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6 Colleges With Bit of Genius
Are Given $750,000 Rewards

By KAREN W. ARENSON

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, best known for its "genius" grants to creative individuals, is putting its stamp on six small, innovative liberal arts colleges that it says show a certain genius in how they educate students.

The foundation is to announce today that it is giving each of the six a one-time, no-strings-attached grant of $750,000. MacArthur hopes the $4.5 million in awards will call attention to the colleges and shore them up financially.

The colleges — Alverno College in Milwaukee; Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio; College of the Atlantic in Bar Harbor, Me.; Hampshire College in Amherst, Mass.; Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte, N.C., and Marlboro College in Marlboro, Vt. — occupy a small but precarious niche in higher education.

In a society that increasingly questions the value of a liberal arts education, these colleges have hewed to the liberal arts model, but in highly original ways.

But as with many maverick ventures, they draw a self-selective following, which gives them limited tuition revenues, small alumni groups for fund-raising and few economies of scale. Their enrollments range from 209 students at College of the Atlantic to 2,400 at Alverno.

"Parents are increasingly asking whether this kind of education is worth it," said Woodward A. Wickham, director of MacArthur's general grants program. "With these grants we wanted to say that it is absolutely worth it, and to help insure that liberal arts and these innovative colleges and others like them flourish."

Arthur Levine, president of Columbia University Teachers College, called the colleges "path blazers."

"This is a set of institutions that are under pressure to give up their missions," Mr. Levine said. "These schools haven't done that. Instead, each one has been an innovator and given new vitality to liberal arts at a time when it is crucial."

Alverno, a Roman Catholic college for women, began its innovation in the late 1960's when it grew concerned about how it could attract more and better students. In addition to traditional subjects like history, mathematics and English, Alverno emphasizes eight areas for each student, like communications, analysis, problem solving and social interaction, using written and visual means like videocassettes to record a student's progress.

"This place prides itself on teaching like other schools pride themselves on research," said Sister Joel Kline, Alverno's president. "We do research, too, but on teaching and learning."

Antioch melds students' work experiences with classroom learning. Where many colleges encourage student internships, Antioch students are required to work off campus during 5 of their 12 trimesters.

At College of the Atlantic, which opened in 1972, students are required to take courses in the arts, sciences and humanities, and to demonstrate competence in writing, math and other skills. But they also have substantial freedom to make their own programs, and must complete internships and conduct final research projects that weave together the approaches of many disciplines.

Hampshire College also encourages interdisciplinary work along with entrepreneurial spirit, as it seeks to teach students skills like critical thinking, communication and how to act wisely and humanely.

"Our education is very process oriented," said Gregory S. Prince Jr., Hampshire's president. "We try to teach students how to frame questions and to develop strategies for answering them. We are not as content-oriented as traditional liberal arts education. Our students do miss important bodies of work. But in the end, they keep learning."

Interdisciplinary work is also central to Marlboro College, where most classes are small seminars, seniors take individual tutorials rather than classes, and college policies are decided in New England-style town meetings that include students as well as faculty and administrators.

Johnson C. Smith, a historically black institution, also pushes its students beyond campus, requiring that all do some kind of "service learning" in the community. It also emphasizes joint student-faculty research and faculty development.

Dorothy Cowser Yancy, the president of Johnson C. Smith, called the award "Christmas in June," and talked of enhancing academic programs and of the desperate need for more scholarships to help her university compete for students.

Besides the grants to the six colleges, MacArthur is giving $1 million to the American Council of Learned Societies in New York, to make smaller grants for specific innovative projects at poorly endowed liberal arts colleges.
DR. MARK J. RIEDY

Ernest W. Hahn Professor of Real Estate Finance
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Riedy launched a forecasting project for the USD economics faculty, which will lead to the first USD Real Estate Outlook Conference in January 1997.

He also launched a process that will lead to a new USD Center for Real Estate Students and a graduate degree program in real estate.

Riedy also has developed numerous real estate scholarships and internships for USD undergraduate and grad students.

In addition, he has served on the Mayor's Renaissance Commission, a task force formed by Mayor Susan Golding to conduct a "renaissance mission" to see what is needed to make all neighborhoods healthy and livable.
'Born leader' hits right notes as activist
Has huge role in growth of gay business community

BY KEN R. WELLS
Staff Writer

When San Diego Lesbian and Gay Pride Inc. recently named local businessman Gary Holt 1996 Man of the Year, he was the only person surprised.

"I was overwhelmed," says the attorney, certified public accountant, and past president of the Greater San Diego Business Association (GSDBA), the gay and lesbian chamber of commerce.

But to those who know the local community activist, Holt is an obvious choice for the honor.

He has had a "huge hand" in the growth of the gay business community in San Diego, and is a dedicated activist, according to Brenda Schumacher, Pride executive director.

"Gary is a leader in the community and he leads by example," Schumacher says. "He's not afraid to roll up his sleeves and do grunt volunteer work."

To Holt, giving back to the community that has supported his law and accounting practice is as natural as being gay.

"I was raised as a kid by my father that you always work as hard as you can to contribute to the community you live in, and you always do it without the expectation of thanks or recognition."

His community involvement includes:

- Serving on the governing board of the GSDBA from 1992 to 1995, including a year as president.
- Artistic director and conductor of the San Diego Gay Men's Chorus, which he helped found in 1992.
- Served for five years on the AIDS Foundation San Diego board of directors.
- Holt, a member of the American Civil Liberties Union, has represented numerous gay and AIDS support groups in legal matters, including Mama's Kitchen, Travel Industry Support for AIDS Research, and the San Diego Women's Chorus, either working at a reduced rate or for free.

"I love the law and being able to share my knowledge of law with my own community," he says.

"I don't think my law practice could exist without having the GSDBA to market my services to the gay and lesbian community."

Holt, 40, estimates about half his clients are gay or lesbian, most of which he met through his membership in GSDBA.

He saw the business association grow from a handful of gay-owned businesses when he joined in the early 1980s to about 600 now. Membership now includes dozens of straight-owned companies, including the Cash Automotive Group, Grossmont Bank and Red Lion Inn, which court gay consumers.

Holt talks about his business and community involvement from his tiny, third-floor Banker's Hill office with a view of San Diego Bay. What his cluttered office lacks in decor is made up for by the view.

The conversation is punctuated with the frequent roar of jets landing at nearby Lindbergh Field.

Holt was born in Pittsburgh in 1955, but moved with his parents and younger sister to Tucson when he was 4.

He grew up in Tucson, and majored in accounting at the University of Arizona, where he received his B.S. in business administration in 1977.

His parents owned a chain of laundry-dry cleaning stores in Arizona, where he usually helped out after school and on weekends.

"I grew up knowing that I really loved the business world. I especially loved the contact with people." He developed a strong work ethic from his parents, which he has carried with him all his life.

"My mom would get the kids off to school, go in and work 'til 6 p.m., yet always have dinner on the table for us."

After graduating from college, Holt applied to about a dozen law schools and was accepted at USD, his top choice.

He earned his law degree in 1981 and went to work for Arthur Young & Co. (now Ernst & Young) in San Diego.

In 1987, he became business manager and general counsel of the La Jolla Playhouse. He left in 1992 to go into private practice, where he specializes in business and real estate law, estate planning, and nonprofit organizations.

Three months after moving to San Diego in 1978, Holt read a letter to the editor in San Diego Magazine about the AIDS epidemic.

"It was the worst thing I ever went through. I don't think my family knew how to deal with it," Holt said. "But fortunately, they don't."

Holt's main interest outside of work is music and his work with the Gay Men's Chorus. He began taking piano lessons at age 4. When he was 9, he started doing community theater and joined the Tucson Boys Chorus.

He spent six summers studying piano, singing, and musical theater at the Interlochen Center for the Arts in Michigan, whose alumni includes Lee A. Iacocca.

In 1983, he joined the San Diego Men's Chorus, first as a singer, then assistant conductor and director. He left in 1992 to co-found the Gay Men's Chorus.

"My greatest joy is making music, so the chorus is my biggest time commitment, usually 25 hours a week."

He still finds time to work on his master's degree at SDSU in choral conducting.

"It will be my crowning achievement. It will legitimize all the work I've done in music."

Gary is a leader in the community and he leads by example. He's not afraid to roll up his sleeves and do grunt volunteer work."

Brenda Schumacher

During a visit by his mother, he told her over dinner he was gay.

"It was the worst thing I ever went through. I don't think my family knew how to deal with it." His mother left after dinner to return to Tucson and to tell his father the news.

The next day, his father called him at work. "He told me I was the only son he had and that he would always love me no matter what. The tears were streaming down his cheeks, with my co-workers standing around. It was such a profound expression of love, I wish it was an experience every gay child could have. But unfortunately, they don't."

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When Kymberly Zabawa graduated a few weeks ago from San Diego State University, she left with more than a diploma.

During the seven years she worked to support herself while earning a bachelor’s degree in journalism, Zabawa accumulated $20,000 in student loans and $4,000 in credit card debts.

Now she’s looking for a job in a difficult market — and wondering how she’s going to repay her loans.

“When does seem far-reaching at this point for me to begin making a dent on the balances,” she says.

Zabawa is one of the burgeoning number of graduates leaving college heavily burdened with debt.


“They’re starting out thousands of dollars in debt before they’ve even started a career or gotten a job.”

There are several reasons why this generation, more than any other, has mortgaged its future to obtain a college education.

In recent years, the cost of a college education has increased on average by 7 percent annually, more than double the current rate of inflation.

Meanwhile, the federal government has been trimming student grants while loosening lending standards. The result: a significant upswing in borrowing.

More than 50 percent of all college students currently borrow to pay for college.

On average, Kobliner says, students who borrow to finance a private college education graduate with $10,000 in student loans, and those who go to public colleges depart with $7,000 in educational loans.

The annual default rate on federal student loans nationally is about 10 percent. Some industry experts expect it to rise.

Compounding the problem is the easy access to consumer credit. Whereas many baby boomers were likely to get their first credit card upon graduation, today major credit card companies make it easy for college students to borrow thousands of dollars while still in school.

“Credit and charge card companies are targeting college students as a new growth market,” says Les Kirschbaum, president of Mid-Continent Agencies, a national credit and collection agency in Glenview, Ill.

Some card companies camp out in front of student unions hawking plastic with offers of free Swiss Army knives, mugs and drink coolers.

Kirschbaum says that some campus bookstores put a credit card application in every bag — and get a kickback of $1.50 to $9 for each completed application.

Because of their limited incomes, however, many students make only the minimum monthly payment.

“They do this,” Kobliner says, “because the credit card companies tell them it’s OK.”

Many graduates, of course, are hoping their degrees will help them secure jobs so they can begin repaying their debts. But entry-level salaries aren’t keeping pace with the rising cost of education.

Workers between ages 25 and 34 currently earn an average of 20 percent less than their 1970s counterparts, says Kobliner.

Falling behind in paying student loans or credit cards can damage a borrower’s credit record and make it difficult to rent an apartment, obtain other loans, or get a low-cost mortgage.

But all is not bleak for this young generation.

At the University of San Diego, a private college where it’s not uncommon for graduates to accumulate $20,000 in student loans, the financial aid office provides money management workshops for those graduating.

The workshops focus on reducing debt, but also on learning to save money.

“When they may have to borrow to go school, they are very young,” says Judith Lewis Logue, financial aid director. “So they’re rich in age. They can be saving at the same time they’re paying back loans. That compounding can work for them.”

Here are some tips for new graduates:

■ Pay off debts with the highest interest rate first. Many young graduates will try to pay off their student loans quickly, particularly if they’re large, while making only minimal payments on credit card debt.

But this is a mistake, says Kobliner. Credit cards charge much higher rates of interest, typically 17 percent compared to 8 or 9 percent for student loans.

Paying only the minimum required on credit card debt of $3,500 at 18 percent would take 40 years to repay and cost $9,431 in interest.

■ Reduce credit card interest rates. Customers who threaten to
take their business elsewhere can often get credit card companies to drop their rates to 14 percent or lower.

Or shop for a lower-rate card. To obtain a list of low-rate card issuers from CardTrak, a consumer publication, call 800-344-7714. The cost is $5.

■ Transfer all high-interest debt to the lowest-rate card.
■ Stop charging new purchases.
■ Try to refinance and consolidate student loans to obtain a lower rate.
■ Student borrowers who are unemployed or have other hardships may qualify for student loan deferment or alternate repayment schedules.
■ Make payments on student loans promptly. Some lenders will reduce interest rates for borrowers who make their first few years’ installments on time.

■ To manage money better in these early lean years, try keeping a spending diary for a month to track discretionary income.
■ Limit use of ATM withdrawals, to discourage excessive spending.
■ Consider living at home to save money and repay debts.

Graduates who feel dragged down by debt should remember: Studies have shown that in general, people with college educations do better financially than those without.

“IT doesn’t feel good to have such a large debt,” Zabawa, the SDSU graduate, says. But she adds, “I’m happy that I have my degree. It was definitely worthwhile. I have hope.”

So does Logue of USD. She notes that today’s graduates are forced to grapple with difficult financial issues unknown to previous generations.
By Greg Moran, STAFF WRITER

Bearded and bespectacled, Daniel Moriarty didn't fit the image of a wild-eyed terrorist when he appeared in a downtown San Diego courtroom last week.

But in one sense, that is what prosecutors contend he is, having charged him with two counts of making terrorist threats against his ex-wife and her new husband.

Authorities allege that Professor Moriarty, the chairman of the University of San Diego's psychology department, threatened to kill his wife in September, and that he hung a bullet-riddled picture of her in the garage of his Poway home, with the sardonically chilling caption: "I still love my wife, but my aim is getting better."

His ex-wife, Suzanne Bounds, has described her husband in court papers as an obsessed man ready to kill. The couple's son, 20-year-old Sean Moriarty, told sheriff's investigators that — after finding a computer file, suicide note and loaded gun in the house — he believed his father planned to kill Bounds, her new husband, Larkin Bounds, and then himself.

Moriarty, 50, was arrested as he got off a plane at Lindbergh Field June 15 after returning from a trip to New Orleans.

The charge he faces has been used frequently by prosecutors since the making of terrorist threats became a crime in 1989. It is filed most often in cases of domestic violence, but it is also employed in gang prosecution cases and even employer-employee disputes, according to prosecution and defense lawyers.

Predictably, the two sides differ on how the law is applied in some cases, but all agree that it needs a better name. The "terrorist threat" title can be problematic, they say, because it implies a more violent act than the law encompasses.

One doesn't have to be a card-carrying political terrorist plotting havoc in order to be charged with making a terrorist threat.

"The charge itself makes people jump because it says 'making a terrorist threat' when it really means, making a credible threat," said Peter Liss, the assistant deputy public defender in the Vista Public Defender's office.

The law prohibits statements threatening death or serious injury against another that cause the victim to "reasonably be in sustained fear of his or her own safety." It also says that a person can be found guilty of making such threats even if "there is no intent of actually carrying it out."

The crime can be either a misdemeanor, carrying a maximum sentence of a year in jail, or a felony that carries a maximum of three years in state prison. Moriarty is charged with two felonies.

Prosecutors say they consider whether the person being charged can make good on the threats — such as if they own weapons, have access to weapons, or have a history of violence. They say this separates the angry outburst — "I'm going to kill that guy!" — from what may be a credible threat: "I'm going to kill you!"

"You have to distinguish between who has a serious, credible intent," said Tracey Worthington, a prosecutor in North County. "That's why in domestic violence (cases) you see this a lot because you usually have a history, or a pattern, of abuse."

Take, for example, the case of Daniel Bingman. He met Joanne McNeal in a bar in July of 1994, moved in with her in Oceanside and was kicked out by the first of the year. Almost immediately, he began calling, night and day, threatening to assault her, according to court records.

After she got a restraining order against him, she came home one evening to find a note stabbed into her apartment door with a screwdriver which again threatened her.

When Bingman was arrested a few days later, he called her from jail and told her he "would haunt her for the rest of her life," and that he "would find someone in jail who would kill her."

"I had boxes of tapes of the things he said, messages he left on her answering machine," recalled Worthington, who prosecuted the case. In May of 1995 Bingman pleaded guilty to stalking and making a terrorist threat and was sentenced to two years in state prison.

Bingman had a history of threatening women who had broken up with him, and — though he never physically harmed McNeal — charging him with the threats was warranted, she said.

"Are you just going to let these people go around threatening?" she asked. "That's why (the terrorist threat law) is there."

Deputy District Attorney Daniel Goldstein, who is prosecuting Moriarty, said he has filed terrorist threat charges in many cases over the past few years while he has been assigned to the domestic violence unit.

While declining to comment directly on the Moriarty case, Goldstein said the law can be used to intervene and defuse a volatile situation.

"It's another tool that enables us to not have to wait until violence has actually occurred," he said.

So far this year, the District Attorney's Office has filed 59 charges of making terrorist threats — all but two of them felonies. Last year, 143 of the charges were filed with all but eight felonies.

Not all are domestic violence cases. In April, prosecutors filed the charge against Robert Fife, 39, of the Riverside County man had called Palomar Medical Center threatening to kill Marine Lt. Col. Thomas Heffner, and hospital employees, unless Heffner, who had been wounded in a shooting at Camp Pendleton that also killed Lt. Col. Daniel Kidd, was moved to a military hospital. Investigators say there was no known connection between Fife and Heffner nor between Fife and Heffner's assailant, Marine Sg.t. Jesse Quintanilla.

In another pending case in North County, 48-year-old Michael Wendleton allegedly slapped his boss, then yelled something like "You're dead, and that's not a threat," according to his attorney, Barbara MacDonald. Wendleton is also facing an assault charge.

Liss, while saying the law fits many cases, believes prosecutors sometimes are too quick to file the charge.

"I think sometimes its a little overused and makes charges more extreme than they are," he said. "People are verbal. We live in a society where there are confrontations. And not all of those verbal confrontations should be criminalized, he said.
Area economy gains even more ground

By Uri Berliner

Boosted by an uptick in building permits and free-spending tourists, the San Diego County economy gained ground for the 13th straight month in April, according to a survey.

The index of leading economic indicators, compiled by the University of San Diego, climbed 0.4 percent, providing more evidence of the area's recovery.

"We usually look for three consecutive months to detect a trend," said Allison Neel, a USD research assistant. "Thirteen positive months in a row looks like pretty smooth sailing."

Five of the index's six components — building permits, local stock prices, tourism, help wanted advertising, and the performance of the national economy — moved ahead. The weak link was a jump in initial claims for unemployment insurance.

However, jobs appeared plentiful in April, if judged by the volume of help wanted ads. "It was the largest raw number we've seen for one month since October 1990," Neel said. "It looks like the labor market is getting back to pre-recession levels."
Tragedy walks Montego Drive neighborhood

By Clark Brooks and Stacy Finz

POWAY — Matt Moreland envies Sean Moriarty, his longtime neighbor on Poway's Montego Drive.

Sean's father, Daniel D. Moriarty Jr., was arrested Friday after Sean found a loaded gun, a suicide note and other evidence that led him to believe his father was going to kill his mother, her husband and himself.

Moreland said his father, Daniel Moreland, gave no hint that he would kill his former wife and himself on April 16.

"I wish my dad would have planned it so I would have known and stopped him the way Sean did," Matt Moreland said yesterday. "I just remember my dad leaving and saying everything would be all right and he'd be back."

Matt Moreland, who is 18, still lives on Montego Drive, nine houses from the Moriarty residence.

He said his father, Daniel, had been drinking on the night he drove to the Escondido apartment of his estranged wife, Kelly Meriott Bryan, 30. Police said 40-year-old Daniel Moreland dragged Bryan by the hair onto the balcony and shot her to death with a 12-gauge shotgun, which he then turned on himself.

The murder-suicide had been the talk of Montego Drive, a street with 25 wood and stucco homes built about 25 years ago. Now, some of the neighbors are talking about what Sean Moriarty, who is only a little older than Matt Moreland, may have prevented.

Moriarty, chairman of the University of San Diego's psychology department, pleaded not guilty yesterday to two counts of terrorist threats, for which he could face up to three years and eight months in prison.

Prosecutor Daniel Goldstein said he may file stalking
and other charges against Moriarty, who is being held in jail on $500,000 bail.

After the court hearing yesterday, Moriarty's lawyer, Jerry Uttil, said that murder and suicide would be out of character for the professor.

"I think when the dust settles, we may see that things were blown out of proportion," Uttil said.

Suzanne Bounds, who divorced Moriarty in 1995 after 26 years of marriage, has stated in court documents that Moriarty first threatened to shoot her last August, before she married Larkin Bounds.

Between April and May, Sean Moriarty found in their Montego Drive home a bullet-riddled photograph of his mother upon which was written, "I still love my wife, but my aim is getting better," according to court records.

Daniel Moriarty's arrest has capped a strange three-year period on Montego Drive that began with two residents committing suicide.

"A lot of people have been doing themselves in, and I don't see why because this is a good neighborhood," said Mike Pontsler.

"It's all just a coincidence," said Steve McKim, another neighbor. "This is really a nice, quiet street."

Dave Claver, a 25-year resident, said that on Oct. 7, 1993, a neighbor hanged himself in the garage across the street.

"All of a sudden, this guy's wife came over and asked me if I would cut her husband down," Claver said. "I told her to call the sheriff, which she did. Then the coroner came over, and he cut him down."

A year later, Daniel Moreland's father, Gale, was diagnosed with terminal cancer and fatally shot himself. Matt Moreland said his father started drinking heavily after that. Bryan, Matt's stepmother, moved out.

Sean Moriarty and Matt Moreland knew each other as children, but Moreland said this week that he doubted his father and Sean's father were much more than acquaintances, if that.

The Moriarty house sits against a rocky hillside where the street ends. Although the family lived there for years, the only neighbors who said they knew Daniel Moriarty were the ones next door and across the street. Neither family would talk about him.
How consumer education worked effectively in California

By Beth Givens

The introduction of Caller ID to California has been an enlightening study in what happens when consumers are given adequate information to make meaningful decisions about safeguarding their privacy. The California Public Utilities Commission has mandated that the local phone companies educate consumers about the privacy implications of Caller ID.

The CPUC has also required that the phone companies make both "complete" and "selective" blocking available to consumers at no charge (called Per Line and Per Call Blocking in other states).

Since March, radio and TV spots as well as full-page newspaper ads have repeatedly told California consumers that Caller ID is coming in June 1996, that free blocking options are available, and that consumers can call an 800 number to choose either complete or selective blocking. Inserts regarding Caller ID blocking have appeared in customers' monthly phone bills. Consumer organizations have been funded to educate hard-to-reach populations. Information about blocking options has been made available in 21 languages.

The results? The customer service phone lines of Pacific Bell and GTE (California's major local phone companies) have been flooded with calls. Both companies have had to hire more staff to handle the volume. And now, the California Public Utilities Commission and the Federal Communications Commission have agreed to allow Pacific Bell and GTE to delay the implementation of Caller ID in order to catch up with the onslaught. The delay will allow the phone companies to send confirmation letters to all phone customers indicating which blocking option they have selected, or been assigned by default (a CPUC requirement), and will enable the phone companies to have all their switches ready.

A recent survey of Californians found that 74 percent of those polled knew about Caller ID and that 67 percent were aware there is a way to prevent the delivery of their phone number to the called party.

This is a phenomenal rate of awareness for a three-month public education campaign. Unofficial sources indicate that about 50 percent of households are expected to have chosen the complete blocking (per-line) option, in other words, maximum privacy protection.

The moral of the story? The CPUC's three-part strategy has been an effective way to mitigate the privacy impacts of a new technology. That strategy is outlined as follows:

Step one is to conduct a privacy impact assessment of the technology (which the CPUC did in the early 1990s). The second step is to require the entity which introduces the technology to build in privacy-protection mechanisms (in the case of Caller ID, these are complete and selective blocking). The third step is to require that extensive consumer education be provided to consumers to explain the privacy implications of the technology and alert them to what they can do to protect their privacy.

It should be pointed out that the CPUC insisted that the educational "message" which the phone companies impart be truly educational, and not a marketing pitch. The phone companies were not allowed to
offer Caller ID until their plans were approved by the CPUC. The CPUC gathered together a team of consumer advocates who reviewed phone company plans and educational materials. It also hired an outside evaluator, Professor Brenda Dervin, an expert in public communication campaigns from Ohio State University’s Department of Communication, to critique Pacific Bell’s education plan. Many of these individuals’ suggestions were incorporated into the education campaign.

The dark cloud on the horizon of this relatively sunny scene has been the Federal Communications Commission. The CPUC had originally required the phone companies to automatically provide complete blocking to all households with unlisted/unpublished numbers — about 50 percent of California households. The CPUC reasoned that since these households were already paying a monthly fee to keep their phone numbers private, they would no doubt want the complete blocking option and should therefore not have to expressly request it.

But the FCC preempted the CPUC and established the weaker privacy measure, selective blocking, as the nationwide blocking standard. (Selective Blocking is called Per Call Blocking in other states. Callers must enter *67 before dialing each and every call in which number blocking is desired.) Court rulings upheld the FCC’s position.

The CPUC’s analysis took into account the unique nature of California — for example, the fact that the state has the highest percentage of unpublished numbers in the country, and that the California Constitution has an exceptionally strong right-to-privacy clause. The FCC’s rather weak argument, that Caller ID with a per-call blocking standard is good for the economy, has prevailed over a much stronger body of evidence.

In the absence of honoring California’s technology assessment process, the FCC would do well to study the state’s consumer-awareness campaign and its successful results. California has demonstrated that a proactive consumer-awareness campaign can go a long way to lessen the potentially harmful effects of a new technology.

There have been a couple of interesting sidelights to California’s Caller ID awareness campaign. The first involves the public’s massive response to the consumer-awareness campaign and the apparent inability of Pacific Bell to cope with the flood of requests for complete blocking.

Many consumers who had requested the maximum blocking option received letters from the phone company stating erroneously that they had opted for selective blocking, the weaker measure. Confusion reigned. As a result, Pacific Bell decided to delay its Caller ID implementation date until the matter is cleared up.

The second sideline involves 800 and 900 numbers. The Caller ID educational materials have pointed out that blocking does not work with 800 and 900 numbers because a different technology, called Automatic Number Identification, is involved.

Most consumers are not aware that when they call 800 numbers, they are transmitting their own phone numbers. Many consumers contacted the phone company, the CPUC, Privacy Rights Clearinghouse and other consumer organizations to indicate their outrage about ANI and to express frustration at not being able to block their phone numbers on those calls.
New to 'Extra'

The 2-year-old syndicated news-entertainment series “EXTRA,” produced by Warner Bros., has switched anchors and emphasis. Gone are original hosts Arthel Neville and Dave Nemeth, replaced by Brad Goode (formerly a TV reporter at KCBS/Channel 2 in Los Angeles) and Libby Weaver. Most recently a news anchor in Salt Lake City, Weaver is a University of San Diego graduate and former news intern at KGTV/Channel 10.

Carried locally on KUSI/Channel 51 weeknights at 11 p.m., “Extra” will concentrate more on news and pop culture than Hollywood.
Endowed chairs are enticement to draw fine faculty 

By Bruce V. Bigelow
STAFF WRITER

It is a little known fact that UCSD had no endowed faculty chairs of any kind when Richard Atkinson was named chancellor of the University of California San Diego in 1980.

During Atkinson’s 15-year reign in San Diego, the university gained 56 endowed chairs. The campus now ranks in the upper echelon of U.S. research universities.

William McGill, the former president of Columbia University, views Atkinson’s quest for endowments as a feat of creative financial planning.

“It was a brilliant intuitive step caused by the appalling situation he found when he got here,” McGill said. “The entire university had a capital development program that amounted to less than $10 million, which was scandalously inadequate.”

Endowed chairs have long been used by private universities to build academic departments and prestige. For example, the Sterling Professorships at Yale University are still coveted decades after they were endowed.

Today the climate for funding scientific research has made such endowments even more crucial as universities try to recruit renowned professors and to prevent their own exceptional faculty from being lured away by others. These days an “adequate” endowment varies from $500,000 to $1.5 million or more, depending on the institution.

McGill says UCSD’s “appalling situation” in 1980 was due to poor planning and the University of California’s traditional dependence on funding from the state and federal governments. That has changed.

At Stanford University, David Glen said: “When I started in this fund-raising business in the ’60s, we said there was a gentleman’s agreement that UC Berkeley would stay out of private fund-raising and Stanford would stay out of Sacramento.”

Glen, who is Stanford’s director of principal gifts, says fund-raising nowadays is pretty much of a bar-room brawl, albeit a polite one whenever potential donors are present.

At Stanford, the amount required to endow an existing faculty position is $2 million. The endowment needed to recruit a professor for a new position is even higher — usually about $3 million.

Glen said Stanford invests the principal, and the money it generates is used to pay the professor’s salary and benefits.

“It is absolutely one of our very strongest tools, to be able to offer someone an endowed chair,” Glen said.

At Harvard University, the minimum gift required to endow a faculty chair is $2.5 million, although a Harvard spokesman said schools have the discretion to set higher amounts for certain positions and disciplines.

At the UC campuses, a donor can establish an endowed chair with a minimum gift of $350,000. Many UC campuses set $1 million minimums for endowments in certain fields, such as engineering and medicine.

The University of California, however, prohibits using endowment income for faculty salaries, which are part of the state’s core funding. So UC campuses use endowed chairs to build laboratories and fund research operations.

The California State University system has a similar policy. San Diego State University requires a $1 million gift to endow a faculty chair but also offers a variety of less expensive academic honors.

For the modern Medici, this makes an endowed chair at public universities seem like a bargain compared to private institutions like Stanford and Harvard.

So pick a field! Endow a chair in your own name now while prices are still low! Go see Cal! Go see Cal! Go see Cal!

PHENOMENA appears the first and third Wednesdays of the month.
Schoolteacher says her former husband threatened to kill her

By Stacy Finz
STAFF WRITER

Daniel D. Moriarty Jr. built an altar to his ex-wife, engraved her name on bullets, and regularly used her photograph for target practice, all in preparation for killing her, court records disclose.

If he couldn't be married to her in life, he'd be with her in death, he threatened, according to the documents.

In a court declaration filed Friday, only hours before Moriarty's arrest, Suzanne Bounds described her former husband as an obsessed man ready to kill.

She divorced Moriarty, who was chairman of the University of San Diego's psychology department, last August after 26 years of marriage. Bounds, an elementary-school teacher living in Escondido, has since remarried. She wrote the statement as the basis for a temporary restraining order, which was granted yesterday.

He is in jail in lieu of $500,000 bail and is expected to be arraigned today. A jail spokeswoman said he is being housed in the psychiatric security unit.

In her statement, Bounds claimed that Moriarty had been practicing shooting, using a photograph of her as a target. She said he had hung a bullet-riddled picture of her in the garage of his Poway home inscribed with the words, "I still love my wife, but my aim is getting better."

Moriarty had bullets engraved with his name, hers and her husband's, and he had purchased at least two guns since their divorce, she wrote.

"He has said to me, 'If he couldn't be married to me in life, he'd be married to me in death.'" Bounds said in the statement. He built an altar in his home, and on it was a picture of Bounds with a computer-generated target superimposed on her eye, she said. A Bible, open to the marriage vows, had a knife on the page and three candles, Bounds wrote. She said she believed the candles represented herself, her husband, Larkin Bounds, and Moriarty.

Sean Moriarty, the adult son of Bounds and Moriarty, told sheriff's deputies last Thursday that he believed his father was plotting to kill the couple and then take his own life. Law-enforcement sources said Sean Moriarty had found a loaded gun, a suicide note and what is believed to be a computer file in which Moriarty wrote of his plan to kill the Boundses.

Suzanne Bounds wrote in her statement to the court that Moriarty planned to carry out a murder-suicide last Sunday, Father's Day and his 50th birthday. She said suicide letters written to her children were found in his home.

Bounds said deputies instructed her to file a request for a restraining order immediately before Moriarty was arrested. Although he is in custody, the order granted yesterday requires Moriarty to stay 100 yards away from the Bounds residence and their places of work.

Moriarty was arrested Friday evening at Lindbergh Field as he got off a commercial flight. Bounds wrote that deputies planned to arrest him as he returned from a trip to New Orleans.

Prosecutor Daniel Goldstein said yesterday he was reviewing the case. Moriarty was arrested on suspicion of making a terrorist threat to commit a crime of death or great bodily injury. If the crime is charged as a felony, it carries a maximum prison term of three years.

Goldstein said death threats are not privileged speech, which means they are not considered constitutionally protected free expression. If the person making the statements does so with the specific intent to frighten his victim, the prosecutor said, it could be seen as a crime.

USD spokesman Jack Cannon said Monday that the university has relieved Moriarty of his administrative responsibilities pending the outcome of the criminal investigation.

Moriarty, who has a Ph.D in psychology, joined the USD staff in 1973 and was appointed chairman of the psychology department in 1992. His specialty is biological psychology and animal behavior.
Children's needs vs. the trash debt

"Them that's got shall get; them's that not shall lose... God bless the child that's got his own."
— Billie Holiday, Arthur Herzog Jr.

By Sharon Kalemkian

This is a tough time to be knocking on the door of county government. Proposition 13 is still starving local government coffers across the state.

While tax revenues statewide are starting to creep up, in San Diego County, we have a big cloud hanging over any request for investment and assistance to children: a $134 million debt to pay off the failed San Marcos recycling plant.

Trash and assistance for children — could they really be related in the deliberations of our Board of Supervisors? You bet. And this week, we have two concrete examples of how strains on the county budget can push important budget items for children off the table and onto the floor.

Example 1: The Children's Investment Trust Fund.

Board of Supervisors Chairman Ron Roberts has proposed that a trust fund be established within the Department of Health Services to provide needed prevention and treatment services to children. This isn't "new" money, and the trust fund won't grab funds from anybody else's budget or pet project. It also won't be spent on administration and department overhead.

Monies saved within the department by doing business smarter, or federal and state monies unspent at the end of the year on children, would be saved and invested back into needed services. This year, there is $4 million within the department that can be seed money for the trust fund.

Dr. Robert Ross, chief of the Department of Health Services, has proposed that this year the bulk of these dollars go to provide much-needed drug and alcohol treatment for adolescents. Fifteen new residential intensive-treatment beds will serve 100 to 200 youths, increasing by 40 percent the number of children we can serve in this county.

Seems like a good investment, right? But the $4 million that belongs to children's health programs could be snapped away for debt service on the failed recycling plant.

Example 2: Juvenile probation intake and investigation staff increase. Also on this week's budget agenda is a vote on an augmentation to the juvenile probation budget of around $535,000. The Probation Department is responsible for determining the appropriate disposition for children who may have violated the law, making recommendations on appropriate sentencing for those children found guilty of crimes, and supervising children in county camps or in their neighborhoods.

From 1991 to 1995, the number of referrals to the Probation Department for investigation has increased by 20 percent. Yet the department has had no increase in staff positions for the investigations unit since 1985! Likewise, the number of requests for "fitness" evaluations for young people being referred to adult court for prosecution has increased by 100 percent over the same period. And you guessed it — no additional staff.

This starving of the Probation Department budget has predictably produced overworked probation officers who don't have time to do the kind of supervision and counseling with kids that they can prove really works. And court delays caused because reports aren't ready increase taxpayer costs.

This budget item is only $525,000 — less than 4 percent of what is owed on the trash plant. Pull this augmentation off the table, and we make a drop in the bucket to pay off another debt. But leave it in the probation budget, and we make an investment in every kid who is getting into trouble and needs the help of the department to get straight.

The Board of Supervisors has been focusing more on children's needs than in previous years. On the suggestion of Roberts, it has started a monthly "children's agenda," which pulls together votes on children's issues.

Supervisors Greg Cox and Dianne Jacob initiated an innovative design of children's mental health services, with Supervisors Pam Slater and Jacob leading the board in suggesting that all savings from the redesign of that system be invested back into children's mental health. And Supervisor Bill Horn has worked hard with the Juvenile Court to bring kids placed in costly institutions out of the county back home.

The supervisors need to be encouraged to continue on their path — and give children their due in the budget process. These two proposals (and there are others as well) promise an investment in the future of our county's children.

We must pay our debts, but don't forget that there aren't many voices roaming the halls of the County Administrative Building lobbying for spending money on children.

God blesses the child that's got his own — let us help him bless those who need the help of the county as well.
USD prof held in threat on ex-wife

Suspected of plan to kill her new mate, too

By Kelly Thornton and Ruth L. McKinnie
STAFF WRITERS

The chairman of the University of San Diego's psychology department has been arrested on suspicion of threatening to kill his ex-wife and her new husband.

Daniel D. Moriarty Jr. was taken into custody Friday by sheriff's deputies after one of Moriarty's sons told officials he had found information indicating that his father intended to kill his former wife, Suzanne Bounds, and her husband, Larkin Bounds, according to Sheriff's Capt. Alan Fulmer.

Law enforcement sources said the alleged plot was uncovered Thursday by Moriarty's son, who found a loaded gun, a suicide note and what is believed to be a computer file in which Moriarty wrote of his plan to kill the Boundses.

According to the plan, Moriarty intended to commit the crimes on his 50th birthday, which was on Father's Day, sources said.

Moriarty, who was upset about his separation from his wife, said he was very upset about it, but I have no knowledge that he made any threats. I had no knowledge there was another man involved.

USD spokesman Jack Cannon said the university has relieved Moriarty of his administrative responsibilities pending the outcome of the criminal investigation.

"We understand the divorce was very contentious and this is what it stems from."

GAYLE FALKENTHAL
District attorney spokeswoman

Fulmer said the son, described as in his early 20s, may have saved his parents' lives. "I'm glad it was brought to our attention, because obviously if (Moriarty) had a chance to carry out his threats, we'd have a much different case."

Moriarty is scheduled to be arraigned in Municipal Court tomorrow on a charge of making a terrorist threat, said District Attorney spokeswoman Gayle Falkenthal.

Committed a terrorist threat involves threatening to kill or injure someone, and carries a maximum prison sentence of three years.

Moriarty is being held in county jail on $500,000 bail.

Court records show that Suzanne Moriarty filed for divorce on Feb. 15, 1995. Late last year, she deeded over her portion of the couple's Poway home on Montego Drive to Moriarty. The couple have three children: the son in his early 20s, a teen-age son and a younger daughter, according to a source.

Suzanne Moriarty, an elementary school teacher in Poway, married Larkin Bounds, who also teaches elementary school in Poway, last summer.

Contacted at her Escondido home yesterday, Suzanne Bounds declined comment.

"I have nothing to say to you," she said. "Please leave my family alone."

Falkenthal said the divorce apparently was not amicable.

"We understand the divorce was very contentious and this is what it stems from," Falkenthal said.

James Weyant, a psychology professor at USD, was shocked when told of his colleague's arrest.

"My God," Weyant said. "This is a shock to me. He's a very rational person. It doesn't seem to me he would have been prone to anything violent."

Weyant, who said he does not know Moriarty very well, said Moriarty was upset about his separation from his wife.

"I didn't know she had remarried," Weyant said. "I know he was very upset about it, but I have no knowledge that he made any threats. I had no knowledge there was another man involved."

USD spokesman Jack Cannon said the university has relieved Moriarty of his administrative responsibilities pending the outcome of the criminal investigation.

"Obviously, this is a very regrettable situation for all concerned," Cannon said. "The university wishes to express its compassion to Dr. Moriarty's family during this difficult time."

Moriarty, who has a Ph.D. in psychology, joined the USD staff in 1973 and was appointed chairman of the psychology department in 1992. His specialty is biological psychology and animal behavior, Weyant said.

Staff writers Bill Callahan and Stacy Finz contributed to this report.
Report Finds That Income Best Predicts Education

By WILLIAM H. HONAN

A study that tracked 25,000 teenagers over six years has found that family income counts more than race, ethnicity, sex or scores on achievement tests in determining the expectations and future education of the group.

The conclusion is one from a study by the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago that focused on potential barriers to choice and access in higher education. While a variety of interpretations are possible, the head researcher said the findings indicated that adequate financial aid could give students from low-income families equal access to higher education.

The researcher, Allen Sanderson, also said the study showed that students may form their aspirations even before they reach high school.

In the national study, students were tracked from 1988, when they were eighth graders, to 1994, when many were college sophomores.

The study showed that 48 percent of those in the lowest income group attended two-year community colleges and only 37 percent in that group attended four-year institutions.

In contrast, 74 percent of those in the most affluent quarter of the group attended four-year schools and 23 percent in this group attended two-year institutions.

While the study's findings may not sound surprising, said Professor Sanderson, the senior study director for the center, "it's not bad to have science backing up common-sense conclusions."

He said he believed the study showed "that aspirations have solidified by the eighth grade."

"The evidence suggests that students coming from more privileged backgrounds, whether black or white, or male or female, have done uniformly well with their opportunities," Professor Sanderson said.

"The challenge for us as a society," he continued, "is to insure that a greater proportion of young people share those opportunities."

At least in theory, he said, financial aid could be used to help level the economic playing field to provide some of those opportunities.

In the study, eighth graders were asked how much they expected to be earning at the age of 30. Those in the highest income group said they expected on average to be earning almost $63,000 a year, while those in the lowest income group said they would earn an average of $46,000.

Differences along racial and ethnic lines were, once again, much less significant. In fact, blacks not of Hispanic origin on the average assumed that they would be earning about $67,000 at the age of 30, while whites not of Hispanic origin expected to be earning an average of about $53,000.

The study also offered indications about the group as a whole. Among them were these:

In 1988, 66 percent of the eighth graders said they expected to earn at least a bachelor's degree and 22 percent said they anticipated some post-secondary education.

By 1994, nearly 63 percent had attended some sort of post-high-school education. Of those, about 57 percent attended a four-year institution, 36 percent attended a two-year institution and 7 percent participated in a trade or technical school for less than two years.

More women than men reported in 1992 that they expected to obtain bachelor's degrees or higher degrees. Women also reported being more concerned than men about the prestige of the institution they chose.

Asians and Pacific Islanders, more than members of any other racial or ethnic group, said they expected to earn bachelor's degrees or higher. And more of them than in any other group in the sample had graduated from high school and enrolled in postsecondary education by 1994.

Hispanics, more frequently than any other group, enrolled in public two-year institutions.

Blacks enrolled in private four-year colleges at rates comparable to Asians and whites.

Conducted under contract for the United States Department of Education, the National Opinion Research Center study employed a variety of methods to follow students who were relatively easy to keep in touch with while in high school but much less so once they scattered after graduation.

 Polling techniques included self-administered questionnaires, computer-assisted telephone interviews and live field interviews and telephone interviews.

A researcher says financial aid could level the field.
Rock The Vote rolls into town to promote stake in politics

Rock The Vote and MTV's Choose Or Lose will assume a high profile in San Diego this summer. Rock The Vote will be in town both before, during and after the GOP convention is held here in August. For the week of the convention, which takes place Aug. 12-16, it will team up with MTV's Choose Or Lose, which will be represented by its 45-foot-long Choose Or Lose bus and a five-person crew that includes one Rock The Vote representative.

Featuring an interior designed by Todd Oldham, the colorfully painted bus is equipped with nine phone lines and a TV editing studio. Its main lounge was the site of MTV's recent interview with presumptive GOP presidential nominee Bob Dole.

The goal of both Rock The Vote and Choose Or Lose is the same: To use the power of music to encourage young people to register to vote, and to spark increased awareness of the political process and how it impacts young people.

In 1992, Rock The Vote's youth mobilization campaign added 2 million young voters to the nation's voting block, reversing a 20-year trend of declining youth participation in the electoral process. It has received strong support from such top rock and rap acts as Pearl Jam, R.E.M., Queen Latifah, Aerosmith, Melissa Etheridge and others.

"Generally, Rock The Vote registers voters at concerts. So we'll be at a variety of shows in San Diego, including the (July 26) H.O.R.D.E. tour show and the (July 5) Warped tour show," said Ricki Seidman, the executive director of Rock The Vote, which was on hand to register voters at last night's Natalie Merchant concert at SDSU.

For the first time in Rock The Vote's six-year history, it will also be present at Street Scene, the annual music and food festival that this year takes place Sept. 6-8 in the Gaslamp Quarter.

More than 50 students from the University of San Diego will be on hand at Street Scene to register young voters. They will also share information about the upcoming presidential election and on issues of particular relevance to young people.

"The opportunity for us to be at Street Scene for several days is an opportunity to register lots of people, and it gives people a chance to walk by our booth more than once," Seidman said from Rock The Vote's Los Angeles headquarters.

"And the people at Street Scene are so supportive of us that I would expect we'd be able to set a record (for San Diego voter registration of young people). It's an ideal place for us to have a real presence, and hopefully get a lot of people involved."

The volunteers from USD were organized by the school's Political Science Organization, a 1½-year-old group that sponsors political lectures and discussion groups.

"I think it's really important young people get involved in the political process, because that's the only way they're going to get their voices heard," said Elisabeth Nogues, the Political Science Organization's vice president.

Because she is Swedish, Nogues, an International Relations major, is not eligible to vote in this country. But that hasn't deterred her from spearheading USD's Rock The Vote volunteer drive for Street Scene.

"The percentage of people voting in Sweden is above 90 percent, and in the last American presidential election it was less than 40 percent," said Nogues, 25. "In Sweden, people are serious about issues and want their voices to be heard. If you don't think politics will effect you because you're young, that's wrong. It always affects everyone."

Rock The Vote's Seidman said she wasn't surprised that a foreign student ineligible to vote here would choose to get involved in helping to register young voters.

"We have 15- and 16-year-olds who call and volunteer, and they're a couple of years away from voting," Seidman said. "This is a great way to introduce them to the political process."
Scholastic captains come bearing impressive resumés

**Baseball**

- Kevin Reese, Mission Bay: Reese, a right-handed pitcher, is bound for USD on an athletic scholarship after posting a 24-0 career record. He is a two-time, first-team All-Academic pick with a 3.87 GPA and 1,250 SAT.

  "Academically, my mom (Imilda) and dad (Robert) are always pushing me to work hard, both in school and at home," said Reese. "Athletically, coach Dennis Pugh never stopped believing in me. He taught me about being a ballplayer and a person."

  Reese led the Bucs to back-to-back section Division II titles, including this year's mythical Division II state title. Mission Bay was ranked No. 1 in the state in Division II.

**Badminton**

- Thuy Tran, Serra: The USD-bound Tran will be the first member of her family to attend college. She has a 4.24 GPA, is No. 12 in a class of 303 and plans to teach at an elementary school.

  As a Vietnamese refugee, she said her favorite book is John Steinbeck's "The Grapes of Wrath." She said she could relate "to the hardship during the Great Depression."

  Tran was the section champion in mixed doubles and also helped the Conquistadors to their third straight section team title.

  "I am the youngest of nine children, but the first to go this far in education," said Tran. "I am proud of that achievement."
News, Good or Bad, Can Influence Choice of Applicants. Maybe.

By WILLIAM H. HONAN

Random events—anything from acts of violence to the winning of Nobel Prizes—do offer precise prediction. But when they are linked to a college campus, admissions officers say, it is the unpredictability of the impact that leaves them anxious, particularly when students decide which college to choose. Bad news could scare off students. Good news, because it can be fleeting, could also have a negative side.

When a Johns Hopkins University sophomore, Rex T. Chao, was shot to death this spring by a fellow student on the university’s Baltimore campus, it was not only a shocking crime, but also, because of its timing, a potential admissions nightmare.

Mr. Chao’s killing happened on April 10, about a week after some 3,800 applicants had received letters of acceptance from the university. The students had only until the end of the month to accept.

So far, 15 students have withdrawn their initial acceptances, said Robert Massa, dean of enrollment. But one, Mr. Massa said, stated outright that he was frightened off by the killing.

On the other hand, a run of Nobel Prizes at Princeton University and the news that Hillary Rodham Clinton was accepted by Wellesley College, for instance, are thought to have stimulated applications at those institutions. But no one can say for sure.

“Higher education is a reputational product,” said Morton Owen Schapiro, a dean at the University of Southern California who is an economist specializing in the study of institutions of higher learning. “Colleges and universities are very hard to judge, and consequently the public is often grasping at straws.”

After the killing at Johns Hopkins, Daniel Nathans, the university’s acting president, promptly wrote to all accepted students and their parents reassuring them that the shooting was “an isolated incident arising from a personal dispute.” Prospective students were invited to attend a briefing where the director of security and the dean of student affairs spoke about safety precautions on campus.

Like Johns Hopkins, the University of Miami also faced a crisis at acceptance time. Three days after the killing, there was a double killing on the Florida campus. In response, the school put in a special toll-free phone line to update worried parents or applicants. So far, the university’s admissions office said, only a few students had withdrawn their acceptances.

College administrators hope students and their parents take a philosophical view when such incidents occur. Last spring, after a young woman at Harvard University killed her roommate and then herself, Robert Coles, a Harvard professor of psychology, said, “I put in a plea for the way great novelists, like Dickens or Tolstoy, would see this tragedy—as matters of fate and chance.”

Harvard, considered the nation’s most coveted university, received a record number of applications, more than 18,000, for the 1,820 slots in next fall’s freshman class.

In the fall of 1994, three students at Morehouse College, a historically black men’s college in Atlanta, were murdered in unrelated, off-campus incidents. Nothing to say to allay the fears of students and parents, the institution’s acting president, Wiley Price, and other officials, promptly held meetings in a dozen cities around the country, frequently sending students to Morehouse.

The number of applicants fell to 2,400 in 1995 from 2,600 in 1994, but now—thanks to its aggressive campaign—college officials say—the number of applicants has rebounded to 2,900 this year.

MURDER IS BAD P.R. FOR COLLEGES. BUT GOOD PRESS MAY BE GOOD.

Natural disasters certainly can affect students’ plans.

An especially hard winter in the Northeast may have driven some students to choose schools in the South. Eamon Kelly, president of Tulane University in New Orleans, said he was hard-pressed to explain why 1,407 applicants accepted offers of admission to Tulane this year, when 1,270 accepted last year from virtually the same number receiving offers. Some other possible factors, he said, include increasingly high rankings for Tulane’s graduate schools, a continuing policy of need-blind admissions and selecting from a wider range of universities. But then he added with a chuckle, “You’ll be pretty cold up there this winter.”

The impact of good news can be difficult to interpret.

This year, applications for admission to Princeton increased from 14,311 to 14,968. It was the third year when they have risen, and Jackie Savant, a spokeswoman for the university, said she thought the increase reflected Princeton faculty members’ having won four Nobel Prizes in the last three years.

But others say Nobel Prize winners mean little to high school students choosing a college. Fred Hargadon, Princeton’s dean of admissions, said, “It’s hard to make any connections. The only one I’ve found to be reliable is the number of seniors across the nation in the graduating class. When that goes up, as it is beginning to do now, our applications go up.”

But many involved in admissions say trends in popular entertainment seem to do wonders for college applications.

Ted O’Neill, dean of admissions at the University of Chicago said that in the late 1980’s “an astounding number” of applicants said they became aware of the university because the principal character in the Indiana Jones movies was a professor of archeology at the University of Chicago. “Being mentioned in popular films softens our image and people like that,” he said.

A championship sports team can help, too, almost all admissions officers agree.

When the University of Connecticut—long in the shadows of intercollegiate athletics—burst into the news last year as the women’s basketball championship and the men were among the final 8 in the tournament’s field of 64 contenders, Connecticut went Huskie wild.

Andrew Vannakitis, a professor of sports science at the university who conducted a study of the teams’ impact, said a surprising 22 percent of all people in the state aged 16 and over said they would like to apply for admission because of the successful basketball season.

Last fall applications increased by 42 percent, to 9,896 from 6,907. “That may not seem like a lot,” said Ann Huencken, director of admissions, “but in fact it is when you realize that most land-grant institutions have seen their applications falling off during the last few years. We’re not sure of what the cause of the increase is, but especially when we do out-of-state recruiting, we find that the success of the basketball teams has greatly increased our visibility.”

The classic example of sports increasing applications is when college admissions officers refer to as “the Flutie spike.” A phenomenal increase in applications at Boston College in the mid-1980’s was tied to the heart-stopping performances of a diminutive quarterback named Doug Flutie.

The number of applicants, which had been a steady 10,000 a year, leaped to 14,988 in 1984 when youngsters throughout the country were imitating Mr. Flutie’s passing, and then to a record 16,163 in 1985. But applications slumped to the 12,000 range after his graduation.

Many educators express embarrassment at the support that sports such as such an important drawing card. “I would like to say that sports come to us because of the quality of our intellectual life,” said Professor Vannakitis of the University of Connecticut. “Let’s face it, athletics is the coin of the realm.”
USD turns to Sampson for security

Rana Sampson, wife of SD top cop Jerry Sanders, will have a police force of her own come July 15. She’s taking over as the University of San Diego’s director of public safety. Sampson has been traveling around the country consulting on community-oriented policing of late, but hails from the Manhattan police precinct popularized on TV’s “NYPD Blue,” where she spent six years on foot patrol, car patrol and undercover narcotics. She replaces Don Johnson (no relation to “Miami Vice”), who’ll stay on at USD as assistant chief.
Train for a paralegal career at USD

Where would you like your career to be by this time next year? If you've ever pondered the idea of working in the legal field, the University of San Diego's Lawyer's Assistant/Paralegal Program can train you for that new job in less than a year.

The University's 21-year-old program is an American Bar Association-approved, graduate-level certificate program for students with a bachelor's degree. In three-and-one-half months full-time or nine months attending evening classes, you can complete the program in your chosen specialization and be ready for a challenging new future.

All faculty are attorneys practicing law in the field they teach. In addition to an extensive employment assistance program, an active advisory board of practicing paralegals and attorneys keeps the University in touch with job and internship opportunities in the community.

For more information about the University of San Diego Lawyer's Assistant Program, call 260-4579.