a Knoxville, Tenn., hotel room while on her first cross-country recruiting trip as the women's basketball coach at Stanford. Her head throbbed from jet lag, and though it was September, the humidity outside was withering. VanDerveer put on her lucky cotton skirt, the one with gray and white stripes, drove 20 miles west to Oak Ridge and sat in a wing chair in the living room of Jim and Donna Azzi. Over a soft drink, she told the Azzis and their daughter Jennifer, then a high school All-America, that if Jennifer signed with Stanford, the Cardinal would win the national championship before she graduated. Under VanDerveer's predecessor the season before, Stanford had gone 9–19, but Jennifer eventually agreed to play for the Cardinal anyway. "Jennifer was like me," VanDerveer says. "She was a risk taker."

On Sunday afternoon, Jim and Donna drove the 20 miles from Oak Ridge to Knoxville, where they saw Jennifer's risk pay off—not to mention VanDerveer's presumptuous prediction come true. Before 16,595 fans at Thompson-Boling Arena on the University of Tennessee campus, the 5′ 9″ Azzi guided a high-octane, well-blended Stanford team to its first NCAA women's basketball title with an 88–81 triumph over Auburn. Though fellow guard Sonja Henning outscored her (21 points to 17), center Trisha Stevens outrebounded her (10 to four) and forward Katy Steding out-three-pointed her (six to four), Azzi was named the MVP of the Final Four. "She's the heartbeat of that team," said Auburn assistant coach Car-

AN OAK RIDGE GIRL

PHOTOGRAPHS BY DAMIAN STROHMEYER

ol Ross. "That's why she deserved it."

Azzi also provided a fairy-tale plot line that was too touching to ignore: Local girl goes 2,500 miles west to attend a brainy college, returns home and wins hearts, honors and a national championship. "It *is* kind of like a storybook," said Azzi after the game.

Last Thursday, Woodland Elementary, Azzi's alma mater, sent a floral arrangement garnished with gingerbread men to her at the Cardinal's hotel in Knoxville. On Friday, while Stanford was defeating Virginia 75–66 in the semifinals, Azzi was announced as the winner of the Wade Trophy, which goes to the best senior player in the land. Then came Sunday's finale, followed by—yep—a trip to Oak Ridge, where Jim and Donna had the team, the band and 50 of the family's nearest and dearest friends over to the house for Domino's pizza. Mayor Roy Pruett stopped by, too—to drop off the key to the city.

Signing Azzi was the start of a recruiting bonanza for VanDerveer, 36, who had gone to Stanford from Ohio State. Since then she has reeled in blue-chippers from nine states and improved the Cardinal's record each year, from 14–14 in Azzi's freshman season to 32–1 in 1989–90. VanDerveer also kept reminding her troops of her prediction. Last fall the players put up posters around their locker room that read NCAA CHAMPIONS—GET COMFORTABLE WITH IT. "There was no doubt in our minds we would win it all from day one," says Stevens.

The Cardinal's first opponent in Knoxville was expected to be Tennessee—until Virginia toppled the Lady Vols 79–75 in overtime in the East Regional final. Tennessee's absence from the Final Four sparked anxiety. It mattered a lot to some of the leaders of women's college basketball that their showcase event had a chance to outdraw the men's Final Four because Thompson-Boling has a larger capacity than Denver's McNichols Arena (24,500 to 17,000). After losing, Tennessee launched a campaign that used local TV spots and 5,000 postcards to urge ticket holders to show up or at least give their seats to someone who would. Ultimately, Knoxville set a women's Final Four record with 39,490 paid customers. The turnstile count, however, lagged slightly behind Denver's for each session.

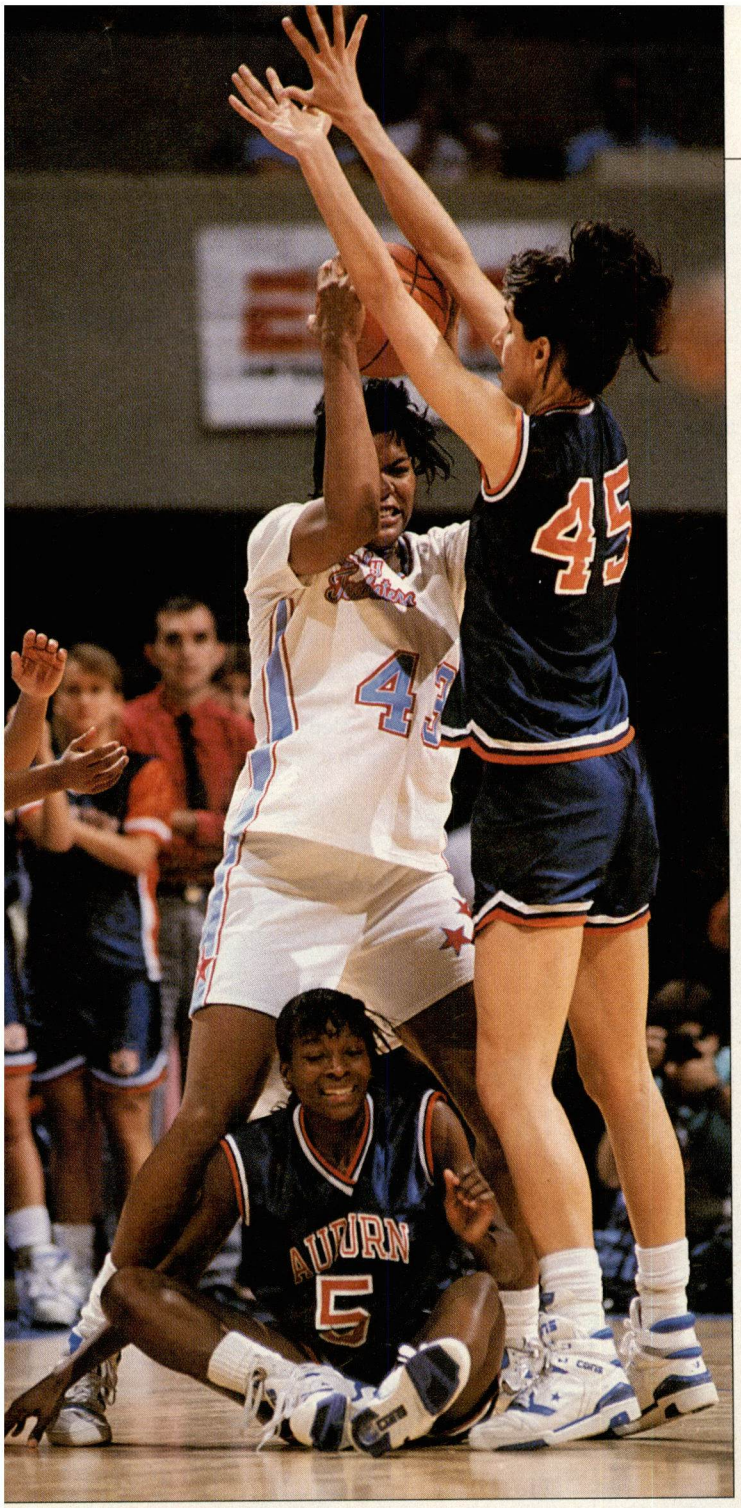
The Cavaliers' chances against Stanford depended on the play of their sophomore guards, Dawn Staley and Tammi Reiss. Staley is all Philadelphia slash and flash—"I try to get the job done in a quiet way like Maurice Cheeks, but my game gets out of hand," she says—while Reiss copied Azzi's all-around game. "She first caught my eye because she was a white girl playing a very savvy, fluent game," says Reiss, who has studied dozens of tapes of Azzi in action.

Reiss held Azzi without a shot for the first 11:10, but then Virginia coach Debbie Ryan, sensing Reiss was tiring, switched Staley on to Azzi. The move proved costly. With Stanford trailing 18–16, Azzi converted a driving, spinning bank shot and a three-pointer from the right wing. Then she sank a trey from the left. The Cardinal went in front 24–20 and never trailed again. Steding led Stanford's balanced attack with 18 points. Afterward, Azzi, who racked up 15 points, six rebounds and five assists, said, "The thing about this team is, if things aren't going well one way, there's always something else."

Auburn, on the other hand, had come to rely on one thing: tenacious pressure defense. The Lady Tigers had lost every first-stringer but junior forward Carolyn Jones from their Final Four teams of 1987–88 and '88–89 and had struggled through December looking for a cohesive starting combination. Coach Joe Ciampi finally decided to go with a small, quick lineup that stressed defense



Had the Final Four been in Lake Oswego, not Knoxville, Steding might have been MVP.



On Friday, Auburn's Venus-flytrap D came at Lacy from all angles.

and to make 6′ 6″ center Linda Godby, a potent scorer who had been starting, his first substitute off the bench. Auburn took off. Coming into the Final Four, the Lady Tigers were holding the opposition to 37.7% shooting with their hard-nosed play. "We don't wear rhinestones on our gym shoes," said guard Evelyn Thompson. "We just play all 40 minutes and all 94 feet."

But even Ciampi's sliding 2–3 zone didn't figure to stop Louisiana Tech, the Midwest Regional champion, and its star, Venus Lacy. The 6′ 4″ Lacy had started her career as a 220-pound sophomore who feasted on Snickers bars and who couldn't be depended on to show up in class or on the court, but she blossomed into a 190-pound senior who averaged 24.2 points and 12.7 rebounds while leading the Lady Techsters to a No. 1 national ranking and a 32–0 record coming into the Final Four.

However, for half of the first half against Auburn, Lacy was on the bench with two fouls, and the Lady Tigers pulled in front 43–23 just before intermission. Lacy, who wound up with 26 points and 15 rebounds, led a second-half Tech rally that cut the lead to 66–58 with 4:24 to go, but Jones made four free throws to seal an 81–69 Lady Techster loss, their first since Auburn beat Tech 76–71 in the semifinals last year.

Before the championship game, VanDerveer stressed to her players that they not only had to break the Lady Tigers' press but also had to attack their defense once past midcourt. Auburn, in turn, wanted to somehow stop a Stanford attack that was scoring 92.9 points a game. "We scouted them to see who played well in big games," said Ross. "Unfortunately, it was a different player every time."

Stevens provided the Cardinal's inside punch early, while Steding extended the Auburn defense with her three-point shooting. Steding arrived at Stanford with Azzi in 1986 as a 6-foot post player from Lake Oswego, Ore., but after her freshman season, VanDerveer moved her to forward. Steding suffered through what she calls "the ugly year," but gradually she developed the outside-shooting range that made her Stanford's toughest player to guard. She had 18 points, seven rebounds and five assists on Sunday. "I had a premonition," says VanDerveer. "I told Katy the first day of practice she had to be MVP of the national tournament." Had it been played in Lake Oswego, she would have been.

Auburn, trailing 22–11, suddenly found its stride. Jones went over and around Azzi for 14 of her title-game record 24 points in a 30–10 run that gave the Lady Tigers a 41–32 edge with 2:07 remaining in the half. Henning, however, answered with a pivotal play. She snapped up a loose ball from Thompson, sped down the court, made a running bank shot, despite being fouled, and nailed the free throw. After that Stanford scored six unanswered points to make the score 41–41 at the half.

Then, with the Cardinal clinging to a 48–46 advantage, Azzi took over the game. She fired a lead pass to Julie Zeilstra for a layup. She canned a pull-up jumper from 16 feet. Then she took an inbounds feed from Steding and buried a three-pointer to cap a 9–2 run. The Cardinal never looked back.

For VanDerveer, the win was an emotional one. Two days earlier she had wanted to protest the abolition of women's basketball at Oklahoma with a moment of silence before Sunday's tip-off *(page 19)*. She has been a hoops junkie all her life—as an undergraduate at Indiana in the early 1970s, she spent her spare time observing Bob Knight's practices—but growing up in Albany, N.Y., she had not been able to play because her high school didn't have a girls' team. "[Loyola Marymount's] Hank Gathers died playing a game he loved," said VanDerveer last Saturday. "What people don't realize is that women love it just as much." In the end, she decided to display her feelings about the Sooners' abandonment by wearing a red ribbon—Oklahoma's colors are red and white—on her blouse.

Thanks to Azzi and Co., the title gave VanDerveer more pleasant thoughts to consider, as well as a new good-luck bauble for her right hand. "I couldn't wait to put it on," said VanDerveer of the championship ring, which should help make recruiting easier. "I sure will be happy to go into a living room now that I can show off this thing." ■



One kid got all the scouts' attention during the finals.

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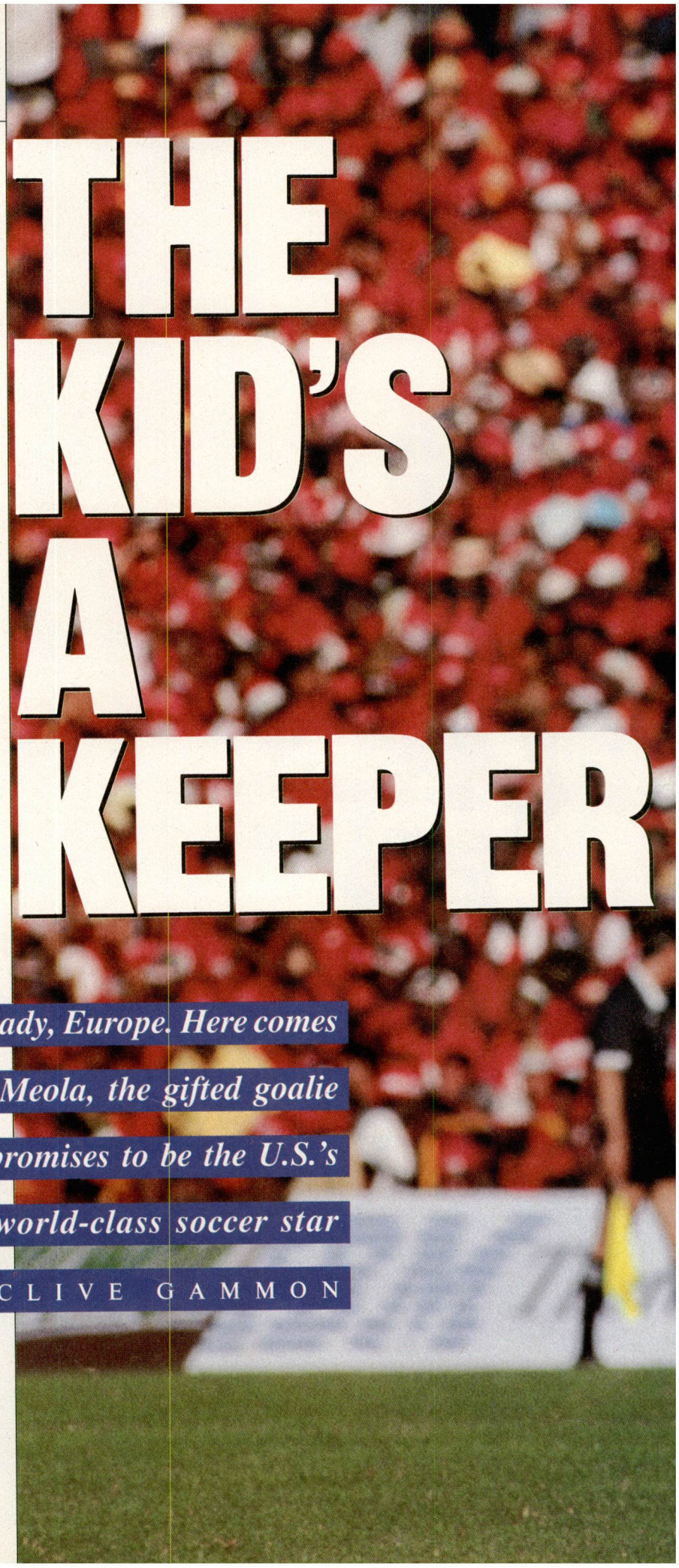

THE KID'S A KEEPER

Get ready, Europe. Here comes Tony Meola, the gifted goalie who promises to be the U.S.'s first world-class soccer star

BY CLIVE GAMMON

THE EXACT MOMENT WHEN TONY MEOLA became a pro—in the best sense of the word—is impossible to pin down. But it came somewhere between the afternoon of last Nov. 19 in Trinidad and Tobago, when he helped the U.S. soccer team clinch its first berth in the World Cup finals since 1950, and last month, when he went shopping for his first Porsche near his hometown of Kearny, N.J.

That game in Trinidad and Tobago might seem the obvious place for Meola's coming-of-age party. Not many Americans saw his performance that day at the National Stadium in Port of Spain, but those who did won't forget the young goalie in the long-billed baseball cap who guarded the U.S.'s fragile 1–0 lead through a second-half siege by the home team—one moment shouting at his teammates like a drill sergeant, the next, moving after the ball as explosively as a large predatory cat.

A week later, Meola was a kid again, a sophomore back in his dorm room at the University of Virginia, reunited with his pet python, Monty. Though Meola would soon turn 21, he still clung to the symbols of his teenage years: the spiked hair, the gold earring, the friendship bracelets, the word MEAT scrawled in black ink on the tongue of his shoe. Meat, or sometimes Meatball, is what his college teammates call him.

Most likely Meola came to full flower in late February, during the U.S.'s 3–1 loss to the Soviet Union in Palo Alto, Calif. The turning point occurred in the closing seconds of the first half, when the Soviets took a 2–1 lead. Throughout the half, Meola had played well, though not brilliantly, behind a broken, demoralized defense. That second, crushing goal had come from a Soviet free kick that the U.S. defensive wall had failed to clear, giving Meola, whose view was blocked, no chance to stop the rebound shot. As he picked the ball out of the net, he looked incredulous and disgusted at the same time.

For Meola, who had been unscored upon in his four World Cup qualifying games, this was his first heavy dose of reality in international soccer, and he


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When Maria and Vinnie (in his barbershop) return to Italy to watch Tony in the World Cup finals, it should be a sweet homecoming.

responded with determination. In the second half, his brave performance prevented a rout, despite a relentless Soviet attack. "I kept us in the game for a good while," he said. "And that was something that perhaps went unnoticed."

His abilities as a goalie had not been lost on the rest of the world, however. Last December, shortly after he led Virginia to an NCAA cochampionship, Meola left school to seek a contract with a pro team. This decision was reasonable enough, for as Bruce Arena, the Cavaliers' coach, says, "Tony is going to be a rich young man. He's going to be our first international soccer star."

And indeed, in January, Sheffield Wednesday, a British first-division club, invited Meola, along with another Kearny native, U.S. midfielder John Harkes, to a tryout. Sheffield made offers to both players. (Neither the club nor the players would reveal the terms, but Meola's lawyer, Tony Benevento, had been angling for a $250,000 signing bonus and a three-year deal for around $130,000 a year.) But Meola and Harkes decided to sign one-year contracts for a reported $40,000 with the U.S. Soccer Federation, and they committed to train full time with the national team for the World Cup finals in Italy this June. Since making that deal, Meola has also signed an endorsement contract worth more than $500,000 with Reusch, a West German sporting goods manufacturer.

If Meola had known what awaited him when he returned to the U.S. from his tryout, he might have had second thoughts about leaving England. The spirit of Trinidad and Tobago swiftly evaporated as the American team became involved in grubby squabbles over money. Furthermore, team morale took a dive when it apparently became the coaches' policy to keep even star players uncertain of their status.

"We were getting into a mold where we were just too serious," Meola said shortly afterward. "Obviously, most of the time you have to be serious, but one of the troubles with our team since Trinidad is that we haven't been able to do enough fun things away from soccer. We've been starting to get too much into our work, getting stressed out. So this is what we badly needed."

The "this" Meola was talking about was a rap tune the team recorded in Los Angeles after the Soviet game, with vocal assists from O.J. Simpson and Marcus Allen. The lyrics, which were written by striker Paul Caligiuri and his friend Douglas Pryor and "enhanced" by musicians Def Jef and Eric Vaughn, are not exactly Miltonian, but they have the right spirit. The refrain is fitting:

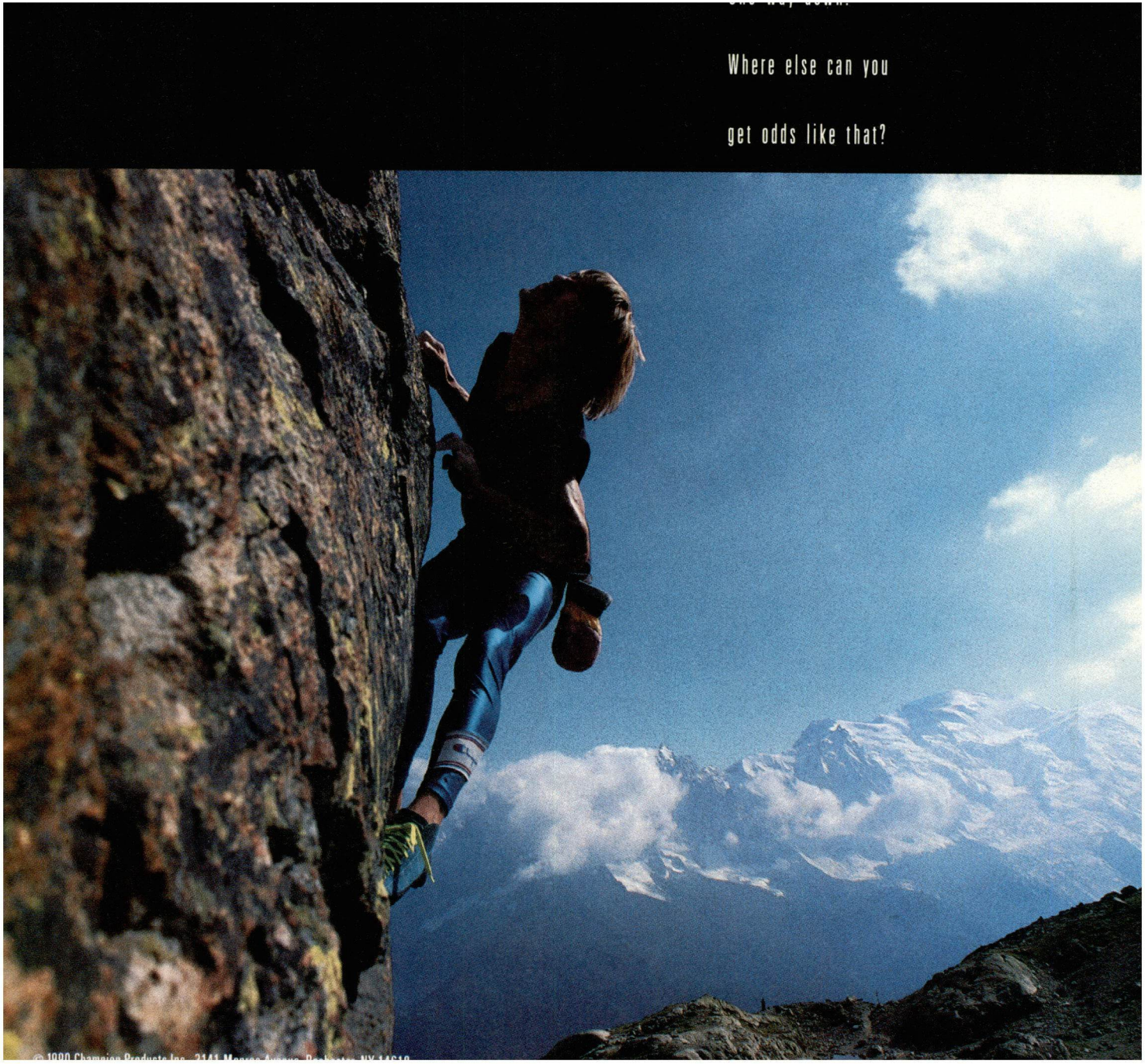
Togetherness and unity
Means victory for you and me
In Italy.

After the austerities of World Cup training camp, making the recording was two days of heaven. Meola and some of his teammates stayed with Shelli Azoff, the entertainment entrepreneur who organized the project. "Her house was like an amusement park—pool, tennis court, all kinds of cars," he said. "I drove around in a Porsche 911 Turbo. Harksey got a BMW. And there were no clinics, no posters to sign. Hey! I'm beginning to get that Trinidad feeling all over again!"

Meola might have trouble sustaining that feeling when the U.S. meets the big boys at the World Cup finals—especially if the team continues to play as tentatively as it did on its recent tour of Eastern Europe. On March 20, in a friendly match against Hungary in Budapest, the U.S. defense disintegrated in front of Meola and put him in what the Associated Press described as "the wrong end of a shooting gallery." He minimized the damage, but the U.S. still lost 2–0. The following week, in East Berlin, the U.S. was more aggressive. However, defensive gaffes (including one by Meola himself) proved costly once again, and East Germany won 3–2. Both Hungary and East Germany are pushovers compared with some of the teams the U.S. will face in the finals.

Whatever happens to the U.S. in June, it's likely that Meola will stay in Europe this fall to play professionally. His first choice would be to sign with a first-division team in Italy, where both

PHOTOGRAPHS BY GEORGE TIEDEMANN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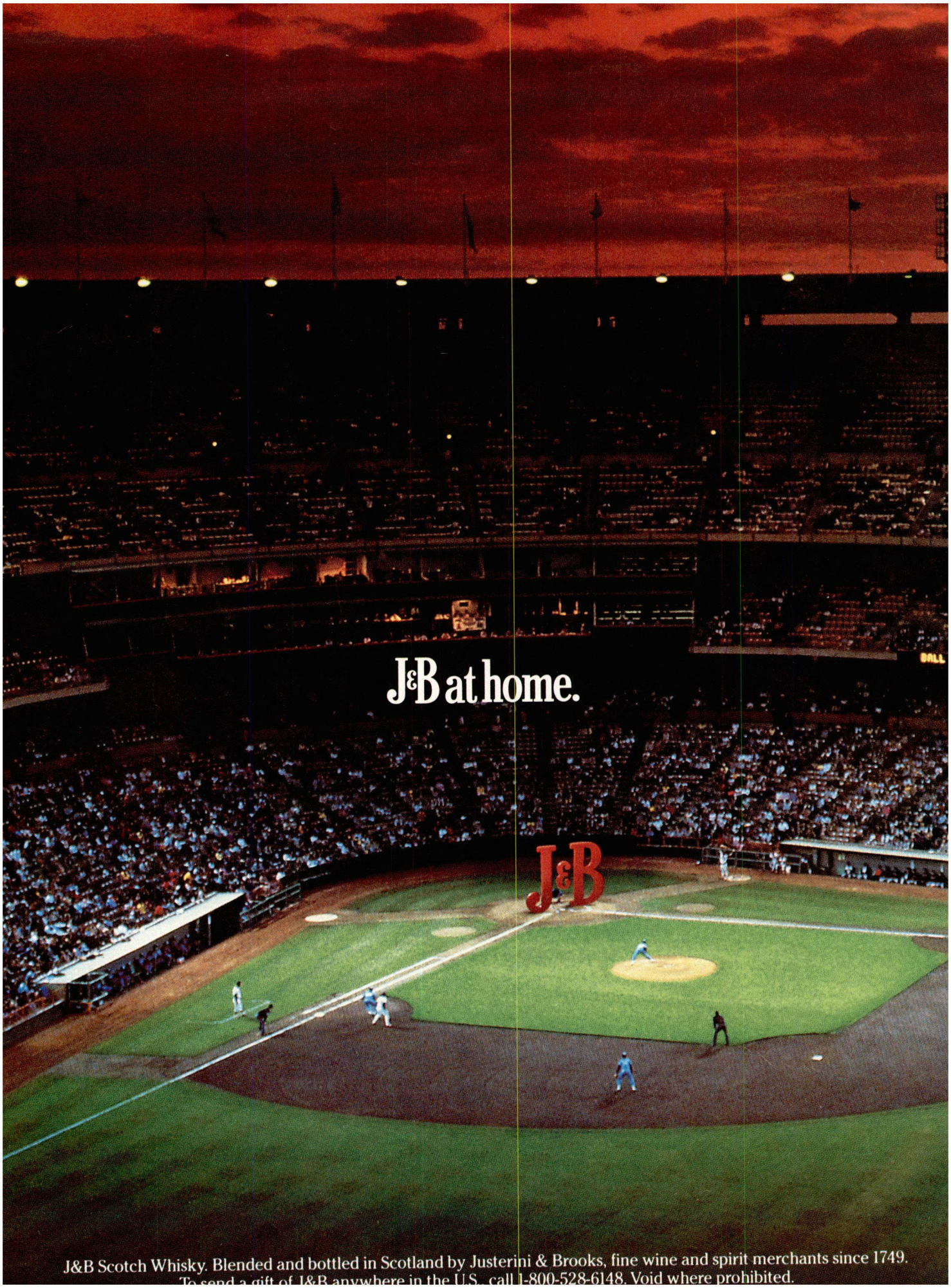

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his parents were born and where his grandmother still resides.

Meola's offer from Sheffield reflects the widely held view that he is capable of playing at soccer's highest level. Strange as it sounds, his special talent is that he is rarely spectacular. He hates, for instance, the flashy punch-outs some goalies specialize in, and he doesn't make a great number of saves. Instead, he does something much harder: He consistently removes the necessity of saving. "What I like to do is destroy situations while they are still developing," he says. "The odds are, if you let a good forward take a shot the way he wants to, he'll score."

John Millar, who was Meola's coach at Kearny High, says: "I'm still amazed at the way Tony dominates, hell, *owns* the box. He can come off his line so fast that he'll intercept through-passes. And in the air he is almost unbeatable."

When future historians of the sport write about Meola, they will have some interesting ironies to ponder. Soccer is perceived in the U.S. as an upper-middle-class sport. Any computer put to the task would no doubt project that the first American star would come from a well-to-do suburb like Ridgewood, N.J., or Darien, Conn. Certainly not from a hard-hat town like Kearny, which is in a section of New Jersey across the river from New York City that has been unkindly described as looking like the inside of a radio circa 1935.

But Kearny was a good soccer town at least half a century before the sport became trendy elsewhere in the country. It has a long tradition of producing top-flight players, including yet another key U.S. team member, midfielder Tab Ramos. "None of my friends ever went to see the Yankees," recalls Meola. "Kearny kids don't want to be in the World Series. They want to be in the World Cup."

Take a stroll through Kearny, and you might think you're in Scotland. There's the Thistle Fish & Chips Shop, the real thing, with deep fryers taking up a whole wall. There are Scottish butchers who ship meat pies to the British Embassy in Washington. And there's the Scots-American Club, *the* place to watch Tony and the boys on TV.

Kearny's love affair with soccer began shortly after 1890, when a Scottish milling firm, Coats & Clark's Thread Company, set up an operation along the Passaic River and offered skilled workers in the old country free passage and six-year contracts to settle in New Jersey. It's said that as later recruits from Scotland and Ireland came ashore, scouts from the newly formed Thistle Football Club waited on the dock to snap up likely prospects.

The thread company mills are no longer there, and the wave of Scottish and Irish immigration has long since subsided. Behind it, however, came a flood of Italians, Portuguese and Hispanics, who kept interest in the game alive. In Kearny (pop. 35,785), it's not uncommon for as many as 5,000 fans to turn out for an important high school soccer match.

One of those second-wave immigrants was Vinnie Meola, who arrived in New York on June 21, 1958, his 19th birthday. He had come from Avellino, near Naples, where he had played as a reserve fullback for the city's second-division team. But, he is quick to point out, "in Italy in those days, my friend, they did not pay soccer players the kind of money that they do now."

His future wife, Maria, had left Avellino a month ahead of Vinnie. They met again in New York and were married in 1964. Vinnie now runs a barbershop in East Rutherford, N.J., and Maria works for a printing company. Last year they had planned a trip to Italy to mark their 25th wedding anniversary. Then, says Maria, "Tony said to me, 'Hey, Mama, please wait a little longer.' And wasn't he right?"

Maria glances at the living room shelves ablaze with her son's trophies. "It's been a long road," she adds. "A lot of dirty jerseys to wash, a lot of meatballs to cook, a lot of spaghetti. Not just for Tony but for his friend Sal Rosamilla as well. They've known each other since they were six. They're six days apart in age. It was always, you know, 'Let me borrow your shirt, let me borrow your gloves.' "

From the beginning, Meola was on



Despite his growing fame, Meola (center) is most at home with Silvers and Rosamilla.

the fast track. "That coolness, that extra maturity, Tony's always had it, always played with kids three or four years his senior," says Millar. "And that wonderful all-around ability. We had two great goalies on our team. Tony would play the first half, Sal the second. But one season we were hurting up front, no punch in the attack. Just like the U.S. team last year. So I asked Tony to play as a forward. He was disgusted, he hated to have to run hard, but he went up front and played his heart out. He got 28 goals that season, and he was named best striker in the state."

Clearly, soccer is not the only game at which Meola excels. In addition to making the all-state soccer team twice (as a goalie in 1985 and a forward in '86), he was an all-state baseball player. Says Maria, "I used to bring Tony his lunches down at the field. He'd play soccer in the morning, eat his lunch, then hop over the fence, change uniforms and play baseball."

"When Tony was a senior, there was tremendous interest in him by the [Major League] Scouting Bureau," says Joe Rubbone, his high school baseball coach. "But a lot of people realized that they'd be wasting a draft choice [because of his interest in soccer], so they didn't pick him. He was the best outfielder I've ever seen on the high school level. Given the obligatory luck, he could surely have made it to the majors."

To Meola, it wasn't that big a decision. "I was a prospective third-round pick [in the '87 June draft], and during the draft I was playing soccer in Chile with the under-20 team," he says. "I didn't plan on sitting in the minor leagues for six or seven years, but people still ask me, 'How could you do it?' "

Meola received a soccer scholarship to Virginia, but he also played outfield and third base for the Cavaliers. Last summer, however, he decided to dedicate himself completely to soccer. Soccer has always had a special place in Meola's heart, all the more because he grew up three miles from Giants Stadium, where Pelé and the New York Cosmos reigned over the now defunct North American Soccer League. "The big thing was when, once every year, the Cosmos hosted Kearny Day," Meola recalls. "They'd split us up into three different age groups, and we'd start playing matches around noon. The Cosmos game wouldn't go on until maybe 7:30 p.m., but the whole bottom tier would fill up just for us. It was magical."

Long before that, Tony had chosen his position. Or had it chosen him? His mother says, "He was a fat kid. Ah, not fat but, well, a little butterball. So the coach made him a goalie."

"Look at my hands," says Meola. "They're fat hands. On the national team, they call them the Meat Hooks. And every finger has been broken once at least, though never my thumbs."

Starting out big and slow forced Meola to practice his footwork day in, day out during high school. And that's not all. After regular practice, he and Rosamilla—now a goalie for Columbia—would stay on for an extra 45 minutes. "Sal called it D.I.M. time—it stands for 'dirt in mouth,' " says Meola. "We didn't have a grass field for two years."

From now on, though, Meola is going to be playing on the best-quality grass in the world. And on June 10, when he runs out onto the manicured turf of the Stadio Comunale in Florence for the U.S. team's first World Cup game, against Czechoslovakia, many of his friends from Kearny will be there to see him. His girlfriend, Colleen Silvers, is going. So are Vinnie and Maria and Tony's 24-year-old sister, Angela.

"I was in Port of Spain, and I was in tears," says Vinnie. "Now this is something for the rest of my life, something beautiful. And, of course, we'll be going a week early. I want to visit everybody in Avellino."

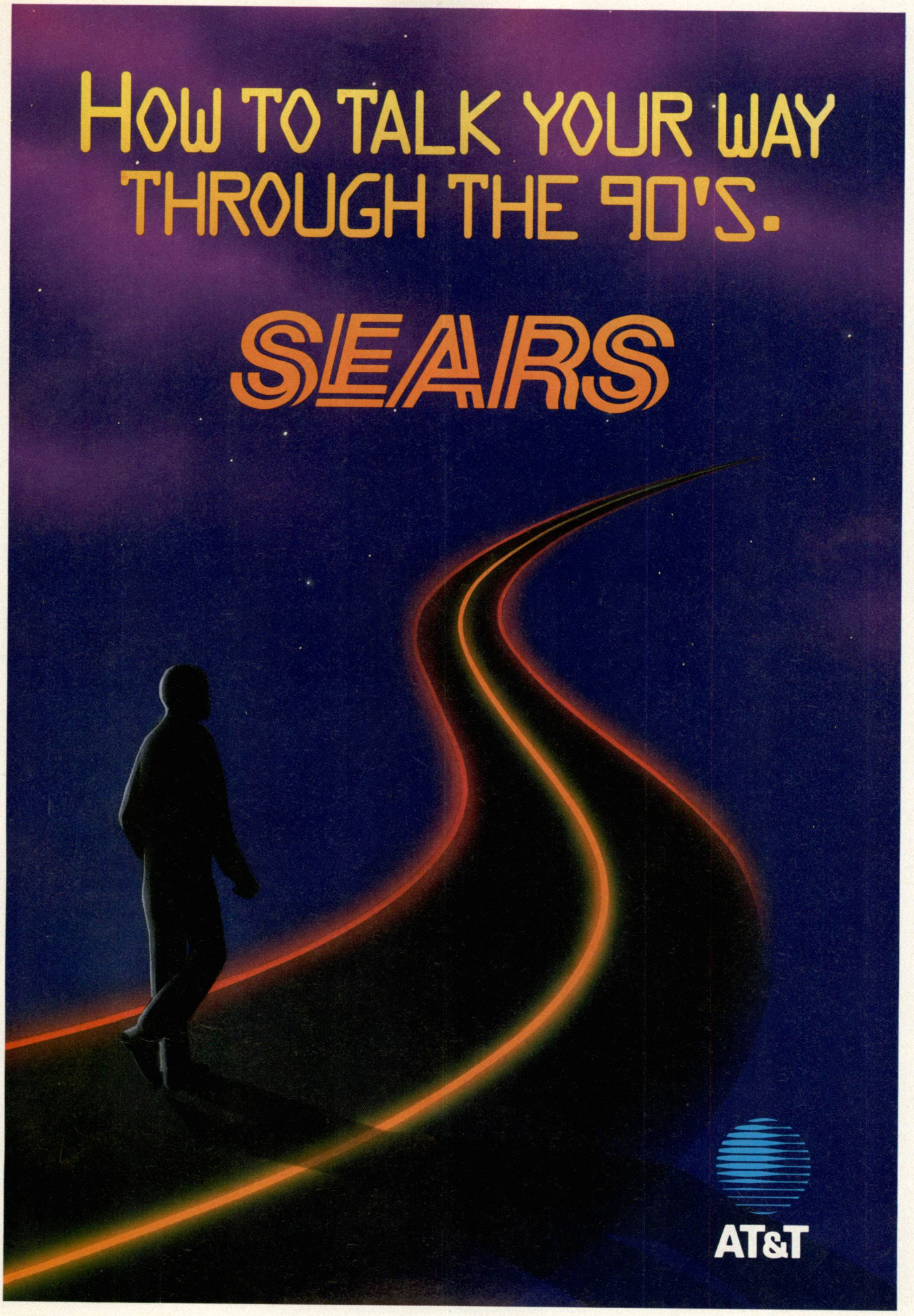
It's hard to think of a sweeter homecoming than that. ■



MICHAEL GRECCO/OUTLINE PRESS

After losing to the Soviets, Meola (far right) and his teammates put the rap on the blues.

Even now, Meola's attacking instinct often takes over. "In Port of Spain, just before the end," he recalls, "I saw Bruce Murray [a U.S. forward] one-on-one up in the Trinidad box and I thought, 'Maybe Bruce can suck it up for one last goal,' so I boomed the ball up to him. I reckon if that had been in the first 10 minutes we'd have had a breakaway goal. But our guys had been running 80 minutes in the heat already." Punting 80-yard bombs is a tactic Meola uses once or twice in every game, which should come as no surprise to those who saw him kick 45-yard field goals for his junior high football team.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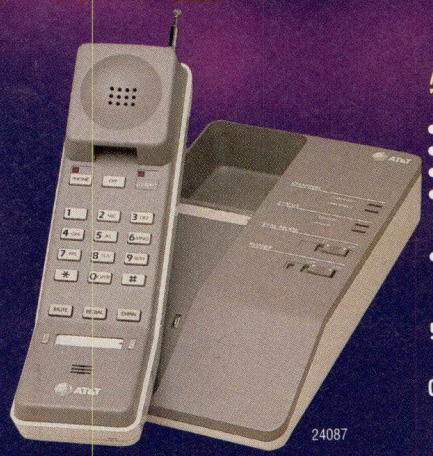

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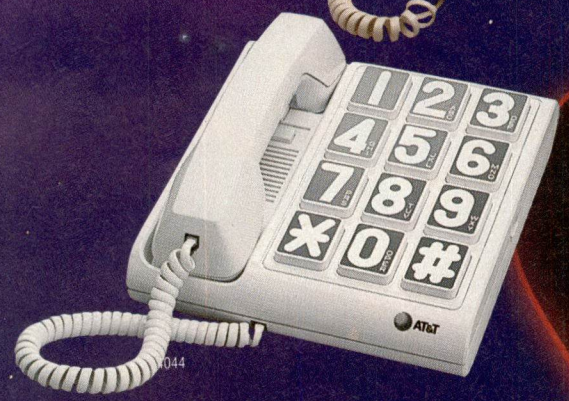

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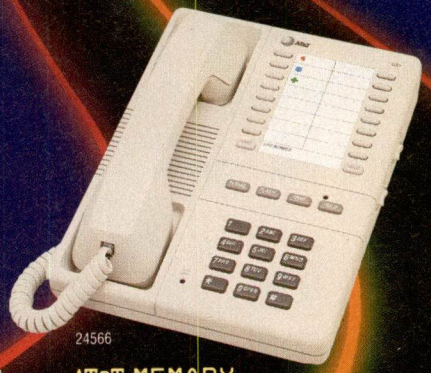

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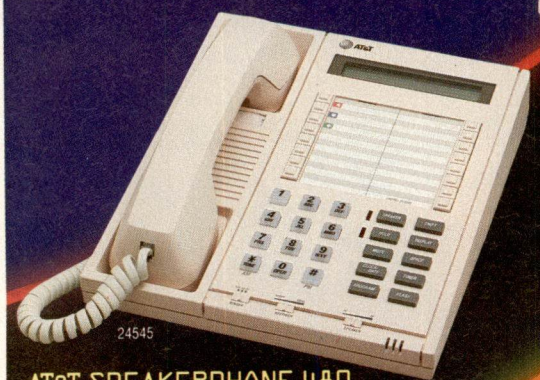

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AMERICA'S TEAM

Fancy foreign models may rule tennis singles, but the U.S.'s Rick Leach (left) and Jim Pugh are top of the line in doubles

BY FRANZ LIDZ

THE TENNIS PLAYERS WHO MAKE UP THE world's top doubles team may look clean-cut and wholesome, but they sound downright repugnant.

"Kids used to call me Mr. Parasite," says Rick Leach.

"I always got, 'Oh, what stinks? Pugh!' " says Jim Pugh.

When did that stop happening?

"You mean *daily*?" says Pugh.

These days the only people saying unpleasant things about Leach and Pugh are Ken Flach and Robert Seguso, the 1987 and '88 Wimbledon champs and Davis Cup mainstays whom Leach and Pugh displaced on this year's U.S. Davis Cup team. Flach and Seguso—famed for their on-court harangues at linesmen and at each other—dismiss Leach and Pugh's No. 1 ranking, denigrate their achievements and even disparage their grit. "Leach and Pugh haven't done that great to really take over our spot," said Seguso in January, after the unheralded Canadian team of Grant Connell and Glenn Michibata upended Leach-Pugh in the semis of the Australian Open. "They have had some great wins, but they lose some matches they should win. We would never have lost to Connell and Michibata at that stage of a major tournament."

Maybe not, but Flach and Seguso keep losing to Leach and Pugh. In three matches dating back to August 1988, they've won only one set from the upstarts. "I feel bad for Flach and Seguso," says Pugh. "They were the best team for four or five years, but now they're on the way down. I've always heard they don't get along, that there's real animosity between them. Rick and I support each other 100 percent, even if we've just played the worst match of our careers."

Leach and Pugh are mild, even-tempered Southern Californians. Leach, 25, is dark and solidly built, while the 26-year-old Pugh is blond and stalky. "We definitely have a cleaner image than Flach and Seguso, but that's not going to draw crowds," says Pugh. "People would rather watch Andre Agassi twirl his racket and show off or John McEnroe yell at officials. With McEnroe, they get tennis *and* a show. We're much blander. We just do the tennis."

Contemporary tennis fans are also extremely singles-minded, largely because the top singles players usually don't play doubles. The scheduling of matches is too erratic, the risk of injury too great, the pay too meager. "They don't need the cash," says Leach's father, Dick, who coaches tennis at USC.

Leach and Pugh scratch out a modest living, at least compared with what the

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ANDY HAYT

leading singles players make. The two split $319,479 in prize money in 1988 and $274,170 in '89. Nike has promised them a total of $250,000 this year in addition to their on-court earnings if they win 10 tournaments, a feat last accomplished on the men's circuit by the team of McEnroe and Peter Fleming in '79.

The world's best doubles team has often been described as McEnroe and anybody. "It still is," says Dick Leach, though Mac has played doubles only intermittently since the mid-1980s.

McEnroe used to play doubles as if he were inventing the game as he went along. He undermined opponents with an array of sharply angled volleys, offpace returns and offensive lobs. "Doubles is no longer a game of strategy," says Ion Tiriac, who teamed with Ilie Nastase to win the 1970 French Open and now manages Boris Becker. "It's all power—slam the serve, slam the return, slam everything, thank you very much."

Leach and Pugh have a lot more going for them than power. For starters, Leach is lefthanded, Pugh righthanded, and a lefty-righty combo is always an advantage in doubles. Their above-average height—Leach is 6′ 2″, Pugh, 6′ 4″—gives them excellent range, so getting a shot by them or over them is no easy matter. Pugh, who plays the ad court and hits with two hands off both wings, is the steadier of the two off the ground. Leach's biggest strength is his volley. "Except for McEnroe, there's not a player in the game with better feel at the net than Rick," says Chris Dunk, a former player on the tour. "From his wrist to his fingertips, he's incredible. Too bad the rest of him is human."

Leach is No. 236 in the world in singles, Pugh, No. 55. But even their lack of singles success is an advantage. By the latter rounds of a tournament both are usually fresh and well-rested because they already have lost in singles.

"Rick's a patient player, maybe a little too patient for singles," says his father. "I started giving him lessons when he was four years, 11 months [at the club where he was teaching at the time]. He'd hit against the ball machine in the mornings until the ladies arrived. He'd hit and hit and hit and hit."

By age six, all that hitting had blown out Rick's arm. "The doctor put Rick in a cast and told me he'd never play lefthanded again," says Dick. Undaunted, Rick became a righty. "Unfortunately I hadn't learned," says Dick. "Within a year, I'd ruined him righthanded too."

The doctor shook his head and told Dick, "You've got to be the dumbest dad in the world." Then he checked Rick's left arm. Remarkably, it had healed.

As a kid, Rick was ranked No. 1 nationally in the boys' 12-and-under in 1977 and in the 16's in '81. One of his most frequent opponents was a kid named Pugh. "We faced each other thousands of times," says Pugh. "Each of us insists he's won more matches than the other."

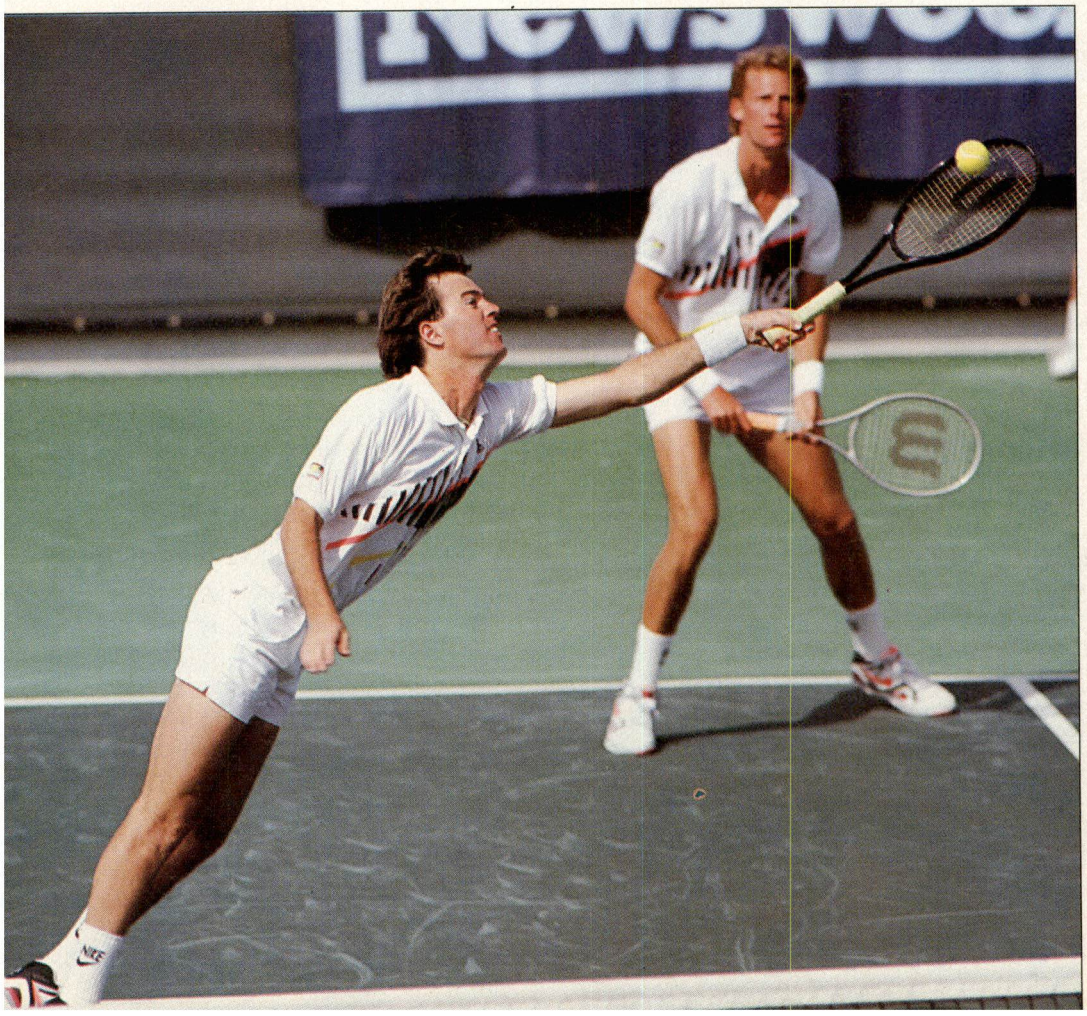
"Neither is willing to look it up, though," says Leach.

Pugh's dentist father, Jim, had been a starting forward for USC's basketball team in the late 1950s, and he still regrets passing up a shot at the NBA to attend dental school. "I've spent years inside people's mouths," Jim Sr. told Jim Jr. "Years of saliva and blood and bad breath. Son, I would have done anything to play pro basketball. If you love to play tennis, play."

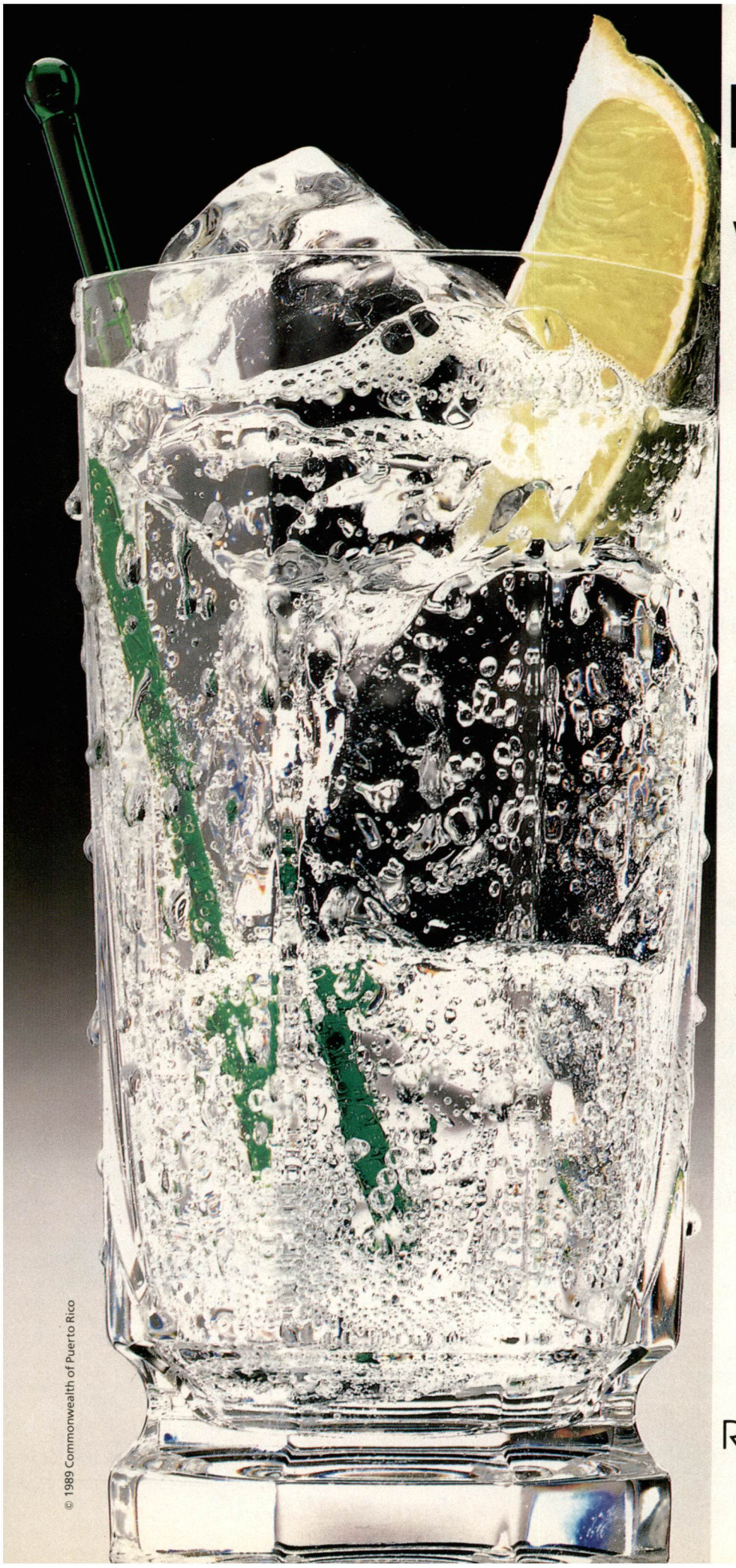
So Jim played and played until he blew out *his* right arm as a junior at Palos Verdes High. For nine months he had trouble even lifting the arm, so he played his senior season as a lefty. Eventually, he saw a chiropractor, and within days Pugh was swinging righthanded again.

Pugh was an All-America as a sophomore at UCLA in 1984 before turning pro the following year. Meanwhile, Leach, who was playing at USC, was en route to becoming the only Division I four-time All-America in singles and doubles in NCAA history. He considered joining the pro tour after his junior year, in '86, but decided to stay on to help his father try to win his first national collegiate championship.

The journey wasn't smooth. By the time the Trojans reached the semifinals of the team competition in the 1987 NCAA tournament in Athens, Ga., they were a seemingly invincible 32–0. But Georgia, the host school, was their opponent, and thanks to the Bulldogs' notorious tennis fans, the



Pugh foils foes with twin two-handers—when Leach isn't cutting off shots at net.



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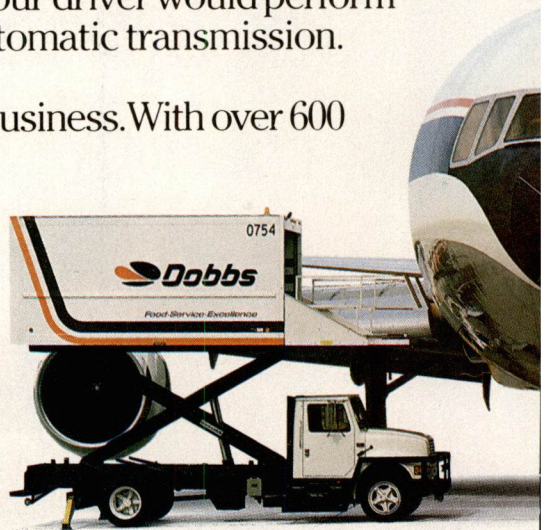

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Dawgs enjoyed a decided home court advantage. For instance, during critical points they would yell "Choke!" at the Trojans and chant "Woof, woof, woof!"

Though Leach won both his singles and doubles matches, Georgia edged Southern Cal 5–4. He kept his cool until the third round of the individual competition, three days later. As Leach was gathering his equipment after having been upset by Ned Caswell of Furman—whom Bulldog fans had supported vociferously—a Georgia player made a nasty crack about Leach's family, and Rick snapped. "I'll break this racket over your head, man," he screamed.

When the fans continued to hound Leach in the parking lot, he leapt onto the hood of a car, brandishing his racket. "Come on," he yelled at one. "You want me to kill you?" He had to be restrained by campus police.

"That was the low point of my career," says Leach, who has since won more sportsmanship awards than tournaments. "I can't explain what I did."

The summer before that outburst Leach and Pugh had teamed up for the first time, at a backwater tournament in Raleigh, N.C. Leach couldn't qualify for the draw with his usual partner, so he asked Pugh to play with him. "Sure," said Pugh. They won the tournament.

Leach then asked Pugh to join him in Hawaii for five satellite tournaments. "Sure," said Pugh. They won all five.

So Leach asked Pugh if he was up for a Grand Prix event in San Francisco, in September 1987. "Sure," said Pugh. They lost in the opening round.

Leach and Pugh persisted. A week later, they won a Grand Prix tournament in Scottsdale, Ariz., and then they entered the Australian Open in January 1988. "We figured, what the hell," says Pugh. They won that too.

Leach and Pugh won so often that they finished the year with the highest point total on the Grand Prix doubles list. They even started 1989 by winning the Australian Open again. Yet they were bypassed for last year's Davis Cup squad by team captain Tom Gorman, who instead chose Flach and Seguso, whom Leach and Pugh had rolled over in the semis of the '88 U.S. Open. "We felt slighted," says Pugh. "We were the world's No. 1 team, yet we couldn't play Davis Cup."

"How could we not go?" says Flach.



Serious arm injuries didn't keep Leach and Pugh from honing shots on various courts.

"We'd been on the team since 1985 and had never been beaten. We also had a hell of a lot more experience."

To gain such experience, Leach and Pugh had to play Davis Cup. But they couldn't play until Flach and Seguso faltered. That didn't happen until last July, in a semifinal tie against West Germany. Becker and Eric Jelen broke the Flagusian Davis Cup victory streak at 10 in West Germany's 3–2 win over the U.S.

Enter Leach and Pugh, whom Gorman named to play in this year's opening-round tie, against Mexico in February. They had again finished atop the points heap, but Seguso still gave them flack. "He kept us focused," said Pugh after he and Leach beat Leonardo Lavalle and Jorge Lozano in four sets in the U.S.'s 4–0 triumph. "We'd have sooner scraped all the skin off our bodies diving around the court than lose."

Last week Leach and Pugh represented the U.S. again, in a second-round tie against Czechoslovakia in Prague. This time the pressure was greater because the tie stood at 1–1 when Leach and Pugh faced Petr Korda and Milan Srejber last Saturday. The Americans prevailed 6–4, 6–4, 6–4, and the U.S went on to a 4–1 victory.

One place Leach-Pugh most likely won't represent the U.S. is at the 1992 Olympics in Barcelona. According to International Olympic Committee rules, any athlete who has competed in South Africa is ineligible for the Games, and Leach played a tournament in Johannesburg in 1987 and may enter another one there later this year. "Sports and politics don't mix," says Leach. Pugh has not played in South Africa, though he has no quarrel with Leach's having done so.

For all their success—in six tournaments this year, they have reached at least the semifinals in five and won two—Leach and Pugh are probably best known for a match they didn't play. After they flogged Flaguso in the semis of the 1988 U.S. Open, Leach celebrated by buying himself a seafood sandwich. "I was so happy, I didn't really taste it," he says. He did the next afternoon. Again and again and again.

Leach made it to the stadium for the championship match but never got out of the training room. Pale and feverish, he was bundled in towels, jabbed with IV needles, strapped into a wheelchair and taken to a hospital. Since then Leach has sworn off seafood sandwiches. "The smell always gives me the same reaction," he says.

Pugh?

Leach eyes his partner coolly. "That's a little harsh," he says. ■

THE TRIALS OF THE TEMPS

Ah, the bittersweet life of the NBA 10-day player. Here today, gone tomorrow—to the Nets . . . or wherever

BY JACK McCALLUM

DURING THE 1984–85 NBA SEASON, Christopher Aaron Engler was the highest-paid temp in the land. Over one dizzying span, from Dec. 22 to April 11, Engler found work with the New Jersey Nets, the Chicago Bulls, the Los Angeles Clippers and the Milwaukee Bucks.

To say that Engler "played" for those NBA teams would be to overstate the case. For the season, he logged only 82 minutes in 11 games. He scored 21 points and grabbed 30 rebounds. Before the home fans could really get a fix on the 6′ 11″ bearded stranger sitting at the end of the bench, he was usually long gone. But on the whole, Chris Engler had no complaints.

"This is the best way I've found to help pay for my education," said Engler, at that time a University of Wyoming grad who wanted to go to law school but is still playing for a semiprofessional team in France. "Where else am I going to find a job that pays this well?"

Only in the NBA, Chris. Yes, through the wonder of something called the 10-day contract, marginal players like Engler can almost make a career out of hopscotching from one team to another, staying only long enough to fill a gap caused by an injury to a roster player.

Nobody in the league office or at the NBA Players Association is quite sure who deserves credit for coming up with the idea of the 10-day contract, which came into being in 1976. But both sides see it as a management-labor compromise, and it seems likely to stay. NBA teams can get replacement players quickly and without having to sign them to season-long contracts. And the 10-day players, most of whom come from the Continental Basketball Association, get a big-time opportunity and a big-time paycheck, even if it's only for a little while.

For their services, which in many cases consist of working hard in practice and not falling asleep during games,



10-day players are paid the NBA's minimum salary on a prorated basis. That means that today's temps earn about $6,433 during one 10-day cycle, based on the NBA minimum of $110,000 for a 171-day season. That's not bad. And there's travel, too.

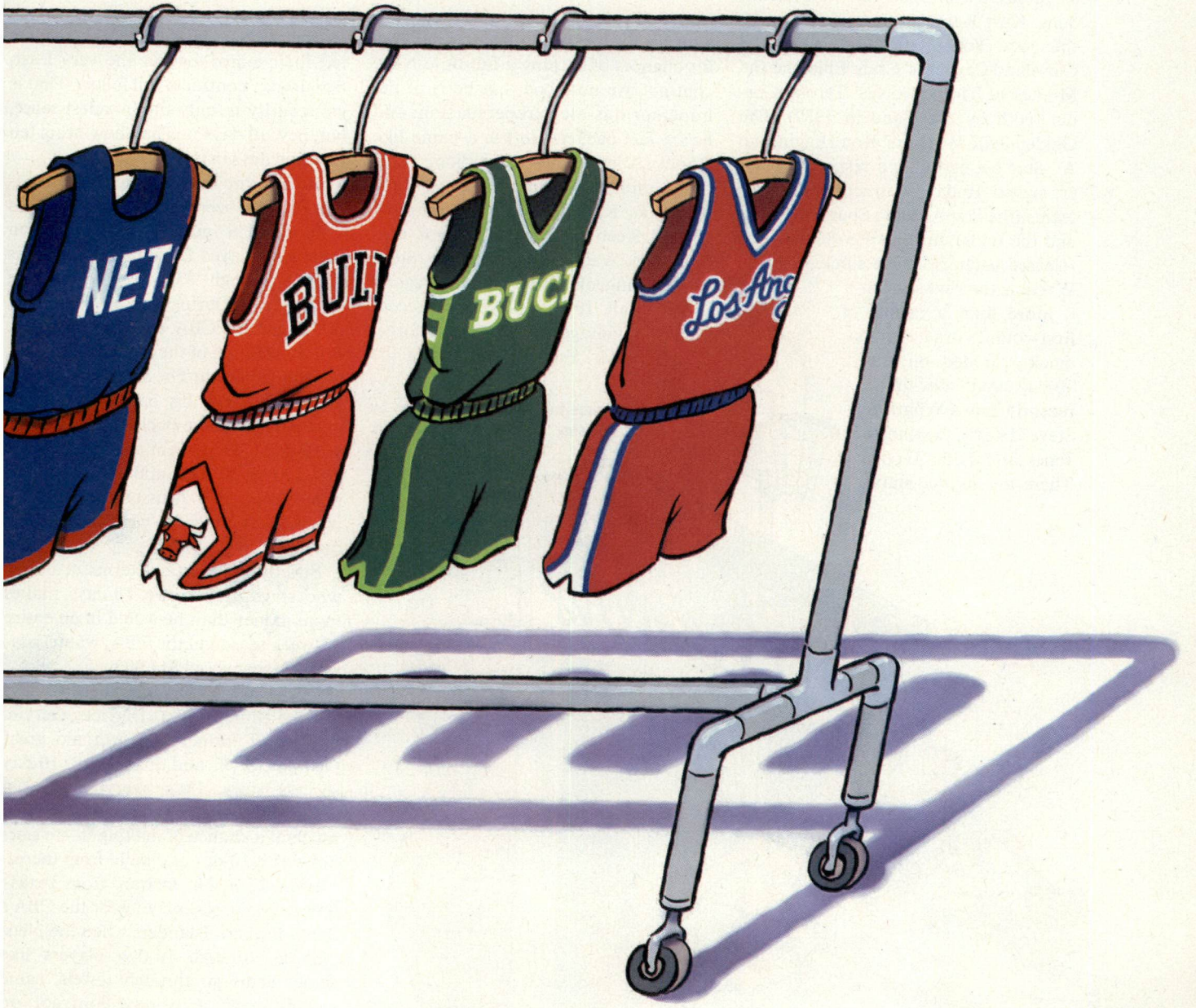
Ten-dayers can sign on for a second 10-day stint when the first one concludes, after which the team must either cut the player or sign him for the rest of the season. Sometimes a 10-dayer hangs on, sometimes he doesn't. Last season, for example, 42 initial 10-day contracts were signed (by a total of 36 players, some of whom signed with more than one team), and 26 were extended to a second 10-day cycle. Fifteen of the 36 players who signed 10-days wound up getting extensions for the remainder of the season.

There is, of course, a certain amount of pride that 10-day players have to swallow, resting, as they do, at the bottom of the NBA food chain. Here's Utah Jazz coach Jerry Sloan struggling to assess his 10-day-player situation from last season:

"Well, let's see. We had that kid Eric, uh, Eric, oh, what the heck's his last name? Came from the Clippers. Think he went back there after we let him go. Eric, uh. . . ." He meant Eric White, of Pepperdine.

"Then we had another kid in mind. Even came to Utah. Guard, from Loyola Marymount. Don't think he ever played for us, though. Had an injury. Just can't come up with his name. Drafted by Seattle originally. Hmmm. . . ." He was referring to Corey Gaines, who failed his physical and never signed a contract.

World-class splinter collectors like Engler can play for several teams in a single season.



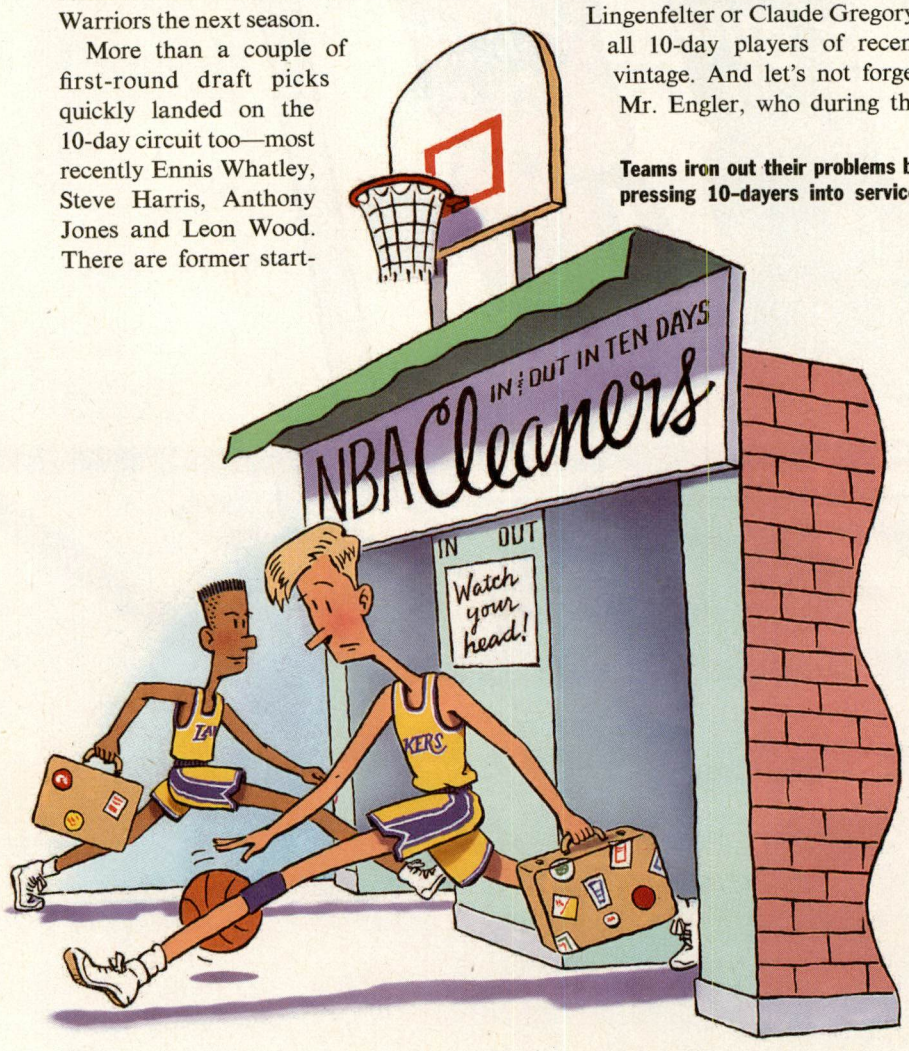
ILLUSTRATIONS BY ROBERT KOPECKY

"Basically, you sign a 10-day player because you have a lot of niggling injuries and need a practice player," says Stan Kasten, Atlanta's president. "Face it, if the guy were any good, he'd already be in the league." Says Jerry Reynolds, the Sacramento Kings player personnel director and former coach, "Going after 10-day players is like panning for gold. You find there's a whole lot of sand out there." Coming from an organization that at week's end was staggering under a 22–50 record, that's really a low blow.

Fact is, there are genuine NBA players who started their professional lives as 10-day players, such as the Phoenix Suns' Kurt Rambis (given a 10-day by the New York Knicks in 1981), the Cleveland Cavaliers' Craig Ehlo and the Minnesota Timberwolves' Tyrone Corbin (both by Cleveland in 1987). The Golden State Warriors' Rod Higgins, no All-Star but certainly a respected player, signed 10-day contracts with three teams (the San Antonio Spurs, the Nets and the Bulls) during 1985–86 and was released each time. He stuck with the Warriors the next season.

More than a couple of first-round draft picks quickly landed on the 10-day circuit too—most recently Ennis Whatley, Steve Harris, Anthony Jones and Leon Wood. There are former starters, even stars, who wound up as 10-day players late in their careers, such as Marvin Webster, Junior Bridgeman, Otis Birdsong and Greg Ballard. And the 10-day contract has been a refuge for good players who have had troubled careers. Quintin Dailey and Lewis Lloyd, one-time casualties of the NBA's drug policy, are now playing for the Seattle SuperSonics and the Houston Rockets, respectively, after signing 10-days.

But by and large, the 10-day player fits a certain profile: He was drafted in a late round, if at all; he went to the CBA after being cut and then caught the NBA's eye with his hustle, determination and practice habits, rather than with his awe-inspiring talent; he knows his chances of earning a full-time NBA contract are not good, but he is of the hope-springs-eternal persuasion; and he's a fast packer. He has a name like Randy Allen, Mike Champion, Petur Gudmundsson, Eddie Hughes, Pace Mannion, Rob Rose, Paul Thompson, Harold Keeling, David Pope, Joe Binion, Mark Wade, Martin Nessley, Steve Lingenfelter or Claude Gregory, all 10-day players of recent vintage. And let's not forget Mr. Engler, who during the '86–87 season signed 10-day contracts with both Milwaukee and New Jersey. He is probably the alltime 10-Day King.



Teams iron out their problems by pressing 10-dayers into service.

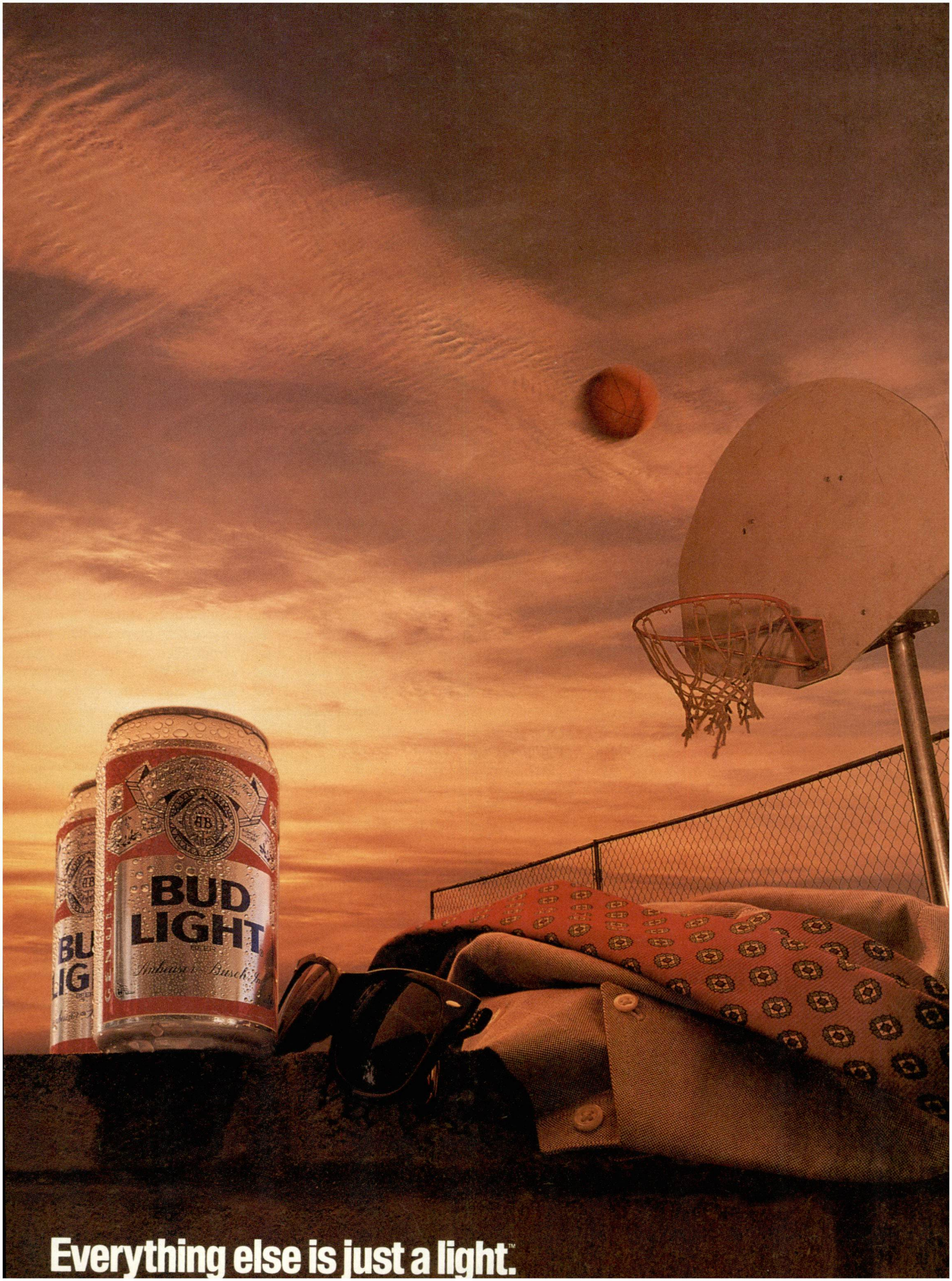
"The 10-day is cruel in a way, because the odds of a player making it are kind of slim," says the Dallas Mavericks' Brad Davis, a former backcourt star at Maryland who was signed to successive 10-days by the Jazz in 1979 after spending parts of two seasons in the NBA. "But on the other hand, there's always that little chance, and that's all an athlete wants. I can't say for sure, but maybe I wouldn't be in the league today if not for that first 10-day contract."

The important thing for Davis was just getting in the rotation. Do a good job on your 10-day, NBA general managers tell their temps, and at the very least, new 10-day contracts will follow. That is job security in only the broadest sense, but, hey, 10 days in The Show beats ten hundred days in the CBA.

No one knows that better than someone who has been up there, such as Don Collins, a 6′ 6″ guard from Washington State who played four full NBA seasons ('80–81 through '83–84) before landing in the CBA. During the '86–87 season, he begged his CBA coach at the time, Bill Musselman of the Albany Patroons, to get him back to The Show for 10 days, just to recharge his batteries. Musselman persuaded the Bucks to give Collins a 10-day. "Don went up, came back down after 10 days and seemed like a new man," said Musselman. "All he wanted was one more walk through the big time."

Strictly on practical terms, a player who stays up for two 10-days makes more money than he would in an entire 17-week season in the CBA, where salaries seldom exceed $11,000.

"Guys in the CBA talk about 10-days all the time," says Derrick Gervin, brother of former San Antonio great George Gervin, and this season's 10-day success story. "It's everybody's goal down there—even the ones without much of a chance of making it—to start out with a 10-day and build from there." Gervin, 27, a 6′ 8″ forward from Texas–San Antonio, was playing for the CBA's Santa Barbara Islanders when the Nets, who go through 10-day players like some teams go through towels, came calling with a 10-day contract on Feb. 12. "Didn't even cross my mind not to take it," said Gervin. He played well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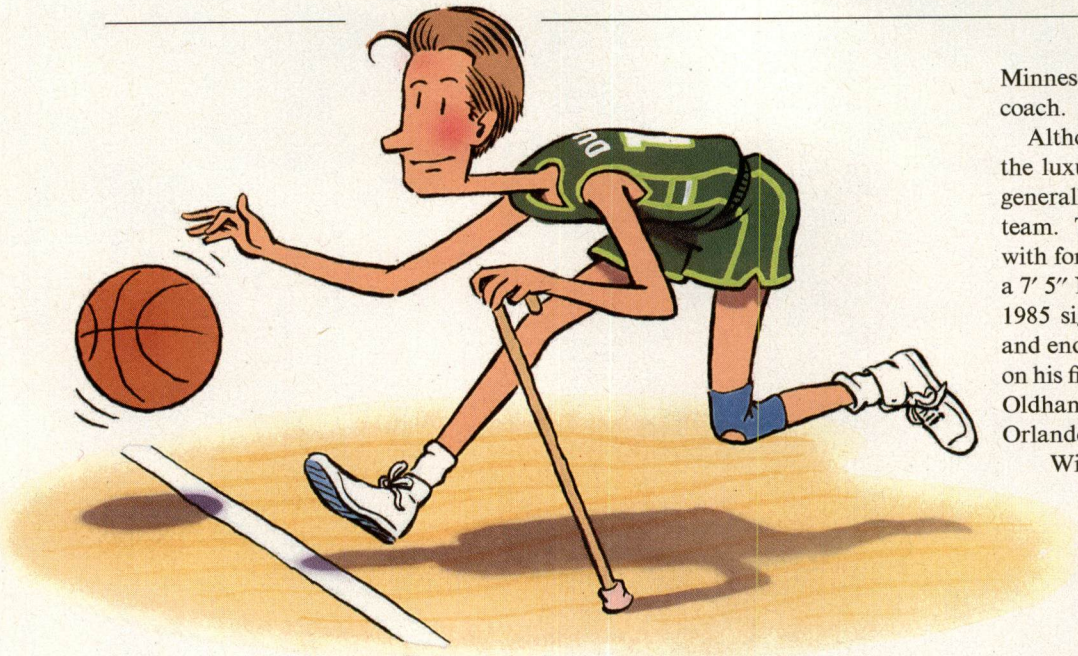


Old pro Dunleavy put aside his coaching chores to be a temp this season and last.

for the Nets, signed on for another 10 days and then had his contract extended not only through this season but also for 1990–91.

In most cases, say Gervin and the other 10-dayers, they are given a warm send-off by their CBA coaches and teammates, as disruptive as their departures might be. "They know it's a business, and they know every single player in the CBA wants to move up," says Gervin. Of course, not every CBA coach is crazy about losing a star player, particularly if it happens at playoff time, as is frequently the case. This season, the Pensacola Tornados, led by 6′ 3″ guard Clifford Lett, beat Albany on the road in the first two games of the CBA's American Conference semifinals. But here came the Chicago Bulls with a 10-day offer on March 25, there went Lett, and up in smoke went Pensacola, which eventually lost the series 3–2.

The CBA is contractually obligated to release its players to the NBA, at any time and to any team. The NBA pays about $700,000 per year for the right to raid the refrigerator, money that the CBA uses to cover its expenses. A team that loses a player during the playoffs is reimbursed an additional $2,000 by the NBA team that signs him. On the surface, both sides are happy with the agreement, but some CBA team officials complain privately that their league is far too willing to be at the NBA's beck and call. Such officials are reluctant to talk on the record, however, because they can be fined by the CBA.

Obviously, players signed to 10-days shouldn't have unrealistic expectations. Musselman believes that the Washington Bullets crushed the spirit of one-time Portland State star Freeman Williams when they signed him to two 10-day contracts during the '85–86 season, then released him even though he had played pretty well. "Freeman was never the same after that," says Musselman.

On only rare occasions is a CBA player in a position to resist a 10-day's siren song, but that's exactly what Albany's Tony Campbell did during the '87–88 season. A first-round pick out of Ohio State who will never be accused of doubting his own abilities, Campbell heard through the grapevine that several NBA teams—including the Los Angeles Lakers, who badly needed a scorer-swingman type like Campbell for playoff insurance—were interested in him. So when the first of those teams came calling, 10-day contracts in hand, Campbell just said no. The lowly Kings were among the suitors, and Reynolds remembers being flabbergasted when he heard that Campbell didn't want to come. "It turned out to be almost like a bidding war," remembers Reynolds. The Lakers signed Campbell to a balance-of-the-season contract on March 30, and gave him a contract for the '88–89 season, too, before letting him go in last summer's expansion draft. He is now scoring 23.5 points per game in Minnesota for Musselman, his old CBA coach.

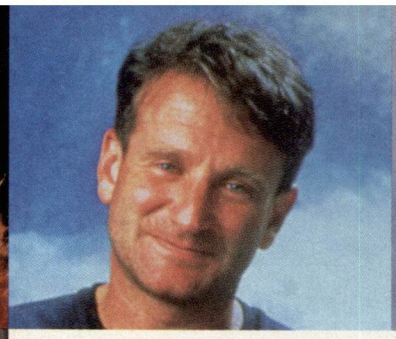
Although 10-day players rarely have the luxury of being choosy, they would generally prefer to be with a strong team. Ten-day aficionados remember with fondness the case of Chuck Nevitt, a 7′ 5″ NBA knockabout, who in March 1985 signed a 10-day with the Lakers and ended up with a championship ring on his finger. That explains why Jawann Oldham was less than enthusiastic when Orlando Magic general manager Pat Williams offered him a second 10-day contract last month.

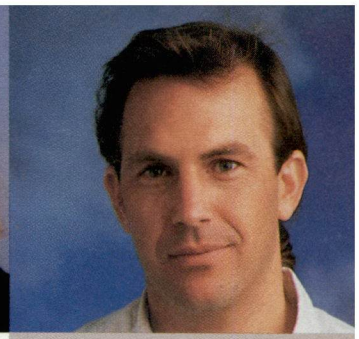
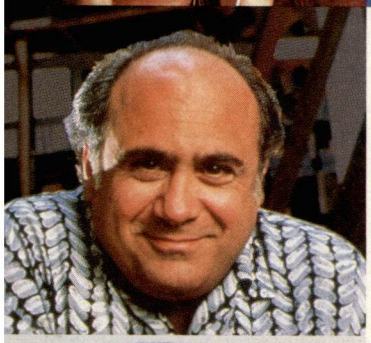
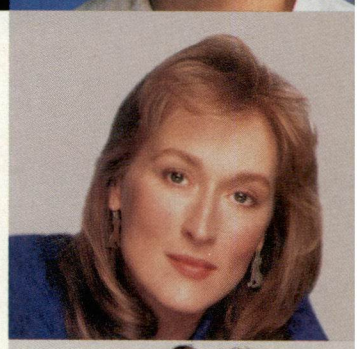
"In retrospect, I should've known something was up," says Williams. "First, Jawann didn't look happy when I made the offer. Second, he asked me when his check was coming. Third, he was cleaning out his locker during our conversation. He never said no, but the next thing I knew, he had disappeared into the night, only to miraculously reappear on the Laker bench a couple of days later."

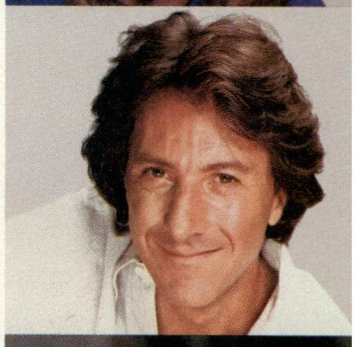
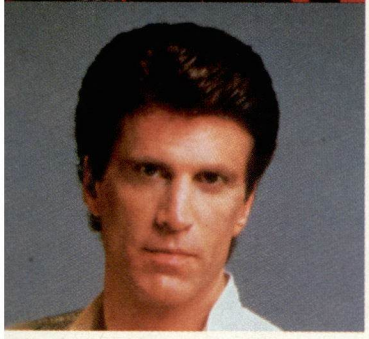
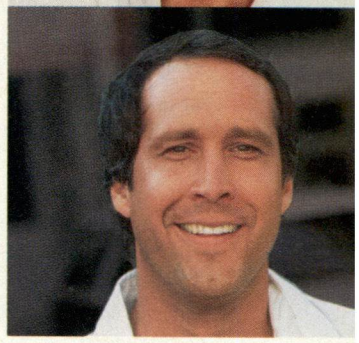
Indeed, 10-day players often hear, usually from their agents, that other teams are interested in their services. That was the case with Oldham, who signed a 10-day contract with L.A. on March 5 and another on March 15. One of the NBA's alltime underachievers when he played with Houston, Chicago, New York and Sacramento from 1981 to '88, Oldham was enthusiastic about being with a contender.

"I've been trying to get here for the past five years," said Oldham on March 23. "I'm going to work my ass off for the Laker organization." Nice sentiment, but the Lakers released him two days later.

Typically, the Lakers do not offer very many 10-day contracts—Sacramento's Reynolds theorizes, in fact, that the number of 10-day contracts a team extends is in inverse proportion to its success. En route to a 21–61 season last year, the Clippers signed seven players to 10-day contracts (White, Rose, Dan Popson, Sumpter, Whetley, Ken Bannister, and Kevin Williams), and out of them only Bannister remains on the roster today. A team that uses few 10-day players demonstrates its stability and, as Laker general manager Jerry West acknowledges, its good luck. "In some respects, it says you've

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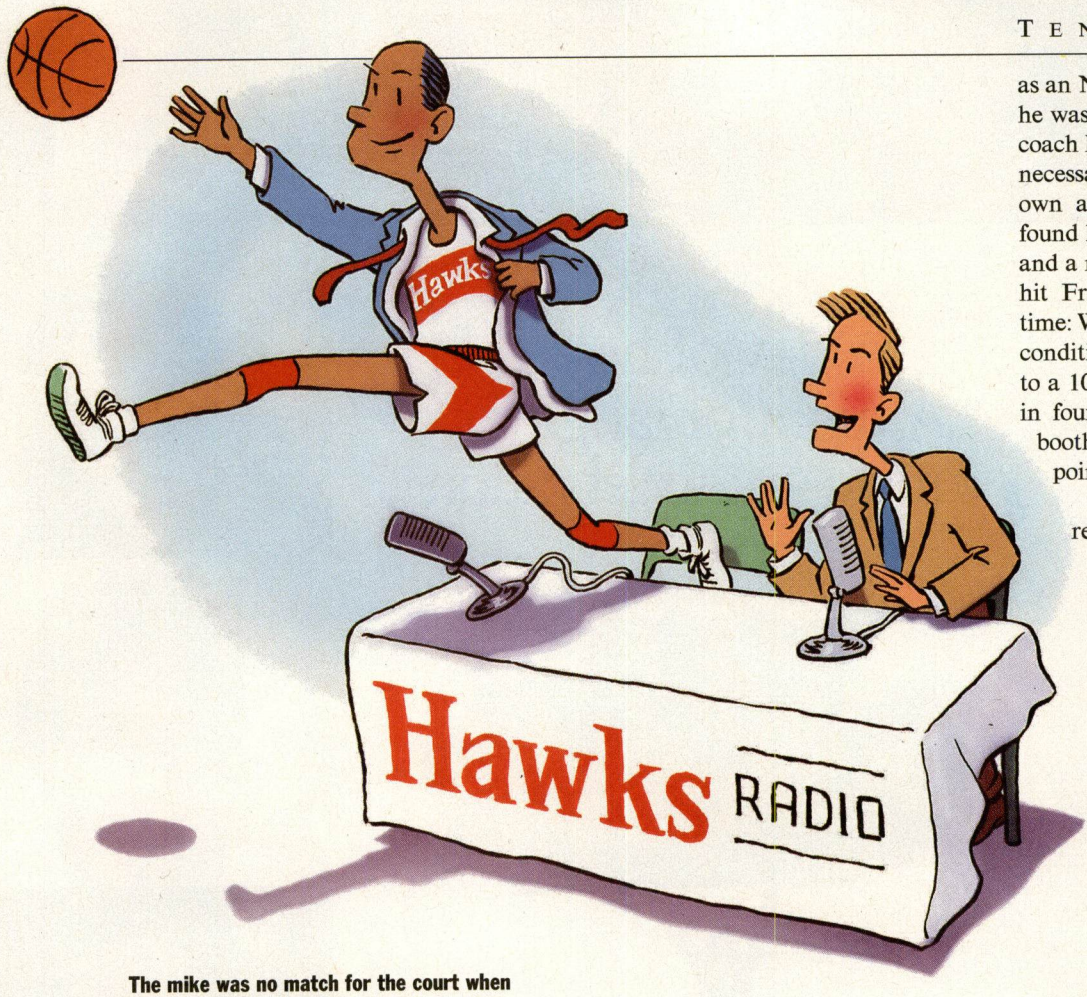

The mike was no match for the court when Criss got a call to glory from the Hawks.

been able to escape injury," says West.

One of the Celtics' first 10-day players was signed in February 1978, near the end of their pre–Larry Bird era and during a season they would finish with a 32–50 record.

"Welcome aboard," Celtics immortal John Havlicek told Zaid Abdul-Aziz (né Don Smith) when Abdul-Aziz joined up with the team in Oakland.

"Boards?" replied Abdul-Aziz. "You want some boards? I'll get you some boards." Ah, the enthusiasm of the 10-day player. Unfortunately for Abdul-Aziz, he saw action in only two games before being released.

Neither did Brad Wright, a 6′ 11″ center from UCLA, see much action (138 minutes in 14 games) after he signed consecutive 10-day contracts with the Knicks late in the '86–87 season. But Wright's stay happened to coincide with Julius Erving's farewell at Madison Square Garden, and there was Wright in the Philadelphia 76ers' locker room after the game, snapping photos of Erving and all his well-wishers. Make the most of your time in the sun, ye 10-day players.

Bruce Kuczenski had one such sunny moment on the day—Feb. 3, 1984, his 23rd birthday—that he made his 10-day debut with Philadelphia. The Sixers were in the midst of an injury nightmare at the time, and coach Billy Cunningham inserted Kuczenski, a University of Connecticut product, into the starting lineup. The late Dave Zinkoff, the Sixers' legendary P.A. announcer, did Kuczenski's intro up big and the entire Spectrum crowd sang *Happy Birthday*, many of them no doubt wondering who Bruce Kuczenski was. Alas, the K-man's candle blew out quickly after that memorable debut, and the Sixers released him two games later.

One year after that, Atlanta Hawk broadcaster Charlie Criss was actively lobbying for a 10-day contract, something most NBA wannabes just don't have the opportunity to do. Criss, a 5′ 8″ guard who had played 15 games for Milwaukee and Atlanta the previous season, is a persistent sort—he had made it as an NBA rookie at 28 and did not feel he was ready for the scrap heap. Hawk coach Mike Fratello and Kasten did not necessarily agree with Criss's view of his own abilities, but on Feb. 4 Fratello found himself with three injured guards and a note in his mailbox from Criss. It hit Fratello and Kasten at the same time: Why not? The balding, albeit well-conditioned, Criss, then 35, was signed to a 10-day and played reasonably well in four games before returning to the booth, happy that he had made his point.

An even more unlikely 10-day return to action was the one that was made by Milwaukee Bucks assistant coach Mike Dunleavy last season. A fine point guard who played nine seasons for four NBA teams before a back injury ended his career in 1984, Dunleavy was mulling over the Bucks' rash of backcourt injuries with coach Del Harris one night.

"I don't know who we can get on a 10-day who's really going to help us," said Harris. Then he added, half-kiddingly: "Unless you want to play." In fact, Dunleavy, after several years of physical therapy, had been working himself back into shape. He was ready, he knew the Bucks' system, and he volunteered, signing a contract on Feb. 19, 1989, just 15 minutes before the team played Chicago.

"I don't think Doug Collins [then the Bulls' coach] wanted me to score," says Dunleavy, "because Michael Jordan guarded me when I got in the game." Dunleavy has twice signed 10-day contracts this season when the Bucks ran into injuries, although he played only 43 minutes in five games. While on the playing roster, Dunleavy said, he got no respite from his coaching duties. As soon as he checked out of a game, sweat dripping from every pore, he flopped down beside Harris and reached for his notepad. Then he resumed charting the Bucks' plays and noting offensive and defensive tendencies.

"I don't think I'll be called on to do it again," says Dunleavy, who turned 36 on March 21. "But I'm not going to rule it out."

Spoken like a true 10-day man. ■

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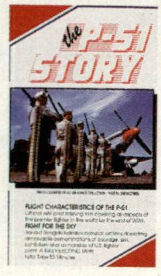





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BOMBSHELL FOR A BIGGIE

CBS dumped Brent Musburger at the Final Four

BY WILLIAM F. REED

On Sunday night Brent Musburger took his family to dinner at a restaurant outside Denver, the site of the Final Four. When it came time to pay the check, Musburger gave the waiter his CBS corporate American Express card. The waiter soon returned and said, "Sorry, Mr. Musburger, but the card didn't clear." Surprised, Musburger said, "They sure move fast, don't they?" To which the waiter replied, "April Fools'."

It was, indeed, the traditional day for practical jokes, which is why the media gathered for the Final Four had such a difficult time believing that Musburger and CBS had parted company after 22 years in which Musburger had become the face and voice of CBS Sports. He was everywhere, or so it seemed, talking, interviewing and interpreting, shifting sports and topics as smoothly as Mario Andretti shifts gears. When the shocking news leaked that CBS had declined to renew his contract, the Associated Press sat on the story for two hours, fearing a prank, and many of those calling Jimmy Tubbs, Musburger's personal assistant, insisted that he swear on tape that the split had, in fact, taken place.

The two sides differed in their versions of what had happened. CBS maintained that money wasn't a factor, even though *The New York Times* reported last Friday that Laurence Tisch, the company's chief executive officer, projects business to be so dreadful this year that for the second time in five years, he has ordered a round of cutbacks in staff and salaries. In 1985, Musburger signed a five-year, $10 million contract that, reportedly, made him second to Dan Rather on the CBS payroll. In view of the latest reductions, Tisch could hardly have improved on that deal without risking a palace revolt. According to CBS, the crucial stumbling block was Musburger's unwillingness to accept what amounted to a diminished role. Simply put, the network wanted less of Musburger and more of rising young broadcasters like Greg Gumbel and Jim Nantz *(page 16)*.



JOHN W. MCDONOUGH

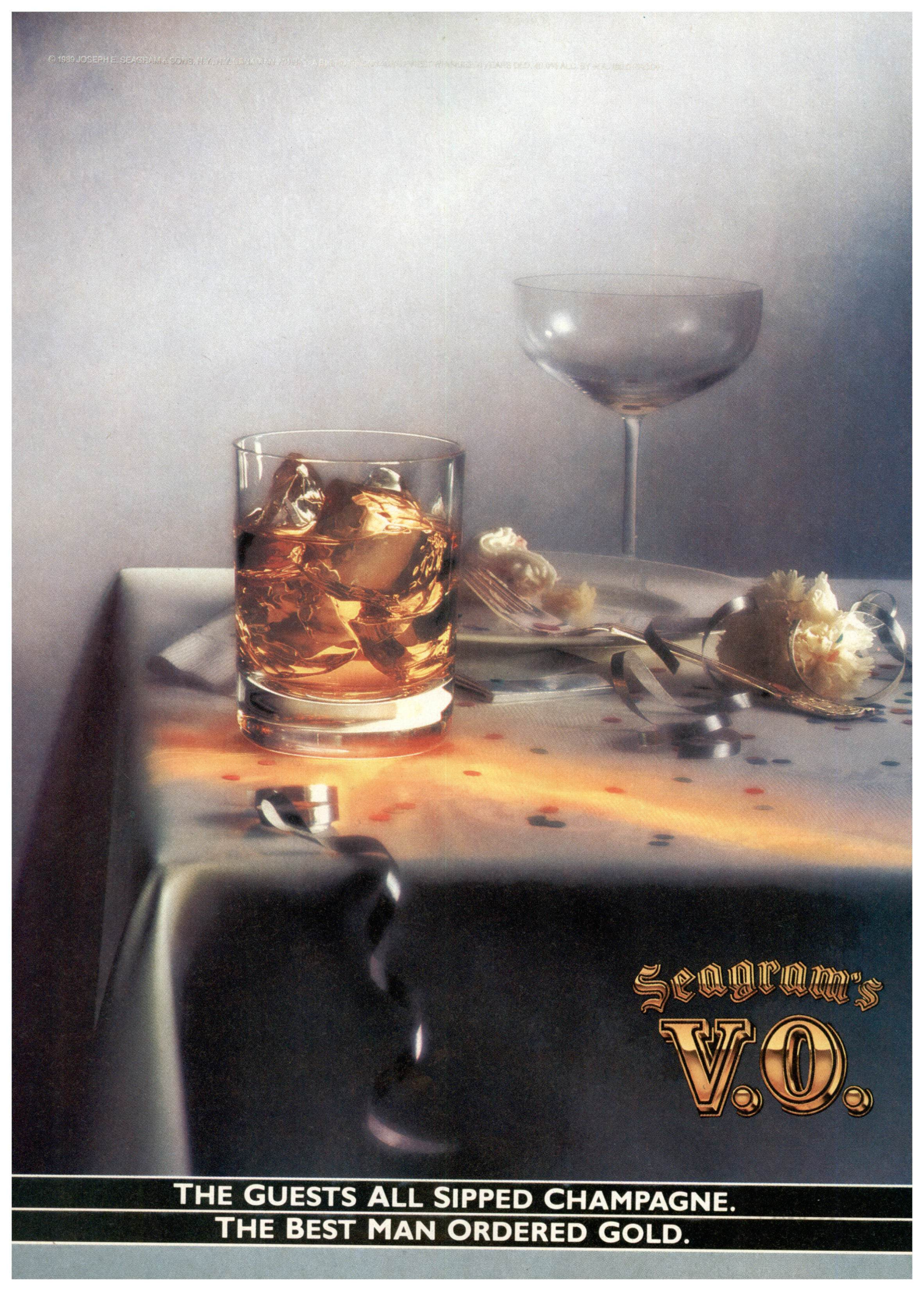
Musburger (left) got word hours after he and Packer stood for the anthem at the semis.

"He was making a lot of money and wanted more," said CBS spokesperson Susan Kerr, "but that wasn't *the* issue. It was more the amount of responsibility and the number of major events. I'm not saying he was making any demands that were more than what his role had been. But we just didn't want to go in that direction in the 1990s, having one person carry the flag. It's nice to see a different face on the air every week."

Which is a radical departure from the philosophy that prevailed at CBS Sports in the 1980s. Musburger became a victim of the unprecedented opportunity the network afforded him, and CBS has to take the blame for creating the role that Musburger filled so obsessively. He was so slick and competent at what he did—sifting through mountains of information, passing it on in a crisp, clear, concise way and doing play-by-play—that it became more convenient for CBS just to let Musburger do it instead of spreading around the exposure and the responsibility. Musburger, whose appetite for work is insatiable, loved having a finger in just about everything CBS Sports did. As Kerr put it, "Nobody ever looked at CBS without thinking of Brent Musburger, including the people who work here."

Todd Musburger, Brent's brother and agent, began negotiating a new contract for Brent in November, and everything went fairly smoothly until the week before the Final Four. After all, sports at the network have been on the rise under Tisch, who became CEO in 1986, and Neal Pilson, who took over as president of the sports division in '81. Since 1988 the network has tried to corner the market on major sports events. CBS wrested major league baseball from NBC, won the rights to the next two Winter Olympics, retained the rights to the NCAA basketball tournament and maintained its position with the NFL, all at a cost of $3.5 billion.

However, as the baseball season approached, critics began taking shots at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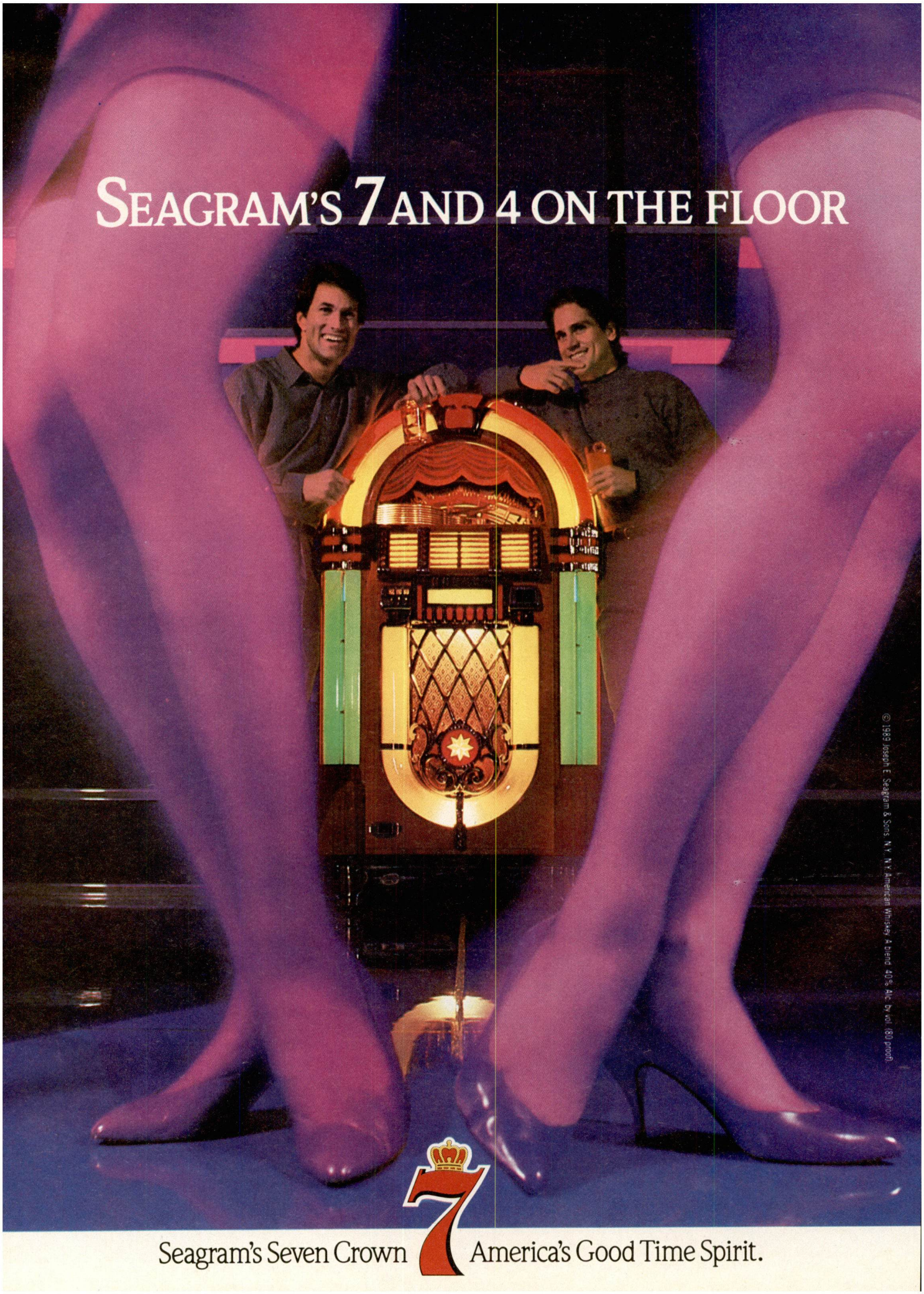
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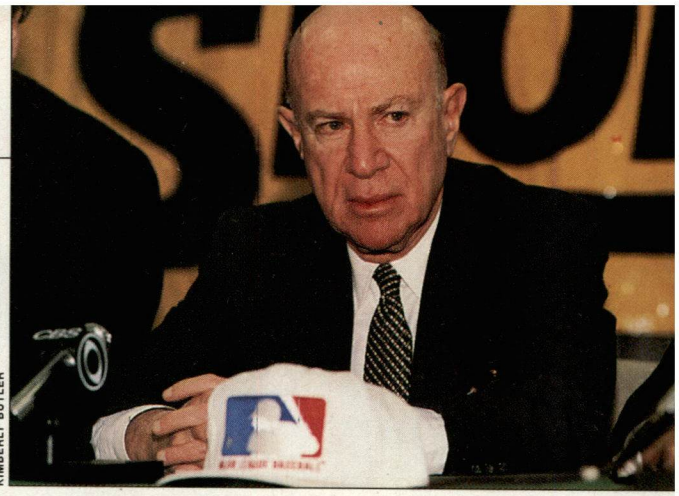

KIMBERLY BUTLER

Tisch's plan to cut salaries couldn't have helped Musburger.

the network for having named Musburger as its main man on the sport. They contended that Musburger didn't know baseball and was overexposed. Nevertheless, the Musburger camp didn't get its first crisis signal until the Wednesday before the Final Four, when a CBS business exec from New York abruptly canceled a Chicago meeting with Todd to iron out the final details of Brent's contract. Alarmed, Todd told Pilson that Brent would fulfill only his contractual commitments—canceling some extra baseball promotional assignments that had been scheduled—until the new contract was signed.

When all the major players gathered in Denver, the mood was so tense that according to Tubbs, "We sensed that people were nervous, trying to avoid us." After last Saturday night's semifinal games, the Musburger camp learned that CBS had decided to end negotiations and not to renew Brent's contract. At a cocktail party that night Todd confronted Pilson, who tried to put him off. Todd then gave Pilson what amounted to an ultimatum *(We have to know now!)* before going to dinner with his brother and others. By then, the Musburger camp knew Brent was finished at CBS, even though Pilson didn't officially confirm this until a second meeting with Todd later that night at the Hyatt Regency.

Pilson gave Brent the option of doing the final game of the tournament, and Musburger handled the broadcast with professional restraint. Only in the closing moments of the telecast, after the championship trophy had been presented and the celebratory speeches made, did he pay tribute to the CBS colleagues with whom he had worked. He put his arm around his broadcast partner, Billy Packer, in a rare display of affection. "Folks, I've had the best seat in the house," he said. "Thanks for sharing it. I'll see you down the road."

Amazingly, on Sunday morning, Musburger taped a promo with Greg Gumbel for use on the *CBS Morning News* the following day without giving Gumbel an inkling of the stunning announcement that would be made a few hours later. After the taping, Musburger took his wife, Arlene, and their two boys, Blake and Scott, on a prearranged trip outside the city. Pilson also dropped out of sight, giving Kerr the job of dealing with the incredulous media. She conducted a conference call late on Sunday afternoon with representatives of many of the nation's major publications.

"This is very jarring," Kerr told them. "A lot of people here are very sad." Many writers questioned the timing of the announcement, which Kerr called "unfortunate, but unavoidable."

While CBS presented Musburger's severance as essentially a matter of irreconcilable philosophical differences—"It's like a divorce," Kerr said—the Musburger camp speculated privately about whether Musburger's salary, his omnipresence and his unpopularity with some members of the media had combined to spur CBS to drop him. Interestingly, CBS gave the radio side of the company permission to negotiate a new contract with Musburger, a fact that suggests that Musburger, who will be 51 next month, has outworn his welcome in a young-face business.

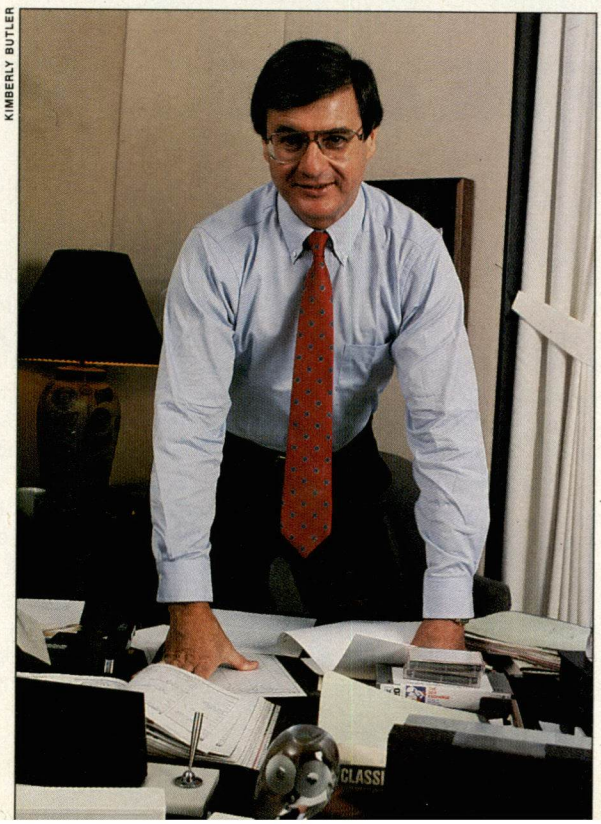
Even those who didn't care for Musburger's aggressive, glib style were, at least, accustomed to him. Now the main question becomes, how quickly and how well will CBS Sports get its act together. The most pressing order of business is baseball. CBS's first two telecasts will be on April 14 and 21; after that it will do 10 more regular-season games beginning in June, followed by the playoffs and World Series. As SI went to press on Tuesday, ABC's Al Michaels, whose relationship with ABC president Dennis Swanson apparently has cooled, was being mentioned as the leading candidate to replace Musburger on baseball.

Once the baseball situation has been resolved, CBS will have to retool *The NFL Today*, of which Musburger has been the host since 1975. Other plum jobs also will be up for grabs. Who will host the 1992 and '94 Winter Olympics? Who will join with Packer at the NCAAs? The only certainty is that no one will come close to doing all the things Musburger did. The new CBS galaxy will have more stars of equal magnitude, not one supernova.

When CBS put its trademark eyeball next to his, Musburger didn't blink—a power play he could only have lost. He says that after an extended vacation, he'll work again, "somewhere, somehow." One possibility would be for him to replace Jim McKay and Frank Gifford as host and studio traffic cop at ABC. Said Tubbs, "There are lots of options out there."

Maybe so, but it's doubtful Musburger will ever again be the sort of presence he was at CBS. ■

Pilson (below) put off Todd Musburger once the decision was made.


KIMBERLY BUTLER



THE YEAR OF THE BADGER

Wisconsin squeezed Colgate 7–3 for the NCAA title

BY JAY GREENBERG

For Wisconsin fans, who had been badgering their hockey team about its supposed inability to win the big one, the wait for another NCAA championship is finally over. On Sunday afternoon in Detroit, the Badgers won their fifth title—and their first in seven years—with a 7–3 victory over Colgate.

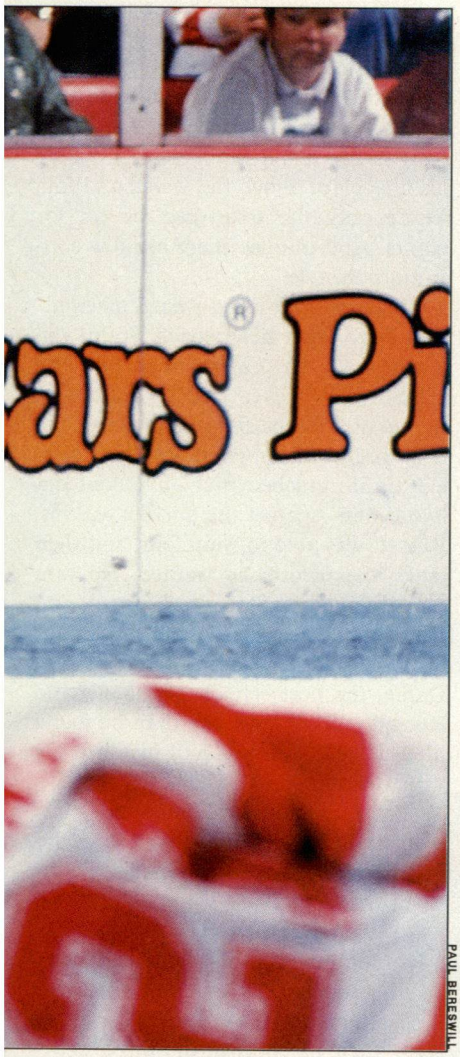
The latest NCAA title arrived six years too late to suit the 8,000 or so red-clad fans among the crowd of 15,034 in Joe Louis Arena for the championship game. The Badger backers had begged, burrowed or stolen their way to Detroit to watch their team reclaim the crown that the fans feel is Wisconsin's rightful possession.

In their natural habitat—around hockey rinks—Badger fans are loud, relentless and prone to obnoxious behavior, as when they point at a visiting goalie and chant "Sieve! Sieve!" And that's when they're being nice.

Wisconsin partisans are not above turning on their own, as Badger coach Jeff Sauer knows well. In 1982–83, his first season as coach, Sauer led Wisconsin to its fourth NCAA title. But because he was directing a team that had been recruited by Bob Johnson—old Badger Bob himself, the fellow who had won the first three—some critics claimed that Sauer didn't really deserve the credit. They ridiculed Sauer's power play and questioned his preference for recruiting genuine students over pros-in-waiting.

By any reasonable standard, Sauer has been enormously successful at Wisconsin, with a .650 winning percentage over eight seasons. Not good enough, said the critics, who complained that the Badgers had failed to reach the Final Four since Sauer's rookie year.

Therefore it was entirely appropriate that when Sauer accepted congratulations late Sunday afternoon, he had his back against the wall of a corridor in the arena. His eyes were red, his voice was weary and, he said, he hadn't slept well for a month. "There is absolutely no comparison between winning this one and the one in 1983," he said. "This one



PAUL BERESWILL

Andringa's shot past Gagnon gave Wisconsin a 4–1 lead, still in the opening period.

means so much more. I can't even describe how I feel. It's been awfully heavy for me. I suffered, and now it's over."

Actually, it was over *before* it was over. Wisconsin center John Byce scored twice in the first 3:23 of the game to set Colgate, playing with three freshman defensemen, back on its heels. Four power-play goals in nine attempts did the job for Wisconsin. For the faithful, that feat recalled the halcyon days of Badger Bob, who designed a power play that clicked 30% of the time, even in bad years. That was Johnson's legacy to Sauer, an innovative formation that flip-flops the wings, so that, facing the net, they can shoot directly off the pass, allowing for quicker shotmaking than the conventional power play. Many NHL teams use variations of the scheme today but few with greater success than the Badgers enjoyed on Sunday.

Johnson—who after five seasons as coach of the Calgary Flames is now the executive director of USA Hockey—analyzed the championship game for ESPN and praised Sauer, his former assistant at Wisconsin, for building a new house on an old foundation. "My advice to Jeff when he first took over was not to change too many things just for the sake of changing them," Johnson said. "But it's obviously become his own program now."

Today's Badgers have a roster that lists more Americans and fewer Canadians than it did under Johnson. In his day, Johnson recruited many players who would leave the university for the pros after two years, but Sauer's teams have been garnished with fewer potential NHL stars. The 1990 team includes seven seniors who have stayed the course—and passed their courses too—on the way to winning the championship. "We try to look more at the kid who needs further time to develop rather than the more highly visible players," said Sauer.

Two of the seniors, Byce and right wing Chris Tancill, scored the big goals during the Final Four weekend. Tancill scored both goals in the Badgers' 2–1 semifinal victory over Boston College last Friday night. Byce's hat trick on Sunday—his third goal went into an empty net—doomed Colgate. A third senior, defenseman Mark Osiecki—a fine prospect for the Calgary Flames, who drafted him in the ninth round in 1987—blocked half a dozen shots in both games.

Meanwhile, sophomore Duane Derksen, an unheralded replacement for goalie Curtis Joseph, who started as a freshman last season but signed with the St. Louis Blues last June, was nearly flawless in the Badger net; and junior defenseman Rob Andringa fed his teammates with a steady supply of setups from the point.

While Wisconsin has Final Four aspirations almost every year, Colgate, a school of 2,700 undergraduates, was competing in its first NCAA final in any team sport. Nestled in the quaint village of Hamilton, N.Y. (pop. 2,500, two stoplights), Colgate adheres to the equally quaint notion that scholarships should be awarded on the basis of need. But because of the cost of equipment and ice time, hockey in the U.S. has become more and more an upper-middle-class sport, and thus Red Raider coach Terry Slater has come up with players capable of both playing and paying. Under Slater, a former World Hockey Association coach who took the Colgate job in 1977 after falling in love with the school during his interview, the Red Raiders have had only two losing seasons. This year's team won the Eastern College Athletic Conference championship and went to Detroit with a record of 30-5-1.

But the enormousness of their achievement caught up with the Red Raiders on Sunday. "This was a big thing for us, to come all the way from Colgate into a place like this," said Slater of the Badger-packed arena. "I think we were awestruck." Colgate killed its penalties with an overly tight box—the four-cornered alignment used in such situations—and even tighter throats.

The Raiders had behaved with similar angst during the first period of their semifinal victory over Boston University, which had stunned top-ranked Michigan State 5–3 on March 25 to reach the Final Four. In a three-minute span in the first period, the Terriers jammed two pucks past Colgate goaltender Dave Gagnon, whose 2.73 goals-against average was among the best in college hockey this season.

But the Raiders, trailing 2–1, struck back with two quick goals in the second period, and Gagnon was masterly the rest of the way. After BU's Shawn McEachern fluttered a close one off Gagnon and into the post in the final minute, Colgate was in the finals. "Now people might even know that we aren't a toothpaste," said Slater.

But some of the Badgers professed ignorance of where Colgate was located, even as they evinced no such trouble finding the Colgate net, thanks to foolish penalties that left the Raiders repeatedly shorthanded. The Raiders regained their composure in the third period, but it was too late. The high expectations of Wisconsin fans were fulfilled at last. And for Sauer, vindication was oh, so sweet. ■

WHO WERE THOSE MASKED MEN?

Penn State skewered Columbia for the NCAA fencing title

BY RICHARD O'BRIEN

It was a scene straight out of *High Noon*. Geoffrey Russell of Penn State and Ben Atkins of Columbia University stood facing each other at the Angela Athletic Facility on the St. Mary's College campus in South Bend. After four days and 88 fiercely contested matches, the NCAA fencing championship had come down to this, the eighth bout of the gold-medal match in the team épée competition. With Penn State leading four bouts to three in the best-of-nine match, Russell needed just five touches to give the Nittany Lions the épée title—and with it the overall team championship.

To learn the identities of this pride of Nittany Lion épéeists, please turn to page 83.

The few dozen spectators who were seated along the edge of Strip 2 in the small gym waited expectantly, knowing they might soon witness a changing of the *en garde* in collegiate fencing. Columbia, winner of the last three men's NCAA team titles, had gone to South Bend hoping to equal both Wayne State's record of four consecutive titles and NYU's alltime total of 12. Penn State had never won the overall championship, though it finished second last year.

Entering the gold-medal épée match, Columbia led the tournament by two points. But since 12 points would be awarded to the first-place team and nine to the runner-up, that margin meant nothing. The team that won épée would be the NCAA champion.

"In épée, anything can happen," said Columbia assistant coach Joel Glucksman. Indeed, fencers call it the most dramatic and least forgiving of their sport's three events. In épée, the whole body is the target, unlike saber, where it's any place above the waist, and foil, where only the torso can be hit for points. And in épée there are few constraints on style.

"It is cut-and-dried—pure fencing," said Penn State head coach Emmanuil Kaidanov, an emigrant from the U.S.S.R. "Whoever touches first wins the point." In the final bout, Russell, a 6′ 2″ redheaded sophomore from Venice, Calif., touched first—five consecutive times. Against the smaller Atkins, Russell was able to wait, feint and then make the thrusts he wanted. He won 5–0, giving Penn State the 12 points and the overall title with 36 points, to 35 for Columbia and 30 for third-place Notre Dame, the host school. No sooner did Russell pull off his mask than he found himself in the embrace of his cheering teammates.

"Bravo!" said Kaidanov.

It was a fitting climax to an uncommonly exciting meet. For the first time in 24 years, the NCAA championship was a true team competition. Previously, fencers competed as individuals, scoring points for their schools based on their placings in the three weapons. Under the old format, a school could win the men's team title with just three fencers. Women, who compete in foil only, had a separate championship. This year, in a switch that has put the NCAA format closer to that of international competition, three-member teams vied in each of the men's events. What's more, in a change prompted by dwindling participation in collegiate fencing—which threatened its status as a full-fledged NCAA sport—men's and women's team scores were combined to produce a single overall champion. There were still individual championships in all weapons, but they were now entirely separate from the team competition.

The new format was well re-



PHOTOGRAPHS BY DAVID WALBERG

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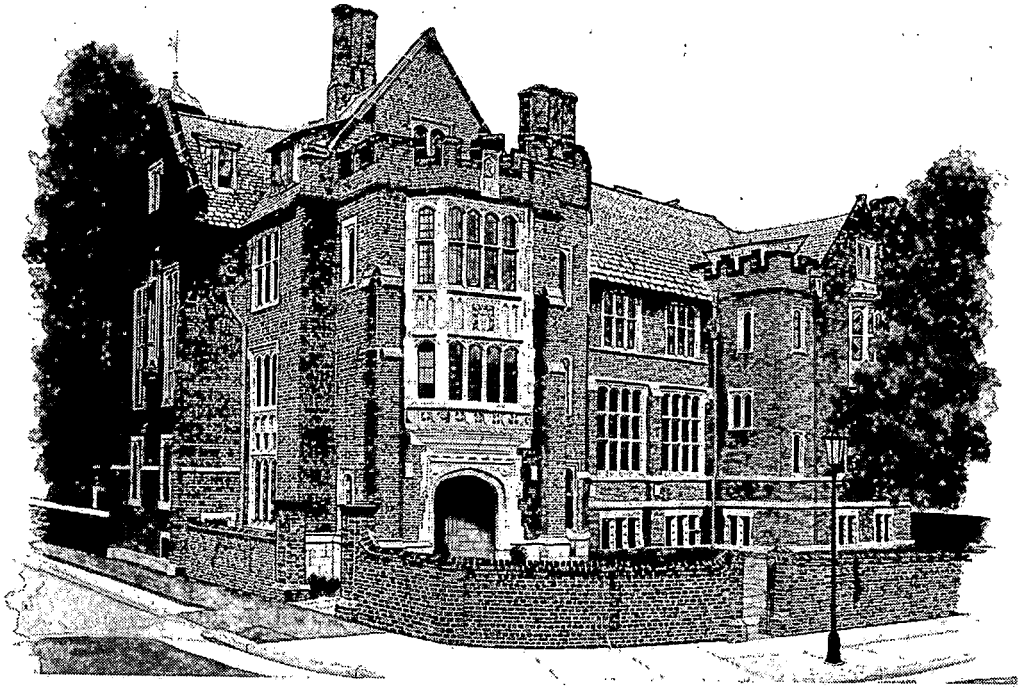

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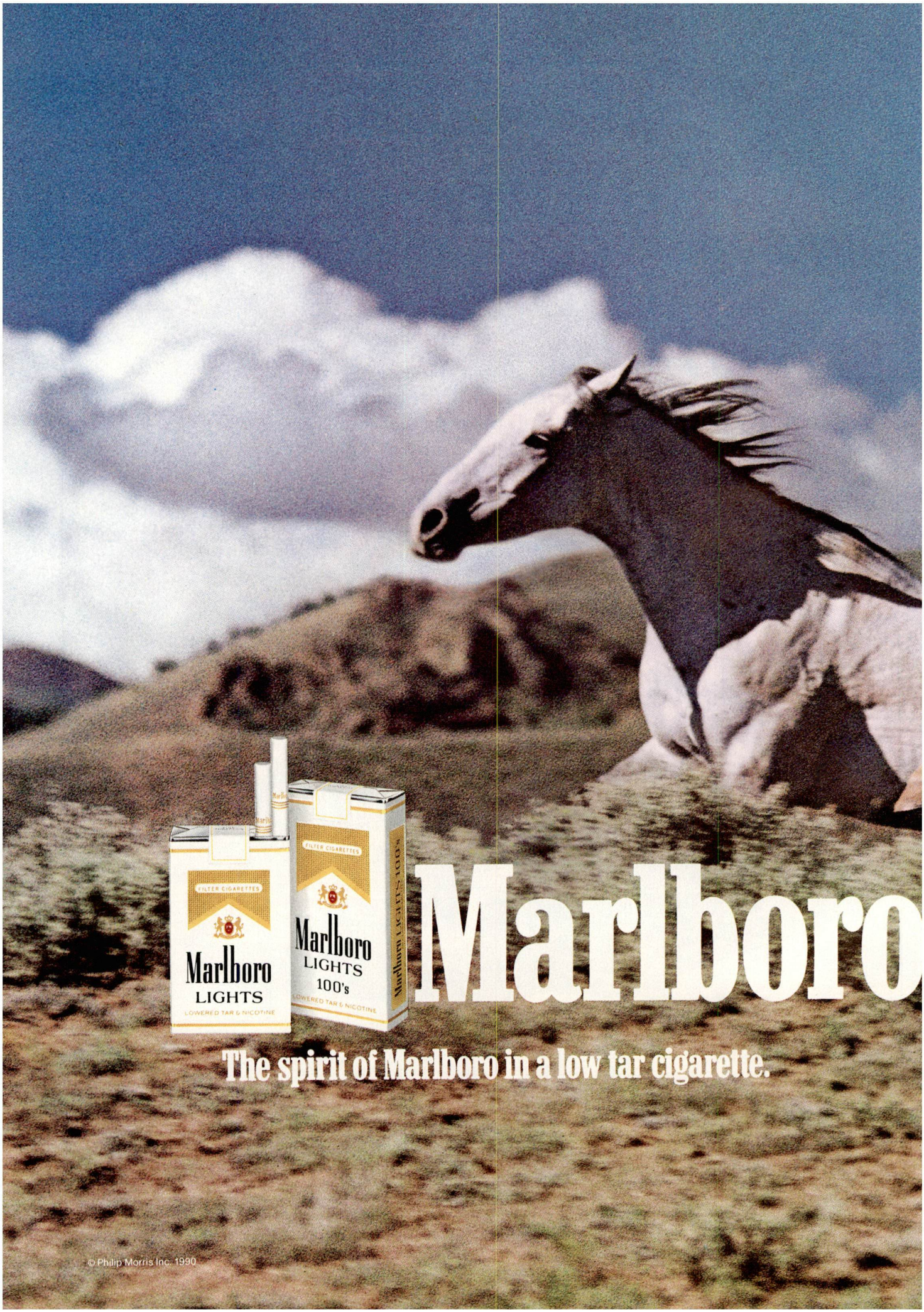
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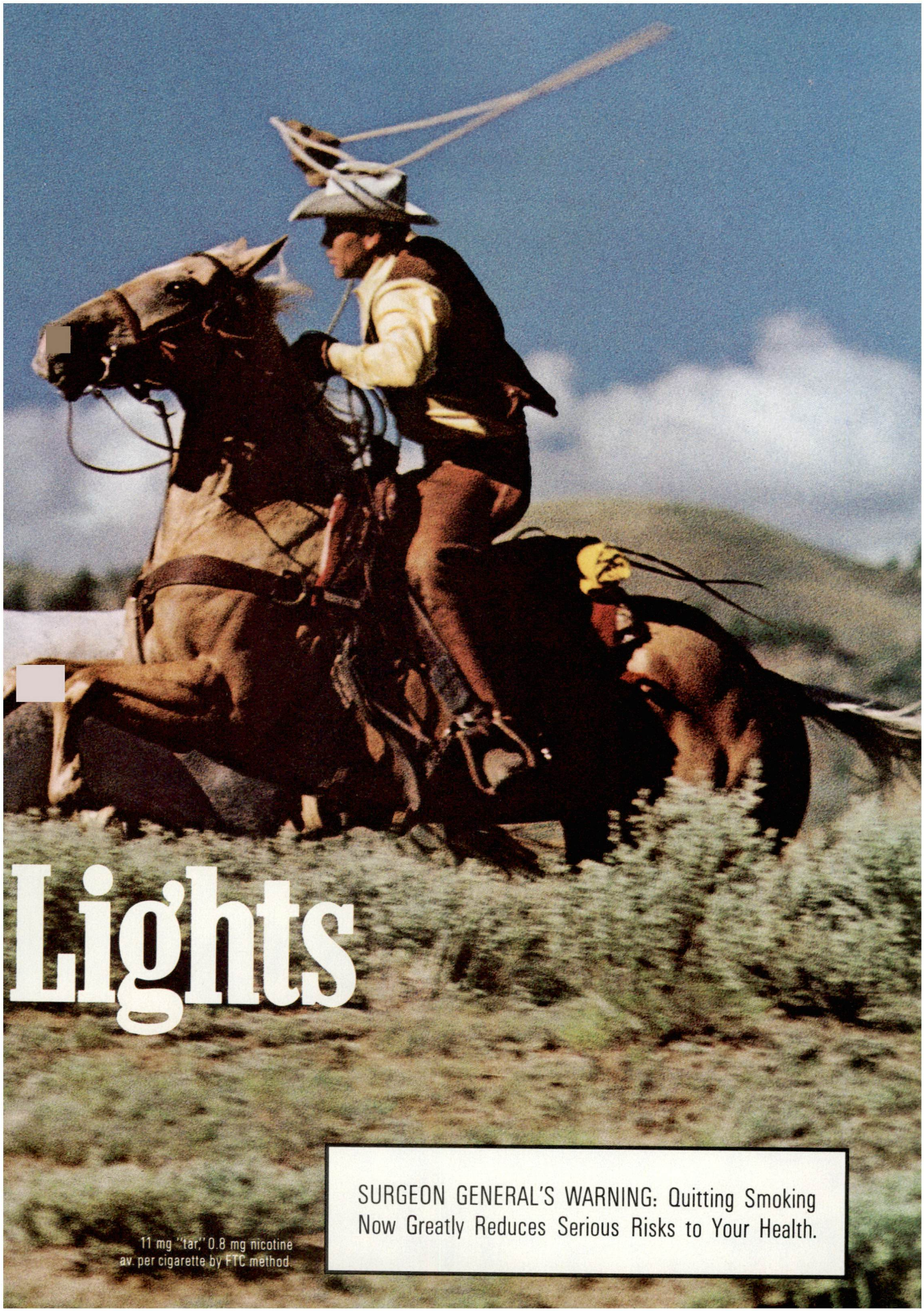
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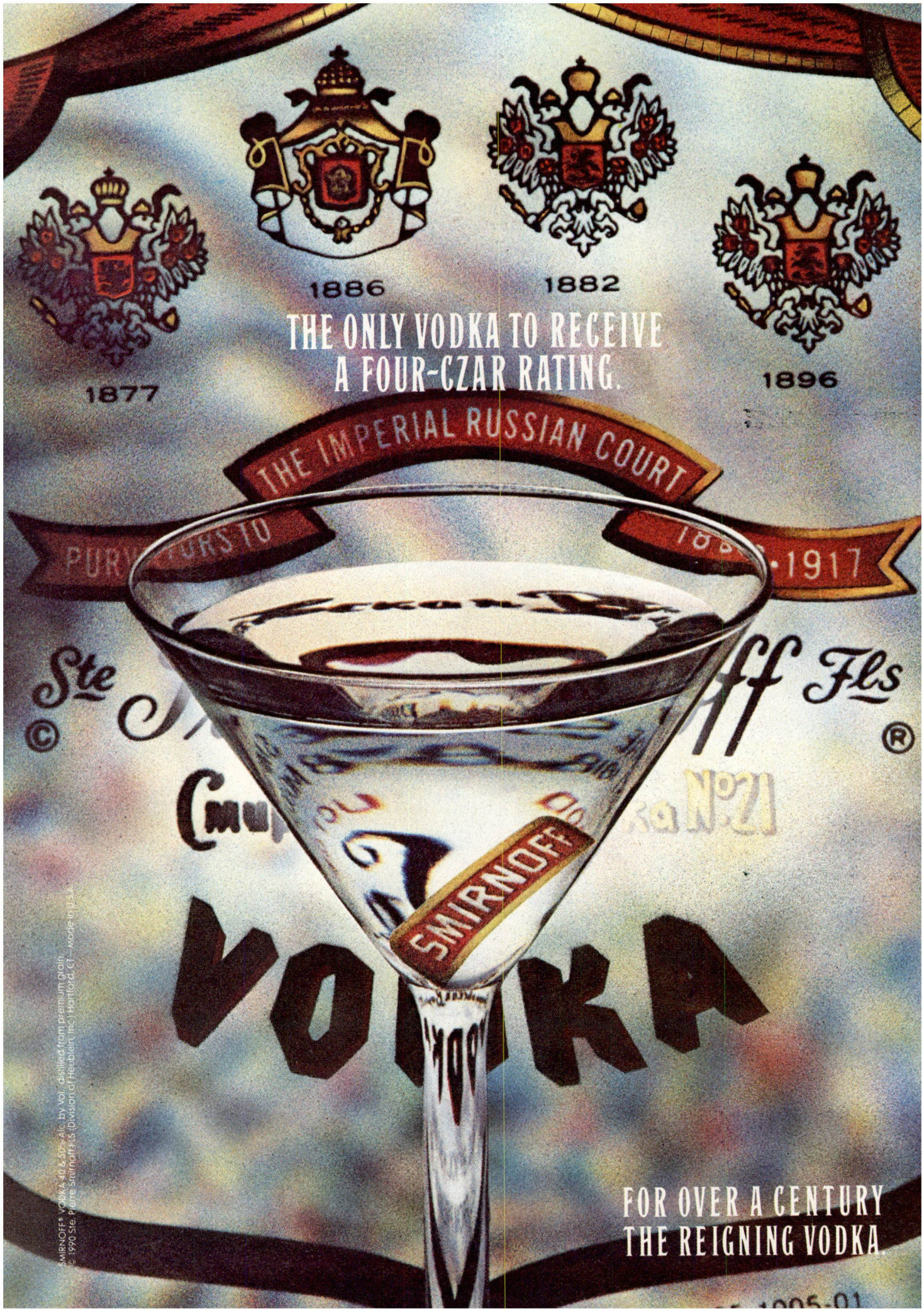
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ceived by the 184 fencers, and their coaches, assembled in South Bend. "Before, the winner was whoever had the three best fencers," said Michel Sebastiani, the Princeton coach. "Now, that is not enough. Now, you must have depth—across the board."

Mike DeCicco, who has been Notre Dame's coach for 29 years, was even more enthusiastic. After his épée squad lost its third-round match to the University of Pennsylvania, and with it any chance for the overall title, DeCicco was nonetheless able to say, "There! That's why I love this format. It's like the Final Four in basketball. Fencing may never challenge those guys for TV exposure, but at least now we have the same format—the same kind of excitement."

From the start, Columbia and Penn State were so closely matched that barely a blade separated them. Penn won the team saber, with the New York Lions whipping the Nittany Lions in a head-to-head match for third.

Meanwhile, in the women's foil, Penn State, led by sophomore Katie Kowalski, was fighting its way to an unexpected third-place finish behind perennial champion Wayne State, which had a squad of European-born, scholarship-supported fencers, and second-place Notre Dame. Columbia, despite the presence of the unflappable Tzu Moy, finished fifth. Moy won the women's individual title with an 18–0 record and was 13–2 in her team bouts.

"The women's performance was very important for us, very good," said Kaidanov, who came to the U.S. 11 years ago from Riga, Latvia. Since taking over at Penn State in 1982, he has built the Nittany Lions' program into one of the strongest in the country. Because he has little scholarship money available to him (only 2½ full scholarships for the entire team), Kaidanov has learned to concentrate on teamwork and on developing new fencers. One member of his épée squad, graduate student Lou Kun, first learned the sport in a freshman gym class.

"The experienced ones help the new ones," says Kaidanov. "It is like having other coaches."

One of the experienced Nittany Lions is junior Ed Mufel, who finished runner-up in individual foil after winning the event in '89. Mufel, 22, began competing when he was 11 in his native Kazakhstan, a republic of the Soviet Union. But by the time he came to the U.S., in 1984, years of rigorous training had left him disenchanted with the sport.

"I wanted to quit fencing long ago," says Mufel, who with his curly hair and aristocratic features looks as though he should be engaging in swordplay alongside D'Artagnan, Aramis, Porthos and Athos. "But I needed to pay for college. Then when I got to Penn State, I began to enjoy it again."

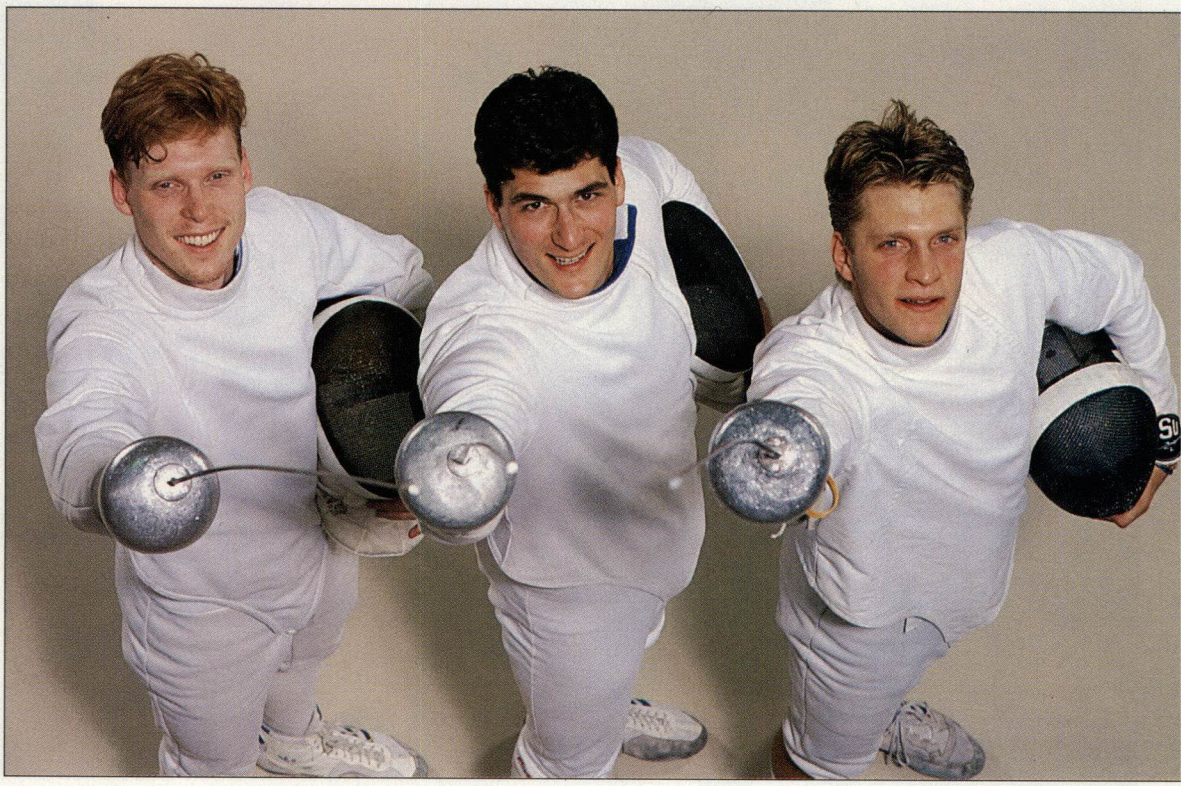
In South Bend, Mufel led Penn State in the team foil competition, winning six of eight preliminary bouts to put the school in the gold-medal round against Columbia. Though Columbia won the foil title, 5–4, Penn State's second-place points kept the Nittany Lions in the hunt and set up the next day's épée showdown.

"They were exhausted," said Kaidanov of his fencers on the final day. "But they fought their very best fight. They fought as a team."

In Penn State's moment of victory one thing was missing—half the team. The women and the men's saber squad had already left for the airport. "The university could not afford for them to stay another night," said Kaidanov with a smile and a shrug. But any disappointment the airborne fencers may have felt was overcome with a quick thrust of teamwork.

"Right after the awards ceremony we called some friends back in State College and arranged to have them meet the plane," said senior foil fencer Steve Gold. "They had champagne and a banner that read WELCOME HOME, NCAA CHAMPS when the teams arrived."

A moment later, after posing for one more victory photo, Gold turned to Kun and Mufel. "You know what?" he said. "Those guys better do the same for us when we get back." ■

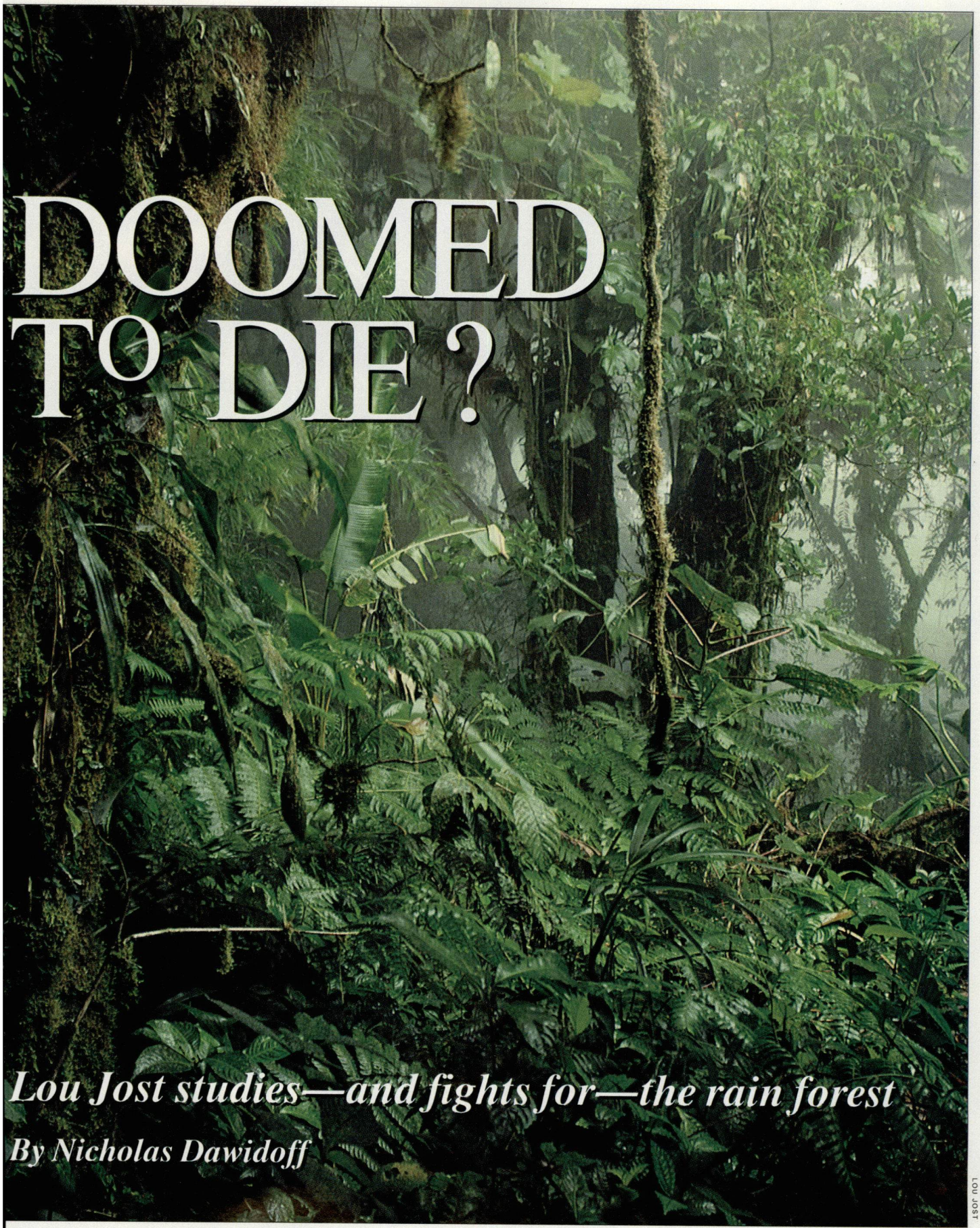


The unmasked trio, from left: Russell, Kun and Jim Marsh.



KEVIN SCHAFER

CAPUCHIN MONKEYS OFTEN SEEM TO EXHIBIT AS MUCH CURIOSITY AS THE AUTHOR, WHOSE STUDIES OF ENDANGERED CENTRAL AMERICAN



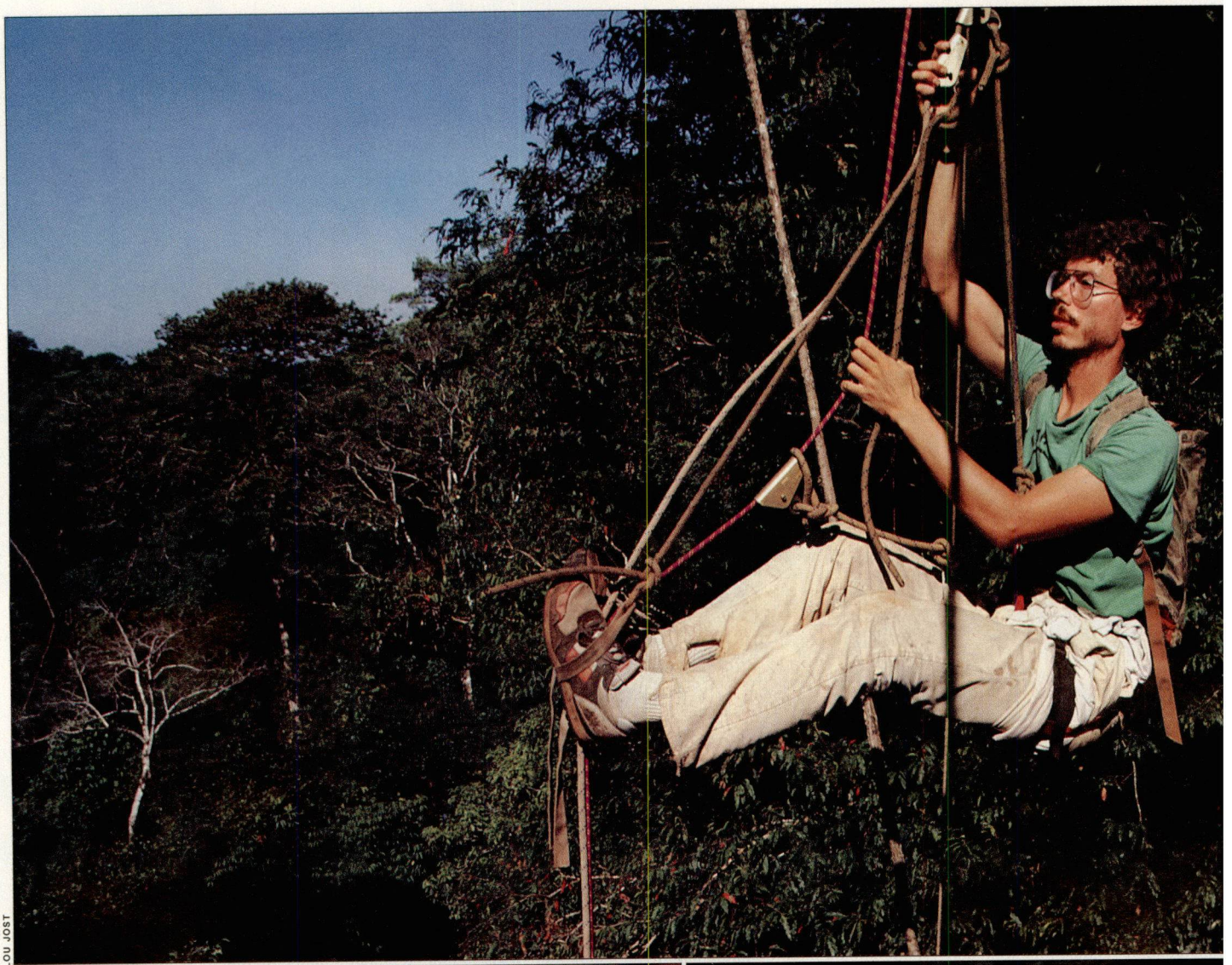
DOOMED TO DIE?

Lou Jost studies—and fights for—the rain forest

By Nicholas Dawidoff

LOU JOST

RAIN FORESTS, INCLUDING THE COSTA RICAN MONTEVERDE RESERVE (ABOVE), PROVIDE AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE LIFE IN THE JUNGLE CANOPY



LOU JOST



LOU JOST



TO EXPLORE THE TREETOPS, JOST HAD TO DEVISE A RIG BY WHICH HE COULD HOIST HIMSELF HIGH. HERE'S A SELF-PORTRAIT AT 180 FEET . .

Welcome to the *osque Gigante.* Welcome to the giant forest," ys Lou Jost. He is standing in a rain forest cated on the Osa Peninsula in Costa Rica. It is ı area he knows even better than Tom Bradley ıows Los Angeles. After his brief salutation, ıst offers nothing further. He and his guest are anding alone in the rain forest and, quite ɔparently, conversation has come to an end. ıst, 32, does not seem uncomfortable. Normally, ; is a reticent man, content, in fact, to go days at time without saying a word. He prefers to listen the forest speaks.

From a thicket 20 feet away a low sound like at from a tuba signals the presence of a rassow, a rare turkeylike bird. Far above, one ɔwler monkey offers a throaty call to another, ıo replies with something that sounds like a orus from *Jingle Bells.* Everywhere, male ımmingbirds are buzzing, in hopes of catching e attention of females. And nearly drowning t everything is a drawn-out note performed by horus composed of thousands, perhaps llions, of cicadas.

Despite witnessing the seemingly endless ɔbon of leaf-cutter ants at work, the undulations a deadly fer-de-lance as it moves from one ley-hole to another and the unpredictable ght of a brilliant azure Morpho butterfly, the itor senses that the real action is taking place the treetops, hundreds of feet above the forest or.

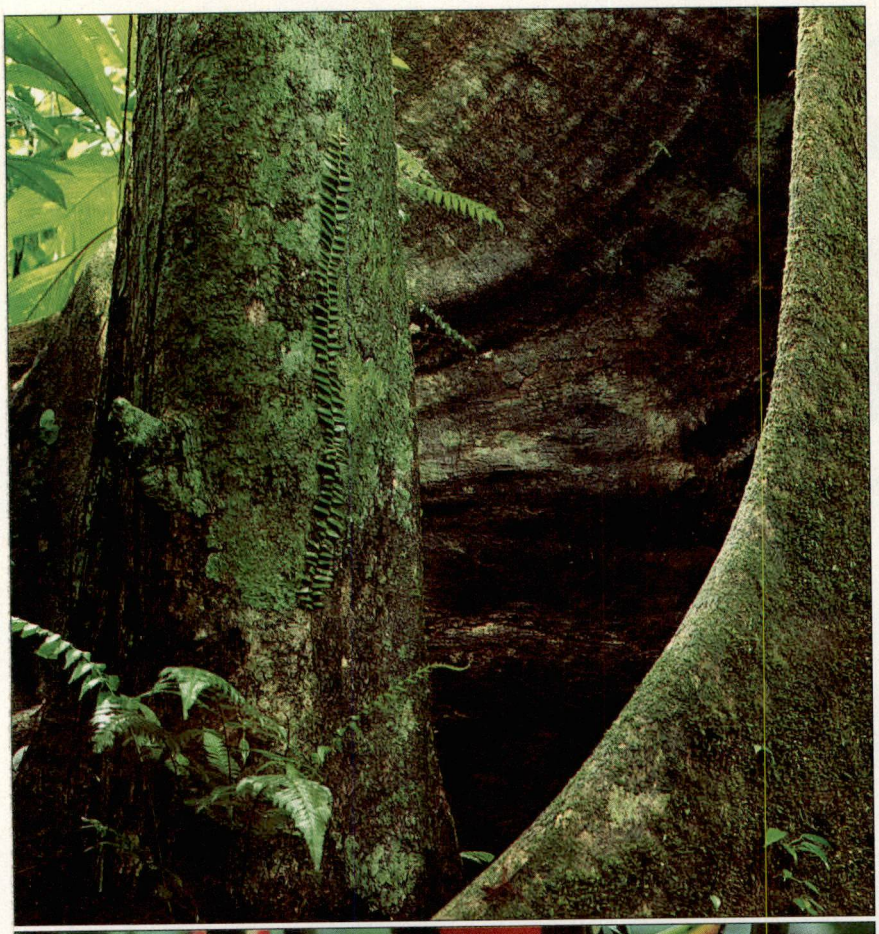
Jost came to the same conclusion several years ɔ. At the time he was enrolled as a doctoral ndidate in physics at the University of Texas in ıstin. While on vacation in 1981, he drove 250 les south of Austin to spend a week in a forest Mexico called Rancho del Cielo. He was hralled with what he saw there, and in 1982, arranged a monthlong study break with ends from the university's zoology department our the rain forests of Costa Rica. This time, t was so affected by the beauty of the forests d the mystery that lay beneath their thick ntle of vegetation that he decided he should lve his preoccupation with trying to make se out of cold fusion and "chaos" or whatever problem of the moment might be in the realm heoretical physics, and study the very tangible namics of rain forests.

The following year, he made a six-month



LOU JOST

. FROM WHICH VANTAGE POINT HE CAN VIEW FALSE CORAL SNAKES, GORGEOUS FLORA LIKE THE SOBRALIA ORCHID AND THE RARE QUETZAL BIRD



LOU JOST



TOM BLAGDEN JR.

expedition to Costa Rica. One afternoon, Jost found himself alone in Braulio Carrillo National Park, a rain forest near the Atlantic—the Osa Peninsula is on the Pacific coast—kneeling beside a large, freshly fallen tree. "Its high branches were packed with orchids and bromeliads [air plants]," Jost says. "That was when it really became obvious to me how much richness there was above me. Then and there I vowed never again to return to the tropics without figuring out a way to get up there."

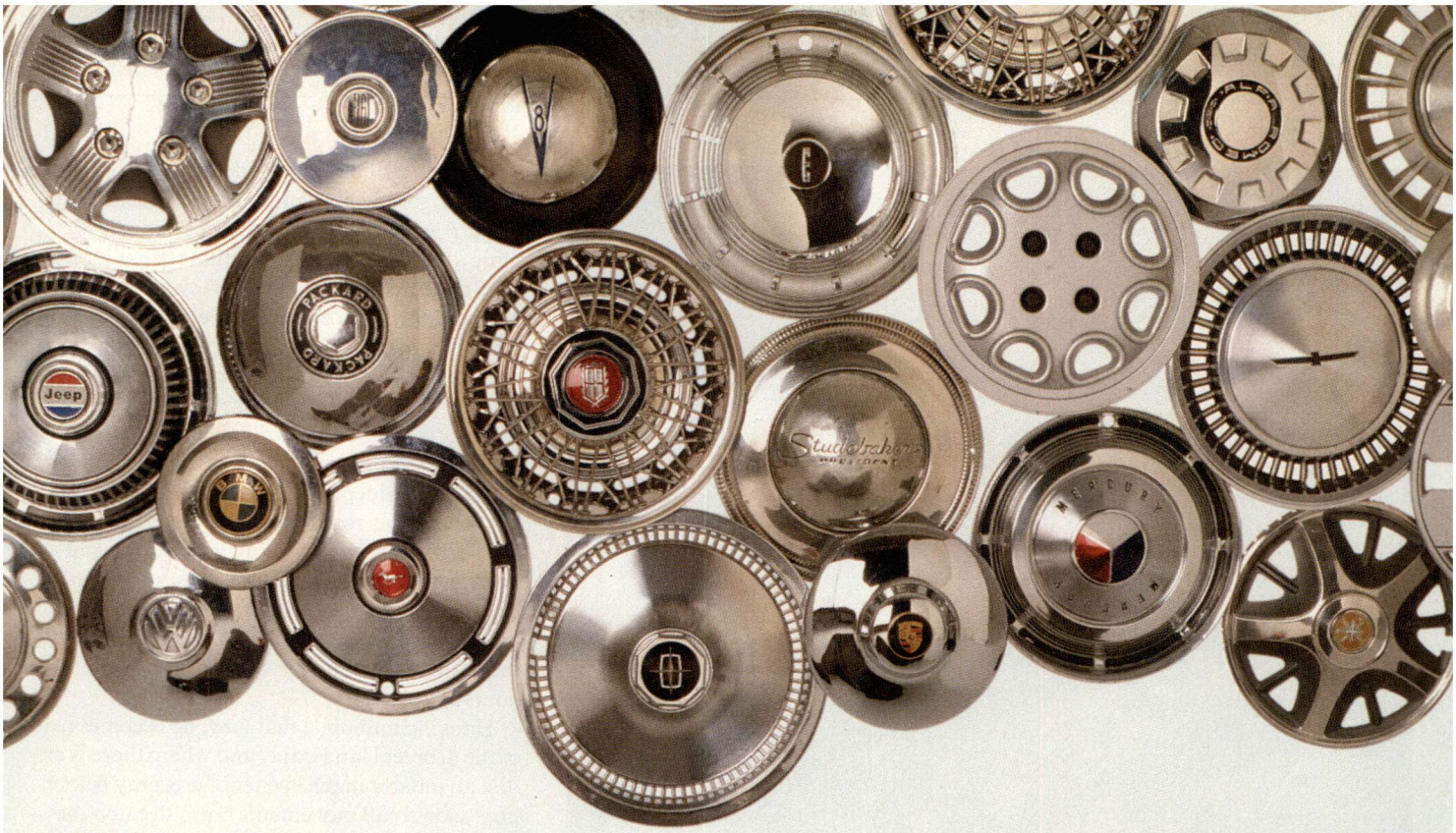
Since then, Jost has become one of a handful of scientifically curious adventurers who have begun to reveal the richness of an environment that has been all but unexplored by man. He has lived alone in the top branches of the trees, with his notebook, tape recorder and camera, learning all he can about his lush surroundings. He has come to recognize the importance of rain forests, whose vast numbers and variety of plants, animals and insects are vital to sustaining life on this planet. And he has come to appreciate the fragility of the environment, a concept that will be emphasized to the public at large with the celebration of the 20th anniversary of Earth Day on April 22.

As they compete for sunlight, trees in the tropical rain forests grow slim trunks to amazing heights—50 to 150 feet—before sprouting branches and foliage. Then, in essence, they form a thick, verdant meadow suspended high above the perpetual darkness at ground level.

Yearning to get up into that fecund meadow, Jost recalled tales that he had heard of a similarly inclined American naturalist named Donald Perry, who was said to use a bow, arrow and fishing line to hang climbing ropes over the branches of tall trees. Following his trip to Braulio Carrillo, Jost returned to Austin and bought a powerful hunting bow. He attached a spinning reel to it so that when an arrow was launched, it carried lightweight (4–8 pounds test) monofilament fishing line along with it on its flight. Once the line was looped over a tree branch, heavier test-rated lines could be progressively attached to the initial line and worked up over the limb. Eventually a climbing rope could be hauled over the limb. It was all very similar to the way sailors deploy the thick hawsers used to moor ships.

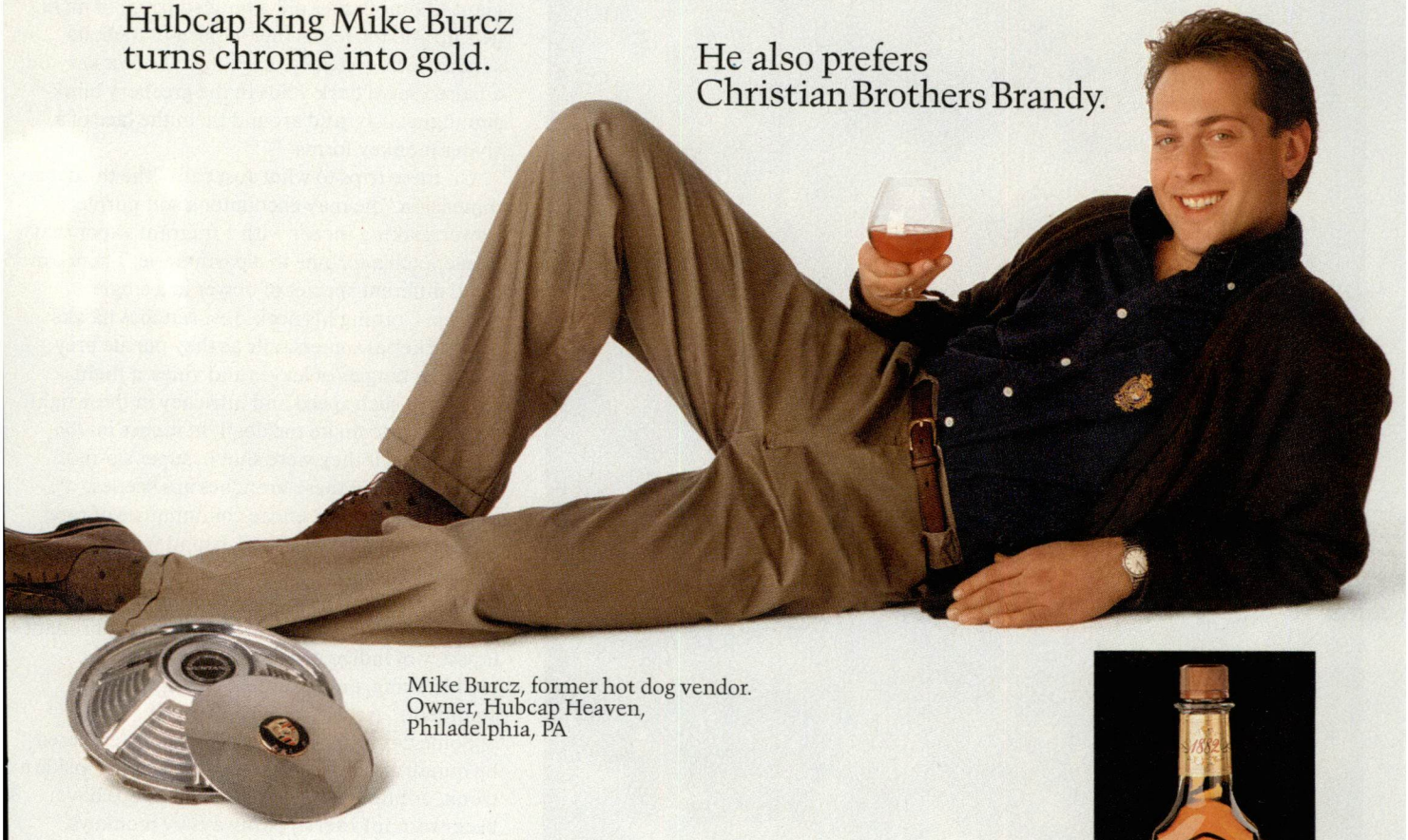
As he looks about him, Jost's visitor sees his host's purple climbing rope dangling alongside monkey vines on some of the tallest trees in the Bosque Gigante. The system works perfectly. When Jost wants to go up, he slips a mountain climber's harness around his hips and places his hands on one of the metal "ascenders" attached to the climbing rope he has slung over a tall Cariniana pyriformis (a tree in the Brazil nut family that grows to 200 feet or more). Then he

TREE TRUNKS AND STRIATED ROOTS VIE FOR SPACE ON THE GLOOMY RAIN FOREST FLOOR, BUT A HELICONIA SERVES TO BRIGHTEN UP THE DIMNES

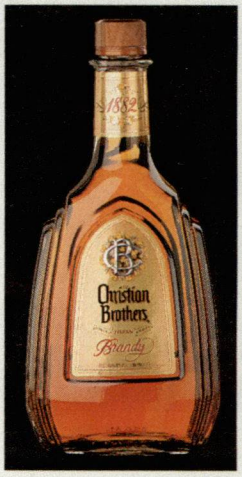


Hubcap king Mike Burcz
turns chrome into gold.

He also prefers
Christian Brothers Brandy.



Mike Burcz, former hot dog vendor.
Owner, Hubcap Heaven,
Philadelphia, PA



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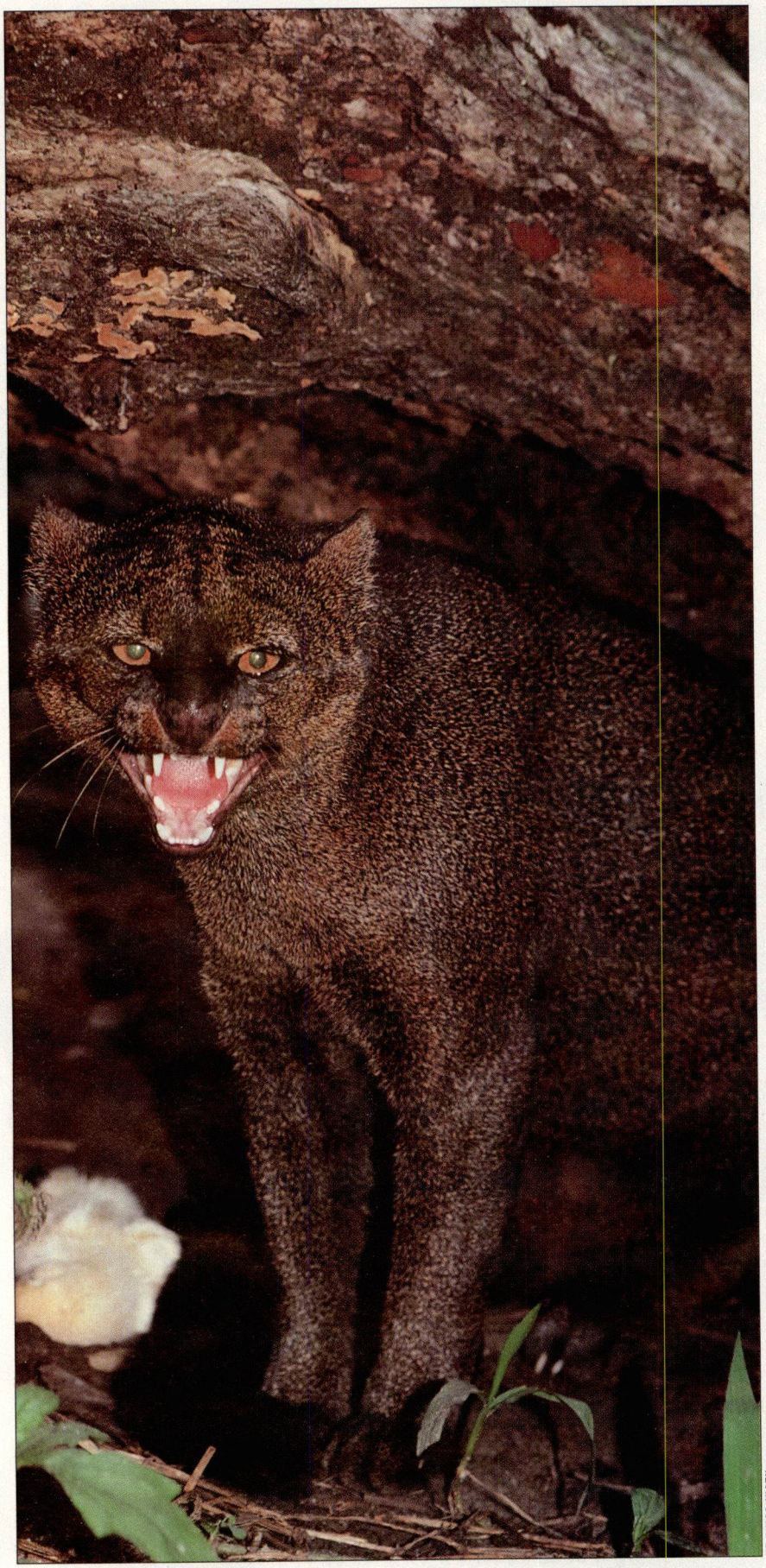

KEVIN SCHAFER

puts a foot in another ascender and "walks" up the rope, sliding his hands and feet quickly upward as he goes. The technique actually is more a test of timing and rhythm than it is of strength, and on this point the howler monkeys have nothing on Jost. "When I climb," says Jost, who gives his weight optimistically as 145 pounds, "there is a thrill because if I fall, I die. There's no one around to save me. But I do this constantly, so the real thrill no longer is the climbing, it's the seeing."

Jost is confident in the ascender sling he uses, but because his ropes are left in place for weeks at a time, he worries that animals will chew and weaken them. Whenever he chooses, Jost can let go of the rope, sit back in the harness and look around him in safety; it is a position he exploits to the extreme. Sometimes he will dangle for 16 hours at a stretch.

Hanging immobile that long, he becomes part of the arboreal landscape, and where there is at first an unfathomable welter of greenery before him, soon small movements begin to catch the eye: a pair of veinous leaves flutter to life, and a giant silk moth flies off; a tangled patch of moss gets up and moves farther along a branch, its silhouette now clearly revealing it to be a katydid; a paired set of dark voids in the greenery blink simultaneously, and around them the face of a spider monkey forms.

On these trips to what Jost calls "the third dimension," he may encounter a soft purple flower soaking the air with a fragrant vapor that would fetch a fortune in a parfumerie. There can be 40 different species of flower in a single treetop. Craning his neck, Jost watches hawks turning aerial somersaults as they pursue prey amid the tangles of leaves and vines, a flight pattern of such speed and intricacy in these tight confines as to make the dogfight scenes in *Top Gun* look as if they were shot in super slo-mo.

Swarming in these branches are beetles, butterflies, moths—entire communities of rare insects unknown to the soil-bound world far beneath. When sheets of sunlight shine on the wings of some of the canopy's birds and insects, a fluorescent effect is created, producing a brilliant tapestry of indigo, teal and lavender. It is breathtaking, and even Jost is compelled to comment. "Artist's light," he calls it.

Some days the outlandish beauty is tempered by humdrum reality: an anteater feasting inside a trunk, or branches and vines whose tops have been worn into aerial pathways by monkeys. Even those schooled in scientific methodology cannot always resist anthropomorphizing the primates. "They make very human expressions," Jost says. "You get a sense of these . . . *imps* watching you. You can play with them, throwing things back and forth, shaking the branches just as they do to one another.

A JAGUARUNDI, PHOTOGRAPHED ON THE OSA PENINSULA, GIVES UP QUITE A BIT IN SIZE TO MORRIS BUT NOTHING IN THE WAY OF TOUCHY TEMPER

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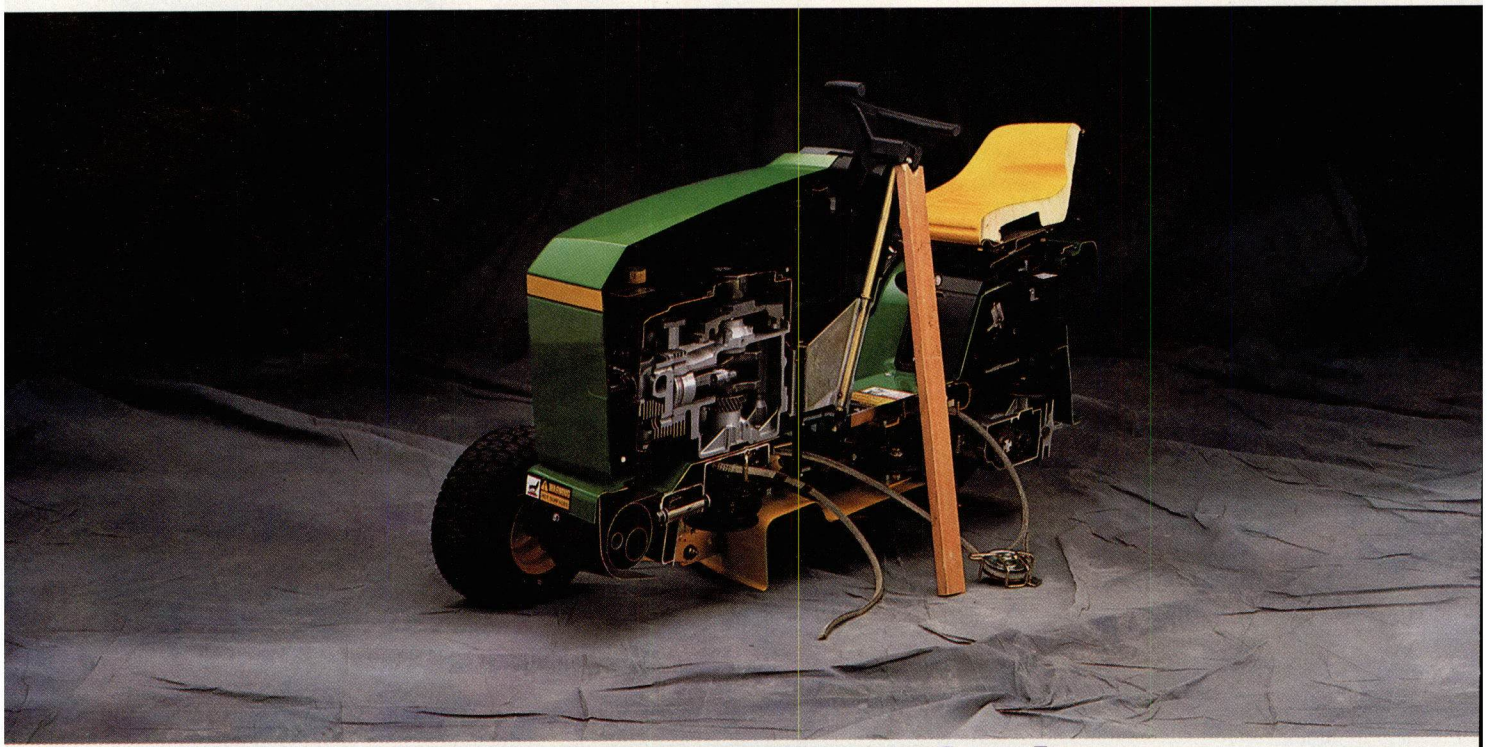
"I never try to hide from them, or from anything up there. That's the difference between what I do and what a conventional wildlife photographer does. I'm trying to get the animals to accept me as I am. Active. You have a big head start in a rain forest tree because you're the first human they've seen up there. They're not predisposed to be terrified of humans in such an environment, the way they would be if they spotted you on the ground. You set the precedents, so if you're careful, everyone accepts you right away. That's a wonderful feeling."

Whether in the treetops or on the ground, Jost is not above using gimmicks to gain admittance to or acceptance in a world where he, by rights, should not be. He has made tape recordings of turkeylike alarm calls. When he plays them back in the woods, he does so to lure the hawks he wants to see. Because many birds, when confronted with an animal they regard as an enemy, attack the intruder en masse, Jost carries an inflatable toy snake with him. When he suspects he is in an area where there are nesting birds he wants to photograph, he will set up the snake in range of his 35-mm Nikon and wait for their attack. He always approaches his destination in a haphazard, zigzag pattern, so animals will not think he's attacking them and flee.

Jost says his only fear is encountering a wasp's nest. The reason is that he's allergic to wasps. "That's what I have nightmares about," he says. "From the ground you have no idea where they are. I have no fear of falling, but if I ever disturbed a wasp nest, there would be no escape. So far, my nightmare has not happened."

But even from his remote observation point, Jost can watch another of his nightmares grow into reality. From his treetop perches he can see the edges of the Bosque Gigante fray and draw tighter nearly every day. Where most of Costa Rica once was lush forest, now all but a third of that cover has been hacked away or burnt to the soil. The despoilers are the furniture manufacturers who covet the jungle's hardwoods, the farmers who grow food for sustenance, the coffee and cattle ranchers who want the land for grazing and growing to serve a worldwide market. If deforestation in Costa Rica continues apace, by 2015 there will be no forest to speak of in that country.

The first third of Costa Rica's tropical forests was destroyed over the course of 4½ centuries—from 1500, when the Spanish invaded the country, to 1960. The next third was erased in just three decades. One third remains. Jost is often reluctant to climb down from a favorite



For the price of this...

tree, because he can't be sure it will be standing next time he comes by.

When he talks about deforestation, Jost's normally soft voice takes on a harsh edge. "I'm so struck by the enormity of the problem," he says. "You're almost doomed here. On the Osa Peninsula every family will have at least six or seven children. They can't all go to San José, the capital, for work. Some of them will have to do what their fathers did to make a living—chop some more of the forest down to make a pasture or a bean field. They really don't have any other choice."

At the current rate of deforestation, all rain forests everywhere in the world will have vanished by 2050. That is a worst-case scenario. Many rain forests have already been "protected," but in only a few cases does that word mean the forests are watched over by rangers or fenced off; many rain forests are protected only by an unenforced government decree. As much as any other Third World nation, Costa Rica, a country roughly the size of West Virginia, with a population about the size of Chicago's, has demonstrated a concern for its forests. Since 1975—when the 100,000-acre Corcovado National Park was created on the Osa Peninsula—more than 10% of the country has become protected parkland; the designation also includes beaches, volcanoes, Indian lands and dry tropical forests.

"We are a model for the world," says Sergio Miranda, director of the Marenco Biological Station on the Osa Peninsula, where Jost has served two stints as a resident biologist—from July through December 1987 and again from October to April 1989. "Costa Ricans are proud of their country, proud of their land. We're classified as a UDC [undeveloped country] with plenty of social problems, yet there is still a remarkable national consciousness with regard to conservation."

"We're fortunate to be a peaceful, stable country which can investigate environmental concerns," says Rodrigo Gamez, 53, a biologist and director of the Biodiversity Institute of Costa Rica, who was appointed as presidential adviser on natural resources in 1986 by Costa Rican president Oscar Arias Sanchez. "It's very difficult to discuss conservation with people who are starving to death or shooting one another."

The concern for rain forests in Costa Rica has been put to the test. In 1980, five years after Corcovado Park was established, officials concluded that gold miners were causing severe damage to rivers in the region with their pans



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MONDAY
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2:30 PM

San Diego Padres vs. Los Angeles Dodgers
5 PM (in progress)

Toronto Blue Jays vs. Texas Rangers
8:30 PM

TUESDAY
New York Yankees vs. Cleveland Indians
7:30 PM

Minnesota Twins vs. Oakland Athletics
10:30 PM

WEDNESDAY
Baltimore Orioles vs. Kansas City Royals
8:30 PM

FRIDAY
Cincinnati Reds vs. Atlanta Braves
7:30 PM

San Diego Padres vs. San Francisco Giants
10:30 PM

Alternative games may appear in home team markets

Baseball Tonight™
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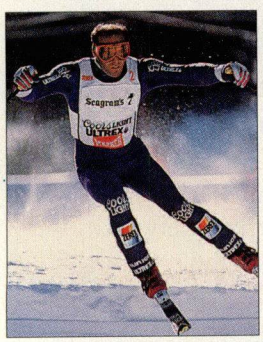
Sunday - 7 PM
Tuesday, Friday - Between Doubleheader Games
Monday, Wednesday - Midnight

Opening Day Special
Sunday - 10 PM





Steffi Graf's return to action is a featured attraction in this week's Bausch & Lomb Championships. Live coverage begins Thursday at 1 PM.

Opening Day Tripleheader

Major League Action on ESPN

THE BOYS of Summer return in earnest this week as ESPN begins its season-long tour of the Major Leagues with an Opening Day tripleheader. First up will be Frank Robinson's Baltimore Orioles against Bo Jackson (right) and the Kansas City Royals. Then we'll go west for the Dodgers' home opener against San Diego's Padres and conclude with an evening game between defending American League East champ Toronto and the Texas Rangers.



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TUESDAY, FRIDAY
8:30 AM, 7 PM, 1:30 AM

SKIING

Freestyle: U.S. Nationals from Telluride, Colo.
Sunday - 4:30 PM

Plymouth Super Series: U.S. Men's Pro Skiing from Aspen, Colo.
Sunday - 5:30 PM

TENNIS

Women's Tennis: Bausch & Lomb Championships Early Round Coverage
Thursday - 1 PM
Quarterfinal Match
Friday - 1 PM

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◀ Phil Mahre and top international skiers compete in the U.S. Pro Ski Plymouth Super Series, *Sunday at 5:30 PM.*

and placer operations. Instead of nationalizing the mines and giving the country's economy a much-needed boost, the government ordered the miners to clear out. For a time most did, but by 1985 they were back in such numbers that the park had to be closed, and guards were sent in to force the miners out of the area—or to buy them off with payments reported to be as high as $2,000 (the annual per capita income in Costa Rica is $1,584). That worked for a while. Then, last year, the miners returned in force, and guards had to be called in to prevent wanton destruction of Corcovado.

President Arias, the winner of the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts to secure peace in Central America, also presided over an innovative loan-swapping scheme under which long-standing Costa Rican debts to foreign banks were sold to *foreign* conservation groups at drastically reduced rates. By prearrangement, the conservation groups then swapped the debts *back* to Costa Rica, receiving in return the government's promise that all such retired debt would be matched by local currency bonds to be used exclusively to finance conservation projects. Thus, the banks got at least something on what looked like an uncollectible Costa Rican debt (plus, in most cases, a significant tax deduction for writing off a bad loan); the conservation groups received government commitment and financial backing for their projects (with the bonus of interest payments on the bonds actually increasing the value of the investment); and the nation of Costa Rica has been able to retire significant amounts of its foreign debt (while protecting the environment). It is an innovative plan, and one that other debtor nations are attempting to implement. But it is strictly limited to the amount of debt foreign banks are willing to sell cheaply and the amount of money Costa Rica can divert to cover the interest on the local-currency bonds. Costa Rica has been able to retire $76 million of its foreign debt in this manner.

Virtually all of the world's rain forests are located in Third World countries, and environmental havoc can be hard to pinpoint. Most of the land-clearing is taking place in countryside distant and isolated and therefore difficult to patrol. And in these developing countries, almost every day a new coffee plantation is established here, a ranch there, a sawmill somewhere else. And an airstrip to serve them is on the way soon.

New forests will not be so quick in coming. It takes but minutes for a chain saw to topple a seven-foot-wide mahogany tree, but it will take five centuries for another mahogany tree to grow to the same diameter. Even in such an enlightened country as Costa Rica, Jost says, "I'm not at all sure that rain forests can be



LOU JOST



LOU JOST



KEVIN SCHAFER

A KATYDID HAS THE COLORING OF THE LICHEN IT FEEDS ON (TOP); TENT BATS ENJOY A LEAFY SHELTER (MIDDLE); LEAF-CUTTER ANTS ARE REAL CUTUPS

saved." Then his voice takes on that edge again: "But I'll do my damnedest to try."

That may become even more difficult in the future. Arias, who is prohibited by the Costa Rican constitution from serving a second consecutive term, will complete his four-year term as president on May 8, and as yet there is no firm guarantee that his successor, Rafael Calderon Fournier, will continue Arias's conservation programs.

Jost must often cut short his forays into the rain forests to return to Austin, where he takes care of the plants in the University of Texas biology department's teaching greenhouse. It is a job that has now helped to finance three expeditions. Still, Jost considers himself more a citizen of the rain forests than of the U.S. He has decided that his life's work will be photographing and writing about the New World's rain forests. He is willing to give up everything for this goal, including thought of a family.

"Lou has got an amazing ability to put aside his own wants and needs to attend to those of the earth and its creatures," says a friend, Austin environmentalist Christi Stevens. "But it's not that he's a martyr. Before he went to Costa Rica, he was spending his spare time crawling around hidden caves in Travis County, Texas, examining minuscule bugs."

Jost's commitment to the rain forests was sealed in December of 1985, when he had saved enough money to trek into El Triunfo, the volcano and similarly named rain forest in the highlands of southern Mexico near the border of Guatemala. Years later, there is still a note of reverence when Jost speaks of this trip. He sighted groups of 10, 20 and even 30 azure-rumped tanagers, birds so rare and unfamiliar with human life that they peacefully nibbled berries while he stood next to the bush and became the first man ever to photograph them close up.

Jost had also heard that El Triunfo forest contained some nests of the quetzal, the bird so sacred to the Aztecs that its iridescent tail feather was more valuable than gold, and whose likeness is the national symbol of Guatemala. He was shown a likely nesting spot by two Mexican biologists, a small hole in a dead tree. Jost built a blind in a nearby tree, set up his camera and waited. Four hours later, with a flurry of wingbeats, along came a pigeon-sized quetzal.

"It brought tears to my eyes," Jost says. "As a kid growing up in Franklin, Wisconsin, I had read about them. The bird went into a woodpecker-sized hole that wasn't large enough to fit its tail feathers, and they hung out like iridescent fern fronds. I stared at them for hours while the wind blew them in graceful patterns, the colors changing constantly as the sun moved through the sky. In the evening when I came down the hill, I felt like Moses returning from the Mount. I was goggle-eyed, hardly able to walk. It's everyone's fantasy bird."

After six months, Jost ran out of money and reluctantly returned to Austin and his job in the University of Texas greenhouse. He also began his career as an environmental activist, joining EarthFirst!, a group that has come under considerable criticism for its extremist approach. "Our motto is 'no compromise,' " Jost says. "We feel that at times, any method of preservation is justified. We're the terrestrial Greenpeace, except that we're a little more radical. Greenpeace goes between a whale and a whaling boat. An EarthFirst! action would sink the whaling boat. Some of us have lain down in front of logging trucks in the Northwest. One was run over—he wasn't hurt—when the trucks didn't stop."

Before the 1988 "Rattlesnake Roundup," sponsored by the Jaycees of Taylor, Texas, Jost was asked to help hang a banner that read ANIMAL TORTURE IS NO WAY TO RUN A CHARITY. STOP THE SNAKE ROUNDUP. Under cover of darkness the night before the festivities, Jost slipped into the fairgrounds where the roundup was to be held, planning to use his bow and fishing line method to hang the banner from a water tower. The police spotted him, and, as he says, "When you have a powerful hunting bow in your hands at 2 a.m. and you're trying to explain that all you were out to do was see how high your arrow could go, well. . . ." He was questioned by the police for several hours but was released in time to help hang the banner near the entrance to the fairgrounds.

In 1987 and 1989, Jost was able to combine his interest in the rain forest with a job as a resident naturalist at Marenco Biological Station, a privately owned nature reserve a few miles north of the Corcovado National Park. His duties required him to lead mostly elderly couples from the U.S. on daylong nature walks, during which he would answer questions like "Are there poisonous snakes around here?" or "Should I put on suntan lotion in the woods?"

Many scientists regard this sort of activity as a waste of their time. Jost doesn't see it that way. "A traditional biologist might tend to ignore these sorts of people," he says, "but I believe that the life of the forests depends on educated laymen."

While Jost's ascetic life-style has provided him with unusual knowledge of one of the

Mandarin Orange Slice One-On-One Sweepstakes.

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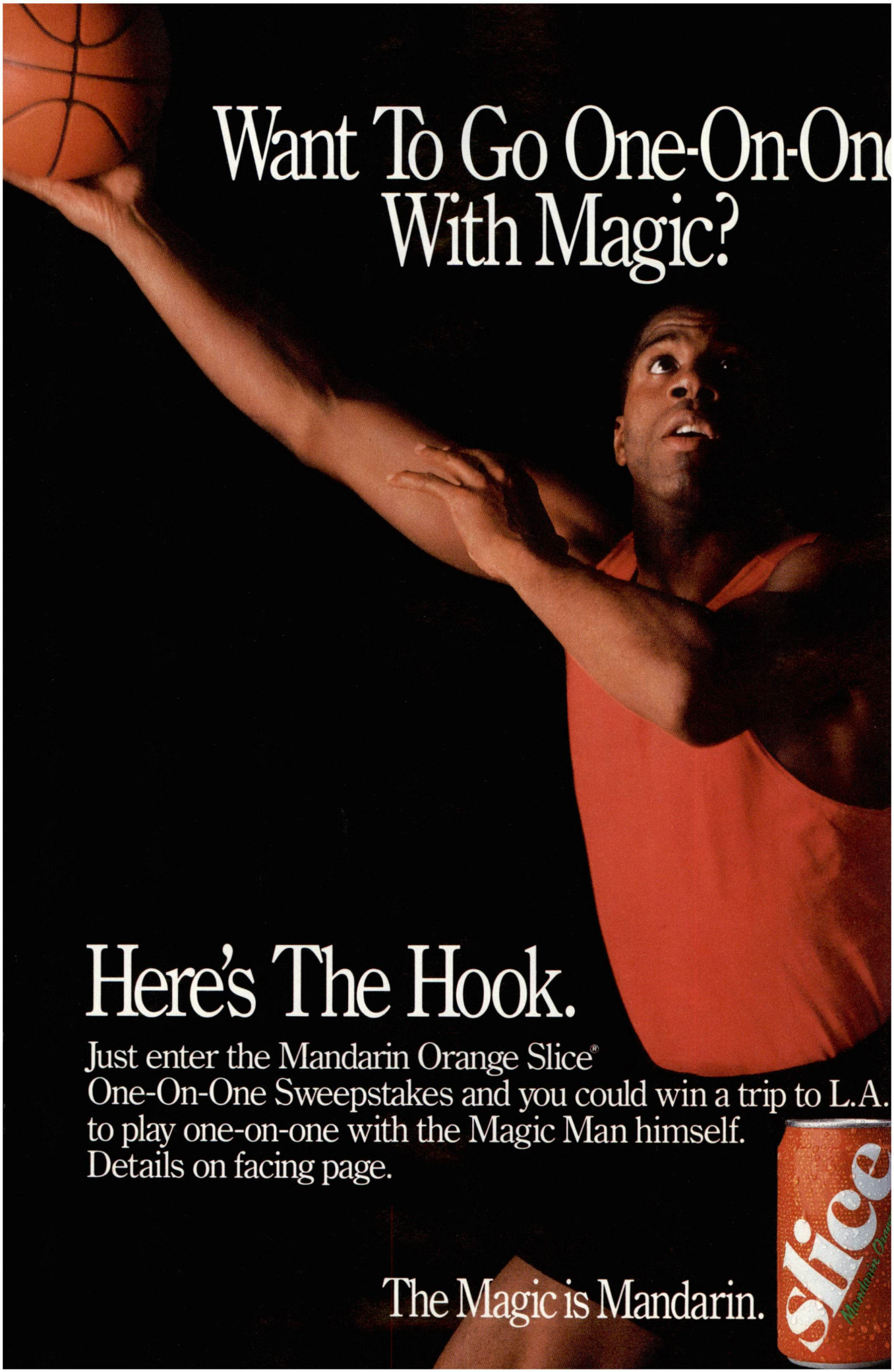
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KEVIN SCHAFER

world's greatest and least understood natural resources, clearly he is more a Nathaniel Bowditch—the former cabin boy who revolutionized navigation on the high seas during the 19th century—than a Henry Thoreau. He embodies the tradition of creative, committed young men who don't require formal schooling to make significant contributions to the world.

Now Jost hopes to teach the world about rain forests. He knows he could have a Ph.D. if he wanted to go after one, and that by not having it he leaves himself vulnerable to the skepticism of academicians, but he's not bothered by this and neither are those who have worked with him. "If he wanted to be a formal biologist," says Bob Barth, a zoologist at the University of Texas, "I'm sure Lou would be a very good one. But when it comes to public education, somebody who has the talents Lou has won't be unduly hindered by the lack of a Ph.D."

Jost is now back in Austin, working at the lab and trying to save money for a trip to the rain forests in Peru. "I admire how much a trained biologist knows about a single organism," says Jost, "but my goals are different. I've been in the forest longer than most people have, seen things nobody else has ever seen, things that may be gone before anyone else has a chance to see them. I want to keep going back to the rain forests, to study the life there and to photograph and publish as much as I can."

Dusk in the Bosque Gigante, as in all places near the equator, is a shockingly brief, overwhelmingly vivid moment. The tree canopy is washed from above with translucent pinks and tangerines, the air misted with floral perfume, and the forest, after the silence of the afternoon's full heat, comes alive again. For Jost, it is time to come down from the trees. As he creeps along his rope, a howler monkey watching his encumbered progress squawks at him delightedly. "The peanut gallery," Jost says before addressing the monkey. "Please hold your comments until after the performance is over."

Near the bottom of the rope, Jost sits back in his harness and looks around. It is just about dark, and the first fireflies have appeared. The woods seem especially inviolable. Jost, more than most men, knows that is not the case.

"It's so beautiful here," he says. "When I'm out in the forest, I have an awareness of what's around me. It must be something like the way the animals experience the world. I pay attention to sensory things—subtle movements, sounds, textures, smells. It's not an intellectual thing. Words aren't going through my head.

"I can't imagine any other way of living my life. The way I see it, I'll always be racing the edge of forest destruction, trying to know as much about it as I can before it's all gone." ■

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BY GUM! STILL PITCHING AT 40

Rob Nelson's career is in extra innings thanks to a sweet idea

BY RICK WOLFF



LANE STEWART

Nelson (left) and Bouton turned bullpen boredom into big bucks.

On first reflection, you might feel that life has not been kind to Rob Nelson—Class of '71, Cornell University, where, among other things, he was a member of the baseball team and a philosophy major. After all, when Nelson looks around at his friends from his college days, he sees wealthy and respected business executives, corporate lawyers and doctors. For himself, Nelson acknowledges that, no, he doesn't own a condo or a house, and that, no, he doesn't own a nice suit. For that matter, he's often not certain what day of the week it is.

"Wait a minute," Nelson says. "That's not entirely true. I know when it's Sunday because the comics in the paper are in color."

Nelson is also eager to come to his own defense regarding his appearance. "Yeah, well, I may not own a suit, but I do own a pair of good shoes," he says. That comment, however, is followed with a laugh. "But honestly, most of the shoes I wear have writing on them."

Writing?

"You know, like Nike or Adidas."

But don't shed tears for Nellie, as he's known throughout the baseball community. Not many people have been able to spend most of their adult life playing baseball, and playing it all over the world, for the sheer fun of it.

In the 18 years since he finished his brief (22-day) professional career in the St. Louis organization under the name Dave Raymond, Nelson—a lefthanded pitcher (no surprise in that)—has served up hanging curves on three continents. He has been able to make this hardball odyssey because of the annual six-figure income he receives from Big League Chew, a bubble gum product that he and Jim Bouton came up with in the mid-1970s at a time when both were in the bullpen for an obscure Oregon team. "As far as the nation's dentists are concerned, Jim and I are perhaps the most popular people in America," he says with a grin.

That's why Nelson doesn't own a condo or a suit: "I'm always on the road, usually spending four months of the year in Portland, Ore., four months in Australia or South Africa and four months someplace else. And I'm always either playing ball or coaching little kids. Most of the time, though, I'm pitching."

There are a lot of people who say, borrowing the line about the British Empire, that the sun never sets on Nellie's baseball career. "Yeah, but there are a lot more baseball people who say that the sun never rose," says Nelson. "Let's face it, in college I was nothing more than a fringe pitcher. Then again, I wasn't much of a student, either. I guess I was a fringe player and a fringe philosopher, too."

Truth is, in his senior year at Cornell, Nelson finished with a record of 6–2, the losses being to Michigan State, which won the Big Ten title that season, and Harvard, which won the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League crown. And he did it, he says, "with nothing more than a big sweeping curveball, no fastball at all and so-so control. But I do have an excellent move to first. . . ."

Obviously, Nelson is what they call, in baseball parlance, an original. In the spring of 1972 he got a tryout with a Cardinals farm team in Sarasota, Fla. To make himself a more attractive prospect, the crafty lefthander "borrowed" the name—and the Social Security number—of Dave Raymond, a friend from back home in Massapequa, N.Y. Apparently Raymond wasn't much of a ballplayer, but he was 19 years old, a more attractive age, in baseball thinking, than Nelson's age at the time, 23.

"I was throwing just as hard as I possibly could to impress the Cardinals brass," says Nelson, "and, lo and behold, I got signed on May 1 during the rookie league's spring training. It took a while, though, to learn to respond to the name Dave Raymond. Guys would keep calling, 'Dave, *Dave*,' and I had to teach myself to turn around."

Alas, he was released on May 23, his career lasting less than the month of May. "In a nutshell, I pitched about five innings during my stint," says Nelson, "and, well, the best you could say about me was that I was ineffective. Let me give you an example. One afternoon, I'm on the mound and I got nothing. So I'm loading the ball up with everything—suntan lotion, Vaseline, you name it. My catcher, Randy Poffo [destined to become pro wrestler Randy (Macho Man) Savage], comes out in the middle of the second inning and says to me, 'Hey, Dave, you got a cold or something?' And I say, no, I'm feeling fine but why are you asking. And Poffo says back to me, 'Cuz the ball is coming in

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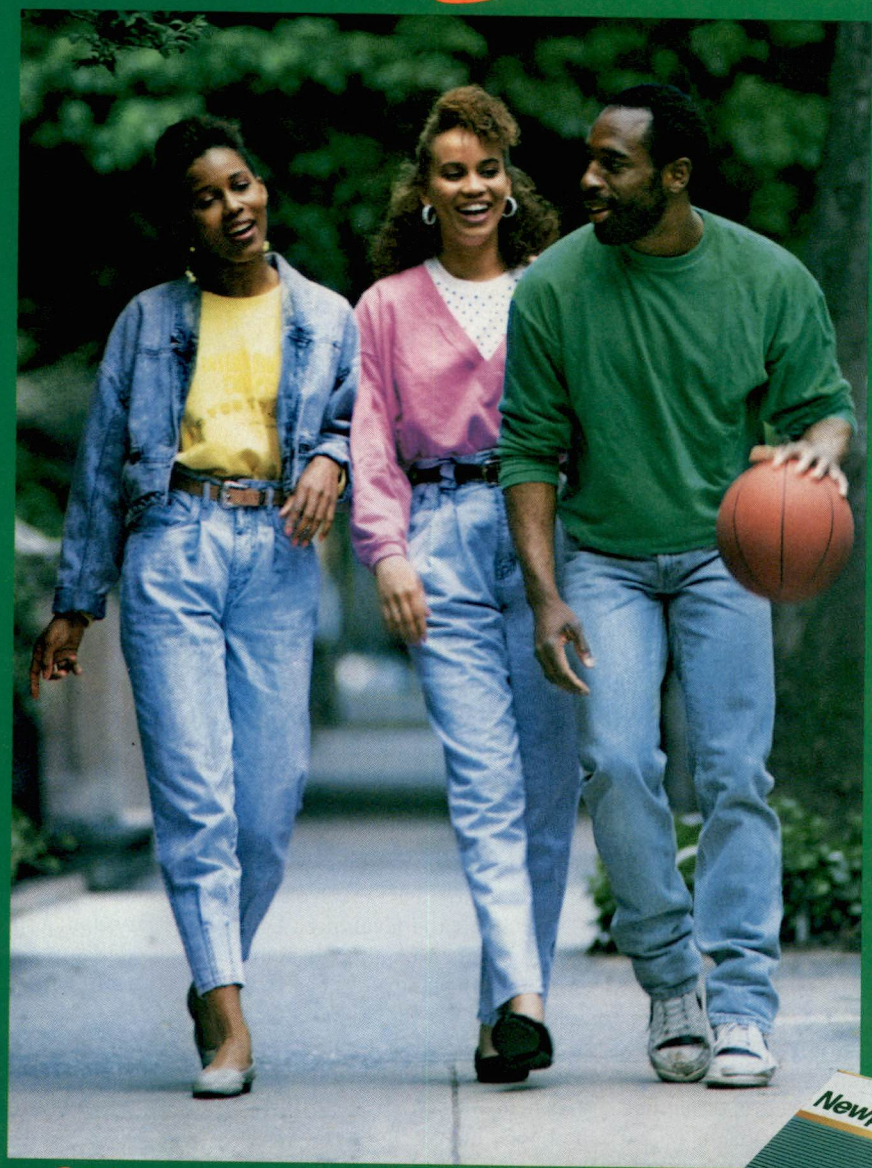
Newport



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real slow and it's all covered with some sort of slimy stuff.' That was typical of my career—I was loading the ball up, and even my *catcher* didn't know it."

After his short visit with the Cardinals, Nelson headed north, looking to catch on with any kind of pro club. He got close a few times but finally found himself waiting on tables and teaching first grade in Ithaca, N.Y. In the fall of 1973 he overheard two guys in a bar talking about a baseball club in Cape Town, South Africa, that was looking for American players. Nellie talked his way onto the team, and in the next five years, Rob Nelson, former Ivy League pitcher and Cardinal for almost a month, became a big name in South African baseball.



BRET WILLS

Royalties from Big League Chew have enabled Nelson to pitch on three continents.

As the ace lefthander of the Varsity Old Boys team of Cape Town, Nelson was phenomenal. In case you missed the agate type in 1973, Nelson helped the VOB to the Western Province Baseball Association championship, winning 19 games—and batting .420 as well. "Keep in mind that in my senior year in college, I fanned maybe 22 batters in 66 innings," says Nelson. "But in Cape Town, nobody had ever seen a decent curveball before, much less a lefthanded curve. I racked up 225 strikeouts in 200 innings pitched. I was blowing people away. I had found my niche."

Indeed. He was named to various all-star teams and made Player of the Year in the 1973–74 season (the seasons in South Africa are reversed, with spring training starting in September and the dog days coming around Christmas). Says Nelson, "I remember one season I was supposed to pitch in a big New Year's Day doubleheader, so I had to go home early from a New Year's Eve party so I would be ready the next day."

Lord Nelson, as he was christened by the local media, had to adjust to more than the climate. "This was South Africa in the mid-1970s," he says. "All the ball clubs and leagues were totally segregated. And up until 1976, there was no television in South Africa. So people either listened to the radio for entertainment or they went out. We used to draw as many as 2,000 to 3,000 people, simply because there wasn't much else to do.

"As far as the level of ball was concerned, well, even though South Africans were introduced to baseball in the gold rush of the 1880s, there were only a few players who could play competitive ball in the States. Some, however, were excellent hitters, although their swings had been heavily influenced by cricket. That is, they hit the low pitch extremely well but couldn't touch anything above the waist. And with my tendency to hang an occasional deuce, that was a perfect combination for me."

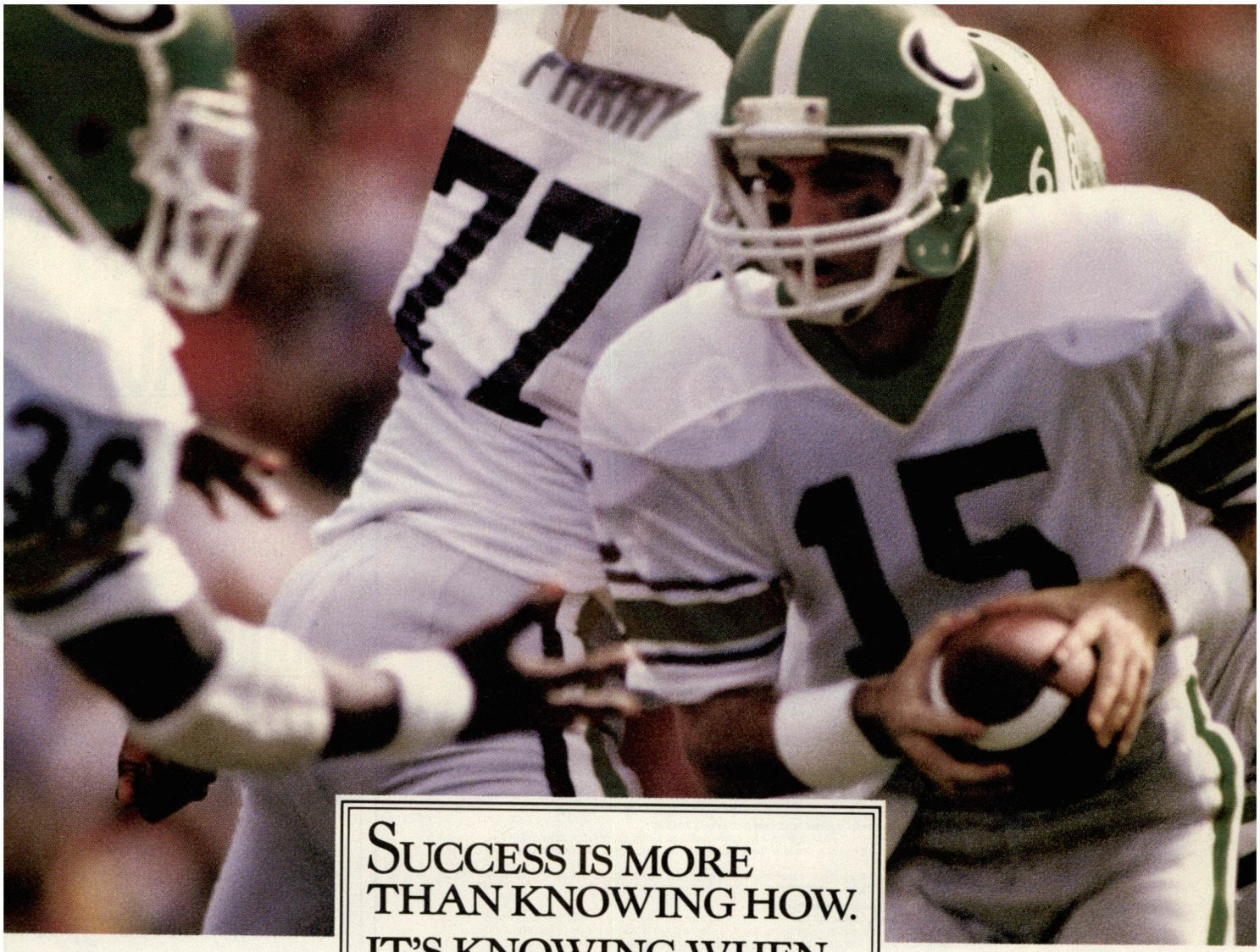
During his five-year career in South Africa, Nelson heard about open tryouts being held for the Portland (Ore.) Mavericks, an independent minor league team. "I ended up getting cut from Portland two years in a row," he says. Finally, in 1977, Nelson made the club. He pitched one game. Though he got a win in his only appearance, it was not the highlight of the season. Nellie recalls the magic moment: "It was in August of 1977, and Bouton and I were in the bullpen, watching some of our penmates drowning bugs with gobs of tobacco spit. Bouton and I both agreed how disgusting tobacco juice was, and I said, 'Hey, why don't we invent a bubble gum that comes in a tobacco pouch? Kids would love it.'

"A few days later, we went to my kitchen. I took slabs of bubble gum and then cut them down into thin strips, just like chewing tobacco. We put it in a foil pouch and figured we were on our way to becoming millionaires."

Nothing happened right then, but during the off-season Bouton tracked down Nelson and said, "I can't stop thinking about Big League Chew." The two eventually trademarked the name and sold it to Amurol, a subsidiary of Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company, and the rest, as they say, is dental history. The gum grosses about $12 to $14 million each year, from which Nelson and Bouton split a royalty.

Meanwhile, Lord Nelson had new continents to conquer. By the early 1980s he was scheduled to pitch for a team in the Netherlands: "But they sent me a contract that was written in Dutch, and when they wouldn't translate it for me, I balked and didn't sign." Talk about your tough negotiators. "So in the fall of 1983, I went back to South Africa, where I was named the head baseball coach at the University of Witswatersrand in Johannesburg. I also named myself the team's top pitcher." Wits, as everyone calls it, wound up with a .500 record for a 26-game season, with Nelson sporting the team's best pitching statistics. "I wonder if the NCAA would have a problem with that—me being the head coach and top pitcher, too?" he asks.

By now, though, Nelson had entered his 30's. "I still had the baseball bug," he says. And thanks to Big League Chew Nellie had the wherewithal to keep his



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What is ROGAINE?

ROGAINE Topical Solution, discovered and made by The Upjohn Company, is a standardized topical (for use only on the skin) prescription medication proved effective for the long-term treatment of male pattern baldness of the crown.

ROGAINE is the only topical solution of minoxidil. Minoxidil in tablet form has been used since 1980 to lower blood pressure. The use of *minoxidil tablets* is limited to treatment of patients with severe high blood pressure. When a high enough dosage in tablet form is used to lower blood pressure, certain effects that merit your attention may occur. These effects appear to be dose related.

Persons who use ROGAINE Topical Solution have a low level of absorption of minoxidil, much lower than that of persons being treated with *minoxidil tablets* for high blood pressure. Therefore, the likelihood that a person using ROGAINE Topical Solution will develop the effects associated with *minoxidil tablets* is very small. In fact, none of these effects has been directly attributed to ROGAINE in clinical studies.

How soon can I expect results from using ROGAINE?

Studies have shown that the response to treatment with ROGAINE may vary widely.

Some men receiving ROGAINE may see faster results than others; others may respond with a slower rate of hair growth. You should not expect visible growth in less than four months.

If I respond to ROGAINE, what will the hair look like?

If you have very little hair and respond to treatment, your first hair growth may be soft, downy, colorless hair that is barely visible. After further treatment the new hair should be the same color and thickness as the other hair on your scalp. If you start with substantial hair, the new hair should be of the same color and thickness as the rest of your hair.

How long do I need to use ROGAINE?

ROGAINE is a treatment, not a cure. If you respond to treatment, you will need to continue using ROGAINE to maintain or increase hair growth. If you do not begin to show a response to treatment with ROGAINE after a reasonable period of time (at least four months or more), your doctor may advise you to discontinue using ROGAINE.

What happens if I stop using ROGAINE? Will I keep the new hair?

If you stop using ROGAINE, you will probably shed the new hair within a few months after stopping treatment.

What is the dosage of ROGAINE?

You should apply a 1 mL dose of ROGAINE two times a day, once in the morning and once at night, before bedtime. Each bottle should last about 30 days (one month). The applicators in each package of ROGAINE are designed to apply the correct amount of ROGAINE with each application. *Please refer to the Instructions for Use.*

What if I miss a dose or forget to use ROGAINE?

If you miss one or two daily applications of ROGAINE, you should restart your twice-daily application and return to your usual schedule. You should not attempt to make up for missed applications.

Can I use ROGAINE more than twice a day? Will it work faster?

No. Studies by The Upjohn Company have been carefully conducted to determine the correct amount of ROGAINE to use to obtain the most satisfactory results. More frequent applications or use of larger doses (more than one mL twice a day) have not been shown to speed up the process of hair growth and may increase the possibility of side effects.

What are the most common side effects reported in clinical studies with ROGAINE?

Studies of patients using ROGAINE have shown that the most common adverse effects directly attributable to ROGAINE Topical Solution were itching and other skin irritations of the treated area of the scalp. About 5% of patients had these complaints.

Other side effects, including light-headedness, dizziness, and headaches were reported by patients using ROGAINE or placebo (a similar solution without the active medication).

What are some of the side effects people have reported?

The frequency of side effects listed below was similar, except for dermatologic reactions, in the ROGAINE and placebo groups. *Respiratory* (bronchitis, upper respiratory infection, sinusitis); *Dermatologic* (irritant or allergic contact dermatitis, eczema, hypertrichosis, local erythema, pruritus, dry skin/scalp flaking, exacerbation of hair loss, alopecia); *Gastrointestinal* (diarrhea, nausea, vomiting); *Neurology* (headache, dizziness, faintness, light-headedness); *Musculoskeletal* (fractures, back pain, tendinitis); *Cardiovascular* (edema, chest pain, blood pressure increases/decreases, palpitation, pulse rate increases/decreases); *Allergy* (nonspecific allergic reactions, hives, allergic rhinitis, facial swelling and sensitivity); *Special Senses* (conjunctivitis, ear infections, vertigo, visual disturbances, including decreased visual acuity); *Metabolic-Nutritional* (edema, weight gain); *Urinary Tract* (urinary tract infections, renal calculi, urethritis); *Genital Tract* (prostatitis, epididymitis, sexual dysfunction); *Psychiatric* (anxiety, depression, fatigue); *Hematology* (lymphadenopathy, thrombocytopenia); *Endocrine*.

Individuals who are hypersensitive to minoxidil, propylene glycol, or ethanol must not use ROGAINE.

ROGAINE Topical Solution contains alcohol, which could cause burning or irritation of the eyes, mucous membranes, or sensitive skin areas. If ROGAINE accidentally gets into these areas, bathe the area with large amounts of cool tap water. Contact your doctor if irritation persists.

What are the possible side effects that could affect the heart and circulation when using ROGAINE?

Although serious side effects have not been attributed to ROGAINE in clinical studies, there is a possibility that they could occur because the active ingredient in ROGAINE Topical Solution is the same as in *minoxidil tablets*.

Minoxidil tablets are used to treat high blood pressure. *Minoxidil tablets* lower blood pressure by relaxing the arteries, an effect called vasodilation. Vasodilation leads to retention of fluid and increased heart rate. The following effects have occurred in some patients taking *minoxidil tablets* for high blood pressure:

Increased heart rate—some patients have reported that their resting heart rate increased by more than 20 beats per minute; Rapid weight gain of more than 5 pounds or swelling (edema) of the face, hands, ankles, or stomach area; Difficulty in breathing, especially when lying down, a result of an increase in body fluids or fluid around the heart; Worsening of, or new onset of, angina pectoris.

When ROGAINE Topical Solution is used on normal skin, very little minoxidil is absorbed and the possible effects attributed to minoxidil tablets are not expected with the use of ROGAINE. If, however, you experience any of the possible side effects listed, discontinue use of ROGAINE and consult your doctor. Presumably, such effects would be most likely if greater absorption occurred, e.g., because ROGAINE was used on damaged or inflamed skin or in greater than recommended amounts.

In animal studies, minoxidil, in doses higher than would be obtained from topical use in people, has caused important heart structure damage. This kind of damage has not been seen in humans given *minoxidil tablets* for high blood pressure at effective doses.

What factors may increase the risk of serious side effects with ROGAINE?

Individuals with known or suspected underlying coronary artery disease or the presence of or predisposition to heart failure would be at particular risk if systemic effects (that is, increased heart rate or fluid retention) of minoxidil were to occur. Physicians, and patients with these kinds of underlying diseases, should be conscious of the potential risk of treatment if they choose to use ROGAINE.

ROGAINE should be applied only to the scalp and should not be used on other parts of the body, because absorption of minoxidil may be increased and the risk of side effects may become greater. You should not use ROGAINE if your scalp becomes irritated or is sunburned, and you should not use it along with other topical treatment medication on your scalp.

Can men with high blood pressure use ROGAINE?

Individuals with hypertension, including those under treatment with antihypertensive agents, can use ROGAINE but should be monitored closely by their doctor. Patients taking guanethidine for high blood pressure should not use ROGAINE.

Should any precautions be followed?

Individuals using ROGAINE should be monitored by their physician one month after starting ROGAINE and at least every six months afterward. Discontinue ROGAINE if systemic effects occur.

Do not use it in conjunction with other topical agents such as corticosteroids, retinoids and petrolatum or agents that enhance percutaneous absorption. ROGAINE is for topical use only. Each mL contains 20 mg minoxidil and accidental ingestion could cause adverse systemic effects.

No carcinogenicity was found with topical application. ROGAINE should not be used by pregnant women or by nursing mothers. The effects on labor and delivery are not known. Pediatric use: Safety and effectiveness has not been established under age 18.

Caution: Federal law prohibits dispensing without a prescription. You must see a doctor to receive a prescription.

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dream alive—on another continent, if need be. The next stop on his magical mystery tour was Sydney and the Kuring-gai Club of the New South Wales Baseball League.

"Baseball in Australia and South Africa are very similar, in the sense that there are no baseball fields in either place," Nelson says. "You play on a lot of makeshift fields, soccer fields, with either flat pitching mounds or portable wooden ones. And the bench jockeying in both places is pretty limited; the most you ever hear from these people is something like, 'Oh come now, Mr. Umpire, your glasses must be askew.' Of course it's all done in a clipped British accent. Like I say, it's a bit different."

Since 1985, Nelson has been spending his winters in Australia, pitching and occasionally finding talented Aussies who want to pursue baseball careers in the U.S. "Baseball in Australia is what rugby is here in the States," says Nellie. "That is, it's not that big a sport, but for those who are into it, they're *really* into it." After the season ends Down Under, Nelson can usually be found back in Portland, where he works as a marketing consultant for JUGS, the manufacturer of pitching and timing machines.

Nelson says, "Jim Bouton once said to me about my life-style, 'Y'know, Nellie, on a week-to-week basis, playing baseball around the world at your age makes no sense at all. But then, when you take a step back and consider the alternatives, your life-style makes all the sense in the world.' "

Bouton's version of that conversation is a bit different: "What I said was 'When you take a step back and consider the alternatives, your life-style makes even less sense.' But considering it's Nellie, it's close enough."

Will the crafty veteran lefthander ever call it quits and hang up his spikes and passport for good?

"I once asked him the same question," says Bouton. "Nellie told me that he'd keep on pitching as long as he could find more foreign countries where the natives couldn't hit a curveball.

"You know something?" says Bouton. "I don't think he was kidding." ■

Rick Wolff, a former minor league second baseman, works at Macmillan Publishing Co.



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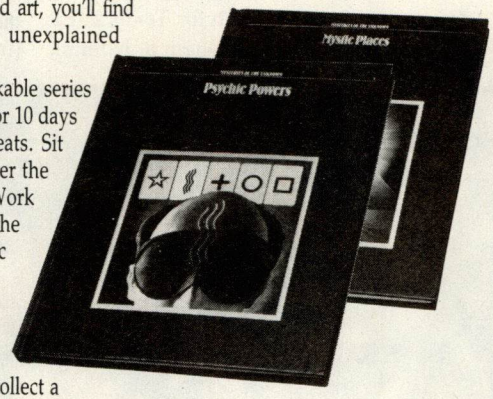

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KEEPING COOL UNDER FIRE

Women outshone the men at the NCAA championships

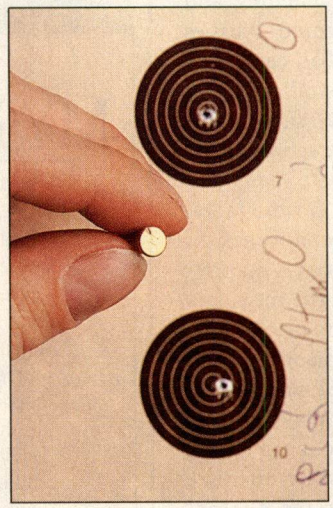
BY WILLIAM NACK

Above the resonant crack of the smallbore gunfire, and over the metallic pop of the air rifles not far away, you could not hear the young men muttering. But you could read the words coming from their lips, and see at times the fleeting anguish on their faces—the reflexive twinges of pain, the wide-eyed disbelief, the eyes closing and the heads dropping at the sudden betrayal of nerve.

Tony Hammett had seen all this for years, of course, long before the National Collegiate Athletic Association rifle championships, on March 9–10 at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md., but he seemed to relish making his point again, mischievously twirling one end of his handlebar mustache as he scanned the range for young men who were obviously losing their grip. "Believe me, when they're at the line, you can see the difference between the men and women shooters right away," said Hammett, the rifle coach for Texas at El Paso. "You can't tell when a woman makes a bad shot; her facial expression never changes. The men make a bad shot, they jerk the bolt back, or they hit their weapon with the palm of their hands. They don't handle it near as well. Just watch."

Watch struggling Matt Suggs. The 21-year-old senior from the University of South Florida had arrived at the NCAAs as the top seed in the individual smallbore (.22-caliber) championship. But in less than half an hour he had begun digging himself into a hole so considerable that he nearly disappeared altogether. (He was only seven points behind the leader, who happened to be his twin brother, Will, of the Naval Academy, but in shooting, that gap can mean the difference between first and seventh place.) At one point, lying belly down, Suggs took slow and methodical aim at the bull's-eye 50 feet away, a pinpoint even smaller than the period at the end of this sentence. Suggs fired wide of the mark, scoring nine out of a possible 10, but was so annoyed at missing the eye that he slapped himself hard on the side of the head.

When Xavier University's team captain, Matthew Bykowski, missed the target he was shooting at, he angrily snapped open his rifle bolt and stood shaking his head in disgust, kicking at the ground. Hammett watched this performance, laughed and said, "See that? See him get mad and jerk that bolt open? You wouldn't see a woman doing something like that."



Scarborough's win hung on the difference between a 10 (top right) and a 9 (bottom).

Which is the main reason why Hammett, after years spent teaching shooting, believes that women are cooler and more capable performers than men are. "They are better, definitely, because they are mentally better suited for it," he says.

Riflery is the only NCAA sport in which women and men compete against each other in the same events. Last year, for the first time, women won both the individual smallbore and air rifle competitions at the NCAAs, and surely there is some reason why females outgunned the men overall again this year. West Virginia's Gary Hardy did end up winning the air rifle, making 40 shots with more consistency over four rounds than any other athlete. But five of the first eight finishers in the event were women, including second-place Deena Wigger of Murray State, the 1988 NCAA air rifle champion, and Texas at El Paso's fourth-place Soma Dutta, who got into the shooting sports when she decided, at age seven, that she wanted to hunt tigers in her native India.

A two-time Olympian for India Dutta, one of a small but growing number of female sharpshooters in the U.S. finally settled instead for shooting ranges in Texas. Of the 31 competitor



DAMIAN STROHMEYER (2)

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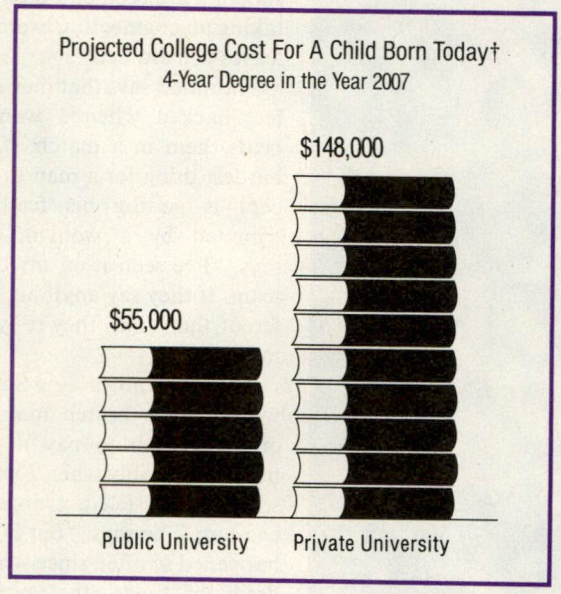

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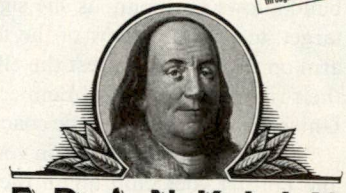

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for the smallbore title, the more coveted of the two individual championships, there were only six women, but three of them finished in the top five. South Florida's Michelle Scarborough defeated West Virginia senior Tammie DeAngelis by the slimmest of margins, 1,165–1,164, and Dutta finished fifth.

Scarborough, a South Dakota transplant, won last year's air rifle title, with a record score of 399—she missed only one bull's-eye in 40 shots from a distance of 10 meters.

DeAngelis was everywhere. In team competition on the second day, she was one of three women involved in the Mountaineers' four-person team victory in the air rifle competition, and she was also the lone female on the West Virginia winning smallbore team. Of course, West Virginia easily won its third straight NCAA rifle title along the way. Teams aside, it was Wigger who performed most brilliantly on the second day, when she ran up a total of 1,177 points, easily the best performance of the weekend in smallbore. Nearly singlehandedly, she took Murray State to a fourth-place tie among the eight schools competing in smallbore.

Of the three shooting positions in the two rifle events—prone, standing and kneeling in smallbore; standing only in the air rifle—prone is considered the easiest and standing the most difficult. The four top women shooters—Wigger, DeAngelis, Scarborough and Dutta—prefer to stand. But that's not so surprising. Women generally have shorter torsos and wider hips than men, and such a build allows a woman, as she sights the target, to rest the elbow of the forward arm on the hip. "Men rest the elbow on their rib cage," says Paul Benneche, the University of Virginia's rifle coach.

"I don't like prone, lying on your belly and putting your chin up all the time," says Dutta. "Kneeling is the most awkward. Your knees start hurting and, worse, they fall asleep. Standing is the most natural."

Their physical structure notwithstanding, women derive a greater advantage, Benneche believes, from the fact that unlike men, they usually come to the sport uncorrupted by macho war games, such as cops and robbers. "Women have no preconceived notions of how good they can or should be," says Benneche. "They did not play cowboys and Indians. They have no thoughts of being expert marksmen. There are no macho needs. Men have played war games. They've been hunters. They are too emotionally involved. Women go about learning in a scientific fashion."

And at the line, the top women have the detached, businesslike demeanor of SWAT team members. "We're not as jumpy as men," says Dutta. "They jump and swear and throw their rifles. You can't do that and shoot well."



DAMIAN STROHMEYER

Right on target: Dutta (left), Wigger, Scarborough, DeAngelis (front).

Rifle shooting requires intense mental stamina and utter precision. In smallbore alone, shooters have 180 minutes in which to take 120 shots at the three positions, not including 15-minute breaks when they change positions and three-minute timeouts when targets are replaced. The time is strictly allotted. Shooters have one minute per shot prone, two minutes per shot standing and 90 seconds per shot kneeling. The hours of competition are long and lonely. "You're talking an extreme level of concentration over a period of up to five hours," says Matt Suggs. "I feel the same after shooting a match as I do after taking an engineering exam. It leaves you drained."

Hammett says that men still feel hacked when a woman beats them in a match. "The hardest thing for a man to accept is getting his feathers trimmed by a woman," he says. "I've seen it on my own team. If they say anything different than that, they're lying to you."

Truth be known, says Suggs, women have beaten him too often for him to pay it any mind. "Probably when I was a sub-junior, I felt a twinge of ego-hurt," he says. "But it has happened so often since—hundreds of times—that now I don't even think about it."

Male plumage was ruffled all weekend at the NCAAs right to the very end. In the final event of her career at the U.S. Military Academy, cadet Sandy Stevens scored 39 points in the kneeling position, the best of the 32 competitors. Even the scorers, numb from studying hundreds of targets, were touched by her final performance—a signature with a flourish. "She shot a perfect 100 on her last target," said scorer Jim Thorp, who is the coach at Virginia Military Institute. "All 10 bull's-eyes. And her very last shot was a perfect center shot. We usually keep all the targets, but she was given that one as a souvenir. Now *that* was a way to end a career, wasn't it?"



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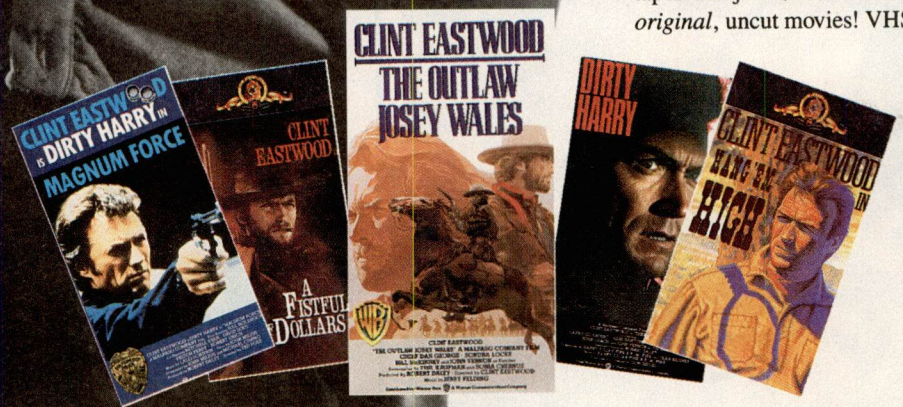

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NOV 4

FOR THE RECORD

A Roundup of the Week March 26–April 1 • Compiled by Sally Guard

COLLEGE BASKETBALL—UNLV defeated Duke 103–73 to win the NCAA men's championship, in Denver *(page 24)*.

STANFORD defeated Auburn 88–81 to win its first women's NCAA championship, in Knoxville *(page 48)*.

PRO BASKETBALL—On Friday, three days after losing 130–111 on the road to the second-place Trail Blazers, the Pacific Division–leading Lakers bounced back at home by outrebounding Portland—the NBA's top rebounding team—55–46 and outscoring it 135–106. Magic Johnson, who sprained his right ankle in the first game and played only 14 minutes, had his 121st career triple double in the second game, with 25 points, 14 assists and 10 rebounds. Johnson scored 33 more points as L.A. hammered its other top Western Conference rival, the Midwest Division–leading Jazz, 119–103. Charles Barkley scored 38 points to lead the 76ers to a 149–131 defeat of the Nuggets, which clinched a playoff berth for Philadelphia. Barkley next made 13 of 16 shots and had 31 points as the Sixers ripped the Suns 141–112 for their seventh straight victory. The Celtics, second in the Atlantic Division, dealt the Pistons, the Central Division leaders, their fourth loss in five games, 123–111, as Larry Bird scored 33 points and matched his career high with five blocked shots. Detroit played without its leading scorer, Joe Dumars, whose hand injury, suffered in a game on March 24, was diagnosed as a fracture and who will probably be out for the rest of the regular season. The Rockets' Akeem Olajuwon became the third player in league history to get a quadruple double; he led Houston to a 120–94 victory over the Bucks with 18 points, 16 rebounds, 11 blocked shots and 10 assists.

BOWLING—By rolling three strikes in the final frame, ROBERT LAWRENCE beat Steve Cook 234–233 to win a PBA event in Peoria, Ill. He earned $38,000.

FENCING—PENN STATE narrowly defeated Columbia to win the NCAA team championship, in South Bend *(page 78)*.

GOLF—TONY SILLS came from six shots off the pace in the final round to tie Gil Morgan with a 12-under-par 54-hole total of 204, and then beat him on the opening playoff hole for his first PGA Tour victory, in a rain-shortened tournament in The Woodlands, Texas. The victory was worth $180,000.

BETSY KING shot a five-under-par 283 to beat Kathy Postlewait and Shirley Furlong by two strokes and win the Dinah Shore tournament, in Palm Springs, Calif. King's purse was $90,000.

JACK NICKLAUS shot a 10-under-par 206 and defeated Gary Player by four strokes to prevail in his debut on the Senior tour, in Scottsdale, Ariz. Nicklaus took home $120,000 *(page 32)*.

COLLEGE HOCKEY—WISCONSIN beat Colgate 7–3 to win the NCAA men's championship, in Detroit *(page 76)*.

HOCKEY—As the NHL's regular season concluded Sunday, the only playoff matter left unresolved was the postseason availability of the Kings' Wayne Gretzky. Los Angeles, which tied and lost to the Jets 4–4, 1–0, fell to the Canucks 6–3 and lost to the Flames 8–4, played without the services of Gretzky, the league's leading scorer, whose back was injured on March 22 when Islander Alan Kerr checked him into New York's Ken Baumgartner. At week's end it was questionable whether Gretzky would be ready to play in the Kings' playoff opener on Wednesday against the Smythe Division–champion Flames. The Sabres gave the Penguins' Mario Lemieux more time to rest his ailing back—the entire off-season—when they eliminated Pittsburgh from playoff contention by beating the Penguins 3–2 in overtime. Buffalo defenseman Uwe Krupp scored a minute into overtime for that win, which put the Islanders instead of the Penguins into the playoffs. The Blackhawks clinched their first Norris Division title since 1985–86 with a 4–2 victory over the Maple Leafs. Chicago's Steve Thomas scored his team-leading 40th goal in that game. Craig Janney's goal with 3:09 to play gave the Bruins a 3–2 win over the Whalers as well as the Adams Division title and the best record (46-25-9) in the league. One of the Devils' Soviet defensemen, Viacheslav Fetisov, had one goal and four assists in his best NHL game to date, a 6–4 defeat of the Patrick Division–champion Rangers, which clinched second place in the Patrick for New Jersey. Fetisov's five points tied a club single-game record for a defenseman. Aside from Gretzky, whose 142 points gave him his ninth league scoring championship, the other individual statistical leaders for the season included: goals and power-play goals, Brett Hull of the Blues, with 72 and 27, respectively; assists, Gretzky, with 102; goals-against average, Patrick Roy of the Canadiens and Mike Liut of the Capitals, with 2.53 each; save percentage, Roy, with .912; scoring by a defenseman, Paul Coffey of the Penguins, with 103 points; scoring by a rookie, Sergei Makarov of the Flames, with 86 points; and penalty minutes, Basil McCrae of the North Stars, with 351.

HORSE RACING—SUMMER SQUALL ($3.80), Pat Day up, defeated Bright Again by 2½ lengths to win the Jim Beam Stakes for 3-year-olds and $300,000, at Turfway Park, in Florence, Ky. The colt covered the 1⅛ miles in 1:49⅘.

MOTOR SPORTS—DALE EARNHARDT, driving a Chevrolet, held off Mark Martin, in a Ford, to win a NASCAR event by .34 of a second at the Darlington (S.C.) International Raceway. Earnhardt, who averaged 124.073 mph for 367 laps on the 1.366-mile course, earned $61,985.

SHOW JUMPING—DAVID RAPOSA, riding Seven Wonder, beat 21 other competitors for top honors at the American Invitational, the sport's premier United States event, in Tampa. He received $30,000.

TENNIS—The UNITED STATES defeated Czechoslovakia 4–1 to advance to the Davis Cup semifinals for the second straight year. Aaron Krickstein won both of his singles matches, and Rick Leach and Jim Pugh triumphed in the doubles competition *(page 61)*.

MONICA SELES beat Manuela Maleeva 6–4, 6–3 for her second straight tournament victory, at the U.S. Women's Hardcourt Championships, in San Antonio. She earned $45,000.

MILEPOSTS—NAMED: As basketball coach: at Texas A&M, KERMIT DAVIS, 30, who over the past two seasons guided Idaho to a 50–12 record and two Big Sky Conference championships; at Colorado, JOE HARRINGTON, 44, who led Long Beach State to a 53–36 record over the past three seasons; at Long Beach State, SETH GREENBERG, 33, who had been one of Harrington's assistants; and at Western Kentucky, RALPH WILLARD, 44, formerly an associate coach at Kentucky.

As president of the NBA Denver Nuggets, CARL SCHEER, 53, who had been president of the Charlotte Hornets for the past three years.

PLACED ON PROBATION: By the NCAA, the HOUSTON BAPTIST gymnastics program, for three years, for a number of rules violations.

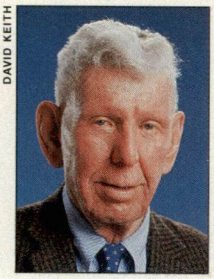
FACES IN THE CROWD



JESSICA IRISH
RIO RANCHO, N.MEX.

Jessica, 10, won the vault and the balance beam and placed second on the uneven bars and third in floor exercise to earn the all-around title, with a score of 33.65, at the U.S. Gymnastics Federation Class VII state championships, in Santa Fe.

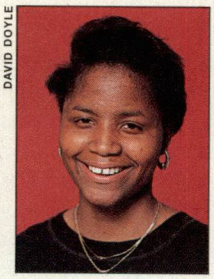
DAVID KEITH



HANK DUNBAR
AMHERST, MASS.

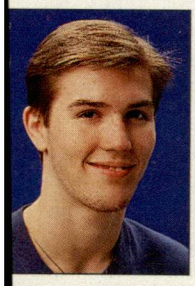
Dunbar, 67, coached his 300th dual-meet swimming victory in 37 seasons at Amherst College as the Lord Jeffs defeated Trinity College 50–41. Dunbar, who also coaches the Amherst women's swimming team, now has a record of 301–201.

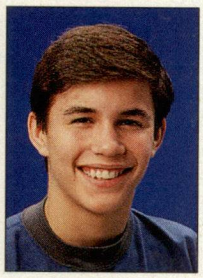
DAVID DOYLE



VALERIE WAGES
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Wages, a senior guard at Woodson High, had 26 points in the Warriors' 67–47 win over Coolidge High for the Interhigh League girls' basketball title. She scored 24 in a 70–53 defeat of Arlington (Va.) Bishop O'Connell for the metro crown.





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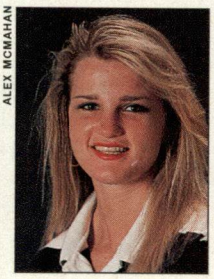
IKE LIGHT
LISBON, IOWA

Shane, a senior at Lisbon High, and his brother Ike, a freshman, each won championships in the state Class 1A wrestling meet. Shane won a title for a fourth straight year by pinning Matt Lundquist of Corning High for the 125-pound crown. Ike defeated Ron McNichols of Lenox High 10–6 in the 103-pound final. Brother Zach, 16, a sophomore at Lisbon, was the runner-up in the 135-pound competition, as the Lions won their third straight team championship.

ALEX MCMAHAN



MARCIE HARRIS
FORT PAYNE, ALA.

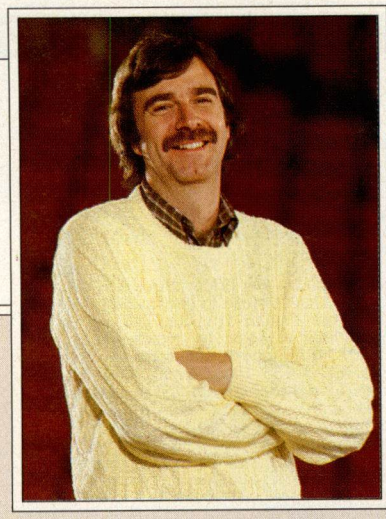
Harris, a senior at Fort Payne High, won the 880-yard and mile runs at the state Class 4A–5A girls' indoor track and field meet to lead the Wildcats to the team title. She also anchored the winning one- and two-mile relay teams.

POINT AFTER

GIVING A WINNER HIS DUE

The Lakers' Pat Riley should be named Coach of the Year

BY JACK McCALLUM ■



PETER READ MILLER

AS THE NBA'S REGULAR season winds down, it is time for the journalists who cover the league to do the right thing: vote the Los Angeles Lakers' Pat Riley as Coach of the Year. With each passing season, the resistance to Riley grows stronger, and it's a disgrace. Let's repair this injustice while the guy is still lacquering on the mousse and hauling the Italian suits out of the closet.

Yes, there are other good choices. Chuck Daly's blend of humor and discipline has kept the defending champion Detroit Pistons humming. Rick Adelman has brought harmony to the Portland Trail Blazers. Most observers thought the Philadelphia 76ers would struggle to make the playoffs, but at week's end Jimmy Lynam had them in first place in the Atlantic Division. There are good choices every year. This season Riley, who has never won the award, is the only choice.

The case against Riley, passionately held in many quarters, goes like this: His nine Laker teams have had exceptional talent, and they have had Magic Johnson, who is as much a coach on the floor as Riley is on the sidelines. Both of these statements fail to do Riley justice.

First, I'm not convinced that Los Angeles's talent this season is any better than Detroit's, Portland's, or maybe even the Chicago Bulls'. The center position, no longer manned by Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, is divided between an aging Mychal Thompson and a 22-year-old rookie, Vlade Divac. Byron Scott and A.C. Green are having mediocre seasons. Michael Cooper's lackluster shooting continues. Yet at week's end, the Lakers' 54–17 record was the best in the league. Yes, Riley's teams have been loaded, but they no longer steamroller the NBA with personnel, as they did in seasons past.

Although Magic is the quintessential floor leader, he is *not* the Laker coach. Riley sets the tone. Riley establishes the game plan. Riley does the talking during timeouts. Great NBA teams no longer run on automatic pilot, and L.A.'s pilot is Riley, as surely as Daly is the Pistons'.

It's true that Riley has had the good fortune of having Johnson on his team. But it works the other way, too. One of the main requirements of being an NBA head coach is getting along with the team's superstar. K.C. Jones's comfortable relationship with Larry Bird in Boston accounted for much of the Celtics' success in the mid-1980s. Ditto Daly's relationship with Isiah Thomas in Detroit. Magic is a great guy—enthusiastic, cooperative, team-oriented—but in 1981–82, his third season with L.A., he ran Paul Westhead out of the Laker coaching job.

It's funny, but the Coach of the Year award is treated differently than the MVP, which is also selected by the writers and broadcasters. With the MVP, most voters consider the record of a candidate's team to be of paramount importance, which is why Magic beat the Bulls' Michael Jordan last season. However, different criteria seem to prevail in evaluating NBA coaches. The voters favor coaches who "turned around" teams, or who won "more than they were supposed to." No coach of a championship team has been Coach of the Year since Bill Sharman of the Lakers was selected in 1972.

Coaches who turn teams around are fine, and I agree that in most years they ought to receive favored consideration. But at some point a coach's ability to win championships must take precedence over any other factor. We're at—no, we're long past—that point with Riley.

Riley took over from Westhead 12 games into the 1981–82 season, and the Lakers won 50 games, as well as the league championship. Four times in the past five years the Lakers have won more than 60 games, and they'll probably do it again this season. Riley has won four titles, to stand behind only Red Auerbach, who won nine in 20 seasons in Boston, and John Kundla, who won five with Minneapolis during the '40s and '50s. Am I missing something, or is Riley getting the job done?

Even if Riley were merely a button-pusher, it would be time to honor him. But he's not. He works hard, and he knows basketball. Even so, many journalists who appreciate his insightful approach to the game assert that a cocker spaniel could win a championship with a lineup that includes Magic Johnson.

They're dead wrong. Consider for a moment: Riley's championships, especially the one in '88, when the Lakers became the first team in 19 years to win back-to-back titles; his guiding of the Laker ship through the Abdul-Jabbar farewell tour, which distracted the team for much of the 1988–89 season; and his ability to keep personal conflicts among his players in check. Even if you don't believe this guy is the best coach in the league right now, it's time to give him the Irving G. Thalberg lifetime achievement award. Do it before he's gone. ■



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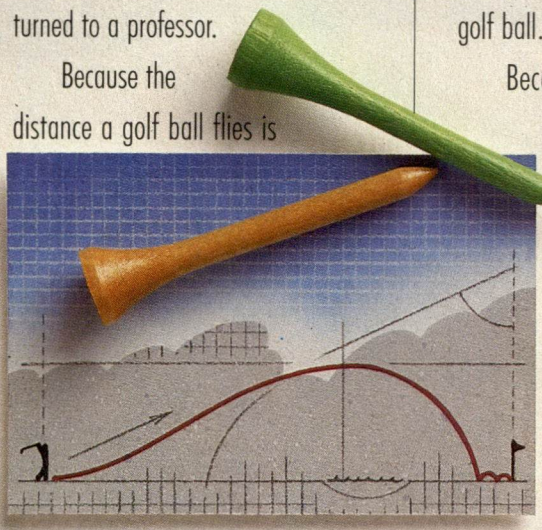

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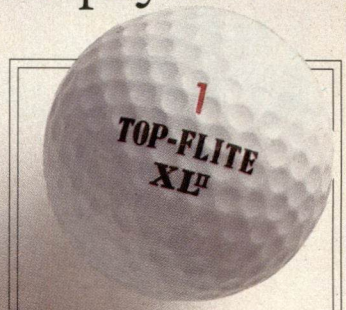

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O N L Y O N



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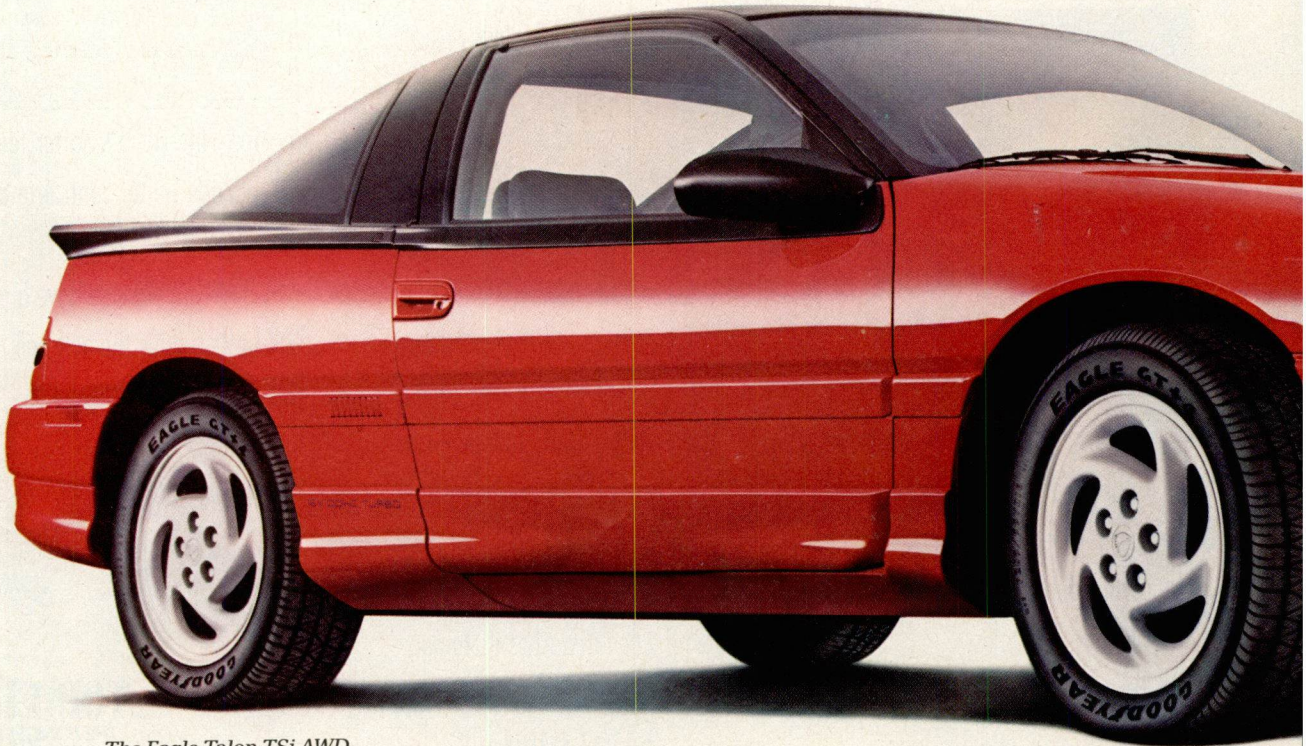
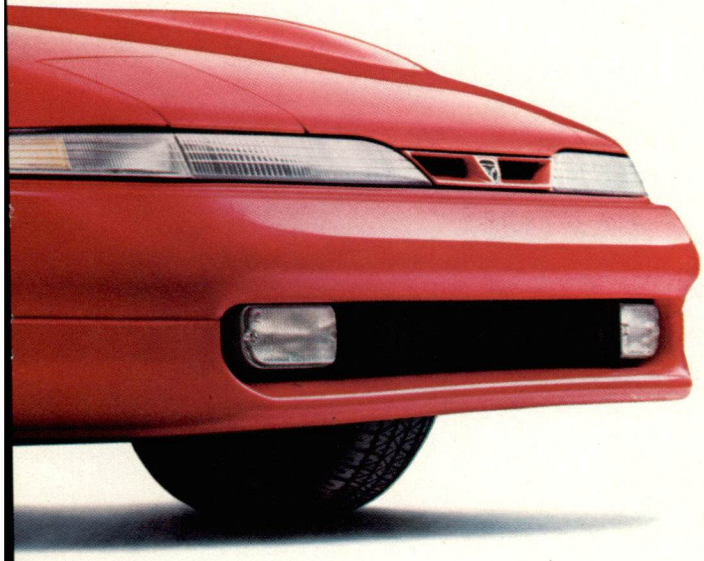
*Exclusive tires: Goodyear Eagle "Gatorback" street radials.**



The Eagle Talon TSi AWD.
Exclusive tires: Goodyear Eagle GT+4 all-weather performance radials.

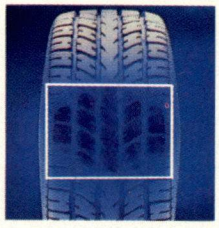
E A G L E S.





Both of these Eagle Talons get their grip from one, and only one, make of tires: Goodyear Eagle street radials.*

When the Eagle Talon was designed, its engineers cut no corners.



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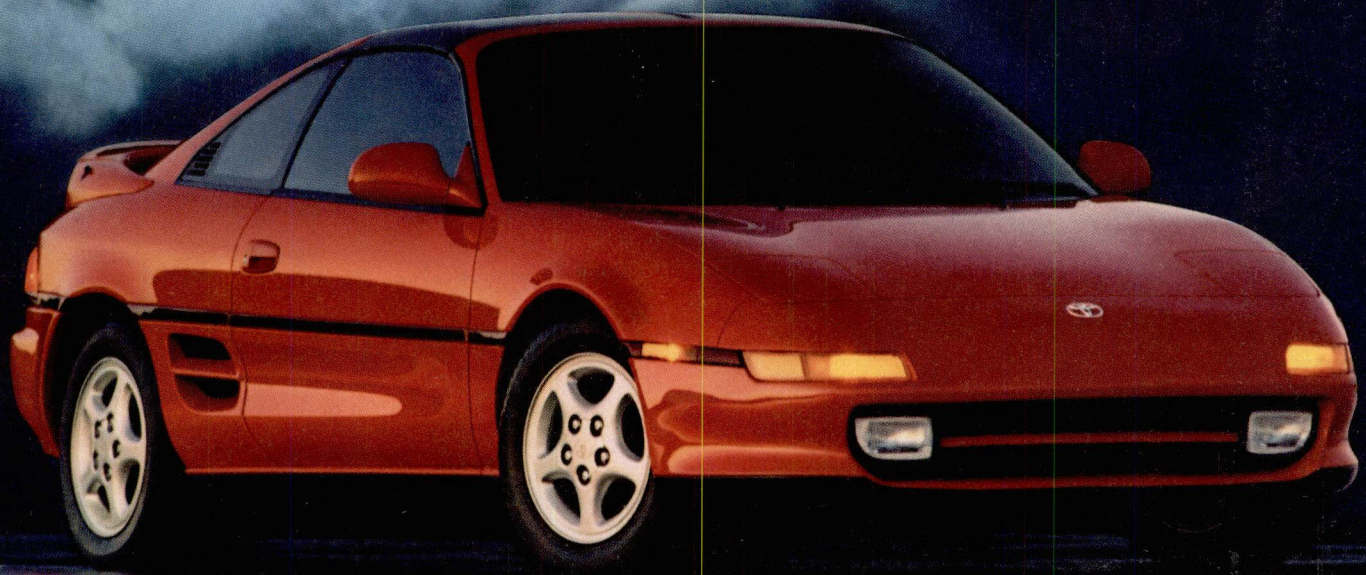

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