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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
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Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13794
Folder ID Number: 13794-011

Folder Title:
U.S. Women--World Cup Soccer Champions 1/23/92 [OA 7567]

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release January 23, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
HONORING THE WOMENS WORLD CUP SOCCER CHAMPIONS

The Old Executive Office Building

2:42 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Well, a thousand apologies for keeping such a distinguished group waiting. And thank all of you for coming here to the White House. First may I single out the Acting Secretary of Commerce Rock Schnabel, down here, and John Keller, the Undersecretary for Travel and Tourism. Coach Dorrance -- the coach is over here -- the guiding light of the Women's National Soccer team. Congratulations. J.B. Marine, the U.S. Youth Soccer Association champions. Are they out there? Way back there. Hold up your hands, let's see you. (Applause.) How about the Potomac School Panthers -- I want these champs to look you over and see the competition coming up. (Laughter.) They're the Independent School League Divisional champs.

Georgetown Visitation's Team -- anybody here from them? Right back there. (Applause.) They are D.C.'s Independent Schools League champs. The Special Olympics Virginia champs -- right over here. (Applause.)

Let me just say that it's great to join you in honoring a group of women who reflect a favorite American pastime -- it's known as winning. (Laughter.)

Leave it to an American team to win the first FIFA World Championship -- world championship, I emphasize. And leave it to an American women's team to win our first World Soccer Championship ever. And that is a marvelous accomplishment. And someone once said that, "sport was the first gret separator of the sexes." For the sake of the male ego, I hope the men start catching up. (Laughter and applause.)

I've done a little bit of research on this gang and it may take a while to describe the terrific lineup. But I'm told of your exploits. Of Michelle Akers-Stahl -- where's Michelle? Right down there -- (applause) -- winner of the Golden Boot Award. That has all kind of connotations for those of us in politics -- (laughter) -- but having been a former soccer player, I imagine it says something about her excellence and her commitment. She scored the winning goal, showing what Hemingway so clearly described as, "Grace under pressure."

And then there's Carla Werden and Debbie Belkin and Lori Henry and Joy Biefeld -- where are they now? There are some of them. (Applause.) They gave a new meaning to the term U.S. defense.

Next, "Crazy Legs" -- (laughter) -- "I hope she owns up it. There is such a person. (Laughter.) Crazy Legs" Karen Jennings on offense. Julie Foudy, right here, who was found studying biology before the winning game, frogs legs and all that kind of thing -- but what a game. And finally, here's to Tracey Bates -- (applause) -- I think she's the real reason why Arnold Schwarzenegger said he couldn't make it today. The coach calls her the tiny terminator.

MORE

But look, for each of you, winning this Cup capped a long road of sweat and sacrifice and determination. First the qualifying tournament in Haiti, where I hear you ran circles around the competition -- 49 goals in five games. Then you trekked to China for that grueling championship tournament. I was told that many of you weren't used to some of those more exotic Chinese delicacies that Barbara and I encountered when we lived there for a year-and-a-half -- (laughter) -- duck feet, snakes, all of this kind of thing. These wise guys invented your own slogan: "Come to China; we take off weight." (Laughter.)

But then for the matches in the championship you took on tough opposition, edging Sweden, 3-2; upsetting Germany -- maybe you didn't think it was an upset, sportswriters played it as that -- 5 to 2. You beat the injuries, you beat the odds, and then on November 30th, you proved yourselves again, ousting Norway for the World Cup. No wonder Michelle Akers-Stahl said, "This team never gives up." You showed how America can outscore, outfight and outcompete any nation we're up against.

That kind of spirit made you champions -- the American spirit -- is proud, not arrogant; confident, determined and victorious. I remember the day when America's athletic excellence was limited to perhaps baseball and football in the eyes of the world. Well, today, Americans are taking over everywhere from sumo to soccer. And as proof of just how far soccer has come in this country, the U.S. will proudly host the 1994 World Cup Championship.

So let me just say to today's champions -- world's champions: Your victory is an inspiration, no matter what sport, your victory is an inspiration to all our athletes, male and female, young and old. And thank you for winning one for America. You've made us all very, very proud.

I get accused in my job of having perhaps too keen an interest in sports. Well, too bad. (Laughter.) I think it does a lot for the real spirit of this country. And certainly this team has made a contribution to the real spirit of this country. You've made us very, very proud. So bless you all and thanks for being with us today. (Applause.)

END 2:48 P.M. EST

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News Release

THE WORLD CUP

The Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), soccer's world governing body founded in 1904 and based in Zurich, Switzerland, conducts the World Cup tournament. The FIFA World Cup, staged every four years, is the largest single-sport spectacle in the world--only the Olympic Games compare in scope and international appeal.

The most recent World Cup, held in Italy in June and July of 1990, far surpassed any previous tournament in terms of international interest. Italia '90 was viewed by a cumulative worldwide television audience of over 26 billion, and the championship game itself was viewed by 1.3 billion fans, the largest live audience in history. In contrast, Super Bowl XXIV in January, 1990, attracted a live television audience of 110 million viewers.

The first World Cup was held in Uruguay in 1930, and except for the war years (1942 and 1946) the event has been held quadrennially. Brazil, West Germany and Italy have each won the World Cup three times, while Uruguay and Argentina have won the coveted trophy twice each. England was victorious in 1966.

The World Cup tournament consists of 24 national teams playing a total of 52 games over a one-month period. The defending champion and the host country automatically qualify. All FIFA countries are eligible to enter the tournament.

For the 1994 World Cup, 134 nations have filed entries and will participate in the December 8, 1991 Qualifying Draw to divide the participants into continental qualification groups. Twenty-two teams will join the United States (host) and Germany (defending champion) in the 1994 World Cup, which opens June 17, 1994 and which concludes one month later, July 17, 1994.

The format calls for 36 first round games, during which teams are divided into six groups of four and play a round-robin schedule within the group. This reduces the initial field to 16 teams, which commence the single-elimination second round.

THE WORLD CUP

Year	Site	Champion	Runnerup
1930	Uruguay	Uruguay	Argentina
1934	Italy	Italy	Czechoslovakia
1938	France	Italy	Hungary
1950	Brazil	Uruguay	Brazil
1954	Switzerland	West Germany	Hungary
1958	Sweden	Brazil	Sweden
1962	Chile	Brazil	Czechoslovakia
1966	England	England	West Germany
1970	Mexico	Brazil	Italy
1974	West Germany	West Germany	Netherlands
1978	Argentina	Argentina	Netherlands
1982	Spain	Italy	West Germany
1986	Mexico	Argentina	West Germany
1990	Italy	West Germany	Argentina

(9.20.91)

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF ATHLETICS

Kicl. Brewer
Director of Sports
Information

OFFICE OF SPORTS INFORMATION
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL, N.C.

FAX COVER SHEET

TO: MARK LAPIDES, THE WHITE HOUSE

FROM: STEVE KIRSCHNER

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER PAGE):

MESSAGE:

OFFICE NUMBER: (919) 962-2123
FAX NUMBER: (919) 962-0612

HEAD COACH ANSON DORRANCE

You might think that at a large Division I university such as North Carolina, a coach who has to find place for 10 national championship trophies and stands on the brink of international stardom would spend his time in a plush, expansive office, setting up speaking engagements and book tours.

You might think he would coach by remote control, from high atop some tower with the assistants doing all the real teaching. And you might think that to talk soccer with the coach would be like asking for an audience with a high-ranking dignitary.

If so, then you've never met Tar Heel women's soccer coach Anson Dorrance.

Dorrance's quarters are in a small hut directly behind Fetzer Field, an office blanketed with trophies, artists' rendering of championship rings, newspaper clippings and scouting information on players of all ages. From behind a wall of paperwork lies one of the game's most brilliant innovators, tacticians and motivators.

This 38-year-old whirling derbish of a man spends his day, when apart from his wife and three children, thinking, talking, playing the game he loves to teach. And the results at Carolina and abroad have been more than favorable.

Under Dorrance's tutelage, the Carolina women's soccer program has emerged as one of the most successful in all of collegiate athletics. Since initiating the program in 1979, Carolina, with Dorrance at the helm from day one, has won 95 percent of its games en route to 10 national championships.

And this past year, Dorrance was blessed with two championship victories in less than a week. On November 24, 1991, the Tar Heels defeated the University of Wisconsin 3-1 to win the NCAA Championship for the sixth consecutive time. It was UNC's ninth NCAA title in 10 years and 10th national crown in 11 seasons.

Six days later on November 30 and nearly a world away in China, Dorrance led the United States National Team to a 2-1 win over Norway to claim the first-ever FIFA Women's Soccer World Championship. Dorrance was the head coach and master architect of that American triumph, a win tinted Carolina Blue; not only were Dorrance and former UNC All-America Lauren Gregg coaching the USA team, but exactly half the roster, nine of the 18 players on Team USA, played collegiately at North Carolina.

Dorrance's accomplishemts have not gone unnoticed.

The Tar Heels have been featured several times in national publications such as *Sports Illustrated* and USA Today, each looking for the key to Carolina's fortunes. Most would say the answer lies with Dorrance.

"Anson is such a professional," says April Heinrichs, a two-time National Player of the Year. "He is admirable, ethical and sensitive. He is an educator of the game but more important an educator of life."

Adds U.S. National Team midfielder Tracey Bates, "Anson has such an enthusiasm for the game. He loves to teach the game and loves to show us how it can be played well."

Dorrance began his coaching career at Carolina as the head coach-designate for the men's team in 1976 and took over as head coach the following year. He reigned as head coach for a dozen years, posted a 172-65-21 record, won an Atlantic Coast Conference championship in 1987 and took the Tar Heels to the 1987 NCAA Final Four. Dorrance's .708 winning percentage is tops among Carolina's men's soccer coaches and his 172 wins are two behind his college coach, Dr.

Marvin Allen.

When Carolina decided to make women's soccer a varsity sport in 1979, Dorrance became a two-sport head coach. It took just three years before the Tar Heels had won a national championship, capturing the 1981 AIAW crown.

Carolina made it four consecutive national titles with NCAA championships in 1982, '83 and '84, and made it to the NCAA title game in 1985, but lost to George Mason 2-0.

That, remarkably, was the last time the Tar Heels lost a game in the decade of the 1980s. Beginning with the season opener in 1986 through the NCAA finals in 1989, Dorrance's Tar Heels won 89, tied six and lost NONE, winning four straight NCAA titles.

That record streak continued into the 1990 season and ended only after 103 consecutive games were played without a Carolina defeat. The Tar Heels rebounded from that single defeat and won Atlantic Coast Conference regular season and tournament championships as well as the Tar Heels' fifth straight NCAA crown. The Heels made its six straight NCAA titles in 1991 with a 24-0 season, their best season in history.

Forty-nine times have Carolina players won All-America honors including 22 first-team selections and three National Players of the Year (Heinrichs in 1984 and '86, Shannon Higgins in 1988 and '89 and Kristine Lilly in 1990 and '91.)

North Carolina will begin 1992 with a 114-0-2 home record against collegiate opponents, and holds a 634-37 scoring edge in those 116 games. Carolina has shut out opponents 205 times and been held scoreless in just eight games.

North Carolina has a 250-8-9 collegiate record entering the 1992 season and has never lost more than two collegiate games in one season. The Tar Heels' nine NCAA crowns are more than any other women's Division I program in the nation and the 10 national championships are more than any program in ACC history, men's or women's. In fact, the 10 national championships are more than any other school has -- in all sports combined!

Dorrance won playing honors while at Carolina and has also been chosen both men's and women's National Coach of the Year. He copped women's national honors in 1982 and 1986 and was named men's Coach of the Year in 1987. In 1989, Dorrance was named the South Region Coach of the Year. And in 1990 and 1991, he was named the ACC Coach of the Year.

Soccer America, the sport's preeminent publication, named Dorrance one of the 20 most influential men in American soccer over the last 20 years.

A 1974 graduate of Carolina with a Bachelor of Arts in English and philosophy, Dorrance began his collegiate career at St. Mary's (Texas). Three times, he was selected to the All-ACC team and won All-South honors in 1973. Prior to his return to Chapel Hill, he organized youth leagues in Connecticut and North Carolina and helped start the North Carolina Youth Soccer Association.

Dorrance has an "A" level coaching license from the United States Soccer Federation and is currently the head coach of the U.S. Women's National Team. He is also a charter member of the NCAA Women's Soccer Committee and has served as the women's chairman of the Intercollegiate Soccer Association of America. He is the current chair of the NCAA Men's and Women's Rules Committee.

Dorrance was born in Bombay, India and is married to the former M'Liss Gary. They have three children, daughters Michelle (11) and Natalie (eight) and son Donovan, who was born in May 1991.

Dorrance's soccer origins are from his youth days living in Ethiopia. He also lived in Kenya, Singapore, Belgium, Switzerland, Malaysia and England.

Since Dorrance's childhood days were spent overseas, it is no wonder that he has taken on the added responsibility of United States National Team coach with such enthusiasm. And he obviously has attacked that role with the same vigor and commitment he has taken with his duties in Chapel Hill.

In 1990, Dorrance led the United States to its best season of competition in history, winning major international tournaments in Winnipeg, Canada and Blaine, Minn.

In April 1991, Dorrance led the United States Team to a five-game sweep of the Women's World Cup Zone Qualifying Tournament in Haiti. And of course last year, the United States shocked the world by sweeping through six games in China to the first world championship title. Dorrance has an international coaching record of 41-15-4.

Another remarkable testament to Dorrance's teaching ability is the number of former Tar Heel players who are currently head coaches or assistant coaches in college soccer. Lauren Gregg (Virginia), April Heinrichs (Maryland), Shannon Higgins (George Washington), Marcia McDermott (Arkansas) and Nancy Slocum (Cal Davis) each are head coaches; Lori Henry (UNC-Greensboro), Janet Rayfield (Arkansas), Julie Guarnotta (California-Davis) and Gretchen Gegg (Colorado College) are assistants.

CAROLINA'S YEAR-BY-YEAR RECORD

Year	Record	Pct.	National Finish
1979	10-2-0#	.917	–
1980	21-5-0#	.808	–
1981	23-0-0#	1.000	1st (AIAW)
1982	19-2-0	.905	1st (NCAA)
1983	19-1-0	.950	1st (NCAA)
1984	24-0-1	.980	1st (NCAA)
1985	18-2-1	.881	2nd (NCAA)
1986	24-0-1	.980	1st (NCAA)
1987	23-0-1	.979	1st (NCAA)
1988	18-0-3	.929	1st (NCAA)
1989	24-0-1	.980	1st (NCAA)
1990	20-1-1	.932	1st (NCAA)
1991	24-0-0	1.000	1st (NCAA)
TOTAL	267-13-9#	.939	Nine NCAA & 1 AIAW titles
COLLEGIATE	250-8-9	.953	

 # includes games vs. non-collegiate club teams

1979-81; 4-2 in 1979, 9-3 in 1980 and 4-0 in 1981

The Potomac School Panthers, McLean, Virginia

Independent School League Divisional Champions

United States Soccer Federation
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FOR IMMEDIATE USE

U.S. SOCCER SALUTES THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP U.S. WOMEN'S TEAM

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. (Friday, December 6) -- The U.S. Women's Team returned to the United States this week after capturing America's first-ever world championship in soccer. The U.S. women, coached by Anson Dorrance, made American soccer history when they beat Norway, 2-1, in Guangzhou, China Nov. 30 at the 1st FIFA World Championship for Women's Soccer.

The American squad outscored the world's best women's teams 25-5 in the six-game tournament, outdueling a tough Norway squad to capture the title.

Michelle Akers-Stahl, who led all world championship players with 10 goals in the tournament, scored the winner in the final game with only three minutes remaining. The game-winner came after Akers-Stahl intercepted a careless backpass to the Norway goalkeeper. She had given the U.S. women a 1-0 lead when she nailed a header off a Shannon Higgins free kick in the 20th minute. The 1991 U.S. Soccer Female Athlete of the Year was named winner of the Silver Ball Award as the second best player in the tournament. The 25-year-old from Oviedo, Fla, also took home the Golden Boot Award as the tournament's top scorer. Half of Akers-Stahl's goals were scored in a 7-0 win over Taiwan.

Akers-Stahl along with forwards Carin Jennings, named the tournament's outstanding player, and team captain April Heinrichs were an imposing force in China scoring 20 of the 25 U.S. goals. The American trio was dubbed the "three-edged knife" by the Chinese press. Jennings scored six and Heinrichs tallied four to equal Akers-Stahl's 10 goals.

Jennings, who added four assists, was named the winner of the Gold Ball Award, emblematic of the tournament's outstanding player. The former All-American at the University of California, Santa Barbara, scored three goals in the USA's 5-2 semi-final win over Germany. She also scored the team's first two goals in the USA's opening 3-2 victory over Sweden.

-more-

Here is a game by game look at the U.S. Women's Team road to the World Championship Crown.

USA 3, SWEDEN 2

The American team opened its quest for the world championship Nov. 17 in Panyu, a county seat located about 20 miles from Guangzhou. The match with Sweden turned out to be one of the most entertaining of the tournament, with Carin Jennings scoring two goals and Mia Hamm adding one as the Americans built a 3-0 lead in the 62nd minute. Sweden came storming back in the second half with two goals -- the second a 40-yard blast from Ingrid Johansson. Despite heavy pressure, the Americans survived the rally and earned two points in Group B.

USA 5, BRAZIL 0

Finally shaking the pre-tournament jitters, the U.S. team showed they would be a major force in this tournament by hammering Brazil 5-0 in their second match, Nov. 19 in Panyu. The American team, which stayed at the Panyu Hotel just blocks from the stadium, were beginning to attract a loyal local following. Dorrance's team gave the home folks plenty to cheer about as team captain April Heinrichs scored twice and the USA built up a 4-0 half-time lead. With two more points in Group B, the USA had clinched a spot in the quarterfinals heading into their final group match against Japan.

USA 3, JAPAN 0

Taking the opportunity to rest some injured players, Coach Dorrance started five new players and it didn't seem to matter much as the Americans blanked Japan, Nov. 21 in Foshan. Michelle Akers-Stahl hammered in her second and third goals of the competition as the USA won Group B in smashing fashion with three straight wins and headed into the quarterfinal round against Taiwan. The win was the second straight shutout for goalkeeper Mary Harvey and the rest of the USA defense.

USA 7, TAIWAN 0

Michelle Akers-Stahl, arguably the best woman player in the world going into the tournament, took center stage in Foshan Nov. 24 as she scored three times in the first 33 minutes, then added two more for a record five-goal performance. It was the first time any single player had scored five goals in a world championship final round -- including the men's World Cup dating back to 1930. It was Harvey and the USA defense's third straight shutout, while the offense peppered the Taiwan goal with 11 shots, converting seven. The win put the USA in the semifinals against Germany, so the team packed up its belongings and moved from Panyu to Guangzhou for its remaining competition.

USA 5, GERMANY 2

The match with Germany provoked an array of opinions about the tournament from journalists, tournament officials and the general public. With Sweden ousting China in the quarterfinal round, the spotlight was clearly on the American squad which was matched against Germany, Nov. 27 the defending European Cup champion. Any doubts in the minds of skeptics were erased early as Jennings, the tournament's most outstanding player, put on a show for the fans by scoring three times in the first 32 minutes. Germany got one goal before half-time, but by the time Heinrichs scored in the 52nd minute, it was all over for Germany. In clearly the second most entertaining match of the tournament (next to the opener with Sweden), the Americans dominated 15 shots to 4. It was onto the final against Norway, a team which was defeated by China 4-0 in the tournament opener, but which had put it all together to make the championship round.

USA 2, NORWAY 1

The Norwegians went into this one having defeated the United States during the summer in two straight matches played on the east coast. But the wins had been accomplished while the Americans played without injured players Akers-Stahl and Heinrichs. With a full arsenal heading into the final and 65,000 fans packed into Tianhe Stadium, the Americans were matched against a team which had carefully devised a tactical plan to neutralize the USA's speed. It worked to a point. Dorrance's team found it difficult to work the ball through the Norway defense. The USA scored first when Shannon Higgins took a left-footed free kick and lofted it into the penalty area. Akers-Stahl headed it into the corner to give the Americans a 1-0 lead in the 20th minute. The score was tied with three minutes remaining, when Higgins sent a long lead pass downfield looking for Akers-Stahl. A Norway defender tried to clear the ball back to the goalkeeper, but totally missed the intended clearance with her foot. Akers-Stahl took it on the run, maneuvered around the onrushing Norway goalkeeper, and slotted home the game-winning, and world championship-winning goal.

U.S. WOMEN'S WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP TEAM
GOAL SCORERS AND ASSIST LEADERS

Name	Goals	Assists
Michelle Akers-Stahl	10	1
Carin Jennings	6	5
April Heinrichs	4	0
Mia Hamm	2	0
Joy Biefeld	1	1
Julie Foudy	1	1
Wendy Gebauer	1	0
Shannon Higgins	0	3
Brandi Chastain	0	1
Kristine Lilly	0	1

Anson Dorrance
Head Coach
U.S. Women's Team

One of the most successful university coaches in the United States, U.S. Women's Team Coach Anson Dorrance leads the American team in FIFA's CONCACAF qualifying matches for the first-ever Women's World Championships.

Dorrance has built the U.S. Women's Team into a strong international contender, and it's no surprise that Dorrance has led the University of North Carolina women's soccer team to nine national championships in the last ten years. Under the 39-year-old Dorrance's tutelage, the Carolina women's soccer program has emerged as one of the most successful in all of collegiate athletics. Since initiating the program in 1979, Carolina, with Dorrance at the helm from day one, has won 95 percent of its games enroute to nine national championships.

With the U.S. Women's Team, Dorrance has posted an impressive overall international record of 35 wins, 15 losses and 4 ties. His team has scored 169 goals in international matches giving up only 44.

Since his father was involved in international business, Dorrance traveled and lived all over the world during his childhood years. The family lived in Calcutta, Ethiopia, Singapore, and Belgium, and Dorrance attended high school in Switzerland. Not surprisingly, he learned soccer at an early age and was an accomplished player when he returned to the United States to attend college.

He attended St. Mary's College in San Antonio, Texas, for a short time before transferring to the University of North Carolina -- his "home state" because during his childhood he would often visit his grandparents on a farm in Louisburg, N.C.

Dorrance's honors in soccer started with his activities as a player at UNC. He was twice named to the all-star team in the Atlantic Coast Conference and was selected to try out for the U.S. Olympic Team.

Dorrance, who wrapped up his third consecutive ACC tournament title Nov. 3, 1991, has led UNC to a 247-8-9 record entering the 1991 NCAA Division I Championships, during which he will be with the U.S. team. He has never lost more than two games in one season and he copped women's national Coach of the Year honors in 1982 and 1986.

Dorrance is married to the former M'Liss Gary. They have three children, Michelle (11) and Natalie (8) and Donovan, who was born May 22, 1991.

Lauren Gregg
Assistant Coach
U.S. Women's Team

When not serving as the assistant coach for the U.S. Women's Team, Lauren Gregg is in her role as the University of Virginia Head Women's Soccer Coach. Completing her fifth year at UVa, Gregg is the person most responsible for the rapid success of the UVa women's soccer team. The 1990 National Soccer Coaches Association of America (NSCAA) Coach of the Year boasts a career record of 68-29-6 after five seasons at the helm of the Virginia program.

Last season the Cavaliers saw their most successful year ever as they ended the season ranked third in the nation in the Intercollegiate Soccer Association of America (ISSA) poll with an 18-3 record. During the season UVa captured the number one ranking in the nation for the first time in Cavalier history and occupied the top spot for three weeks. Virginia pulled together 16 consecutive wins as the Cavaliers received their fourth consecutive NCAA bid in six years of existence.

In addition to being named the NSCAA Coach of the Year, Gregg was also named the Intersport Coach of the Year and the South Region Coach of the Year. Following Gregg's second season, she was named National Soccer Coaches Association of America (NSCAA) Metropolitan Life Coach of the Year in the South, and during the off-season she became one of only five women in the country to hold the U.S. Soccer Federation "A" coaching license.

She is the Intercollegiate Soccer Association of America (ISAA) rankings committee chairperson, the South Regional Advisory Board Chairperson, a member of the NCAA Women's Soccer Committee and a member of the U.S. Youth Soccer Association (USYSA) Olympic Development Staff.

This past summer, Gregg was an assistant coach for the U.S. Olympic Festival and an assistant coach for the U.S. Women's Team at the Canada Cup and the North American Cup. Gregg has been an assistant coach for the USA during its training camps for two consecutive years. She is the first woman ever to serve in this capacity.

Gregg, born in Rochester, Minn., came to UVa from Harvard where she obtained her master's degree in counseling and consulting psychology. While at Harvard she served as an assistant coach for two years, helping one of the teams advance to the NCAA playoffs. As an undergraduate, Gregg attended North Carolina, where she earned All-American honors in soccer. She played on the 1981 AIAW National Soccer Championship team and captained the 1982 NCAA Championship squad.

Tony DiCicco
Goalkeeper Coach
U.S. Women's Team

The owner of Soccer Plus Goalkeeper School, U.S. Women's Team Goalkeeper Coach Tony DiCicco, travels all over the country teaching young soccer players the finer points of playing goalkeeper. DiCicco also owns Soccer Plus Inc., Specialty Stores.

A 1970 graduate of Springfield College in Massachusetts, DiCicco majored in physical education. He was also the soccer team's captain and MVP as well as receiving All-American honors his senior year. Upon graduation from Springfield, DiCicco received his masters in physical education from Central Connecticut State University.

DiCicco made two full international appearances with the U.S. National Team playing against Bermuda and Poland in 1973. The 43-year-old played five years of professional soccer in the American Soccer League with the Connecticut Wildcats and Rhode Island Oceaneers. He was the team MVP and captain at Rhode Island.

In 1981 he founded Soccer Plus, Inc., Specialty Stores (2) and Soccer Plus Goalkeeper Schools. Now there are 18 camps nationwide. Besides his duties with Soccer Plus and the U.S. Women's Team, DiCicco is the Region I Boys Goalkeeper Director. He is also the goalkeeper specialist for the NSCAA and is the only goalkeeper instructor to have done both USSF and NSCAA national licensing camps. He possesses both the USSF "A" license and the NSCAA Advanced National Diploma.

Started high school soccer programs at Bellows Falls High School in Vermont and South Catholic High School in Hartford, Conn. A 1966 graduate of Wethersfield High School in Connecticut, where he lettered in soccer, baseball and basketball.

DiCicco, who calls his current position with the U.S. Women's Team "extremely enjoyable and a tremendous privilege," is married to Diane. They have four wonderful boys, Anthony (9), Andrew (6), Alex (4), and Nicholas, who was born July 12, 1991.

Michelle Akers-Stahl
Midfielder, 5-10, 150
Hometown: Oviedo, Fla.
Current Club Affiliation: Tyresco F.C. (Sweden)

Career: U.S. Women's Team all-time leading scorer and the spark plug of the USA's high-powered offense is considered to be, perhaps, the "best player in the world," by U.S. Coach Anson Dorrance ... Scored 11 goals in five games leading the U.S. women to the CONCACAF title and qualification for the first-ever women's world championship in China ... She has scored 28 goals in 19 games in 1991 earning U.S. Soccer's '91 Female Athlete of the Year ... Joining the team in its inception in 1985, she also won U.S. Soccer's top award in 1990 ... Played for University of Central Florida, where she was named four-time All-American and in her senior year was the recipient of the first Hermann Award for women ... Holds UCF's record for most career goals, assists and points, and was named UCF Athelete of the Year in 1988-89 ... Was named offensive MVP in the 1987 NCAA Final Four.

Personal: Full name Michelle Anne Akers-Stahl ... Born Feb. 1, 1966, in Santa Clara, Calif. ... Married to Roby Stahl, a former professional soccer player in the ASL and the NASL ... Attended Shorecrest High School in Seattle and was named a three time All-American ... Is a member of the USSF National Board of Directors as an athlete representative and is a member of the Women's Development Subcommittee ... Also a member of the Orlando-Kissimmee-St. Cloud World Cup Committee for 1994 ... Holds a USSF "B" coaching license ... Earned a B.S. in liberal studies/health from the University of Central Florida, where she is now assistant women's coach ... Works for the Post-To-Post training center as clinician/director of women's programs ... A member of the Olympic development program staff for the Florida Youth Soccer Association.

Full International Appearances (51)

Year	Opponent	Goals	Year	Opponent	Goals
1985	Denmark	1	1991	Bulgaria	1
	England	1		Hungary	
1986	Canada (3)			China (6)	6
	Brazil			Mexico	2
	Japan			Martinique	2
	Italy			Trinidad & Tobago	2
1987	Norway (2)			Haiti	2
	Canada (2)	1		Canada	3
	Sweden			France	1
	Japan			England	1
	New Zealand			Holland	
	Australia	1		Germany (2)	2
	Taiwan			Denmark	
1988	Japan			Sweden	
	Sweden			Brazil	1
1990	West Germany	2		Japan	2
	England	2		Taiwan	5
	USSR	3		Norway	2
	Norway (2)	2			
	Canada				
1991	Yugoslavia	3			
	USSR	3		updated through 11/30/91	

Amy Allmann
Goalkeeper, 5-4, 130
Hometown: Federal Way, Wash.
Club Affiliation: California Tremors

Career: A member of the U.S. Women's player pool since 1985, she has extensive international experience with the U.S. squad ... At Central Florida from 1984 to 1987, had a 0.62 goal-against average and recorded school records with 24 career shutouts and 166 career saves ... Named adidas goalkeeper of the year in 1987 ... Named to the All-South team four consecutive years ... Competed at the U.S. Olympic Festival the last five years.

Personal: Full name Amy Marie Allmann ... Born Oct. 25, 1965 in Burien, Wash. ... Single ... Has one brother and one sister ... Graduated from Decatur Senior High School in Federal Way, Wash. ... Assistant women's soccer coach at San Diego State ... She has also served as the assistant coach at Santa Clara University ... Favorite food is ice cream.

Full International Appearances (21)

Year	Opponent	Goals
1987	Sweden	
	Norway	
	Japan	
	New Zealand	
	Canada	
	Taiwan	
1988	West Germany	
	Italy	
	England	
	Japan	
	Sweden	
	Czechoslovakia	
	Norway	
1990	Norway (2)	
1991	Bulgaria	
	France	
	Martinique	
	Trinidad & Tobago	
	Holland	
	China	

updated through 11/30/91

Tracey Bates
Midfielder, 4-11, 105
Hometown: Dallas, Texas
Club Affiliation: Texas Challenge

Career: Member of 1986, 1987 and 1989 NCAA championship teams with University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill ... Redshirted during the Tar Heels' championship 1988-89 season with a broken foot ... Nicknamed the "Tiny Terminator" by Coach Anson Dorrance for her incredible enthusiasm and inspiration ... Earned second team All-America honors in 1986, 1987 and 1989, and was named defensive MVP in the NCAA Final Four ... Played in five U.S. Olympic Festivals, winning a gold medal in 1985 and 1990, and receiving the 1987 MVP award.

Personal: Full name Tracey Marie Bates ... Born May 5, 1967 in Dallas ... Earned all-district and all-state honors in high school with the state title her sophomore and senior years ... Graduated from UNC with a B.A. in elementary education ... Has a twin sister and an older sister ... In her spare time she runs and helps coach two Dallas youth teams ... Especially likes Mexican food.

Full International Appearances (29)

Year	Opponent	Goals
1987	Norway (2)	
	Canada	
	Sweden	
	China (2)	
	New Zealand	
1988	England	
	France	
	Japan	1
	Sweden	
	Czechoslovakia	
	Norway	
1989	Poland	
1990	England	
	USSR	
	Canada	
1991	Yugoslavia	1
	Bulgaria	
	USSR	
	Martinique	
	Trinidad & Tobago	1
	Haiti	2
	Canada	
	Holland	
	Norway (2)	
	China	
	Japan	

updated through 11/30/91

Debbie Belkin
Defender, 5-7, 140
Hometown: Needham, Mass.
Club Affiliation: Opus County

Career: Named All-American at University of Massachusetts in 1985, '86, and '87, she has been a mainstay in defense for the U.S. Women's Team since 1985 ... Member of UMass team that played in four consecutive NCAA final fours ... Named defensive MVP in '87 final four ... Named a 1983 high school All-American at Needham High in Massachusetts ... Named to the Boston Globe all-star and all-state high school teams.

Personal: Full name Debra Lynn Belkin ... Born May 27, 1966 in Beverly, Mass. ... Single ... Likes all kinds of music ... Favorite food is pizza ... Hobbies are tennis, reading and bicycle riding.

Full International Appearances (51)

Year	Opponent	Goals	Year	Opponent	Goals
1986	Canada (3)		1991	Canada	
	China			France	1
	Brazil			England	
	Japan			Holland	
	Italy			Germany	
1987	Norway (2)			Denmark	
	Canada			China (5)	
	Sweden			Norway (2)	
	China (2)			Sweden	
	Australia			Brazil	
	Taiwan			Japan	
1988	West Germany			Taiwan	
	Italy				
	England				
	Japan				
	Sweden	1			
	Czechoslovakia				
	Norway				
1990	West Germany				
	Norway (2)				
	England				
	USSR				
1991	Yugoslavia				
	Hungary				
	France				
	USSR				
	Mexico				
	Trinidad & Tobago				
	Haiti				

updated through 11/30/91

Joy Biefeld
Midfielder/Defender, 5-4, 128
Hometown: Huntington Beach, Calif.
Club Affiliation: California Tremors

Career: All-time scoring leader at University of California-Berkeley (1986-89), with 55 goals and 23 assists ... Voted All-American three times by college coaches ... Led her team to the NCAA finals in 1987 and '88 ... Named U.S. Soccer Federation Player of the Year in '88 ... Took Edison High School of Huntington Beach to four straight league championships and was named the league's most valuable player ... A "rocket" with endurance, an attacking outside defender with a good work rate, according to Coach Anson Dorrance.

Personal: Full name Joy Lynn Biefeld ... Born Feb. 8, 1968 ... Married ... Graduated from Cal-Berkeley in '90 with a degree in physical education ... Favorite food is spaghetti ... Has four sisters and two brothers ... Her hobbies include reading and riding bikes.

Full International Appearances (43)

Year	Opponent	Goals	Year	Opponent	Goals
1987	Japan		1991	Germany (2)	
	New Zealand			Denmark	
	Australia	1		China (5)	
	Canada			Norway (3)	
	Taiwan	1		Sweden	
1988	West Germany			Brazil	
	Italy	1		Taiwan	1
	England				
	France				
	Japan				
	Czechoslovakia				
	Norway				
1989	Poland				
1990	West Germany				
	England				
	USSR				
	Norway (2)				
1991	Yugoslavia				
	Bulgaria	1			
	Hungary				
	France				
	USSR				
	Mexico				
	Martinique	2			
	Haiti	1			
	Canada				
	England				
	Holland				

updated through 11/30/91

Brandi Chastain
Forward, 5-8, 130
Hometown: San Jose, Calif.
Current Club: California Tremors

Career: Scored five consecutive goals in the USA's 12-0 victory over Martinique in CONCACAF qualifying for the first-ever women's world championship ... She finished the CONCACAF tournament with seven goals ... Finished her college soccer career at Santa Clara University in 1990, leading the Broncos to two Final Four appearances ... Named first-team All-America in 1990 and All-Far West in 1989 with Santa Clara ... She attended the University of California-Berkely in 1986 earning Soccer America Freshman Player of the Year honors in 1986 where she teamed with U.S. Women's Team member Joy Biefeld ... Sat out 1987 and '88 seasons after having anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction surgery on both of her knees before transferring to Santa Clara for her final two seasons ... Scored 32 goals and added eight assists in three years of college.

Personal: Full name Brandi Denise Chastain ... Born July 21, 1968 in San Jose, Calif. ... Single ... Attended Archbishop Mitty in San Jose where, as captain of her soccer team, she led the team to three straight state championships and was named MVP her junior year ... Majors in communications with interest in sports broadcasting and film-making ... Has a younger brother who plays soccer ... Hobbies include watching movies and going out with friends ... Favorite food is Mexican.

Full International Appearances (15)

Year	Opponent	Goals
1988	Japan	
	Sweden	
1991	Mexico	5
	Martinique	1
	Trinidad & Tobago	1
	Holland	
	Denmark	
	China (4)	
	Norway (2)	
	Brazil	
	Japan	

updated through 11/30/91

Julie Foudy
Forward/Midfielder, 5-6, 135
Hometown: Mission Viejo, Calif.
Current Club: Stanford University

Career: A junior at Stanford University, she led the Cardinals to a 15-3-1 record and a playoff berth in the 1990 season ... Named Stanford's Freshman Athlete of the Year in 1989 ... Recorded a team-high 12 goals as well as three assists ... Named first team All-America for the second straight year, and was named a Soccer America Freshman MVP in 1989 ... Attended Mission Viejo High School in Southern California, where she was named 1988 and '89 First Team All-America ... Named 1987, '88 and '89 Player of the Year for Southern California as well as one of LA Times' players of the decade.

Personal: Full name Julie Marie Foudy ... Born Jan. 1, 1971 in San Diego ... Single ... Hobbies are beach volleyball and skiing ... Enjoys listening to Billy Joel ... Favorite food is everything, "I am a foodaholic."

Full International Appearances (32)

Year	Opponent	Goals
1988	France	
1989	Poland	
1990	West Germany	
	England	
	USSR	
	Norway (2)	
	Canada	
1991	Yugoslavia	
	Hungary	2
	France	
	USSR	
	Mexico	1
	Martinique	1
	Haiti	
	Canada	
	England	
	Holland	
	Germany (2)	
	Denmark	
	China (4)	
	Norway (3)	
	Sweden	
	Brazil	
	Japan	
	Taiwan	1

updated though 11/30/91

Wendy Gebauer
Forward, 5-7, 130
Hometown: Reston, Va.
Last Club: University of North Carolina

Career: A member of the U.S. Women's team since 1987, she graduated in 1988 from the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, where she finished as the seventh all-time leading goalscorer, playing for U.S. National Women's Team coach Anson Dorrance ... Member of three NCAA championship teams at UNC in 1986, 1987 and 1988, she was a two-time second-team All-America in 1987 and 1988 ... Received All-Atlantic Coast Conference and All-South honors her junior and senior years, and was named to the 1986 NCAA All-Tournament Team.

Personal: Full name Wendy Sue Gebauer ... Born Dec. 25, 1966, in Phoenix ... Assistant women's soccer coach at the University of Virginia in 1990 ... Single ... Has one older and one younger sister ... Has a degree in psychology from UNC ... Hobbies include snow skiing, listening to music and drawing ... Favorite food is pasta.

Full International Appearances (26)

Year	Opponent	Goals
1987	Japan	
	New Zealand	
	Australia	
	Canada	1
1988	England	
	France	1
	Japan	
	Sweden	
	Czechoslovakia	
1989	Poland	
1990	England	
	USSR	
	Canada	1
1991	Yugoslavia	1
	Bulgaria	
	Hungary	2
	Martinique	1
	Trinidad & Tobago	2
	Haiti	
	France	
	Holland	
	Denmark	
	China (3)	
	Japan	1

updated through 11/30/91

Linda Hamilton
Defender, 5-6, 148
Hometown: Atlanta, Ga.

Career: A member of the U.S. Women's Team since 1987 ... Played at North Carolina State University from 1987-89 before transferring to the University of North Carolina for her senior year ... Her UNC squad won the national championship in '90, under the direction of U.S. Women's Team Coach Anson Dorrance ... A three-time All-American at N.C. State, named the 1988 ACC Player of the Year ... Also received first-team All-America recognition her senior year at North Carolina ... Was named first team All-ACC all four years in school ... Won the ACC championship with N.C. State her sophomore year and her senior year with North Carolina ... Also a member of the U.S. Women's Youth Team since the age of 14 ... Has had two reconstructive surgeries on her left knee, including one in March.

Personal: Full name is Linda Ann Hamilton ... Born June 4, 1969 in Washington D.C. ... Single ... Enjoys listening to all kinds of music ... Favorite food is Italian ... Her hobbies include tennis, basketball, golf and good looking men ... Lettered in high school in basketball, track, tennis and soccer ... Majoring in speech communication/public relations at UNC.

Full International Appearances (26)

Year	Opponent	Goals
1987	China (2)	
	Australia	
1988	Japan	
	Sweden	
	Czechoslovakia	
	Norway	
	West Germany	
	Italy	
	England	
	France	
1989	Poland	
	England	
	Milan	
1990	Norway (2)	
	USSR	
	England	
	West Germany	
	China	
1991	Sweden	
	Brazil	
	Japan	
	Taiwan	
	Germany	
	Norway	

updated through 11/30/91

Mia Hamm
Forward, 5-5, 125
Hometown: Burke, Va.
Current Club: University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

Career: The youngest member of the U.S. Women's Team, she is a "crowd pleaser" with her creative play ... A member of the University of North Carolina under U.S. National Women's Team Coach Anson Dorrance ... She redshirted this year to prepare for the Women's World Championship in China ... Led the nation last year as a sophomore, scoring 24 goals and 19 assists for the Tar Heels, and was named 1990 Atlantic Coast Conference player of the year ... At only 19, she is well on her way to beating fellow national teammate April Heinrich's school record, having scored 45 goals in her first 44 games for UNC ... Named to the NCAA all-tournament team in 1989 ... Scored one goal and had one assist in the 6-0 victory over Connecticut in the 1990 NCAA final.

Personal: Full name Mariel Margaret Hamm ... Born March 17, 1972, in Selma, Ala. ... Single ... Attended Lake Braddock Secondary School in Burke, Va., where she played forward on the soccer team ... Majors in international studies with a minor in political science ... Has two brothers and three sisters who have all played soccer - the younger ones still play ... She likes to play golf and basketball, and enjoys many different types of food.

Full International Appearances (45)

Year	Opponent	Goals	Year	Opponent	Goals
1987	Japan		1990	Mexico	1
	New Zealand			Martinique	2
	Australia			Trinidad & Tobago	2
	Canada			Haiti	
1988	West Germany			Canada	
	Italy		1991	France	
	England			England	
	France			Holland	1
	Japan			Germany (2)	
	Sweden			Denmark	
	Czechoslovakia			China (5)	1
	Norway			Norway (3)	
1990	West Germany			Sweden	1
	England			Brazil	1
	USSR	2		Japan	
	Canada	1		Taiwan	
	Norway	1			
1991	Yugoslavia				
	Bulgaria	1			
	Hungary				
	France				
	USSR			updated through 11/30/91	

Mary Harvey
Goalkeeper, 5-8, 140
Hometown: Los Altos Hills, Calif.
Current Club Affiliation: SSV Frankfurt

Career: Played at University of California from 1983-86 ... Named 1986 National Goalkeeper of the Year ... Also selected to the 1986 All-Region team ... Had a career goals-against average of 0.78 ... Currently holds five school records: saves in a game (12 vs. North Carolina 11/1/84), saves in a season (71 in 1986), saves in a career (156), shutouts in a season (nine in 1984) and shutouts in a career (20) ... Voted to the 1984 NCAA All-Tournament team ... Won a gold medal at the 1986 U.S. Olympic Festival ... Missed most of the 1985 season because of a back injury and had surgery in December 1985 ... Has played for SSV Frankfurt in the German Damen Bundesliga League since 1988 ... Won the National Cup in 1990 after helping her team advance to the National Cup in 1989 ... Advanced to semi-finals in the National Championships in 1989 and 1990 ... In 1991 SSV Frankfurt won the Bundesliga Championships for the southern division ... She is under contract with the club through the 1992 season.

Personal: Full name Mary Virginia Harvey ... Born June 4, 1965 in Palo Alto, Calif. ... Single ... Enjoys listening to blues music ... Favorite food is Italian ... Her hobbies include racquetball, skiing and fishing ... A major in business administration, she is a senior consultant in management information for Anderson Consulting.

Full International Appearances (11)

Year	Opponent	Goals
1989	Poland	
	Soviet Union	
	England	
	Germany	
1991	China	
	Sweden	
	Brazil	
	Japan	
	Taiwan	
	Germany	
	Norway	

updated through 11/30/91

April Heinrichs
Forward, 5-4, 135
Hometown: Littleton, Colo.
Current Club: Annandale Wildfire

Career: One of the most creative players on the U.S. Women's Team, the explosive team captain ... Led University of North Carolina, coached by U.S. Women's National Team Coach Anson Dorrance, to four consecutive NCAA championship game appearances and NCAA titles in 1983, 1984 and 1986 ... A great "one-on-one player," according to Dorrance, she was named 1984 and 1986 national player of the year for NCAA women's soccer ... All-time women's NCAA leading scorer with 225 career points, with 87 goals and 51 assists, leading UNC to a record of 85-3-2 in her four seasons ... Holds both the UNC single-season points record with 69 in 1986, and the single-season goals record with 36 in 1986 ... Named first-team All-America in 1984, 1985 and 1986 and third-team All-America in 1983 ... NCAA Final Four offensive MVP in 1984, 1985 and 1986 ... Currently the captain of the U.S. team, she was named U.S. Soccer Federation player of the year in 1986 and 1989.

Personal: Full name April Dawn Heinrichs ... Born Feb. 27, 1964 in Denver ... Attended Heritage High School in Littleton, Colo. ... Presently the head women's soccer coach at University of Maryland after coaching one year at Princeton University ... Likes all sports ... Enjoys traveling, reading, and watching movies.

Full International Appearances (47)

Year	Opponent	Goals	Year	Opponent	Goals
1986	Canada (3)	2	1991	Yugoslavia	2
	China	1		Hungary	1
	Brazil	1		France	
	Japan	1		USSR	1
	Italy			Mexico	2
1987	Norway (2)	2		Martinique	3
	Canada	2		Haiti	2
	Sweden	1		Canada	1
	China (2)			France	2
	Japan			England	1
	New Zealand			Holland	
	Australia	2		Germany (2)	2
	Taiwan			Denmark	
1988	West Germany			China (2)	
	Italy			Sweden	
	England			Brazil	2
	France			Taiwan	
1989	Poland			Norway	
1990	USSR	1			
	England	1			
	West Germany	1			
	Norway (2)	2			

updated through 11/30/91

Lori Henry
Defender, 5-6, 135
Hometown: Greensboro, N.C.
Club Affiliation: Texas Challenge

Career: Played for the University of North Carolina under Anson Dorrance, U.S. National Women's Team Coach ... A veteran of the U.S. team, she has been a member of the U.S. Women's Team since 1985 and played for the U.S. Under-19 Team from 1983-85 ... Named to the 1987 All-American team at UNC ... Helped lead her team to three NCAA titles at UNC ... Played for the Washington state team and Western regional teams from 1983-87 ... Was an all-star center/midfielder at Shorewood High School in Shorewood, Wash.

Personal: Full name is Lori Ann Henry ... Born March 20, 1966 in Seattle, Wash. ... Participated as a Girl Scout in Seattle ... Enjoys snow skiing, water skiing and jogging.

Full International Appearances (37)

Year	Opponents	Goals
1985	Italy	
	England	
	Denmark	
1986	Canada (3)	
	China	
	Brazil	
	Japan	
	Italy	
1987	Norway (2)	
	Canada (2)	
	Sweden	
	China (2)	
	Japan	1
	New Zealand	
	Australia	1
	Taiwan	
1988	Czechoslovakia	
	Sweden	
	Japan	1
	France	
	England	
1989	Poland	
1990	Canada	1
	USSR	
	England	
1991	France	
	Holland	
	Norway	
	China (2)	
	Japan	
	Taiwan	

updated through 11/30/91

Shannon Higgins
Forward, 5-5, 120
Hometown: Kent, Wash.
Last Club: University of North Carolina

Career: A mainstay in midfield for the U.S. Women's Team since 1985 ... Played for University of North Carolina under Anson Dorrance, U.S. National Women's Team coach, and had a career total of 39 goals and 51 assists, tying the UNC and NCAA assist record with April Heinrichs ... Never played in a losing game at North Carolina, leading the Tar Heels to an 89-0-6 record and four consecutive national championships ... Scored the game winning goal in the 1987, 1988 and 1989 NCAA championship games ... Named the 1989 Hermann Award winner as well as being a two-time Soccer America and adidas ISAA Player of the Year honoree in '88 and '89 ... Winner of the 1990 Patterson Medal, given by UNC to its most outstanding senior athlete, and is only the third female athlete in UNC history to win the award ... Presented with the 1989-90 Mary Garber Award as the Atlantic Coast Conference female athlete of the year ... Named 1988 and 1989 National Collegiate Soccer Player of the Year ... 1989-90 Honda Broderick Award winner as the national player of the year for women's soccer and a finalist for the Broderick Cup, presented to the national women's athlete of the year in all collegiate sports.

Personal: Full name Shannon Danice Higgins ... Born Feb. 20, 1968 in Seattle ... Attended Mount Ranier High School in Seattle ... Has one older and one younger brother who play soccer, the younger playing for Western Washington University ... At only 23 she is the head women's soccer coach at George Washington University in Washington D.C. where her team finished 11-8-1 in her 1990 debut season ... Holds a U.S. Soccer "B" coaching license ... Hobbies include reading and running ... Enjoys listening to female vocalists ... Favorite food is Chinese.

Full International Appearances (50)

Year	Opponent	Goals	Year	Opponent	Goals
1987	Norway (2)	1	1991	USSR	
	Canada (2)			Mexico	
	Sweden			Martinique	
	China (2)			Trinidad & Tobago	
	Japan			Canada	
	Australia			England	
1988	West Germany			Holland	
	Italy			Germany (2)	
	England			Denmark	
	France			China (5)	1
	Japan			Norway (3)	
	Sweden			Sweden	
	Czechoslovakia			Brazil	
	Norway			Taiwan	
1989	Poland				
1990	West Germany				
	England				
	USSR	1			
	Norway (2)				
	Canada				
1991	Yugoslavia	1			
	Bulgaria				
	Hungary				
	France (2)				

Carin Jennings
Forward, 5-7, 135
Hometown: Rancho Palos Verdes, Calif.
College: University of California, Santa Barbara
Current Club: California Tremors

Career: A member of the U.S. Women's Team since 1986 ... A 1987 graduate of University of California, Santa Barbara, where she was honored as a four time All-American and Woman Athlete of the Decade ... Named Pacific Conference Athletic Association scholar athlete of the year ... The NCAA's all-time leading goal scorer, she had 102 goals and 78 assists in college, resulting in being named a member of the UCSB Hall of Fame and having her jersey retired ... Played in the U.S. Olympic Festival in 1986, 1987, 1989 and 1990 ... Was named the U.S. Soccer Federation's 1987 Female Athlete of the Year.

Personal: Full name Carin Leslie Jennings ... Born Jan. 9, 1965 ... Engaged to former U.S. National Team member Jim Gabarra ... Attended Palos Verdes High School where she played soccer, softball, and volleyball ... Scored 226 goals which led the nation between 1980 and 1983 ... Her high school soccer honors include being named four year All-American and three year MVP of California ... Has two older brothers who played soccer ... Likes all kinds of music ... Favorite food is pasta ... Hobbies include bicycle riding, playing golf, and going to the beach.

Full International Appearances (51)

Year	Opponent	Goals	Year	Opponent	Goals
1987	Norway		1991	France (2)	
	Canada (2)	1		USSR	
	Sweden			Mexico	1
	China (2)	2		Trinidad & Tobago	1
	Japan			Haiti	2
	New Zealand			Canada	
	Australia			England	1
	Taiwan			Holland	1
1988	West Germany	2		Germany (2)	5
	Italy			Denmark	
	England			China (5)	
	France			Norway (3)	
	Japan	2		Sweden	2
	Sweden			Brazil	1
	Norway			Japan	
1989	Poland			Taiwan	
1990	West Germany				
	England				
	USSR				
	Norway (2)	2			
	Canada	1			
1991	Yugoslavia				
	Bulgaria				
	Hungary	1			

updated through 11/30/91

Kristine Lilly

Midfielder, 5-4, 120
Hometown: Wilton, Conn.
Current Club: University of North Carolina

Career: One of the best collegiate players in America, the mainstay in midfield for the USA won the 1990 National Collegiate Player of the Year Award ... Currently a junior at the University of North Carolina where she played on the 1989 and 1990 NCAA championship teams under U.S. Women's Team Coach Anson Dorrance ... Scored 20 goals and contributed 12 assists in 1990 ... Her two year totals for the Tar Heels include 40 goals and 18 assists, scoring at least a goal or an assist in 17 of UNC's 22 games in 1990 ... Named 1989 and 1990 first-team All-America, All-Atlantic Coast Conference and All-South ... MVP of the 1990 Atlantic Coast Conference tournament, as well as offensive MVP of the 1989 and 1990 NCAA tournaments.

Personal: Full name Kristine Marie Lilly ... Born on July 22, 1971, in New York ... Single ... Attended Wilton High School in Wilton, Conn., where she was captain of the girls soccer team her junior and senior years ... Led the team to state titles her freshman, sophomore and senior years ... Her hobbies include snow skiing and bicycling.

Full International Appearances (48)

Year	Opponent	Goals	Year	Opponent	Goals
1987	China (2)	1	1991	Trinidad & Tobago	
	Japan			Haiti	1
	New Zealand			Canada	1
	Australia			England	
	Canada			Holland	1
	Taiwan			Germany (2)	
1988	West Germany			Denmark	
	Italy			China (5)	1
	England			Norway (3)	1
	France			Sweden	
	Japan			Brazil	
	Sweden			Japan	
	Czechoslovakia			Taiwan	
	Norway				
1990	West Germany				
	England				
	USSR				
	Norway (2)				
	Canada	1			
1991	Yugoslavia				
	Bulgaria				
	Hungary				
	France (2)	1			
	USSR	1			
	Mexico				

updated through 11/30/91

Kim Maslin-Kammerdeiner
Goalkeeper, 5-7, 145
Hometown: Burke, Va.
Club Affiliation: Annandale Wildfire

Career: A member of the U.S. Women's player pool since its inception, she was the goalkeeper for the 1985 NCAA Div. I champion George Mason University, which shut out University of North Carolina 2-0 in the final, and was named to the all-tournament team ... Played for the MisFits Soccer Club of Lansdown, Penn., and was named to the state and regional select teams.

Personal: Full name Kim Lynn Maslin-Kammerdeiner ... Born Aug. 12, 1964 in Philadelphia ... Married Roger Kammerdeiner Nov. 3, 1990 ... Attended Swarthmore High School in Pennsylvania where she played lacrosse, field hockey and basketball ... Graduated in 1987 with a B.S. in education, with a concentration in therapeutic recreation ... Works as a regional and state coach for Region I and has coached field hockey, basketball and soccer in high school ... Enjoys biking and touring ... Her favorite food is the Gyro, a Greek sandwich.

Full International Appearances (16)

Year	Opponent	Goals
1988	England	
	France	
1991	Yugoslavia	
	Hungary	
	Mexico	
	Haiti	
	Canada	
	France	
	England	
	Germany	
	Denmark	
	China (3)	
	Norway (2)	

updated through 11/30/91

Carla Werden
Defender, 5-7, 125
Hometown: Dallas, Texas
Current Club: Texas Challenge

Career: Played for U.S. National Women's coach Anson Dorrance at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, where by the time she graduated in 1990, had won four NCAA championships ... Was named to the freshman team of the year, and received All-America honors her sophomore, junior and senior years ... Plays for the competitive Texas Challenge women's amateur team, along with national team colleague Tracey Bates.

Personal: Full name Carla Werden ... Born May 9, 1968, in Pasadena, Calif. ... Attended Richardson High School in Dallas, where she played volleyball and basketball ... Played for the Under-14 Dallas Sting, starting at age 11 and stayed with the organization until her sophomore year in college ... Has two older brothers and an older sister ... Received her degree in psychology at UNC ... Likes to snow ski and read ... Favorite food is Italian.

Full International Appearances (32)

Year	Opponents	Goals
1988	West Germany	
	England	
	Czechoslovakia	
1989	Poland	
1990	West Germany	
	England	
	USSR	
1991	Yugoslavia	
	Bulgaria	
	France	
	USSR	
	Mexico	
	Trinidad & Tobago	
	Haiti	
	Canada	
	England	
	Holland	
	Germany (2)	
	Denmark	
	China (5)	
	Norway (3)	
	Sweden	
	Brazil	
	Japan	
	Taiwan	

updated through 11/30/91

World Cup USA 1994 Inc.
XV FIFA World Cup
Organizing Committee

1270 Avenue of the Americas
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News Release

June 17, 1991

CONTACT: Jim Trecker
212/332-1994

1994 WORLD CUP TO START JUNE 17; CHAMPIONSHIP GAME SET FOR JULY 17

LOS ANGELES, June 17 -- The 1994 FIFA World Cup, the first to be held in the United States, will open June 17, and will conclude one month later with the championship game July 17, it was announced today by Charles G. Cale, Chief Executive Officer of World Cup USA 1994, the organizing body responsible for staging the event in this country.

"This is an excellent time frame for the first World Cup to be held in the United States," commented Cale. "It will allow us to have the round-of-16 games held over the Fourth of July holiday weekend, which will add an additional, exciting element to what we know will be a festival of soccer across America," he added.

World Cup USA 1994 has asked FIFA (Fédération Internationale de Football Association) to consider having the World Cup final replayed in case of a tie July 17, 1994, but that proposal must await further consideration by the international body at its next regularly scheduled FIFA World Cup Organizing Committee meeting in December.

World Cup USA 1994 is presently in the process of determining the venues for the tournament, which will be played in from eight to 12 American communities. The organizing committee plans to announce the sites before the end of the year and will allocate specific games to the cities in mid-1992.

The World Cup is the largest single-sport event on the planet, attracting a cumulative television audience of more than 26 billion viewers during the last tournament a year ago in Italy.

The tournament brings together 24 national teams for a 52-game tournament. The United States, as host nation, and Germany, as defending champion, are automatic entries for the 1994 World Cup.

# # #

World Cup USA 1994 Inc.
XV FIFA World Cup
Organizing Committee

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News Release

WORLD CUP USA 1994, INC.

World Cup USA 1994, Inc. is the organizing committee charged with staging the XV FIFA World Cup, under the direction of FIFA (Fédération Internationale de Football Association), soccer's international governing body.

Heading World Cup USA 1994 is Charles G. Cale, chief executive officer and co-chairman. Alan I. Rothenberg serves as chairman of the organizing committee as well as president of the United States Soccer Federation, a position to which he was elected August 5, 1990. Scott LeTellier is president and chief operating officer of the committee. Also on the World Cup USA 1994 Board of Directors is Joseph S. Blatter, chief executive and general secretary of FIFA. Dr. Henry A. Kissinger serves as honorary chairman of World Cup USA 1994.

World Cup USA 1994 was originally established May 6, 1987 to prepare the United States Soccer Federation's bid to be named host for the 1994 World Cup. Following FIFA's July 4, 1988 selection of the United States, World Cup USA 1994 assumed the role of organizing committee for the world's largest single-sport event.

World Cup USA 1994 is responsible for all operational aspects of the World Cup and by the time the tournament kicks off in June, 1994, thousands of employees and volunteers will be involved in the task. For the first two years of its existence the Committee was located in Washington, D.C. The rapidly expanding organization now has over 40 employees located between executive offices in Los Angeles, an operations and marketing office in Fairfax, VA, and the communication and media relations headquarters in New York City.

(9.20.91)

FIFA NEWS

FIFA
founded 1904

8/91

The official monthly publication of the Fédération Internationale de Football Association

English Edition

EDITORIAL

The sleeping giant is beginning to stir

It is now twelve months since a new president was elected to the helm of the United States Soccer Federation, the National Association in the USA. It was no secret that FIFA was kindly disposed to the election of Alan Rothenberg, a Californian lawyer with close ties to our sport since the Olympic Football Tournament in 1984. With this injection of new blood in the upper echelons of the Association, FIFA was looking forward to fresh impetus for football in a country which is on the verge of ceasing to be unexplored territory on the world map of our sport. FIFA was also relishing the prospect of close working relations based on trust with the local organisers of the 1994 World Cup final competition — a particularly challenging proposition for everyone involved in the USA.

The new administration at the US Association are tackling two frontiers at the same time. One of them — the crowning event, the 1994 World Cup — is waiting round the corner while the other — establishing a national infrastructure — needs to be realised if professional football is to take root. The achievements of their national team so far are no less than spectacular. Since the time the Yugoslav, Bora Milutinovic, assumed responsibility for the US selection, the USA players have been bouncing from one victory to another, easily drawing 40,000 spectators and over into the stadia. Matches involving the American national squad turn into occasions of which even the critically minded media are having to take notice. Football in the USA is therefore about to jump a crucial hurdle, that is, recognition by the media. Furthermore, the Association has moved from provincial Colorado Springs to Chicago, a bustling city with an international reputation and widespread media coverage.

The fact that the USSF has at the same time concluded some long-term sponsoring contracts is more than just a commercial gesture. Support from companies with well-known names (American Airlines, Anheuser-Busch, Coca-Cola, Gatorade, Mars) proves that football is worth advertising in the USA. This is very much a decisive step in the right direction.

These and other positive developments in the structure of US football reflect extraordinary progress at this interim stage. A great deal of work still remains to be done and there are less than three years to go for the preparations for the World Cup final competition. Two important pillars have been erected by means of a joint venture contract with ISL, FIFA's marketing partner, and a joint working contract with the European Broadcasting Union (EBU). The agreement with ISL settles the marketing of the World Cup final competition while the one with EBU is intended to guarantee faultless television transmission of each match to every corner of the world. The EBU contract covering the production of television broadcasts from all twelve venues of the World Cup final competition is independent of the sale of rights on the US market. These still belong to FIFA. The negotiations for the sale of the rights are not limited to financial factors but include the question of promoting football on the small screen in the best possible way.

What with the US Association's enhanced prestige, all eyes focused on the World Cup final competition, a successful national team that will have the opportunity to prove its worth on home ground in 1994 and in the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta as well as a substantially more stable financial foundation, the development of football in the USA is assured a promising future. Although the professional league has not yet been established, the prospects for the elite in the millions of young footballers who may some time like to turn professional have improved. Impetus for the 1994 World Cup final competition has now been administered and the sleeping giant is beginning to stir.

Joseph S. Blatter
General Secretary

Canon Coca-Cola FUJIFILM JVC Mars MasterCard PHILIPS

THE OFFICIAL SPONSORS OF THE WORLD CUP 1994

BUSINESS WEEK MAGAZINE
September 16, 1991

Sports Business

SOCCER

THIS MAY BE THE KICK AMERICAN SOCCER NEEDS

Will hosting the '94 World Cup finally get the U.S. into the game?

It's a sweltering August night at Veterans Stadium in Philadelphia, and 13-year-old Kevin Sherry Jr. is pumped. His hair shaved in a soccer-ball motif, Sherry stands outside the players' entrance, eager for an autograph from a member of the U.S. national soccer team. "He eats, drinks, and sleeps soccer," says Kevin Sr., also a big fan.

The scene is one that American organizers of the World Cup, the sporting world's premier event, hope to repeat on a grand scale as they prepare to host the 1994 soccer championship—and finally get soccer soaring in the U.S. In tonight's exhibition match, the national team and the 44,261 in attendance do their best to silence critics who say the U.S. will never support the game. Two beautiful second-half goals prove the difference as the Americans beat a top British team, Sheffield Wednesday. By the middle of the second half, fans do the wave and chant: "U.S.A.! U.S.A.!"

The Philadelphia game is part of an international marketing road show for the U.S. team. This summer and fall, it's playing in a series of friendly matches here and abroad against top foreign teams. And the roster, whose members forged a dismal 0-3 record in the 1990 cup in Italy, is undergoing an overhaul.

Since the May arrival of colorful new coach Bora Milutinovic, a Yugoslav with international experience, play has improved dramatically. Milutinovic, who coached the 1986 Mexican and 1990 Costa Rican teams, is trying out different lineups to find the magic combo. Only a 4-0 loss in Austria to local power FCS Tirol marred a summer in which crowds of 40,000-plus saw the U.S. manage ties with Ireland at Foxboro, Mass.; with Italian great Juventus in New Haven; and with AC Milan in Chicago. In July, the U.S. won its first international trophy, beating Honduras 4-3 to win the championship of the U.S., Caribbean, and Central America. "Bora has just given us instant credibility," says midfielder Bruce Savage.

And that should certainly help put fans in the seats. Charles G. Cale, chief executive of World Cup USA 1994, the private group organizing the event, says he will need $250 million to $300 million to host the games. A large chunk of that

SOCCERMANIA IN PHILLY: FAN SUPP IS BUILDING

will come from ticket revenues, and not just from American fans: Organizers project that the 52-game series will attract more than a million foreign visitors. "We expect we're going to sell every seat to every game," Cale says. Additional money for the U. S. team will come from sponsors such as American Airlines Inc., which will place the USA soccer logo on its planes, and from television rights in the U. S. Negotiations are under way with ABC, CBS, ESPN, Fox, and Turner. It is expected that about a dozen key games will be on the networks, with the remainder on cable.

'FOCAL POINT.' The cup, held every four years, could be a marketing bonanza. In 1990, 26 billion people worldwide viewed the games on television, with more than 1 billion watching the final between West Germany and Argentina. That's 10 times the size of the Super Bowl audience. "Any company that is directly marketing to soccer looks to the World Cup as a focal point," says Paul Milone, president of Intersport Ltd. in Sterling, Va., maker and distributor of the Lanzera soccer shoe, which goes on sale in the U. S. next year.

The rivalry among cities for the games is ferocious. Twenty-six communities have already submitted bids, including six—Dallas, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Tampa, and East Rutherford, N. J. (home of the Meadowlands sports complex)—vying for the final. "The bottom line is, if we stage four games, the economic impact will be $82 million, with tax revenues of $6 million," says Joanie Schirm, who leads Orlando's effort. Already, hoteliers there have committed 28,000 rooms—a quarter of those normally available during the peak summer season. Walt Disney Co. officials are interested in staging the cup's opening ceremonies, Schirm says. And a two-minute video featuring kids extolling the virtues of soccer in Orlando is being shown around the world.

Luring young soccer fans is part of the U. S. strategy to use the World Cup to further development of soccer in the country. Plans are afoot for a professional league that would start after the cup ends in July, 1994. "There's a coordinated effort to keep the ball rolling," says Cale, "not just for 1994, but for the future of soccer in the U. S."

Who knows? Maybe the next time Kevin Sherry Jr. watches soccer in Philly, he'll have a local team to cheer on.

By Tim Smart in Philadelphia

DAVID FIELDS

World Cup USA 1994 Inc.
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News Release

September 16, 1991

Contact: Jim Trecker, 212/332-1994

RECORD 134 NATIONS ENTER 1994 WORLD CUP; QUALIFYING DRAW SET FOR DECEMBER 8

LOS ANGELES -- A record 134 nations have entered the 1994 FIFA World Cup, it was announced today by FIFA, soccer's international governing body. The World Cup will be held from June 17 through July 17, 1994 in the United States.

"We are very pleased to know that more nations than ever are participating in the tournament," said World Cup USA Chief Executive Officer Charles G. Cale. "With so much anticipation around the world, I know that we are well on the way to having the best World Cup ever."

The previous record for World Cup entrants was 123 nations, which originally inscribed for the 1990 tournament.

The quadrennial tournament will kick off with the Qualifying Draw December 8 in New York City, at which 132 nations will be divided into continental and regional qualifying groups.

The United States, as host, and Germany, as defending champion, qualify automatically and need not participate in the draw. Teams will play nearly two years of qualification games as they vie to become one of the 24 finalists who will come to the United States.

1994 FIFA WORLD CUP ENTRANTS

EUROPE (36 of 36 FIFA Members)
Albania
Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
England
Faroe Islands
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
North Ireland
Israel
Italy
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Malta
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Rep. of Ireland
Romania
San Marino
Scotland
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
USSR
Wales
Yugoslavia

ASIA (26 of 36 FIFA Members)
Bahrain
Bangladesh
China PR
Chinese Taipei
Hong Kong
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Japan
Jordan
Korea DPR
Korea Republic
Kuwait
Lebanon
Malaysia
Oman
Pakistan
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Sri Lanka
Syria
Thailand
United Arab Emirates
Yemen

AFRICA (33 of 48 FIFA Members)
Algeria
Angola
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Congo
Egypt
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Ivory Coast
Kenya
Liberia
Libya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Morocco
Niger
Nigeria
Sao Tome & Principe
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Sudan
Tanzania
Togo
Tunisia
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

CONCACAF (23 of 27 FIFA Members)
Antigua
Barbados
Bermuda
Canada
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Republic
El Salvador
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Neth. Antilles
Nicaragua
Panama
Puerto Rico
St. Lucia
St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Surinam
Trinidad & Tobago
USA

SOUTH AMERICA (9 of 10 FIFA Members)
Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Colombia
Ecuador
Paraguay
Peru
Uruguay
Venezuela

OCEANIA (7 of 8 FIFA Members)
Australia
Fiji
New Zealand
Solomon Islands
Tahiti
Vanuatu
Western Samoa

ALAN I. ROTHENBERG

Alan I. Rothenberg is Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of World Cup USA 1994 as well as President of the United States Soccer Federation. A distinguished lawyer and sports executive, Mr. Rothenberg was elected to the USSF presidency for a four-year term on August 5, 1990.

Mr. Rothenberg is a renowned trial lawyer and a senior partner in the Los Angeles based international law firm of Latham & Watkins. Previously, he served for 22 years as a partner at Manatt, Phelps, Rothenberg & Phillips, during which time he also held a variety of sports ownership and executive positions.

A respected lecturer on the field of sports law and a regular commentator on ESPN's "Sportslook," Mr. Rothenberg was Commissioner of Soccer for the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee in 1984. Mr. Rothenberg was responsible for the Olympic soccer tournament, which drew the largest crowds of any sport at the 1984 Olympic Games.

Among other achievements in his 25-year involvement in soccer are his ownership of the Los Angeles Aztecs of the North American Soccer League and his position as General Manager and Counselor to the Los Angeles Wolves of the United Soccer Association.

Mr. Rothenberg first entered sports as Vice President and General Counsel to Jack Kent Cooke, Inc. and of California Sports, Inc., which between them owned the Los Angeles Lakers (NBA), the Los Angeles Kings (NHL), the Forum and substantial cable television interests. He was a member of the National Basketball Association Board of Governors from 1971-79 and from 1982 to the present and served from 1982-1989 as President of the Los Angeles Clippers.

He has been a member of the State Bar of California since 1965 and served as the organization's president in 1989-90. He is also chairman of the American Bar Association's Governing Committee on Entertainment and Sports Law.

Deeply involved in numerous civic activities, Mr. Rothenberg is a member of the Board of Trustees of the California Museum of Science and Industry Foundation, founder of the Museum of Contemporary Art, President of the Fraternity of Friends of the Music Center and a member of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Newport.

Mr. Rothenberg, who was born April 10, 1939, is a 1960 graduate of the University of Michigan, where he received a Bachelors Degree in history. Three years later, he earned a Juris Doctorate with distinction from the same university.

Mr. Rothenberg and his wife, Georgina, are the parents of three sons and reside in Beverly Hills, California.

SCOTT PARKS LETELLIER

Scott Parks LeTellier is Managing Director/Chief Operating Officer of World Cup USA 1994. He has been actively involved with United States Soccer since 1979, as chairman of the federation's Appeals Committee (1987-88) and Professional Leagues Committee (1987-89).

From 1972-1974, Mr. LeTellier served as a voluntary representative of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon) in the southern part of West Germany. During those two years, he acquired a fluency in German and an intense interest in soccer through the 1974 World Cup played in West Germany.

Mr. LeTellier earned a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Tennessee Business School, majoring in statistics. He attended Brigham Young University law school in Provo, Utah and was awarded his Juris Doctorate degree in 1978.

Following his admission to the California Bar in 1978, Mr. LeTellier worked as an associate with the Los Angeles law firm of Iverson, Yoakum, Papiano and Hatch. In 1981, he took a leave of absence to join the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee (LAOOC), where he primarily served as Assistant Vice President/Sports. He later became LAOOC Legal Counsel.

During his tenure with the LAOOC, Mr. LeTellier dealt extensively with FIFA and organized the draw for the 1984 Olympic Games soccer tournament in Pasadena in May, 1984. He represented the LAOOC at the 1982 FIFA World Cup in Spain and before the International Olympic Committee at the Olympic Congress in Baden-Baden, West Germany in 1981.

In 1987, Mr. LeTellier served as outside counsel to the USSF and was principally responsible for the drafting of the bid document submitted to FIFA for rights to hold the 1994 World Cup tournament. He was part of the five-member team that made the oral presentation to FIFA on July 4, 1988 in Zurich, Switzerland, the day the U.S. was awarded the right to serve as host country for the 1994 FIFA World Cup.

Mr. LeTellier lives in McLean, Virgina with his wife, Sherry, and four children and plans to move to California in January, 1992.

CHARLES KENNY

Charles D. Kenny serves as Executive Vice President and Chief Administrative Office of World Cup USA 1994. As Chief Administrative Officer Mr. Kenny oversees the Organizing Committee's administrative and support functions. He also serves as Chair of World Cup USA 1994's Management Committee. At World Cup USA 1994, Mr. Kenny initially will assume responsibility for the development and implementation of all strategic and business plans, as well as managing the financial planning and budgetary control efforts.

Mr. Kenny joined World Cup USA 1994 following more than twenty years of increasing management responsibility and executive leadership experience in the banking business. His background in the banking business ranged from managing administrative functions, serving as general counsel, as well as line management responsibilities at three major California banks.

Mr. Kenny is a member of the American, California, District of Columbia and Los Angeles County Bar Associations; a member of the American Society of Corporate Secretaries where he served on the advisory committee of the Los Angeles chapter; past chair of the Corporate Law Department section of the Los Angeles County Bar Association; and a member of the American Corporate Counsel Association; and has sat on the Board of Governors of the Institute for Corporate Counsel.

Mr. Kenny holds a bachelor of arts degree in economics from Fairfield University in Fairfield, Connecticut and a juris doctorate degree from Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C. After receiving his law degree in 1970, he served as legislative counsel to Congressman George E. Danielson in Washington, D.C. He began his banking career in 1974.

He resides with his wife, Mary Pinola, who serves as development coordinator for the AAF Rose Bowl Aquatics Center, and their three children in La Canada Flintridge, California.

VENUE SELECTION CRITERIA

LEFT HAND COLUMN - NOTE: Items 1 & 2 of this column are considered the most important criteria, with the remaining items listed generally in order of descending importance.

RIGHT HAND COLUMN - NOTE: Items in this column of criteria subcategories are listed in alphabetical order.

1) STADIUM
- Availability and expertise of operational personnel
- Cleanliness
- Compliance with FIFA Terms of Reference physical requirements, including natural grass playing surface, field width and lighting
- Configuration for soccer
- Construction/renovation timetable, performance assurances
- Ease of stadium operations
- General condition
- Parking and/or public transportation accessibility
- Public safety
- Seating capacity
- Security
- Sight lines
- Spectator amenities -- e.g., type of seating, restrooms, concession areas
- Stadium labor costs
- Standard long form agreement concluded without material variations
- Team and game official facilities
- Television capabilities
- Television/written media facilities
- VIP facilities
- Working rapport with stadium owners/ operators, key management personnel

2) CIVIC/GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
- Headquarters of major corporations serving as FIFA, Organizing Committee or Federation Sponsors
- Major event attendance and support history
- Private sector commitment and assistance, VSP response
- Professional sports image of venue
- Public sector commitment and assistance, VSP response
- Strength and vitality of VBC, local political and civic leaders, Chamber of Commerce and Visitors/Convention Bureau
- Support of World Cup USA 1994 bid effort

(OVER)

3) SOCCER INTEREST, SUPPORT	- Historic community interest in the sport - Support of US national team development program and other Federation programs - Strength and civic support of youth, scholastic, intercollegiate, senior and professional soccer programs, including development of soccer parks and playing fields
4) POPULATION	- Population of venue metropolitan community - Population within reasonable driving distance (150-250 miles) - Survey of ethnic composition of population within reasonable driving distance
5) GEOGRAPHY	- Existence of paired venue in geographic proximity and same time zone - Location as airport hub of Organizing Committee's airline marketing partner - Natural and tourism attractions and appeal - Regional balance of venues throughout the United States
6) COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE	- Accessibility, convenience and amenities of airport(s) - Number, quality and location of first class hotels - Number, quality and location of training sites - Quality and convenience of public transportation facilities
7) IBC, MPC AND ORGANIZING COMMITTEE OPERATIONS CENTER	- Suitable facilities available and provided to Organizing Committee at no or a substantially reduced cost to serve as the International Broadcast Center, Main Press Center and Organizing Committee Operations Center
8) MISCELLANEOUS	- Climate considerations of heat, humidity, wind and altitude - Effect on sport of legalized sport betting, including lotteries, within State in which venue is located - Legal considerations

# #

soccerline

NEWS FROM THE SOCCER INDUSTRY COUNCIL OF AMERICA

FOR IMMEDIATE USE

CONTACT: Sandy Briggs
(407) 840-1171

SICA ANNOUNCES SURVEY RESULTS:

SIXTEEN MILLION AMERICANS PLAYED SOCCER IN 1990;

ADULT PARTICIPATION UP 34% SINCE '87

North Palm Beach, Fla. (June 14, 1991)--Sixteen million Americans six years of age and older played soccer at least once in 1990, according to a new National Soccer Participation Survey released by the Soccer Industry Council of America. Serious soccer players, those who play 52 or more days a year, numbered 2.7 million, a 19% increase over 1987 when the survey was initiated.

Among team sports, soccer continues to enjoy immense popularity with the nation's youth, ranking third after basketball and volleyball in the under 18 age category and second to hoops for kids under 12. While the 6-17 age group accounts for 12.1 million players or 75% of the sport's playing population, adult soccer has grown 34% over the past three years, evidence of expanded opportunities to participate at college and other levels of organized play.

Significant soccer participation growth has also occurred since 1987 among males (+9.5%), members of households with yearly incomes above $50,000 (+29%) and residents of the Northeast (+19%).

California leads the country in average soccer participation with 1,518,000 players, followed by New York (1,511,000), Texas (927,000), Pennsylvania (894,000) and Ohio (816,000). State rankings are based on a compilation of the past three surveys (1988-90).

The National Soccer Participation Survey is derived from an annual syndicated tracking study of 15,000 households by American Sports Data, Inc., designed to identify and analyze general patterns, trends and relationships among 58 sports and recreational activities. The entire 231-page summary report is available for purchase from the Soccer Industry Council of America.

The Soccer Industry Council of America, a division of the Sporting Goods Manufacturers Association, is a national coalition of suppliers of soccer apparel, footwear and equipment and related businesses. The partnership is dedicated to promoting the growth of soccer, the world's most popular sport, in the USA.

SOCCER INDUSTRY COUNCIL OF AMERICA

1991 National Soccer Participation Survey

(measuring sports activity in 1990)

KEY FINDINGS

Total Participants	15,945,000	100%
Male	10,216,000	64%
Female	5,729,000	36%
Under 18	12,118,000	75%
18 and over	3,827,000	25%
Frequent Participants (25 or more days/year)	6,417,000	40%
"Serious" Soccer Players (52 or more days/year)	2,675,000	16%
"Aficionados" (Soccer is favorite activity)	3,099,000	19%

Source: Soccer Industry Council of America, American Sports Data, Inc.

YOUTH TEAM SPORT RANKINGS

PARTICIPANTS UNDER 18 (000)		PARTICIPANTS UNDER 12 (000)	
1. Basketball	19,945	1. Basketball	8,613
2. Volleyball	14,283	2. Soccer	6,351
3. Soccer	12,118	3. Football (Touch)	5,271
4. Softball	11,983	4. Softball	5,115
5. Football (Touch)	11,600	5. Baseball	4,678
6. Baseball	9,575	6. Volleyball	4,411
7. Football (Tackle)	7,647	7. Football (Tackle)	2,811
8. Hockey	968	8. Hockey	385

For details, contact SICA, 200 Castlewood Drive, North Palm Beach, Florida 33408, (407) 840-1171

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American Airlines
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MULTIDIMENSIONAL INTERNATIONAL SOCCER INVOLVEMENT ANNOUNCED BY AMERICAN AIRLINES; WORLD CUP '94, U.S. SOCCER FEDERATION AND CONCACAF PARTNERSHIPS FORGED

NEW YORK, July 31 -- As a forerunner to the staging of the World Cup soccer tournament in the U.S. in 1994, American Airlines has significantly expanded its international involvement with the sport by forging alliances with several major international soccer organizations, Robert L. Crandall, American's chairman and president announced today.

American's multidimensional soccer expansion includes becoming the Official Airline of **World Cup '94**, the **United States Soccer Federation** (USSF) and the **Confederation of North, Central American and Caribbean Association Football** (CONCACAF), as well as a major sponsor of the USSF and the U.S. World Cup Team.

"To encourage maximum participation in World Cup '94, we at American Airlines will be promoting our World Cup relationship extensively, doing all we can to attract as many people as possible to see both spectacular soccer and our spectacular country," said Robert L. Crandall, chairman and president of American Airlines. "As the United States plays host to the world, we'll be doing everything possible to make World Cup '94 the best ever."

- more -

American has launched a major marketing program to support its soccer involvement. Among the program's highlights are:

- Domestic and international advertising;
- Placement of a decal bearing the American Airlines/World Cup '94 logo on the exterior of American's international fleet;
- Signing Bora Milutinovic, coach of the U.S. World Cup Soccer Team, as a company soccer spokesman;
- Creation of the American Airlines All-Time World Cup Team;
- Continued sponsorship of the American Airlines Dallas Cup international youth soccer tournament;
- Sponsorship of a 1992 media tour of U.S. World Cup cities for international soccer journalists.

"I am thrilled to welcome American Airlines to the family of soccer, and especially to World Cup USA 1994," said Charles G. Cale, chief executive officer of the organizing committee of the XV FIFA World Cup. "As the Official Airline of the 1994 World Cup, American Airlines will provide enormous assistance as we move forward toward our goals of staging the finest World Cup ever and of leaving a legacy for soccer."

"World Cup USA 1994 and U.S. Soccer are delighted to be entering into partnership with American Airlines," said Alan Rothenberg, chairman of World Cup USA '94 and president of the U.S. Soccer Federation. "A working relationship between the global sport -- soccer -- and the world's global airline -- American -- is a perfect match. We look forward to a long, rewarding association with American and trust that we will work together to enhance the sport of soccer in America."

"U.S. Soccer is extremely proud to have this relationship with American over the next three years," said Hank Steinbrecher, USSF general secretary. "The new agreement is in keeping with U.S. Soccer's desire to establish high-quality sponsor relationships with prestigious companies. American Airlines, our nation's finest air carrier, is a much-welcomed addition to the growing list of companies doing business with our federation and our sport. I know our athletes and staff, who fly hundreds of thousands of miles to both foreign and domestic competitions each year, are looking forward to a fruitful, long-lasting association with American."

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WORLD CUP USA 1994 SM

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

DATE	EVENT
January 19, 1987	Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) mails invitations to all of its non-European national associations soliciting applications to serve as the host country for the 1994 FIFA World Cup.
February 28, 1987	The United States Soccer Federation (Federation) notifies FIFA of its interest in bidding for the right to serve as the host country for the 1994 World Cup.
March 10, 1987	1994 World Cup FIFA Terms of Reference (bid specifications) mailed by FIFA to the Federation and other interested national associations.
April 5, 1987	Federation Board of Directors resolves to proceed with 1994 World Cup candidacy.
April 5, 1987	Eddie Mahe, Jr. & Associates engaged by the Federation to direct the bid campaign for the 1994 World Cup. Rey Post, Jr. named project director.
April 15, 1987	Federation confirms its candidacy to FIFA following an examination of the FIFA Terms of Reference and announces its bid effort in a letter to its membership from Federation President Werner Fricker. Other countries announcing candidacies are Brazil, Chile and Morocco.
May 3, 1987	Federation's Board of Directors, meeting in Chicago, approves a resolution authorizing the Federation's Executive Committee to establish an entity to oversee the preparation, presentation and processing of the United States' 1994 World Cup candidacy. Werner Fricker named Chief Executive Officer of the new entity.
May 8, 1987	Ninety Four, Inc. formed in Delaware as a non-profit, non-stock corporation to assist in the efforts of the Federation to bring the 1994 World Cup to the United States and to prepare, present and process the Federation's application.

May 21, 1987	Werner Fricker, President of the Federation; Hank des Bordes, Executive Vice President; and Paul Stiehl, Treasurer, named directors of Ninety Four, Inc.
June 23, 1987	United States Senate adopts Senate Joint Resolution 175 recognizing the efforts of the Federation to bring the World Cup to the United States in 1994 and authorizing and requesting the President of the United States to designate the Secretary of Commerce as the official representative of the United States Government in any discussions with FIFA.
June 29, 1987	Name of Ninety Four, Inc. changed to World Cup USA 1994, Inc.
July-September, 1987	Reservation Agreements and commitment letters to FIFA prepared and executed by 18 stadium authorities throughout the United States reserving the use of their respective stadium facilities during May, June and July, 1994 and committing to meet the requirements of the FIFA Terms of Reference; letters prepared and obtained from seven agencies or departments of the United States Government containing assurances that the government assistance required by the Terms of Reference would be provided; written Responses to the Terms of Reference drafted.
September 28, 1987	United States President Ronald Reagan signs letter to FIFA President Dr. João Havelange welcoming and pledging assistance of the United States Government to the 1994 FIFA World Cup.
September 30, 1987	Responses of the Federation to the 1994 FIFA World Cup Terms of Reference delivered to FIFA in Zurich by Paul A. Stiehl, Treasurer of the Federation. Brazil and Morocco also submit formal written bids.
November 19, 1987	President Ronald Reagan greets FIFA President Dr. João Havelange, FIFA's General Secretary Joseph S. Blatter and Federation President Werner Fricker in an Oval Office meeting at the White House in Washington, D.C.

December 10-12, 1987	United States delegation led by President Werner Fricker hosts FIFA Executive Committee members at Zurich reception during the qualification draw for the 1990 World Cup in Italy.
January 19, 1988	Paul A. Stiehl, Treasurer of the Federation, named to the newly created position of Director of World Cup USA 1994, Inc., responsible for day to day operations during the bid process.
February 29, 1988	World Cup USA 1994 announces creation of 94 member Founders Club to raise funds for the United States' bid; Joe Robbie named Chairman of the Founders Club.
March 21, 1988	Former United States Secretary of State Dr. Henry A. Kissinger named Chairman of newly formed World Cup Advisory Committee; other members are Warner Communications Chairman Steven J. Ross and former Secretary of Transportation Drew Lewis.
April 10-18, 1988	Five member FIFA technical inspection group headed by Horst R. Schmidt of Germany F.R. visits 16 stadiums in 13 cities during week long visit to the United States.
May 20, 1988	Federation delegation headed by Federation President Werner Fricker and legal counsel Scott LeTellier meets with FIFA General Secretary Joseph S. Blatter and other members of the FIFA staff to discuss television and ticket guarantee issues relating to the United States' 1994 World Cup application.
July 4, 1988	FIFA Senior Vice President Harry Cavan announces selection of United States as host country for the 1994 World Cup. The United States received 10 Executive Committee votes, Morocco 7 and Brazil 2.
July 31, 1988	Federation celebrates 75th anniversary in Philadelphia and hosts international leaders, including FIFA President Dr. Joâo Havelange and FIFA General Secretary Joseph S. Blatter, at black tie dinner (with Dr. Kissinger as featured speaker) to celebrate World Cup selection announcement.

February 15, 1989	Scott Parks LeTellier named President and Chief Operating Officer of World Cup USA 1994, Inc. in Seattle.
May 30, 1989	Name of World Cup USA 1994, Inc. changed to World Cup '94 Organizing Committee, Inc. (Organizing Committee).
July 5, 1989	Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company extends long term line of credit facility to the Organizing Committee, allowing the Organizing Committee to discharge bid related indebtedness and sustain its initial operations.
August 9, 1989	Ross A. Berlin named Vice President/Venues of the Organizing Committee.
November 19, 1989	The United States earns its first appearance in the World Cup finals since 1950 with a dramatic 1-0 win over Trinidad & Tobago in Port of Spain before 35,000 red clad Trinidad & Tobago supporters.
January 9, 1990	Venue Specifications Packages sent to 22 prospective venue communities, outlining the requirements each must meet to earn a designation as a 1994 World Cup venue site.
January 12, 1990	Organizing Committee announces venue selection timetable and identity of 22 prospective communities in Cincinnati.
January 30-April 26, 1990	Organizing Committee venue team, headed by Vice President/Venues Ross Berlin, conducts a tour of 25 potential venue communities to discuss Venue Specifications Package and commence long form stadium negotiations.
February 1, 1990	Jeffrey R. Bliss named Vice President and Chief Marketing Officer of the Organizing Committee.
February 13, 1990	Former Secretary of State Dr. Henry A. Kissinger elected Vice Chairman, and Time Warner, Inc. Co-Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Steven J. Ross and former Secretary of the Treasury William E. Simon elected members, of the Board of Directors of World Cup '94 Organizing Committee.

May 22, 1990	In a conference call news briefing, Organizing Committee officials describe the recently-concluded 87-day tour of 25 prospective venue communities, reporting that "remarkable interest exists . . . to host games or other events of the 1994 World Cup."
June 7, 1990	The Organizing Committee welcomes the first of what ultimately will be 205 venue community leaders from 25 different communities to Italy and the 1990 World Cup. Elected officials heading venue community delegations were Jim Smith, Secretary of State of Florida; Annette Strauss, Mayor of Dallas, Texas; Dick Berkley, Mayor of Kansas City, Missouri; Charles Vars, Mayor of Corvallis, Oregon; and Bill Thomson, Mayor of Pasadena, California. The Organizing Committee arranged for the visits to permit venue leaders to experience the World Cup first hand and to increase their understanding of the event they wish to host in their own communities. Addendum I to the Venue Specifications Package is issued to the group at working sessions during their stay in Italy.
June 10, 1990	The United States plays its first World Cup game in 40 years, losing to Czechoslovakia in Florence. The Organizing Committee hosts a dinner following the game for venue community guests at Villa Montalto in Florence.
June 13, 1990	United States Ambassador Peter F. Secchia hosts a reception at his Rome residence for FIFA, the U.S. Soccer Federation, the Organizing Committee, and the venue community leaders.
June 14, 1990	The United States suffers a frustrating 1-0 defeat to host nation Italy in front of a sellout crowd at Stadio Olimpico in Rome.

June 19, 1990	Organizing Committee Chairman Werner Fricker, President Scott LeTellier and Vice President/Venues Ross Berlin conduct a news conference in Florence, briefing the world's media on World Cup '94 activities to date. Announcement is made that FIFA has approved the use of indoor stadia, providing that each can provide a natural grass playing surface. The United States National Team concludes its World Cup appearance with a loss against Austria in Florence.
July 5, 1990	ABC-TV devotes its Nightline evening news program to the World Cup, debating the prospects for success of the 1994 World Cup in the United States, particularly from a television standpoint.
July 6, 1990	Organizing Committee Chairman Werner Fricker, Vice Chairman Henry A. Kissinger and President Scott LeTellier hold a final news briefing at Stadio Olimpico in Rome, outlining its accomplishments and plans before over 300 journalists. Vice Chairman Dr. Henry A. Kissinger hosts a dinner for FIFA President Dr. João Havelange and members of the FIFA Executive Committee at Villa Cedro in Rome. In attendance are senior representatives of potential United States television networks and marketing partners.
July 8, 1990	In the XIVth World Cup Final, West Germany defeats Argentina 1-0 in Rome.
August 5, 1990	Alan I. Rothenberg is elected President of the U.S. Soccer Federation at the body's Annual General Meeting in Orlando, Florida.
September 13, 1990	The Organizing Committee's standard long form Irrevocable License and Operating Agreement is distributed to stadium authorities who have expressed interest in hosting games of the 1994 World Cup.
October 12-13, 1990	The Organizing Committee hosts a Bidders' Information Conference at the Westfields International Conference Center in Chantilly, Virginia, updating each of the prospective venue communities on the venue selection process and providing them with

current information regarding marketing opportunities. Addendum II to the Venue Specifications Package is distributed and announcement is made that the deadline for receipt of bids from venue communities has been extended until May 1, 1991. Nearly 100 people attend from 28 communities.

October 15, 1990 — The Organizing Committee executes a lease for new office space for its permanent operations headquarters. 23,000 square feet are leased at Fair Lakes Court located in Fairfax, Virginia near Dulles International Airport.

October 16, 1990 — Members of the Organizing Committee participate in a *Soccer America/Adweek* marketing forum in New York City. U.S. Soccer Federation President Alan I. Rothenberg addresses the future of soccer in the United Sates in his first major speech in his new position. In the presence of FIFA General Secretary Joseph S. Blatter, marketing plans for the 1994 World Cup are outlined by the Organizing Committee and by ISL Marketing, FIFA's marketing agency.

October 26, 1990 — Werner Fricker resigns as World Cup '94 Organizing Committee Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. Alan I. Rothenberg becomes the Organizing Committee's Chairman.

November 1, 1990 — Charles G. Cale is confirmed as the Organizing Committee's full time Chief Executive Officer by the Committee's Board of Directors.

November 28, 1990

At a New York City news conference, FIFA, the Organizing Committee and ISL Marketing jointly announce the marketing structure for the 1994 World Cup and the formation of an historic marketing joint venture between the Organizing Committee and ISL. Participating in the announcement are FIFA President João Havelange, FIFA General Secretary Joseph S. Blatter, U.S. Soccer Federation President and Organizing Committee Chairman Alan I. Rothenberg, Organizing Committee Chief Executive Officer Charles G. Cale, Organizing Committee President and Chief Operating Officer Scott Parks LeTellier and ISL Marketing President Klaus J. Hempel. A dinner hosted jointly by FIFA, the U.S. Soccer Federation, the Organizing Committee and ISL Marketing celebrates the announcements and formally kicks-off the 1994 World Cup in the United States.

December 10, 1990

Hawaii became the first community to file a bid to host 1994 World Cup games. Honolulu also filed a bid to host the qualifying draw.

December 14, 1990

The deadline for entering the venue selection process. Eleven communities had filed host fee deposits and applications to serve as host for games and/or other events of the 1994 FIFA World Cup. Included were Charlotte, Chicago, Dallas, Honolulu, Houston, Kansas City, Minneapolis-St. Paul/Blaine, New York, NY/New Haven, CT, Orlando/Kissimmee-St. Cloud, Philadephia, Phoenix.

December 18, 1990

Steve Sampson appointed assistant to World Cup USA 1994 Co-Chairman Chuck Cale. Sampson formerly was the successful head coach at Santa Clara University.

January 1, 1991

World Cup USA 1994 establishes executive offices in Los Angeles, California. Co-Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Chuck Cale heads up the executive offices.

January 4, 1991

Atlanta submitted its host fee deposit to act as host of 1994 World Cup games, becoming the 12th community to apply formally.

January 15, 1991	The San Francisco Bay Area formally declared its intention to apply for 1994 World Cup games.
	Leo Levine named Senior Vice President/Communications for World Cup USA 1994.
February 4, 1991	World Cup USA 1994 opens its new operations headquarters in Fairfax County, Virginia, adjacent to Dulles International Airport.
February 15, 1991	Thomas P. Kemp named Senior Consultant to World Cup USA 1994. Mr. Kemp was a member of the committee's venue team for two years and will concentrate on continued development of potential World Cup sites, governmental and policy matters.
April 8, 1991	Jim Trecker named Director of Media Relations for World Cup USA 1994.
April 17, 1991	The 1994 World Cup logo unveiled at a news conference held at World Cup USA 1994's executive offices in Los Angeles. In addition to World Cup executives, those in attendance included FIFA Vice President Guillermo Cañedo, and FIFA Press Officer Guido Tognoni. The logo, which unifies traditional American and soccer symbols, was designed by Pentagram Design of New York City.
May 1, 1991	Twenty-seven American communities filed formal bids to serve as hosts to games and other events of the 1994 World Cup. The organizing committee received bids from Atlanta, Boston/Foxboro, Charlotte, Chicago, Columbus, Dallas, Denver, Detroit/Pontiac, Honolulu, Houston, Kansas City, Knoxville, Las Vegas, Los Angeles/Pasadena, Miami, New Haven, New Jersey, New York, New Orleans, Orlando/Kissimmee/St. Cloud, Philadelphia, Phoenix, Portland/Corvallis, San Francisco Bay Area, Seattle, Tampa Bay and Washington, D.C.
May 20-23, 1991	Venues bidding to serve as hosts to World Cup games made oral presentations of their candidacy to a 12-member World Cup USA 1994 panel. The presentations, each 40 minutes in length, were made in Los Angeles.

June 17, 1991	World Cup USA 1994 announces that the 1994 FIFA World Cup tournament will open June 17, 1994 and conclude July 17, 1994. The schedule allows for the round of 16 games to be played over the Fourth of July weekend.
June 18, 1991	World Cup Trophy tour hits the road. As part of its awareness campaign, World Cup USA initiates a nationwide tour for the World Cup trophy itself, stopping at youth tournaments and civic gatherings around the country.
June 27, 1991	The Qualifying Draw ceremony is set for December 8, 1991 at New York City's Paramount (formerly the Felt Forum) at Madison Square Garden.
June 28, 1991	Charles D. Kenny named executive vice president and chief administrative officer of the organizing committee. Formerly a banking executive, Kenny will oversee World Cup USA's planning and financial programs.
July 1, 1991	World Cup USA kicks off its licensing program by issuing a call for manufacturers to apply for licenses to market logo-identified items.
July 31, 1991	American Airlines is announced as the first Marketing Partner of World Cup USA 1994. The airline is designated "The Official Airline of the 1994 World Cup," at an announcement news conference in New York City.
September 16, 1991	FIFA announces that a record 134 nations, including the USA and Germany, have entered the 1994 World Cup. The entrants will be sorted into continental qualifying groups December 8 at the Qualifying Draw, scheduled for New York City.

SOCCER

The success of the U.S. national soccer teams during the summer of 1991 has made the rest of the soccer world take notice that the Americans may well be an emerging force on the international scene.

At the Pan American Games in Havana, the U.S. men's Under-23 Team defeated a strong team from Mexico, 2-1 in overtime, to capture its first ever Pan American gold medal.

The American public has taken notice too of the rising success of U.S. teams. U.S. National Team World Series of Soccer games have been averaging crowds of more than 40,000 people, including a crowd of 51,273 at the June 1 match against Ireland in Foxboro Stadium, Foxboro, Mass. Under the direction of new head coach Bora Milutinovic, the U.S. team is 7-1-3 in the series, winning six consecutive games.

The team also captured the first CONCACAF Gold Cup June 29-July 8 in Los Angeles, winning five straight matches in a 10-day period and establishing itself as the champion of its region.

The U.S. Women's Team has solidified itself as one of the elite in women's soccer. Coach Anson Dorrance's squad piled up 49 goals to zero for its five opponents in winning the CONCACAF qualifying tournament for the first Women's World Championships in China this fall. The U.S. women have lost just three games in three years.

The U.S. Under-17 Team qualified for the fourth consecutive time for the FIFA Under-17 World Championships, Aug. 16-31, in Montecatini, Italy. The Team defeated Italy in the first round of the tournament, 1-0.

The U.S. World University Soccer Team finished fifth in the 1991 World University Games in Sheffield, England in July. It was the best finish ever for a U.S. team competing in the Games.

The U.S. Under-23 Team, the same squad that won the gold at the Pan Am Games, advanced to the fourth round of Olympic qualifying. Opponents for that round will be determined by mid-October.

U.S. Soccer has enjoyed equal success off the field during the past year. Since November of 1990, Adidas, American Airlines, Anheuser-Busch, Coca-Cola, M&M Mars, Gatorade and Chiquita have all become national sponsors of U.S. Soccer.

U.S. Olympic Festival-'91

Wane Lobring and Rob Martella, long-time friends and youth soccer teammates for Club Ohio, teamed their efforts once again for two goals as the North defeated the West 2-1 in the gold-medal match of the U.S. Olympic Festival-'91 soccer competition. Brian Bates of Woodbridge, Va., scored a goal and added two assists as the East won the bronze-medal game with a 4-1 victory over the South.

Lobring scored his fifth goal of the Festival, a tournament high, in the 79th minute to give the North the gold medal. The Indiana University student also assisted on Martella's goal in the 41st minute, which gave the North a 1-0 lead.

"We've been playing together since we were nine years old," Lobring said. "We know where each other is on the field. To win the gold medal and both be a part of it is fantastic."

1991 Pan American Games

The big surprise of the Pan Am Games may well have been the shocking trip to the winners platform of the soccer team. Just making it to the finals was an accomplishment. Then, the U.S. defeated Mexico, 2-1, in frenetic overtime play, culminating a long, exhausting five-games-in-11-days schedule. It took 10 goals and a 5-0-0 record to earn the gold.

At the beginning of pool play, the U.S. team arrived in Havana, only to have to hop back on a plane to fly two more hours to Santiago de Cuba, the sub-site for six Pan Am sports. At the end of Group B play, the U.S. emerged undefeated against such formidable teams as Suriname (1-0), Canada (3-1) and Honduras (2-1).

The U.S. and Honduras squads then trekked back to Havana for the semi-finals, to compete against Mexico and Cuba, the Nos. 1 and 2 squads in Group A. Mexico defeated Honduras, 6-1, and the United States bested Cuba, 2-1.

The gold medal the young squad earned is the highest a U.S. soccer team has ever brought home in Pan Am play. In 1959 in Chicago, a bronze medal and a 4-2-0 record became the first and last top-three U.S. showing — until now.

U.S. OLYMPIC FESTIVAL
Los Angeles, Calif.
July 12-21, 1991
MEN

1. North (Shane Battele, Florissant, Mo.; Mark Bowland, Evansville, Ind.; Jason Boykoff, Madison, Wis.; Scott Budnick, Milwaukee, Wis.; Time Deck, Long Grove, Ill.; John Gentile, Livonia, Mich.; Brian Kamler, Ballwin, Mo.; Jeff Kogl, Stillwater, Minn.; Scott Kreitmeir, Brookfield, Wis.; Scott Lawler, Tampa, Fla.; Wane Lobring, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rob Martella, Cincinnati, Ohio; Brian McBride, Arlington Heights, Ill.; Ed Pinon, St. Louis, Mo.; Shane Schmidt, Cedarburg, Wis.; Todd Yeagley, Bloomington, Ind.)
2. West (John Carrel, Livermore, Calif.; James Dunn, Olympia, Wash.; Tom Fuegmann, Des Moines, Iowa; Jeff Gregorio, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Craig Hampton, Simi Valley, Calif.; Sean Henderson, Everett, Wash.; Dusty Hudock, Phoenix, Ariz.; Paul Hurme, Seattle, Wash.; Tayt Ianni, Phoenix, Ariz.; Kyle Krpata, Saratoga, Calif.; Richard Lowis, Albuquerque, N.M.; Randy Mann, Riverside, Calif.; David Quesada, La Canada, Calif.; Jorge Salcedo, Cerritos, Calif.; Jason Stanson, Englewood, Colo.; Jason Vanacour, Glendale, Ariz.)
3. East (Brian Bates, Woodbridge, Va.; Chris Beach, Northport, N.Y.; Rob Bonta, Gainesville, Va.; Peter DiMaggio, Leonia, N.J.; Rich Dunn, Short Hills, N.J.; Gerson Echeverry, Paterson, N.J.; Thomas Henske, East Northport, N.Y.; Carlos Jaguande, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Robert Johnson, Jackson, N.J.; Matt Kmosko, Ship Bottom, N.J.; Andreas Maier, Oradell, N.J.; Clint Peay, Columbia, Md.; Scott Scdhweitzer, Rahway, N.J.; Rob Smith, Wilmington, Del.; Joe Theiman, Vienna, Va.; Richie Williams, Belford, N.J.)

North, 2-0-2
West, 2-2-0
East, 1-1-2
South, 0-2-2

1991 Pan American Games Results

USA Scores

USA 1, SUR 0
USA 3, CAN 1
USA 2, HON 1
USA 2, CUB 1 (semifinal)
USA 2, MEX 1 OT (gold medal game)

1. USA (Michael Burns, Marlborough, Mass.; Broad Friedel, Bay Village, Ohio; Rhett Harty, Whittier, Calif.; Erik Imler, Bowie, Md.; Kasey Keller, Lacey, Wash.; Manny Lagos, St. Paul, Minn.; Alexi Lalas, Birmingham, Mich.; Mike Lapper, Huntington Beach, Calif.; Curt Onalfo, Richfield, Conn.; Cam Rast, Simi Valley, Calif.; Claudio Reyna, Springfield, N.J.; Eloy Salgado, Lewisville, Texas; Dante Washington, Columbia, Md.); 2. MEX; 3. CUB.

U.S. NATIONAL TEAM RESULTS 1991

Date	Opponent	Score	Site	Attendance
Feb. 1	Switzerland	0-1 L	Miami	10,323
Feb. 3	Bayern Munich	0-4 L	Miami	5,107
Feb. 21	Bermuda	0-1 L	Hamilton	12,000
Mar. 9	Olimpia (Par)	2-0 W	Tampa	11,256
Mar. 12	Mexico	2-2 T	Los Angeles	6,261
Mar. 16	Canada	2-0 W	Los Angeles	2,705
Apr. 5	So.Korea Olympic	1-2 L	Pusan	4,500
Apr. 7	So. Korea	0-2 L	Kyungju	8,500
May 5	Uruguay	1-0 W	Denver	35,772
May 19	Argentina	0-1 L	Palo Alto	31,761
June 1	Ireland	1-1 T	Foxboro	51,273
June 9	Juventus	0-0 T	New Haven	33,547
June 16	A.C. Milan	1-1 T	Chicago	41,541
June 29	*Trinidad & Tobago	2-1 W	Pasadena	18,435
July 1	*Guatemala	3-0 W	Pasadena	6,344
July 3	*Costa Rica	3-2 W	Los Angeles	36,703
July 5	*Mexico	2-0 W	Los Angeles	41,103
July 7	*Honduras	0-0 (4-3) W	Los Angeles	39,873
Aug. 2	Sheff. Wednesdasy	2-0 W	Philadelphia	44,261
Aug. 17	USSR Olympic	1-2 L	Moscow	
Aug. 21	FC Tirol	0-4 L	Innsbruck	1,620
Aug. 28	Romania	2-0 W	Bucharest	
Sept. 4	Turkey	1-1 T	Istanbul	17,500
Sept. 14	Jamaica	1-0 W	High Point NC	9,128

*CONCACAF Gold Cup

World Cup USA 1994 Inc.
XV FIFA World Cup
Organizing Committee

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News Release

FOR RELEASE: OCT. 3, 1991, 2 PM EDT

Contact: Jim Trecker, 212/332-1994

WORLD CUP 1994 NAMES NINETEEN COMMUNITIES TO PRIORITY LIST FOR FIFA INSPECTION TOUR

LOS ANGELES -- World Cup USA 1994, the organizing committee for the XV FIFA World Cup soccer championship, today pared its list of prospective venues to a priority list of 19 communities from the overall total of 26 which had applied to host games. The announcement was made via a conference call conducted by World Cup USA Chief Executive Officer Charles G. Cale, Chairman Alan I. Rothenberg and Senior Vice President/Venues Ross Berlin.

The 19 communities which were named to the priority list will receive visits from a FIFA (Fédération Internationale de Football Association, soccer's world governing body) technical inspection team between October 29 and November 7. Following the tour, FIFA and World Cup USA will begin the final stage of the venue evaluation process. Between eight and 12 communities will be announced as 1994 World Cup sites in early 1992.

Venue communities named to the priority list are: Atlanta; Boston/Foxboro; Chicago; Columbus, OH; Dallas; Denver; Detroit/Pontiac; East Rutherford/ Piscataway, NJ; Kansas City, MO; Los Angeles/ Pasadena; Miami/So. Florida; New Haven, CT; New Orleans; Orlando/Kissimmee-St. Cloud; Philadelphia; San Francisco Bay; Seattle; Tampa Bay; Washington, DC.

The seven communities placed on the non-priority list are: Charlotte, NC; Honolulu; Houston; Knoxville, TN; New York, NY; Phoenix; and Portland/Corvallis, OR.

"This is a milestone day in our organizing committee history," commented Cale. "We have identified 19 outstanding potential World Cup communities, each of which is capable of helping us fulfill our mission of presenting the finest World Cup ever. The naming of our priority community list involved extremely difficult decisions; we have been blessed with 26 excellent applications. But we must move forward with the communities we feel are especially suited to the World Cup," Cale added.

Rothenberg stated that "we at World Cup USA are very proud of and grateful for the support America has shown for the event. The fact that we had 26 communities come forward with applications for games really demonstrates the depth of commitment that soccer enjoys.

"There were some painful decisions in this process, and I want to make it clear that we intend to keep our warm relationships with all 26 communities, which have traveled the road with us toward leaving a legacy for the sport of soccer in the United States," said Rothenberg, who is also president of the United States Soccer Federation, the sport's national governing body.

The final venues will be named from the list of 19 announced today. A non-priority community will only become a 1994 World Cup venue if the organizing committee is unable to satisfactorily conclude stadium and host committee contracts prior to designation. It is also possible that a non-priority community may be chosen as an alternate site to be activated if one of the final eight to 12 venues is unable to discharge its responsibilities.

# # #

WORLD CUP USA 1994™
PRIORITY VENUE COMMUNITIES

Venue	Bid Details	Stadium	Capacity
Atlanta	1st rd. games, 1/8th final	Bobby Dodd	45,000
Boston/Foxboro	OC, 1st & 2nd round games, semi, 3d/4th	Foxboro	61,000
Chicago	OC, 1st & 2nd rd. games, semi, 3d/4th pl.	Soldier	66,814
Columbus	1st & 2nd round games, semi	Ohio	86,071
Dallas	OC, all rounds, final	Cotton	72,000
Denver	1st rd. games	Mile High	76,123
Detroit/Pontiac	1st & 2nd round games	Silverdome	72,794
East Rutherford/ Piscataway	OC, all rounds, final	Giants Rutgers	76,891 *To Be Expanded
Kansas City	OC, all rounds, final	Arrowhead	78,067
Los Angeles/Pasadena	1st & 2nd round games, semi, final	Coliseum Rose Bowl	92,000 104,091
Miami/So. Florida	OC, all rounds, final	Joe Robbie Orange Bowl	73,000 75,500
New Haven	OC, 1st & 2nd round games, semi, 3d/4th	Yale Bowl	70,896
New Orleans	1st & 2nd round games, semi	Superdome	73,000
Orlando/Kissimmee-St. Cloud	OC, 1st + 2nd round games, semi	Citrus Bowl	70,500
Philadelphia	OC + 1st rd. games	Veterans	61,000
San Francisco Bay	OC, 1st & 2nd round games, semi	Candlestick Stanford	61,000 86,019
Seattle	1st & 2nd round games	Husky	72,000
Tampa Bay	OC, all rounds, final	Tampa	74,317
Washington, DC	OC, 1st & 2nd round games, semi	RFK	57,000

OC = Opening Ceremonies *Planned or under construction

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Dr. Havelange:

The United States of America would welcome the opportunity to serve as the host country for the 1994 World Cup soccer tournament. First-class stadium, hotel, transportation, communications, and other necessary physical facilities already exist within the United States to stage the tournament in a manner befitting its rich history and tradition.

Our country has had considerable experience in hosting successful major international sporting events, with the 1984 Olympic Games and the Pan American Games being only the most recent examples. We were particularly delighted to witness the tremendous spectator response to the soccer competition during the 1984 Olympic Games. With the remarkable increase in both the number of soccer participants in the United States and Americans' interest in this worldwide sport, we expect that the 1994 World Cup would be exceptionally well received here.

I am aware that the Federation Internationale de Football Association has requested certain governmental guarantees with respect to the 1994 World Cup. Certain of the guarantees sought, such as those relating to State and local taxes, fall within the domain of State and local governments under our political system, and certain others (such as those relating to transportation and hotels) are in the province of our private sector. At the Federal level, we will be pleased to give you written assurances in the areas of visas, work permits, and customs, which will be provided by the applicable Federal government agencies. Letters setting forth the specifics of these guarantees will accompany the bid being made by the United States Soccer Federation.

The United States not only provided similar guarantees to the International Olympic Committee for the 1984 Olympic Games, but also offered a spirit of volunteerism, enthusiasm, and private sector support we believe to be unsurpassed. That same spirit is extended to FIFA for the 1994 World Cup, along with a pledge of my full support.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

Dr. Joao Havelange
President
Federation Internationale de Football
Association
Hitzigweg 11
8032 Zurich
Switzerland

(OVER)

100TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 175

To recognize the efforts of the United States Soccer Federation in bringing the World Cup to the United States in 1994.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 21 (legislative day, JUNE 23), 1987

Mr. TRIBLE (for himself, Mr. ADAMS, and Mr. MCCAIN) introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

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JOINT RESOLUTION

To recognize the efforts of the United States Soccer Federation in bringing the World Cup to the United States in 1994.

Whereas soccer is one of the world's most popular sports and the World Cup is the single most important event in that sport;

Whereas the 1986 World Cup games had a television audience of 12.8 billion with a live attendance of over 2.4 million;

Whereas the United States Soccer Federation is seeking to bring the World Cup games to the United States in 1994;

Whereas the United States is capable of meeting all of the requirements of a host country including financing, transportation, security, communications, and physical accomodations; and

Whereas the World Cup would serve as a tremendous impetus to national and international tourism, because the games would bring people from all nations together in friendly competition and permit these people to experience, first hand, the American way of life: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress recognizes the efforts of the United States Soccer Federation to bring the World Cup to the United States in 1994, and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to designate the Secretary of Commerce as the official representative of the United States Government in any discussions with the Federation Internationale de Football Association.

O

Karen: endorse the '94 world cup that will US will host

→ US win sets the stage

(Smith/Grossman)
January 16, 1991
Draft Two
SOCCER

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: U.S. WOMEN'S SOCCER TEAM
ROOM 450, OEOB
THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1992

John Rolls
312 808 1300

→ US Youth soccer assoc champs 91 champs

Thank you all for coming, and welcome to the White House. Coach Anson Dorrance, guiding light of our Women's National Soccer Champions. J.B. Marine -- winners of the Athena Cup. The Local Boys and Girls Club. The Potomac School. Georgetown Visitation's team -- D.C.'s Independent Schools League Champs. / It's great to join you in honoring a group of women who reflect a favorite American pastime. / It's called winning. //

Mark OPE

Karen World Cup

Leave it to an American team to win the first FIFA World Championship. And leave it to an American women's team to win our first World Soccer Championship title ever. / Someone once said that "sport was the first great separator of the sexes." For the sake of the male ego, I hope the guys start catching up. //

It may take a while to describe your terrific lineup. // I think of Michelle Akers-Stahl, winner of the Golden Boot Award. She scored the winning goal, and showed what Hemingway called "grace under pressure." // Then, there's Carla Werden, Debbie Belkin, Lori Henry, Joy Biefeld -- giving new meaning to the term "U.S. Defense." //

Jay KERS

Jim Frosl.id

BOB Field

Next comes "Crazy Legs" Karen Jennings on offense. // And Julie Foudy (FOW dee), who I understand was found studying

2:30 pm

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biology before the winning game. // Finally, here's to Tracey Bates, who I think is the real reason why Arnold Schwarzenegger said he couldn't make it today. / Coach Dorrance calls her the Tiny Terminator. //

For each of you, winning the cup capped a long road of sweat and sacrifice. / Let's remember, first, the qualifying tournament in Haiti, where I hear your ran circles around the competition -- scoring 49 goals in 5 games. / Then, your trek to China for the grueling championship tournament. ((I was told that many of you weren't used to some of the more exotic Chinese delicacies like duck feet and snake. You even invented your own slogan: "Come to China; we take off the weight.")) //

In the championship, it was opponents you took after. You edged Sweden, 3-2. / You upset Germany, 5-2. / You beat injuries, the odds, and on November 30th, your last rival -- ousting Norway for the World Cup. // No wonder Michelle Akers-Stahl said: "This team never gives up." // You showed how America can outscore -- outfight -- and outcompete any nation in the world. //

That kind of spirit made you champions: The American spirit -- proud / confident / determined / victorious. // I remember when America's athletic excellence was limited to the diamond and the gridiron. // Today, Americans are taking over everywhere from sumo to soccer. //

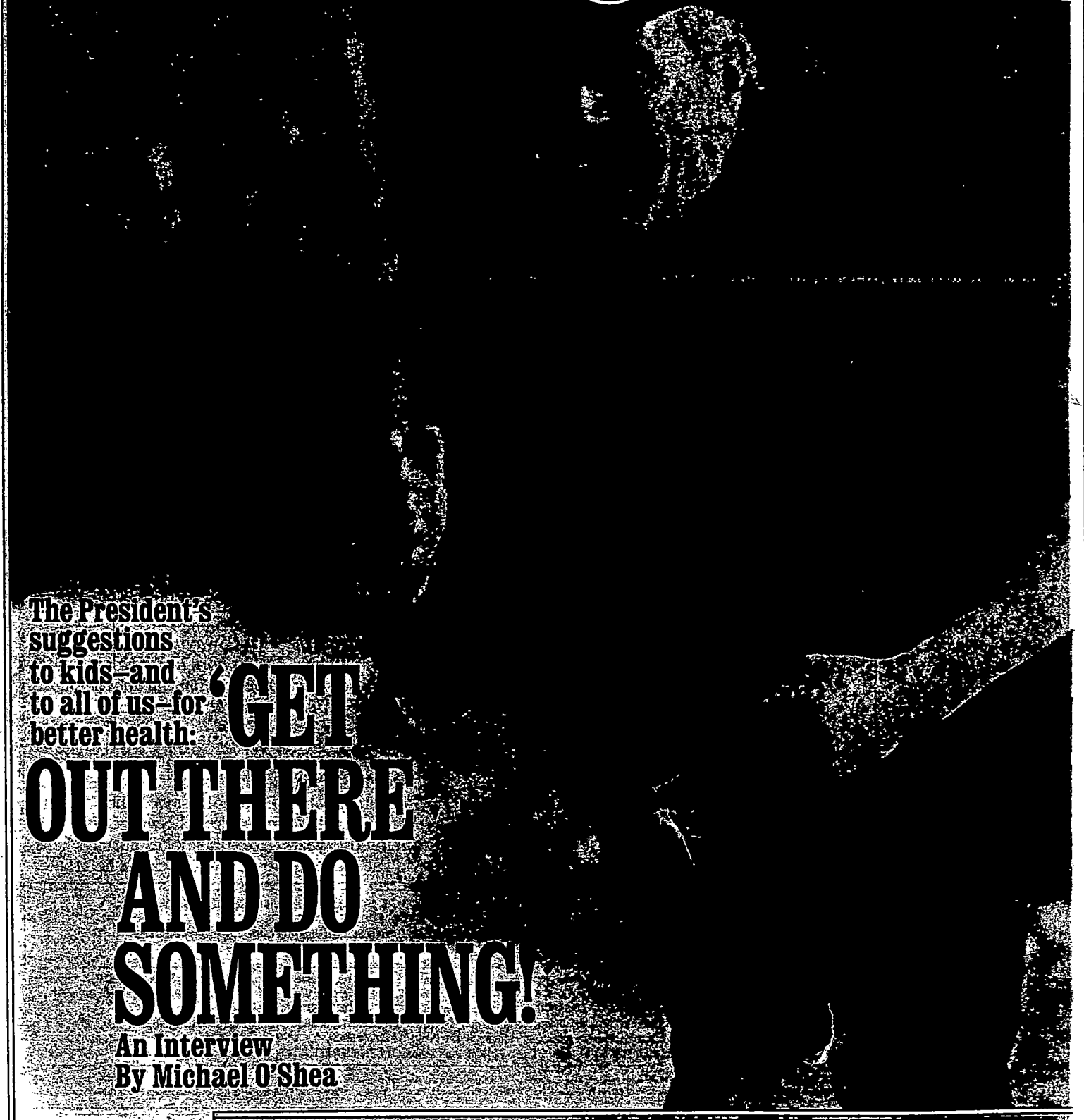
Your victory is an inspiration to all our athletes -- male and female, young and old. // Thank you for winning one for

America -- you've made us all so very proud. // God bless you. Our nation salutes you. And God bless that nation -- the United States of America.

# # # #

The Washington Post

PARADE



The President's suggestions to kids—and to all of us—for better health:

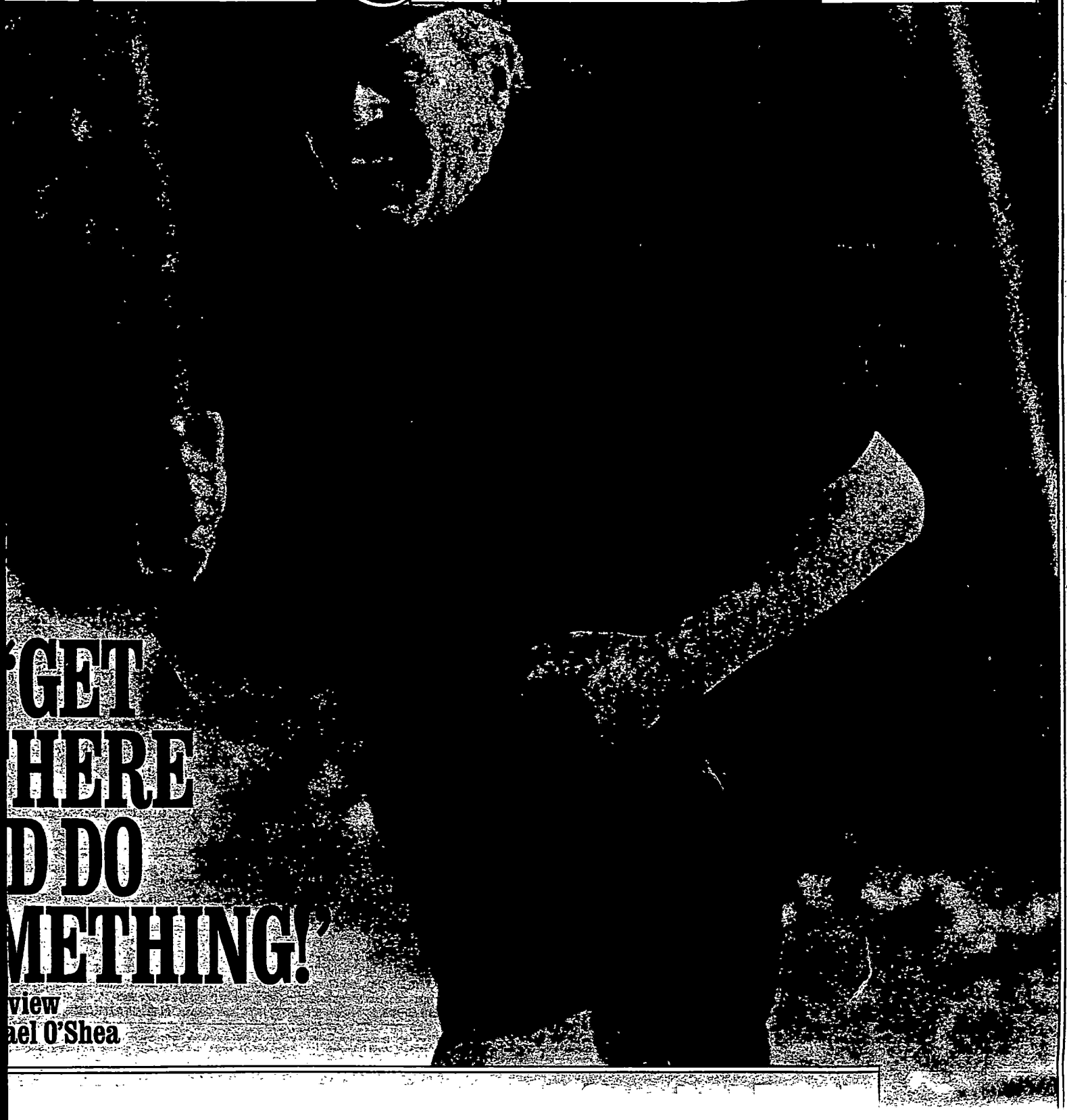
'GET OUT THERE AND DO SOMETHING!'

An Interview
By Michael O'Shea

INSIDE—Readers Pick America's Smartest Peo

The Washington Post

PARADE



'GET HERE D DO METHING!'

view
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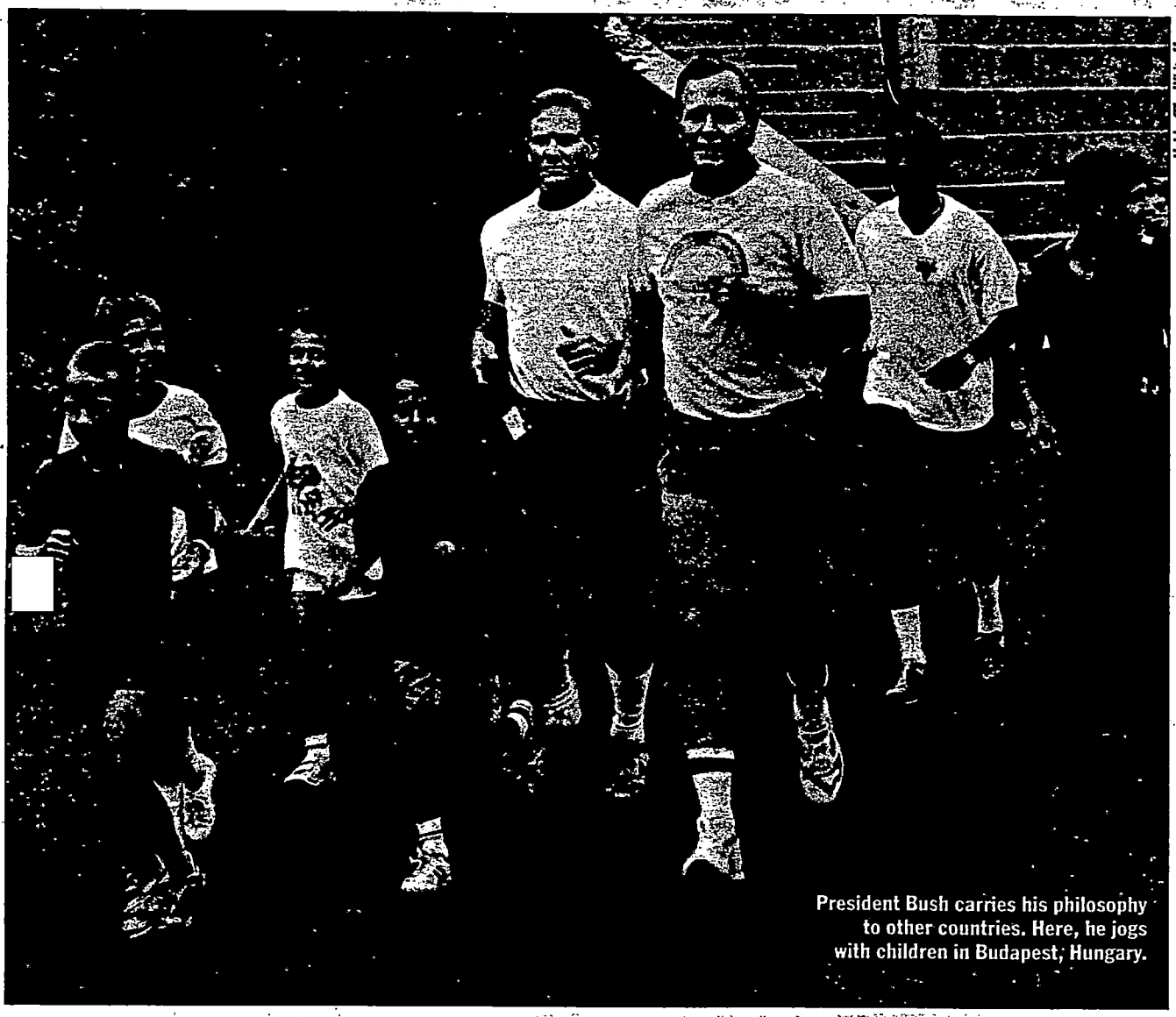
More than half of American youth are physically unfit. President Bush—who, at 67, jogs 6 miles a week—says that has to change.



Valdez/The White House

President Bush carries his philosophy to other countries. Here, he jogs with children in Budapest, Hungary.

'I CHALLENGE THE CHILDREN OF AMERICA'

AN INTERVIEW BY MICHAEL O'SHEA

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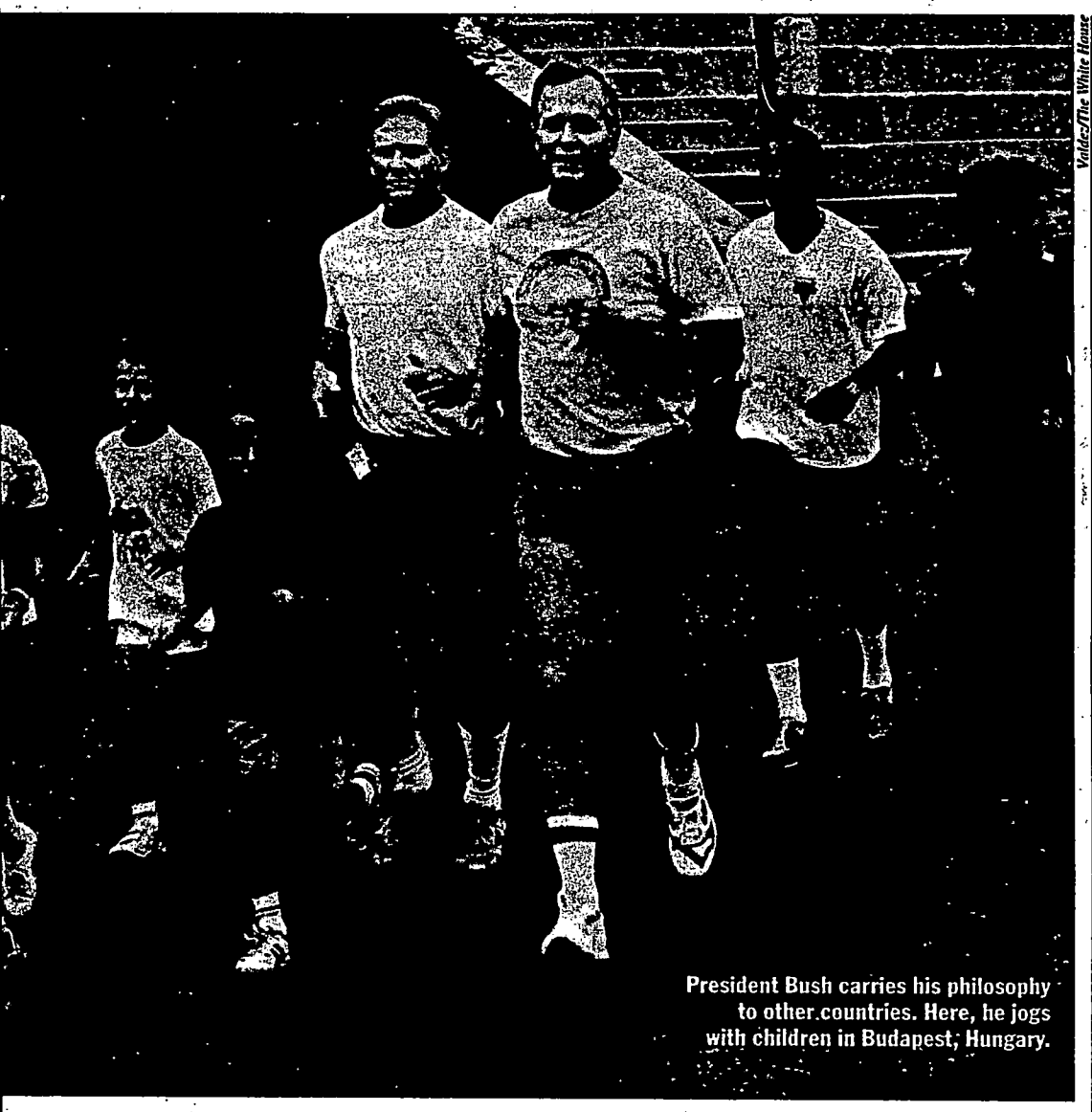

Valdez/The White House

President Bush carries his philosophy to other countries. Here, he jogs with children in Budapest, Hungary.

CHALLENGE HE CHILDREN F AMERICA'

TERVIEW BY MICHAEL O'SHEA

MANY OF OUR YOUNG people are in bad shape: One third are overweight, and half don't get enough exercise to develop healthy cardiovascular systems. Almost all have at least one heart-disease risk factor, and there is great concern that the children with high cholesterol today will become the heart-attack victims of tomorrow. Only one state—Illinois—requires daily gym in school. Half of all girls between the ages of 6 and 17 and a third of all boys in that age group cannot run a mile in less than 10 minutes. George Bush, the President of the United States, can run a mile that fast, and he's 67 years old.

Mr. Bush formed good exercise habits as a young man and continues to make fitness a key part of his life as President. He generally gets up on weekdays at 5 a.m. after a six-hour sleep. He "sleeps in" until 7 on weekends. (The First Lady, Barbara Bush, who is 66, swims a mile almost every day, winter and summer, in a heated outdoor pool.) Members of the White House staff many years younger say they have to work out hard themselves to keep up with the President both on the tennis court and during his hectic schedule. His ability to work hard, the President says, is partly due to exercise. "It certainly improves my mental attitude," he explains. "I find that on this job, if I get out and exercise, I can do my job better. Being fit helps me put things into better perspective." He is 6 feet 3 and weighs about 185. His resting heart rate and his cholesterol count fall within the normal range.

Last spring, the President was struck by erratic heart rhythms while jogging. It soon was learned that a thyroid condition unrelated to his workouts had caused the arrythmia, and the President has long since fully resumed his active work and fitness schedule, including jogging two miles three times a week.

The President follows a moderate but relaxed diet, mixing fish, chicken and red meat, eating what seems appropriate for the occasion. He has fresh fruit with cereal or yogurt for breakfast, a Cobb salad or something equally light for lunch and a light dinner—unless he and Mrs. Bush are having company, which they like to do. For dessert, Mr. Bush likes ice cream with butterscotch sauce. The Bushes do not employ a dietitian.

Michael O'Shea met with Mr. Bush in the Oval Office to encourage him to share his personal exercise program with our readers and to ask the President what he thought could be done to improve the physical condition of our children.

If all the children in the United States were your grandchildren, what would you say to inspire them to some kind of activity that would keep them fit and help them stay fit throughout their lives?

To have a sound mind, you've got to have a sound body. You just get a heck of a lot more out of life by exercising. In addition to the pure physical exercise that goes with running or with aerobics, there is the sheer joy of sports competition, and I've been blessed by always being able to participate. [Mr. Bush played baseball in high school and college.] There's a whole new dimension you get from that which affects your life —it teaches you how to cope with both success and adversity.

But fitness is basic. You've just got to be fit. You can't live to excess, and you've got to keep your body fit. And then I think the additional component of competition—whether it's horseshoes or volleyball or whatever—that's something to revel in.

Let's say I'm your 7-year-old grandchild. What are you going to tell me? And don't hesitate to be stern.

"Stop watching television so much and get outdoors and do something! Doesn't matter what it is: Run, ride your bike, learn to do something!" I remember the warning of my own mother when I was about 9 years old. I came in and said about tennis that I was off my game. She reprimanded me: "Never mind 'off your game'!" she said. "Get back out there and practice! Do something!"

What would you say are the two or three things we most need to do to stay healthy?

Diet and exercise. I know it's tough on some kids who don't get proper nourishment—or encouragement. We need volunteers everywhere. As you know, Arnold Schwarzenegger and The President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports have a major project going to encourage our young people to toughen up.

What's being done?

Arnold has been going to the governors for help—he's been to 36 states—and they're saying, "Well, our schools are tight for money now. We have deficits in this state or that." And he says, "Just give these kids the opportunity to know what it feels like to be fit."

How is that going to happen in the grammar schools now, with the budget problems? How are young kids going to learn about strength, aerobics and flexibility?

They can learn to understand the importance of just plain calisthenics for one way, to say nothing of recess and competitive sports. I know it improves your mental attitude. I'm finding on this job that if you get out and exercise, you can do your job better, and you get things in better perspective. Running does that for me—and I'm down, slowed way down, to two miles instead of four.

How often are you running two miles?

Couple of times, three times a week.

And what do you run, a 9-minute pace?

Henley & Savage/The Stock Market

Barton/The Stock Market

No, probably closer to 10. If I'm over 10, it's hills. I've had some fast walking too, which you do at about 13:50 a mile. I'm going to do more of it, because I've been ruled out of running more.

Are you participating in any kind of races?

I once ran a 10K, and that was it.

Was that a security reason, or was it orthopedic?

It was a knee reason, and a hip reason, and a doctor reason. I was running four, and a guy said, "Hey, you're running four miles, you can do a 10K." And I did finish, but the time was unimpressive.

How are your knees?

Well, if I run more than two miles, I feel 'em. I put a pillow between my knees when I sleep, and I take a painkiller. But I just need to have that exercise. I feel good when I do it—and when I don't do it, then I don't feel good. It's just that simple. We've got a bike out here, and I've got a treadmill over in the house. I've got a machine for the upper body, which I don't use, but I'm now thinking of starting in on that.

When you work out, do you train by yourself, or do have one of the Secret Service agents train you or train with you?

I work out by myself.

Do you monitor your heart rate when you're exercising?

No. My heart rate is good.

How long is your routine?

Oh, I ride the bike for 25 minutes. I mix it. I ride the Schwinn for maybe 15 and get on the Stairmaster for 10. It depends. I've got a television over both of them out here, so I can watch it. And if I fast-walk on our treadmill, it might be 30 to 40 minutes.

How often each week?

Three miles would be running, maybe four. It's a little tough. If I'm at Camp

The best way to start getting more fit is to choose an activity you enjoy: You can work out with a friend on an indoor exercise machine or ride your bike down a country road. You may prefer to participate in a competitive sport or to run or walk alone. But the main thing—at any age—as the President says, is to get out there and do something!

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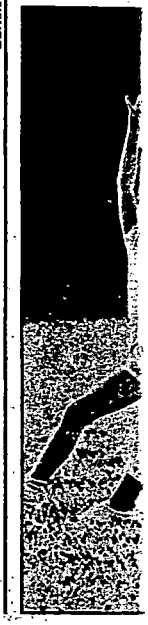

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Henley & Savage/The Stock Market

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Three miles would be running, maybe four. It's a little tough. If I'm at Camp David, I run every day. When I get there, I'll run Friday, Saturday and Sunday before I come back—that'll be the three. Sometimes I'll go out here to Fort McNair or out to the Vice President's house and run.

Do you exercise if you're on the road—if you're in New York for a speech at the UN or something?

Well, they're putting these machines in my room if I'm there, and I sometimes do it. Sometimes my schedule's so tight, I can't.

How much sleep do you get generally?

Probably 11 to 5. I wake up at 5—at 7 on a Saturday. I'm getting less sleep now, maybe.

Do you have any models or heroes in terms of sports, physical fitness, who inspired you over the years?

My sports heroes were all competitors in baseball or tennis—Lou Gehrig and Babe Ruth, Don Budge and Gene Mako, the [tennis] doubles team.

Paavo Nurmi or Jim Thorpe?

Burton/The Stock Market

Edgeworth/The Stock Market

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Stoecklein/The Stock Market

I never was into running that much. I started running about 20 years ago, and I never could tell you who won the Boston Marathon, for example. Running is for me just physical relief and conditioning, rather than the sport aspect of it.

Is the fitness challenge going to be mandatory?

I don't think the federal government should say, "You must do this." But I think I have a responsibility to advocate as much possible fitness participation as I can. If they lay off the phys-

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U WANT TO LOSE
OUR MONEY BACK

Dr. Art Ulene

THE FAMILY DOCTOR OF ABC'S HOME SHOW

ng to lose weight and have been depriving yourself with diets, Dr. oss Program" may be just what you need! No pills, no powders, not a diet! It's a safe and natural method to help you lose weight. fe!

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Every time I look in a mirror I can hardly believe it's really me! I've lost 35 pounds —and kept it off with the help of Doctor Art Ulene's "Weight Loss Program."

BEFORE

Even though I'm only 27, I was depressed because I thought my pretty figure was gone for good after two kids. Now I can fit into my wedding dress! And you'd better believe my husband loves the difference!—Judy Viereck

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whatever they wanted, whenever they needed it–and lost a total of 38 pounds on TV! Leotards don't lie! And the "Weight Program" made them big winners!

Dr. Art Ulene is ABC'S Home Show family doctor. He's so caring and supportive. We love him! Using his cassette, you have him right there helping you to enjoy your meals more and eat less. Dr. Ulene's weight loss program helps you to feel really good about yourself so that you don't confuse your true self worth with your weight. By taking the pressure off, losing weight happens naturally.

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CHILDREN OF AMERICA/*continued*

ical-education teacher because of some budget priority, then they should encourage other teachers to be involved.

What does Arnold do, exactly?

He talks about fitness and challenges kids to take the National Physical Fitness Award test, which helps you get in shape to meet the President's Challenge, which is a little tougher. I'd like to see every boy and girl from the ages of 6 to 17 in America take and pass those tests and win the Presidential and National Physical Fitness awards that go with them. [See box for information on the tests.]

Will any kind of "fitness funds" go to the schools?

Funds? No. We've got a bigger education budget than at any time in history. It just can't be done. We'd also like to see funds go unfettered to our school districts.

To take a little different tack, I'd like to say something about competitive sports and what they do for you. We're playing horseshoes now. It's just great competition. And I'll tell you something about that: It's not fitness—you don't get fit by playing horseshoes—but you go out, and you see people, and you get together and talk, and you have a good time.

A lot of people come down and do it. We have a tournament here at the White House in the fall and a tournament in the spring, and all the teams are down there —the carpenters, they all enter in. Marlin [Fitzwater, the press secretary] and I played this morning. They all do it. They practice. It's just that competitive thing you hope kids get to do all their lives.

Aside from all the practical benefits of fitness, it's fun. It's relaxing. How about a word to the nation's fishermen, for example?

Well, that's totally relaxing. It's a different kind of relaxation, you know—unless you're hiking to get to the fishing. Fitness is not the bottom line on that one. But in terms of total relaxation, for me, it's the change of pace that's fantastic, and I love it. I like bass fishing, and I go bone fishing every year. Haven't caught a bone fish in two years, though.

Returning to the question of fitness for young people, how does a mother encourage a child out of failure?

That's a broad question, and it can relate to athletics or studies or staying off drugs, and I don't know the answer to it. But I do know that there are programs for others—what we call "points of light" —people trying to get in there and help kids, because there are so many broken families. And there are other kids—nobody knows their name, and that is a heartbreaker. So there's no easy formula, except to say that parents must take an interest. And where there aren't parents and grandparents to give the guidance to a kid and to remind him to study and work out, you are going to have to have someone else do it. I like to think that could be part of a school program. Some cities and schools, for example, get city employees to have three or four of these kids that they are responsible for. And if a guy doesn't show up at school, they call home and say, "What happened, Mrs. Jones? Where's Bob?" Or something like that. So it's a combination of things—it's sports, study, discipline, lack of drugs, learning.

Would you challenge the youth of America to take the fitness tests?

I urge them to participate, to meet the challenge. I challenge the children of America to achieve.

Michael O'Shea writes PARADE's "Guide to Better Fitness" column.

How You Can Meet The President's Challenge

Young people who want to shape up can earn the Presidential Physical Fitness Award or the National Physical Fitness Award by qualifying in five events, including pull-ups and a mile run.

All who participate in the tests will receive certificates or blazer patches. Both the President and Arnold Schwarzenegger have emphasized the importance of fitness for all children, including the disabled, as well those who are not especially inclined to be athletic.

The point is both basic and simple, and you don't have to be a rocket scientist to get it: Physically fit men die four times less often from cancer than do men who are not fit. Physically fit women die from cancer 16 times less often than unfit women. Men and women who are fit are eight times less likely to die from cardiovascular disease. Regular exercise helps reduce blood pressure and levels of the harmful LDL cholesterol, while increasing the beneficial HDL cholesterol. Men and women who are physically active into old age are less likely to get osteoporosis, and physically fit women are 33 percent less likely to get diabetes than unfit women.

Competitive sports—whether you're shooting baskets or playing tennis or just pitching horseshoes—are, as the President says, plain good fun. Getting outside and roaming the trails of the East or the mountains of the West on your own two feet is a special reward. Swimming is terrific. Biking can be exhilarating. Try roller-skating or roller-blading. Walk vigorously. An active, healthy body is one of life's greatest gifts, and almost all of us are born with the raw material. It's what we make of it that counts.

For more information, send for "Get Fit," a handbook of workout routines and other information for those aged 6 to 17. Include a check or money order for $1 for postage and handling, and mail it to: President's Challenge, Dept. P, Poplars Research Center, 400 E. 7th St., Bloomington, Ind. 47405.

great classroom today, may I simply say thank you and good luck to you this school year.

And now, Ms. Mostoller, if you'll kindly lead the way. Thank you all very much. Nice to be with you.

Note: The President spoke at 12:15 p.m. in a classroom at the school. His remarks were broadcast live by the Cable News Network, the Public Broadcasting System, the Mutual Broadcasting System, and the NBC radio network. In his remarks, he referred to Cynthia Mostoller, an eighth grade humanities teacher; Rachel Rusch, a student; Arnold Schwarzenegger, Chairman of the President's Council on Physical Fitness; principal Reginald R. Moss; and custodian George Francis. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Remarks on Greeting the 1991 National Basketball Association Champion Chicago Bulls

October 1, 1991

Thank you all for coming. I would like to welcome all of you. Sam Skinner, our Secretary of Transportation, came here to gloat. He bored us all to death about these guys for—ever since last winter. And it's nice to see him here. Ed Derwinski, our Secretary of Veterans Affairs, come to cheer his home team.

I'd also like to express my condolences here today to Jim Edgar, the Governor of the State, whose mother died last week. Our thoughts go out to him. I know he'd be here if it weren't for that.

I also want to welcome so many Members of the Illinois Congressional delegation. Commissioner Stern is with us; Bulls' owner, and old friend of mine, Jerry Reinsdorf, it's great to have them all here.

We were out now just watching some awesome shooting on our basketball court down here that I wish we could have shared with everybody. But it was spectacular; really good.

We're also pleased to have with us—and I want to get them to stand up, if we can—representatives of the Anacostia Youth Basketball League, and then 24 players from a dozen Washington, DC high school teams with us. Will you guys all stand up so we can at least see where you are? Welcome.

Finally, we're delighted to have with us David Mercer, the national executive director of the YMCA; Barbara Roper, the chairperson of the YMCA national board. In the 100th anniversary of basketball, I think we all do owe a special vote of thanks to the Y and what they've meant to so many kids around this country.

I know I'm no Ray Clay, but I'll try to give the Bulls a hearty welcome as well. We're here because the Chicago Bulls answered all their critics last year, compiling the best regular-season record in their history and then crushing all the opposition on the way to their first-ever National Basketball Association Championship.

If some Hollywood scriptwriter had come up with a plan, tried to submit a script on this last year, movie producers would have tossed it away—too improbable, too many pieces of history and fortune. Last year the franchise celebrated its 25th anniversary. 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 sellout. [*Laughter*] Suddenly, everyone in the entire administration claims to have come from Chicago. [*Laughter*]

The team won its 1,000th game last season, played its 1,000th home game and welcomed its 10 millionth fan. The team enjoyed its first 60-plus win season, ran off the longest home winning streak in its history; set records for the best defensive quarter ever and the best offensive quarter. And on June 12th—my birthday, I might add—the Bulls won the world championship. Not bad for a team that the experts said would lose to the Pistons and then to the Lakers. Not bad at all.

Former Soviet Olympic coach Alexander Gomelsky, he once said, "It's an axiom that good players without a good coach make a mediocre team." Well, no one who has seen Phil Jackson prowl the sidelines, who has seen that going on, nobody can argue against his skills as a coach. And what's even more amazing is the fact that sportswriters actually call him a nice guy. I didn't think they liked anybody, at least before they retired. But that's the way it is.

At any rate, Phil, who, I must mention, as New York Knick once roomed with Bill Bradley, Senator Bill Bradley. I want to congratulate him, his excellent staff, and everybody connected with his winning ball club.

One key: You made great use of the Bulls' talent. Just look down the roster, and everyone contributed to the success of the team. Let me just click them off: 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. And you'll find each name in the box scores and we'll see a lot of them in the Hall of Fame.

Now, everyone here certainly, and many around the country, know exactly what you all did on the court last year. But I want to just say that the Bulls also perform spectacular feats after the 24-second clock has expired and the crew has turned off the lights at the stadium.

John Paxson, whose long-range bombs destroyed the Lakers during the playoffs, couldn't be here today because he's committed himself to hosting a drug-free assembly as part of Hugs Not Drugs program that he's so interested in.

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

And 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.

And B.J. Armstrong stresses recycling, not littering. And, of course, he likes to pick up stray basketballs, usually from Isiah Thomas and Magic. [*Laughter*]

Michael Jordan performs a host of good works, with a series of charities and through his foundation.

The CharitaBulls also do a great job of serving youth in Chicago's embattled neighborhoods. And in sum, the people on this team serve their communities.

And I spoke to students across the Nation today from an 8th-grade class out here. 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. And you stress the importance of getting an education. And you also illustrate the joys of physical fitness, something that this Administration has encouraged under the kinder, gentler leadership of Arnold Schwarzenegger—[*laughter*]—who, incidentally, is doing a good job as head of our Fitness Council—been to 27 States now, I think, and going to all of them.

You guys thought I'd talk just about basketball, but it is tough to limit yourself to sports when an entire team sets this kind of selfless example for the rest of our society.

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

So, David Stern and Jerry Reinsdorf, and players and officials for the Bulls, thank you all for joining us. Thank all of you. And may I encourage every one of the kids from Anacostia and elsewhere with us out in this audience to get going in that school, do your best. And some day I expect, confidently, many of you will be standing right here.

Thanks for joining us and thanks to making fans out of the White House staff, who is always looking for a good excuse to get out of work—[*laughter*]—but nevertheless this one is one in which I'm very happy and proud to join them. And thanks for what you've done to stimulate the best in sports in the United States of America. God bless you all. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 2:33 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of Transportation Samuel Skinner; Secretary of Veterans Affairs Edward Derwinski; Governor Jim Edgar of Illinois; David Stern, commissioner of the National Basketball Association; Jerry Reinsdorf, owner of the Chicago Bulls; David Mercer, national executive director of the YMCA; Barbara Roper, chairperson of the YMCA national board; Ray Clay, game announcer for the Chicago Bulls; Alexander Gomelsky, former coach of the Soviet Olympic basketball team; Phil

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Jan. 15/92

TO: CHRISTINA MARTIN
2 Pages

WOMENS NATIONAL SOCCER TEAM (Jennifer Grossman)

WHEN I WAS TOLD I'D BE MEETING THE WORLD CHAMPIONS OF A GAME THAT'S PLAYED ON A FIELD WITH 11 PLAYERS PER SIDE, I WONDERED HOW THE REDSKINS OR BILLS COULD BE STOPPING BY HERE BEFORE THEY EVEN PLAYED THE SUPER BOWL.

I'VE BEEN KNOWN TO KICK A BALL FROM TIME TO TIME. HOW DO YOU THINK I GET OUT OF THE DEEP ROUGH?

SOCCER ISN'T ONE OF THE SPORTS I PLAY, BUT I THINK EVERYONE WHO'SE HELD THIS JOB HAS GONE THROUGH PERIODS WHEN THEY FELT A BIT LIKE A SOCCER BALL.

ANYONE WHO THINKS AMERICA CAN'T COMPETE -- TRY TELLING THAT TO OUR NATIONAL WOMENS SOCCER TEAM.

IN OUR TWO-TO-ONE VICTORY OVER NORWAY IN THE CHAMPIONSHIP GAME, MICHELLE AKERS-STAHL SCORED BOTH GOALS. PELE, EAT YOUR HEART OUT.

SOMEONE TOLD ME THAT MICHELLE WORE HER LUCKY SOCKS DURING THE CHAMPIONSHIP GAME. IT GAVE ME THE IDEA TO WEAR MY LUCKY SOCKS, IF I DECIDE TO RUN AGAIN, BUT BARBARA REMINDED ME THAT MILLIE ATE THEM AFTER THE '88 CAMPAIGN.

MORE...

TO: CHRISTINA MARTIN - WOMENS SOCCER (CONT'D)

(OR: I WISH I'D THOUGHT TO WEAR MY LUCKY SOCKS TO TOKYO.)

I HEARD THAT JULIE FOUDY, A PRE-MED STUDENT AT STANFORD, STUDIED FOR TWO HOURS BEFORE HELPING TO WIN THE CHAMPIONSHIP GAME. I MENTIONED THIS TO JOE GIBBS, AND HE'S JUST ORDERED THAT MEDICAL TEXT BOOKS BE SENT TO EVERY PLAYER ON THE RESKINS TEAM.

THIS TEAM PROVED THAT NOT ALL STRONG NATIONAL DEFENSE STRATEGY IS DEVISED IN THE PENTAGON.

YOU'VE DEMONSTRATED THAT NOT ALL OF AMERICA'S FANCY FOOTWORK IS IN CONGRESS.

or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its officers, or any other person.

Sec. 702. Section 502 and Part 6 of this order shall be effective for 5 years only, beginning on the effective date of this order.

Sec. 703. This order shall be effective immediately.

George Bush

The White House,
October 31, 1991.

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:42 p.m., October 31, 1991*]

***Note:** This Executive order was published in the Federal Register on November 4.*

Remarks at the Swearing-In Ceremony for William Taylor as Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

October 31, 1991

The President. Thank you, Father White, for that prayer.

It's a pleasure to welcome William Taylor aboard as he takes on one of America's toughest jobs, Chairman of the FDIC.

I'm delighted that Bill's family could be with us here. I don't know if they've been introduced, but Sharon, his wife, and then Claire, William, and Emily, and his sister, Ruth. We're especially pleased you all are here, and you've got good seats for the occasion, I noticed. [*Laughter*] That's the way it ought to be.

I'm also pleased to salute our Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of Housing Jack Kemp; Alan Greenspan, the Chairman of the Fed; and Richard Breeden of the SEC. I don't see Bob Clarke. Oh, here he is, sitting right here. Bob Clarke and also Tim Ryan with us from OTS. And missing in action are two members of Congress who were supposed to be here, but let's hope they're not doing things bad up there on the Hill. [*Laughter*]

Bill Taylor is a thorough professional who really does exemplify the highest ideals of selfless public service. With more than 20 years service as a bank regulator, he has earned a sterling reputation for fairness and also strength of leadership. He also brings to his new position valuable private sector experience in the banking and real estate finance industries.

My top priority must be for this country's economic growth, sustaining and accelerating that which has been proclaimed by economists as an emerging recovery. And in this, I already have benefited from Bill Taylor's advice. His ideas have helped shape our intensive efforts to ease this credit crunch, the credit shortage. And I know from working directly with Bill that he has a creative and independent mind. He calls them as he sees them, a deep understanding of banking, and above all, a firm sense of responsibility and duty.

We will not enjoy a full recovery until we get our banking system in order. The FDIC belongs to a larger, more complex financial system that needs comprehensive renewal and reform. For all his talent and integrity, Bill Taylor won't be able to do his work to the fullest if we fail to give him the teammates and the tools that he needs.

Vital members of the bank regulation team have been held up by the Senate's confirmation process. The Nation has been waiting more than 9 months for the Senate to act upon my nomination for Comptroller of the Currency. Two nominees to fill vacancies on the Federal Reserve Board await Senate votes. One of these has been delayed more than 8 months.

And in my speech to the public administrators last week, I had a lot to say about reforming the confirmation process, including the archaic practice of placing "holds" on nominees. At this moment of such pressing need for action and leadership, the Senate must act now to go get our top-level bank regulation team in place. We have good people. And they ought to be put in there, and let them do the job.

Let me say today, I will repeat this message over and over and over: The Congress needs to act on a comprehensive growth package, and the Senate on each one of these vital nominations.

Our regulatory team also needs modern tools to keep America's banks strong in competitive global markets. While the rest of the world forges ahead, our banks and businesses bear the dead weight of banking regulations enacted more than half a century ago. And I have asked Congress to enact comprehensive reforms of our banking laws to bring them up to date.

My bank reform package will knock down restraints that keep us from competing on an even basis with the banks of others: European banks, Japanese banks. Odd as it may seem, we permit a bank in Birmingham, England, to open branches in California, but we forbid a bank in Birmingham, Alabama, from doing the same thing. We can't compete if we place our own banking industry in shackles.

Our plan for deposit insurance reform would safeguard depositors' hard-earned money and protect the taxpayers' pocketbooks as well.

Our legislation would set standards for prompt action by bank regulators. This can help us preserve sound banks and ensure sound loans.

Most important, our reforms would allow banks to offer new products and services and to tap new sources of investment. Diversification of risks and assets would put our banks in a stronger position to simply make good loans. This would give America's small and medium-sized businesses, which depend on banks for their capital, the wherewithal to grow. This would let us move forward the way we always have, by extending credit for the pursuit of prudent risks and by supplying capital to create new jobs and open up new opportunities.

Our battle for banking reform faces opposition not just from protectors of the status quo. Incredible as it may seem, some in Congress actually want to move banking laws backward to make our banks even less competitive in the global marketplace. Congress must not give in to the interest groups that seek to hold back progress. The stakes are too high, and we cannot afford to wait any longer. Nothing will stop me from fighting on principle for real bank reform that gets our economy moving toward the future.

Bill, I know that you will be proud to lead what I am told is a bunch, a group of really dedicated professionals over there at FDIC. And all of you enjoy my fullest support in the tough job that you there at that agency face. And be assured, I will continue to make every effort to strengthen America's banking system so that it can support a strong and competitive economy now and in the 21st century.

Thank you very much. And now let us all witness the swearing-in of this good man to go over to FDIC.

[*At this point William Taylor was sworn in as Chairman of the FDIC.*]

***Note:** The President spoke at 1:03 p.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his remarks, the President referred to Father Constantine White of the Russian Orthodox Church of Saint Nicholas of the Orthodox Church in America and Richard C. Breeden, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission. OTS is the Office of Thrift Supervision. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.*

Remarks Honoring the World Series Champion Minnesota Twins

October 31, 1991

Please be seated everybody. And may I first salute our Cabinet members with us today: Lynn Martin, Jack Kemp, and Bob Mosbacher was to be here. Maybe he didn't get a good seat. [*Laughter*] And I want to salute the Senators from Minnesota, Senator Durenberger, Senator Wellstone. Of course, Carl Pohlad, Tom Kelly and the players, the coaches, and the official family of the Minnesota Twins.

Dave Durenberger was so confident that he called after the first game of the series to arrange this marvelous event. [*Laughter*] He now takes full credit for the weather. What a day! What a glorious day, the last day of October! And it's Halloween. You've got to be careful around here with the Congress still in session. [*Laughter*] Sorry.

Members of the Minnesota congressional delegation, we're just delighted to have you here really, Members of the House and Members of the Senate. And, of course, to two dear friends of mine, commissioner of baseball Fay Vincent and Bobby Brown, Dr. Bobby Brown, the president of the American League.

I also want to single out people that are usually singled out in a different way. And I'm talking about our umpires: Richie Garcia, Drew Coble, Don Denkinger, Rick Reed, Terry Tata, and Harry Wendelstedt. Can we get them to stand up? Thank you, guys. Good to see you again. Thank you all for coming. We're just delighted to see you here. I remember how Bill Klem, a famed umpire, put it. He says, "I never called one wrong from my heart." And that's how Presidents feel, baseball fans and fellow Americans.

First, let me say it's a pleasure to see so many great amateur players here with us today, two Washington, DC champions: the Bell Multicultural High School boys and the H.D. Woodson High School girls. Where are they? Right there. All right, you guys. And America's Little League champions from Danville, California. Where are those guys? You champions stand up there. Let's show them off here.

And we're lucky to have four Babe Ruth League championship teams with us today. They come from Cincinnati and Oakland, last year's World Series teams, and from La Crescenta, California, and Marietta, Georgia. Our son George Jr., the Texas Rangers guy, called, and he wants me to scout all of you. So, if you'll stick around after this.

Let me welcome the authors of "That Championship Season," the 1991 Minnesota Twins, a team that helped deepen America's love affair with baseball. It is absolutely wonderful what this ball club did for sports and for the spirit in our country. You showed why baseball is the most democratic of sports. It's also the most Republican of sports. [*Laughter*] But whether in the major leagues or Little League, what counts is the size of your heart and your dreams.

And in 1990, I don't want to remind them of this, they didn't have their best year. They came in last in the West, American League West. And this year, they rose like Lazarus to win their division, beat Toronto in the playoffs, and then came the 88th World Series. And what a series it was: Five games decided by a single run; three went extra innings; five games won in the last inning, and four in the last at-bat. It was a series of indescribable tension, a Fall Classic for all time.

And let me take a moment, incidentally, to talk about that other team in the World Series. What a season it was also for the Braves. What a tribute to character, to human character. They, too, went from worst to first. They, too, captivated this Nation. And they made us hope that the series, like the season itself, would never draw to a close.

Sadly, both now are over. But what memories you have given us. Of infielders Chuck Knoblauch and Greg Gagne, who I gather is not with us today. Chuck here? I think it was Abe Lincoln who said, "You can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time. But it took Gagne and Knoblauch to fool a baserunner one time." [*Laughter*]

We recall Brian Harper's clutch hits, Kirby Puckett's game-six winning home run and that circus catch near the wall. Suddenly, Kirby's glove has become more valuable than Michael Jackson's. [*Laughter*] And Kent Hrbek's brilliance in the field. I refuse to be drawn into that controversy and comment on the play when Kent tagged Ronnie Gant after Gant came off first base. But Barbara asked me to point out to Kent that she could use some help around the house with heavy lifting. [*Laughter*]

Finally, we think of other moments that made this a series of snapshots of the mind. Dan Gladden's 10th inning, game-seven hustle; Gene Larkin, coming off the bench. We recall Tom Kelly, managing furiously against Bobby Cox; one of the greatest bullpens in baseball history; and Jack Morris winning two games, including a final-game shutout and thrilling the game's most eardrum-popping fans.

Perhaps Mr. Morris, the series' Most Valuable Player, put it best of all, "It's unfortunate that anyone had to lose this series because this was a true classic in every sense of the word." So each of you made this a kaleidoscope of beauty. Each showed why millions of Americans watch baseball, listen to, read about, debate it, and why for a few golden days each October, each of us becomes a self-anointed expert.

And that wonderful friend, Fay's friend and I'm proud to say mine, the late Bart Giamatti, once wrote that baseball is designed to break your heart. True. But it also lifts as perhaps no sport can. So I really, thank you guys for the memories, for coming to the White House on this spectacular day, for giving our country a wonderful lift. And God bless you and the rest of our country as well. Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 1:48 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Remarks at the Bush-Quayle Fundraising Dinner in Houston, Texas
October 31, 1991

Please be seated. And, Bob, thank you. Thank you for the superior and wonderful job you've done. You know, this is the very first event for the Bush-Quayle fundraising effort. And we wanted to start amongst friends, and we wanted to get somebody good, somebody effective to head this dinner. And I can't think of anybody better than Bob Cruikshank and all those up here and all those out there that have come through. It is wonderful beginning. And I'm grateful, and I know Dan is, to every single one of you.

I want to thank my Vice President, your Vice President and his marvelous wife, Marilyn. I can't begin to tell you of all the things he does. But I think the country now sees his substance and his value, and it's something I see every single day that I'm President as we take on a Congress that, frankly, needs a little leadership up there. I've heard him take the gloves off a little bit there, and that's fine. That suits the heck out of me.

I also want to say to Bob Mosbacher how grateful I am to have him at my side. I know all of you know him. Everybody in this room knows him as a friend. But I know him not just as a friend of longstanding but as an effective member of our Cabinet. And I can tell you, he is out there, domestically, and around the world promoting the American free enterprise system, looking after the interests of American investment, American jobs, here and abroad. And, Bob, I'm very grateful to you.

May I also thank Bobby Holt. Yes, Midland's out there somewhere. [*Laughter*] Holt is everywhere, and he's doing a wonderful job as our chairman, our national chairman, taking the role Bob Mosbacher had so successfully filled for us in the previous campaign.

Senator Phil Gramm, I agree with everything Dan Quayle said about him. I see him in action. And I'll tell you, when you have the minority in the Senate, when you have to play defense because of the numbers, you want a tenacious bulldog, free thinker, enterprising Senator at your side like Phil Gramm. I'm grateful to him every single day that I'm President.

I want to thank Willie Alexander for being with us, and Reverend Claude Payne, my pastor; Milo Hamilton, of course; and then the Aggies, the Texas A&M Singing Cadets. I don't know how they can still stay standing. This is about a 45-minute speech. Let's see how they do at the end of this one. [*Laughter*]

It's great to be back. Milo, one slight correction, you said I said, "There's so-and-so." I was looking at Red Adair, and I said, "There's that so-and-so." [*Laughter*]

You know, coming back here really does take you back in a sense to roots. I first became active in politics out in Odessa and Midland in '52 when I headed the Eisenhower-Nixon campaign, Barbara at my side. In '56, the same role. I think it was in that year that she and I conducted the very first primary that was ever held in Midland, Texas. Three people—some of you have heard this story; it happens to be true—three people voted all day in that precinct: Barbara, me, and one drunk that thought he was going to the Democratic precinct. [*Laughter*] And that's the gospel truth. [*Laughter*]

Then, I came down here to Texas, and early in the sixties I became Harris County Republican chairman. There, I think more than anyplace, Barbara and I first got a taste of what was to become a way of life for us. The party was small, very, very small in those days. And yet, the ideals and the ideas were sound: Fiscal sanity; people controlling their own destinies more; limited government; trust in the people; a compassionate, fair Government; strong defense; a

High Commissioner's Office is doing a superb job, and we've got some big problems out there.

High Commissioner Ogata. We do have two large issue areas. One is, of course, in Iraq and in the Persian Gulf area; and the other is now in the Horn of Africa——

The President. Oh yes.

High Commissioner Ogata. ——which is just as large in terms of the scope of the refugees involved as well as the seriousness. And we require a great deal of international support and mobilization of resources.

The President. Well, we certainly want to do our part on that.

High Commissioner Ogata. You have been doing a great deal. And I came primarily to thank you very much and also to ask you for continued support.

The President. Well, as these problems develop, the United States——

High Commissioner Ogata. You have always taken the lead, yes.

The President. ——will have to do it, we have to do that.

Thank you all very much.

Measles vaccine funding

Q. Mr. President, have you postponed the funding of the measles vaccine for another year?

The President. I don't know what that story was about. If it's done, it hasn't been called to my attention, and I'll have to discuss it with——

Q. It was a low-level set of recommendations that have worked themselves up to——

The President. I wondered where that story came from, because there was certainly no decision——

Q. Because after extravaganza last week on——

The President. Yes, exactly. They're trying to act like we're turning our back. I'm surprised people would write it without confirming it, saying I had done something. It was a little annoying, but we'll have to look at it. I can't understand how anybody would write something and attributing it to what the President had done without doing as you're doing, verifying it. So, I appreciate your thoroughness here, giving us a chance to set the record straight.

Q. There's a few other questions we have, too.

The President. Good to see you.

Note: The exchange began at 11:08 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the President's Meeting With Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

June 24, 1991

President Bush met today with Mrs. Sadako Ogata, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). They discussed refugee issues worldwide, with special emphasis on the Horn of Africa and the situation in Iraq. They agreed on the importance of a rapid and comprehensive response to humanitarian emergencies. The President underscored the strong and continuing U.S. support for UNHCR and wished Mrs. Ogata well in her new position as High Commissioner.

The United States will contribute immediately an additional $5 million in refugee program funds to meet the emergency needs of refugees and displaced persons in the Horn of Africa. This brings total U.S. support for refugee assistance activities in the Horn of Africa for fiscal year 1991 to $51.3 million, including recent provision of $18 million in Food for Peace food and 3.6 million Meals Ready to Eat (MREs) valued at $15.3 million.

The United States is prepared to provide additional assistance as may be required.

Remarks Congratulating the Pittsburgh Penguins on Winning the Stanley Cup

June 24, 1991

Well, please be seated, and standing next to me is a Pennsylvanian of note, our Attorney General. And he and I are very excited and somewhat—I am, at least—apologetic for keeping this group of athletes waiting. I don't want to get them up in arms like I've seen them from time to time out on the ice. [*Laughter*] But it's not exactly hockey weather, either; I'll admit that. But let me salute Pennsylvania's two senators that are with us today: Senator Specter, Senator Wofford; of course, Rick Santorum, your congressman from out there; and Bob Walker, another great Pennsylvanian. So, welcome all.

I'm delighted that we're here to honor the Penguins, the National Hockey League's champions that brought such excitement to this country. This is a special moment, I'm sure, for the city of Pittsburgh, as it is for all of us here in the Rose Garden. The Penguins have brought home the city's first-ever Stanley Cup—brought the Cup back to the U.S. for the first time since 1983. Somehow, I have the feeling that's even—special even if you're a Rose Garden veteran like Eddie DeBartolo over here, who comes regularly with his football team. [*Laughter*] But four Superbowls with the 49ers—and now he's starting down this Stanley Cup collection road. We welcome you, sir.

The Penguins take their place alongside the Pirates and the Steelers in the hearts of Pittsburghers. And in the "City of Champions," a new ice age has begun.

Back when the season started, I don't mean to downgrade you guys, but I don't think anyone of all our sports sages and scribes were predicting that you'd end up right here. But sure enough—well, one of the reasons last year, some very good games, but you finished fifth—watched the playoffs on TV. The Penguins began this year without their mainstay, Mario Lemieux, and he was then out—as we all know who follow this sport—with a serious back injury. Without his top scorer, Coach Johnson built a strategy around the defense. Mark Recchi and Kevin Stevens stepped right in to supply the scoring, and goalie Tom Barrasso took his motto from Harry Truman: "The puck stops here." [*Laughter*]

And, yes, as we all know, Mario made it back. Just so he wouldn't feel left out, his teammates let him skate away with the Stanley Cup MVP—you talk about a comeback.

But your success took team effort. A large share of the credit does go to Craig Patrick, the general manager who took a gamble in March when the Penguins were 12 points out of first place. Craig engineered a six-player trade that brought Ron Francis, Ulf Samuelson, Grant Jennings to the team. And I think, most sports observers would concede it was in there that things started turning around. The Penguins went 9–3 and 2 in their last 14 games—came from behind and clinched the title.

You beat the injuries. You beat the odds. And, clearly, you beat your opponents all the way to the Stanley Cup.

So, your hard work, your drive, your determination made this a season to remember. But while you're here, let me just commend you for another special achievement off the ice—for a team spirit that just doesn't win games, but saves lives.

I mentioned Tom Barrasso a moment ago. Two years ago, Tom and his wife Megan got the news that every parent dreads—they learned their daughter was stricken with cancer. And this brave little girl is only 4, and already she's pulled through surgery and chemo and a bone marrow transplant. And Ashley, I'm just so pleased you could come here to the Rose Garden today. She's sweet. You play your cards right and I'll invite you in to say hello to Millie, our dog, too. [*Laughter*]

Now, the Barrassos have overcome their pain to reach out to other children battling illness. They've begun a foundation to combat childhood cancer. Every member of the Penguins team—the family, if you will—has joined in this effort.

I can tell you nothing hits harder than to see a kid up against this kind of a problem. And so I would say to you, you are, in addition to being fantastic skaters—tough hockey players—you are what we like to refer to as Points of Light, each of you in your own way, and we're very grateful for the example that sets for our country.

So, you're champions on the ice and off the ice. And welcome to all of you. We're just delighted you're here on this beautiful day.

Thanks for coming.

Note: The President spoke at 11:42 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his opening remarks, he referred to Attorney General Dick Thornburgh; Representative Robert S. Walker; and Edward DeBartolo,

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

George Bush

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:02 p.m., April 22, 1991*]

Remarks on Meeting the National Collegiate Athletic Association's Men's and Women's Basketball Champions

April 22, 1991

Good morning, and please be seated. Let me salute our Vice President and our Secretary of Education, the latter fairly well-known in the circles in Tennessee from which he has just come. But we're delighted—Dan and I are delighted that he's a part of our administration, and we're already grateful for that Tennessee touch as we try to do something to help kids all across our country. Not instantly, it's not going to happen all at once, but we've got a wonderful program. And I just was in proselytizing—trying to get all this talent on my right and on my left involved in the future in their own way, but that's what it's going to take.

I'm delighted to be here. Of course, I'm glad to see Coach K on my left over here, Mike Krzyzewski. He was a graduate of the West Point class 1969. And I see one of my trusted right-hand people from the State Department here, but I understand that there may be others of your classmates, but Bob Kimmitt is a key member of the State Department. I welcome the staff of the Blue Devils and the players. I see that Pat has an armful here, but I welcome her and her assistants. I offered her relief to find somebody to volunteer. I figured maybe Senator Helms or former Congressman Mizell would hold the baby, but no, she'd have none of that. [*Laughter*] But, Pat, we welcome you and your assistants.

We have with us today representatives of the Midnight Basketball League. I was over there last week in Baltimore and was so impressed by what Mr. Standifer and others are doing to help these young people. They are Points of Light for an entire nation. High school championship teams are here from DeMatha High School, coached by Morgan Wootten; and from Madison High School, by Pat Deegan. I assume it's these pros over here, but welcome all. We're delighted you're here.

And let me just say that just a few feet from here, in this State Dining Room, Yogi Berra once said of a state dinner, "How could you get a conversation started in there? Everybody was talking too much." [*Laughter*]

Well, today all of America is talking. And they're talking about these two teams, your incredible championships. And they're calling it Blue Devil destiny or yet another Volunteer victory.

Consider first how Tennessee won its third title in just 5 years, showing what Hemingway termed "grace under pressure"—that depth and quickness, shooting, intelligence, poise, and yes, strength of character which embodies a champion.

In the Good Book, it reads, "And a little child shall lead them." Well, here the little child was Tyler, Pat's kid, a 6-month-old son. And before the title game against Virginia, Pat put him in a t-shirt, I'm told, with a Cavaliers mascot crossed out—they X-ed him out—then presented her son to the team. The gift helped the Vols upset Virginia in overtime. Mission Impossible became Mission Achieved.

Dena Head spurred that mission, scoring 28 points in the championship game. So did teammate Daedra Charles, 19 points and 12 rebounds; Jodie Adams, whose last-second three-pointers helped get the Lady Vols to the title game; Peggy Evans, the sixth woman, great center; Lisa Harrison, great passer; Kelli Casteel, the blue collar Lady Vol and Most Valuable Player in the year's mideast regional. Together, you and your team helped Pat win her third NCAA championship title, more than any coach but John Wooden and Adolph Rupp. She's fast becoming the most famous legend to come out of Tennessee since Davey Crockett. [*Laughter*]

Then there's the pride—I will switch over here—the pride of Tennessee's neighboring State. Five times in the last 6 years, including the last 4, Duke had made the Final Four. This year, you made a good thing even better. First, you stunned unbeaten UNLV in one of the greatest games in NCAA tournament history. I happened to catch the end of that one, and it was sensational. And next, you beat Kansas in the title game with one of the youngest teams in your tenure, coach: two seniors, three juniors, three sophomores, and five freshmen.

Bobby Hurley never had that quandary. His craft is basketball, and he is a virtuoso on the court, and so is Christian Laettner—and the Final Four's Most Valuable Player. Grant Hill, Thomas Hill added to the Blue Devils' hit parade. And seniors Greg Koubek and Clay Buckley have set a record that can never be broken. They made it—and this one can never be broken—they made it to four Final Fours. Together the Blue Devils slam-dunked opponents and seized Duke's first-ever championship.

Coach K, like Pat, you showed that nice guys can finish first. And moreover, your team, like Pat's, proved the scholar athlete is not a contradiction in terms.

Let me repeat what you said about your kids, about your players: Everything in their lives doesn't hinge on a basket or a rebound, so they can rationalize when there's a roadblock, when maybe they should stay on the same avenue a little longer.

At Duke and Tennessee, that avenue leads to graduation. Both schools have high academic standards. Each recruits aggressively but honestly and openly. And both stay within the rules. Over the last decade, more than 90 percent of Duke and Tennessee players got their diplomas—over 90 percent of the players got their diplomas. Both teams have higher graduation rates than the student bodies at their institutions. Like many of your fellow alumni, you players will make an even greater difference after graduation than before.

I ought to tell the rest of our audience that I—a little more about this. I met with these players and asked them to continue their volunteers efforts toward educational excellence. And I want to help them energize our educational system at all levels. I'm proud to report that there seem to be enthusiastic agreement—it's not obligation but it's a privilege to be able to help others.

In a real sense, the student athletes from Duke and Tennessee have become a metaphor for our national education strategy, a long-term movement that touches every school and student in America. You set high goals and you reach them. You excelled in the classroom. You demonstrated the kind of commitment and determination that we hope all students will adopt in the future. You showed why education is our most enduring legacy, vital to everything we are and can become.

For that I salute you. I thank you for what you've done and are doing today. And I just can't tell you what a pleasure it is to have both of these outstanding champion teams to the White House. Thank you all very, very much.

***Note:** The President spoke at 10:25 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Robert Michael Kimmitt, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs; Pat Summitt, women's basketball coach at the University of Tennessee; and Van Standifer, founder of the Midnight Basketball League.*

Proclamation 6275—National Crime Victims' Rights Week, 1991

April 22, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In the Nation's ongoing fight against crime, statistics tell only part of the story. More than a violation of the law, every crime is a violation of the rights, property, person, or trust of another human being. Thus, behind every tally of offenses ranging from misdemeanors to aggravated felonies are innocent victims—individuals and families who must be recognized in the administration of justice.

Almost 35 million Americans become victims of crime each year. In addition to the physical scars and the financial losses that many suffer, crime victims experience emo-

SOCNOT/SOCLANG

--U.S. Women's National Soccer Team captain April Heinrichs: "If we qualify, we won't be satisfied unless we win it."

--You've proven that with a level playing fields -- Americans can outplay, outkick, and outscore any nation in the world.

--Julie Foudy, major in human biology at Stanford (pre-med); Shannon Higgins: only 3rd woman to win the UNC-Patterson Award to outstanding Scholar-Athlete (?)

--Carla Werden, Debbie Belkin, Lori Henry -- you women give a new meaning to the name "U.S. Defense"

--Striker Michelle Akers-Stahl scored with three minutes remaining to give the U.S. a 2-1 victory over Norway in the final of the 1991 Women's World Championship. Michelle: "..we hung in there and we had the guts to get that last goal."

--the first world championship for any U.S. soccer team came at 9:25 p.m. November 30, 1991 in Guangzhou, China

--U.S. Coach Anson Dorrance's international roots: born in Bombay, India, lived in Kenya, Ethiopia, Malaysia, Belgium, Switzerland.

--Coach Dorrance: "This team has an incredible psychological dimension. They're mentally tough as well as physically tough, and that's one advantage we have over most teams."

--Brazilian soccer has a tradition of nicknaming its players, e.g. Pele.

--according to the U.S. Soccer Federation, over 6 million young people nationwide play soccer of which approximately 40 percent are female.

--more than 600 journalists representing more than 20 nations were accredited for the first Women's World Championship.

--at the end of the game, 12 Chinese motorcyclists carrying the flags of the tournament's 12 competing nations zoomed onto the field...A crowd of 65,000 Chinese packed Tianhe Stadium, cheering both teams and even trying to perfect the wave.

--On the bus ride from the stadium, the players savored their victory to the theme music from the movie, "Working Girl."

--W.Post: "Like many of her teammates, Akers-Stahl had worn her lucky underwear, (and) her lucky socks.."

--W.Post; "The championship was the end of a long road of sacrifices for the women. They had put their soccer ambitions

above their jobs, school work and personal lives. And the final victory was the climax of a difficult and demanding tournament in which the pressure grew with each win."

--Werden is leaving to have children, Higgins is leaving to get a master's degree.

--Foudy studied a chapter on water-soluble vitamins for two hours before the game.

--Foudy: "It was always this mystical thing, a World Cup. And now we're holding it in our hands." "We've had a dream for a long time, and we finally got a chance to prove it."

--Akers-Stahl: "This team never gives up." (maybe use as metaphor for America.

--long on acknowledgements (half-page)

--showing what Hemingway termed "grace under pressure."

--I've seen you women in action, and I'm afraid you're playing style doesn't exactly fit the category of "kinder and gentler."

--You women are in the vanguard of an American is favorite sport ~~that's both old and new.~~ It's called "winning."

--Someone once remarked that "Sport was the first great separator of the sexes." For the sake of ego, I hope the guys start catching up.

--Former Soviet Olympic coach Alexander Gomelsky once said, "It's an axiom that good players without a good coach make a mediocre team." Having seen you all in action, I'd have to revise that axiom: "Great players with a great coach make an American Champion."

--often when I've invited victorious sports teams to the White House it's a win for state over state, or region over region. This time it's different, it's a win for America against the world, it's a moment for all of us to celbrate.

--"you beat the injuries, you beat the odds. You beat your opponents all the way to the World Cup.

--get a kick out of sports/soccer, get the ball rolling, in the nick of time, on the ball

OUTLINE

U.S. Women's National Soccer Team

J.B. Marine (Missouri)
- U.S. Youth Soccer Association National Under 19 Women Champions
- Won the Athena Cup

U.S. Special Olympics representatives
- Prince William County, VA, girls players
- Fairfax County, VA, girls players

Local Boys & Girls Club youth

The Potomac School

Georgetown Visitation Preparatory School -
- Washington D.C. Independent Schools League Champions

CEREMONY HONORING THE U.S. WOMEN'S WORLD CUP SOCCER CHAMPIONS
JANUARY 23, 1992, 2:30 P.M.
THE ROSE GARDEN

LIST OF POTENTIAL ATTENDEES

Group	Number of participants
U.S. Women's National Soccer Team, family and coaches Contact: Alan Rothenberg (213) 891-8830 Hank Steinbrenner (719) 578-4678	41
J.B. Marine (Missouri) U.S. Youth Soccer Association National Champions Contact: Rick Trap (314) 235-3675	25
U.S. Special Olumpics Contact: Mike Smith (202) 628-3630	20
Local Boys & Girls Club youth (Claudia Butts)	20
The Potomac School (women's champions)	25
Georgetown Visitation (women's champs)	25
Reserved for Bobbie Kilberg and general guests	25
TOTAL	181

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

December 4, 1991

TO: KATHY SUPER, DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
COMMUNICATIONS

FROM: SICHAN SIV
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR PUBLIC LIAISON

JIM SCHAEFER
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON

REQUEST: To have the President participate in a ceremony with the winners of the 1991 Women's World Cup soccer championship.

PURPOSE: To honor the winners of the 1991 Women's World Cup soccer championship.

BACKGROUND: On November 30, 1991, the U.S. Women's Soccer Team won the Women's World Championship in Guangzhou, China. They triumphed by a score of 2-1 over the Norwegian national team. The tournament consisted of 12 competing nations.

Soccer, while not as celebrated a sport as baseball, football or basketball, has a major following in the United States. According to the U.S. Soccer Federation, over 6 million young people nationwide play soccer of which approximately 40 percent are female.

This is the first international soccer championship won by the United States by either a men's or a women's team.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: None.

DATE AND TIME:	Week of December 16, 1991; mid-morning.
DURATION:	15 minutes.
LOCATION:	The East Room.
PARTICIPANTS:	The President.
	The players and coaches of the U.S. Championship team.
SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:	- The President enters the East Room.
	- The President makes brief remarks.
	- The President departs The East Room
REMARKS:	Remarks to be prepared by speechwriters.
MEDIA COVERAGE:	Open press.

11 PAGES

JIM SCHAEFER (202) 456-1647

U.S. National Team

Amy Allmann
Goalkeeper 5-4, 130 Age: 25
Hometown: Federal Way, Wash.
Allmann holds the U. Central Florida school record of 24 shutouts and has been a member of the national team since 1987.

Mary Harvey
Goalkeeper 5-8, 140 Age: 26
Hometown: Los Altos, Calif.
National goalkeeper of the year in her senior season at U. California (1986) . . . joined FSV Frankfurt of the Women's Bundesliga in 1988 and played two seasons in Germany.

Kim Maslin-Kammerdeiner
Goalkeeper 5-7, 145 Age: 27
Hometown: Burke, Va.
Was in the nets when George Mason beat North Carolina 2-0 in the 1985 Division I women's final . . . Member of the national team since 1988.

Debbie Belkin
Defender 5-7, 140 Age: 25
Hometown: Needham, Mass.
Three-time all-American at U. Massachusetts and reached the final four in each college season . . . Member of the national team since it was formed in 1985.

Joy Biefeld
Defender/Midfielder 5-4, 128 Age: 23
Hometown: Huntington Beach, Calif.
U.S. Soccer Federation player of the year in 1988 and three-time all-American at U. California . . . Brought into the national team as a 19-year-old in 1987.

Amanda Cromwell
Defender/Midfielder 5-7, 135 Age: 21
Hometown: Annandale, Va.
Second-team all-American at Virginia in her sophomore season, she made her first U.S. appearance during a European tour in April, 1991, against Bulgaria.

Linda Hamilton
Defender 5-6, 148 Age: 22
Hometown: Atlanta, Ga.
Finished her college career at UNC after playing three seasons at rival North Carolina State . . . Rugged, fiery defender who made her U.S. debut against Australia in 1987.

Lori Henry
Defender 5-6, 140 Age: 25
Hometown: Greensboro, N.C.
Another veteran of the U.S. team since it began competitive play in 1985, she played in the FIFA invitational world tournament in China in 1988.

Megan McCarthy
Defender 5-6, 130 Age: 25
Hometown: Fairfax, Va.
Adidas player of the year in 1987 at William & Mary . . . National team player for the past four years . . . Played two months in the Italian women's league, where she picked up the nickname "Megalini."

Carla Werden
Defender 5-7, 125 Age: 23
Hometown: Dallas, Texas
Won four NCAA championships at North Carolina, where she now serves as an assistant coach . . . Made her U.S. debut at the FIFA invitational tournament in 1988 and now starts at sweeper.

Tracey Bates
Midfielder 4-11, 105 Age: 24
Hometown: Dallas, Texas
Played on three NCAA championship teams at North Carolina and earned second team all-American honors three times . . . National team member since 1987.

Julie Foudy
Midfielder 5-8, 135 Age: 21
Hometown: Laguna Niguel, Calif.
First-team all-American her freshman and sophomore seasons at Stanford (1988-90) . . . First U.S. game was in 1988 during her senior year in high school.
(Pre-med at Stanford)

Mia Hamm
Midfielder/Forward 5-5, 125 Age: 19
Hometown: Burke, Va.
Top collegiate scorer in the country for North Carolina in 1990, with 24 goals, Hamm will redshirt this fall . . . Was a junior in high school when she made her U.S. debut in December, 1987.

(Only 3rd woman to win UNC-Patterson Award to outstanding Scholar-Athlete)

Shannon Higgins
Midfielder 5-5, 120 Age: 23
Hometown: Kent, Wash.
Never played on a losing team at North Carolina: 89 wins, six ties, and four national titles . . . Member of the national team since 1987 . . . The U.S. playmaker and set-piece specialist.

Kristine Lilly
Midfielder/Forward 5-4, 120 Age: 20
Hometown: Wilton, Conn.
First-team all-American her freshman and sophomore seasons at North Carolina (1989-90) . . . First U.S. game was against Japan in December, 1987, when she was only 16.

Michelle Akers-Stahl
Forward 5-10, 150 Age: 25
Hometown: Oviedo, Fla.
"The most dominating women's player in the world," according to Coach Anson Dorrance . . . Four-time all-American midfielder at U. Central Florida moved by Dorrance to the forward line, where she has averaged more than a goal a game for the U.S. since 1988.

Brandi Chastain
Forward 5-8, 130 Age: 23
Hometown: San Jose, Calif.
First team all-America at Santa Clara U. in 1990 . . . Returned to the U.S. team in 1991 after a three-year absence during which she underwent three knee surgeries.

Wendy Gebauer
Forward 5-7, 130 Age: 24
Hometown: Reston, Va.
Played on three national championship teams at North Carolina (1985-88) and earned second-team all-America honors twice . . . Debuted for the U.S. against Japan in 1987.

April Heinrichs
Forward 5-4, 135 Age: 27
Hometown: Princeton, N.J.
Four-time all-American at North Carolina, including first-team honors three times (1984-85-86) . . . U.S. Soccer Federation player of the year in 1986 and 1989 . . . Captain of the U.S. team, and one of the original members when it was formed in 1985.

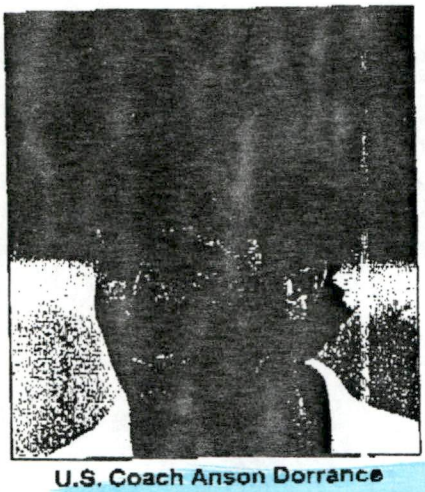
Carin Jennings
Forward 5-7, 135 Age: 26
Hometown: Palos Verdes, Calif.
UC Santa Barbara Woman Athlete of the Decade and four-time all-American (1984-87) . . . All-time NCAA leading scorer with 102 goals and 78 assists . . . U.S. Soccer Federation player of the year in 1987 and a member of the national team since 1985.

How can the United States, a minnow in international soccer for decades, be a strong candidate to win the FIFA Women's World Championship for the M&M's Cup?

Ask the players, and they heap most of the credit on Head Coach Anson Dorrance and an aggressive style unfamiliar to most teams. Ask the coach, and he praises his players — yet he also points out he is not laboring under a disadvantage that has plagued the men's team.

"We're not far behind the rest of the world when it comes to women's soccer, like we are with the men," says Dorrance, who has coached the national team since 1986. "We're at the same stage as the European teams, and can compete at their level."

That was proven in the summer of 1990. The U.S. beat Norway twice, 4-0 and 4-2, then stunned European champion Germany, 3-0. Last April the U.S. won the Varna Tournament in Bulgaria before romping to the CONCACAF championship by winning five straight games and outscoring its opponents, 49-0.



U.S. Coach Anson Dorrance

Losses to Denmark and the Netherlands during a European tour, tempered by a 4-2 win over Germany, were followed by two defeats to Norway in the U.S.

German coach Gero Bisanz has declared the U.S. women probable favorites at the world championships, but Dorrance disagrees.

"Our games with Norway, and our earlier results in China [one loss, one tie, one win in early August] just confirms to me that there are at least six teams that can win it."

The emergence of the United States women's national team onto the world stage can be traced to the summer of 1987, during a national team camp in Minnesota.

At that camp, Coach Anson Dorrance decided to drop several veterans and infuse younger talent into the lineup. Those younger players — Julie Foudy, Kris Lilly, Joy Biefeld, Mia Hamm, and Linda Hamilton — were all members of the under-19 developmental team and are now key members of the national team.

"I could see we needed to take a different direction," said Dorrance. "We just weren't going to make the strides I knew I had to make with the players we had.

"Fortunately, we had young players available I felt were good enough to make the jump, and we made the decision to 'blood' them."

"That was a turning point for us, a transition," says U.S. captain April Heinrichs, at 27 the oldest member of the team. "In terms of our development, our team chemistry and our love for each other, that was the starting point."

Dorrance has coached eight collegiate champions at the University of North Carolina, the school that has produced about half of his national team players. Preparing his players for international competition, however, forced him to search beyond his college experience.

Fortunately, his background is of international roots. He was born in Bombay, India, and lived in Kenya, Ethiopia, Malaysia, Belgium, Switzerland, as well as several parts of the United States, before transferring to the University of North Carolina in 1971.

He graduated from UNC in 1974, and began his coaching career with the North Carolina men's team in 1977. He began the UNC women's program in 1979, and took the women's national team post in 1986.

After bringing in the younger players, Dorrance took the team to China and Taiwan. The U.S. made two appearances at the Mundialito tournament in Italy. In 1988, the U.S. reached the quarterfinals of the FIFA invitational tournament in China, where it lost 1-0 on an own goal to eventual champion Norway.

Dorrance moved Michelle Akers-Stahl from midfield to forward, where her reckless, physical play disrupts opposing defenses in a three-forward alignment. Heinrichs and Carin Jennings are the other starting forwards. He moved Foudy into defense, where she struggled for two years before emerging as a team leader.

Midfield playmaker Shannon Higgins and Foudy, the defensive midfielder, trigger the ball-hawking pressure in front of sweeper Carla Werden. Biefeld's speed and skill are used in both midfield and in defense.

"For Anson, there are four parts to the game: technical, tactical, physical, and psychological," says midfielder Tracey Bates. "And he teaches you about all of them."

What he teaches is much different than the Continental approach of keeping possession, playing the ball out of the back. It's something like the slashing approach adopted by the Chinese team.

"This team has an incredible psychological dimension," he says. " They're mentally tough as well as physically tough, and that's one advantage we have over most teams."

Other countries are following suit, using younger players and bringing more speed into their play. The incentives are in place. There is a growing movement in Europe to bring women's soccer into the Olympics, and FIFA has scheduled another women's world championship for 1995.

"I think it is growing all over the world," says Norway coach Even Pellerud. "The U.S. players are technically skilled, athletic, and tactically aware. Other countries must improve to match them in those areas."

Julie Foudy

SOCCER AMERICA, founded in 1971, is the only national soccer weekly in the U.S. With over 60,000 readers, SOCCER AMERICA is committed to giving the passionate soccer fan news, information, features, education and entertainment in every weekly issue.

SOCCER AMERICA covers the men's and women's U.S. national teams, international leagues, personality profiles, college scene, professional leagues. Plus tournament listings. And tips for adults working in youth soccer.

With the 1994 World Cup coming to the United States, SOCCER AMERICA will be covering the men's national team as it prepares for the finals, as well as the hundreds of qualifying games around the world.

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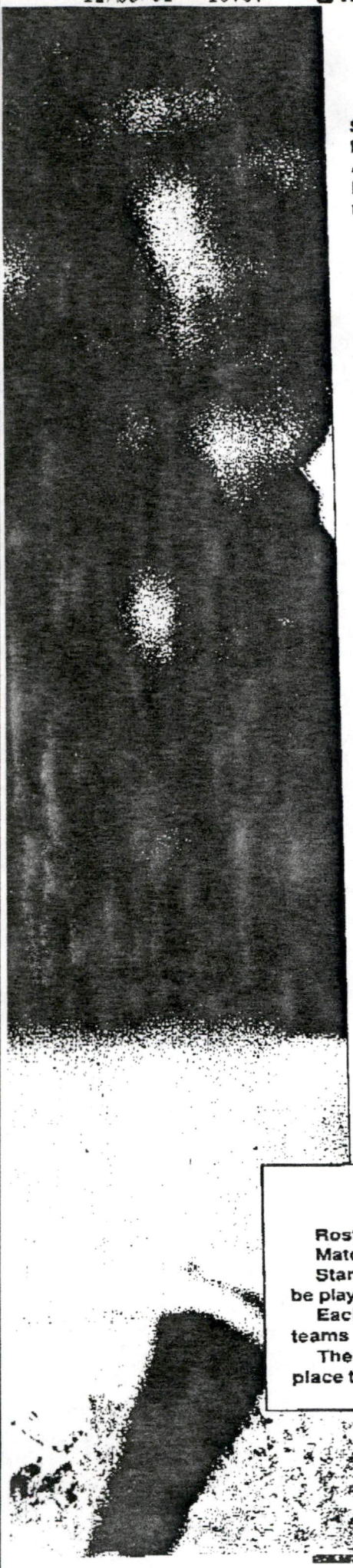


Group B
United States, Sweden, Brazil and Japan

Despite being grouped with Sweden, a team the U.S. has not beaten in two tries, U.S. Coach Anson Dorrance feels his team has a beneficial placing in the first round.

"It's a good draw," he said. "We avoid Germany [Group C] and China [Group A]. If we go far enough, we'll play them eventually, but avoiding them in the first round is fine with me."

Dorrance's squad has a recent history of starting slowly, then gathering steam. In August, it lost the first game of a three-match tour of China 2-1, tied the second 2-2, then romped 3-0, with Michelle Akers-Stahl getting all three goals.

The three U.S. forwards — Akers-Stahl, Carin Jennings, and captain April Heinrichs — key a pressuring, swarming style that disrupts opponents. And the 5-foot-10, 150-pound Akers-Stahl is a slashing dynamo unlike any other player in the world. She has averaged more than a goal per game for the U.S. since 1988.

"They all know about No. 10 for the United States," said U.S. goalkeeper Mary Harvey, who played two seasons in Germany. "She's a nightmare for coaches and defenders."

Midfield and defense, though, will decide whether or not the U.S. lifts the trophy. Dorrance is counting on top performances from midfield playmaker Shannon Higgins, defensive midfielder Julie Foudy, and sweeper Carla Werden.

Since romping to the CONCACAF title last April, scoring 49 goals and conceding none, the U.S. women have played all of the recognized contenders for the championship — China, Norway, Germany, Denmark — except Sweden.

Sweden, formerly the No. 1 women's team in the world, has slipped a notch or two.

It lost the 1987 European final to archrival Norway, then lost to Norway again the following year in the final of the FIFA invitational women's tournament, forerunner to the official Women's World Championship. In 1989, Norway knocked Sweden out in the European semifinals; last spring, Italy eliminated Sweden in the quarterfinals, although the Swedes still qualified for the world championship tournament.

"Sweden went to sleep a little," says Norway coach Even Pellerud. "The national players thought they were better than they [actually] are, and they began to relax. Italy was a big shock for them. Now, they realize they are not best any longer, and I think they will be a very serious opponent."

Midfielder Pia Sundhage, 31, has played 100 internationals for Sweden and scored 54 goals. Goalkeeper Elisabeth Leidinge, 34, has 80 caps and made her international debut in 1974.

Although women's soccer is still in the infant stage for most South American countries, that is not the case in Brazil.

The passionate support for the game carries over to the women's national team, and a crowd of more than 30,000 watched as Brazil easily qualified as the South American champion May 5.

True, only Chile and Venezuela entered the tournament, played in Maringa and Cascavel. Brazil easily won both its matches, routing Chile 6-1 and Venezuela 6-0 to win the tournament for the third time in as many stagings, although this was the first designated as an "official" South American Championship.

In the finest Brazilian tradition, many players go by nicknames. There is a Pele, but the most famous female player is Adriana Viola, known as "Adri." She scored four goals, two in each game. Also showing her sharpshooting was Marcinha, who scored in the first minute of the second half against Chile and found the Venezuelan net twice.

Japan placed second in the Asian Championships to qualify for the Women's World Championship.

It won its group easily (4-0 record, 27 goals scored to one allowed) and then edged Chinese Taipei on penalty kicks (5-4, after a 0-0 tie) to reach the final — where it was thrashed by China, 5-0.

The women's game in Japan, however, will be improved considerably by a new national professional league, scheduled to start play in 1992. Gretchen Gegg, a former U.S. international goalkeeper, is training for a spot on the Nissan club.

RULES OF THE COMPETITION

Rosters will consist of 18 players.

Matches will last 80 minutes.

Starting with the quarterfinal phase, two 10-minute overtimes will be played if the score is tied after 80 minutes. If still tied, penalty kicks will be taken.

Each team plays its group opponents once in the first round. The top two teams in each group advance, along with two of the three third-place teams.

The quarterfinal pairings depend on the two groups from which the third-place teams advance.

U.S. striker Michelle Akers-Stahl

WOMEN'S CUP

Can they win it?

The busiest year in the history of the U.S. women's national team concludes this month in China with a chance at the world championship.

By Ridge Mahoney

For much of 1991, U.S. national team players have talked about and listened to their coaches talk about focus — concentrating on their responsibilities, on their tactics, and on their ultimate objective. That objective is now at hand.

On the eve of the CONCACAF qualifying tournament last April, captain April Heinrichs had this to say about the inaugural FIFA Women's World Championships: "If we qualify, we won't be satisfied unless we win it."

They qualified, one of 12 to do so. Now, the world championship: Can they win it?

Their Group B schedule opens in Punyu Nov. 17 against Sweden, a team ranked No. 1 in the world in the 1980s and climbing back up after slipping a few notches. In the first round, they also play South American champion Brazil (Nov. 19) and Asian Championships runner-up Japan (Nov. 21 in Foshan).

The top two teams in each group, plus two third-place teams, advance to the Nov. 24 quarterfinals. By a formula devised by FIFA, a possible 12 combinations of qualifiers produce the quarterfinal matchups. If the U.S. won Group B, for example, the U.S. would play the third-place team in Group A or the third-place team in Group C.

The main obstacles are China and Germany, seeded into Groups A and C, respectively. China has the homefield advantage and split five recent games with the U.S.; Germany is a two-time winner of the Women's European Championship (in 1989 and a repeat last summer).

In five games against China in August and October, the U.S. won two, lost two and tied once. Germany has lost its last two matches against the U.S. — 3-0 at the North American Cup in Minnesota last summer, and 4-2 in Kaiserslautern May 30, six weeks before Germany won the European Championship by beating Norway 3-1 in overtime.

Darkhorses include Norway and Sweden, with Brazil and Nigeria the unknown quantities.

"Germany is the most sophisticated tactical team, the most confident team on the ball we've ever played," says Coach Anson Dorrance. "They play with a tremendous arrogance and their combinations are legend. They give-and-go all over the field.

Shannon Higgins (far right) and Joy Biefeld are two of the 18 U.S. players vying for the world title. (Photos by Jon Van Woerden)

"China has improved dramatically since we last played them [in 1987]. In our first game against them on our tour [a 2-1 loss on Aug. 4], we had to adjust to a technically fast, athletically intimidating team. Which is ironic, because that's what teams usually have to do against us. Every one of their players is a good athlete."

U.S. women fight burnout

The U.S. women have lost six of 22 international matches this year while playing the most extensive schedule in the program's history — a schedule Dorrance feels was absolutely vital to their preparation: Two trips to Europe, two weeks in Haiti for the CONCACAF tournament, a four-game tour of China, and four domestic internationals and three home friendlies squeezed into seven months.

Weary players spoke of burnout after two losses to Norway in late summer, and the subject of focus came up once again — since its absence was so apparent.

"One of our main themes has been focus," said midfielder Julie Foudy, who's been majoring in human biology at Stanford and playing for the Cardinal while barnstorming with the U.S. team. "The traveling wears on you. It gets you out of your rhythm. You come back from a trip and you have five days to get your life together."

Said midfielder Shannon Higgins, who shuttled back and forth between national team duties and her first year as head coach of George Washington this fall, "We're kind of shocked at our behavior. We can't believe we haven't been able to pick it up when we have to.

"But I have faith that we'll come through. When we get to North Carolina, we'll concentrate on soccer."

When Dorrance gathered the players together in Chapel Hill, N.C., Sept. 24 for a month of training and matches, one of his priorities was regaining focus. While building up fitness, adding some tactical wrinkles and evaluating personnel, he worked to restore confidence. Losses and injuries had eroded the team's psychological strength.

WOMEN'S WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

Nov. 16 — China vs. Norway, Group A
Nov. 17 — Denmark vs. New Zealand, Group A. Japan vs. Brazil, Sweden vs. United States, Group B. Germany vs. Nigeria, Taiwan vs. Italy, Group C.
Nov. 19 — Norway vs. New Zealand, China vs. Denmark, Group A. Japan vs. Sweden, Brazil vs. United States, Group B. Italy vs. Nigeria, Taiwan vs. Germany, Group C.
Nov. 21 — China vs. New Zealand, Norway vs. Denmark, Group A. Japan vs. United States, Brazil vs. Sweden, Group B. Taiwan vs. Nigeria, Italy vs. Germany, Group C.
Nov. 24 — Quarterfinals in Guangzhou, Jiangmen, Zhongshan and Foshan.
Nov. 27 — Semifinals in Punyu and Guangzhou.
Nov. 29 — Third-place game in Guangzhou.
Nov. 30 — Championship game in Guangzhou.
(For complete information on kickoff times and sites, see schedule in on page 3 of insert.)

In the past three months, injuries have forced several important players to the sidelines. Forwards Michelle Akers-Stahl and Heinrichs missed the two Norway matches with knee injuries; defender Linda Hamilton didn't play until October due to a knee reconstruction performed in April; defender Megan McCarthy suffered a knee injury against Norway Aug. 30; a stress fracture was found in Higgins' left foot Oct. 16; and goalkeeper Mary Harvey suffered back spasms that kept her out of action for a week in October.

All but McCarthy, who had worked her way back into the starting lineup in August, have recovered sufficiently to make the roster of 18 announced by Dorrance on Nov. 3. He will take three goalkeepers, five defenders, five midfielders, and five forwards.

Henry, Hamilton and Harvey return

There are three changes from the team that won the CONCACAF tournament in Haiti last April: Harvey has been added along with defender Lori Henry and Hamilton in place of defender Keri Sanchez, midfielder Amanda Cromwell and

McCarthy.

"It's a shame we lost Megan, she had paid her dues a thousand ways as a reserve player," said Dorrance. "It was a tragedy, she was playing the best she'd ever played, and all our hearts were broken when she went out with that injury."

Fortunately, not only has Hamilton recovered from a serious injury suffered in last year's NCAA playoffs, but Henry has battled back after being relegated to the bench early in the year.

"We dropped her on one of our tours," said Dorrance, "which sort of scared her. Complacency can sometimes be a problem for a great player. Ever since then, she seems to be working harder than ever.

"The impact of Lori Henry and Linda Hamilton is fighting power, intimidation and intensity. If we can get either one or both back to the level at where they played their best, we'll go to China in wonderful shape."

The availability of both Henry and Hamilton gives Dorrance greater flexibility with his midfield as well, since he's converted Joy Biefeld into a force at either position. Debbie Belkin, a midfielder with her club team, has started in the back the past few years.

"Joy can do everything," said Dorrance. "She can attack and defend for 90 minutes and do both extraordinarily well. Her great versatility enables us to have her mark the other team's best player and take her out of the game.

"Another thing I'm pleased about is our fitness base is deepening. When we play a high-tempo game, and we go after teams like we go after them, fitness is everything."

But superior fitness, which has enabled the U.S. to overrun talented opponents in the past, won't be sufficent to win in China. So Dorrance has borrowed a few things, implementing the combination play of the Germans, the overlapping runs of the Norwegians, tactical wrinkles by the Dutch, a free kick move used by the French, etc.

Many of the players are familiar with China. This will be the fifth trip for several of them, and the only chance at a world title for most of the squad, since the next tournament is scheduled for 1995. The rocky bumps they've hit during the year and the pressure they will feel at the world championship don't appear to faze them.

"What people don't realize is that it's real close and now we're having close games and even some losses," said Higgins. "It wasn't our expectation that we'd be undefeated, but a lot of people did have those expectations. I think the world [championship] is going to be a different story. You'll see a different team in China."

U.S. Women's Roster

These are the 18 players selected by Head Coach Anson Dorrance to represent the U.S. at the FIFA Women's World Championship in China Nov. 16-30.

Amy Allmann
Goalkeeper

Michelle Akers-Stahl
Forward

Mary Harvey
Goalkeeper

Linda Hamilton
Defender

Shannon Higgins
Midfielder

Brandi Chastain
Forward

Kim Maslin-Kammerdeiner
Goalkeeper

Joy Biefeld
Defender/Midfielder

Mia Hamm
Midfielder

Wendy Gebauer
Forward

Carla Werden
Defender

Debbie Belkin
Defender

Julie Foudy
Midfielder

April Heinrichs
Forward

Lori Henry
Defender

Kristine Lilly
Midfielder

Tracey Bates
Midfielder

Carin Jennings
Forward

Werden takes charge of U.S. defense

Carla Werden isn't the fastest player on the U.S. women's team, but she may be its most vocal. From her sweeper position, the former North Carolina star marshals the pressure U.S. defense.

By Ridge Mahoney

The first great test in the soccer career of Carla Werden came early in her freshman season, and by her description, it was a disaster.

September, 1986. North Carolina traveled to George Mason in a repeat of the 1985 NCAA Division I championship match the Tar Heels had lost, 2-0. Werden, a freshman, was starting at sweeper for Carolina, and not enjoying it one bit.

"The entire defense had graduated, so I had to start at sweeper," says Werden, who now fills that role for the national team. "I hated it. I was making so many mistakes, shoot, I assisted on most of the other team's goals.

"George Mason was a nightmare for me. I passed the ball to the other team and they scored. I let a ball go by me, Lisa Gmitter got it and shot just wide. I started crying, and everybody on the field was laughing at me.

"I was a mess in that game, it was terrible."

Still, the Tar Heels beat Mason 4-2 and went on to recapture the national title, which they kept during each of Werden's four seasons in Chapel Hill. In fact, they never lost a game with Werden directing the defense.

She's assumed the same responsibility with the national team, and although she's humble and down-home modest about it, she's just the opposite on the field.

"Carla's definitely the boss of the defense," says goalkeeper Mary Harvey. "She's solid, consistent, and no surprises. She's never dished out a nightmare that I've seen, a ball to an attacking player or lobbing the ball over your head on a back pass. And that's what you want from a sweeper, right?"

Obviously, it's what U.S. Coach Anson Dorrance wanted when he put her in charge of the U.S. defense. Since she replaced Megan McCarthy at sweeper at the North American Cup last summer, she's played 24 of 25 internationals.

Carla Werden
(Photo by Tom Knutsen)

"It's just my job to tell the other backs and the midfielders what's going on," says Werden. "If they have the ball at their feet, they're not going to be able to see a lot of the field. Plus, I kind of like to talk a lot."

Which she does, all the time. Her constant stream of chatter includes more than field manuevers. She punctuates her monologues with shouts of encouragement and the occasional snide remark.

"She'll say things like, 'You're right, ref, yeah, you're right,' little smartass stuff like that," says U.S. midfielder Shannon Higgins, also a teammate of Werden's at North Carolina. "And everybody else lightens up.

"But we absolutely depend on her. She's steady and consistent back there, and she gives us a lot of confidence."

What she doesn't have is a lot of speed — a flaw in the U.S. defense Dorrance has taken steps to correct by using Joy Biefeld — a midfielder — as a marking back in the absence of Linda Hamilton, who recently returned to action after sitting out nearly a year with a knee injury. But Werden is sharp enough to avoid exposing herself to such situations.

"I have to read the game, because I'm pretty slow," Werden says. "Actually, I'm very slow. Our team as a whole is very fast, with one exception.

"It's like a game — where the ball is going to be next, because of my lack of speed. Shoot, I've never had it, why try to improve it now?"

Werden got started on soccer at the age of five while growing up in Dallas — although she was born in Southern California — and was encouraged to attend UNC by her father. "I really didn't want to leave Texas, but he said it'd be good for me to get out of Dallas," she says. "And it was — but my first two years there, every break from school we got I flew home."

Home is now Chapel Hill. She serves as one of Dorrance's assistants at Carolina, and works as a teacher's assistant when not on the UNC campus or on duty with the national team.

Her U.S. debut came in 1988, when April Heinrichs was injured prior to the FIFA invitational tournament in China and had to be replaced. Werden played just one game, coming on in the 20th minute as a substitute against Czechoslovakia.

That match was played Punyu, same site for the U opener against Sweden Nov. in the FIFA Women's Wo Championship. She'll be charge of a team ranked amc the favorites to win the title t has won only two of its last se international matches.

Since the U.S. plays a press ing, attacking system in midfi Werden must orchestr assignments and ensure the te doesn't lose its defensive sha Since the U.S. midfi overflows with offensive pow it can be prone to counterattac

"Carla keeps us balanc depending on where the att is," says Harvey. "She ma sure we have the pressure play the cover player and the bala player.

"A lot of the time she calls double [team] on a player v the ball. When you do that, have to be absolutely sure what you're doing, beca you're letting somebody fre

"She has a great ability know when to step in. She kn immediately when someon coming through and everyb else is matched up — and s always right there."

Just what you want i sweeper, right?

U.S. WOMEN'S NATIONAL TEAM
(International Results 1986-91)

1986
U.S. 2, Canada 0
U.S. 1, Canada 2
U.S. 3, Canada 0
U.S. 0, Italy 1
U.S. 2, China 1
U.S. 2, Brazil 1
U.S. 3, Japan 1

1987
U.S. 3, Norway 0
U.S. 1, Sweden 2
U.S. 0, Norway 1
U.S. 4, Canada 2
U.S. 2, China 0
U.S. 1, China 1
U.S. 1, Japan 0
U.S. 0, New Zealand 1
U.S. 6, Australia 0
U.S. 4, Canada 0

GNCCAF Tournament

1988
U.S. 5, Japan 2
U.S. 1, Sweden 1
U.S. 0, Czechoslovakia 0
U.S. 0, Norway 1
U.S. 4, Japan 0
U.S. 2, West Germany 1
U.S. 1, Italy 2
U.S. 0, England 2
U.S. 1, France 0

1989
U.S. 0, Poland 0

1990
U.S. 4, Norway 0
U.S. 4, Canada 1
U.S. 4, Norway 2
U.S. 6, Soviet Union 0
U.S. 3, England 0
U.S. 3, West Germany 0

1991
U.S. 8, Yugoslavia 0
U.S. 3, Bulgaria 0
U.S. 6, Hungary 0
U.S. 2, France 0
U.S. 5, Soviet Union 0
U.S. 12, Mexico 0
U.S. 12, Martinique 0
U.S. 10, Trinidad & Tobago 0
U.S. 10, Haiti 0
U.S. 5, Canada 0
U.S. 4, France 0
U.S. 3, England 1
U.S. 3, Netherlands 4
U.S. 4, Germany 2
U.S. 0, Denmark 1
U.S. 1, China 2
U.S. 2, China 2
U.S. 3, China 0
U.S. 0, Norway 1
U.S. 1, Norway 2
U.S. 1, China 2
U.S. 2, China 0

Since Anson Dorrance took over as head coach in 1986, the U.S. women's team has compiled a record of 36 wins, 14 losses and five ties in international matches.

For the inaugural FIFA Women's World Championship, qualifying play was held in the six regional confederations. Europe was alotted five places; Asia received three — including China, the host, which automatically qualified; and the remaining four confederations — Africa, CONCACAF, Oceania and South America — received one spot apiece, to make up the field of 12 teams.

Host China is one of the favorites to win the first Women's World Championship, having split five games with the United States in recent months. Wen Lirong (left) looks for a teammate in action against the U.S. Oct. 12 in Fairfax, Va. Japan's Asako Takakura (far left) slashes in the water during the Asian qualifying tournament. (Photo by Tony Quinn)

EUROPE

(Denmark, Italy, Germany, Sweden, Norway)

Women's European Championship competition served as qualifying play.

First Round

Netherlands won Group 1, Sweden won Group 2, Norway and England finished 1-2 in Group 3, Germany and Hungary finished 1-2 in Group 4, Denmark and Italy finished 1-2 in Group 5. Those eight nations qualified for the quarterfinals.

Quarterfinals

(Two Legs, home and away)

Nov. 14, 1990	Norway 2, Hungary 1
Nov. 18, 1990	Sweden 1, Italy 1
Nov. 25, 1990	Denmark 0, Netherlands 0
	England 1, Germany 4
	Hungary 0, Norway 2
Dec. 6, 1990	Italy 0, Sweden 0
	Netherlands 0, Denmark 1
Dec. 16, 1990	Germany 2, England 0

Norway, Italy, Denmark and Germany qualify. Sweden, although eliminated from the European Championship, received the fifth European place in the Women's World Championship by having the best record of the four eliminated teams.

Final Four

(Played July 10-14 in Aalborg, Denmark)

Semifinals

July 10	Germany 3, Italy 0
July 11	Norway 0, Denmark 0
	(Norway advances on penalties, 6-7)

Third Place

July 13	Denmark 2, Italy 1

Final

July 14	Germany 3, Norway 1 (overtime)

All four semifinalists qualify for the Women's World Championships.

ASIA

(China [host nation], Japan, Chinese Taipei)

The eighth Asian Cup Championships, held May 26-June 8, 1991, in Fukuoka, Japan, used as qualifying competition.

First Round

May 26	Hong Kong 2, Singapore 0
	Japan 1, North Korea 0
May 28	Japan 4, Hong Kong 1
	North Korea 12, Malaysia 0
May 29	China 3, Chinese Taipei 0
	Thailand 3, North Korea 0
May 30	North Korea 5, Hong Kong 0
	Malaysia 1, Singapore 0
May 31	Chinese Taipei 9, South Korea 0
	China 10, Tailand 1
June1	North Korea 8, Singapore 0
	Japan 12, Malaysia 0
June 2	Chinese Taipei 0, Thailand 0
	China 10, South Korea 0
June 3	Japan 10, Singapore 0
	Hong Kong 0, Malaysia 0

Semifinals

June 6	China 1, North Korea 0
	Japan 0, Chinese Taipei 0
	(Japan won 5-4 on penalties)

Third Place

June 8	Chinese Taipei 0, North Korea 0
	(Chinese Taipei won 5-4 on penalties)

Final

June 9	China 5, Japan 0

Japan and Chinese Taipei — the top two finishers besides host China — qualify.

CONCACAF

(United States)

Qualifying tournament played April 16-29, 1991, in Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

First Round

April 16	Canada 6, Costa Rica 0
April 17	Haiti 1, Jamaica 0
April 18	United States 12, Mexico 0
	Martinique 1, Trinidad & Tobago 1
April 19	Canada 9, Jamaica 0
	Haiti 4, Costa Rica 0
April 20	Trinidad & Tobago 3, Mexico 1
	United States 12, Martinique 0
April 21	Jamaica 2, Costa Rica 1
	Canada 2, Haiti 0
April 22	United States 10, Trinidad & Tobago 0
	Mexico 2, Martinique 1

Semifinals

April 24	Canada 6, Trinidad & Tobago 0
April 25	United States 10, Haiti 0

Third Place

April 26	Trinidad & Tobago 4, Haiti 2

Final

April 29	United States 5, Canada 0

AFRICA

(Nigeria)

First Round

Feb. 16	Nigeria 5, Ghana 1
March 3	Ghana 1, Nigeria 2

Second Round

May 4	Nigeria 3, Guinea 0
May 19	Guinea 0, Nigeria 4

Final Round

June 15	Nigeria 2, Cameroon 0
June 30	Cameroon 0, Nigeria 4

SOUTH AMERICA

(Brazil)

Qualifying tournament played in Maringa and Cascavel, Brazil, April 28-May 5, 1991.

April 28	Brazil 6, Chile 1
May 1	Chile 1, Venezuela 0
May 5	Brazil 6, Venezuela 0

OCEANIA

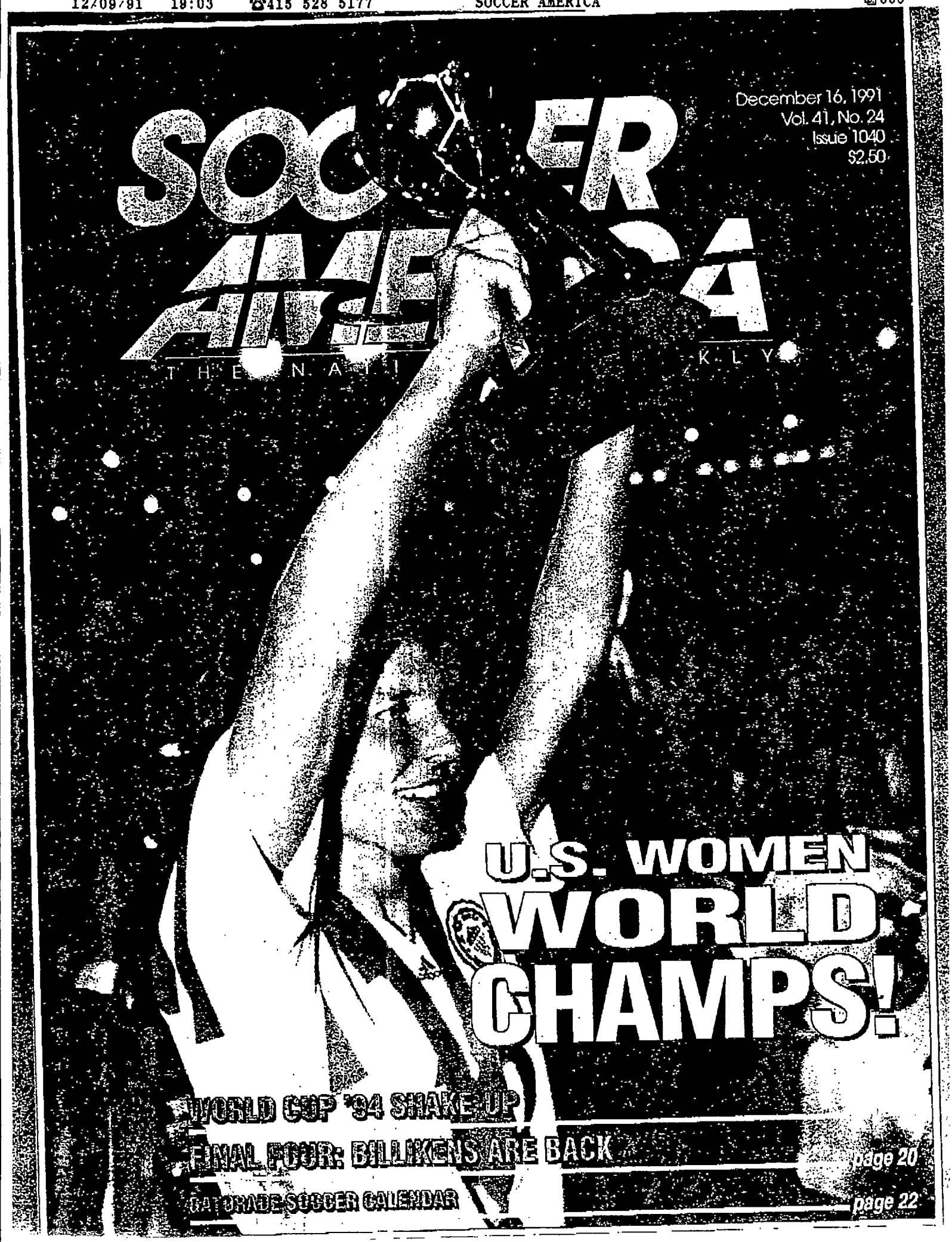
(New Zealand)

Qualifying tournament in Sydney, Australia, May 19-25, 1991.

May 19	New Zealand 1, Australia 0
May 20	New Zealand 11, Papua New Guinea 0
May 21	Australia 8, Papua New Guinea 0
May 23	New Zealand 16, Papua New Guinea 0
May 24	Australia 12, Papua New Guinea 0
May 25	Australia 1, New Zealand 0

Australia and New Zealand finish with three wins and one loss. New Zealand qualifies on goal difference.

SOCCER AMERICA
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY
December 16, 1991
Vol. 41, No. 24
Issue 1040
$2.50



U.S. WOMEN WORLD CHAMPS!

WORLD CUP '94 SHAKE-UP

FINAL FOUR: BILLIKENS ARE BACK page 20

GATORADE SOCCER CALENDAR page 22

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Jennifer-

The team is called "U.S. Women's National Soccer Team."

-Marc

x7845

A year later Miss Gibson entered Florida A & M, where she played tennis and basketball for the next four years. In 1950, she was runner-up for the National Indoor Championship, and that same year became the first black to play at Forest Hills.

The following year she became the first black to play at Wimbledon. In 1957 she won the Wimbledon singles crown, and teamed with Darlene Hard to win the doubles championship as well. When she returned to New York, she was greeted by a ticker-tape parade in recognition of her position as the best woman tennis player in the world.

Since then, Miss Gibson has engaged in public relations work with a bakery firm.

BOB GIBSON
Baseball

Bob Gibson has won more games than anyone else in the history of the St. Louis Cardinals. Despite numerous injuries and ailments throughout his career, he has proven himself as one of the game's top performers.

Born in Omaha, Nebraska on November 9, 1935, Gibson began as a basketball player with the Harlem Globetrotters. He soon turned to baseball, however, and after attending Creighton, signed with the Cardinals in 1957. Following an apprenticeship in the minor leagues, he spent his first full season with the big club in 1961.

He went on to lead his team to pennants in 1964 and 1967, and was instrumental in both World Series victories.

His best year, however, was 1968. He was named Most Valuable Player, led the Cardinals to another pennant, and earned the Cy Young Award, posting a 22-9 record and an incredible 1.12 earned run average, a mark which stands as the lowest for a performance of no less than 200 innings. He also struck out a record 17 batters in a World Series game.

The Harlem Globetrotters have astounded fans the world over wi

ALTHEA GIBSON DARBEN

(1927 -) Silver, South Carolina

Althea Gibson, who learned paddle tennis on the streets of Harlem, won the World's Women's Singles Tennis Championship at Wimbledon, England (1957), and was named to the Lawn Tennis Hall of Fame in 1971. She has written two books, I Always Wanted to Be Somebody *(1958) and* So Much to Live For *(1968).*

[1010] In the field of sports you are more-or-less accepted for what you do rather than what you are.

New York Post [July 22, 1956]

[1011] [On winning the Wimbledon trophy]:

I was honored and elated to receive the trophy from the Queen, but I am just as happy, just as proud to come home to be greeted by my friends.

The New York Times [July 7, 1957]

[1012] No matter what accomplishments you make, somebody helps you.

Time [August 26, 1957]

[1013] I want my success to speak for itself as an advertisement for my race.

I Always Wanted to Be Somebody [1958]

[1014] [On her retirement from tennis]:

Being champion is all well and good, but you can't eat a crown.

So Much To Live For [1968]

[1015] I sometimes think that most of us who aspire to be tops in our fields don't really consider the amount of work required to *stay* tops.

So Much To Live For [1968]

[1016] . . . no matter how liberal, how well accepted into the white community, no matter how popular or famous, no matter how unprejudiced a Negro may be, most of us have to wear some sort of mask outside our own group, and it's a relief to be able to put that mask down from time to time when we're back with our own kind.

So Much To Live For [1968]

[1017] Talent wins out.

Ms. Magazine [December, 1973]

DAVID MANDE

(1927 - 1960)

David Diop, a brilli crash off Dakar in 19 His only collection o following selections h

[1018] You who mo
A dream tran
By what bitte
By what mud
By what cara
The curtains
Have you ca
To the foreig

[1019] Africa my A
Africa of pr
Africa that n
On the bank
I have never
But my face
Your beauti

[1020] My brother
My brother
You give yo
My poor br
Screaming a
cond
We pity you
Your countr
On your ser
And the tho
Brings blush
By years of
And while y
Let these w
Oh, I am so

1039. Midge Decter

(1927–)

1 Shifts in prejudice can work both ways.
The Liberated Woman and Other Americans, Pt. I, Ch. 3 *1971*

2 Ideas are powerful things, requiring not a studious contemplation but an action, even if it is only an inner action. Their acquisition obligates each man in some way to change his life, even if it is only his inner life. They demand to be stood for. They dictate where a man must concentrate his vision. They determine his moral and intellectual priorities. They provide him with allies and make him enemies. In short, ideas impose an interest in their ultimate fate which goes far beyond the realm of the merely reasonable. Ibid., Pt. II, Ch. 2

3 . . . because I am a New Yorker, my experience is the more truly, the more typically, American one. It is my America that is moving in on them [Middle America]. God is about to bless them with an opportunity, and may He also save them from it, but there is no turning back now. Ibid., Pt. III, Ch. 6

4 The hatred of the youth culture for adult society is not a disinterested judgment but a terror-ridden refusal to be hooked into the, if you will, ecological chain of breathing, growing, and dying. It is the demand, in other words, to remain children.
The New Chastity and Other Arguments Against Women's Liberation, Ch. 1 *1972*

5 Women's Liberation calls it enslavement but the real truth about the sexual revolution is that it has made of sex an almost chaotically limitless and therefore unmanageable realm in the life of women. Ibid., Ch. 2

6 The fundamental impulse of the movement is neither masturbatory nor concretely lesbian—although it of course offers warm houseroom to both these possibilities; it is an impulse to maidenhood—to that condition in which a woman might pretend to a false fear or loathing of the penis in order to escape from any responsibility for the pleasure and well-being of the man who possesses it. Ibid.

7 Consciousness-raising groups are of a piece with a whole cultural pattern that has been growing up. This pattern begins with the term "rapping"—which is a process in which people in groups pretend that they are not simply self-absorbed because they are talking to each other. Speech, Women's National Book Association, Quoted in "On Consciousness-Raising," *Crazy Salad* by Nora Ephron *1973*

8 It might sound a paradoxical thing to say—for surely never has a generation of children occupied more sheer hours of parental time—but the truth is that we neglected you. We allowed you a charade of trivial freedoms in order to avoid making those impositions on you that are in the end both the training ground and proving ground for true independence. We pronounced you strong when you were still weak in order to avoid the struggles with you that would have fed your true strength. We proclaimed you sound when you were foolish in order to avoid taking part in the long, slow, slogging effort that is the only route to genuine maturity of mind and feeling. Thus, it was no small anomaly of your growing up that while you were the most indulged generation, you were also in many ways the most abandoned to your own meager devices by those into whose safe-keeping you had been given.
Liberal Parents/Radical Children, Ch. 1 *1975*

9 All they wished for her was that she should turn herself into a little replica of them.
Ibid., Ch. 3

1040. Anne Edwards

(1927–)

1 What a difficult swallowing of ego and pride she [Judy Garland] must have suffered with each pill—what a frightening loss of self.
Judy Garland *1975*

2 That was, of course, the problem—she *begged*, not demanded. She wanted a happy world and everyone in it happy, but she was at a loss as to how to accomplish this. Ibid.

1041. Althea Gibson

(1927–)

1 I always wanted to be somebody. I guess that's why I kept running away from home when I was a kid even though I took some terrible whippings for it. *I Always Wanted to Be Somebody*, Ch. 1 *1958*

2 I was excited. I was confident, too. I don't mean that I wasn't nervous, because I was. But I was nervous and confident at the same time, nervous about going out there in front of all those people, with so much at stake, and confident that I was going to go out there and win. Ibid., Ch. 8

3 I don't want to be put on a pedestal. I just want to be reasonably successful and live a normal life with all the conveniences to make it so. I think I've already got the main thing I've always wanted, which is to be somebody, to have identity. I'm Althea Gibson, the tennis champion. I hope it makes me happy.
Ibid., Ch. 9

1042. Ruth Prawer Jhabvala

(1927–)

1 ". . . what she wants is a live guru—someone to inspire her . . . snatch her up and out of herself—simultaneously destroy and create her." *Travelers* *1973*

2 These diseases that people get in India, they're not physical, they're purely psychic. We only get them because we try to resist India—because we shut ourselves up in our little Western egos and don't want to give ourselves. But once we learn to yield, then they must fall away. Ibid.

3 "Take me, make what you will of me, I have joy in my submission." Ibid.

4 "It is only," he says, "when you have given up all enjoyment that it is no longer enjoyment, it is only then that you can have these things back again." Ibid.

5 "India . . . is not a place that one can pick up and put down again as if nothing had happened. In a way it's not so much a country as an experience, and whether it turns out to be a good or a bad one depends, I suppose, on oneself." Ibid.

1043. Beverly Jones

(1927–)

1 Automation and unions have led to a continuously shortened day for men but the work day of housewives with children has remained constant. "The Dynamics of Marriage and Motherhood," *The Florida Paper on Women's Liberation* *1970*

2 Now, as always, the most automated appliance in a household is the mother. Ibid.

3 If enforced wakefulness is the handmaiden and necessary precursor to serious brainwashing, a mother—after her first child—is ready for her final demise. Ibid.

4 Romance, like the rabbit at the dog track, is the illusive, fake, and never-attained reward which for the benefit and amusement of our masters keeps us running and thinking in safe circles. Ibid.

5 We who have been raised on pap must develop a passion for honest appraisal. Ibid.

1044. Coretta Scott King

(1927–)

1 There is a spirit and a need and a man at the beginning of every great human advance. Each of these must be right for that particular moment of history, or nothing happens.
My Life with Martin Luther King, Jr., Ch. 6 *1969*

2 My husband often told the children that if a man had nothing that was worth dying for, then he was not fit to live.
Ibid., Press Conference (April, 1968)

3 We are concerned not only about the Negro poor, but the poor all over America and all over the world. Every man deserves a right to a job or an income so that he can pursue liberty, life, and happiness. Our great nation, as he often said, has the resources, but his question was: Do we have the will?
Ibid., Speech, Memphis City Hall (April 8, 1968)

4 The more visible signs of protest are gone, but I think there is a realization that the tactics of the late sixties are not sufficient to meet the challenges of the seventies.
Speech, Quoted in the *Los Angeles Times* *May 14, 1974*

1045. Leontyne Price

(1927–)

1 I think that recording is in a way much more personal than stage performance. In a theater the audience sees and hears you. So the costumes and the general *mise en scène* help you do the job, because they can see. In recording, you have to see and hear for them with the voice—which makes it much more personal.
Quoted in "Leontyne Price," *Divas: Impressions of Six Opera Superstars* by Winthrop Sargeant *1959*

FOOTBALL (ALL CODES)

1 Football, in all its varieties is pre-eminently a game of military tactics.
A. E. Crawley
The Book of the Ball, 1913, p. 184.

2 The tactical difference between Association Football and Rugby with its varieties seems to be that in the former the ball is the missile, in the latter men are the missiles.
A. E. Crawley
Ibid., p. 185.

3 A Welsh defeat at soccer or a Scottish defeat at Rugby can be treated by the local populations with relative shoulder-shrugging indifference, but for the Welsh to lose at Rugby or the Scots to lose at soccer is akin to a national disaster.
B. Dobbs
Edwardians at Play: Sport 1890–1914, 1973, p. 75.

4 Up, and by coach to Sir Ph. Warwickes, the street being full of foot-balls, it being a great frost.
Samuel Pepys
(Play being possible because the frost would have reduced the amount of horse-traffic)
The Diary of Samuel Pepys, Jan. 3, 1665.

5 It has always seemed to me that one of the big differences between Rugby and soccer is the assumption that in Rugby the players will do their best to play to the laws; while in soccer the players follow the laws until it is to their advantage to break them . . .
Derek Robinson
Rugby World, vol. II, no. 3, Mar., 1971, p. 16.

6 . . . you base football player.
William Shakespeare
(Earl of Kent), *King Lear*, act I, sc. IV, l. 95.

FOOTBALL (ASSOCIATION)

1 When more people are talking soccer topics from one Saturday to the next instead of 'H' bombs, wars and politics, the country will be a better place to live in.
Henry Adamson
FA News: The Official Journal of the Football Association, Jan., 1962, p. 208.

2 The struggle between defence and attack – the basic contest in football – is really, and always, the chief interest in any football: that is why a 'friendly' match never quite rings true.
John Arlott
'The Appreciation of Football', in A. H. Fabian and Geoffrey Green (ed.), *Association Football*, 1960, vol. 2, p. 180.

3 There is no harder exercise in the appreciation of football than that of taking one's eye off the ball.
John Arlott
Ibid., p. 189.

4 Football can be no more than a minor corner of any balanced life. Within that corner, however, it can be roundly satisfying.
John Arlott
Ibid., p. 200.

5 Soccer is a man's game; not an outing for mamby-pambies.
J. Charlton
For Leeds and England, 1967, p. 158.

6 The beauty has gone out of football . . . it has lost its poetry, its artistic gentleness . . .
Alfredo Di Stefano
Quoted by Matt D'Arcy.
Manchester Evening News, Sep. 13, 1972.

7 When they sign a new player who plays in your position it is not funny.
Eamon Dunphy
Only a Game?: The Diary of a Professional Footballer, 1976, p. 45.

8 The beauty of football is its plasticity; each country that embraces it has something new to give; British efficiency and endurance, Latin flair and fire, South American virtuosity and acrobatics, Central European perfectionism.
Brian Glanville
The Footballer's Companion (ed.), 1962, p. 15.

9 My name is Jimmy Greaves. I am a professional footballer. And I am an alcoholic.
Jimmy Greaves
This One's On Me, 1979, cover.

10 Born on the streets, nurtured in the Public Schools and fathered by The Football Association, football owes its greatness and the rapid and sturdy growth of its youth to the principles of the Cup Competition.
Geoffrey Green
The Official History of the FA Cup, 1949, p. 9.

11 Football is easily understood by everybody, its rules are simple, it also has spectacular appeal. But along with its clarity, football remains mysterious, surprising and . . . not at all simple.
Gyula Grosics
Sport in the USSR, Oct., 1981, p. 27.

12 After whisky, footballers have been the favourite and most expensive export from Scotland to England.
Jimmy Guthrie
Soccer Rebel: The Evolution of the Professional Footballer, 1976, p. 14.

13 The growth of football is not a footnote in the social history of the twentieth century but a plain thread in it.
Arthur Hopcraft.
The Football Man, 1970, p. 22.

14 Improvisation is the hardest skill of all to counter.
Bob Hughes
The Sunday Times Magazine.

15 The coach means a lot but it's the players who play.
Kevin Keegan
Sport in the USSR, Apr., 1980, p. 36.

16 Soccer has three kinds of players;
Those who watch the ball
Those who watch the other players
Those who watch space.
The most limited players are those who watch the ball. The most advanced are those who look for and exploit available space.
A. E. Maher
Scholastic Coach, Aug., 1978.

17 Some monopolies may arise either through the possession of land containing particular minerals, spa water or a desirable location. Other monopolies may reflect freakish ability – Maria Callas's voice; George Best's feet.
B. J. McCormick et al
(Natural causes – one of the ways in which a Monopoly may arise.)
Introducing Economics, 1974, p. 334.

18 A man who had missed the last home match of 't'United had to enter social life on tiptoe in Bruddersford.
J. B. Priestley
The Good Companions.
Quoted by Anton Rippon.
Soccer: The Road to Crisis, 1983, p. 15.

19 To say that these men paid their shillings to watch twenty-two hirelings kick a ball is merely to say that a violin is wood and catgut, that *Hamlet* is so much paper and ink. For a shilling the Bruddersford United AFC offered you Conflict and Art.
J. B. Priestley
Ibid.

20 The principles of play are far more important than systems of play.
Mike Smith
Success in Football, 1982, p. 9.

21 Cinema and football alike can be understood as culturally-available opportunities of escape from work in the negative sense or, more positively, in the psychoanalytical sense for escape into fantasy.
Ian Taylor
'Football Mad: A Speculative Sociology of Football Hooliganism', in Eric Dunning (ed.), *The Sociology of Sport: A Selection of Readings*, 1971, p. 364.

22 Football is all very well as a game for rough girls, but is hardly suitable for delicate boys.
Oscar Wilde
(In conversation)
Quoted by Alvin Redman.
The Epigrams of Oscar Wilde, 1952.

FOOTBALL (AUSTRALIAN RULES)

1 Football is a great character builder. A lad learns to give and take hard knocks. He begins to understand the meaning of mateship.
Bruce Andrew
Foreword in Dick Wordley (ed.), *How to Play Aussie Rules*, 1963.

2 Kicking across goals is the type of thing that makes old men out of coaches.
Terry Callan
Ibid., p. 44.

3 If there comes a time when there is a real 'blue' then you have to be in it . . .
Bob Davis
Ibid., p. 3.

13 Everything about being a professional sportsman is about winning.
Graeme Souness
Quoted by *The Guardian*, Jan. 20, 1984.

14 Americans are experts at winning, but still amateurs at losing.
Edward R. Walsh
The New York Times, Mar. 20, 1977.

15 Because the dread of losing dominates our sporting lives, we have bleached the fun out of colorful games.
Edward R. Walsh
Ibid.

16 There's more to victory than final scores and banner headlines. Let's emphasize the fringe benefits of competition, winning friends, trust, respect, confidence, knowledge, skill, happiness and fun.
Edward R. Walsh
Ibid.

17 Everything a champion does must be in terms of winning.
Les Woodland
Cycle Racing: Training to Win, 1975, p. 134.

WOMEN

1 Riding as an exercise for women below forty-five years of age is to be condemned. Of the young married women who ride to hounds about sixty per cent are childless; and of the remainder few have more than one child. No girl over thirteen years of age should be allowed to ride much if at all, and then only at an amble. The reasons are obvious, but cannot be given in detail here.
James Cantlie
Physical Efficiency, 1906, p. 189.

2 Sport was the first great separator of the sexes.
Robert Lipsyte
National Forum: The Phi Kappa Phi Journal, vol. 62, no. 1, 1982, p. 29.

3 'Women in Sport' is no longer an issue. It is a fact.
Suzi Olcott
Scholastic Coach, Aug., 1979, p. 61.

4 Frequently track and field events are relegated to the realm of sweat and muscles, unsuitable for the 'gentler sex'. There is nothing wrong with sweat, and a strong woman whose figure stands up for itself is much to be admired.
John T. Powell
'How to Teach the High Jump to Girls',
Proceedings, First National Institute on Girls' Sports, 1963, Norman, USA, p. 119.

5 Physical activity should never be a threat to femininity but should be part of the development of it.
Paul D. Robinson
(Attributed)

6 The female of our species has been hindered by the propagation of myths regarding her abilities to withstand stress, to perform heavy work, to run, jump or just plain play.
C. L. Wells
'The Female Athlete: Myths and Superstitions Put to Rest', in E. J. Burke (ed.),
Towards an Understanding of Human Performance, 1978, p. 39.

WRESTLING

1 The best offense in wrestling is often good defense.
Dariel Daniel
Scholastic Coach, Nov., 1980, p. 44.

1248. Janis Joplin

(1943–1970)

1 They ain't never gonna love you any better, babe
And they're nee-eever gonna love you ri-ight
So you better dig it right now, right now.
"Kozmic Blues" *1969*

2 Don't compromise yourself. You are all you've got. Quoted in *Reader's Digest April, 1973p*

* * *

3 You got to get it while you can. . . .
"Get It While You Can"

4 Oh Lord won't you buy me a night on the town?
"Oh Lord Won't You Buy Me a Mercedes-Benz"

1249. Sally Kempton

(1943?–)

1 I became a feminist as an alternative to becoming a masochist.
"Cutting Loose," *Esquire July, 1970*

2 All children are potential victims, dependent upon the world's good will. Ibid.

3 Men have laid down the rules and definitions by which the world is run, and one of the objects of their definitions is woman. Ibid.

4 Men define intelligence, men define usefulness, men tell us what is beautiful, men even tell us what is womanly. Ibid.

5 Constance Chatterley was a male invention; Lawrence invented her, I used to think, specifically to make me feel guilty because I didn't have the right kind of orgasms. Ibid.

6 Self-love depressed becomes self-loathing. Ibid.

7 And yet wherever there exists the display of power there is politics, and in women's relations with men there is a continual transfer of power, there is, continually, politics. Ibid.

8 Women are natural guerrillas. Scheming, we nestle into the enemy's bed, avoiding open warfare, watching the options, playing the odds. Ibid.

. . women are the true maintenance class. Society is built upon their acquiescence, and upon their small and necessary labors. Ibid.

10 When men imagine a female uprising they imagine a world in which women rule men as men have ruled women: their guilt, which is the guilt of every ruling class, will allow them to see no middle ground. Ibid.

11 To discover that something has been wrong is not necessarily to make it right. Ibid.

12 It is hard to fight an enemy who has outposts in your head. Ibid.

1250. Billie Jean King

(1943–)

1 I've always wanted to equalize things for us. . . . Women can be great athletes. And I think we'll find in the next decade that women athletes will finally get the attention they deserve. Interview *September, 1973*

2 I'm not sure if it's the environment in which you live or if it's innate, because I've always played better under pressure, even when I was a youngster. Quoted by Marlene Jensen in *The Sportswoman November/December 1973*

3 I think self-awareness is probably the most important thing towards being a champion.
Ibid.

1251. Susan Lydon

(1943?–)

1 The Victorians had needed to repress sexuality for the success of Western industrialized society; in particular, the total repression of woman's sexuality was crucial to ensure her subjugation. So the Victorian, . . . supported by Freud, passed on to us the heritage of the double standard. "The Politics of Orgasm," *Ramparts December, 1968*

2 Our society treats sex as a sport, with its record-breakers, its judges, its rules and its spectators. Ibid.

1252. Joni Mitchell

(1943–)

1 Moons and Junes and Ferris wheels
The dizzy dancing way you feel
As every fairy tale comes real
I've looked at love that way
"Both Sides, Now" *1969*

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SPORTS TALK

A DICTIONARY OF SPORTS METAPHORS

Robert A. Palmatier
and Harold L. Ray

GREENWOOD PRESS
New York · Westport, Connecticut · London

GET A FIX ON *to get a fix on something.* To pin something down; to determine the exact nature of something. Source: SAILING. To determine the position, or bearings, of your craft by the use of a compass. *See also* Get Your Bearings.

GET A FOOTHOLD *to get a foothold in something.* To achieve a position in life, work, etc. Source: CLIMBING. SOED: 1625. To get a secure position for your foot in rock climbing. *See also* Get a Toehold.

GET A GRIP ON YOURSELF *to get a grip on yourself.* To pull yourself together—i.e., to regain control of your senses, temper, and behavior in general. LTA: 1896. Source: WRESTLING. To gain control of yourself as you would gain control of your opponent in a wrestling match. *See also* Come to Grips with.

GET A HANDLE ON *to get a handle on something.* To try to solve a slippery problem. DOC: 1970s. Source: FOOTBALL (or RUGBY). To try to grab hold of an erratically bouncing football, the only ball in sports that is not round. DOC.

GET A HEAD START *to get/have a head start.* To get or have a lead at the beginning of a competition, such as a political "race." Source: FOOT RACING. To start a race a "head" ahead of your opponents. *See also* First out of the Blocks; Head Start.

GET A KICK OUT OF *to get a kick out of something.* To get a thrill out of something. SOED: 1903. Source: FOOTBALL; SOCCER. To get the same feeling that a football or soccer ball has as it is propelled into the air. *See also* Kick an Idea around.

GET A NIBBLE *to get a nibble.* To get an offer (e.g., of a job); or to get a response to your offer (e.g., of something for sale). Source: FISHING. SOED: 1658. To get a "strike" at your baited hook. *See also* Get a Bite.

GET A TOEHOLD *to get a toehold.* To make a little progress; to "get a foot in the door." Source: CLIMBING. To find a hole for your toes while rock climbing. WRESTLING. To twist the foot (and toes) of your opponent. SOED. *See also* Get a Foothold; Toe the Line.

GET HOOKED ON *to get hooked on something.* To become addicted to something: books, drugs, rock music, etc. Source: FISHING. For a fish to be caught on a fishing hook. *See also* Hook (v).

GET INTO THE SWING OF THINGS *to get into the swing of things.* To adjust to the nature or rhythm of the activity at hand. Source: CHILDREN'S PLAY. To get on a child's swing and start swinging. (The ultimate source is the swing of the pendulum. DOC: mid-19th cent.)

GET ON YOUR HIGH HORSE *to get on your high horse.* To become haughty or arrogant. Source: RIDING. To be mounted on a tall ("high") horse—at a tournament, a pageant, or other ceremony—because of your high rank. CI; DOC; DPF; HOI. *Compare* Get off Your High Horse.

GET OUT OF HAND *to get out of hand.* To get out of control. Source: RIDING. For the horse(s) to get out of the control of the reins in your hands—or the reins that have fallen out of your hands. WPO. *Compare* In Hand.

GET SENT TO THE SHOWERS *to get sent to the showers.* To be withdrawn from action. Source: BASEBALL. For a player, usually the pitcher, to be removed from the lineup, as a result of which they can go take a shower, because baseball players, unlike the players of most other team sports, are not allowed to return to the game once they have been removed from the action. NDAS. *See also* Send Someone to the Showers.

GET SET *to get set for something or get set to do something.* To get ready for something or get ready to do something. Source: FOOT RACING. From the command: "On your mark(s)! *Get set!* Go!" CI. *See also* From the Word Go.

GET SOMEONE DOWN *That gets me down.* That depresses me. Source: WRESTLING(?). That is a putdown or takedown.

GET SOMEONE'S GOAT *That gets my goat!* That bothers me. SOED: 1912. Source: HORSE RACING(?). The source is unknown, but the mythology is that the expression refers to the stealing of a racehorse's mascot, a goat, from the horse's stall before a big race. CI; DOC; HTB; WPO.

GET SOMETHING OFF THE GROUND *to get/be unable to get something off the ground.* To get, or be unable to get, a business or project started. Source: FLYING. To take a plane off into the air—a takeoff. CI. *See also* Takeoff (n).

GET SQUARED AWAY *to get squared away.* To get your affairs in order, your debts paid, etc. Source: SAILING. To set the sails at right angles to the ship or boat. LTA. *See also* Square Off.

GET STARTED *to get started on something.* To begin a project or activity. Source: RACING. To begin a race. CI.

GET THE BALL ROLLING *to get the ball rolling.* To get an activity started. Source: SOCCER. To start the soccer ball rolling toward the opponent's goal. SFS. *Compare* Keep the Ball Rolling.

GET THE DROP ON *to get the drop on someone.* To do something before someone else has a chance to. Source: DUELING (Western style). HTB: 1869. To drop your hand to your holster, draw your revolver, and fire—before your adversary does. DPF.

IN THE LINEUP *to be in the lineup.* To be scheduled to participate. Source: BASEBALL. To be scheduled to start or play in a game. To be in the "starting" lineup is to be listed on the card that is presented by the manager to the home plate umpire at the beginning of the game. "Substitutes" are later penciled in to replace "starters."

IN THE LONG RUN Eventually. Source: FOOT RACING. In a long-distance race, such as the cross-country or marathon, the winner is not always the runner who gets the fastest start. CI; DOC; DPF. *See also* Race Is Not to the Swift.

IN THE MONEY *to be in the money.* To be suddenly affluent. Source: HORSE RACING. For a horse to finish in one of the top three positions in a race: first ("win"), second ("place"), and third ("show"). Only these three finishes "pay off" (q.v.), unless the bettor "backs the field" (q.v.). CI. *Also:* "out of the money."

IN THE NICK OF TIME *to happen in the nick of time.* To happen just before a deadline or disaster. SOED: 1643. Source: SOCCER. To score just before the end of the game. Soccer was at one time scored by notching a stick once for each goal, the last of which was "the nick in time." WPO. *Compare* Under the Wire.

IN THERE PITCHING *to still be in there pitching.* To still be active and vocal. Source: BASEBALL. To still be throwing the ball to the catcher in hopes that the batter won't hit it. SFS.

IN THERE PUNCHING *to still be in there punching.* ("How are you doing?" "Still in there punching.") To still be alive, active, and kicking. Source: BOXING. To still be throwing punches at your opponents. *See also* Punching Bag.

IN THE RUNNING *to be in the running for something.* To be under consideration for a job; to be a candidate for office. Source: HORSE RACING. To be in contention to win a race. DPF.

IN THE SWIM *to be in the swim.* To be in the right crowd, in style, up to date, *au courant.* SOED: 1869. Source: FISHING. To have dropped your hook among a school (or "swim") of fish—the right place to be fishing. DPF.

IN THE WAKE OF *for something to be in the wake of something else.* For something to happen immediately following something else, and perhaps result from that earlier occurrence. Source: BOATING; SAILING. For the water to be churned up behind ("in the wake of") a moving vessel. CI. *See also* In Someone's Wake.

IN THE WRONG LEAGUE *to be in the wrong league.* To be outmatched, outclassed. Source: BASEBALL. To be in the "major" leagues but belonging in the "minors."

K

KAYO *to kayo something.* To defeat a plan or proposal. Source: BOXING. WNCD: 1920. To "kayo" your opponent; i.e., to knock your opponent down for the count of ten (a "knockout" or "K.O.") or to win the fight because your opponent is unable to continue (a "technical knockout" or "T.K.O."). LOS.

KEEL OVER *to keel over.* To fall down unconscious: to faint. DAE: 1832. Source: SAILING. SOED: 1828. For a sailboat to roll over, with the "keel" up. *Compare* Stay on an Even Keel.

KEEP A WEATHER EYE OPEN *to keep a weather eye open.* To be ever vigilant. Source: SAILING. To keep an eye on the weather. CI.

KEEPER *That's a keeper.* That's a good specimen—of manhood or womanhood. Source: FISHING. That's a legal-size fish—legal for "keeping."

KEEP IT UP *Keep it up.* Keep up the good work. Source: BADMINTON (Shuttlecock). Keep the "bird" or "shuttlecock" up in the air—the object of the games. CI. Badminton is played with a stringed racquet, shuttlecock with a paddle. This difference corresponds to the one between racquetball and paddleball.

KEEP PACE WITH *to keep pace with someone.* To keep up with someone's rate of activity or production. Source: RACING. To keep up with another runner in a race—matching them stride for stride. CI. In a harness race for "pacers," each horse must maintain the unusual left-side–right-side gait, or "pace," throughout the race. *See also* Change of Pace; Off the Pace; Pacemaker; Pacesetter; Put Someone through Their Paces; Set the Pace.

KEEP THE BALL ROLLING *to keep the ball rolling.* To keep up the momentum; to keep a conversation going. Source: ICE HOCKEY (Bandy). To keep the ball—not yet a puck—rolling, from player to player, toward the goal, in Bandy, the precursor of modern hockey. Bandy was a 16th-century Irish

game, but this expression dates from the 1840s. HOI. Modern field hockey, which is also played with a ball, but on grass, probably most resembles Irish Bandy. CI, DOC, and SFS name soccer as the probable source of this term. *See also* Bandy about; Bandy-legged; Bandy Words. *Compare* Get the Ball Rolling.

KEEP TRACK OF *to keep track of something/someone.* To pay attention to something, such as the time, or to keep in touch with a friend. Source: HUNTING. To follow the track of an animal. *Compare* Lose Track of.

KEEP YOUR EAR TO THE GROUND *to keep your ear to the ground.* To stay alert and attentive. Source: HUNTING. For hunters (Native Americans) to use this technique for tracking large animals such as bison. CI.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE BALL *to keep your eye on the ball.* To concentrate on the action at hand; to pay attention to what you're doing. DAE: 1907. Source: SPORTS. To keep your attention on the ball (etc.) rather than on the opposing players or the crowd or the goal. We suspect that the term originated in tennis; HTB suspects football; LTA suspects baseball.

KEEP YOUR HEAD ABOVE WATER *to keep your head above water.* To barely survive, especially financially. DOC: 1742. Source: SWIMMING. To be barely avoiding drowning—by treading water or standing on your toes. DOC. *See also* Up to Your Ears; Up to Your Eyeballs; Up to Your Neck.

KETTLE OF FISH *That's a pretty kettle of fish you've gotten us into.* That's a fine mess you've gotten us into. SOED: 1742. Source: FISHING. That's a fine mess of fish you've caught—enough to fill a kettle. Now, who's going to clean them? DOC; HOI; SOED; WPO.

KIBITZ *to kibitz.* To offer unwanted advice. Source: CARD GAMES. For an onlooker at a card game to offer unwanted advice. *See also* Kibitzer.

KIBITZER *a kibitzer.* Someone who offers unwanted advice. Source: CARD GAMES. WNCD: 1925. An onlooker at a card game who offers unwanted advice. WPO.

KICK AN IDEA AROUND *to kick an idea around.* For a group of people to brainstorm an idea. LTA: 1947. Source: SOCCER. For a team of soccer players to kick the ball back and forth during a game or while warming up for one. SFS. *See also* Get a Kick out of.

KICK IN *to kick in.* To contribute to a fund-raiser. WNCD: 1908. Source: SOCCER(?). To kick the ball into the goal. POKER(?). To "ante" into the "pot."

KICKOFF (adj.) *a kickoff banquet (etc.).* A banquet or other celebration to mark the beginning of a fund-raiser or political campaign. Source: FOOTBALL. DA: 1887. A kickoff is the kicking of the ball off the "tee" to the

LET IT RIDE *to let it ride.* To let it go; to leave it alone. Source: ROULETTE. To allow the winnings from one bet to become the stakes for the next. The use of the term "ride" alludes to the ball traveling around the wheel. *See also* Parlay.

LET SLIP THE DOGS OF WAR *Let slip the dogs of war!* Shakespeare, *Julius Caesar,* 1599. Let the war begin! Source: DOG RACING. Release the greyhounds from the gates. DOC. This is a double allusion (to ARCHERY). It also refers to the release of the "dogs," or "catches," on the crossbows, allowing the strings to propel the bolts. *See also* Dogfight (n); War Games. *Compare* Screw Your Courage to the Sticking Point.

LET SOMEONE HAVE IT WITH BOTH BARRELS *to let someone have it with both barrels.* To attack someone verbally and vociferously. Source: HUNTING. To fire both barrels of a shotgun—"over-and-under" or "side-by-side"—at a quarry such as a rabbit or a pheasant. *See also* Double-barreled; Give It to Someone with Both Barrels.

LET SOMEONE OFF THE HOOK *to let someone off the hook.* To relieve someone from responsibility or blame. Source: FISHING. To release a fish from the hook and return it to the water. *See also* Get off the Hook; Off the Hook.

LET'S PLAY BALL *Let's play ball!* Let's get started! Source: BASEBALL. From the umpire's cry of "Play ball!" at the start of a game. *See also* Play Ball.

LETTER *to letter in something.* To specialize in something extracurricular in college—e.g., "girl/boy watching." Source: FOOTBALL. LTA: 1914. To receive a cloth letter, such as *U,* as a symbol of having made the football team. The tradition started at the University of Chicago. LTA. *See also* Earn a Letter.

LET THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG *to let the cat out of the bag.* To accidentally reveal a secret. LTA: 1760. Source: CON GAMES. To let the pig out of the poke—i.e., to accidentally open the sack that supposedly contains a pig for sale at the market but that in reality contains a cat. DOC; DPF. *See also* Buy a Pig in a Poke.

LET THE GAMES BEGIN *Let the games begin!* Let the party begin! Source: OLYMPIC GAMES. This exhortation is spoken by the president of the International Olympic Committee at the end of the opening ceremony of a Modern Olympiad, the revival of the ancient Greek Olympics in 1896.

LEVEL THE PLAYING FIELD *to level the playing field.* To create fairer conditions for a competition: to even the odds. Source: FOOTBALL; SOCCER. To mark off or lay out the field of play so that neither team has to start out running uphill.

ON GUARD *to be on guard.* To be prepared for any attack. Source: FENCING; BOXING. To be *en garde;* to be prepared to defend yourself at all times. CI. *See also* Catch Someone Off Guard; On Your Guard.

ONLY GAME IN TOWN *the only game in town.* The only thing worth doing, the only place worth going to, etc. Source: POKER; CRAPS. The only poker game or crap game available, however crooked. *Joke:* "Why do you keep playing in that crooked game?" "It's the only game in town."

ON SOMEONE'S TAIL *to be on someone's tail.* To be in hot pursuit of someone (e.g., a wanted criminal). Source: FOX HUNTING. For the hounds to have picked up the fox's scent and perhaps even sighted its tail. *See also* Put a Tail on; Tail (v).

ON TARGET *to be right on target.* To be precisely correct. Source: SHOOTING. For a shot to hit the target precisely where it was aimed. *See also* Target (v).

ON THE BALL *to be on the ball.* To be bright, alert, sharp. DOC: 1935. Source: BASEBALL. DOC: 1912. For a pitcher to have a lot of speed or spin (or spit) on the baseball. CI: SOCCER. DAE: POLO, 1897. *See also* Have a Lot on the Ball; Have Something on the Ball.

ON THE BUBBLE *to be on the bubble.* To be on the spot, in a precarious position—e.g., in danger of being laid off. Source: CAR RACING. To occupy the last qualifying position for a race, from which you can be "bumped" by a faster nonqualifier, as in the Indianapolis 500. The expression is also used in golf to describe those in danger of not making the "cut" if the players still on the course play too well. The ultimate source of the metaphor is either "bubble blowing" (on a bubble that is about to burst) or the carpenter's "bubble" (on a bubble that can go either way). *See also* Burst Someone's Bubble.

ON THE EDGE *to be living on the edge.* To be living dangerously, on the brink of disaster. Source: SKIING(?). To be skiing down a dangerously steep hill, requiring constant turns, keeping the skier "on the edge" of their skis at all times.

ON THE FIRST/LAST LEG OF A JOURNEY On the first/last part of a journey. Source: SAILING. SOED: 1867. On the first/last "tack" of a sailing trip. *See also* Take a Different Tack.

ON THE FLIP SIDE *on the flip side, . . .* On the other hand, . . . Source: COINS. On the "down" side of a flipped coin—the side that doesn't "count." *See also* Flip Side.

ON THE FLY *to grab something on the fly.* To grab a quick lunch (etc.) without interrupting your busy schedule. Source: BASEBALL. DAE: 1868. To catch a "fly ball" on the run, before it hits the ground.

other animal to distract the dogs from the trail of the original quarry. CI. *See also* Red Herring; Throw Someone off the Track.

THROW SOMEONE OFF THE TRACK *to throw someone off the track.* To mislead someone. Source: HUNTING. For a hunted animal, such as a fox, to mislead the hunter or the dogs by circling back, running in a stream, etc. *See also* Red Herring; Throw Someone off the Scent.

THROW SOMEONE TO THE LIONS *to throw someone to the lions.* To put someone in a no-win situation. Source: ROMAN GAMES. For the Romans to put prisoners, e.g., Christians, in the "circus" to be attacked by lions or other wild animals. CI.

THROW SOMETHING IN *to throw something in.* To make a suggestion or observation; to contribute an idea. Source: BASKETBALL; SOCCER. To throw a ball in from out of bounds.

THROW YOUR HAT IN THE RING *to throw your hat in the ring.* To declare your candidacy for political office. Source: BOXING. To throw your hat in the "ring" of spectators to signal your intention to challenge the current champion. The expression originated in the United States in the early 19th century in connection with boxing matches at country fairs. It was popularized in the early 20th century during the 1912 campaign of Teddy Roosevelt. CI; DOC; DPF; SFS. It was later also applied to wrestling matches. Brit.: "toss your hat in the ring." *See also* Make a Bid for Something.

THRUST *the thrust of an argument.* The main point, or force, of an argument. SOED: 1668. Source: FENCING. WNCD: 1586. A forward stroke with a sword or foil. *See also* Make a Pass at. *Compare* Parry.

THUMBS-UP/-DOWN *Thumbs-up; thumbs-down.* Approval (WNCD: 1922); disapproval (WNCD: 1889). *Also:* positive or negative, okay or not okay, Go! or No go! Source: ROMAN GAMES. Spare! (thumbs-up); Kill! (thumbs-down). These were the signs given by the spectators at a Roman circus to the victorious gladiator—to convince him to spare or kill his vanquished opponent. CI; DPF; HOI.

TIE UP SOME LOOSE ENDS *to tie up some loose ends.* ("First, I'll have to tie up some loose ends.") To take care of some (minor) unfinished business. Source: SAILING. To insert the loose ends of a spliced rope in between the strands of the rope itself. WNWD.

TILT *Tilt!* Foul! Source: PINBALL. "Tilt!" is the sign that appears on a pinball machine when a player is guilty of lifting or bumping it, in an illegal manner, in order to improve their score, in which case the game is lost, and so is the quarter. OL.

Scenes from the Women's World Championship. Opposite top left: Michelle Akers-Stahl celebrates the gamewinning goal. Opposite right: U.S. poses with the M&M's Cup. Opposite bottom: the scoreboard tells the story. Top: tournament MVP Carin Jennings poses with the M&M's Cup. Center: Norwegian players wistfully wonder what might have been. Bottom: A Fourth of July-style firework display provides the perfect end to a U.S. win. (Photos by Phil Stephens)

rance. "She actually runs around the ball and strokes it into the open goal."

Although unsightly, the gamewinner appropriately summed up what preceded it. Gro Espeseth took a piece of Akers-Stahl every time she got near the ball. Cathrina Zaborowski kept Carin Jennings quiet, and a gauntlet of five Norwegian midfielders clogged up the U.S. passing lanes.

On attack, Norway put Linda Medalen up front and launched balls to the flanks. The U.S. defense, unaccustomed to continuous pressure, held stubbornly, yet often reacted slowly to set pieces.

Norway scored its goal on a free kick in the 28th minute. Zaborowski's free kick into the box yielded a collision between goalkeeper Mary Harvey and sweeper Carla Werden. Harvey's attempt to punch clear fell short, and in the ensuing tangle of players, Medalen's header glanced in off the post.

In the second half, Heide Stoere nearly won it for Norway, leaping to head a corner kick from eight yards out. Harvey was helpless, but the shot blazed just over the crossbar.

Harvey was called upon to catch or punch crosses in critical situations, and had to dive at Medalen's feet in the second half after Kris Lilly sent back a hospital ball.

Norway dismantles Sweden in semis

Norway played the same style it used to beat the U.S. twice in late summer: a 1-0 decision Aug. 30 in New Britain, Conn., and 2-1 Sept. 1 in Medford, Mass. Those matches were played without Akers-Stahl and April Heinrichs, and during a phase of U.S. burnout.

But there was nothing fluky about Norway's 4-1 dismantling of Sweden in the semifinals. Norway fell behind in the sixth minute, and then took control of the match. Svensson scored the tying goal in the last minute of the first half, and Medalen got the winner in the first minute of the second half. Agnete Carlsen added a third and Medalen hit again late.

Before Norway tied it, ex-North Carolina Tar Heel Birthe Hegstad shot off the crossbar, then fired the rebound against the goal post. The Norwegians barely broke stride, and when Swedish sweeper Anette Hansson injured her ankle in the 52nd minute saving a goalbound shot, Sweden's hopes evaporated.

Although the U.S. beat Germany handily in the other semi, the Americans never slowed down, and that pace may have dulled them somewhat in the final.

"I was tired," said Jennings, who still won the Golden Boot Award as tournament MVP. "They play an air game, and our team plays a game on the ground. Personally, I'm not good in the air, so I had a difficult time tonight.

"They're such a good team, but we're so confident in ourselves I knew we'd get one. We waited a damn long time, but we did get one."

Some of the U.S. players waited a damn long time to get this chance. Of the 18 players Dorrance took to China, 13 joined the squad at least four years ago.

"We set a goal for ourselves four years ago, and we've attained it," said Heinrichs, the oldest U.S. player at 27 and already a Division I head coach for two years. "Now its time to move on. For some people, they'll continue to play, for others they'll pop out children, for some they'll start careers.

"It's really a dream come true for all of us."

Said midfielder Julie Foudy as she ran to the player's tunnel holding flowers and with a medal hanging around her neck, "We've had this dream for a long time, and we finally got a chance to prove it."

CHINA '91

Final

Nov. 30 in Guangzhou
United States 2, Norway 1. Goals: Akers-Stahl (20, 77); Medalen (28).
United States — Harvey, Werden, Bielefeld, Hamilton, Foudy, Lilly, Higgins, Hamm, Heinrichs, Jennings, Akers-Stahl.
Norway — Seth, Zaborowski (Straedet, 80), Espeseth, Nyborg, Carlsen, Haugen, Stoere, Riise, Medalen, Svensson, Hegstad.
Att.: 60,000. Referee: Shuk (Soviet Union).

Third-place game

Nov. 29 in Guangzhou
Sweden 4, Germany 0. Goals: Andalen (7), Sundhage (11), Videkull (30), Nilsson (43).
Sweden — Leidinge, Lundgren, Zelkfalvy, Swedberg, Sundhage, H.Johansson, Videkull, Andalen, Erwellus, Nilsson, Karlsson.
Germany — Isbert (Walther, 46), Fitschen, Voss, Unsleber, Nardenbach, Weigmann, Mohr, Wendt, Bindl (Kubat, 39), Damm, Gottschlich.
Att.: n/a. Referee: Guedes (Brazil).

Semifinals

Nov. 27 in Guangzhou
United States 5, Germany 2. Goals: Jennings (10, 21, 29), Heinrichs (53, 74); Mohr (32), Weigmann (61).
United States — Harvey, Werden, Bielefeld, Hamilton, Foudy, Lilly, Higgins, Hamm, Heinrichs, Jennings, Akers-Stahl.
Germany — Isbert, Austermuehl (Unsleber, 50), Fitschen, Voss, Kuhlmann, Nardenbach, Weigmann, Mohr, Bindl, Damm, Gottschlich (Wendt, 46).
Att.: 12,000. Referee: Marcone (Chile).

Nov. 27 in Punyu
Norway 4, Sweden 1. Goals: Svensson (pen, 40), Medalen (41, 78), Carlsen (46); Videkull (5).
Norway — Seth, Zaborowski, Espeseth, Nyborg, Carlsen, Haugen, Stoere, Riise, Medalen, Svensson (Igland, 61), Hegstad.
Sweden — Leidinge, Lundgren, Hansson (Nilsson, 51), Zelkfalvy, Sundhage, Hadberg (Swedberg, 83), Videkull, Andalen, Erwellus, L.Johansson, Karlsson.
Att.: 18,000. Referee: McCluskey (Scotland).

Awards

Golden Ball (MVP): Jennings (U.S.).
Silver Ball: Akers-Stahl (U.S.).
Bronze Ball: Medalen (Norway).
Golden Boot (Leading scorer): Akers-Stahl (U.S.) 10 goals; Mohr (Germany) 7; Jennings (U.S.), Medalen (Norway) 6.

U.S. overpowers Germany

After watching his team collapse and lose to the U.S. 5-2 in the semifinal, German coach Gero Bisanz talked about the U.S. reliance on physical force, unlike the German approach of refined technical skill and tactical awareness.

Dorrance, mindful that the U.S. has beaten Germany four times in as many meetings partly because Germany stubbornly insists on playing right into the teeth of U.S. pressure, respectfully said, "A lot of what we do is modeled after what the Germans have already done. So we try to model the Germany style of play ourselves.

"We're not as sophisticated as they are and not as experienced. We try to make up for our lack of sophistication and experience by our work ethic and our athleticism."

Enough philosophy. Germany, unnerved, gave the ball away twice in the first half-hour, and both times Carin Jennings punished the mistakes.

In the 10th and 29th minutes, she swooped in alone on goalie Marion Isbert following defensive blunders and scored easily. In between, she took a short ball from Mia Hamm, ran about 20 yards and hammered a rising shot into the upper corner.

That made it 3-0 with 10 minutes left in the first half, and although German striker Heidi Mohr back-heeled a goal before halftime, Germany's chances were practically nil.

"I thought I'd try it," said Jennings of her long-range blast. "I've seen Michelle do it about 100,000 times, so I just tried to be like Michelle."

Earlier, Akers-Stahl had rocketed a 30-yard shot off the upright. Even though she didn't score, so conscious of her were the Germans that Jennings and Heinrichs found plenty of chances.

The latter pair teamed up for goal No. 4 12 minutes into the second half. Isbert saved a sharp-angle shot from Jennings, but the rebound came right back to her near the left byline. She twisted away from the byline and a defender to loft a cross Heinrichs volleyed into the net.

Heinrichs struck again with six minutes left, after Bettina Weigmann had cashed in on one of Germany's few buildups. Higgins hit the ball up the right, Foudy pushed across a low ball and Heinrichs swept it into the net.

"I think they're scared about playing us," said Foudy. "They didn't look ready, and they kind of play right into our midfield pressure."

In the 4-2 U.S. win over Germany in Kaiserslautern last May, the U.S. scored two quick goals, only to see Germany rally to tie it 2-2 at halftime. The U.S. then dominated the second half.

Aside from Germany tying the game, the semifinal ran the same way. Once again, the U.S. forced and pounced on loose balls in midfield, and Joy Biefeld kept Mohr in check.

"We know that if we win the ball early, they're not ready to play defense," said Dorrance. "That's why we stuck some early goals."

Said Heinrichs, "To play Germany in the semifinals was nerve-wracking. Even though they've never beaten us, they're the European champions.

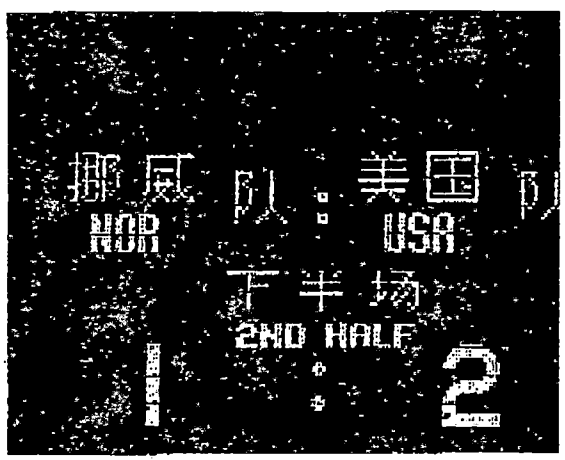
"A lot of our technical and tactical skills are stolen from the Germans. We're good learners. Playing against them and playing here at the World Cup has raised our game to a very high technical and tactical level."

WOMEN'S CUP 91

U.S. women: champions of the world

Striker Michelle Akers-Stahl scored with three minutes remaining to give the U.S. a 2-1 victc over Norway in the finc of the 1991 Women's World Championship.

By Ridge Mahoney in Guangzhou



Dreams. They do come true. Under a Fourth of July sky lit up with fireworks, in a stadium filled with 60,000 people, before a worldwide TV audience, the dream came to life for the U.S. women's national team.

The first world championship for any U.S. soccer team came at 9:25 p.m. Nov. 30, and so stunned were some of the U.S. players to finally grasp their Holy Grail, they didn't believe it.

"I didn't realize how far into the game my goal came," said Michelle Akers-Stahl of the sharp-angle shot she pushed into Norway's net with less than three minutes remaining. "I thought we'd have to hold the Norwegians for another 30 minutes. I had no idea.

"Then all of a sudden [referee Vadim Shuki] blew the whistle. I thought, 'Oh my God, is there a foul?' I looked over, and we had won."

They won not because they had played the best soccer, or scored the most goals, or presented a whirlwind attacking style. They won thanks to a glaring mistake by their opponents, a miscue Akers-Stahl swooped upon and carried into the net.

They won in spite of Norway's aerial assault and rugged defense, in spite of yielding a tying goal just eight minutes after Akers-Stahl brought them the lead, in spite of playing most of the second half in their own half.

They won lucky, and they won ugly. Norway tried to grind down their resolve, and couldn't. Yet U.S. coach Anson Dorrance took his bows delicately.

"To be completely frank, the United States right now is very lucky to be world champions," he said. "The tactics used by Norway prevented us from playing our style, and we credit their organization and intensity for preventing us from playing effectively.

"It wasn't pretty, but I'm thrilled with the result. When they start listing world champions in women's soccer, the United States is at the top of that list. It's a thrill for me, but I'm not going to stand here and have delusions of grandeur, because Norway could easily have won that game. I feel very lucky and privileged to be the first world champion."

Akers-Stahl felt victory owed less to good fortune than it did to sheer determination.

"In the second half, I knew we were going to score," said Akers-Stahl, winner of the Golden Boot Award as top scorer with 10 goals. "I had no doubt. I didn't know when. I actually thought Norway played much better than us, but we hung in there and we had the guts to get that last goal."

The goal started innocently enough. Shannon Higgins, whose free kick had presented Akers-Stahl with a chance to head the opening goal after 20 minutes, drove the ball goalward from midfield. As it skipped and rolled, defender Tina Svens intervened, but scuffed her cond touch.

Akers-Stahl tapped it into box, and touched it again elude keeper Reidun Seth. ball slowed a few yards fi goal, outside the left post, the all-time leading U.S. sc guided home her 49th inte tional goal.

"Being the consummate c posed finisher . . . she uses the side of her right foot," said

SOCCER

U.S. Women Beat Norway To Capture World Cup

By BARBARA BASLER
Special to The New York Times

GUANGZHOU, China, Nov. 30 — America won its first international soccer championship tonight when the United States defeated Norway, 2-1, to take the first World Cup trophy for women.

At the end of the game, 12 Chinese motorcyclists carrying the flags of the tournament's 12 competing nations zoomed onto the field, and a float draped in tinsel and flashing lights with a model of the trophy set in a lotus flower was moved to the center of the field.

Amid a huge shower of fireworks, with a Chinese pop song blaring from stadium loudspeakers, the 18 jubilant Americans received their championship medals and big bouquets of flowers, as friends and parents in the stands cheered hoarsely and waved small American flags.

A crowd of 65,000 Chinese packed Tianhe Stadium in this sprawling southern China city for the final, cheering both teams and even trying to perfect the wave.

They saw an evenly played first half, in which each side scored one goal. But the Norwegians largely controlled the second half, preventing the United States from scoring its second goal until two minutes before the end of the game. Both United States goals were scored by Michelle Akers-Stahl, the team's powerful, determined forward from Oviedo, Fla.

"Even though the Norwegians were controlling the ball for the last half of the game, I just knew somehow we would score," said Akers-Stahl, who stole a weak pass back to the Norwegian goalie by defender Tina Svensson — an incredible lapse for a world-class player — dodged around goalie Reidun Seth and pushed the game-winner into the net.

United States Coach Anson Dorrance conceded that Norway had outplayed his team in the second half. "Norway had the run of play and we got the break," he said. "I consider my team an excited but certainly very lucky world champion."

But Dorrance added, "I feel what we've done here is proof to the world we are a developing soccer nation."

U.S. Dominates Tournament

The women's team is already fully developed: The Americans were unbeaten in six games during the two-week tournament, outscoring opponents by 25-5. Akers-Stahl, their most potent scorer, had 10 goals.

On the bus ride from the stadium, team members passed around the FIFA trophy and savored their victory to the theme music from the movie "Working Girl," a story about a talented secretary who rises in the male-dominated business world.

If the United States team is Cinderella after she was fitted with the glass slipper, women's soccer remains Cinderella before. Despite impressive growth, the women's game does not begin to command the respect and rabid interest that men's soccer enjoys.

A relatively new competitive sport, women's soccer dates back only to the 1970's, both in the United States and Europe. FIFA, soccer's international governing body, has men's teams in 165 countries; 65 of those countries now have a women's soccer team, with countries joining those ranks each year.

"Men's soccer is an Olympic competition, but the international committee says women's soccer doesn't have a big enough world impact," said Akers-Stahl, who noted that many here hoped that the success of this first world championships would influence the International Olympic Committee to consider including women's soccer in the Olympics.

"Hopefully this world championship will put some stars in their eyes," said Akers-Stahl.

Scores of Chinese reporters dutifully covered every game here, with television sometimes airing two hours of game highlights and player interviews.

But officials believe the sport received a real boost from the foreign television crews who have beamed highlights and live and tape-delayed games to more than 100 countries.

"People around the world have gotten a glimpse of women's football," said Andreas Herren, a spokesman for FIFA, "and they can see that it is has all the excitement and emotion and joy the men's game has."

But before the tournament, even some soccer insiders admitted to only tepid attention in the women's game. "I was not very interested in the women's sport," one FIFA official confessed before he attended the tournament. "But these women play an amazing game. I was very impressed."

With America selected to serve as host for the men's World Cup finals in 1994, and with its women's team now officially the best in the world, United States soccer officials and players hope the sport will receive more publicity and attention, drawing more sponsorship money to expand league structures and train more top players and coaches, men and women.

"We are not a soccer culture in the United States," said Mary Harvey, the goaltender from Los Altos, Calif. "We have an inferiority complex, but now we can say we have a team that is the best in the world. It's a shot in the arm for soccer in America, for men, women, youth teams, all of us."

The United States Soccer Federation says that of the 6 million juniors playing in the country's soccer leagues, 40 percent are female. It is for them that the achievement of the Americans in China may really make a difference, suggested Akers-Stahl.

"Girls in the United States can now see women playing a high level of soccer," said Akers-Stahl, "and they can realize 'Hey, there is a national team, and it's the best in the world.' "

Agence France-Presse

Michelle Akers-Stahl, center, celebrating with Julie Foudy, left, and Carin Jennings after the U.S. defeated Norway, 2-1, in the final of the women's soccer world championships in China yesterday.

The Washington Post

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1991

A Dream Comes True in Soccer

U.S. Women's Team Beats Norway, 2-1, for World Title

By Lena H. Sun
Washington Post Foreign Service

GUANGZHOU, China, Nov. 30—Amidst the deafening screams and the blaring sounds from a tape deck, Michelle Akers-Stahl sat quietly near the back of the bus that was carrying the victorious, deliriously happy U.S. soccer team. A half-smile played on her lips as her teammates whooped, cheered and cried.

Outside the bus, eager Chinese fans, some on bicycles, others leaning out of car windows, were straining to get the last autographs and team pictures the women were handing out.

Minutes earlier, the Americans had become the first U.S. soccer team to win a world championship, beating Norway, 2-1, in a match in which Akers-Stahl, a 25-year-old Florida native, had scored both U.S. goals. [Game story, Page D1.]

Holding the trophy above their heads, the team, a blur of white jerseys, had run a victory lap around Tianhe Stadium as the capacity crowd of 59,000 Chinese fans applauded.

"This is the best I've ever felt in my entire life," said team captain April Heinrichs. "I'm absolutely on top of the world."

Akers-Stahl said the victory probably wouldn't sink in until the next day.

"My husband is normally so controlled, [but when] he came out on the field, he was weeping," she said, her voice breaking. "I've never seen him like that. It's one of the things I'll remember most about this game."

Like many of her teammates, Akers-Stahl had worn her lucky underwear, her lucky socks and the tiny red-white-and-blue beaded necklace she had worn in each of the team's victories in the tournament, the first world championship for women's soccer.

Luck, by all accounts, had a lot to do with tonight's victory.

"I was so thankful the whistle blew, be-

See SOCCER, A34, Col. 1

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It's a Dream Come True In Soccer

SOCCER, From A1

cause we didn't play that well," said Heinrichs, 27, who coaches the women's team at the University of Maryland.

By halftime, with the score tied at 1, the players were rattled. "I was shaking," confessed Mia Hamm of Burke, Va., who at 19 is the youngest member of the team.

Their break came when Akers-Stahl seized on a defensive error to score the winning goal with less than three minutes left in regulation. A long kick by forward Shannon Higgins was misplayed by defender Tina Svensson, and Akers-Stahl reached the loose ball and dribbled toward the goal. Norway's goalie, Reidun Seth, charged out, and Akers-Stahl pushed the ball toward the net.

The same thought flashed through everyone's mind.

"I was thinking, oh, please, don't miss that goal," said Julie Foudy, who was playing midfield. "Everything just sort of drains out of you in that moment because it—the ball—could have gone either way."

The ball found the net. It was all but over. After the whistle sounded, it seemed as if the Americans would hug each other forever.

The championship was the end of a long road of sacrifices for the women. They had put their soccer ambitions above their jobs, school work and personal lives. And the final victory was the climax of a difficult and demanding tournament in which the pressure grew with each win.

A core group on the team has played together for three years, barnstorming in Europe, playing exhibitions and in tournaments in anticipation of the championships.

The team easily won its regional tournament this summer in Haiti, beating teams from Central America, North America and the Caribbean. In the championship tournament, the Americans outscored their opponents, 23-4, to reach the final.

Several players, including Higgins, coach of the women's program at George Washington University, and defender Carla Werden, from Dallas, played their last game for the team tonight. Werden, whose boyfriend was one of two restaurateurs who brought tons of special pasta for the team, wants to have children. Higgins wants to get a master's degree.

The excitement made it difficult for many to sleep the night before, so they tried taking naps today to rest up for the game. Foudy, a 20-year-old premed student at Stanford, said she forced herself to study a chapter on water-soluble vitamins for two hours today to take her mind off the game.

"It's bad when you're just sitting around," she said beforehand. "That's when the real nerves hit."

For Guangzhou, formerly Canton, the event was a chance to show off the bustling city that is the showcase of China's booming south. (The city reportedly even ordered a purge of dogs to prepare for the championships.) Red banners heralding the event were draped from every crosswalk and major building.

The crowd tonight at the stadium had been hoping for a more spectacular game. With the Chinese team having been knocked out of the competition fairly early, the interest was more on the level of play than on which of the teams won.

"I think they're tired," murmured one Chinese woman, referring to the U.S. team. "It's not like the other day when the entire field was covered by white—the color of the American team."

But even if they did not perform as well as they would have liked, victory was still sweet for the Americans. "When we first started the team, we never thought there would be a World Cup," said Foudy. "It was always this mystical thing, a World Cup. And now we're holding it in our hands."

AGENCE FRANCE-PRESS

Three U.S. team members celebrate a championship. From left are Julie Foudy, Michelle Akers-Stahl and Carin Jennings.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1991 ...

The Washington Post

SPORTS

U.S. Women Capture World Soccer Title

Akers-Stahl's Goals Defeat Norway, 2-1

By Ridge Mahoney
Special to The Washington Post

GUANGZHOU, China, Nov. 30—Sometimes the losers say it better than the winners.

Norwegian midfielder Birthe Hegstad watched a dazzling display of fireworks exploding above Tianhe Stadium and said, "Looks like the Fourth of July, heh."

Indeed it did, and the sky lit up in the best American tradition, as the U.S. soccer team beat Norway, 2-1, tonight to win the inaugural FIFA Women's World Championship before a crowd of 59,000.

"When they start listing world champions in women's soccer, the United States is at the top of the list," said U.S. Coach Anson Dorrance. "That's a thrill for me.

"But I'm not going to stand here and have any delusions of grandeur, because Norway could easily have won that game. We feel very lucky and privileged to be the first world champions."

Michelle Akers-Stahl scored both goals, the winning one coming with less than three minutes remaining. A long pass from Shannon Higgins was misplayed by defender Tina Svensson, and Akers-Stahl knocked the ball past charging goalie Reidun Seth, then pushed it into the net from a sharp angle.

"She's the consummate composed finisher," said Dorrance. "She ran around the ball and used her right foot, instead of blasting it with her left foot and maybe hitting the

See SOCCER, D19, Col. 5

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SOCCER

ASSOCIATED PRESS

Michelle Akers-Stahl gets past diving Gro Espeseth to net game-winner with less than three minutes left.

U.S. Women Win World Title

SOCCER, From D1

bar or the post or missing it altogether."

The goal was her 10th, tops in the tournament. She'd given the United States a 1-0 lead midway through the first half with a six-yard header off a free kick by Higgins.

But the lead lasted only eight minutes. Norway, which had dampened the U.S. offensive firepower with rugged marking and long balls into the U.S. half, resolutely went about the task of producing the equalizer.

And like the first U.S. goal, Norway's came on a free kick. The ball was lobbed from midfield to the far post, and Linda Medalen beat sweeper Carla Werden and goalie Mary Harvey to the ball for a header that went off the post and into the net.

"To be honest, I was disappointed with the way the U.S. played," said Hegstad, who played for Dorrance at North Carolina and is a former college teammate of six U.S. players. "They usually come out at 120 [mph] and blow over people, but not tonight."

With Gro Espeseth playing Akers-Stahl closely every time she went for the ball and Cathrina Zaborowski keeping close tabs on Carin Jennings, Norway seldom permitted the type of quick strikes that produced 23 U.S. goals in the five previous games.

Most of the U.S. attack came on set plays, like the free kick that led to Akers-Stahl's first goal and a free kick by Higgins that Seth punched clear of a crowd. The few times Akers-Stahl or Jennings did get free, sweeper Heidi Stoere was in position to stop the break.

Ten minutes into the second half, Akers-Stahl drove a low shot at goal, but it hit teammate Kris Lilly and went wide of the goal.

In the 13th minute, Hegstad headed the ball over the crossbar from about the same position from which Medalen later scored. And the constant bombardment of balls driven out of the Norwegian defense to the flanks occasionally rattled the U.S. defenders.

Several times U.S. goalie Mary Harvey had to punch or catch crosses in critical situations, she dove at Medalen's feet to cover a mistimed back pass.

In the second half, Medalen, although marked well by Joy Biefeld, often ran onto the ball in dangerous position. Free kicks and corner kicks also produced chances for Norway.

With six minutes left, Stoere ran into the penalty area and headed a corner kick just over the crossbar.

"I knew that before the game that tactically we would have to play almost perfect, and I think we did a good job," said Norway Coach Even Pellerud. "We created our chances but we didn't. But it was a very deserved victory for the U.S.A."

"The tactics used by Norway prevented us from playing our style," said Dorrance. "To be completely frank, the United States is very lucky right now to be world champions. It wasn't pretty, by any means, but we'll take the result."

A chance that was a long time coming. FIFA held an unofficial world tournament in 1988, and Norway won it, after beating the United States in the quarterfinals.

"I'm numb," Akers-Stahl. "I don't think this will sink in until I get home and have a few days to think about it. This is what we've worked for and sacrificed for and dedicated ourselves to for the past four years," she said.

"Unbelievable," said U.S. midfielder Julie Fardy. "We've had a dream for a long time, and we finally got a chance to prove it."

United States	1	1	—2
Norway	1	0	—1

FIRST HALF: 1. United States, Michelle Akers-Stahl (20th minute). 2. Norway, Birthe Heystad (28th minute).
SECOND HALF: Michelle Akers-Stahl (77th minute)
LINEUPS
United States: Mary Harvey; Carla Werden, Linda Hamilton, Joy Biefeld; Julie Foudy, Kris Lilly, Mia Hamm; Shannon Higgins, Carin Jennings, Michelle Akers-Stahl, April Heinrich.
Norway: Reidun Seth; Cathrina Zaborowski (Liv Straedet 80th minute), Gro Espeseth, Gunn Nyborg; Agnete Carlsen, Tone Haugen, Heidi Stoere; Hege Riise, Linda Medalen, Birthe Hegstad, Tina Svensson.
Referee: Vadim Zhuk, Soviet Union. Line—Ingrid Jonsson, Sweden; Gertrud Regar, Germany.

Sports

Northern Virginians help U.S. gain victory

By ROSCOE NANCE
Gannett News Service

WORLD CUP SOCCER

GUANGZHOU, China — The United States gutted out a 2-1 victory against Norway Saturday in the final of the inaugural FIFA Women's Soccer World Championship.

The U.S. was unbeaten in the tournament (6-0) as it won its first international soccer championship at any level.

Both sides had players with Northern Virginia soccer backgrounds who figured in the outcome.

Lake Braddock graduate Mia Hamm and South Lakes graduate Wendy Gebauer played for the U.S. side. Former George Mason University goalie Kim Maslin-Cammerdeiner served as a back-up goalie.

And Norway midfielder Birte Hegstad, a 1984 *Journal* all-Northern Region selection and graduate of Langley, scored her team's only goal at the 28-minute mark, tying the game, 1-1. Her father works for the World Bank in Norway.

Michelle Akers-Stahl scored the winning goal — her second of the game — in the 77th minute after Norway had stifled the U.S.'s offensive efforts most of the game.

"I knew we'd score," said Akers-Stahl, the recipient of the Golden Shoe Award as the top scorer in the tournament (10 goals). "I was just waiting for a break."

The break came when Norway defender Tina Svensson whiffed the ball attempting to clear a through pass from Shannon Higgins. Akers-Stahl got the ball at her feet and put it home from the left side.

"I'll be floating on cloud nine for two years," said Akers-Stahl, who set a FIFA World Championship record with five goals against Chinese Taipei in the quarterfinals. "This team never gives up."

The U.S., which lost back-to-back matches to Norway earlier this fall, was forced out of its usual attacking style of offense when the Norwegians bunched up in the midfield. In doing so, they controlled the U.S.'s top three offensive weapons — frontrunners Carin Jennings, April Heinrichs and Akers-Stahl — almost the entire game, a feat most observers here thought impossible.

The Norwegians contstantly double- and triple-teamed the ball, denying it from the trio the Chinese called The Three Edged Knife.

As a result, the U.S. offense was disjointed.

WOMEN'S

Guangzhou Diary

By Ridge Mahoney

Pele joins U.S. players (from left to right) Julie Foudy, Kim Maslin-Kammerdeiner and Kristine Lilly in a makeshift chorusline. (Photo by Phil Stephens)

Turkeys on a leash

■ One day after the U.S. women beat Germany 5-2 in the semifinals, the American contigent of players, coaches, parents, spouses, fans and officials gathered for Thanksgiving — and they had more to give thanks for than reaching the final.

China Passage, the tour agency that arranged transportation and accommodations for the parents and others, and U.S. Soccer put together a true Thanksgiving feast — complete with turkey, dressing, mashed potatoes, cranberry sauce, pumpkin pie and the trimmings.

More than 100 people sat down in the Riverside nightclub of the plush White Swan Hotel, where the U.S. team moved from Punyu after the quarterfinals, for the traditional American holiday on the banks of the Pearl River.

There was a distinct Chinese overtone to the affair, however. Tour director **Fred Kaplan** had been visited the day before by seven turkeys on a leash — for his inspection and approval — in his hotel room at about 7:00 a.m.

The custom in much of the Far East requires diners to be shown fish or fowl they are about to be served so they are assured of its freshness. Restaurants in Guangzhou routinely bring fish or eels swimming in bags of water to their patrons for inspection, and travelers to countries like Malaysia and Thailand see the chickens they are to be served.

"I heard this strange noise in the hall, and then a knock on the door," said Kaplan, who has visited China many times over the past two decades. "Seven turkeys march into my hotel room. And the remains of their visit are still there — on the floor."

Pele praises U.S. No. 10

■ Pele burst onto the tournament with his usual blend of charm and compliments. And as usual, crowds followed him everywhere.

During a press conference the day of the final, Pele heralded the advent of a women's world championship. He also got a few plugs in for the Brazilian team and U.S. striker **Michelle Akers-Stahl**.

"I wish that the next World Cup in the United States has the same luck to see so many goals [99 in 25 games for an average of 3.8 per game]," Pele said. "The tournament has surprised the world, but unfortunately, some don't believe in the women. I am sure the technical skill and standards of fair play are evidence of this tournament's success.

"I just have to point [out] two things: (1) I feel very sorry Brazil is not in the final. One other thing that is important to me: I feel very happy the best scorer is Michelle, No. 10 for the U.S. No. 10 is my number."

U.S. women make Rothenberg prophet

■ U.S. Soccer president **Alan Rothenberg** flew to China in time to watch the U.S. women's victory in the final and speak at the team's raucous celebration party.

"You guys have done the greatest thing for the sport that we could have ever dreamed of," Rothenberg said. "It's just a great example athletically and patriotically, and we love you, and I don't know what we could ever do better than what we've done in this tournament.

"You made me a prophet, for last March we hired **Bora Milutinovic** as coach of the men's national team. We had a press conference, and they asked me, 'What do I expect?' I said, 'I expect for us to win the next World Cup.' Everybody said, 'You're crazy!' I said, 'Yeah, it's November in China, and we're going to win it.'"

Women's soccer in '96 Olympics remote

■ FIFA president **Joao Havelange** stated that he has written to **Juan Samaranch** president of the International Olympic Committee, to recommend that women's soccer be included for the 2000 Summer Olympics. Havelange said that the prospects for women's soccer at the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta are remote since the schedule of events has been drafted.

The IOC requires a new team sport stage two world championships before it can become an Olympic sport. If FIFA stages the second world championship in 1995, women's soccer would be eligible for the '96 Games.

The next Women's World Championship will probably be held in Europe. A conference on women's soccer will be held in Oslo, Norway, next April.

Brazilian woman is first in middle

■ FIFA appointed **Claudia de Vasconellos Guedes** of Brazil to work the middle of the third-place game between Sweden and Germany. She is the first woman to work as a referee in a world championship.

At the press conference the day of the final, Scotsman **David Will**, chairman of FIFA's Referee Committee, gave this assessment of female referees: "For this tournament, FIFA selected six lady referees to run the lines. This is a start at least. We will study the further development of women refereeing, women referees and take it from there."

Last-minute press rush

■ According to local organizers, more than 600 journalists and photographers representing more than 20 nations were accredited for the first Women's World Championship.

From China, 446 journalists representing 150 news organizations and agencies attended the competition. Another 129 journalists from 21 countries other than China were accredited, with about half that total from Japan and Chinese Taipei.

The success of the U.S. women triggered a rush of last-minute accreditations from U.S.-based organizations. Ser representatives to the to ment in the last week were *New York Times, Washi Post* and *Sports Illustrate*

Rosene Nance of *USA T* was the only American jour from a daily newspaper to a the entire competition.

Worldwide TV special produced

■ In addition to the one special being produced American distribution **Richard Adamson**, FIFA contracted for a one- documentary on women's s to be shown in more tha countries.

Trans-National Televisi production agency base California, is preparing fo using its own crews and broadcasts on Guang Television for the project. show will air on systems su Eurosport, a Euro equivalent of ESPN, as well Asian and African nation

Director **Julian Cone** associate producer **Bob Hi** are supervising the produc which is separate from th ficial FIFA highlight film.

"We are showing more just games," said Cone, w half Swiss and half Polis has lived in the United Sta nearly 30 years. "We are s ing the history of women's cer, and how it is affectin local people."

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