

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

S

FOIA Number:

S

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13774
Folder ID Number: 13774-005

Folder Title:
Chicago Bulls 10/1/91 [OA 8329][1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	21	6	6

September 23, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY SNOW

FROM: MICHELE NIX ^{SNK}

SUBJECT: CHICAGO BULLS

On Tuesday, October 1, at 2:30 p.m., the President will address the Chicago Bulls in the Rose Garden. The only acknowledgement thus far is Secretary Skinner.

Note that 25 kids (all honor roll students) from the Anacostia Youth Basketball League (boys and girls; renamed from the White House Youth Basketball League) will be among the guests in the Rose Garden. Jim Renne (Leg Affairs) is a coordinator of the league; Jim and some of his coworkers here decided to start the league to help troubled, inner city youth in DC. Also coming is the DC High School All Star Team (boys and girls).

I've included the following info:

- Memorandum from scheduling about the details (who, when, where, etc.)
- Info from the Bulls Information Office (invited team members, season record stats and articles)
- Sports Illustrated article (June 23, 1991) about the championship game series
- SI tidbit about coach Phil Jackson
- Info from President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports
- A few quotes on sports/basketball
- Last year's speech to NBA Champions -- Detroit Pistons

OTHER INFO

- Game five score -- 108-101 victory
- The Bulls team is 25 years old this year.
- This was the first NBA Championship series for all the team members.
- Nicknames for the team -- Raging Bulls; Jordan, Scottie Pippen, and Horace Grant called the Wild Bunch by Assistant Coach Johnny Bach
- Dennis Rodman -- Defensive Player of the Year
Michael Jordan -- Most Valuable Player for the championship series
- Jordan a big golfer -- like POTUS; per interview with Pub Affairs person for Chicago: Michael likes to play golf any chance he gets; he's always trying to coax Phil (the coach) into a day off so he can go play golf. This year officials at the Western Open Amateur Tournament in Michigan allowed Jordan to participate in the tournament. (He didn't do very well, but enjoyed it.) Always says he wants to join the PGA Tour when he retires from basketball.
- Phil Jackson, when he played for the Nicks, used to room on the road with Dem. Sen. Bill Bradley.
- Since other team players played a pivotal role in the championship series outcome, Jordan insisted that Pippen, Grant, John Paxson and Bill Cartwright be included in the "I'm Going to Disney World" commercial filmed just after Game 5 -- for which they divided \$100,000.
- Tie-in with the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports -- it's the Council's 35th anniversary.
- The team wore white shoes during the regular season and then switched to black shoes for the Championship series.
- Team members knelt to say the Lord's Prayer immediately after they entered the locker room -- before they did any celebrating.
- Jordan stars in a Wheaties commercial. Last line is "You better eat your Wheaties." Last line of speech could be "Thank you all for coming and Mike, you better eat your Wheaties." (endorsement problem?) Jordan also stars in athletic shoe commercial -- theme song: "I'd like to be like Mike." Jordan gets teased often for all the products on the market with his name.

- On Friday, September 20, there was a prime-time TV special -- "A Comedy Salute to Michael Jordan." Celebrities (e.g., Billy Crystal, George Wendt, Jane Curtain, Nora Dunn, Spike Lee) performed skits and stand-up routines about Jordan. This was a benefit -- proceeds going to the Michael Jordan Foundation (helps homeless children) and Comic Relief (an organization for the homeless and endorsed by Crystal, Whoopie Goldberg, and Robin Williams).

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 6, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR JIM SCHAEFFER

FROM

KRISTIN THOMPSON *K. Thompson*
PRESIDENTIAL SCHEDULING

SUBJECT

CHICAGO BULLS

I contacted Karen Stack at the Chicago Bulls today to confirm October 1, 1991 at 2:30 as a time for a ceremony honoring their winning the NBA title. I did not explain that it would be a 10 minute Rose Garden ceremony, etc., but told her that you would be in touch to make the final arrangements. She can be reached at (312) 943-5800.

I have also contacted Brian McIntyre at the NBA to inform him of the date. Evidently, he and the head of the NBA have come in past years and will accompany the Bulls this year as well. He can be reached at (212) 826-7000. (His secretary is Betsy.)

In addition, I have spoken with Fred McClure's office because Congressman Rostenkowski wanted a heads up as to a date. Lanny Griffith has been told so he can contact the mayor of Chicago and both the Press and the Visitor's Office have been told. Nothing will be released to the press for sometime, however, word may get out one way or another. I have told the NBA and the Bulls not to release anything until the White House Press Office has done so and they have been very agreeable to comply. However, we will not confirm the date until it has been released by the Press Office here, even if it has been in the Chicago papers.

If you have any questions, please give me a call x2823.



STATE OF ILLINOIS
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SPRINGFIELD 62706

JIM EDGAR
GOVERNOR

June 13, 1991

The Honorable George Bush
President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Today the City of Chicago and the State of Illinois are celebrating the Chicago Bulls' first ever National Basketball Association Championship. Last night's clinching victory over the Los Angeles Lakers capped a magnificent season. *Edgar?*

To honor the Bulls for their accomplishment, I would like to request that you host a ceremony for the Bulls at the White House. There will be a rally for the Bulls tomorrow at noon in Chicago. I would be honored to read at the rally a letter of congratulations from you to the team and announce the White House ceremony.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Jim Edgar

Jim Edgar
Governor

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

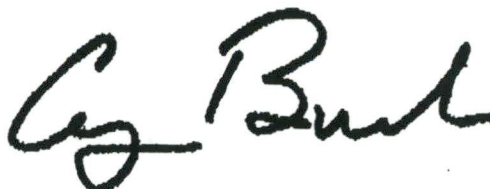
June 13, 1991

I am delighted to join with everyone in the Windy City and with fans across the Nation in congratulating the Chicago Bulls on winning their first National Basketball Association Championship.

This triumph caps a memorable 25th anniversary season for the Bulls. In two short years, head coach Phil Jackson has helped to mold the Bulls' outstanding individual talent into a formidable hardwood presence, one whose tough defense and team play swept aside the opposition on the path to a 61-21 regular season and an NBA title.

Michael Jordan may already be a household name in the United States, but the Bulls' tremendous performance has ensured that names like Pippen, Grant, and Paxson will also echo in gyms and in schoolyards across the Nation. It gives me great pleasure to salute the Bulls' coaches, players, and staff for the excitement that they have brought to America's sports fans.

Barbara joins me in sending best wishes. God bless you.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 27, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR JIM SHEAFER

FROM: Jim Renne, Legislative Affairs

SUBJECT: Participation in the White House Ceremony for the Chicago Bulls by Inner-City youth Associated with the White House Youth Basketball League
Anacostia

Hi Jim. This is a follow-up to our conversation regarding attendance of approximately 25 inner-city youth at the Bulls ceremony here in the Rose Garden on October 1.

I've contacted the D.C. Department of Recreation and they will identify 25 honor roll youths, who also participated in our league, to attend.

As we discussed before, I think this could be a great activity which would symbolize several of the different initiatives put forth by the President such as, points of light (volunteerism), education (honor role students) as well as fitness (President's Commission on Physical Fitness). I hope you can fit them in somewhere.

Thanks for your help! If I can be of assistance let me know. I'll clear them in and escort them to save you the trouble. Talk to you soon.

272-3424
Pres Comm
on Phys. Fit.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

10-Sep-1991 03:37pm

TO: Sichan Siv
FROM: Margaret Jonas
Intergovernmental Affairs
SUBJECT: CHICAGO BULLS EVENT!!!

Bill Canary was in our office today and I asked him to remind you of our little pact.

I am at your service for any help you/Jim needs on this event.
Let me know.

June 23-24

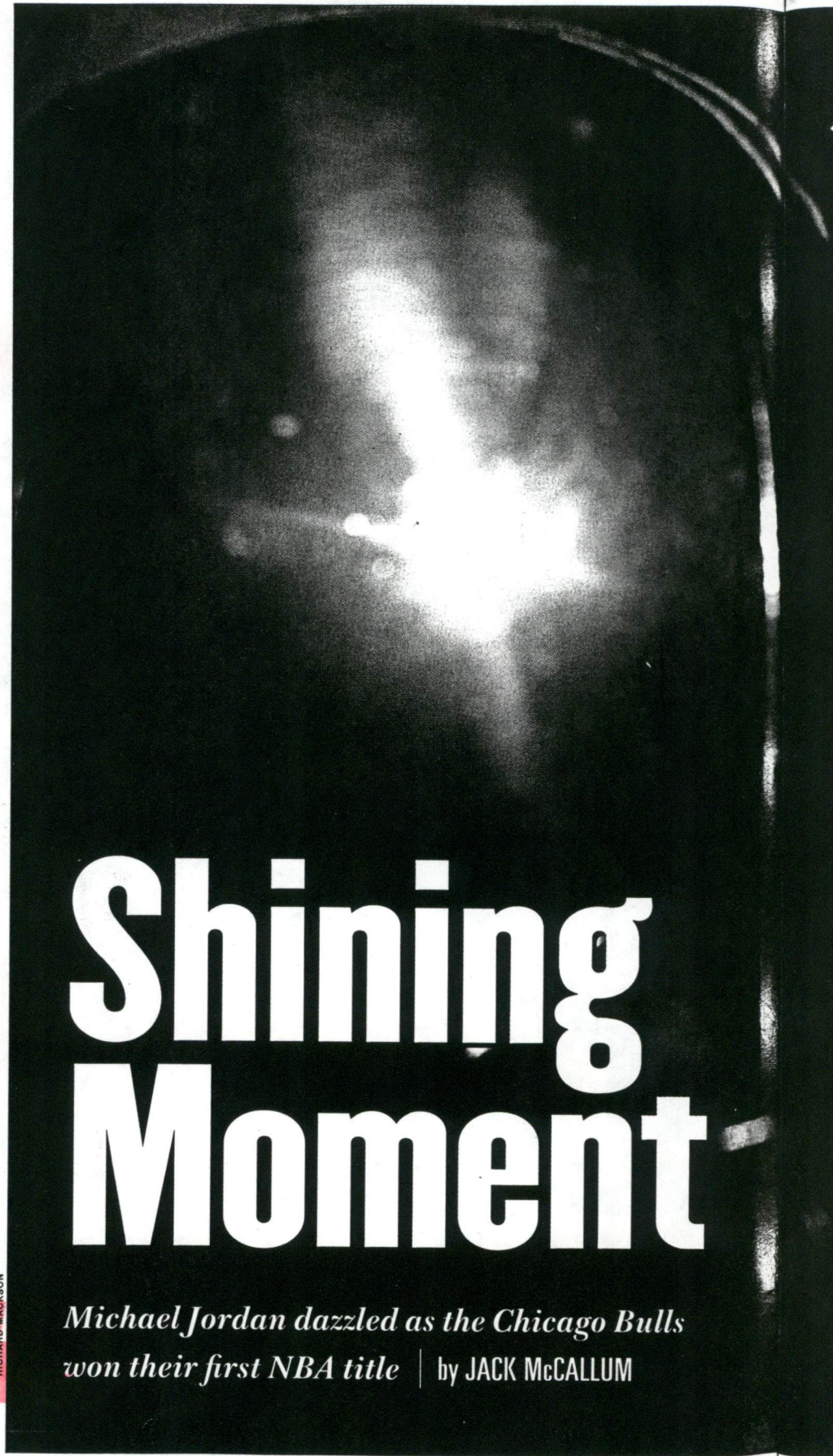
Sports Illustrated

AFTER ANSWERING EVERY bell for the Chicago Bulls this season, including the ultimate one that tolled for the Lakers in Los Angeles last week, Michael Jordan was apologetic for getting a late start on the first day of his summer vacation. "Alarm clock malfunction," said Jordan last Saturday morning, sliding into a booth at a restaurant in the Chicago suburb of Deerfield, not far from Jordan's home. "Can you believe I missed my first tee time? The official beginning of the golf season?" He shook his head in amazement.

Jordan was scheduled to play a second round that afternoon at one o'clock, and his breakfast companion suggested that maybe, just maybe, he was too tired for 36 holes, considering the events of the preceding few days: an NBA championship on Wednesday followed by an all-night victory party in Los Angeles, a mini-homecoming ceremony on his lawn on Thursday, a motorcade and rally in downtown Chicago on Friday and an overall emotional catharsis that, in scope and intensity, surprised even Jordan.

"Too tired for golf?" said Jordan on Saturday, genuinely perplexed. "You're kidding, right?"

And so this is Michael Jeffrey Jordan in late spring of 1991—an indefatigable 28-year-old still enchanted with games. But he is somehow different, somehow transformed. The Bulls' first NBA title, secured with a 108-101 victory over the Lakers in Game 5 of the Finals at The Forum, didn't earn for Jordan—as it did for such teammates as Scottie Pippen, Horace Grant and John Paxson—much more fame. Jordan has had an astounding measure of that since he came into the NBA in 1984. Neither will the title do much for his bank account, as it will for Pippen's; last Friday Pippen received a five-year contract extension worth \$18 million. Jordan will average about \$3.7 million per year from the Bulls over the next five years



Shining Moment

Michael Jordan dazzled as the Chicago Bulls won their first NBA title | by JACK McCALLUM

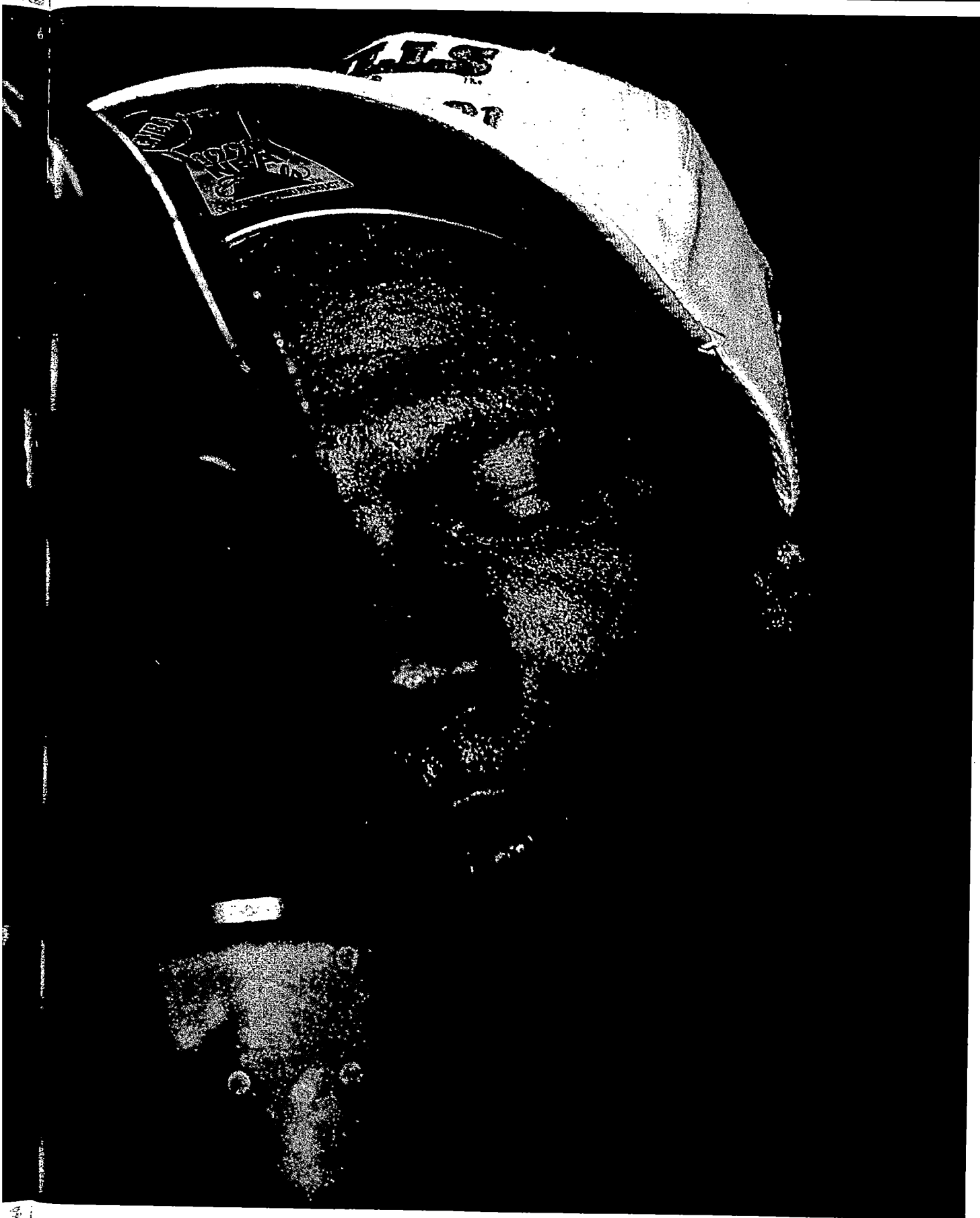
After seven years of striving, Jordan at last had the championship trophy in his grasp.

MJ
a
golfer
Bush
He in

Final
Score
→

Big
Bucks
→

RICHARD MACKSON



A bit of the bubbly? Jackson treated Cartwright to a champagne shower after Game 5.

intensity and unselfishness, I played like those type of players. Some people saw that, but many others didn't. And the championship, in the minds of a lot of people, is a sign of, well, greatness. I guess they can say that about me now."

It would be hard to say anything less after Jordan's masterly performance throughout the five games of the Finals, the last four of which were Chicago victories. He scored with metronomic consistency, averaging 31.2 points—a 36-point effort in Game 1 was his high, a 28-point night in Game 4 his low—and a .558 shooting percentage from the floor. (By contrast, Magic, who recognizes a good shot better than anyone, averaged 18.6 points and .431.) Jordan also averaged 11.4 assists, 6.6 rebounds, 2.8 steals and 1.4 blocked shots. And his energetic defensive play, along with that of Pippen and Grant, the other two members of what assistant coach Johnny Bach calls the Wild Bunch, was the key to the series.

In sum, Jordan turned in what was

The curtain came down on the Magic and Michael Show with a heartfelt, warm embrace.



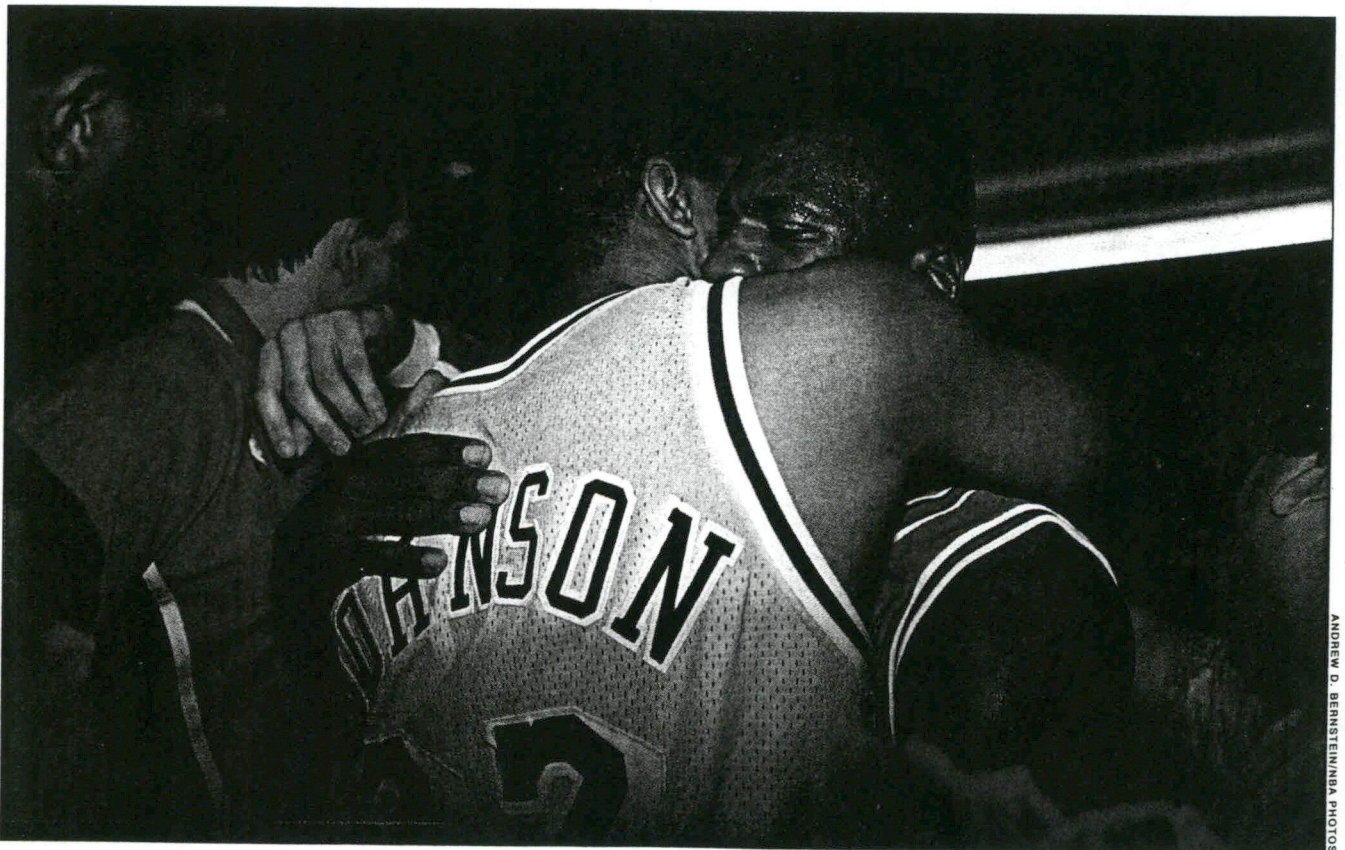
BILL SMITH

(undoubtedly the best deal for a franchise in all of sport), and his earning power off the court (in excess of \$10 million a year) defies credulity. He says he expects to reduce, not increase, his off-the-court commitments.

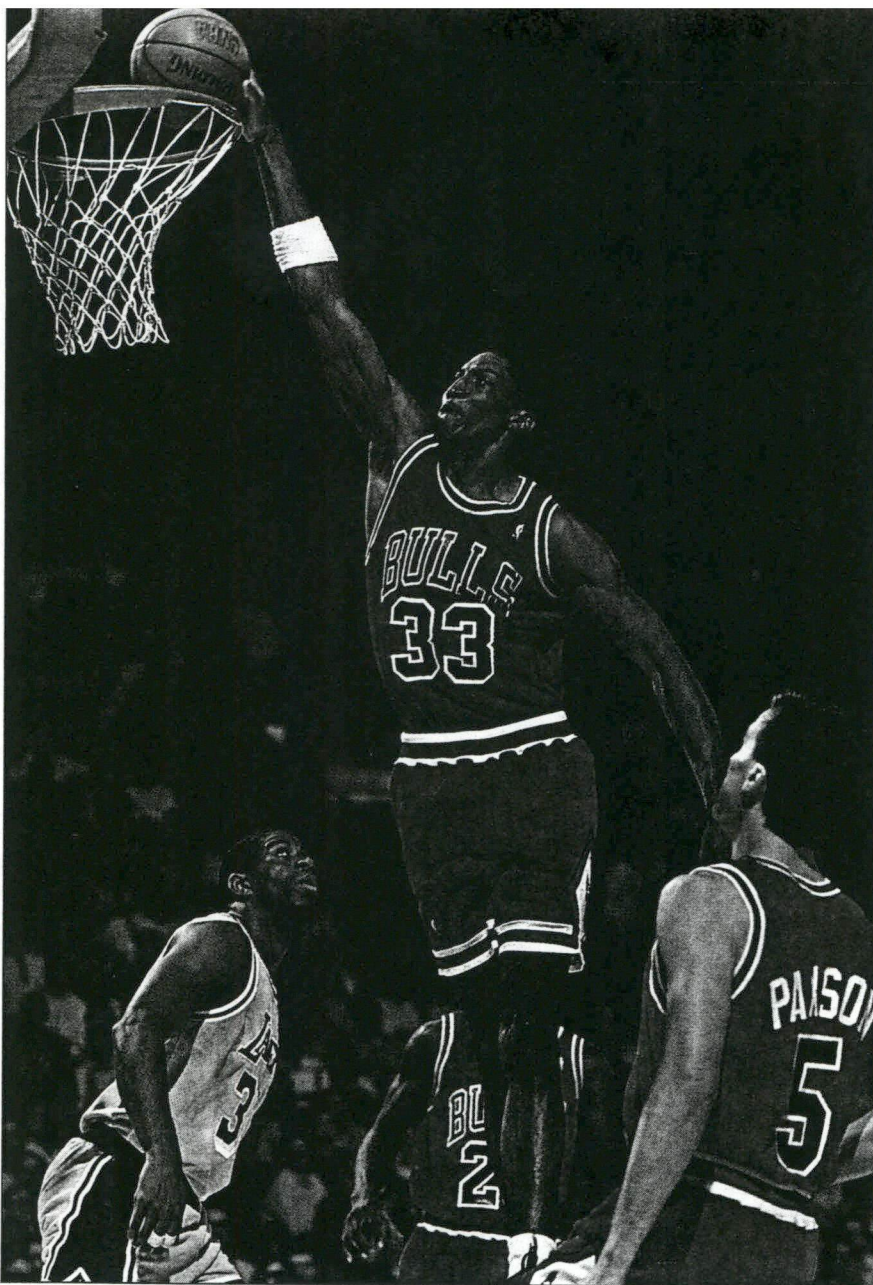
"The difference," said Jordan, tapping his chest, "is in here."

This feeling of inner peace means no

more moments of doubt, however fleeting, no more wondering if he was a true winner like Magic Johnson, Larry Bird or Julius Erving, all of whom have played on teams that won NBA titles. "I think people will now feel it's O.K. to put me in the category of players like Magic," said Jordan, pushing around waffles on his plate. "Personally, I always felt that in terms of



ANDREW D. BENSTEIN/NBA PHOTOS



HERB RITTS/PHOTO

In Game 5, Pippen (33) concluded a strong series with 32 points, but it was Paxson (5) who buried the Lakers with his timely shooting.

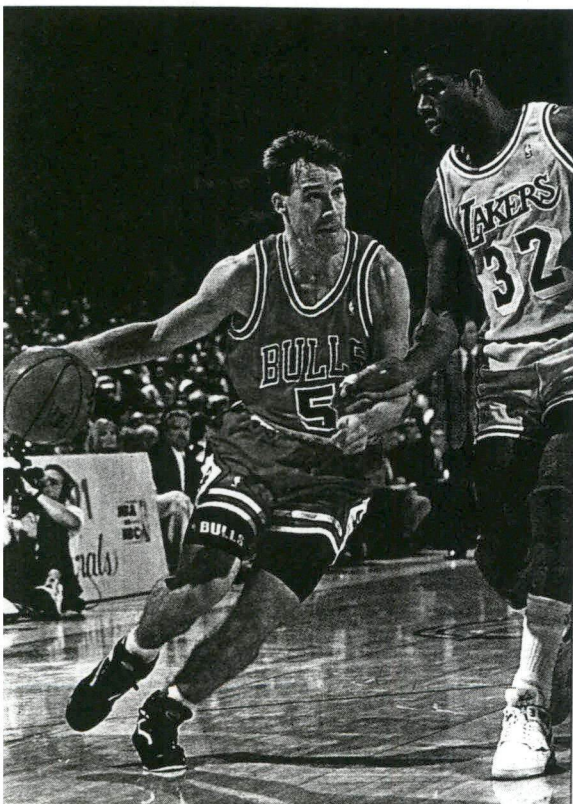
probably the finest all-around performance in a five-game Finals series, of which there have been 11 in NBA history. Jerry West, for example, had more points (33.8 average) in the five-game 1965 Finals between his Lakers and the Celtics, but Jordan set five-game records for assists (57 to Bob Cousy's 53 in 1961) and steals (14 to Terry Porter's 10 in 1990). And few guards have grabbed more rebounds, Magic being one of them: He got 40 rebounds in the series to Jordan's 33. When NBA officials collected the ballots for MVP near the end of Game 5, several members of the media asked, "Are you serious?" Jordan won unanimously.

The Bulls were also helped by a sound game plan. Coach Phil Jackson sniffed

out the Lakers' true weakness—the lack of a penetrator who can consistently break down the defense off the dribble—and massed his defensive strength to double- and sometimes triple-team L.A.'s post-up players. The Lakers could muster no counterpunch, and time after time they mindlessly threw the ball into the post, only to have Sam Perkins, James Worthy or Vlade Divac—their vision "occluded," as Bach put it, by the pressure—dribble frantically out to the corner, taking precious seconds off the 24-second clock. L.A. coach Mike Dunleavy finally confused the Bulls somewhat by giving playing time to the young and talented Elden Campbell and Tony Smith in Game 5, but that strategy was more or less forced upon him by injuries to Worthy and Byron Scott. There is no doubt that the Lakers, in contrast to the healthy Bulls, were tired and somewhat battered after an enervating six-game Western Conference final against the Portland Trail Blazers. But there is also no doubt that Jackson decisively outcoached Dunleavy when it counted.

Best of all for the Bulls, Jordan's performance, while sometimes show-stopping, was never showy. (Well, ignore, if you can, the moment late in Game 5 when he blindly tossed in a 12-foot bank shot over his shoulder as he walked to the foul line.) That gave plenty of room for the talents of Pippen, who scored a game-high 32 points in the clincher, and Paxson, who shot a remarkable .653 from the field for the series, mostly on radarlike jumpers from the perimeter. In Game 5, Paxson broke the game open when he scored 10 points in the final four minutes, mostly on long, clutch jumpers. Grant, a gutty power forward in a small forward's body, epitomized the Bulls' team effort; he didn't attempt a single bad shot in five games and averaged an economical 14.6 points on .627 shooting. No wonder the Bulls' .527 team shooting percentage tied the 1989 Pistons for the best in NBA Finals history. And no wonder Jordan insisted that the other four starters, Pippen, Grant, Paxson and center Bill Cartwright, be included in the now traditional "I'm Going to Disney World" commercial filmed shortly after Game 5, for which they divided \$100,000.

But, clearly, this was Jordan's show—"a tribute to Michael," as Jackson put it. It may have started out as the Magic and Michael Finals, but Jordan had left the ol'



ANDREW D. BERNSTEIN/NBA PHOTOS

Jordan took his eye off the prize for a second to chat up Krause . . .

purple-and-gold warrior in the dust by the time the final buzzer sounded. Magic knew it, too. He calmly answered question after question about Jordan in the locker room and never showed a trace of jealousy or pique, a tranquillity forged at least in part by his nine Finals appearances and five championship rings. Those who had visited the Chicago locker room reported Jordan's teary reaction to winning the championship and asked Johnson if he, too, had felt so emotional after his first title, way back in his rookie year of 1980.

"No, I didn't react that way, but there's a good reason for the difference," said



BILL SMITH

guys really crying, and I'm thinking, What's going on? This is supposed to happen, right? You come to college and you win a championship.

"But in the pros I've seen it from the opposite side. All the struggles, all the people saying, 'He's not gonna win,' all those little doubts you have about yourself. You have to put them aside and think positive. I am gonna win! I am a winner! And then when you do it, well, it's just amazing."

Still, even Jordan was surprised by the tidal wave of emotion that

struck him as he entered the locker room after Game 5 and knelt for the team prayer. He sobbed, at times almost uncontrollably, as his wife, Juanita, and father, James, sat beside him, massaging his arms and shoulders. He had almost stopped crying when a friend led a smiling woman into the circle. "Michael, it's your mother," the friend said. And he broke down again as Evelyn Jordan kissed

him, patted his cheek and retreated into the background. "I figured he'd react that way because it took so much hard work," said Evelyn. Recalling the moment, Michael again seemed touched. "You go through that as a kid," he said. "Your mother comes over to console you about something, and that makes you cry

... and triumphantly displayed it to fans who greeted the team at O'Hare Airport.

even more. But my mom? She handled herself like a movie star."

Which is how Jordan was treated when he arrived back in Chicago at 4 p.m. Thursday. At least 100 well-wishers from his neighborhood and beyond—"Seems like everyone in Chicago knows my address," he said afterward—had turned his front lawn into a minicarnival. Letters, telegrams (one from North Carolina coach Dean Smith), balloons, posters and drawings were tacked to his front door, and there were flowers and plants—"Enough to open up a florist shop," he said—piled up on his porch. He shook his head. "Sometimes I can't believe my life is so crazy," he said.

As for the Bulls' immediate future, Jordan, predictably, had his opinions. Over the past few seasons he had been outspoken in his criticism of general manager Jerry Krause, and although early in the playoffs he said he was willing to eat his words if the Bulls won the title, he didn't sound quite so repentant on Saturday.

"I don't regret anything I said [about



BILL SMITH

... but he guarded the hardware on the flight home . . .

Magic. "I was so young [20], so unschooled in what it took to win an NBA championship. So I know exactly what Michael is feeling now because I felt that way later in my career, when it took so much more effort and sweat to win it."

Over breakfast on Saturday, Jordan said that Magic's analysis was correct.

"After we won the NCAA championship in my freshman year [at North Carolina in 1982] I felt happy, but not all that emotional," said Jordan. "I remember seeing Jimmy Black and a few of the other



BILL SMITH

The earthbound Magic could but watch as Jordan lifted the Bulls to unaccustomed heights.

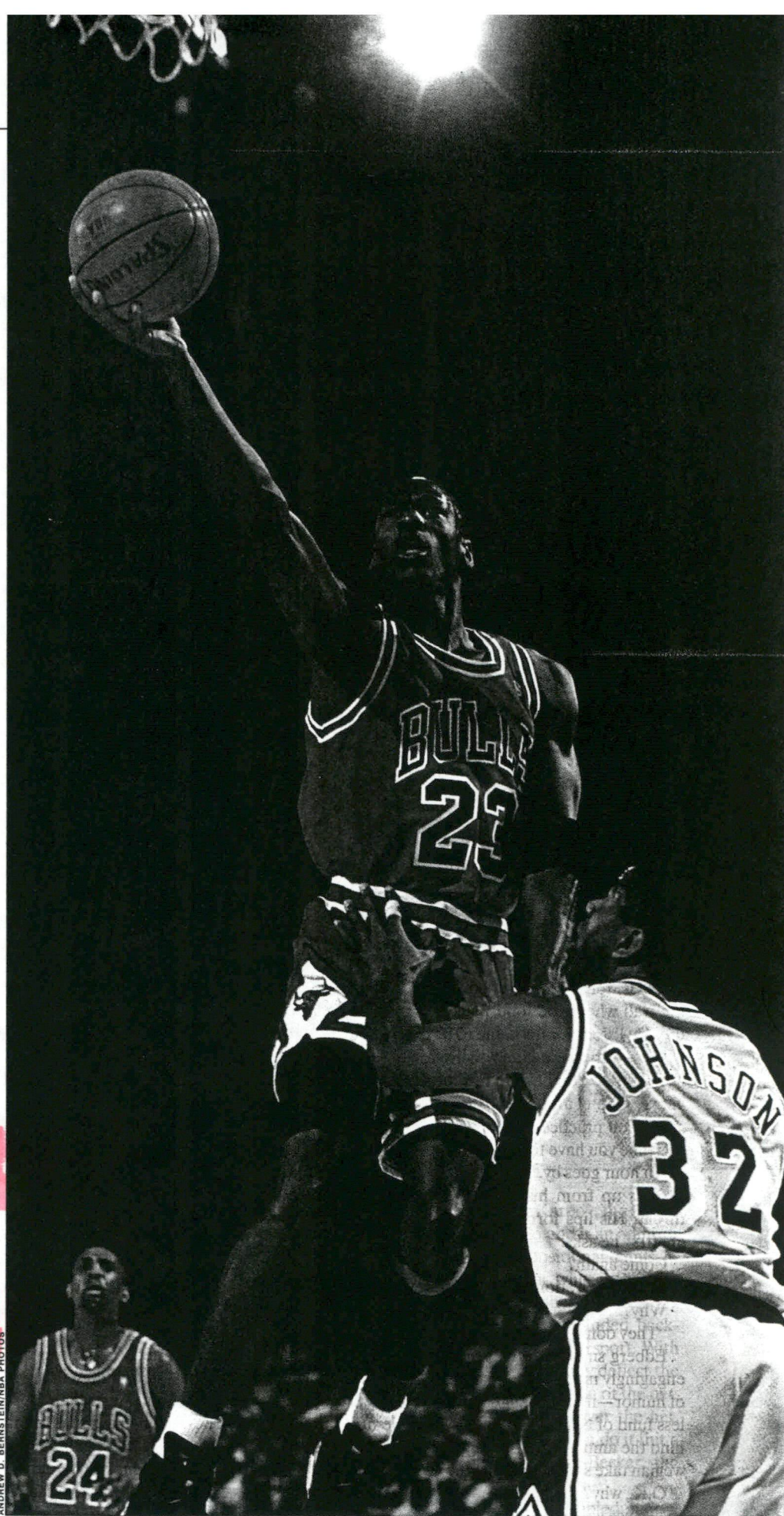
Krause], because I was honestly expressing my feelings at the time," said Jordan. "Our bench was not playing very well, and I thought we needed help. Fortunately, they responded. But I think next year we'll have to build on it to stay strong."

The big questions among the frontline players are Cartwright and Paxson, both of whom are unrestricted free agents. The Bulls are expected to make Cartwright an offer, though it remains to be seen if he will accept one instead from a team closer to his Northern California roots, such as Golden State or Sacramento. "I think it's going to be up to Bill," said Jordan.

There is no such ambivalence in his feelings about Paxson. "Pax signed his own contract with his play in the Finals, and if they don't sign him, I will be one upset Bull," said Jordan. "Anybody playing beside me is going to have to knock down those shots that Pax did in the Finals. We've always communicated well on the floor, but in the Finals it was really something. I *always* knew where he was as soon as I got double-teamed. And I know how he wants the ball—waist-high and in rhythm. He gets it too high or too low, he doesn't shoot it. I want Pax around, that's for sure."

And Jordan will probably get him. Krause had made no move on Paxson as of last weekend, but the feeling is that the general manager will make a solid offer and that Paxson will accept it. The championship season was the first in the 25-year history of the franchise, and Chicago fans will not take kindly to a major break-up. As Jordan finished his breakfast on Saturday, a middle-aged man approached his table sheepishly. "I don't want to bother you for an autograph, Mr. Jordan," he said, "but I just have to thank you for what you've done for Chicago."

Indeed, the 1991 Finals will go down as a championship won for a city that has given the NBA some of its finest moments over the years. And it will go down as the series in which the Bulls' supporting cast at last shrugged off its tag of "the Jordan-aries." But make no mistake about it—the victory belonged most of all to Michael Jordan, who, for now at least, sits atop the basketball world, higher even than Magic. And for those who felt that Jordan was already the king, consider the 1991 Finals his coronation. ■



ANDREW D. BERNSTEIN/NBA PHOTOS

My copy

September 17, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY SNOW

FROM: MICHELE NIX
SUBJECT: CHICAGO BULLS

On Tuesday, October 1, at 2:30 p.m., the President will address the Chicago Bulls in the Rose Garden. At this point the only acknowledgement from OPL thus far is Secretary Skinner.

Note that 25 kids (all honor roll students) from the Anacostia Youth Basketball League (renamed from the White House Youth Basketball League) will be among the guests in the Rose Garden. Jim Renne (Leg Affairs) is a coordinator of the league; Jim and some of his coworkers here decided to start the league to help troubled, inner city youth in DC.

I've included the following info:

- Memorandum from scheduling about the details (who, when, where, etc.)
- Info from the Bulls Information Office (invited team members, season record stats and articles)
- Sports Illustrated article (June 23, 1991) about the championship game series
- SI tidbit about coach Phil Jackson
- Last year's speech to NBA Champions -- Detroit Pistons

TIDBITS/ANECDOTES/QUIPS/QUOTES/QUACKS and so forth

- Game five score -- 108-101 victory
- This was the first NBA Championship series for all the team members.
- Nicknames for the team -- Raging Bulls; Jordan, Scottie Pippen, and Horace Grant called the Wild Bunch by Assistant Coach Johnny Bach
- Dennis Rodman -- Defensive Player of the Year
Michael Jordan -- Most Valuable Player for the championship series
- Jordan a big golfer -- like POTUS; per interview with Pub Affairs person for Chicago: Michael likes to play golf any chance he gets; he's always trying to coax Phil (the coach) into a day off so he can go play golf. This year officials at the Western Open Amateur Tournament in Michigan allowed Jordan to participate in the tournament. (He didn't do very well, but enjoyed it.) Always says he wants to join the PGA Tour when he retires from basketball. (The two of them could go one-on-one on the Pres's putting green -- or at least the Pres could challenge him: "All right, maybe you're a great basketball player, but let's see how well you do against me at the putting green.")
- Phil Jackson, when he played for the Nicks, used to room on the road with Dem. Sen. Bill Bradley.
- Since other team players played a pivotal role in the championship series outcome, Jordan insisted that Pippen, Grant, John Paxson and Bill Cartwright be included in the "I'm Going to Disney World" commercial filmed just after Game 5 -- for which they divided \$100,000.
- Tie-in with the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports -- it's the Council's 35th anniversary.
- The team wore white shoes during the regular season and then switched to black shoes for the Championship series.
- Team members knelt to say the Lord's Prayer immediately after they entered the locker room -- before they did any celebrating.

Snow/Nix
BULLS.TS
Draft One
Sept. 27, 1991

01 SEP 27 P12: 54

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CHICAGO BULLS
THE ROSE GARDEN
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1991
2:30 P.M.

*Ed. Dewinski
Sec. of
Veterans Affairs*

I'd like to welcome all of you to the White House. **Sam**

Skinner, our Secretary of Transportation, came here to gloat. He hasn't stopped talking about the Bulls since last winter.

*Margaret
Thomas
2nd Affair*

I'm happy to see **Illinois Lt. Governor Bob Kustra** and his wife, **Kathy.** I'd also like to express my condolences to **Gov. Jim**

Edgar, whose mother died last week. Our thoughts and prayers are with Jim and his family. *Members of Illinois Congressional Delegation*

CHANCE

Welcome, also, **NBA Commissioner David Stern** and **Bulls owner** and **President, Jerry Reinsdorf.** And we're also pleased to have

representatives of the **Anacostia ^{Youth} Volunteer Basketball League** with us today. [[Additional acknowledgments.]]

Jim Reins

I know I'm no **Ray Clay,** but I'll try to give the Bulls a hearty welcome as well. \\

*Joyce S.
of
CBulls*

We have gathered here to answer the age old sports question:

"Sure, the Chicago Bulls have talent, but can they win the big one?" Well, I guess you answered that on **June 12,** when you carted off the **NBA championship,** and completed an incredibly historic season for the team.

*Sports Illustrated
Joyce*

*CHANGE
and
varsity
players
from
DC-area
ball
teams
boys &
girls teams*

If some Hollywood screenwriter had put together a script of last year, movie producers would have tossed it away: Too improbable! Too many pieces of history and fortune.

[[Think about it: A dramatic match-up between the Bulls and Lakers, featuring two stars -- one long established, the other rising in reputation with each passing year. They duel night after night, through tense, exciting action. But finally, one team triumphs over the other. When the final game ended and the victors cut down the nets, Spike Lee came out ahead of Jack Nicholson.]] \ \

Last year the franchise celebrated its 25th Anniversary. [I'm not talking about Michael Jordan, I'm talking about the Bulls.] The Bulls sold out every home game, and ran their streak of sellouts at the Stadium to 190 games. [[Now we have our first Rose Garden sell-out. Suddenly, everyone in the Bush administration claims to have come from Chicago.]]

Not surprisingly, the Bulls drew the largest attendance ever last season. More than three-quarters of a million people showed up to make a lot of noise and root the team to victory.

The Bulls drew their 10 millionth fan on December 14; the franchise got its 1,000th victory on March 8th, and played its 1,000th home game on April 7th. For those of you with math degrees, this means the Bulls have won more games than they have lost over the years.

The Bulls team enjoyed its first 60-plus win season in the 1990-91 campaign; ran off the longest home winning streak in its

?

history; set records for the best defensive quarter ever and the best offensive quarter. And last, but not least, the Bulls won their very first NBA championship.

Joyce

Not bad for a team that the experts said would lose to the Pistons and then to the Lakers. //

SP?

Alexander Gomelsky, a former Soviet Olympic coach, once said, "It is an axiom that good players without a good coach make a mediocre team."

Dict of Sports Quots Pg 18

Well, no one who has seen Phil Jackson prowl the sidelines can argue against his skills as a coach. What's even more amazing is the fact that sportswriters actually call him a nice guy. I didn't think sportswriters liked anybody -- at least before they retired. // ^{or got fired.}

Knicks

At any rate, Phil -- who, I must mention, once roomed with Bill Bradley -- I want to congratulate you and your excellent staff. [[Last season, you outcoached the best -- and in some circles, they say you even outdressed ~~Chuck Daly~~.]] ^{our own Sig Rojick!}

former

One secret: You made great use of the Bulls' talent. Just look down the roster, and everyone contributed to the team's success. So let's name the players: B.J. Armstrong, Bill Cartwright, Horace Grant, Craig Hodges, Dennis Hopson, Michael Jordan, Stacey King, Cliff Levingston, John Paxson, Will Perdue, Scottie Pippen and Scott Williams. You'll find each name in the box scores. And you'll see some of these names at the Hall of Fame.\\

Joyce

?

Now, everyone knows what you guys did on the court this year. But the Bulls also perform spectacular feats after the 24-second clock has expired and the crew has shut off the lights at the Chicago Stadium.

John Paxson, whose long range bombs destroyed the Lakers during the playoffs, couldn't be here today because he has committed himself to hosting a Drug-Free Assembly as part of his Hugs Not Drugs Program. [[I'm sure the Pistons and Lakers had wished he'd had prior commitments in May and June.]] [[NOTE: PAXSON MAY MAKE THE EVENT...]]

might change

Horace Grant works with Youth for Christ, stressing the importance of a positive lifestyle -- as well as getting good position on the offensive boards.

Cliff Levingston hosts an annual Charity Basketball Classic for Multiple Sclerosis.

Bill Cartwright did that great ad for the National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse, and helps out the Little City Foundation, a home for the retarded.

B. J. Armstrong stresses recycling -- not littering. Of course, he also likes to pick up stray basketballs, usually from people like Isiah Thomas and Magic Johnson.

And Michael Jordan performs a host of good works, with a series of charities and through the Michael Jordan Foundation.

The CharitaBulls also do a great job of serving youth in Chicago's embattled neighborhoods.

You know, I talk a lot about service -- I gave a speech about it yesterday in Florida. Well, the people on this team serve their communities.

I spoke to students across the nation earlier today, and it's worth pointing out that the Bulls also contribute to this nation's educational efforts. Everyone on the team participates in Stay-in-School Assemblies. You stress the importance of getting an education.

And you guys thought I'd just talk about basketball. \ \ But it's tough to limit yourself to sports when an entire team sets such a good example for the rest of society.

I'm pleased to have you here today. We've waited months for this event, and I can tell you, you were worth the wait.

So, David Stern, Jerry Reinsdorf, players and officials for the Bulls, thanks for joining us today, and again, congratulations for making your fans -- and all Americans -- proud.

#

Call 10/1 to confirm

Acknowledgements for Chicago Bulls

✓ Sec. Skinner and family (^{Honey}wife, ^{Laura}daughter in law, sons Tom and Steve)

✓ Sec. Ed Derwinski ^{Vet Affairs}

Anacostia Youth Basketball League ✓

24 reps from 12 DC high schools ✓

~~Cancelled~~ →

~~Illinois Lt. Gov Bob Kustra and wife Kathy~~ ^{cancelled} Jay Bender

Members of Illinois Congressional Delegation including Sen. Alan ✓
Dixon

NBA Commissioner David Stern ✓

Team Owner and Pres Jerry Reinsdorf ✓

YMCA

John Paxson not coming.

Michael Jordan?

(217) 782-7884

told Margaret Jonas

YMCA

David Mercer (312) 977-0031

Barbara Roper

(202) 835-9043

898-9000

YMCA - List of names
Natl office 100th anniversary
in Chicago Friday
David Mercer
N Exec Director
Barbara Roper
Chairperson National Board

To Michele

Date _____ Time _____

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M. George Russ@LoFC

of _____

Phone _____

Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message Still checking on info - no answer yet.

HB
Operator



AMPAD
EFFICIENCY®

23-021

CARBONLESS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CHICAGO BULLS EVENT
GUEST ORGANIZATIONS AND CONTACT PEOPLE

<u>Number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone</u>
38	Chicago Bulls	Schaefer/Butts	456-7140/7845
10	Heinz Jr. H.S.	Schriefer	456-2800
5	Sec. Skinner	Schriefer	456-2800
20	Intergovernmental Aff.	Jonas	456-7170
15	Legislative Affairs	Anderson	456-2230
25	Youth League <i>Claudia</i>	Butts	456-7845
25	Afro-American-Sports <i>Claudia</i>	Butts	456-7845
24	Local H.S. Reps. ✓	Renne	456-2230
50	Anacostia ✓	Renne	456-2230
— 10	Friendship Camp	Schaefer	456-7120
5	Midnight Basketball <i>mentioning</i>	Butts	456-7845

don't mention sponsored by Skinner

spotlight the whole team
→ *John Paxson - not coming*
YMCA 100th Anniversary this year
Basketball
Springfield, MA in YMCA

Dr. J might come?

To Michele

Date _____ Time _____

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M. Joyce @ Chicago Bulls

of _____

Phone _____

Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message ^① John Paxson - only, indefinite - will
let you know

② Jack Marin played for
Bulls 75-76, 76-77
Ran for Congress in N. Carolina
but lost

Operator _____



AMPAD
EFFICIENCY®

23-021

CARBONLESS



CHICAGO BULLS
1991 NBA WORLD CHAMPIONS

FAX TRANSMISSION

TO: Jim Schafer

FROM: Joyce Szymanski, ext. 113

DATE: 9/16/91

TIME: _____

Number of Pages (including cover sheet): 14

Karen Jack
of Bulls

Phil Jackson
roommates
with Bill Bradley

Contacts

Ruth Ann from → 212-3431
Res Bureau
Physical Fitness Sports
Physical Education
Public Library
O. Leg Affairs (Youth
Basketball League)
Karen Shack (312) 943-5800
Pub Affairs for Chicago
Bulls
Jim Schaefer x1120
Jim Renne

BASKETBALL

- 1 I'd rather play a pinball machine than watch a basketball game today. You can score the same number of points.
Chick Davies
 'Scorecard', *Sports Illustrated*, Mar. 23, 1964, p. 12.

- 2 Basketball . . . is staying in after school in your underwear.
 (Gabriel), in *Drive He Said* (Col. 1970).
 Quoted by Ronald Bergan.
Sports in the Movies, 1982, p. 144.

- 3 It is an axiom that good players without a good coach make a mediocre team.
Alexander Gomelsky - George 628-7551
Sport in the USSR, Dec., 1981, p. 14.

- 4 Quick guys get tired. Big guys don't shrink.
Marv Harshman
 (On selecting Basketball players)
 'Scorecard', *Sports Illustrated*, Jan. 30, 1984.

- 5 The good coach is much more than a basketball instructor for consciously or subconsciously he assumes the role of an educationalist carrying his influence far beyond basketball itself.
B. Jagger
Basketball: Coaching and Playing, p. 11.

- 6 Basketball has so much showboating you'd think it was invented by Jerome Kern.
Art Spender
 'Coaches Corner', *Scholastic Coach*, Dec., 1983, p. 60.

- 7 To achieve a minimally acceptable level of success, a college coach must be either a very good coach or a very good recruiter. To experience great success, he must be both a good coach and a good recruiter.
Dr W. F. Stier Jr
Scholastic Coach, May/June, 1983.

- 8 Three things are vital to success in basketball – condition, fundamentals, and working together as a team. I said that when I played, I said that when I first started coaching, I said that last year, and I will keep on saying it next year, the year after, and for the rest of my life.

John Wooden

They Call Me Coach, 1972, p. 123.

BILLIARDS/ SNOOKER/POOL

- 1 The Billiard table is the paradise of the ball.
A. E. Crawley
The Book of the Ball, 1913, p. 201.
- 2 Dressing a pool player in a tuxedo is like putting whipped cream on a hot dog.
Minnesota Fats
 'Scorecard', *Sports Illustrated*, Apr. 4, 1966, p. 24.
- 3 . . . a billiard player of average ability can always turn his hand to playing quite a good game of snooker, whereas a fair snooker player rarely can turn his hand to playing a good game of billiards.
Jack Karnehm
Billiards and Snooker, 1973, p. 117.
- 4 If snooker hadn't existed TV would surely have had to invent it.
Geoffrey Nicholson
The Observer, Apr. 22, 1984.
- 5 Up, all of us, and to Billiards –
Samuel Pepys
The Diary of Samuel Pepys, Jul. 17, 1665.

Chicago Tribune
 9/17/91
 Ex Soviet
 Coach
 grandfather of basketball
 Olympic for Soviet
 Olympic

Sec Ed Derwinski ~~Harold Davis~~

Kimber's
Family
Share Corp
Cab Affairs

Vet Affairs (v family?)

- ① Anacostia
- ② 24th & 12th Washington
- ③ Helenⁿ Mabley - Head of YMCA
7140

Leg Affairs

Becky

Anderson

Acknowledged

Will call
back
later today

MORE BULL ON THE BULLS

- More acknowledgements (in addition to Skinner): NBA Commissioner David Stern; Owner/President Jerry Reinsdorf; Van Standifer, pres of Midnight Basketball League, Inc. (124th POL) is a possible ack but not verified.
- Youth b-ball teams -- Anacostia Volunteer Basketball League and student representatives from each of the DC-area varsity high school basketball teams, boys and girls (some of them most valuable players of the teams, team reps, etc.)
- After Pres's remarks, David Stern will present Pres with team jersey and Jordan will present him with team-autographed basketball.
- Jack Marin played for the Bulls from 75-76, 76-77. Began with pro-basketball in 1966. Ran for Congress in North Carolina but lost to Valentine.

him for ever ineligible a second time. Indeed I think all the good of this new constitution might have been couched in three or four new articles to be added to the good, old, and venerable fabrick, which should have been preserved even as a religious relique.—Present me and my daughters affectionately to Mrs. Adams. The younger one continues to speak of her warmly. Accept yourself assurances of the sincere esteem and respect with which I have the honour to be, Dear Sir, your friend and servant,

P. S. I am in negotiation with de la Blancherie. You shall hear from me when arranged.

OBJECTIONS TO THE CONSTITUTION

To James Madison

Paris, Dec. 20, 1787

DEAR SIR,—My last to you was of Oct. 8 by the Count de Moustier. Yours of July 18. Sep. 6. & Oct. 24. have been successively received, yesterday, the day before & three or four days before that. I have only had time to read the letters, the printed papers communicated with them, however interesting, being obliged to lie over till I finish my dispatches for the packet, which dispatches must go from hence the day after tomorrow. I have much to thank you for. First and most for the cyphered paragraph respecting myself. These little informations are very material towards forming my own decisions. I would be glad even to know when any individual member thinks I have gone wrong in any instance. If I know myself it would not excite ill blood in me, while it would assist to guide my conduct, perhaps to justify it, and to keep me to my duty, alert. I must thank you too for the information in Tho' Burke's case, tho' you will have found by a subsequent letter that I have asked of you a further investigation of that matter. It is to gratify the lady who is at the head of the Convent wherein my daughters are, & who, by her attachment & attention to them, lays me under great obligations. I shall hope therefore still to receive from you the result

of the further enquiries my second letter had asked.—The parcel of rice which you informed me had miscarried accompanied my letter to the Delegates of S. Carolina. Mr. Bourgoin was to be the bearer of both & both were delivered together into the hands of his relation here who introduced him to me, and who at a subsequent moment undertook to convey them to Mr. Bourgoin. This person was an engraver particularly recommended to D^r Franklin & Mr. Hopkinson. Perhaps he may have mislaid the little parcel of rice among his baggage.—I am much pleased that the sale of Western lands is so successful. I hope they will absorb all the Certificates of our Domestic debt speedily, in the first place, and that then offered for cash they will do the same by our foreign one.

The season admitting only of operations in the Cabinet, and these being in a great measure secret, I have little to fill a letter. I will therefore make up the deficiency by adding a few words on the Constitution proposed by our Convention. I like much the general idea of framing a government which should go on of itself peaceably, without needing continual recurrence to the state legislatures. I like the organization of the government into Legislative, Judiciary & Executive. I like the power given the Legislature to levy taxes, and for that reason solely approve of the greater house being chosen by the people directly. For tho' I think a house chosen by them will be very illy qualified to legislate for the Union, for foreign nations &c. yet this evil does not weigh against the good of preserving inviolate the fundamental principle that the people are not to be taxed but by representatives chosen immediately by themselves. I am captivated by the compromise of the opposite claims of the great & little states, of the latter to equal, and the former to proportional influence. I am much pleased too with the substitution of the method of voting by persons, instead of that of voting by states: and I like the negative given to the Executive with a third of either house, though I should have liked it better had the Judiciary been associated for that purpose, or invested with a similar and separate power. There are other good things of less moment. I will now add what I do not like. First the omission of a bill of rights providing clearly & without the aid of sophisms for

freedom of religion, freedom of the press, protection against standing armies, restriction against monopolies, the eternal & unremitting force of the habeas corpus laws, and trials by jury in all matters of fact triable by the laws of the land & not by the law of nations. To say, as Mr. Wilson does that a bill of rights was not necessary because all is reserved in the case of the general government which is not given, while in the particular ones all is given which is not reserved, might do for the audience to whom it was addressed, but is surely a *gratis dictum*, opposed by strong inferences from the body of the instrument, as well as from the omission of the clause of our present confederation which had declared that in express terms. It was a hard conclusion to say because there has been no uniformity among the states as to the cases triable by jury, because some have been so incautious as to abandon this mode of trial, therefore the more prudent states shall be reduced to the same level of calamity. It would have been much more just & wise to have concluded the other way that as most of the states had judiciously preserved this palladium, those who had wandered should be brought back to it, and to have established general right instead of general wrong. Let me add that a bill of rights is what the people are entitled to against every government on earth, general or particular, & what no just government should refuse, or rest on inferences. The second feature I dislike, and greatly dislike, is the abandonment in every instance of the necessity of rotation in office, and most particularly in the case of the President. Experience concurs with reason in concluding that the first magistrate will always be re-elected if the Constitution permits it. He is then an officer for life. This once observed, it becomes of so much consequence to certain nations to have a friend or a foe at the head of our affairs that they will interfere with money & with arms. A Galloman or an Angloman will be supported by the nation he befriends. If once elected, and at a second or third election out voted by one or two votes, he will pretend false votes, foul play, hold possession of the reins of government, be supported by the States voting for him, especially if they are the central ones lying in a compact body themselves & separating their opponents: and they will be

aided by one nation of Europe, while the majority are aided by another. The election of a President of America some years hence will be much more interesting to certain nations of Europe than ever the election of a king of Poland was. Reflect on all the instances in history antient & modern, of elective monarchies, and say if they do not give foundation for my fears. The Roman emperors, the popes, while they were of any importance, the German emperors till they became hereditary in practice, the kings of Poland, the Deys of the Ottoman dependances. It may be said that if elections are to be attended with these disorders, the seldomer they are renewed the better. But experience shews that the only way to prevent disorder is to render them uninteresting by frequent changes. An incapacity to be elected a second time would have been the only effectual preventative. The power of removing him every fourth year by the vote of the people is a power which will not be exercised. The king of Poland is removeable every day by the Diet, yet he is never removed.—Smaller objections are the Appeal in fact as well as law, and the binding all persons Legislative Executive & Judiciary by oath to maintain that constitution. I do not pretend to decide what would be the best method of procuring the establishment of the manifold good things in this constitution, and of getting rid of the bad. Whether by adopting it in hopes of future amendment, or, after it has been duly weighed & canvassed by the people, after seeing the parts they generally dislike, & those they generally approve, to say to them 'We see now what you wish. Send together your deputies again, let them frame a constitution for you omitting what you have condemned, & establishing the powers you approve. Even these will be a great addition to the energy of your government.'—At all events I hope you will not be discouraged from other trials, if the present one should fail of its full effect.—I have thus told you freely what I like & dislike: merely as a matter of curiosity, for I know your own judgment has been formed on all these points after having heard everything which could be urged on them. I own I am not a friend to a very energetic government. It is always oppressive. The late rebellion in Massachusetts has given more alarm than I think it should have done.

Calculate that one rebellion in 13 states in the course of 11 years, is but one for each state in a century & a half. No country should be so long without one. Nor will any degree of power in the hands of government prevent insurrections. France, with all its despotism, and two or three hundred thousand men always in arms has had three insurrections in the three years I have been here in every one of which greater numbers were engaged than in Massachusetts & a great deal more blood was spilt. In Turkey, which Montesquieu supposes more despotic, insurrections are the events of every day. In England, where the hand of power is lighter than here, but heavier than with us they happen every half dozen years. Compare again the ferocious depredations of their insurgents with the order, the moderation & the almost self extinguishment of ours.—After all, it is my principle that the will of the majority should always prevail. If they approve the proposed Convention in all its parts, I shall concur in it cheerfully, in hopes that they will amend it whenever they shall find it work wrong. I think our governments will remain virtuous for many centuries; as long as they are chiefly agricultural; and this will be as long as there shall be vacant lands in any part of America. When they get piled upon one another in large cities, as in Europe, they will become corrupt as in Europe. Above all things I hope the education of the common people will be attended to; convinced that on their good sense we may rely with the most security for the preservation of a due degree of liberty. I have tired you by this time with my disquisitions & will therefore only add assurances of the sincerity of those sentiments of esteem & attachment with which I am Dear Sir your affectionate friend & servant

P. S. The instability of our laws is really an immense evil. I think it would be well to provide in our constitutions that there shall always be a twelve-month between the ingrossing a bill & passing it: that it should then be offered to its passage without changing a word: and that if circumstances should be thought to require a speedier passage, it should take two thirds of both houses instead of a bare majority.

A STRATEGY ON RATIFICATION

To Alexander Donald

Paris, February 7, 1788

DEAR SIR,—I received duly your friendly letter of November the 12th. By this time, you will have seen published by Congress, the new regulations obtained from this court, in favor of our commerce. You will observe, that the arrangement relative to tobacco is a continuation of the order of Berni for five years, only leaving the price to be settled between the buyer and seller. You will see too, that all contracts for tobacco are forbidden, till it arrives in France. Of course, your proposition for a contract is precluded. I fear the prices here will be low, especially if the market be crowded. You should be particularly attentive to the article, which requires that the tobacco should come in French or American bottoms, as this article will, in no instance, be departed from.

I wish with all my soul, that the nine first conventions may accept the new constitution, because this will secure to us the good it contains, which I think great and important. But I equally wish, that the four latest conventions, which ever they be, may refuse to accede to it, till a declaration of rights be annexed. This would probably command the offer of such a declaration, and thus give to the whole fabric, perhaps as much perfection as any one of that kind ever had. By a declaration of rights, I mean one which shall stipulate freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of commerce against monopolies, trial by juries in all cases, no suspensions of the habeas corpus, no standing armies. These are fetters against doing evil, which no honest government should decline. There is another strong feature in the new constitution, which I as strongly dislike. That is, the perpetual reeligibility of the President. Of this I expect no amendment at present, because I do not see that any body has objected to it on your side the water. But it will be productive of cruel distress to our country, even in your day and mine. The importance to France and England, to have our government in the hands of a friend or a foe, will occasion their interference by money, and even by arms. Our President will be of much more con-

Last year's

Administration of George Bush, 1990 / June 21

ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fourteenth.

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:38 p.m., June 21, 1990]

Remarks on Meeting the Detroit Pistons

June 21, 1990

The President. Well, thank you all very much. Deja vu all over again, as Yogi Berra would say. [Laughter] To the Members of the Senate—both Senators—and several Members of the House delegation from Michigan, welcome to the steamy Rose Garden. There hasn't been so much excitement around here since Michael Jackson swung out through that door a while back. But I want to welcome you all back and to say to the deputy commissioner here, Russ Granik, and all distinguished guests, welcome to the White House. Bill Davidson and General Manager McCloskey and, of course, Coach Daly and all the proud members of the Pistons, we're very proud of you. I'm delighted to welcome all of you here to the Rose Garden to join in honoring the world champion Detroit Pistons on this repeat performance.

I know that—one serious note—that it is a bitter-sweet victory for one member of the Pistons team—I should say the Pistons family. And I'm talking about Joe Dumars. And our hearts go out to you and to your family on your loss. And all of us admire the strength and the dignity that you displayed these last very difficult weeks.

You know, today is a proud day for the Pistons; it's one for the record books. You've become only the third team in pro basketball history to win the NBA championship back to back. First the Celtics, then the Lakers, and now the Detroit Pistons. And each great team has a trademark style, the Pistons being no exception. The style starts with Chuck Daly, voted Coach of the Year by *Gentlemen's Quarterly*—[laughter]—who knows it's not just how you play, it's

how you look. How he made it some of us don't know. But anyway—[laughter]—

In Detroit, it's defense, the take-no-prisoners, wall-to-wall pressure that held Pistons' opponents under 100 points for 44 times this season and 13 of the 20 games in the playoffs. And the key is to keep that focus, play with the same intensity for the full 48 minutes. And that's the Pistons' brand of basketball that has captivated the hearts of this country. Take the fifth and final game. The Trailblazers had a tough team. They played the Pistons dead-even all game long—47 minutes, 59.3 seconds to be exact. Good, but not good enough. And in the last, seven-tenths of a second, Vinnie Johnson nailed a jumper, and the Pistons nailed another championship banner to the rafters in the Palace.

And on a team with this tremendous talent, it's no surprise to find some of pro basketball's very best. I should start, I guess, with everybody's MVP, Isiah Thomas, the kind of guy who gets lost in a crowd until you toss in a basketball out there. And his game goes into overdrive in the playoffs. Listen to these stats: In the last 7 minutes of game 1, Isiah scored 16 points. Or game 4—30 points in the second half. And of course, the final, last Thursday night, Isiah led the way with a team-high 29 points. That concludes today's reading from Isiah. [Laughter]

Detroit got championship-level play all series long, all season long, from every member of the team. Instant offense from Mark Aguirre, Joe Dumars. Aggressive—I see their families are here. [Laughter] Aggressive defense from John Sally and the NBA's number one defensive player, Dennis Rodman. And there's the front court—James Edwards and, of course, my old friend, Mr. Congeniality over here, Bill Laimbeer. [Laughter] James' nickname may be Buddha, but I know no one is ever going to call Bill Laimbeer Gandhi. [Laughter] Kinder and gentler maybe, but not peaceful.

In any event, key contributions along the way from Jerome Henderson and Scott Hastings, David Greenwood, William Bedford, all under the guidance of the great coach, Coach Daly, and his topnotch staff. There may be 5 men out there on the

June 21 / Administration of George Bush, 1990

court, but no one knows better than this proud Piston team that it takes a 12-man effort and more to bring home the title 2 years in a row.

So, I want to welcome you here today, welcome you back, true champions that you are. Once again, my sincere congratulations to you, to the city of Detroit, the home of the world champion Pistons. Maybe I'll see you next year, too.

Thank you all very much.

Isiah Thomas. As they said in "Poltergeist," "We're back!" [Laughter]

On behalf of the Detroit Pistons—well, let me say one other thing. Vice President Quayle, sir, you've come to see us play twice. [Laughter] The first time was in Indiana, and I think we ended up losing by about, what was it, 30 that night? It was the worst game we played all season. So, we're happy and everything that he's going to come and watch us play again in Detroit. So, he comes to the final game, and that's the only game we lose in the finals. [Laughter] We lose it in overtime. Thanks for all your support. [Laughter]

Now, on behalf of the Detroit Pistons, my teammates, the whole organization, we again would like to present President Bush with a Piston jersey. And even though we may be number one, he's also number one. Thank you.

The President. Thank you very much. Thank all of you guys.

Note: The President spoke at 2:17 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Russ Granik, executive vice president of the National Basketball Association, and William Davidson and Jack McCloskey, managing partner and general manager of the Detroit Pistons, respectively.

Designation of Susan M. Coughlin as Vice Chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board
June 21, 1990

The President today designated Susan M. Coughlin to be Vice Chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board for a

term of 2 years. She would succeed James L. Kolstad.

Since 1989 Mrs. Coughlin has served as a member of the National Transportation Safety Board. Prior to this she served as Deputy Administrator of the Federal Railroad Administration at the Department of Transportation in Washington, DC, 1987-1989. Mrs. Coughlin has served in various capacities for the Export-Import Bank of the United States in the Office of Public Affairs and Publications, Washington, DC, including Acting Vice President, 1986-1987, and as Deputy Vice President, 1983-1986. In addition, she has served as an officer in intergovernmental relations in the Office of the Secretary at the Department of Transportation, 1981-1983.

Mrs. Coughlin graduated from Moravian College (B.A., 1972). She was born March 17, 1946, in Naval Station, MD. Mrs. Coughlin is married, has four children, and resides in Washington, DC.

Letter to the Speaker of the House and the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Reporting on the Cyprus Conflict
June 22, 1990

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. Chairman)
In accordance with Public Law 95-364 (92 Stat. 739; 22 U.S.C. 2373(c)), I am submitting to you this bimonthly report on progress toward a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus question.

This report covers the period from March through mid-May 1990, a period marked by intense activity in both Cypriot communities, as well as international negotiations at resuming direct intercommunal negotiations.

In northern Cyprus elections were held on April 22 and May 6, 1990, which confirmed the positions of leadership and authority long held by Mr. Rauf Denktaş of the Turkish Cypriot National Unity Party, respectively. Observers have since interpreted these electoral successes as a sign of existing Turkish Cypriot policies and intercommunal negotiating positions.

T-

100th anniversary
of B-ball.



© NAISMITH MEMORIAL BASKETBALL HALL OF FAME LIBRARY

Basketball in 1892 was conceived as a simple diversion for athletes between the football and baseball seasons.

tackling. In high school and college basketball, the shooting of a free throw takes place after a team is charged with its sixth foul of the half. A successful free throw awards the shooter a second attempt. Players who are fouled in the act of shooting are automatically awarded two free throws. These are not contingent on how many fouls the offending team has accumulated. The player who commits the infraction is charged with a personal foul. After being charged with six personal fouls, a professional player must leave the game. Amateur, high school, and college players are disqualified after five personal fouls.

HISTORY

Origins. James Naismith was a physical-education instructor at the International Young Men's Christian Association Training School (now Springfield College) in Springfield, Mass. In 1891 his chairman assigned him the task of organizing some type of game to fill the months between fall football and spring baseball. The only restriction was that the game had to be played indoors, for the students balked at outdoor activities in the New England winter.

Naismith at first attempted to adapt outdoor games such as soccer, lacrosse, and rugby to indoor play. This did not work out well. The sports were unsuitable for a confined area and resulted in broken windows and injured players. Finally, he settled on the idea of a noncontact sport in which players were not allowed to run with the ball. He arranged for the janitor to hang a peach basket on the balcony at each end of the gymnasium. Dividing his 18 students into two teams, he gave them a soccer ball to play with and posted his original "13 Rules" on the bulletin board. One of the main rules made running with the ball a violation. The purpose of the new game was to have players shoot the ball into the basket and prevent the other team from doing the same. The first game was played in Decem-

ber 1891. Only one basket was scored, and the janitor had to climb a ladder to retrieve the ball.

Some observers suggested that the newly invented game be called "Naismith ball," but its originator gave it the name "basketball" instead.

In less than a year basketball was played in many parts of the United States as well as Canada, popularized through visits by Naismith's class. On Jan. 15, 1892, the first set of rules for the sport was published in the Springfield YMCA newspaper, the *Triangle*. Five years later a translation was published in France. Basketball flourished in YMCA branches throughout the northeastern United States. A championship tournament was staged in New York City's metropolitan area, which was won by the Brooklyn Central YMCA.

The sport, with some modifications in rules, quickly became popular with women, especially at the college level. In 1896 teams representing Stanford and California played the first women's intercollegiate basketball game.

Male collegians initially were unreceptive to basketball. Its popularity among women and its "noncontact" nature made the new sport seem unmanly to them. However, more and more students who had enjoyed playing at the YMCA level entered college, bringing with them a love for the game. This development plus the introduction of a more physical style of play helped popularize the sport among college males. On March 20, 1897, Yale defeated Pennsylvania, 32-10, in what is acknowledged as the first men's intercollegiate basketball game.

Teams consisting of five players became standard in the 1897-1898 season. A precedent had been set the season before, on Jan. 16, 1896, in a game played in Iowa City, Iowa, before 400 spectators. The University of Chicago defeated the University of Iowa, 15-12. Each team played with five players. In 1898 rules for women were adopted in Springfield, Mass.

The sport had grown so much by 1901 that the YMCA gave up its administration. The Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) assumed responsibility and today oversees all amateur team competition. A collegiate rules committee evolved in 1905 making colleges responsible for the administration of the sport at their own level.

In 1904 basketball was introduced as a demonstration sport in the Olympic Games at St. Louis and soon became known in such countries as Japan, China, Germany, Britain, France, and sections of the Middle East.

Professional basketball came into existence just a few years after the sport was originated. Many professional teams, which sold tickets to meet expenses, were successors to YMCA teams. Most of these teams performed in the Eastern states, moving from location to location competing against town teams. Many players switched from team to team. Perhaps the most successful of the early teams was the Buffalo Germans, which won 792 out of 878 games.

Early Rules Changes. A metal basket with a hole in the bottom replaced the early wooden baskets. In 1893 a bag made of netting attached to a metal hoop was used. Officials could release the ball after a score by tugging on a cord attached to the net. In 1894 the problem of spectators leaning over balconies and interfering with shots was solved with the introduction of back-

boards that were positioned behind the basket. Each backboard was placed 1918 and 4 feet into the court. A soccer ball was replaced by a basketball. Players were allowed to touch the ball. Until then, they could only pass it. This change brought more excitement and higher scoring.

Other significant rule changes that modernized the game included: limiting personal fouls to five per player (1908-1909); penalizing traveling and double dribbling instead of awarding a free throw (1923); introducing the three-point shot for getting the ball across the 3-second rule, which prevented a player from remaining in the free-throw lane for more than 3 seconds (1932-1933); eliminating the 3-second rule after each score, with the ball in play from behind the 3-point line, allowing unlimited substitutions.

One of the changes in the quality of play in the 1954-1955 season. This was the result of a rule which required the offense to shoot within that time limit. Almost immediately, offensive team scoring averaged an increase of almost 4 points per game. Other rules instituted that limited free throws for a backcourt player to one per quarter, to reduce fouling as a means of stopping the game.

Changes in Playing Technique. The game evolved from a slow, plodding sport to the exciting and fast-paced game we know today. Regional styles began to develop as college teams from different parts of the country competed against each other. Each region played its own style, controlled the ball and set the pace; Midwestern teams emphasized physical play; Western teams emphasized speed and long passing.

Hank Luisetti of Stanford (1938) established many of the techniques now running one-handed pivot, a technique, radically different from the stationary position usually employed—namely, a player directs the ball from a stationary position by dribbling and curling it off the backboard, usually by banking it off the backboard. Stanford team competition at the Madison Square Garden arena during the Christmas season and freewheeling style of play in the future: its emphasis on individual virtuosity coupled with team play.

Another offensive weapon was the jump shot. The sport was the jump shot. The player shoots the ball from the air. On the move, off a dribble, the jump shot can be taken in a way that is virtually impossible to block. The first person to popularize this shot was Joe Fulks, a player for Philadelphia in an NBA game on Feb. 10, 1946. It was considered incredible for its time, it

boards that were positioned over the end lines. Each backboard was placed 2 feet into the court in 1918 and 4 feet into the court in 1939. The soccer ball was replaced by a larger ball in 1894. Players were allowed to dribble the ball in 1900. Until then, they could move the ball only by passing. This change gave the sport more speed, excitement, and higher scoring.

Other significant rules changes and innovations that modernized the sport include limiting personal fouls to five to reduce rough tactics (1908-1909); penalizing violations such as traveling and double dribbling by loss of possession instead of awarding a free throw to the defending team (1923); introduction of the 10-second rule for getting the ball across the division line and of the 3-second rule, which prohibits an offensive player from remaining wholly or partly within the free-throw lane for more than that length of time (1932-1933); elimination of the center jump ball in play from behind the end line (1937); and allowing unlimited substitutions (1944-1945).

One of the changes in rules that enhanced the quality of play in the NBA took place in the 1954-1955 season. This was the 24-second rule, which required the offensive team to attempt a shot within that time limit or give up the ball. Almost immediately, offenses were speeded up: team scoring averaged 93.1 that season, an increase of almost 4 points from the year before. Other rules instituted that season included two free throws for a backcourt foul and a limit of six team fouls per quarter. The rules were designed to reduce fouling as a means of gaining possession of the ball.

Changes in Playing Techniques—Offense. Concurrent with the changes in rules, the style of basketball evolved from its primitive beginnings to the exciting and fast-paced game played today. Regional styles began to disappear in the 1930's as college teams from different parts of the country competed against each other. Prior to that, each region played its own style: Eastern teams controlled the ball and strove for maximum teamwork; Midwestern teams stressed defense and physical play; Western teams raced up and down the court with long passes.

Hank Luisetti of Stanford University (1935-1938) established many scoring records using a nunning one-handed push shot. It was a new technique, radically different from those previously employed—namely, the set shot, in which a player directs the ball with one or two hands from a stationary position; or the lay-up, scored by dribbling and curling the ball into the basket, usually by banking it off the backboard. Luisetti's Stanford team competed in New York's Madison Square Garden against Eastern teams during the Christmas season of 1936. His new shot and freewheeling style of play symbolized the future: its emphasis on scoring and individual virtuosity coupled with team play appealed to spectators.

Another offensive weapon that revolutionized the sport was the jump shot. A player jumps and shoots the ball from the high point of his jump. On the move, off a dribble, even off balance, the jump shot can be taken in many situations and is virtually impossible to block. Its first great practitioner was Joe Fulks, who scored a record 63 points for Philadelphia against Indianapolis in an NBA game on Feb. 10, 1949. The feat was incredible for its time, inasmuch as few teams

scored that many points in a game. The jump shot has been refined since the days of Fulks, and it has become a staple of basketball offense.

The hook shot is done by holding the ball high over the head and directing it in a high arc toward the basket rim or the backboard. The shooter usually takes a position with his back to the basket and then wheels left or right to complete the shot. Although used to advantage by such stars as George Mikan and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, the shot has been losing its popularity.

The dunk shot (or slam dunk) is one in which a player leaps, reaches above the rim of the basket, and drops or slams the ball through for a score. The slam dunk epitomizes the evolution of the sport and the increased power, speed, and size of the players. Through the 1930's, players were mainly average-sized members of the population, with some a bit taller. After World War II many players exceeded 6'4" in height, and by 1985 the average height of players in the National Basketball Association was about 6'7". Many collegiate as well as professional players were 7' or more. The slam dunk became a trademark for the modern athlete, especially when completing a fast break.

Other innovations in playing technique that have altered basketball include variations on playmaking, offensive patterns, and individual and team defense. The assist—a pass from one player to another that results in a field goal—has evolved into an important aspect of game strategy. The outlet pass that triggers a fast break is an offensive staple for many teams. In this type of pass, the player throws the ball upcourt immediately after a rebound or steal to a teammate seeking to score before the defending players can get set.

The steal, in which a defensive player legally takes the ball away from the control of an offensive player or intercepts a pass, and the blocked shot are aspects of sound defensive tactics.

James Naismith (in suit) with his first basketball team. The original rules allowed for teams of nine players.

UPI/BETTMANN ARCHIVE



red, and the retrieve the

he newly in- ball," but its "basketball" in-

as played in well as Cana- v Naismith's t of rules for Springfield ive years lat- rance. Bas- s throughout hampionship rk City's met- the Brooklyn

ions in rules, en, especially : representing first women's

inreceptive to women and its w sport seem and more stu- he YMCA lev- nem a love for the introduc- y helped pop- : males. On sylvania, 32- he first men's

s became stan- precedent had . 16, 1896, in a a, before 400 cago defeated

Each team 898 rules for ld, Mass.

by 1901 that on. The Ama- l responsibili- team competi- e evolved in for the admin- level.

ced as a dem- Games at St. such countries , France, and

into existence as originated. sold tickets to YMCA teams. n the Eastern ation competi- yers switched ost successful falo Germans,

basket with a early wooden etting attached cials could reg- ing on a cord oblem of spec- nterfering with iction of back-

To Michels

Date _____ Time _____

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M. George Russ @ LofC

of _____

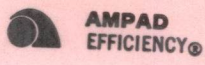
Phone 202 707-5522

Area Code	Number	Extension
TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message Has gone to best source but they have no record of him.

HB
Operator



- 6 Nice guys finish last.
Leo Durocher (Attributed)
- 7 It is in Homer that we first find the true spirit of sport, the desire to be ever the best and to excel all other men, the joy in effort.
E. N. Gardiner
Athletics of the Ancient World, 1930, p. 18.
- 8 Sport is only really worth doing, if it is done with joy and unselfishness.
Geof Gleeson
All About Judo, 1980, p. 61.
- 9 . . . sportsmanship, if true, remains untainted by inhumanity, and is never brutalised by callousness.
F. W. Hackwood
Old English Sports, 1907, p. 24.
- 10 Almost everyone interested in the world of sport agrees that all is not well with it.
H. A. Harris
Sport in Britain: Its Origins and Development, 1975, p. 9.
- 11 Today it is unfashionable to say so, but it nevertheless remains true, that the greatest gift of those Victorian pioneers to sport was their insistence on the importance of being a good loser.
H. A. Harris
Ibid., p. 212.
- 12 Sportsmanship, next to the Church, is the greatest teacher of morals.
Herbert Hoover
Quoted by John Rickards Betts.
America's Sporting Heritage: 1850-1950, 1974, p. 357.
- 13 Justice does not always triumph in sports. Sometimes it's lucky to gain even a tie. And sometimes it can go down like the Titanic.
Herman L. Masin
Scholastic Coach, Apr., 1983.

- 14 (Sportsmanship) It means being a little more generous to an opponent than the rules of the game or even the idea of fair play demand; but only a little more generous – not in any demonstrative way and certainly not in any way that will imply patronage or take the keen edge off the competition.
R. E. Morgan
Concerns and Values in Physical Education, 1974, p. 79.
- 15 In time I discovered that there is just as much satisfaction to be gained from honourable defeat as from meritorious victory.
Hennie Muller
Tot Siens to Test Rugby, 1954, p. 211.
- 16 Sportsmanship is not a question of habits, not of a row of virtues, but of the union of I and you into we.
K. Rysdorp
'Competition As A Road to Education', in L. M. Fraley et al. (ed.), *Physical Education and Healthful Living*, 1954.
- 17 If thou dost play with him at any game
Thou art sure to lose, and, of that natural luck,
He beats thee 'gainst the odds;
William Shakespeare
(A Soothsayer), *Antony and Cleopatra*, act II, sc. III, l. 25.
- 18 Players of sport should also be sportsmen.
John Underwood
Sports Illustrated, Aug. 21, 1978, p. 32.

SQUASH RACKETS

- 1 Technique is the servant of tactics.
Jack Barnaby
Winning Squash Racquets, 1979, p. 11.
- 2 Squash racquets is above all a percentage game.
Jack Barnaby
Ibid., p. 25.

From Chicago Bulls Office

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE BULLS RECORD-BREAKING SEASON

190

- ✓ *** The Bulls sellout streak stands at ~~101~~ ¹⁹⁰ straight.
- *** Chicago had its largest season attendance total ever as 757,745 fans witnessed Bulls games at the Stadium.
- *** Chicago's 61-21 record in the best ever in team history.
- ✓ *** Chicago has now qualified for the playoffs for seven straight seasons.
- ✓ *** This was Chicago's first 60+ win season and seventh 50+ win season.
- *** Chicago had the best overall record in the Eastern Conference.
- ✓ *** The Bulls drew their 10,000,000th fan for a home game on 12/14.
- ✓ *** The team won its 1,000th game in club history on 3/8 vs. Utah.
- ✓ *** The Bulls enjoyed their longest home winning streak ever as they won 26 straight in the Stadium from 12/18 to 3/23.
- *** Chicago showed its defensive prowess when it held the Cleveland Cavaliers to five points in the first quarter of the 12/15 game. In that game, the team also scored 26 straight points, a new record.
- *** The Bulls had their second largest margin of victory in team history when they defeated Sacramento by 47 points (129-82) on 2/22. The Bulls largest victory ever was by 56 points when the team defeated Portland 130-74 on 2/20/76.
- 135
1
*** Chicago scored its most points ever in regulation when the team had ~~115~~ vs. Phoenix on 12/4. Other Bulls records broken in that game were: most field goals made (67), most field goals made in a half (35), most points in a half (86), most points in a quarter (46). Two team records set: total points (282), field goals made (119).
- *** The Bulls 11-1 record in February was the best month ever in team history.
- ✓ *** Chicago played its 1,000th home game on 4/7 vs. Philadelphia.

✓ *1990-1991 Season marks their Silver Anniversary.*

1990-91 CHICAGO BULLS SEASON SUMMARY

NOVEMBER (9-6)

The Bulls got off to a very slow start, losing their last two games of the exhibition season and their first three regular season games to Philadelphia, Washington and Boston. The losses to the 76ers and the Celtics came at Chicago Stadium, where the Bulls were a solid 16-5 during the 1989-90 campaign. After suffering those three straight losses Chicago's November schedule didn't get any easier with a seven-game road trip. The Bulls began to turn things around, however, putting together four straight wins over Minnesota, Boston, Charlotte and Utah and finishing that seven-game trip with a 4-1 mark. In Chicago's 105-97 win over the LA Clippers on Nov. 23, forward Scottie Pippen recorded a triple-double with 13 points, 13 rebounds and 12 assists. On Nov. 30, in the Bulls 124-95 home win over Indiana, their fourth straight to close out the month, Michael Jordan hit for a game-high 37 points, including 10-11 from the field in the opening quarter.

DECEMBER (11-1)

It was a very successful month of December for Chicago, as the Bulls won 11 of 14 games and closed out the month with a five-game winning streak. The Bulls played 11 of 14 games at the Stadium during the month, going 10-1 in those matchups, with the only loss coming against Portland, 109-101 on Dec. 8. In a 155-127 rout of Phoenix on Dec. 4, the Bulls set two team records-- the 155 points were the most ever scored by a Chicago team in a non-overtime game; and the 96 points the Bulls had at halftime of that game were also the most ever. Another record-setting performance came during a 116-98 win over Cleveland on Dec. 15. In that contest, the Bulls held the Cavs to all-time low of five points in the opening quarter. Records were broken in the stands as well when on Dec. 14, as the Bulls played the Los Angeles Clippers, Chicago surpassed the 10,000,000 mark in home attendance. Forward Scottie Pippen recorded his second triple-double of the season in a 128-118 win over Indiana on Dec. 18, with 18 points, 11 assists and 10 rebounds.

JANUARY (9-4)

While winning nine of 13 games in January, the Bulls tied their longest winning streak of the season by reeling off seven straight victories. That streak helped Chicago move into first place-- the latest point in the season the team has been in first place since 1975-- in the Central Division ahead of Detroit, before the Pistons regained the spot on Jan. 28. On Jan 9, in a 107-99 win over the 76ers at the Spectrum, Michael Jordan became the 45th player league annals to reach the 15,000-point mark. Jordan reached 15,000 in 460 games, the second fastest mark ever behind Wilt Chamberlain's 358 games. Also for the fifth straight season, Jordan was the leading vote-getter in the NBA All-Star voting, and he's been a member of the Eastern Conference All-Star team in each of his seven seasons in the league.

FEBRUARY (11-1)

By winning 11 of 12 games in February, the Bulls recorded the most successful month in team history, while also closing out the month with the highest winning percentage among Eastern Conference teams. Chicago, which finished up the month with a 10-game win streak, broke its all-time home winning streak of 15 games with a 118-113 win over the Bullets at Chicago Stadium on Feb. 19. At All-Star Weekend in Charlotte, Craig Hodges sank an event-record 19 straight shots and defended his title in the three-point contest and Michael Jordan scored a game-high 28 points as the East beat the West 116-114 in the 41st All-Star Game. For the month's 12 games, Jordan averaged 30.8 ppg. Scottie Pippen also had a solid month, averaging 21.2 ppg and 7.7 rpg, including scoring a career-high 43 points in a 129-82 win over Sacramento on Feb. 22.

MARCH (12-4)

March turned out to be the busiest month of the season for the Bulls, as they played 17 games, winning 13 of them. Included in those 13 victories was a nine-game winning streak, which helped move Chicago into a tie with Portland for best overall record in the league. During the month, the Bulls increased their team record home winning streak to 16 games, before Houston snapped that skain with a 100-90 win on March 25. Chicago also chalked up 1,000th win in franchise history with 99-89 defeat of Utah on March 8. Coach Phil Jackson picked up his 100th career win on March 12 when the Bulls downed Minnesota 131-99, faster than any coach in team history. Michael Jordan scored 37 points in a 135-121 double-overtime road loss to the Celtics on March 31, and in doing so, he reached double figures in scoring during a game for the 40th straight time. That moved him into third place on the all-time list.

APRIL (8-3)

Chicago closed out the 90-91 season on a high note as the team won its last four games straight, five of its last six. The Bulls won four of their last six at home and six of their last at on the road. Chicago played its 1,000th home game on April 7 vs. Philadelphia but lost the game 114-111 in overtime. Chicago finished the season winning its 61st game, the most wins ever for a Bulls team. The Bulls also finished the season with its highest home attendance mark ever as 757,745 fans witnessed Chicago basketball at the Stadium.

THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP FIGHT

BY KEITH BROWN

Like all great contenders, they were young and hungry.

Young. At age 25 they were entering what most would consider their prime. Behind them were memories — mostly bitter, rarely sweet — which made them hard and battle scared. Ahead of them was a future full of promise. The scars of battles past, healed but not forgotten, were suppressed in the optimism of their youth.

Hungry. For 25 years the fighter's dream had escaped them. At times the dream was within their grasp, only to slip away with a rude awakening. In all those years — some good, most bad — an image, new, was created, a hunger within. They were starved and only by capturing that dream — to fight for a Championship of the World — could their hunger be suppressed.

The defensive combination of Michael Jordan and Scottie Pippen took the magic out of Earvin Johnson.



For the Raging Bulls, the contenders from Chicago, this was to be their year.

Like all contenders, they began in the gym. They began with conditioning, with fundamentals, and goals. They began after their last fight — a painful loss in June of 1990 — at the feet of the eventual World Champion. It was that loss to the "Bad Boys" from Detroit, which robbed them of their dream — a title fight. So it was back to the gym to get stronger, to break it all down and start at the beginning, to set sights on that trip to the ring for the ring.

The road back began with fight sparring, a few exhibition bouts which would prepare them for the fight season ahead. It provided a chance to build strength and quickness, and to firm fat from their roster. They compiled a respectable 5-3 record in that exhibition season, but more importantly it sharpened their skills and timing, and allowed them to develop the combinations necessary to knockout a variety of opponents.

But after entering the regular fight season — when wins and losses began to count — the Raging Bulls went down for the count in their first three matchups, two before a hometown crowd. It was an ominous start, one which left the media and fans doubting a major comeback.

But doubt never developed nor did confidence ever waver for the Raging Bulls. From coach Jerry Krause, the coach, Phil Jackson, the promoter — known as the marketing department, or even the trainer. They all remained in the corner knowing there was plenty of fight left in this contender. And in the next 24 bouts they proved to be right as the Bulls charged to 18 wins and 9 losses by Christmas Day. But the fight was dead ahead.

It was Christmas Day, before a jammed, jubilant house on Madison Street and a national television audience, that the Bulls ran into their nemesis, the Bad Boy Pistons, looking to avenge last year's defeat and a 20 point pounding which came in



Cliff Levingston was a spark off the bench with key baskets and defensive stops.

Detroit only six days earlier, the Bulls had something to prove, and their play was the evidence needed. The two fighters slugged it out, going the distance, with the Bulls finally winning on points, 98-86. Their proof was presented and accepted in a case before the nation. The court summation was clear — this was to be their year.

From that point momentum remained in the Bulls' favor.

and the odds-makers started to take notice. By the All-Star break in mid-February, the Raging Bulls were all the rage compiling an impressive 32-14 record atop the Central Division. It seemed a forgone conclusion that the Division Belt would be theirs, and in a flash national focus began to zoom in on the venerable veterans from Boston, the Celtics.

The Celtics, a dangerous fighter with an undisputed 16 World Championships, now stood in the way of the Bulls' next goal — the best record in the Eastern Conference. The Celtics, the men from the Garden — green in color but not in experience — proved to be a formidable foe by forging a battle to the end. They eventually succumbed, though, at the season's end as April brought showers of praise on the surging young Bulls. The Raging Bulls outdistanced the Celtics for the best season record by five games, and finished a career best at 61-21.

Only nine other fighters in

at the world title.

That shot was about to begin — after eight arduous months and 82 regular season bouts — in a championship fight scheduled for only four rounds: a fight which could end their dream with a loss in any single round.

ROUND 1. They opened versus an imposing fighter from New York known as the Knicks. The Knicks were not expected to win, their record only 37-43, but they were a talented team with a fierce force in the middle who could single-handedly deliver a knockout punch, presumably with a flurry of powerful hooks. His name was Patrick Ewing, and for many New Yorkers he was expected to be a savior: a man who could do no wrong. But this time the Bulls rose to the occasion, proving in the end that it couldn't be St. Patrick's Day in April, because of the Bulls smothering defense. Patrick and his disciples couldn't nick the Bulls

ROUND 2. The next challenger came from Philadelphia, and the fight that had been billed as "the overnight versus fight" (Charles Barkley and Rick Mount) didn't mean but not so much as a team of "thump

barely a contest. The two-time Champion Pistons cruised into town cocky and confident, taking jabs and talking trash. But the Bulls kept their poise, went toe-to-toe, and proved up to

— Howard Grant and Scottie Pippen proved that real men really do grow old.



In the victory celebration, Bill Cartwright got a bubbly bath from Will Perdue.



and Bobby "Bad Boy" Jackson to lay the siege on the Bulls. But the Bulls countered with their own rhyme, namely "Bomb and Stomp." And so they did, with a defense that kept the Bulls' total score named "Hardy" and an offense which strode tall by doing what best men in the middle "Ewing" had proved worse than his one, and Rick could not longer bow his own horns. In the end, the Bulls had the 60th number, four to one, and a 100-80 Bulls in five rounds.

the task while throwing some jabs of their own. The Pistons talked trash, and the Bulls disposed of it.

The Bulls never backed down. They utilized a relentless, swarming, trapping defense. It broke the Pistons' offense down like one of their cars from Detroit. And the Bulls trampled over them offensively while getting strong performances from the bench. A year ago, the Pistons' bench played a key role in putting them over the top. But this time, it was the revitalized Chicago bench which proved the strength in reserves. This time the Bulls were over the top and standing on top of the Pistons. The Bad Boys became the Sad Boys, and their fans the also-rans. The Bulls grabbed their brooms, and the Pistons, with their older, worn down parts, were quickly swept under the mat four games to none.

ROUND 3. It was up where the Bulls were expected to win, a rematch that was a crowd-typer by the Pistons and made 16 sold-out — literally. It was a game that had to be a Bulls' no-doubt wrestling match pitting 12 on 12. The Raging Bulls in red and black, the Bad Boy Pistons in red and blue, with expectations that both would end up black and blue. But like most mixed fights, this one was

the history of the sport compiled 60 wins or more in one year. The Bulls had emerged as the number one contender in the East, and only one goal remained — a shot

With three sharp, quick punches to none, the Knicks — and their coach — were out. On this day New York was the second city.

The Bulls put up and the Pistons were shut up. Dennis



John Paxson's clutch shooting throughout the Finals enabled him to clutch the Championship trophy.

Ray Robinson in 1951. The Raging Bulls vs. the Showtime Lakers in 1991. Excitement was in the Air for a matchup made with Magic.

Around the world more than 70 nations tuned in as the stage was set for the greatest play on Earth. In one corner, with a record of 69 and 27 ... wearing purple and gold trunks ... from Los Angeles ... the undisputed, eleven-time Champion of the World ... the Lakers. In the other corner, with a record of 72 and 22 ... wearing red and white trunks ... the challenger from Chicago ... the Bulls. It was an introduction barely audible over the deafening din of a Chicago crowd, risen as one, united in spirit, roaring a thunderous reception for its hometown heroes.

The Western Conference Belt versus the Eastern Conference Belt. The title unfi-

cation was about to begin.

The Showtime Lakers came out with the punch and poise of an experienced champion, while the Raging Bulls came out with the nerves and knowledge of an inexperienced challenger. By the end of the first bell, the Bulls were knocked down before a stunned crowd. Earvin Johnson had worked his magic, and with it the Bulls' hopes seemed to be disappearing. It was Showtime, and the unfolding script had the Bulls and a captivated nation reeling.

The Bulls retreated to their corner to gather themselves, hoping to put the early disappointment aside. The opening night jitters had to be buried behind them to succeed in the uphill climb ahead of them.

The Bulls answered the next bell with a cool confidence, some fancy footwork and a resounding flurry of combina-

Rodman, the Defensive Player of the Year, who resorted to low blows and technical lows throughout the series, proved he could defend almost anything except his honor and his team's title. Bill Laimbeer, the man hiding behind a face shield with a flair for both big shots and cheap shots, masked everything but his frustration. And Isiah Thomas, the little man who brashly guaranteed a late victory, proved he wasn't a prophet — only a pouting Thomas and a poor sport.

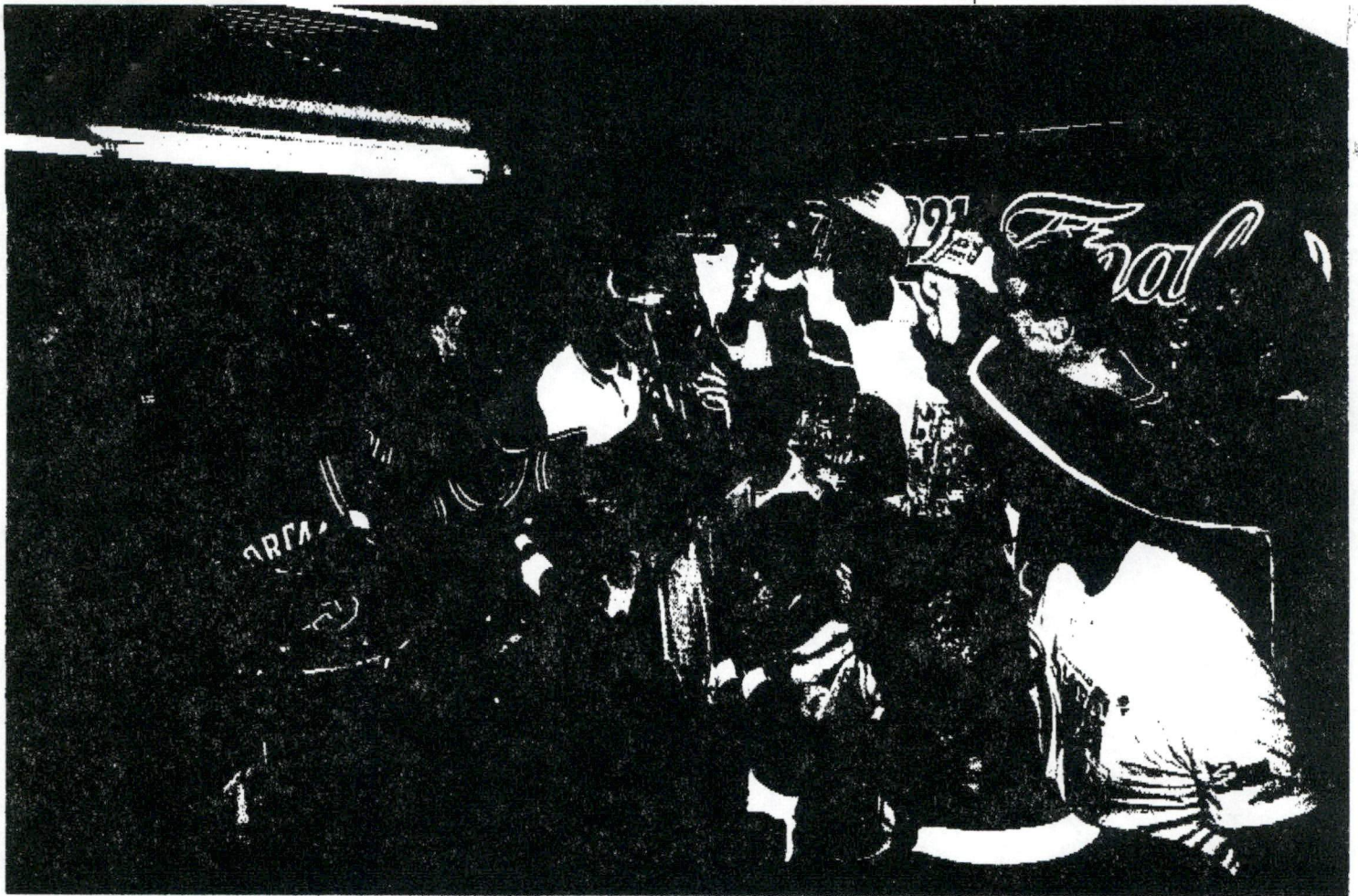
The men from the Motor City sputtered and ran out of gas, eventually being recalled and replaced by a newer, faster and cleaner model. In the end, the Raging Bulls added another belt to their trophy case, and this one read Eastern Conference Champions. But that would only get them to what they came for.

ROUND 4. This was it. This was what they came for. For the very first time, after 25 years, the Raging Bulls earned the right to fight for the undisputed Championship of the World. It was a title shot. It was

their moment, win or lose, which would live in infamy along with other historic Chicago Stadium fights. Tommy Loughran vs. Mickey Walker in 1929. Tony Zale vs. Rocky Graziano in 1947. Jake LaMotta vs. Sugar

Hundreds of thousands of Bulls fans herded into Grant Park for the Championship rally.





NBA Commissioner David J. Stern presented Bulls' Chairman Jerry Reinsdorf with the Championship trophy. The Bulls celebrated as Magic Johnson paid a visit to give Michael Jordan and the Bulls a congratulatory hug.

tions, connecting on an incredible 62% of their shots — a new record. The Bulls' powerful offensive attack, coupled with devastating defensive tactics, drained the Lakers of the punch and poise exhibited earlier. In a delightful display of teamwork the Bulls evened it up convincingly, one to one.

For the opening of the third bell, and for every bell thereafter, the partisan crowd shifted to the Lakers' favor. The forum of attendance, sprinkled with movie stars and luminaries at ringside, tried to inspire their champions to a higher plane, but plainly speaking, they were barely heard. Even though Showtime received extended play by running overtime, the score simply ended up as music to the Bulls' ears. The third bell sounded with the Bulls ahead

104 to 96. The Bulls proved to have the real stars, stars that truly counted. The Bulls moved ahead two to one.

Dejected at having their advantage erased, the Lakers' mission quickly turned to evening the bout. But the Raging Bulls weren't about to cooperate. In another brilliant barrage of offense and defense, the Bulls charged ahead and stampeded over the weary and worn Lakers. Once again, Showtime proved unworthy of running with the Bulls. The Raging Bulls were simply too difficult to track, and by the fourth bell had escaped with a commanding three to one lead.

As the Bulls emerged from their corner for the fifth time, they — and the entire nation — sensed that a knockout punch was only moments away. Showtime, which boasted the

best director in Earvin Johnson, simply saw their show stolen by the Raging Bulls and the world's greatest performer. This edition of Showtime was in for a short run, and by the end of the fifth bell had closed at four to one.

The Magic was gone, the Lakers dried up. The curtain closed unpredictably soon on what was billed as the greatest drama in fight history, and all that remained were the curtain calls, calls answered triumphantly by the Raging Bulls. The drama, and the fight, were over. It left only the Bulls' celebration. And celebrate, they did.


The Raging Bulls, their millions of admirers, and their hometown of Chicago could finally rally and revel in the thrill of victory, and for that moment, forever bypass the once familiar agony of

defeat. It was a time for cheers and a time for tears. But this time the tears were ones of joy. The dream had finally come — a championship fight, a world title and the ring. What began as a silver season ended in gold.

And who were the Raging Bulls, the young and hungry contenders turned Champions?

Michael Jordan. Scottie Pippen. Horace Grant. John Paxson. Bill Cartwright. B.J. Armstrong. Will Perdue. Cliff Livingston. Craig Hodges. Stacey King. Dennis Hopson. Scott Williams.

Champions of the World, every one.

The hunger was suppressed. But like all great Champions, the hunger remains. 

A SILVER SEASON'S GOLDEN MOMENTS

BY BOB SAKAMOTO



quartered in a building so posh its address is One Magnificent Mile.

For all those who squealed in delight when the expansion Bulls won their first three games in 1966; for those who

suffered through the lean years in the early 1980s, this was a very special season: 61 wins. Even the most diehard Chicago Stadium supporter never dreamed of 61. That's Roger Maris' number, the kind of milestone teams like the Celtics and Lakers and 76ers are more familiar with.

A Central Division title, only the team's second division crown, the first coming in 1975 in the Midwest Division. Eastern Conference Champions for the very first time, and an NBA World Championship. The Bulls have come a long way since the 60s.

But with the arrival of Michael Jordan, sixtysomething became a part of the Bulls' lexicon. Fantasy became reality as in the 63-point playoff game and the 69-point regular season game. But oddly enough, as Jordan began to score less, the Bulls began to win more. The rookies grew up, and the bench got stronger, and in the 1990-91 season, the Bulls experienced their golden moment in the midst of their Silver Anniversary.

This is indeed a season to remember. There may be other Bulls teams that crack the 60 barrier and win a championship, but this was the first, and your first one is always special.

You could feel something different just walking into the club's lockerroom before games. From Bill Cartwright to B.J. Armstrong to Scott Williams, these guys expected to win games. Where before winning was the exception, it had become the rule.

You could feel a quiet confidence as the team entered hostile arenas on the road, trudged onto unfamiliar turf where they would be treated with disdain, but usually leaving for home as a winner.

In 1990-91, they won a club record 26 games away from the Stadium. They weren't road warriors in the brush, cocky Larry Bird-Kevin McHale Celtic style, but more like the smooth certainty of the Julius Erving-Moses Malone 76er teams. When combined with the playoffs, the Bulls glided to an overall record of 76-23, win-

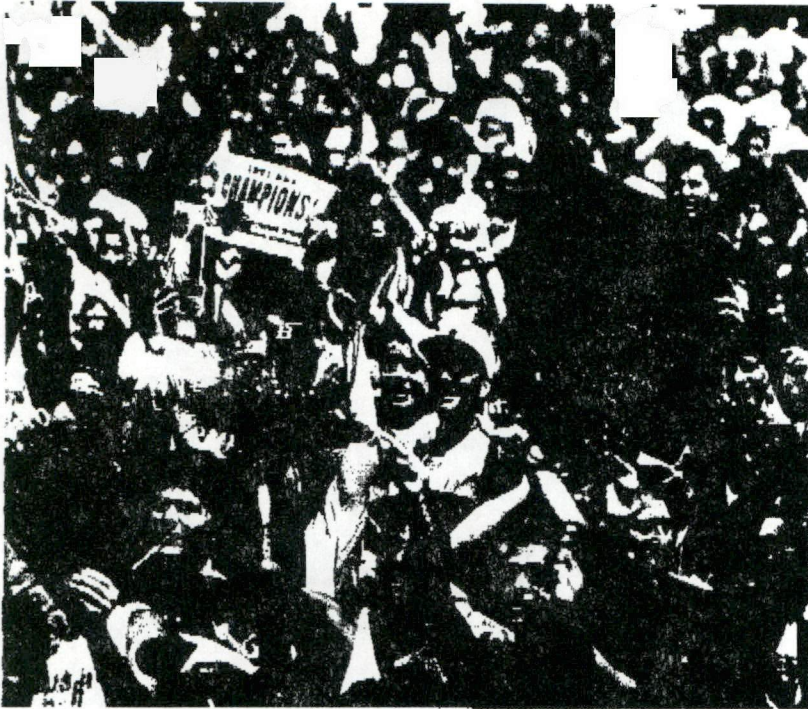
It's taken 25 years, a quarter of a century, but any true Bulls fan would tell you it was worth the wait.

What began as a hope and a prayer that professional basketball could survive in Chicago has evolved into a unique force in the National Basketball Association. What began with castoffs and a virtual one-man gang front office is now the number one attraction and the best team in the league, head-



Game 5 at the L.A. Forum as time ran out on the Lakers, and history was recorded for the Bulls.

TONY LORD



At the rally in Grant Park, Craig Hodges said it the best: "This feels so nice, we have to do it twice."

ning 77% of their games. They beat the Knicks soundly 3-0. They manhandled the 76ers 4-1. They pounded the Pistons 4-0. And they ran over the Lakers 4-1. It was never even close, and they did it with grace, athleticism, teamwork, defense and hard work. They were first-class all the way.

And going first class is a big reason why the Bulls won so often on the road. On the court, they took off with Air Jordan. Off the court, they flew Air Reinsdorf. It was team owner Jerry Reinsdorf and Jerry Krause, Vice-President of Basketball Operations, who made the off-season decision and investment in chartered travel.

"Flying charter flights made a lot of difference," Craig Hodges said. "It made the road trips so much less stressful. Especially, not having to deal with airport waits, your luggage — it just made the season go by a lot quicker.

"Absolutely, the charters were the reason for our successful record on the road. I'm sure it was. It was nowhere near the stress of having to get up early in the morning,

make it to the airport, make the plane, that type of thing. We could practice at home, get on a plane in the evening and be there by the next morning for shoot-around. It was the best of both worlds."

During a stretch from February 4 to March 20, the Bulls were the best team in basketball. They went on a tear, winning 20 of 21 games and emerging with a 50-15 record, best in the NBA at the time. They beat the hated Pistons in the Palace; wiped up the Knicks in Madison Square Garden; then knocked off the Celtics, Jazz, Bucks and Hawks.

The Bulls lost only 21 games all season. Nine years ago, they'd lost number 21 just after New Year's Day.

John Paxson knows how special this season was. He joined the Bulls at the outset of the 1985-86 campaign, just before Jordan went down with the broken foot.

"We've definitely come a long way," he said. "We won 30 games that year. It's really been fun for me to see the team progress like we have. From 30 to 61, whew! I've been able to see the process as we've gotten better and seen the young players like Horace Grant and Scottie Pippen develop.

"It's just been really special, especially this year. We came in with high expectations and teams have been shooting at us and still we accomplished what we wanted to — 61 wins and the best record in the Eastern Conference."

Everyone who's ever worn the red and black is probably holding his head just a bit higher these days. Bulls' legends like Jerry Sloan, Bob Love, Chet Walker, Norm Van Lier and Tom Boerwinkle, players who brought the Bulls to the brink but never over the top, surely must be enjoying the team's pinnacle of success. For so long, they've been forced to endure somebody else's glory — the parquet floor and banners Bernie Lincicome once nicknamed "the laundry of success;" Showtime, Threepeat, Detroit's Bad Boys and Jordan

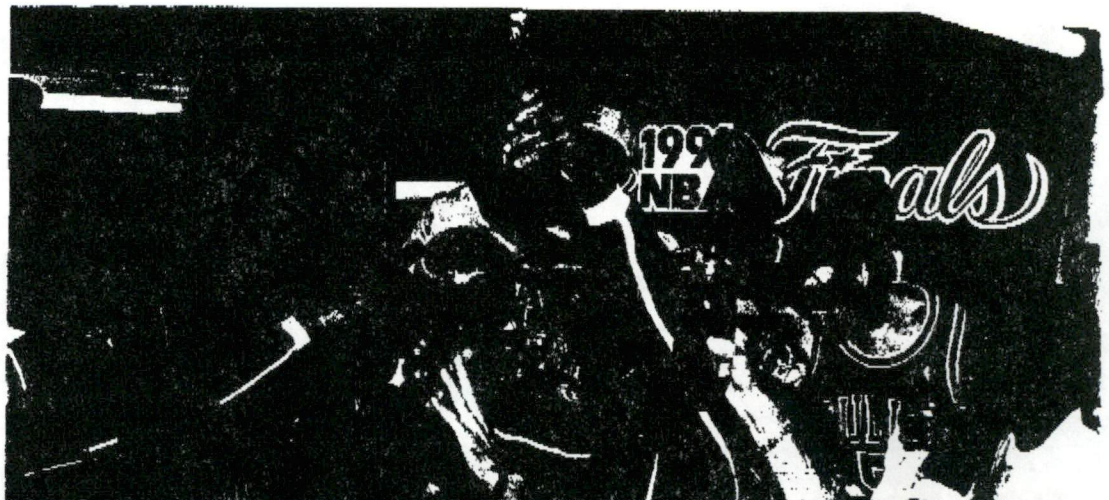
Rules; "Havlicek stole the ball ... Bird stole the ball;" the Twin Towers — now, at long last, Chicagoans can let loose. The Stadium is widely acknowledged as the noisiest arena in the NBA. Bulls' merchandise has supplanted the Lakers and Celtics paraphernalia as the most popular, and the Bulls have eclipsed those two as the top road attraction. The Bulls currently have a streak of 190 consecutive Stadium sell-outs, and an average attendance near 18,500. Jordan has passed Bird and Magic as the undisputed king of the NBA, and Pippen is emerging as one of the league's superstars. Chicagoans can let loose, indeed.

History will ultimately pass final judgement on just what this season was all about and what significance it will have on the NBA and on the annals of pro basketball. For those of us who lived through the Bulls' greatest season, there are the memories that will last a lifetime and the heady notion: Where do we go from here?

Did someone say repeat? As Craig Hodges so eloquently said at the Bulls' Championship Rally in Grant Park, "This feels so nice, we have to do it twice!"



The image of Bulls celebrating in the lockerroom is a memory which will last a lifetime.



VS.



THE CHAMPIONSHIP FIGHT: HISTORY RECORDED

GAME 1: L.A. LAKERS 93, CHICAGO 91

It was the first game of the NBA Finals matchup seemingly made in TV heaven; the L.A. Lakers, led by three-time Edge NBA MVP and all-time assist leader Magic Johnson, against Michael Jordan, the 1991 Edge NBA MVP and five-time league scoring champion. And while it marked the ninth trip to the NBA Finals for Johnson, it was the long-elusive first one for Jordan, who wasted little time in getting an already delirious Chicago Stadium rocking right from the start. Jordan collected 15 points, five assists and three rebounds in the first quarter alone to spark the Bulls to a 30-29 lead after the first quarter, and while the lead changed hands throughout the early going the Bulls still led 53-51 at halftime. Johnson, who had six points and six assists in the first half, attempted only one field goal during that span, getting all his points from the line while helping the Lakers milk the 24-second clock on every possession. Johnson, in fact, wouldn't shoot again until the final minute of the third quarter — when he nailed two straight three-pointers to end the peri-

od and put the Lakers up 75-68, the largest lead of the game. But the Bulls stormed back, as Jordan (36 points, eight rebounds, 12 assists) scored 13 points in the final quarter and Scottie Pippen (19 points) sank two free throws with 1:02 remaining to put the Bulls ahead 91-89. After both teams then failed to score on consecutive possessions, the Lakers' Sam Perkins (22 points) nailed a surprising three-pointer with :14.0 left to put the Lakers ahead for good, 92-91. Jordan missed a shot, then Byron Scott hit a free throw with :02.7 left for the Lakers to provide the margin of victory, before Pippen's half court three-point attempt at the buzzer was in-and-out. Johnson, with 19 points, 10 rebounds and 11 assists, racked up the 29th playoff triple-double of his career, while the Lakers tied the playoff record for fewest field goal attempts (66) since the 24-second clock was adopted in 1954-55.

Horace Grant rose to the occasion by playing unselfishly as an unsung hero.

WHAT THEY SAID:

Lakers Guard Magic

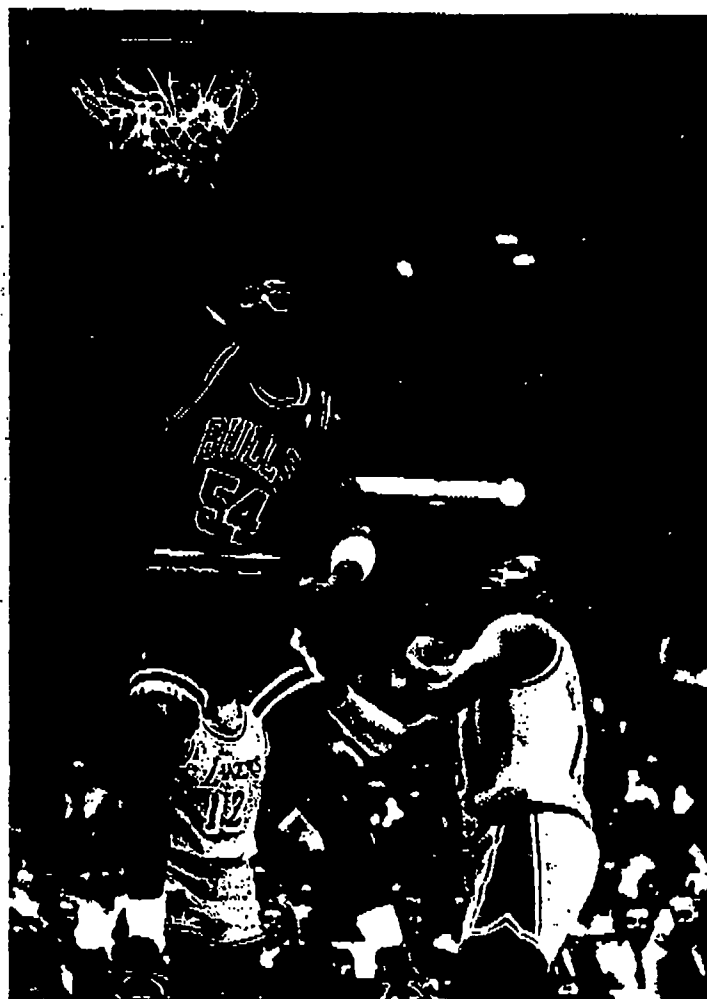
Johnson: "This is no contest between individuals; I'm not going to take on Michael in a personal battle because he'll win that. My job is to direct my team, and anytime you get the first win on the road it's very big. This is the way it's supposed to be played."

Chicago Guard Michael Jordan: "The way I look at it, it was a great game all the way around. Sam made a heck of a three-point shot to win it, and the team that makes the big plays down the stretch is going to win. We have to be positive now; there's no reason to panic."

GAME 2: CHICAGO 107, L.A. LAKERS 86

Whatever was ailing Chicago in Game 1 — whether it was first-time Finals jitters, an offensive attack out of sync, or a combination of both — disappeared for the Bulls in

Game 2. Jordan was on once again, collecting 33 points, 13 assists and seven rebounds, but his teammates established that they were out to make an impact early in the game. Jordan, in fact, had scored just two points as of late in the second quarter, as Horace Grant, who scored just six points in Game 1, led all scorers with 14 first-half points (he finished with 20). Scottie Pippen, who shot 7-of-19 for 19 points in Game 1, contributed 20 points and 10 assists, as well as some hard-nosed defense on Magic Johnson after switching to that defensive assignment midway through the first half. And John Paxson, Chicago's much-needed outside shooting threat, tied an NBA Finals record by shooting 8-for-8 from the field (16 points) after scoring six points in Game 1. As a team, the Bulls set a Finals record by shooting .617



from the field (50-for-81), including .850 in the third quarter, as they extended a five-point halftime lead (48-43) to 17 points (86-69) entering the final period. Johnson, hounded by Phippen for most of the game, finished with 14 points, 10 assists and seven rebounds, while James Worthy led the Lakers in scoring with 24 points.

WHAT THEY SAID:

Chicago Coach Phil Jackson: "Our energy definitely was terrific, especially the job Scottie did on Magic. We reached a level of dominance (in the third quarter) where confusion sets in (for the other team). We wanted to keep that energy going; that's Bulls basketball."

Lakers Coach Mike Dunleavy: "Tonight was a game that was dictated by Chicago's aggressive play. We're still going home with a home court advantage, and we can't let them dictate the play against us at home."

GAME 3: CHICAGO 104, L.A. LAKERS 96 (OT)

With the series moving to the Great Western Forum for the next three games, the Lakers were anxious to prove that things would be different after their 21-point loss in Game 2, now that they were on their home floor. And, indeed, it looked as if the Lakers would be the ones rallying to victory after going on an 18-2 run early in the third quarter to turn a 62-49 deficit shortly after halftime into a 67-54 lead. But just as suddenly, the Bulls began storming back, and had closed the margin to 72-66 entering the final period. The Bulls eventually tied the game, and took a 90-87 lead with 1:07 left on a layup by Horace Grant (22 points, 11 rebounds). But Sam Perkins brought the Lakers to within one on a driving layup at

Scottie Phippen scored and scored throughout the Finals.



0:39.1, and Wade Davis (career playoff-high 24 points) gave the Lakers a 92-90 lead at 0:10.9 on a stumbling layup and subsequent free throw after Scottie Phippen (19 points, 13 rebounds) drew his sixth foul on the play. But Michael Jordan (29 points, nine rebounds, nine assists) drove the length of the floor for a 14-foot jumper at :03.4, jamming his right big toe on the play, to tie the score and send the game into overtime. He then scored six of the Bulls' 12 points in overtime to give the Bulls a 2-1 lead in the series. Bulls' reserve Cliff Levingston sparked late in the game, and Chicago outre-

bounded the Lakers by a commanding 46-29 margin in the game, the first significant rebounding edge in the series.

WHAT THEY SAID:

Chicago Coach Phil Jackson: "Well, it wasn't pretty, but I felt we had great energy and perseverance and we made a great comeback even though we didn't play well. We prevailed even under the deficit we got into."

Lakers Coach Mike Dunleavy: "We're disappointed to lose the opening game on the home court, and that they got so many rebounds. We played a

tough game; it came down to Michael hitting a tough shot."

GAME 4: CHICAGO 97, L.A. LAKERS 82

The Lakers were determined not to fall behind 3-1 in the Finals, especially by losing two straight on their home floor, and came out strong in Game 4. After getting crushed on the boards in Game 3, the Lakers outre-

bounded Chicago 11-6 in the first quarter, and held a 28-27 lead after the first 12 minutes to mark only the second time throughout the entire 1991 playoffs that Chicago had trailed after the first quarter. From that point on, however, Chicago dug in. Michael Jordan (28 points, 13 assists) scored 11 points in the second quarter, keying a 19-9 run over the first eight minutes, as the Bulls pulled ahead 46-37, eventually leading at halftime by a 52-44 margin. The Lakers tried to rally, going on a 13-4 run to pull within 78-71 in the fourth, but John Paxson (15 points) and Scottie Phippen (14 points, nine rebounds) chipped in six points apiece to key a 21-8 spurt for Chicago to put the game out of reach and give Chicago a surprising 3-1 lead. The Bulls committed just five turnovers, an NBA Finals record, and held the Lakers to their lowest Finals scoring output since the adoption of the 24-second clock in 1954-55. The win also marked the seventh straight road victory for Eastern Conference teams in the NBA Finals, dating back to Detroit's two wins in L.A. during their 4-0 sweep in the 1989 Finals.

WHAT THEY SAID:

Lakers Guard Magic Johnson: "You anticipated a great series, but you don't anticipate them dominating us like this. When they're going great and Michael's going great, you just can't beat them. I tip my hat to my competitors."

Michael Jordan elevated his game by lifting his teammates.

tering his 30th career playoff triple-double with 16 points, 20 assists and 11 rebounds, determined to will the Lakers to at least a sixth Finals game. The score was tied 80-80 after three quarters, and remained tied at 93 with 5:07 left in the game, largely on the strength of Jordan (30 points, 10 assists and five steals) and Scottie Pippen (32 points, 13 rebounds and five steals). But in the end, it was another unsung player, John Paxson of the Bulls, who determined the outcome. Paxson, who finished with 20 points, scored 10 of those over the next three minutes to break the game open and put the Bulls up 105-101 with 56 seconds left to play before two free throws by Pippen and one more from Jordan provided the margin of victory. Jordan, who averaged 31.2 ppg and set five-game Finals records for field goals (63) and steals (14), was the unanimous choice on 11 ballots as the NBA Finals MVP. The win brought the Bulls, celebrating their silver anniversary season, their first NBA World Championship.

WHAT THEY SAID:

Chicago Guard Michael Jordan: "I don't know if I'll ever have this same feeling. This is something that has been a seven-year struggle for me. We started from scratch, at the bottom, not making the playoffs. I've seen it go up a level, then to another level and another. I never gave up hope that we'd win one."

Lakers Guard Magic Johnson: "When I went to congratulate him (Jordan) after the game, I could see tears in his eyes. You heard so much talk about him as an individual player, but he's proved everyone wrong by leading them to this championship. It's gonna taste sweet for a long time."

Chicago Guard Michael Jordan: "We've got a great opportunity to finish it now. We've got three games to try to win one. No one could think you could dominate a team of the Lakers' stature, and the legacy they carry."

GAME 5: CHICAGO 108, L.A. LAKERS 101

Magic Johnson had said early in the series that, despite all the attention focused on "Michael vs. Magic," the Finals would ultimately be decided by other players. Doubtful, though, that he was talking about rookies Elden Campbell and Tony Smith, who between them had played only eight minutes in the first four Finals games combined. Yet Campbell and Smith, pressed into significant service in Game 5 due to injuries that kept James Worthy (ankle) and Byron Scott (shoulder) in street clothes, were perhaps the biggest Laker factors in this game that L.A. — trailing 3-1 — needed to win to send the series back to Chicago. Campbell, entering the game with three minutes left in the first quarter, scored 13 of his 21 points in the first half, one more than Michael Jordan, to lead all scorers at intermission and send the Lakers into the lockerroom with a 49-48 half-time lead. Smith, playing 30 minutes at shooting guard, hit five of his six shots from the field en route to 12 points, just six less than Scott had totaled in the first four games. And then there was Johnson, regis-



The teamwork of Scottie Pippen, Bill Cartwright, Horace Grant, John Paxson and Michael Jordan, coupled with a strong bench, propelled the Bulls to the top.

TEAMING UP TO BECOME CHAMPIONS



For several years Chicago has had one of sports' most exciting and charismatic athletes in Michael Jordan, but no championships to go along with all that Jordan has accomplished on the court. Now, the Bulls have both.

Proving that teamwork really does count when it comes to winning championships, the Bulls defeated the Los Angeles Lakers in five games to lay claim to the 1991 NBA World Championship.

While Jordan led all scorers in the 1991 NBA Finals by averaging 31.2 ppg, it was the offensive and defensive support he received from his teammates that enabled Chicago to sweep the final three games of the NBA Finals of the Great Western Forum and capture the Bulls' first crown in the franchise's 25-year history.

"I told people if we got to the Finals we'd win. I really

believed it," said Jordan, the unanimous Finals MVP, after the Bulls won the NBA title in their first-ever trip to the Finals. "We shocked a lot of people. I know. But we earned it. No one gave it to us. That's what I'm proudest about. We took it, and we took it as a team — me and my teammates."

Offensively, the Bulls set several records for a five-game Finals series, including a field goal percentage of .527 (breaking the '72 Knicks' mark of .470); a free throw percentage of .826 (beating the '72 Lakers' mark of .774); and the most assists with 139 (eclipsing the '61 Celtics' mark of 138).

On the defensive end Chicago was just as impressive, picking up the most steals (49, breaking the mark of 38 set by the '79 Sonics) in a five-game Finals and limiting the Lakers to a record low for points scored (458, breaking the mark of 467 set

by the '56 Pistons) and rebounds (178, besting the mark of 202 established by the '90 Pistons and Blazers).

Other than Jordan, Chicago players who had double-figure scoring averages were forwards Scottie Pippen (20.8 ppg, 9.4 rpg, with a series-high 47 boards) and Horace Grant (14.6 ppg, 7.8 rpg), and guard John Paxson (13.4 ppg on .653 field goal percentage, including 10 points in the last four minutes of Game 5 to help the Bulls wrap up the title).

"The great thing to me about winning the championship is that we did it as a team and everyone contributed," said Paxson. "In the past we've been labeled as a one-man team, but this proves we can play together and win as a team."

The Lakers, who lost the last four games of the Finals after

opening with a 93-91 win in Game 1 in Chicago, were carried by guard Magic Johnson (18.6 ppg and 12.4 apg, with a five-game Finals assist record of 62) and center Vlade Divac (18.2 ppg, 8.8 rpg). Forward James Worthy led L.A. in scoring for the series with a 19.3 ppg average, but he was forced to sit out Game 5 (along with guard Byron Scott) after reaggravating a sprained ankle.

"We went out and played as hard as we could," said Johnson following Game 5. "We gave 125 percent, but we came up short. We put it all on the line."

"When you get this far you want to go all the way," added L.A. Coach Mike Dunleavy. "But the team that beat us deserved to win. They outplayed us. They made all the big shots and that's the name of the game."

SOME FINAL NOTES & QUOTES



Michael Jordan was understandably emotional after Chicago's 108-101 Game 5 win that brought the Bulls their first NBA Championship.

"This is something that has been a seven-year struggle for me," said a tearful Jordan. "We started from scratch, at the bottom, not making the playoffs (in his rookie season of 1984-85). I've seen it go up a level, then another. It took seven years and we won.

"It should get rid of the stigma of being a one-man team. We have players surrounding myself that make us an effective basketball team. Now my teammates have stepped up, and the stigma is removed."

— Bulls Coach Phil Jackson, who became the ninth man in history to win an NBA title as a player (1973 Knicks) and coach and the first to ever guide teams to championships in the CBA (1984 Albany Patroons) and NBA, said the emotions of winning an NBA title as a coach differ from winning one as a player.

"It's a wonderful emotion," Jackson related after Game 5. "I'm not much of a celebrator, but when I walked into the lockerroom, I felt jubilation that was unbearable.

"You feel a great sense of satisfaction when you win a championship as a coach. You feel exhilaration as a player, but you feel satisfaction as a coach."

— Chicago's title-clinching win over the Lakers in Game 5 at the Great Western Forum gave the Eastern Conference participant in the Finals a record eight straight wins on the Western Conference representative's home court. They won all three games in L.A. during the series. Detroit won all three at Portland in the 1990 Finals, and the Pistons also won two straight at the Forum in 1989 during their 4-0 sweep of the Lakers.

With their combined home court sweeps in 1989 and 1991, the Lakers also set an NBA record with five straight home losses in the Finals, breaking the previous mark of four set by the Baltimore/Washington Bullets in 1971 and 1975.

— In winning the 1991 NBA World Championship, the team's first in its 25-year history, Chicago was only the fifth championship team in NBA history that had the league's scoring champion (Jordan) on its roster.

The others were the 1947 Philadelphia Warriors (Joe Fulks), the 1949 and 1950 Minneapolis Lakers (George Mikan) and the 1971 Milwaukee Bucks (Kareem Abdul-Jabbar).

— NBA Properties, Inc. announced that it set an all-time record for sales of championship merchandise following the Chicago Bulls' victory over the Los Angeles Lakers.

NBA Properties is projecting \$45 million in gross sales of officially-licensed championship merchandise, more than doubling its previous record of \$22 million set following the Detroit Pistons' second straight NBA Finals victory last year.

"This year's NBA Finals has been the largest sporting event we've ever been affiliated with in terms of merchandise sales," said Kyle Nagel, President of Salem Sportswear, one of NBA Properties' biggest licensees and a licensee of the NFL and Major League Baseball as well. "For the first 72 hours, the city (Chicago) was in a frenzy of celebration and merchandise-purchasing. It got to a point where we couldn't print enough shirts to satisfy demand. We sold over 1,000,000 units in a seven-day period."

"If sales continue at the current pace," said James Warsaw, President of Sports Specialties, which manufactures NBA-licensed caps, "we will achieve the highest sales we've ever had for any special-event merchandise."

Tony

- Only half the players have college degrees.

- Tons o' community service participation:

- The team has its own charity called CharitaBulls -- which helps inner city youth in Chicago. Everybody participates in various fundraising events -- such as 3-on-3 B-ball Tournament, auctions, tip-off fundraising luncheon, etc. Over the course of the next few years, they will be donating \$1 million to repair Chicago's district park b-ball courts.
- All of the players participate in the team-sponsored Stay-in-School Assemblies. Usually one or two players attend student assemblies at Chicago junior high and high schools to talk about the importance of staying in school.
- The team offers 300 free tickets per game to underprivileged groups -- schools, half-way homes, etc.
- John Paxson will not be attending because: John will be hosting a Drug-Free Assembly at a local school as part of his Hugs Not Drugs Program, which he runs in conjunction with the American Psychiatric Association. Between the months of Sept and October, he gives 15 anti-drug assemblies. The team will present the Pres with a letter from John in which he explains how he's sorry to not be there but he knows the Pres is also committed to the war on drugs and thus will understand the importance of this assembly.
- Horace Grant works with Youth for Christ -- in which he visits youth at local churches and stresses the importance of positive lifestyles.
- Cliff Levingston host an Annual Charity Basketball Classic for Multiple Sclerosis.
- Bill Cartwright (who signed a new contract this summer) did a PSA for the National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse. He also helps out the Little City Foundation -- a home for the retarded.
- B. J. Armstrong recently did a PSA about environmental issues -- recycling, no littering.
- Craig Hodges started a youth foundation that offers scholarships. He regularly visits housing projects in the inner city to give pep talks to kids.
- Michael Jordan has the Michael Jordan Foundation -- which donates money to various charities -- e.g., Special Olympics; Ronald McDonald Children's Charities; Sickle

Cell Anemia; the United Negro College Fund; the Starlight and Make-A-Wish Foundation (he also will grant wishes of children from these groups who want to meet him).

MORE BULL ON THE BULLS

- More acknowledgements (in addition to Skinner): NBA Commissioner Jerry Reinsdorf; Owner/President David Stern; Van Standifer, pres of Midnight Basketball League, Inc. (124th POL) is a possible ack but not verified.
- Youth b-ball teams -- Anacostia Volunteer Basketball League and student representatives from each of the DC-area high school basketball teams, boys and girls (most valuable players of the teams, team reps, etc.)
- After Pres's remarks, David Stern will present Pres with team Jersey and Jordan will present him with team-autographed basketball.



YMCA of the USA
101 North Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois
60606

FAX #: 1-312-977-9063

FAX COVER SHEET

Date: 9/25/91 **Number of pages including this one:** 11

PLEASE DELIVER TO:

Name: Helen Mobley

Company: White House

FAX #: 202/456-1647

SENT BY:

Name: Leslie Cohn **Direct Telephone #:** 1-312-269-1185

Department: _____

Message: Thanks for your interest in the 100th anniversary of basketball. In fact, the Chicago Metropolitan YMCA is working with the Chicago Bulls to plan some activities to celebrate the centennial. Please phone me with any questions.



NEWS FEATURE

Basketball: A YMCA Invention

Contact: Leslie Cohn
 YMCA of the USA
 800/USA-YMCA, ext. 185

YMCA of the USA
 101 North Wacker Drive
 Chicago, Illinois 60606-7386
 312-977-0031

Barbara C. Roper
 Chairman, National Board

David R. Mercer
 National Executive Director

CHICAGO (September 25, 1991) -- Without the invention of basketball, the phrase "a butcher runs the slab and puts up a brick" would just be nonsense. But for those who can interpret basketball speak, it translates as a tough player who runs down the court and throws a shot that clangs off the rim.

Indeed, if James Naismith hadn't come through with his assignment to create a new game while teaching at the International YMCA Training School (now known as Springfield College), there would be nothing for athletes to do between the end of the football season and the beginning of baseball.

The exact date of the first game of basketball is unknown, though it was played sometime in early December of 1891. Now, from California to Cairo, millions of people play and watch the sport.

Naismith came to the YMCA Training School in Springfield, Mass., as a student and did so well he was appointed an instructor. He chose the school because he was interested in physical education as a vehicle to train young men in Christian values. He felt "there might be more effective ways of doing good besides preaching," and that athletics offered the possibility.

The Y Training School was developing physical education programs that also focused on strengthening the mental and spiritual aspects of a person. This new emphasis on health and fitness supplemented the Y's work in education and social welfare. The school was training two sets of Y leaders: physical directors and secretaries. The secretaries' training

-more-

YMCA Mission:
 To put Christian principles
 into practice through
 programs that build healthy
 body, mind, and spirit for all.

-2-

didn't focus on physical development, and they were bored by their winter physical education requirement, which was mostly calisthenics and gymnastics. In fact, there was no indoor winter sport that presented the challenge and excitement of baseball and football.

Naismith felt the system was at fault, not the men. He understood why they didn't enjoy their class. He thought they needed an activity that not only provided a workout, but also allowed them to have fun. He believed that it was possible to create a new sport that was "interesting, easy to learn, and easy to play in winter and by artificial light."

Naismith voiced his opinions to the staff at the school. In fact, his feelings echoed those of Dr. Luther Gulick, dean of the physical education department, and a pioneer in the field of physical education. (Gulick was the creator of the Y's symbol, the inverted triangle, signifying body, mind, and spirit.)

Gulick presented Naismith with a dual challenge. He assigned him to take over the class of ornery Y secretaries (they had already disposed of two other teachers) while working on the new game Naismith said could be invented. He wasn't happy about the assignment but decided to set his mind to it.

First he tried bringing outdoor games indoors. But sports like lacrosse, rugby, and soccer resulted in broken windows and nearly broken bones for the players.

The day before he was to report back to the staff, he was about ready to admit defeat. He didn't feel the class disliked him, but understood why they thought his attempts to involve them in physical education were no better than those of previous teachers.

Naismith decided to take a different approach before giving up. He reviewed existing games for features that could be borrowed or modified for a new sport that could be played indoors without hurting the players.

He realized that a large ball would eliminate the need for extra equipment and would be easier to handle, throw, and catch. He also decided that instead of stopping a running player by

-more-

-3-

tackling, players should pass the ball to each other. Finally, he chose a horizontal goal so that it would not be too easy to defend, and rough play would not help a player to score.

Naismith came through with the new game on deadline. And the once skeptical students enjoyed playing it from the start.

But the sport was nearly named boxball. As Naismith was searching for the goal he required, he asked the superintendent of buildings for two 18-inch square boxes. He was told there were no boxes, but "I have two old peach baskets down in the store room, if they will do you any good."

The ringleader of that fateful class, Frank Mahan, helped him name the game. Mahan first recommended Naismith ball, but Naismith thought that name would kill any game. Then Mahan suggested basketball. "We have a basket and a ball, and it seems to me that would be a good name for it," was Naismith's laconic reply.

Naismith points out in his autobiography that students from the Y Training School helped spread the game. They came from across the country and took the game back to where they lived and worked. In fact, those first students quickly brought the game to different Ys because they took it home with them over Christmas break.

Students of Naismith from the United States and around the world helped carry the game with them when they went to do Y work in other countries. Within the first decade after its invention, the sport was being played in more than a dozen countries.

With some modifications to the rules, basketball quickly caught on with women, especially at the college level. The first women to play were some local schoolteachers who asked Naismith to teach them the game after skipping their lunch many times to watch his students play.

The rules were first published January 15, 1892, in The Triangle, the school's journal of physical education that went out to Ys around the country. The first public game also took place at the school on March 11, 1892. The students beat the staff 5-1.

-more-

-4-

Today, after many changes and variations in rules and refinements of play, five principles still govern the game embodied in Naismith's original 13 rules:

- The ball shall be large, light, and handled with the hands.
- There shall be no running with the ball.
- No member of either team shall be restricted from getting the ball at any time it is in play.
- Both teams are to occupy the same area, yet there is to be no personal contact.
- The goal shall be horizontal and elevated.

And 100 years later, the Y continues to offer basketball leagues, programs, and even pick-up games for young people and adults. The Y's basketball programs are based on a philosophy that everyone should play, regardless of aptitude or skill level. Young people don't have to worry about whether they're good enough to play on a team; there are no tryouts or cuts.

Y youth sports programs emphasize the values of fair play and respect for yourself and your opponents. The main goal is not to win at all costs but to feel good about playing and about yourself. No one is chosen as MVP, and there isn't an all-star team.

Whitey Biercz, a volunteer coach from the Farmington Valley (Conn.) Y program, believes in "the Y's emphasis on teaching fundamentals and sportsmanship and de-emphasizing competition." He sees that the confidence players gain from learning new skills follows them off the court.

He's also probably glad his duties don't include standing on a ladder to retrieve a successful shot out of a peach basket. He might get pushed off by a player attempting an "Air Jordan" slam dunk.

-30-

PROFILE OF DR. JAMES NAISMITH INVENTOR OF BASKETBALL



Naismith was born in Almonte, Ont., Canada, in 1861. He was orphaned at the age of 8, attended Almonte High School for two years, dropped out for four, and returned to graduate in 1883. Before his death in 1939, he was an educator, physical education teacher, and basketball coach. He was also ordained as a Presbyterian minister and earned an M.D., but never held a pastorate or practiced as a physician.

In 1884 he enrolled at McGill University in Montreal and earned a degree in theology. He became a student at the YMCA International Training School in 1890 and was appointed an instructor in 1891.

Naismith realized the need for a new indoor winter sport. He created basketball after being assigned to come up with a new game, while urged on by YMCA secretaries who were bored by their physical education requirement of daily calisthenics. The game was a success from the first time his class played it in December 1891.

He left the school in 1895, and by 1898 he had received his M.D. from Gross Medical College in Denver, Colo. While in school, he also acted as the physical education director for the YMCA in that city.

He introduced basketball to the University of Kansas in 1898 as the chairman of its physical education department and as chapel director (he remained there up to his retirement in 1937).

Naismith was also chaplain of the First Kansas Infantry when it went to the Mexican border in 1916, and took a leave of absence from the university to serve with the YMCA in France during World War I. He was the first individual enshrined in the Basketball Hall of Fame in Springfield, Mass., officially named in his honor.





Fact Sheet

EARLY HIGHLIGHTS OF BASKETBALL

- o The YMCA invented basketball because the organization saw the need for a new recreational game that could be played indoors and would interest and develop young men during the winter months.
- o The sport was created by Dr. James Naismith, then an instructor at the International YMCA Training School in Springfield, Mass., now Springfield College.
- o The first game of basketball was played sometime in early December of 1891, with a final score of 1-0. It is the only major sport that originated in the United States.
- o At first, there was no set number of players to a team, and the number was usually based on the size of the facility they were playing in. The first game had nine men on each side, and Naismith recommended this as the best number to play with.
- o James Stebbins, the superintendent of the building, was unable to fulfill Naismith's request for two boxes to use as the goals. He was, however, able to supply peach baskets, thus avoiding the game's being named boxball.
- o Frank Mahan, one of the students who first played the game, came up with its name, basket ball (which remained two words until 1921). He had first suggested naming it Naismith Ball, but Naismith refused.
- o The original 13 rules were first published January 15, 1892, in The Triangle, the journal of physical education for the YMCA Training School. Players could throw or bat the ball to move it around the court, but dribbling was then an unknown skill. If a ball went out of bounds it could be thrown in by the first person who touched it, often leading to a mad scramble by both teams to reach the ball first.
- o The first public game was played between the staff and students at the Y Training School on March 11, 1892. The students won with a score of 5-1.
- o In 1892, the game first spread internationally. Graduates of the Training School went to work as Y secretaries, and brought the game with them to Canada and Mexico.

-more-

-2-

- o The first game played by college women was in January 1892 at Smith College in Northampton, Mass. No men were allowed to watch the game since the women were dressed in bloomers.
- o Cylindrical baskets with heavy woven wire replaced peach baskets as the goal in 1892. The Narragansett Machine Company of Providence, R.I., made a basket with a cord to help pop the ball out after a score in 1893.
- o Soccer balls were replaced by basketballs in 1894, first manufactured by the Overman Wheel Company of Chicopee Falls, Mass. Unlike today, the early balls had laces.
- o The first basketball game between two college teams was February 9, 1895, with the Minnesota State School of Agriculture defeating Hamline College of St. Paul.
- o On January 16, 1896, the University of Chicago beat a Y team sponsored by the State University of Iowa. It was the first collegiate game with five players on a side. There were no substitutions made by either team.
- o In 1896, former Y players in Trenton, N.J., organized the first professional basketball team and played their first game in the Masonic Temple Auditorium.
- o The 23rd Street YMCA in New York City won the first Amateur Athletic Union National Championship in 1897.
- o In 1898 the first professional organization, the National Basketball League, forms with six teams. It disbanded after the 1902-03 season.

-30-



Fact Sheet

RULE CHANGES AND DEVELOPMENTS IN THE GAME

Timeline

- 1891 Basketball was invented by James Naismith, an instructor at the International YMCA Training School in Springfield, Mass.
- 1893 Backboards were introduced, and in 1895-96 made part of the official rules. James Naismith stated that they might never have been added if not for overzealous spectators who would use any means to help their team win. As baskets were often attached to a balcony where spectators were seated, spectators would reach over to stop the opponent's ball from entering the goal or to help their team's shot into the basket.
- 1894 Free throws were introduced. The free throw line was moved from 20 to 15 feet, where it has remained until today.
- 1895-96 The point system was finalized. Field goals were changed from three to two points; free throw shots from three to one point.
- 1897 Five-person teams became universally accepted. In 1893, the official Y rules suggested five players to a team when the gymnasium was small, nine for larger spaces. In 1895, the rules set the number of players to five on a team when the playing space was less than 1800 square feet, seven if the floor was up to 3000 square feet, and nine if the playing space was larger.
- 1898 A clause in the rules was added that stated a dribbling player could not touch the ball with both hands more than once, though there was no limitation on the number of times a player might bounce it with one hand. The next year it was recognized that the dribbler could use alternate hands in bouncing the ball. Naismith described the dribble as originally a defensive measure to escape an opponent rather than a way to advance the ball down the court. When players were so closely guarded that they couldn't pass the ball, they could roll or bounce the ball away from themselves and then race to try and recover it. In only a short time, players were controlling the ball by bouncing and then catching it.

-more-

-2-

- 1913-14 When a ball went out-of-bounds, a new rule designated that an opponent of the last player to touch the ball would put it back into play. The following year, it was changed so that the opponent nearest to that player would throw it in. Before this rule, the first player from either team to touch the ball after it went out-of-bounds was allowed to put it back in play. Therefore, players from both teams would be falling over each other and knocking heads as they scrambled to reach the ball. Naismith recalled players diving to reach the ball, even though they were heading into equipment stored in the gym or a spectator sitting in the bleacher.
- 1923-24 The person fouled had to shoot the foul shot, eliminating the team choosing a "designated foul shooter." The rules also changed the penalty for traveling with the ball or double dribbling. Instead of being charged with a foul requiring a free throw, players received a violation resulting in loss of the ball to the other team. Prior to this new rule, players had been taking too many foul shots, which had interfered with the flow of the game.
- 1932-33 A rule change required that the offensive team must advance the ball beyond midcourt within 10 seconds or lose possession of the ball. The team could not return to its back court until a goal was attempted, the ball went out-of-bounds, or there was a jump ball. Also, offensive players were prohibited from standing in the free throw lane for more than three seconds. These changes meant higher-scoring games since they reduced stalling -- the five offensive players freezing the game and protecting their lead by spreading out around the perimeter and retaining possession of the ball indefinitely by dribbling and passing it back and forth. They would not try to score, because the five defensive players were bunched near the basket, forcing the offensive players to take only difficult perimeter shots.
- 1936-37 The center jump after each score was eliminated. Before this, the referee threw up the ball from the sidelines between opposing centers at midcourt after a player made a field goal or foul shot. Now the defending team could throw in the ball from out-of-bounds, and the game became faster-paced.
- 1944-45 To reduce rough tactics, the number of personal fouls was limited to five. Goal tending -- interfering with the ball on its downward flight toward the hoop -- became illegal. Unlimited player substitutions were also allowed.

-30-



The Rules



Original rules for basketball by Dr. James Naismith, who invented the game in 1891 at the International YMCA Training School in Springfield, Massachusetts.

1. The ball may be thrown in any direction with one or both hands.
2. The ball may be batted in any direction with one or both hands (never the fist).
3. A player cannot run with the ball. The player must throw it from the spot on which he catches it; allowance to be made for a man who catches the ball when running at a good speed.
4. The ball must be held in or between the hands; the arms or body must not be used for holding it.
5. No shouldering, holding, pushing, tripping, or striking, in any way the person of an opponent shall be allowed; the first infringement of this rule by any person shall count as a foul, the second shall disqualify him until the next goal is made, or if there was evident intent to injure the person for the whole of the game, no substitute allowed.
6. A foul is striking at the ball with the fist, violation of Rules 3, 4, and such as described in Rule 5.
7. If either side makes three consecutive fouls, it shall count as a goal for the opponents.
8. A goal shall be made when the ball is thrown or batted from the grounds into the basket and stays there, providing those defending the goal do not touch or disturb the goal. If the ball rests on the edge and the opponent moves the basket, it shall count as a goal.
9. When the ball goes out of bounds, it shall be thrown into the field and played by the first person touching it. In case of a dispute, the umpire shall throw it straight into the field. The thrower-in is allowed five seconds. If he holds it longer it goes to the opponent. If any side persists in delaying the game, the umpire shall call a foul on them.
10. The umpire shall be judge of the players and shall note the fouls and notify the referee when three consecutive fouls have been made. He shall have the power to disqualify players according to Rule 5.
11. The referee shall be the judge of the ball and shall decide when the ball is in play, in bounds, to which side it belongs, and shall keep the time. He shall decide when a goal has been made, and keep account of the goals, with any other duties that are usually performed by a referee.
12. The time shall be two fifteen-minute halves, with five minutes rest between them.
13. The side making the most goals in that time shall be declared the winners. In case of a draw, the game may, by agreement of the captains, be continued until another goal is made.

91 SEP 18 All: 38

**CHICAGO BULLS**
1991 NBA WORLD CHAMPIONSFAX TRANSMISSIONTO: Michelle NixFROM: Kaun StackDATE: 9/18/91TIME: 10:30 amNumber of Pages (including cover sheet): 3

Following is a complete list of all invited.

There will most likely be 4 or 5 people from the group unable to attend. I will update you and send Social Security #'s and Birthdates shortly.

*Invited*MANIFEST FOR CHICAGO BULLS - 10/1/91:

- 1) B.J. Armstrong - Player
- 2) Bill Cartwright - Player
- 3) Horace Grant - Player *- may not attend*
- 4) Craig Hodges - Player
- 5) Dennis Hopson - Player
- 6) Michael Jordan - Player
- 7) Stacey King - Player
- 8) Cliff Levingston - Player
- 9) John Paxson - Player *- may not attend*
- 10) Will Perdue - Player
- 11) Scottie Pippen - Player
- 12) Scott Williams - Player
- 13) Jerry Reinsdorf - Chairman of General Partner
- 14) Jerry Krause - Vice President, Basketball Operations
- 15) Phil Jackson - Head Coach
- 16) Tex Winter - Assistant Coach
- 17) John Bach - Assistant Coach
- 18) Jim Cleamons - Assistant Coach
- 19) Chip Schaefer - Trainer
- 20) Al Vermeil - Strength & Conditioning Coach
- 21) Jim Stack - Scout
- 22) Clarence Gaines - Scout
- 23) Tim Hallam - Director of Media Services
- 24) Steve Schanwald - Vice President, Marketing & Broadcasting
- 25) Irwin Mandel - Vice President, Financial & Legal
- 26) Erik Helland - Strength & Conditioning Assistant



*Still waiting to hear
who'll be
absent.*

CHICAGO BULLS
1991 NBA WORLD CHAMPIONS

WHITE HOUSE MANIFEST
PAGE 2

- 27) Joyce Szymanski - Media Services Assistant
- 28) Karen Stack - Assistant to the V.P., Basketball Operations
- 29) Dr. John Hefferon - Team Doctor
- 30) Bill Smith - Team Photographer
- 31) Martyl Reinsdorf - spouse
- 32) Thelma Krause - spouse
- 33) June Jackson - spouse
- 34) Nancy Winter - spouse
- 35) Sheri Cartwright - spouse
- 36) Donna Grant - spouse
- 37) Juanita Jordan - spouse
- 38) Carolyn Paxson - spouse



Tomy —

Call Tom

Super (Kathy

Super's husband)

at EPA — he's

a Bulls fanatic 2

ready to supply

anecdotes, Chicago

angles, etc.

— Dan M