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OPINION

Mexican elections: a glass half-empty or half-full?

We can learn from Mexico

More democracy, fewer options

By Daniel H. Wolf

We Americans are accustomed to feeling that other countries don't have much to teach us, particularly Mexico. Most of us would agree that our "poor neighbor to the south" has not learned well from our example, but should — especially when it comes to politics and democracy.

The Mexican system of federalism, for instance, was copied from the United States, yet it was never truly implemented. Instead, one authoritarian government after another exercised real power from the center, not allowing anything like the degree of democracy to which we in the United States have long been accustomed.

Sometimes, however, the teacher can learn from the student, because the student sometimes applies lessons more successfully than the teacher. This is the case with last Sunday's historic elections, in which Mexicans took important steps toward both the democratic choice of officeholders and the embedding of the civic norms that undergird the continuing practice of democracy.

Mexico has come a long way in only 10 years, and the United States should sit up and take note. During conditions that would have led to a coup d'état in many other countries, Mexico's electoral system has evolved from one that in 1988 allowed the ruling party to steal the presidential election to a system today that is more invulnerable to fraud, more fair in terms of representation and more participatory in its execution than the systems we have in the United States.

Fact: The registry at each polling place included copies of voters' identification cards, including picture, and each voter's right thumb after voting was daubed with an indelible ink (which, days later, I still cannot scrape or wash off of my thumb).

Fact: Ballots were individually numbered (on a removable receipt). They had to be strictly accounted for when leaving the distribution points, arriving at the polling place and when being counted. Blank ballots had to be voided, all the numbers balanced, and all party representatives signed off.

Fact: Party representatives were allowed at every stage of the process, from voting through counting and reporting. As of the day before the election, 99.69 percent of 104,716 polling places nationwide had registered representatives from two or more different parties, 39 had zero, and 291 had only one, but 186 of these were contiguous with another polling station, leaving only 144, or 0.1 percent, covered by only one party and thus potentially free to engage in low-level voter fraud.

Fact: Each polling-place president (a volunteer, selected by lottery), accompanied by party representatives, conveyed the ballot box and results report to the district collecting station. There, the box was sealed before the president went in alone. The results envelope was opened immediately in the presence of dozens of party and media representatives, and the results read on the spot. The president then left with receipts, which she or he showed to the polling station party representatives.

Conclusion: Fraud at the district, state and federal levels has become impossible. Fraud can only happen at the polling station level, and then only in a few (probably rural) areas where there are absolutely no opposition-party representatives. If Mexican electoral reforms went no further, they would represent a critical breakthrough, simply because of the irreducible necessity of guaranteeing that voters' choices be accurately represented in a democracy.

WOLF is director of the TransBorder Institute at the University of San Diego. He has written extensively on the electoral process in Nicaragua, and was Mexico's sole foreign observer during last Sunday's elections.

However necessary it is, though, accurate vote counting is only one part of the democratic project. Pre-election violence and intimidation must not discourage campaigning and voting. This problem was almost non-existent this time. Also, voter opinions must not be subjected to excessive shaping by manipulative advertising, and the powers of incumbency must not be abused.

Mexican reforms address these concerns by requiring that public financing be larger than private, by requiring use of free television and radio time provided approximately on the basis of each party's congressional strength and by prohibiting government advertising for eight days before the elections. We in the United States know how pervasive and difficult it is to reduce the effects of big money on politics and government.

The Mexican national legislature is actually more representative of the distribution of voter opinions

by Fay Crevozhay

I have been waiting 15 years — since I participated in the computerization of Mexico's electoral system — to see the day when Mexican authorities would be ready to take the risk of counting one person one vote. Now, when it seems the time has finally come, there are no political options among which to choose.

In 1981 and 1982, as part of the "grand citizens' action" team that registered the entire nation's population door to door, I was very surprised and hurt by the anger and/or mockery we encountered in rural Mexico. People accused us of "wasting the country's resources in nonsense." Nonsense? The process of elaborating a truthful citizen list? Computerizing the electoral process in order to make real democracy viable?

Then came the big day, July 6, 1982. The computers worked well, the system crashed only once, for

ty, was the party of the private sector. It represented the "new self-made entrepreneurs" who were hard-working men with a vision. They were the ones who would make Mexico efficient, productive and independent.

The PRI, for decades a truly all-inclusive party, had always accommodated in its midst entrepreneurs, labor and the middle classes. By 1987, surfing the wave of global change, it had gotten rid of its old political leadership, those today called "Dinosaurs," and crowned in their place the "ultramodern" U.S.-trained technocrats. Their goal: to duplicate the Chilean miracle — but Mexican style.

In this neo-liberal economic coincidence, the PRI and PAN made common economic and political cause. Only then, with similar plans for Mexico, did the PAN start winning elections. First the governorship of the state of Baja California, and then the state of Chihuahua — two border states. Later PAN won Guanajuato and Jalisco. Today, it governs many of the country's major cities: A total of 38 percent of Mexicans today are under its governance.

To the left, the PRD was formed by an alliance between a splinter group of the PRI, with most semi-independent and significant leftist forces, including the Mexican Communist Party. The group coming from the PRI, well-versed in the art of negotiation and co-optation, positioned itself at the top, and erased the leftist option — at least for people without amnesia.

Today, only the young and desperate can consider this party as something more than a parody, even though the PRD has attracted valuable young people who could, after the current leaders leave, make this party a real progressive option.

Porfirio Muñoz Ledo, ex-PRI chairman, the brains behind the PRD, and ex-Gov. Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, the face of the party, have a public track record. When in power in the '70s and early '80s, they behaved like typical PRIists. They implemented the orders of their bosses, they partied, and like everybody else in power down south, looted the coffers of Mexico.

The main characteristic of those years was a rampant populism and nationalism. The Mexican state became the owner of big chunks of the nation's industry, competing against the national private sector. And the rhetoric was strongly xenophobic against foreigners and foreign investment.

Cárdenas, the mayor-elect of Mexico City and son of a main architect of the PRI, was an average governor of the state of Michoacán, the birthplace of his revered father Lázaro Cárdenas. Should we really expect him to govern Mexico City innovatively? Should we really feel excited about his leadership?

His party's platform suggests not. Until recent years, his party's platform strongly resembled that of the PRI of the '70s. It had strong doses of populism, paternalism and anti-Americanism, even when it changed its stance in the last few years. Today it accepts free-market economics and NAFTA. It states only that the party wants to review certain points in the NAFTA agreement.

Do the honest, intelligent people in the party really believe these men have changed? Do they really believe Muñoz Ledo and Cárdenas care about the people, about wages, about education? Do they really represent the "left"?

Today, Mexico's political options seem somehow so meager. There will be no political change this time around, and few and small improvements for Mexico's struggling majority — despite having had a democratic election.

CREVOZHAY was the U.S. correspondent for Mexico's daily *El Financiero* and a regular commentator for National Public Radio. She is a journalist with WEBstationONE on the internet.



than our own, because 200 of 500 members of the House of Deputies (equivalent to our House of Representatives) and all senators are elected according to proportional representation. Such representation was a hoax in the past. Now, it is real.

Experience in other countries has shown that the effects of genuine electoral reform ripple upward all the way to the top, because elected officials have to pay real attention to voter expectations as well as to party and government officials.

The historic defeat of the ruling party in the race for mayor of Mexico City, the second-most visible office in Mexico, and the ruling party's loss of its majority in the House of Deputies demonstrate convincingly the weakening of the old, authoritarian system.

It will take some time for all reforms to bear practical fruit, but if they stick, Mexico in 10 years will not be the Mexico that we thought we knew. It will be a student grown up, and it will be teaching lessons about civic commitment that its erstwhile professor to the north could profit from learning.

1½ hours. We were so proud when the first truthful results started coming in as early as 6 p.m., instead of a week later, as had been normal in Mexico. We finally knew who was voting for whom, and where, while it was happening.

Then, at 7:30 p.m., came the historic phone call from the Interior Ministry: "The presidential candidate wants to win with 70 percent of the vote." Naturally, he won with 70 percent of the vote.

Since that historic call, I have been waiting to vindicate my belief in the democratization process of my country. And now, when democracy finally seems to have arrived home, there are no political options left.

To the right, the National Action Party (PAN) was robbed in 1988 of most of the planks of its platform by the PRI, in power for the last 68 years. The left does not exist any more, as it has been destroyed also by the PRI. Not by the full PRI, but by a splinter party that separated from the PRI and in the '80s became the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD), which out-maneuvered and co-opted the left in Mexico.

The PAN, seen for decades as the free-market par-

Leading Economic Indicators Show San Diego Poised For New Heights

- The **USD Leading Economic Indicators** rose for the 23rd consecutive month in February 1997, the 0.9 percent monthly change was the largest since January 1992
- **San Diego Stock Exchange** also rose for the fourth consecutive month
- **Overnight visitors, visitor spending, and attraction attendance** in San Diego were the highest February since 1990
- **Hotel and motel occupancy rates** (a monthly adjusted) in San Diego during February were the highest since October 1990
- **More than \$200 million** authorized for building during the month of February were the highest seasonally adjusted figures since 1990
- The 45 permits authorized for commercial construction projects averaged more than \$1.2 million each
- The annual change in the local **Help Wanted Index** has been positive since March of 1996, and especially strong during 1997. With the unemployment rate in the low 4.0 percent range, a labor shortage may be looming in San Diego

(See Indicators, page 61)

Trends of the San Diego Economic Indicators

Financial

The **USD Leading Economic Indicators** rose for the 23rd consecutive month in February, showing that the San Diego economy remains poised for new heights. February's 0.9 percent monthly change is the largest since January 1992.

San Diego Daily Transcript's **San Diego Stock Exchange** rose again for the fourth consecutive month. Peaking on February 19 at 719.332, and averaging 708.9 for the entire month, the exchange shows San Diego's publicly traded companies are vigorously expanding.



The **Home Mortgage Rate** grew only two points to 7.51 percent. With inflation creeping upward (see below), and possible interest rate hikes by the Federal Reserve Board, more increases are possible through the summer.

The **United States Consumer Price Index**, the national measure for inflation, grew for the fifth successive month. The change over the year is currently 3 percent, and is likely to rise if expansion continues strongly.

On the same note, the **Producer Price Index** has also steadily risen the past four months; this will also prompt consumer prices upward.

Tourism

Although February is San Diego's coldest month of the year, it does not seem to matter to visitors from other areas of the country, who come from much colder climates. **Overnight visitors, visitor spending, and attraction attendance** had the best February for San Diego since 1990.

The strong year-over-year gains overshadowed recently mixed monthly changes. Except for arts and museum attendance, every tourism indicator showed positive year-to-year changes.



Hotel and motel seasonally adjusted occupancy rate also reached the highest point since October 1990. The significant gains are among the highest ever recorded by the San Diego Convention and Visitors Bureau (ConVix). The graph below illustrates both hotel/motel occupancy rates and daily room rates. The past six months have seen a boom in the visitor industry, as well as a revival in San Diego's cruise ship ports downtown.

One of the reasons for the solid growth in the visitor market is the strong American economy. More Americans are able to travel more, with San Diego a popular destination. San Diego records approximately 11,000,000 overnight visitors per year.

Construction

The San Diego building industry towered in the month of February with more than \$200 million authorized. Seasonally adjusted figures were the



highest since 1990.

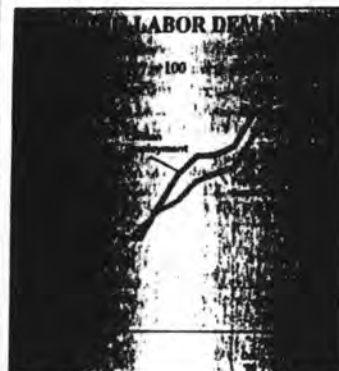
San Diego County recorded a 165 percent increase in multiple units authorizations over the previous year, and 85 percent gain from January, which had also been a particularly strong month.

The City of San Diego represented 95 percent of multi-unit construction. Only 30 units were authorized in February 1997, which resulted in the 540 percent annual increase. The seasonally adjusted number of multi-units for the City was the highest since 1990, except for July 1993. The following graph illustrates these significant gains.

Commercial construction also had a noteworthy month with \$55 million in valuation. The 45 permits averaged more than \$1.2 million each. Some of the largest projects come from the City of San Diego: a \$5.2 million dollar public parking garage, and three industrial buildings totaling \$7.6 million.

Employment

This month's unemployment rate fell dramatically to 4.6 percent. This is the lowest rate since December 1996, and the best posting for a February since 1990.



Civilian employment and total non-farm industry (payroll) employment has grown steadily the past four years. For example, payroll employment's monthly change has been positive since October, 1996.

The demand for skilled, qualified workers is particularly rising. The **Help-Wanted Index's** annual change has been positive since March of 1996, and especially strong this year. With the unemployment rate in the low 4.0 percent range, a labor shortage is looming. San Diego employers are looking to attract workers from other areas to fill many occupations.

GREATER SAN DIEGO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ECONOMIC INDICATORS

CATEGORY		February 1997	Monthly Change	Change '97/'96	Year To Date	
					February 1997	Change '97/'96
USD Leading Economic Indicators++		132.7	0.91%	4.82%		
FINANCIAL						
San Diego Daily Transcript ¹	Index	708.9	1.21%	18.2%	600	
San Diego Stock Exchange	Total # of Stocks	160	0.63%	0.6%	159	
Home Mortgage Rate ²	San Diego (1st quarter)	7.53%	-0.79%	4.4%	0.0721	
Consumer Price Index ³	United States	159.6	0.31%	3.0%	154.9	
All Urban Consumers	Los Angeles	159.2	0.06%	1.9%	156.2	
(1982-1984 Base)	San Diego (July - Dec.)	161.9	1.31%	2.9%	157.3	
Producer Price Index	United States	132.2	1.93%	5.0%	126	
Bankruptcies ⁴	San Diego County	1,567	2.15%	5.0%	3,101	8.5%
New Business Licenses ⁵	San Diego City	1,115	1.00%	5.8%	2,219	0.4%
Relief- Unemployed, General ⁶	San Diego County	6,541,038	1.04%	-20.8%	13,015,004	-21.6%
TOURISM						
Overnight Visitors ⁷		S.Adj. 1,005,000	5.12%	5.3%	2,028,000	5.5%
Visitor Spending		\$306,900,000	1.92%	9.2%	\$636,200,000	9.5%
Attraction Attendance		1,180,335	4.57%	4.1%	2,188,238	5.3%
Arts/Museum Attendance		134,094	-4.73%	-23.3%	255,059	-16.1%
Lindbergh Field International Airport	Total Passengers	1,036,269	-1.53%	1.5%	2,121,331	1.5%
Border Crossings	Total (Otay, Tecate, San Ysidro, Sea/Air)	4,123,655	0.75%	1.1%	8,405,687	0.3%
Aliens		2,760,609	0.75%	1.2%	5,627,332	0.3%
Citizens		1,363,046	0.76%	1.1%	2,778,355	0.2%
Hotel/ Motel	Percentage of Occupancy	75.6%	3.53%	10.7%	68.1%	9.1%
	Average Daily Room Rate	\$86.28	-0.53%	8.8%	\$86.28	8.8%
CONSTRUCTION*						
Building Permit Valuation	San Diego County	S.Adj. 215,479,990	21.00%	55.4%	388,505,130	41.7%
Total Building Permits Issued		2,475	6.69%	-4.0%	4,809	-6.0%
Non-Residential Permits		1,938	6.02%	-8.9%	3,823	-12.2%
Residential Units		662	15.69%	32.7%	1,257	47.2%
Single Units		461	-2.53%	9.0%	872	22.6%
Multiple Units		201	84.90%	164.5%	385	169.2%
Foreclosures ⁸		474	-0.77%	4.4%	1,024	4.8%
Building Permit Valuation	City of San Diego	95,406,069	42.44%	84.4%	168,485,184	49.1%
Total Building Permits Issued		1,149	10.13%	42.4%	2,222	31.8%
Non-Residential Permits		897	1.95%	31.5%	1,796	24.5%
Residential Units		386	116.53%	179.7%	649	127.7%
Single Units		194	43.80%	79.6%	338	59.4%
Multiple Units		192	269.51%	540.0%	311	326.0%
EMPLOYMENT*						
Civilian Labor Force	San Diego County	S.Adj. 1,243,000	-0.14%	0.60%	Avg. Wkly. Earnings	Change
Unemployed		57,700	-6.02%	-20.85%		
Percent Unemployed	San Diego County	4.6%	-23.32%	-22.03%		
	California	7.1%	-13.15%	-12.35%		
	United States	5.7%	-0.46%	-5.00%		
Employed	San Diego County	1,185,300	0.03%	1.94%		
Total Non-farm Industry		1,006,500	0.07%	1.75%		
Mining		300	-0.46%	NC		
Construction		45,700	0.36%	7.28%	\$730.35	5.98%
Manufacturing		117,300	0.13%	1.65%	\$518.70	5.84%
Food		4,500	-1.63%	2.27%	\$409.46	6.27%
Apparel		4,600	-0.29%	2.22%	\$310.73	5.50%
Paper/Printing/Publishing		13,100	-0.85%	NC	\$471.54	4.93%
Industrial Machinery		16,200	-0.58%	1.89%	\$651.66	5.56%
Electronic Equipment		21,200	1.30%	5.47%	\$590.18	7.06%
Aerospace		6,300	0.54%	-1.56%	\$591.14	9.50%
Other Transportation		8,100	0.10%	-5.81%	\$591.14	9.50%
Instruments		12,700	-0.50%	0.79%	\$596.01	2.44%
Transportation, Comm., Utility		37,800	0.06%	1.89%		
Wholesale Trade		43,500	-0.51%	2.11%		
Retail Trade		189,700	0.38%	0.37%		
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate		56,300	-0.49%	-0.18%		
Services		322,400	-0.37%	2.51%		
Government		193,500	0.59%	1.15%		
Federal		45,000	0.05%	-0.88%		
State and Local		59,900	-0.79%	-0.50%		
Education, Public		88,600	2.03%	3.38%		
Agriculture		9,200	7.77%	-9.80%		
Help Wanted Index	Union-Tribune	123.9	1.02%	14.09%		

*Preliminary. NC-No Change. N/C - Not comparable to prior month or year. S.Adj. - Percentage changes based on seasonally adjusted figures. *Not seasonally adjusted. Note: Civilian Labor Force derives from the Current Population Survey, and is a tally of persons employed. Industry employment, derived from EDD employer surveys, counts the number of jobs. ++ University of San Diego Economic Research Group Sources: 1. San Diego Daily Transcript; 2. Federal Housing Finance Board; 3. Bureau of Labor Statistics; 4. San Diego Bankruptcy Court; 5. San Diego City Treasurer; 6. San Diego County, Dept. of Social Services; 7. SD Convention & Visitors Bureau; 8. Cal. Employment Development Dept.

'Son, You're Fired'

*USD Family Business Institute helps
keep kin in commerce working together*



BY LIBBY BRYDOLF

Scott Kunkel loves to tell the story of the grocery store owner and his two baseball caps. The owner, who had several sons in his business, invited son George over for a swim. After a dip, the father put on a cap emblazoned "Boss" and fired the young man, who was not pulling his own weight at the store. He then donned the "Dad" cap and said, "George, I understand you've just been laid off. Your mother and I will do anything we can to help."

Kunkel calls the story, which he claims is true, "a wonderful illustration" of a central problem facing family-owned companies: conflicting personal and business roles. "There are a lot of issues in family businesses that people don't really realize are unique to working with family in the business," says the associate professor of management at the University of San Diego School of Business Administration and director of the USD Family Business Institute (FBI).

Families are serious business at the FBI, a 6-year-old organization designed to assist San Diego family-owned companies with the myriad issues that stem from combining family and work. One of several institutes across the country specializing in family business assistance, the FBI offers monthly programs for members ranging from nuts-and-bolts discussions of tax issues, succession and wealth transfer to forming boards of directors, preparing family members to join the business and developing codes of business conduct. Most of the programs include an active comment and question-and-answer session after a formal presentation.

"We attended a few meetings out of curiosity and found that it's a great program," says Jose (Joe) G. da Rosa, who with his sister, Mary Alice Gonsalves, formed Balboa Travel 26 years ago. "They do a wonderful job in professional terms and in personal terms as well — that is in both dealing with business issues that all businesses have to deal with but then also in dealing with how those issues are handled or mishandled in family businesses. They also discuss



USD Associate Professor of Management Scott Kunkel directs the campus Family Business Institute.

ways that businesses can stay healthy and grow and develop whatever family values are relevant and whatever positive family dynamics can work within that context."

No one knows exactly how many family-owned businesses operate in San Diego County, but FBI estimates that more than 60 percent of local companies are family-owned, including some of San Diego's largest. Nearly 200 of the Fortune 500 companies have several family members in top management and/or ownership. The FBI has attracted about 20 corporate members including some part-time companies who attend a portion of the 12 meetings each year. Five professional service companies pay hefty annual fees (in most cases, \$10,000 a

year) as corporate sponsors.

Kunkel hopes to double the size of the institute's membership which has remained fairly stagnant the last couple of years. The FBI also instituted partial memberships that give companies an opportunity to attend some of the meetings for a smaller fee. Full membership, which includes free attendance for two at monthly events, breakfast roundtable discussions and subscriptions to two family business newsletters, costs \$1,500 a year. Partial memberships are offered at \$1,000 and \$500.

Brad Benson, the fourth generation of Belt-Bensons to work at the family building material and supply company, Squires-Belt Material, says the FBI programs have "made a big difference in my dad's and my relationship. You know those issues are there but you don't really deal with them until something comes up," he said. For Benson, one of the main strengths of the FBI program is meeting other family business members and discussing issues with them. "Everybody's got a story to tell. We have lots of good interactions and a lot of mentors available to share ideas."

Often the founders meet in one group and the younger generation meets in another. "It's kind of neat to hear the different reactions of the two groups." The meetings help "get some things out in the open that maybe you haven't

dealt with but you should." After being full members for about two years, the Bensons are now part-time members of the FBI and attend three or four programs a year. "Some of the topics tended to get a little repetitive," he says. The three meetings a year "is perfect for us."

Charles Wax, who with his brother, David, represents the third generation of the Wax family in business, still looks forward to the monthly meetings after three years with FBI. "We all need to be stimulated in our thinking, and I know I can get that once a month," he says. Wax says the institute has reinforced some practices already in place at WAXIE Sanitary Supply, a wholesale distributor of cleaning supplies and equipment. The monthly meetings, which Wax says this year have been superi-

their place in the company, according to family-business executives interviewed by *Metropolitan*.

At Lloyd Pest Control, Jim Ogle, company president, is getting a look at both sides of the SOB-to-boss transition. Ogle worked 15 years heading up the company's termite business (the company also eradicates rats and other rodents) before becoming president in 1975. His dad stayed involved until 1982. Now Ogle's son, Jamie, is in his sixth year running the termite department, and Jim, a fit 60, is finalizing plans to transition out of the company over five years. (Ogle's other son, Bob, is an English teacher in Park City, Utah.) "You're trained to run a business but you're not trained how to let go, how to transfer the business," Ogle says. "You can sell it, but to keep it in the family is



Jim Ogle, Lloyd's Pest Control president.



Balboa Travel's Jose G. da Rosa.

or to prior years, also stimulate new ideas both in the presentations and in discussions with other family business executives. "As the head of a business, it can get lonely," he adds. "It's good to talk to others (who can) relate with a certain kind of problem."

Although business schools for years tried to solve family issues by condemning nepotism, it is a fact of life—and a plus, family business owners say—in most family-owned companies. But nepotism doesn't mean sons and daughters of the boss have an easy track to the top (SOB, or son of the boss, is just one of the inside jokes enjoyed by family-owned businesses). The opportunity is there—that's where the birthright comes in—but children must earn

more difficult." One of Ogle's nephews, Greg Augustine, is a sales manager with the business.

At 45, Wax finds himself thinking of who will follow in his footsteps. He and his brother each have two children, but David's kids are still quite young. Charles' eldest, Staci, has logged about a year in the telephone sales department. His second daughter, Amy, is a 19-year-old college student, who may join the company after graduation. Discussions of the children's future with the company will take place later on. "We're taking it one step at a time," Wax says.

Jose G. da Rosa's daughter and son face a series of tough succession guidelines: each must earn a college degree then spend at least a couple

years successfully working outside the company. Before they join Balboa Travel, "they will come into a real job and have a boss who wouldn't be a family member and have the opportunity to rise based on merit. You can never get away from the fact that if you come in and you're the children of the founder of the business there may be some opportunities for you that wouldn't be there for other people. But if you're running a business, you can't put people in positions where they're going to screw up or you're being stupid."

Succession problems aside, family business owners say family connections bring strengths to any company. Recent research cited by Kunkel shows that family companies in general are more successful and more profitable than their non-family

counterparts. Instead of the short-range compulsion to increase quarterly profits, family companies take a long-range perspective. "Family business owners run the business to take care of the business rather than to take care of themselves," says Wax.

Wax uses the words "stewardship and responsibility" to describe his commitment to the "legacy" his uncle and later his father grew from a tiny enterprise purchased in 1945 to a multi-state operation with 500 employees today. WAXIE employees know there are opportunities for advancement even though Wax family members have control. Wax maintains, "In a family business people relate, I think much better," he says. The goal of the descendants is "to try to preserve and enhance what we have." ♦



Charles Wax of WAXIE Sanitary Supply.

HONG KONG HANDOVER

Students Take A Crash Course

*Professor Leads Contingent
To Hong Kong For Study*

By SEAN McNEELY
Daily Transcript Staff Writer

Dr. Alan Gin, an associate professor of economics at the University of San Diego, took a small group of graduate students to Hong Kong — the perfect setting for a crash course in international business.

Gin, along with 17 graduate business students from MBA and international business programs, recently returned from Hong Kong. (Normally the trip takes 12 or 13 students, but to no one's surprise, this year's trip attracted much more interest.) The students have changed their minds about the city's transfer and the role of China in the world's economic forum.

The group's trip lasted just two weeks — from June 3 to 17. The program that began in 1994 usually offered a trip that was five weeks in duration, but accommodations were in such high demand for the handover that two weeks was all that could be managed.

While in Hong Kong the students did more than just sightsee. They were still required to attend classes, taught by Gin and the other two faculty members. The students had a choice of courses — international marketing or the business environment of Asia.

Gin's hope for the students was to "give them a sense of the culture and to visit local busi-

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Students Take

Continued From Page 1A

nesses and hear speakers," he said. The students also acquired a better understanding of international business and can compare the business environment with that of the United States. However, Gin was pleased to see his students learned a great deal more, particularly in their attitudes concerning Hong Kong's future.

"The students were very excited and very grateful to be there, even though it was only two weeks. They got a strong sense of what was going on there," said Gin. "Many of them came with the idea that this would be the last chance to see Hong Kong, that the city would go downhill after the Chinese took over."

But after they returned, most of them had changed their minds, Gin said. "They felt much more optimistic."

As part of the trip the students traveled to Guangzhou, formerly Canton. They were allowed to roam freely on the streets. "After meeting the people there, they felt they were dealing with a new China. They felt things were not as repressive as they might have been in the past," Gin said.

The students' opinions mirror those of their professor.

"I'm pretty confident about Hong Kong's future; I think it will continue to be a strong economy. It will be the gateway to Southern China," Gin said.

Gin offered three main reasons for his optimism:

- The Chinese themselves have a lot invested in Hong Kong. With all the money they have poured into Hong Kong, they are not going to want to see their investment go down the drain.

- China eventually wants to get Taiwan back. If things go badly in Hong Kong, that will make the Taiwanese less likely to want to reunify with the mainland.

- In Chinese culture, the concept of face is particularly important. It would be really embarrassing if Hong Kong prospered under the British, but failed under the Chinese: they would lose a lot of face.

As for a period of economic transition, Gin believes that Hong Kong will not miss a beat economically. The people with the money in the city are betting on a smooth transition, he said. The stock market in Hong Kong, which is measured by the Hang Seng Index, is reaching new highs.

"I think since the agreement was signed back in 1984, the Hang Seng Index has gone from 2,000 to 15,000," Gin said.

Real estate prices, internationally known as astronomical, increased by 50 percent in the last year. "If you're going to be worried about the economic future, you're not going to be putting money into real estate, because it would be very difficult to liquidate," he said.

Gin recognizes that there is talk and negative feelings about the changeover. He suggests one reason is the possibility that Hong Kong will be set aside as the economic power in favor of Shanghai.

But in terms of economic growth, Shanghai is pretty far back, said Gin. It lacks the infrastructure, the business expertise and the element of spoken English that Hong Kong possesses.

However, Gin sees no reason why, when Shanghai develops, there could not be two major business centers in China. "I think the two can co-exist; for example look at New York, Chicago and Los Angeles."

Another factor leading to the negative attitudes concerning the changeover is questions about China's human rights policies.

"Always lurking in the background is the fear of another Tiananmen Square," Gin said. After the Tiananmen Square tragedy, the stock market dropped tremendously. The probability of such an event happening again has reduced considerably since 1989, said Gin.

"The situation has changed in China. It's become more open, there have been more reforms, people are richer now and they have more at stake."

But that is not to say the threat has been erased completely. "There is always a chance that China will put up its barriers again," he said.

But Gin and the economics department at USD do not believe that will be the case, as they have already made tentative plans for next year's trip for its business students. And, not surprisingly, next year's trip to Hong Kong has already attracted far more attention than the school's excursion to Europe.

"A lot of people have a negative sense about the situation. But if you go there, if you talk to the people, they are, I would say, cautiously optimistic. I'm not concerned at all — there are markets, there is capitalism, people are buying and selling. They want to make money," Gin said.

China's former leader Deng Xiaoping once said, "To be rich is to be glorious." The people of China, Gin believes, are taking that to heart.

News in Brief

Christ-like Youth Receives Choir Rose Award



Heather Devan, an 18-year-old choir member of the St. Michael's Catholic Youth Choir in Poway, was chosen as its second annual Rose Award recipient. Father William Mooney of St. Michael's parish presented the award to Heather at a choir-sung Mass June 29.

The annual Rose Award is presented to the choir member voted by the other members as most Christ-like in faith, attitude and Christian values. Qualities looked for in earning the award are genuine kindness, compassion, and dedication to faith, as well as friendliness and respect for others.

"Heather is very active in youth ministry in North County," said Darlene Herriman, director of the youth choir. "She really makes everyone feel welcome to our choir." The strength of Heather's influence on members of the choir and others her own age was demonstrated by the recent entrance into the Catholic Church of a close friend, due partly to Heather's influ-

ence, the choir director noted. Her name will be added to the perpetual plaque which hangs in St. Michael's Youth Ministry office.

Business Course for Clergy, Religious Institution Leaders

Clergy in management positions will be able to learn cutting edge business techniques through a new certification program at the University of San Diego this fall. The university's School of Business Administration is offering a 10-week course titled "Contemporary Business Issues in Religious Institution Management." The course starts Sept. 19 and is designed for any religious leader who manages resources and people. Topics covered range from interpersonal communication skills to the Internet. The course costs \$300 and is open to 30 students. For more information, call Dr. Cynthia Pavett at 260-4851.

Brother Benno Drive Surpasses 150,000-Sock Goal

People reached into their sock drawers and contributed more than 173,000 pairs of socks for the 1997 Brother Benno's and Kiwanis of San Diego Second-Hand Sock Drive. The two organizations had hoped to collect 150,000 pairs of socks that would be donated to the homeless and working poor. The community donated more, and those socks were distributed to more than 50 charitable organizations on June 29, according to Brian Cook, sock drive coordinator. The Brother Benno Foundation in Oceanside, kept 12,000 pairs. The foundation named for the late Benedictine monk Benno Garrity serves the homeless and working poor. The approximately 161,000 remaining pairs were distributed to recipients including St. Vincent de Paul Village, St. Francis Charities-Vista, the North County Interfaith Council, Community Resource Center, San Diego Rescue Mission, Lutheran Social Services and the Ramona Food and Clothes Closet. Since the sock drive was launched in 1995, more than 320,000 pairs of socks have been distributed in San Diego County.

USD Delegation Eyed Hong Kong's Economic Climate

The San Diegans who watched televised coverage of the British handover of Hong Kong to China on June 30 included University of San Diego professors and students just back from Hong Kong. A delegation of 17 graduate students and three professors from the USD School of Business Administration spent two weeks in Hong Kong observing the economic climate in the days before the transition. Faculty and students in the M.B.A. and the Masters of International Business programs visited Hong Kong from June 3-17 and observed how Hong Kong's corporate culture began adjusting to a new government. Their Hong Kong trip included a brief stopover in Guangzhou (formerly Canton) in the People's Republic of China. They also visited the Portuguese colony of Macau, which reverts to Chinese rule in 1999. Some members of the delegation participated in the June 4 Tianamen Square Massacre Remembrance in Hong Kong. The delegation gathered at USD to watch live coverage of the handover.

Officials creative in taking credit for creating jobs

By Uri Berliner
STAFF WRITER

When good economic times roll, public officials can be found front and center, taking bows for policies that allow businesses to expand and put people to work.

So it's no surprise that the city of San Diego has issued a report noting its "sizable impact on improving San Diego's business climate and economy in the 1996 calendar year."

Similar reports have been released annually since 1992, but this year's is slicker and more artfully promoted.

ANALYSIS

That the region's economy is much improved from several years ago is beyond dispute. New companies are being started, existing ones are growing, and unemployment has fallen rapidly.

Whether the city, or any branch of government, deserves much credit for the revival is another question.

Among other accomplishments, the city's economic development division claims to have created

6,240 new jobs last year. If true, that would be a most impressive achievement, accounting for more than 30 percent of the new jobs last year, not only in the city, but the *entire county*.

In the political arena, the definition of what it means to create jobs is somewhat elastic.

"Taking credit for jobs that would have happened naturally is commonplace," said Alan Gin, an economist at the University of San Diego.

The self-awarded kudos is deserved, argued MaryAnne Pintar, Mayor Susan Golding's press secretary.

"Companies were telling the mayor that they would never expand or build a new facility in San Diego because it was too expensive," Pintar said. "Now it's a whole new environment, and it's just the opposite. That wasn't the case four or five years ago."

Pintar said the city deserves recognition as an employment catalyst. But the method the city used to tally jobs it "created" can only be described as generous.

"We asked companies to estimate the number of jobs that would be created or retained when they secured a permit," Pintar said.

Eager to promote economic growth, San Diego and other cities offer various incentives to business such as enterprise zones, fee reductions and permit assistance.

To Steve Erie, a political scientist at the University of California San Diego, it is misleading for municipalities to boast that these tools have a major economic impact.

"Let's stay honest; that's small-ticket stuff," Erie said. "What determines business location is land prices, a skilled work force and in-

See **JOBS** on Page C-3

Jobs

Self-praise deserved, Golding aide declares

Continued from C-1

frastructure. Also, for CEOs, quality of life."

The city's report cites specific cases in which companies ranging from Sony and Qualcomm to smaller manufacturers have added employees, or will do so, after assistance from the economic development division. Businesses saw their fees reduced, permit obstacles cleared and taxes lowered through rebates. These and other efforts paid off handsomely, the report concludes, with the creation and retention of more than 10,000 jobs.

Erie is doubtful that the city has that kind of economic clout.

"To say that the city is responsible for all these jobs is just not true," he said. "There are market forces at work regardless of what the government does."

Gin agreed that factors such as interest rates, inflation and the business cycle affect economic development more than government incentives.

"The question you want to ask is: Was the city's help really needed?" he said.

Johanson Dielectrics, a manufacturer of ceramic chip capacitors, received tax benefits and industrial bond financing to move its plant last year from Sorrento Valley to the city's enterprise zone in Barrio Logan. The company added about 40 employees to work at its new, expanded facility.

While the city was helpful, Johanson Dielectrics would have stayed in San Diego and hired the same number of workers without its assistance, said Allen Hobbs, the company's president.

"It was a little frosting on the cake," Hobbs said.

So has the city been the star or a bit player in the region's economic turnaround? Judging from its "1996 Accomplishments" report, the city of San Diego deserves an economic development Oscar.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FILE / JOHN DART

Buddhist Temples Plan Obon Festivals

Japanese American Buddhists will remember the deceased and celebrate life during Obon services and festivals this weekend.

For the 92nd year, Nishi Hongwanji Buddhist Temple in Little Tokyo will hold solemn remembrances of loved ones today and Sunday.

The Rev. **George Matsubayashi** will give the sermon at services both days at 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. at the temple, 815 E. 1st St. in Los Angeles.

"Obon is not all solemnity," said the Rev. **Gregory Gibbs**, an associate minister at the temple. "It is also a time to express our gratitude for the good friends and family whom we meet in this life."

The festivities at Nishi Hongwanji begin at 2 p.m. both days and extend into the evening. (213) 680-9130.

Obon festivals, which often include dancing, tea ceremonies, drumming and judo and kendo demonstrations, "express our joy regarding the freedom and happiness which we believe many of our loved ones attain beyond the limits of this life," Gibbs said.

Lanterns are hung on the occasion as welcome signs for departed spirits.

The Japanese celebration of Obon, traced back to early Buddhist roots in India, starts July 13 and ends July 16 each year.

But the temples observe the holiday on the days most convenient for them. Some Little Tokyo temples, such as Nichiren Buddhist Temple, 2801 E. 4th St., and Koyasan Buddhist Temple, 342 E. 1st St., are holding services Sunday at 1 p.m. and 1:30 p.m., respectively.

Besides the festival at Nishi Hongwanji, the Zenshuji Soto Mission, 123 S. Hewitt St., will begin with memorial services at 2 p.m. today and Sunday, followed by dances and other events, including a karaoke contest at 5:10 p.m. today. (213) 624-8658.

The Long Beach Buddhist Temple, 2360 Santa Fe Ave., a relatively small congregation, will hold a one-day festival Sunday after a 1:30 p.m. service. (310) 426-4014.

Higashi Hongwanji Buddhist Temple in Little Tokyo will wait a couple of weeks before its Obon festival. The July 26-27 festival will last from 1 p.m. to 9 p.m. both days on the lantern-bedecked grounds at 505 E. 3rd St. Services in English and Japanese will be held at 11 a.m. on July 27. (213) 626-4200.

DATES

Ex-astronaut **Edgar Mitchell**, who in 1971 was the sixth man to walk on the moon, will give a lecture Sunday at 2:30 p.m. at Shepherd of the Hills Church, 30121 Niguel Road, Laguna Niguel. Mitchell, who later founded the Institute for Noetic Sciences, will

CLERGY BUSINESS

It's not necessarily business as usual at today's church, temple or mosque.

That's because of complicated laws dealing with taxes and financial reporting, computer technology and modern business practices.

A 10-week course in the administration of religious institutions will be offered in September at the Catholic-run University of San Diego for clergy who manage resources and need new ideas on effective management, a spokesman said.

Registration for the 30 openings has begun. The Friday afternoon courses, taught by the university's business faculty, will start Sept. 19. The tuition is \$300. Certificates will be awarded upon completion of the course. (619) 260-4682.

speaking about "Where Are We in Consciousness Research?" The talk is co-sponsored by the United Church of Christ/Disciples of Christ congregation, the Unitarian Fellowship of Laguna Beach and the Bahais of Laguna Niguel. (714) 495-1310.

• **Robert Wexler**, president of the University of Judaism, will speak Friday night at the Society for Humanistic Judaism's Los Angeles chapter. Wexler will talk about "Reconciling the Torah to Modern Living" at 7:30 p.m. at the Workmen's Circle Center, 1525 S. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles. (213) 891-4303.

• USC religion scholar **Robert Ellwood** will speak on "Understanding the World's Religious Heritage" Sunday at the Philosophical Research Society, 3910 Los Feliz Blvd., Los Angeles. Ellwood, an author of textbooks as well as books on contemporary religious history, will speak at 11 a.m. and direct a two-hour workshop at 1:30 p.m. on prehistoric and tribal religion and Hinduism. Admission is \$5 for the talk and \$15 for the workshop. (213) 663-2167.

• A Catholic-sponsored pow wow and Mass in honor of the feast of Blessed Kateri Tekakwitha, the 17th century Mohawk honored by the church for her dedication to caring for the sick, will be held today and Sunday at Loyola Marymount University. Dancing, drumming, arts and crafts displays and a health fair are among the festivities, all open to the public. (213) 637-7263.

• Pasadena Presbyterian Church's ongoing "music at noon" half-hour concerts continue Wednesday at 12:10 p.m. with the **LoPiccolo Sandoval Guitar Duo** presenting jazz, Brazilian

and Latin American selections. After the programs at the church, at Colorado Boulevard and Oakland Avenue, listeners are invited to eat a brown-bag lunch on the church patio or make a \$3 donation for a sandwich buffet prepared by volunteers. (818) 568-2608.

• **The Celebration Singers**, a young adult group at Bethany Church in West Covina, will present their original musical, "Hear My Cry," at 6 p.m. today and 10:30 a.m. Sunday at the church, 763 N. Sunset Ave. (818) 962-8501.

FINALLY

Skeptics and secular humanists are being asked to support a \$2-million fund-raising drive to build a Los Angeles center to house coordinated activities of like-minded groups in Southern California.

Backed by the Amherst, N.Y.-based publishers of *Skeptical Inquirer* and *Free Inquiry* magazines, the 2-year-old Center for Inquiry West eventually hopes to vacate rented quarters in Marina del Rey and purchase property in Santa Monica, said **Fritz Stevens**, executive director of the local center. The group has raised \$1 million so far.

One group, the Sherman Oaks-based **Atheists United**, has dropped plans for building its own center and will soon begin fund-raising for the projected Center for Inquiry building, according to **Jon Nelson**, co-president of **Atheists United**.

"That group will get to use a portion of the building," Stevens said.

Although the Los Angeles center's workshops, speakers bureau and advocacy-educational activities often put them at odds with religious beliefs, Stevens said that supporters are not drummed out for holding beliefs in a higher power or supernatural force.

"We don't have a problem with people who are theists. Maybe 20% to 25% of people who identify with the magazines or the center are theists," Stevens said.

"We try to address the philosophical bases for dealing with current problems by encouraging critical thinking, scientific methods and rational approaches," he said.

Notices may be mailed for consideration to Southern California File, c/o John Dart, L.A. Times, 20000 Prairie St., Chatsworth, CA 91311, or faxed to Religion desk (818) 772-3385, or e-mailed to john.dart@latimes.com. Items should arrive 2-3 weeks before the event, except for spot news, and should include pertinent details about the people and organizations with address, phone number, date and time.

San Diego Daily Transcript

Tuesday, July 15, 1997

Accessing Financial Resources For The Family-Owned Business

By KENT McBETH
Special to the Daily Transcript

Almost every growing company has credit needs. All businesses — family or publicly owned — may need extra capital to bridge the gap between accounts receivable and payable, cover payroll, buy or lease new equipment, refurbish or expand facilities, or to export or import goods.

It is estimated that an overwhelming number, up to 90 percent, of all U.S. companies are family-owned. In fact, they outnumber public firms 50-to-1, according to the University of San Diego's Family Business Institute. The success of a family-owned business depends, in part, upon finding the right financial partner; one who will develop solid working relationships at key levels of the business while recognizing that

some factors affecting the business may be non-financial.

So, how does a family business choose such a financial partner? In general, there are five ways to finance business growth: retaining profits; selling equity, perhaps through a public offering; creating an employee stock ownership plan (ESOP); securing private placement financing through venture capitalists, investor funds or wealthy individuals; or acquiring bank debt. Probably the least favorable of these options to a family-owned business is to raise capital by sharing its equity. Most family-owned concerns would prefer to retain financial control of their destiny. An ESOP can offer tax advantages to the company and to the seller while allowing the majority of stock and control to be held by the family. It also allows ownership to include employees who may be con-

sidered extended family members. Private placement financing generally is for those with credit needs exceeding \$4 million to \$5 million who have a good cash flow history and a high rate of growth. Finally, there is the traditional source of capital — bank debt — which allows management to retain ownership of the company, and obtain funds which generally have a lower cost than other sources of financing.

Astute business operators will learn that experienced bankers can be a valuable resource in arranging any or all of these forms of financing, either as a direct lender, agent or referral source, depending on the company's specific requirements. A good financial partner will customize products and services based on a company's size and needs. For example, at Union Bank of California,

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Accessing Financial Resources

Continued From Page 1D

companies with sales of up to \$10 million and with borrowing needs of up to \$1 million are served by Business Banking Centers; firms with sales between \$10 million and \$20 million and borrowing up to \$3 million are serviced by the Enterprise Business Banking Group and the larger companies are serviced by the Upper Middle Market Group.

Often the needs of family members and the company are so intertwined in a family-owned business that the companies' outside accountant, attorney and banker tend to become involved not only in the business relationships but also in personal needs, too. This approach often is essential to accomplishing strategic objectives such as tax deferral or succession planning. Succession planning is crucial to a family business' survival, since fewer than five percent of family owners retain their ownership through a generation.

Preparation is key to gaining the attention of a financial partner. He or she will want to discuss your business plan, including the company's history and projections. What has been the cash flow history of the company? How does its performance compare to others in the same industry in terms of capitalization, sales growth and profit margins?

Demonstrating the management team's abilities also is of primary interest, and can present some complicated issues, especially in the family-owned business. Many times, the business has been successful due to the vision and leadership of its founder. A management transition to another family member represents a time of uncertainty, as would be the case for any business experiencing change.

Now, more than ever, the support of the right financial partner can help a growing family business meet its financial needs and tie into other key resources that will lead to prosperity for many generations to come.

Kent McBeth is vice president of

Union Bank of California's San Diego Commercial Banking Group. Union Bank of California is a founding spon-

sor of University of San Diego's Family Business Institute, helping family-owned businesses prosper.

Family Business Quiz

SOURCE: Family Business Institute

Say "yes" if your family business has:

- Established a family council
- Family meetings to break the silence and encourage open discussion and dialogue
- Created a succession plan
- Developed a written compensation plan for family members and non-family members
- Come to agreement on family business values
- Formulated a family business mission statement
- Created a strategic plan to propel your business into the 21st century
- An up-to-date estate plan that minimizes taxes
- Established a Board of Directors composed of non-family members as well as family employees/shareholders
- A trusted and competent group of business advisers
- A management and leadership development plan for family and non-family employees

If you have answered "yes" to less than nine items, your family business needs more attention.

Partner with other San Diego family businesses and invest in the continuity, health and efficiency of your family enterprise. The USD Family Business Institute offers a unique series of educational events and programs specifically designed for San Diego's family businesses.

The mission of the USD Family Business Institute is to enhance the well-being and succession of San Diego family businesses by providing education and training designed to assist businesses in functioning more effectively and planning more strategically for the continuing health of the family enterprise. Their strategy is to work as a catalyst to stimulate interest, discussion, interaction, networking and action around family business issues and create a community-based family business strategic partnership.

The University of San Diego Family Business Institute offers a new strategy for helping family businesses succeed. USD founded the Family Business Institute because:

- 75-90 percent of the businesses in the U.S. are family owned
- Family businesses outnumber publicly traded companies 50 to 1
- Family businesses employ approximately 50 million people
- Family businesses contribute 60 percent of the GNP
- Family businesses are in danger
- During the next decade, more than \$1 trillion in assets will be transferred to a new generation of owners — only 30 percent will succeed longer than one year under new membership
- Fewer than 5 percent of all businesses ever started will actually become a family business through succession

For more information on the Family Business Institute contact Jodi Waterhouse USD Family Business Institute at (619) 260-4231.

Another Dull Advance For Local Economic Indicators From USD

By SEAN McNEELY
Daily Transcript Staff Writer

Local stock prices, which dropped for the second consecutive month, continue to be the sole blemish on the list of gradually rising economic indicators compiled by the University of San Diego.

However, because the increases are rather small, university economist Alan Gin called May's index "a dull report with nothing particularly spectacular, with the indicators moving up slowly and steadily."

Kelly Cunningham, research manager for the Chamber of Commerce's Economic Research Bureau had a little more positive response. "We're clearly out of the recession," Cunningham said.

USD's index of leading economic indicators for San Diego County rose 0.3 percent for the month of May, matching April's growth of 0.3 percent. With May's gain, the

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Local Economic Indicators

Continued From Page 1A
index has now increased for 26 months in a row and there are no signs of a downward turn.

Putting aside local stock prices, which dropped 0.67 percent, the remaining five economic indicators showed steady gains. It should be noted that prior to April 1997, the local stock prices had previously increased every month since March 1995.

Residential building permits rose 0.40 percent. Initial claims for unemployment insurance dropped 0.48 percent. Tourism increased 0.56 percent. Help wanted advertising was up by 0.53 percent. And the national economy also rose slightly by 0.46 percent.

The national economic index benefited San Diego's economy in two ways, Gin said. "It has a positive impact on local companies with national markets, and if the rest of the country is improving, that increases tourism."

With respect to the falling local

stock prices, Gin said that April was a very bad month for investors, that simply carried over to May. But he is convinced that present stock prices are higher and predicts a turn around very soon.

Cunningham agreed when looking at the present stock figures, "I was surprised at the figures. In earlier times, like back in March and April, there were inflation fears, but those fears don't seem to be an issue now."

The labor market has already turned around, with the unemployment rate for San Diego County reaching a near-term low of 4.2 percent in May. This is more than a full percentage point below the rate for the same period in 1996. San Diego's unemployment rate is also significantly below both the state and national rates.

"Employment is going strong," Cunningham said. "There has been an increase of 32,000 jobs between June 1996 and June 1997. It hasn't been that strong since 1990."

For example, in the field of construction, employment has risen by more than 10 percent this year, according to the report.

Because of this, the outlook for construction is beginning to improve substantially. Building permits are running 10 percent ahead of the level that was previously forecast, and residential units authorized may hit the 8,500 level this year. While this is considerably below the levels achieved during the boom construction years, it is a marked improvement over the depressed levels seen in recent years.

To the increase in building permits, Cunningham commented, "It's been a long time coming. At the Chamber we have records going back to World War II, and from 1992-1996 we had the lowest number of residential units constructed, even though the population has quadrupled. It's been very anemic."

mcneely@sddt.com

Index records another gain for San Diego

UNION-TRIBUNE

An index of leading economic indicators for San Diego gained 0.3 percent in May, the 26th consecutive increase for the monthly survey tallied by the University of San Diego.

Moderate gains were posted in five of the index's six components — building permits, initial claims for unemployment insurance, tourism, help-wanted ads and the underlying national economy. Only local stock prices dipped, the second consecutive down month for San Diego equities.

The index is designed to provide a window into San Diego's economic performance six months to a year in the future.

Alan Gin, a USD economist who oversees the index, said the strong outlook for real estate and construction is boosting the local economy. Construction employment is 10 percent higher than last year and building permits are also 10 percent above forecast levels.

In the valley, Padres are business-friendly

That's why talk of moving makes retailers nervous

By Frank Green
STAFF WRITER

Greg Anderson doesn't need a schedule to figure out when the Padres are in town.

Business at his McGregor's Grill and Ale House, which sits just an outfielder's throw from Qualcomm Stadium on San Diego Mission Road, soars up to 40 percent when the men in blue and orange are running the base paths.

"We're trying to establish a relationship with the Padres, so that when fans think Padres, they think McGregor's," said Anderson, who has color photos of Bochy and Co. plastered on the walls of his diner.

A Tuesday night promotion — burger, beer and a field-level seat for \$20 — has also been a big hit with his patrons, he said.

But Anderson and some other retailers along the Friars Road-Mission Gorge business corridor

have lately been as miffed as a slugger called out on strikes because the Padres might abandon their longtime home in Mission Valley for a park downtown.

This wouldn't be the first time that the relatively small commercial area, a network of surface streets and strip malls near the stadium, has been slammed by developments beyond its control.

When state Route 52 was completed a few years ago, the traffic on Friars Road and Mission Gorge Road eased, but several businesses failed and others saw revenues drop because they lost many of those passers-by.

"Overall, business goes up 25 to 30 percent" when Padres fans jam San Diego Mission Road passing his shop, said Vic Hanhan, the proprietor of Vic's La Fiesta Liquor and Deli.

Hanhan said his sandwich sales triple when it's time to play ball.

A hope for other lures

If the Padres move, he hopes that

See **PADRES** on Page I-2



JERRY RIFE / Union-Tribune

Ponders Padres move: Greg Anderson, owner of McGregor's Grill and Ale House in Mission Valley, says the Padres are good for his business.

Cont. →

Padres

Move from stadium could affect retailers

Continued from I-1

baseball games would be replaced at Qualcomm with summer concerts, soccer games and trade shows. "I wouldn't want an empty stadium over there," he said.

Also concerned is the San Diego Marriott Mission Valley.

A move by the Padres would "impact our business somewhat, although not substantially," said Tom Donahue, director of operations at the hostelry.

The Marriott has long played host to teams like the Cincinnati Reds, Philadelphia Phillies and Pittsburgh Pirates. Visiting teams typically book up to 70 rooms at a hotel during two-day to four-day visits.

Not only could the Marriott lose room and food money from the ballplayers, it also would miss the many out-of-town fans and the hangers-on who show up to see their favorites play in enemy territory, Donahue said.

The Mayor's Task Force on Padres Planning announced last week its finding that the Padres can no longer survive economically at Qualcomm.

A task force subcommittee said consideration of a new ballpark was critical for the Padres to be economically viable in San Diego, a position long held by team owner John Moores.

Thus, the rising speculation that the Padres could, by early next century, establish residence in a 40,000-seat, \$200 million facility downtown.

Some enterprises situated from the Gaslamp Quarter to Harbor Drive say they are as happy about the team's possible transplant as a manager who has compiled a 102-60 record.

"When anything big comes into downtown, like the Republican National Convention, we do landmark business," said Gary Fessenden, manager of the Gaslamp Tobacco Shoppe on G Street. He was echoing the sentiments of his counterparts in nearby shops.

The Padres "would definitely help business," he said.

Economists have estimated that the Padres pump anywhere from \$40 million to \$70 million annually — directly or indirectly — into the area's economy. The team reported revenues of \$48.4 million for the 1996 season, although it said it has lost \$31 million during the last two years.

Major League Baseball said it had not conducted studies on the economic benefits to retailers who

Stadium shopping spillover

If the Padres leave Qualcomm Stadium, businesses along the Mission Gorge-Friars Road corridor will lose customers. Some shops say business jumps by 40 percent on game days.



JOHN LAYMAN / Union-Tribune

are situated close to ballparks.

Opinions differ on impact

And some sports analysts and economists offered differing opinions on the value of a baseball team in specific neighborhoods.

"Even if a team draws only 10,000 fans a game for 81 games, that's 810,000 potential customers," said Max Muhleman, president of Muhleman Marketing in Charlotte, N.C. "People are exuberant when they go to sports events, and exuberance breeds spending."

Likewise, Sean Brenner, editor of *Team Marketing Report* news-

letter in Chicago, said he can see the direct effect that the Cubs exert on a retail strip around Wrigley Field known as Wrigleyville.

"The stores and shops are packed on game days," he said. "A retailer with the right product near a stadium has to benefit, at least somewhat, from all the foot traffic."

However, Alan Gin, a University of San Diego economist who compiled a financial-impact study several years ago for the Padres, believes that fan spending has little incremental effect on the economy as a whole.

"The problem is, are baseball fans who stop nearby for dinner before the game and stop and have a drink after the game spending money they would have spent elsewhere?" Gin said. "The fan who goes to the game could have gone and spent the money at Sea World. Basically, it's the same redistribution of the pie."

Still, no one doubts that some businesses located on Qualcomm Stadium's periphery are scoring tidy profits on game days.

Ron Phillips, senior vice president at the San Diego Economic Development Corp., said he recently picked up food at Oscar's Restaurant while on his way to a Padres contest.

Evidence is observed

"When I got to the game, I noticed people with dozens of Oscar bags," he said.

At Advantage Limousine on Mission Gorge Road, sales director Cesar Hernandez said the neighborhood's loss of the Padres not only would dampen business a bit, but also would cut exposure of thousands of fans to the company's outdoor sign, which earlier this week promoted a \$30-an-hour special.

"That's a lot of free advertising we won't have anymore," Hernandez said, noting that residents in the area often call when they want to be chauffeured to a game.

Precycling

Educators from throughout the county can learn how to teach their students about "precycling," ways to minimize packaging of consumer products at a workshop, "The Science of Packaging: Beyond Store Shelves and Landfills," Saturday, July 26, at the University of San Diego. The whole idea is to learn how to create less waste in the first place. The seminar is co-sponsored by the Flexible Packaging Association, the county of San Diego Solid Waste Services and I Love A Clean San Diego County. For more information, call (800) 331-5652.

Grant Morris Takes Over As Interim Dean At University Of San Diego School Of Law

Grant Morris took over on Tuesday as interim dean of the School of Law at the University of San Diego. Morris replaces Kristine Strachan, who retired from the position on June 30, after eight years.

For Morris, this is a hat he has worn before, acting as interim dean on two other occasions, from 1977-78, and from 1988-89.

"I joke that I have served as dean for three decades at USD," Morris said. Though the university hopes to find a permanent replacement by July 1998, Morris does not intend to simply sit in the dean's chair.

"It's going to be quite an active year," Morris said, who has been teaching law at the university

applicants, the new commissioner will adjudicate some 250 cases per week to determine paternity and enforce appropriate levels of child support.

The new department is expected to be open in the downtown courthouse by July 30. Bostwick has handled family law matters at the trial court and appellate levels for 18 years in San Diego.

Bostwick graduated from the University of California-Davis, and took his law degree at the University of San Diego School of Law.

Despite the recent closing of the AIDS Foundation Offices in San Diego, the AIDS Legal Services Clinic remains open to peo-

es liability increased last year.

The study also revealed that award medians for several commonly claimed injuries such as back strains, wrongful death, spinal injuries and leg fractures rose in 1996.

Douglas Johnson and Mike Beard, activists for the Cato Institute, called the proposals of the McCain-Feingold bill and other pending campaign finance legislation, "an open-ended hunting license for government policing of speech."

In their paper titled, "Campaign Reform: Let's Not Give Politicians the Power to Decide What We Can Say About Them," the authors claim that the McCain-Feingold bill would place, "severe and unprecedented restrictions on the rights of issue groups and labor unions to communicate with the public about the positions of elected officials and candidates."

"Those proposals violate the First Amendment which the Supreme Court has repeatedly held to provide the highest degree of protections for issue advocacy."

The Cato Institute is considered a Washington-based libertarian think tank. Johnson is also the legislative director of the National Right to Life Committee, and Beard is also the head of the Coalition to Stop Gun Violence, and the president of the Free Speech Coalition.

The American Bar Association's policy-making House of Delegates will meet during the ABA's 119th annual Meeting in San Francisco, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 5 and 6, at the San Francisco Hilton and Towers, Grand Ballroom.

House sessions begin at 9 a.m. and conclude by 5 p.m. Among the issues to be debated are conflicting resolutions on physician-assisted suicide.

One recommendation, offered by the Beverly Hills Bar Association, would support legislation by states and territories that would legalize physician-assisted voluntary aid in dying for terminally ill adult persons.

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Law Briefs

By Sean McNeely

since 1973. The first order of business will be to prepare for the ABA's inspection of USD's law school — an inspection that takes place every seven years.

"Presently, we're conducting a self-study of plans, programs, areas of strength and weakness of the past, current and future," Morris said.

Another major focus will be the search for a permanent dean. A nationwide search will be conducted by a special search committee made up of faculty, students and administrators.

A third project Morris hopes to accomplish will be to build a stronger sense of community between faculty, administration and the alumni. He described his first day on the job as "hectic."

Morris is also a clinical professor in the department of psychiatry at the UCSD School of Medicine. He has also written or contributed to eight books and more than 30 law review articles.

On Friday, Superior Court judges selected Jeffrey S. Bostwick as the family court commissioner for their second courtroom dedicated to family support matters.

This activity produced \$82.7 million in collected child support this fiscal year. Selected from 89

ple living with AIDS and HIV infection.

The AIDS Legal Services Clinic, originally founded 10 years ago with the help and assistance of attorney Tim Pestotnik, has moved its location to the University Christian Church at 3900 Cleveland Ave. in Hillcrest.

The clinic provides free legal services to those in need every Monday evening from 6:30-7 p.m. The AIDS Legal Services Clinic was originally organized as the first pro bono legal clinic in San Diego specifically for AIDS and HIV patients.

The national jury award median for personal injury claims declined 4 percent last year — from \$58,012 in 1995 to \$55,660 in 1996, according to the Jury Verdict Research's just-published report, "1997 Current Award Trends in Personal Injury."

Although the overall median decreased, the 1996 award median for products liability cases hit an all-time high of \$773,500 — up 44 percent from 1995's median of \$536,149.

The report also showed that award amounts for many liabilities examined within the study, including wrongful termination, medical malpractice, and premis-

OPINION



ethinking the way e care for poor children

By Robert Fellmeth

Child abuse reports in California have increased from 200,000 in 1981 to over 650,000 today, paralleling a national rise. John Hubner and Jill Wolfson, two Pulitzer Prize-winning journalists, probe this national tragedy in "Somebody Else's Children" (Crown; 367 pages; \$25) with a telling method: selected individual stories.

This book is a micro-study of case studies covering molestation, drug babies, false accusations, failure to treat, and foster care drift. The setting is often the cases of respected Santa Clara Juvenile Court Judge Len Edwards. It brilliantly reveals a world largely hidden by confidentiality — allegedly to protect the children involved, but most often allowing tragedy to flourish without external check.

A lot has gone wrong culturally and politically to create the case studies presented, and that is where we need to turn for preventive answers. Such root causes generally fall into one of two lists. The Category A list is one of private failure: breakdown of the family, unwed parents and absence of fathers, drug use, personal selfishness, state dependency, a culture which promotes sexual allure at every turn.

In Category B is a different list: child poverty from unemployment and hopelessness, public disinvestment, the shredding of the safety net, media preoccupation with violence.

Category-B adherents argue that it "takes a village to raise a child," that "families take many different forms." Traditional liberals, B folk also argue facts: most welfare mothers are not 17, the median age is 29; that the average number of children per AFDC family is not 7 but 1.9; and that the single parents do work when given the chance, but receive little child support and need child care help for employment.

But overriding both lists is a fact of economic life: the annual median income of \$7,000 for a single mother with two or more children under six, compared to \$42,000 for a married couple with the same children. It is above \$40,000 for African-American married couples. An unwed birth rate of over 30 percent breeds serious and inevitable child poverty. And it turns out that fathers are as important to child rearing as claimed. Is it possible that liberals, in solicitude for the "poor" as a group, have failed to acknowledge the obligation the poor also have to prepare for their children, to save and wait, and to marry?

If our Category-B liberals had acknowledged these child rights, where would be the support to remove public help for those in trouble because of illness, divorce, layoffs or misfortune (still the majority of those getting AFDC)?

If we want to stem the tide of child abuse, we need less arguing about which list is better, and to instead sign a real

contract, one for our children. We can agree that children should come first in our private decisions, and also that some adults will fail. Although no set of socialworkers can replace a caring family (what village are they talking about?), mitigation is within the province of the state; last resort help cannot be the sole province of private charity happenstance — not when a child's life and future hang in the balance.

The "state-haters" need to get real as much as do the "everybody do his or her thing" believers. We have a state which has invested deeply in Europe during the 1940s, and since then in rural electrification and roads, military buildups, in massive water projects, and enormous continuing tax subsidies. We can afford the public investment of category B quite easily; we are among the wealthiest jurisdictions in the history of the world, and this is an investment in our own children.

Instead of following this advice, the Category-B followers have now succeeded in "welfare reform," and are implementing it to stimulate Category A performance by cutting off Category-B benefits *en masse* by 1999.

There are almost 1 million AFDC mothers in California, with 330,000 new jobs predicted next year and 1 million non-welfare applicants seeking them. If 30 percent of AFDC mothers obtain jobs within two years it will be a miracle; and the cut-off for the children of the remainder will be devastating — from \$850 per month in AFDC and food stamp total support for a family of three to \$250 in food stamps — and homelessness for many.

It is an interesting commentary on the limits of feminist influence that the failure of males to pay child support — over 80 percent of absent fathers pay nothing — remains secondary as an object of public approbation.

How will the system — very accurately depicted in this book — deal with over 1 million children in a state of neglect?

Will it even know about malnutrition of children 5 years old and under?

Will it ameliorate likely child prostitution?

What will the price be down the road? In 1977 we had 19,000 adult prisoners in our state; now we have over 150,000. How many in 10 years and at what cost?

One key to this problem may be found in this book's title: "Someone Else's Children."

We seem to have lost the feeling that the children of the poor are part of our tribe. The contract we need must be joined by the adherents of Category A — who actually need to implement in this part of their lives the New Testament they are so fond of quoting, and of Category B — who need to put the current and future children of the poor ahead of their sometimes irresponsible parents. Both need to wake up and smell the coffee.



BOOK MARKS

FELLMETH is Price Professor of Public Interest Law and director, Children's Advocacy Institute at the University of San Diego.

USD Law School Presents Pro Bono Award

The inaugural Alec L. Cory Pro Bono Award was presented to University of San Diego School of Law student Deana Lynne Bohenek on May 23. Bohenek won the award and a \$2,500 scholarship for outstanding pro bono efforts performed through Volunteers in Juvenile Probation and Pro Bono Legal Advocates. Alec L. Cory, founding partner of Procopio Cory Hargreaves & Savitch LLP, has supported San Diego organizations and pro bono activities throughout his 58-year legal career.

Vista Hill Foundation Elects New Chairman

James S. Brown has been elected chairman of the board for the Vista Hill Foundation, San Diego County's largest private provider of mental health care services. Brown has a long track record of involvement in the local community, including the Economic Advisory Committee to the San Diego County Board of Supervisors and the Greater San Diego Chamber of Commerce. Brown is president of Silberrad Inc., a Mission Valley-based real estate investment and management company he founded in 1975.

San Diego Opera Celebrates Successful Season

San Diego Opera's International Season, which ended with five sold-out performances of Turandot in April and May, was the most successful season ever with a total of 67,010 tickets sold generating revenue of \$4,265,786. Also, grants from The William Randolph Hearst Foundation and The James S. Copley Foundation were recently awarded to the San Diego Opera. Each grant worth \$50,000 will support outreach and education programs.

A La Francaise Donates Mammoth Cake

A La Francaise Bakery donated a cake for 5,500 people to Father Joe Carroll and The Saint-Vincent-de-Paul Village for the 14th Annual Charity Dinner held June 14 at the Hyatt Regency. The bakery, located in Mission Hills, created the 900-pound cake filled with raspberry lemon mousse. A hand



painted sugar profile of Bishop Maher topped the cake.

Toshiba Tennis Classic to Hold Grand Prize Drawing

The Toshiba Tennis Classic will be held July 26 through August 3 at the La Costa Resort & Spa in Carlsbad. Three Grand Prize winners will receive a 4-day, 3-night stay at the luxury La Costa Resort and Spa during the world-class competition featuring Martina Hingis, Conchita Martinez, Mary Pierce, Jennifer Capriati and Gigi Fernandez. Fans can register for the Grand Prize drawing at Toshiba retailers. For information about the event call the Tournament Box Office at (619) 438-5683.

Ace Parking Appoints New President

John M. Baumgardner was recently appointed president of Ace Parking, Inc. In his new position, Baumgardner will oversee one of the 10 largest multi-dimensional parking companies in the United States. Ace Parking, Inc. has doubled in size in the last six years, despite a major down cycle in urban real estate. Baumgardner credits Ace's service quality for the consistent growth.

VisiCom Receives \$750,000 Contract

VisiCom has announced it was awarded a \$750,000 Small Business Innovative Research Phase II contract with the Office of Naval Research. This contract extends VisiCom's Rapid Retargeting electronic design process which tests a prototype of a new product. The product solves both digital and analog electronic obsolescence problems of Navy Combat Systems.

Palomar College Provides Eight Internships

Eight students from Palomar

College have been offered internships through the Federal Recruitment Program for Students with Disabilities. These internships are paid opportunities, with the potential for permanent job placement. Palomar is one of three community colleges in Southern California selected to participate in the program.

Televideo San Diego Soars

Televideo San Diego has risen to 7th in the nation for Sony broadcast equipment sales. The "Top Ten" ranking puts the company ahead of dealers in larger markets such as Orange County and Denver. Televideo San Diego has led the independent video dealer industry since 1976.

Fiesta Americana To be Held July 18-20

Bazaar del Mundo presents its second annual Fiesta Americana celebration on July 18-20 at the Bazaar courtyard in Old Town San Diego State Historic Park. The event, free to the public, will feature square dancers, a fiddler duo, a barber-shop quartet, the Stemware Steppers cloggers, and the Americana Showcase exhibit, a collection of American folk art, fine crafts, table-top designs and more. For more information, please call 296-3161.

Grand Opening for Barney, Ungermann & Associates

In a ribbon-cutting ceremony and Open House luncheon, the Court Reporting Firm of Barney, Ungermann and Associates officially opened its doors for business in San Diego on Thursday, May 22. The firm's goal is professional, personal and progressive attention to individual needs. The office is located at 550 West C Street, Suite 1860. Please call 239-6961 for more information. ■

Los Angeles Times

Sunday July 13, 1997

NAACP Policy on Integration May Face Test

By SAM FULWOOD III
TIMES STAFF WRITER

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Swimming against the tide of black opinion, John Lee Johnson never supported the 1971 school busing plan that sent black children from their poor and working-class neighborhoods in this city's center to affluent suburbs just so they could attend classes with white kids.

"Black people didn't have the sophistication to understand that white folks were going to structure the plan for their comfort and not for fairness," said Johnson, 55, a popular and outspoken community activist here for nearly 40 years. "As a result, 99% of the burden of integration has fallen on the shoulders of African American children."

Twenty-five years ago, Johnson was ridiculed as an anti-integration extremist and, often as not, shouted down by black parents eager for the benefits they expected when their children went to school with white kids. Now, angered by white opposition to sharing the burdens of school desegregation and disillusioned by the effects on their own children, many blacks are swinging toward Johnson's side.

And, nationwide, so many black parents find Johnson's sentiments so appealing that no less an organization than the NAACP, whose lawsuits were responsible for many of the nation's forced-busing pro-

Please see NAACP, A18

Cont. →

NAACP: Integration Policy May be Challenged

Continued from A1

is finding its position under fire from within. That is, for all to see as delegates gathered in Pittsburgh, this weekend for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People's annual conference.

"I would like to see it come up," said Randa Trapp, president of the NAACP's San Diego branch. "I think it should be reevaluated." Trapp, who will not attend the conference, says delegates to the meeting will have strong opinions on the subject and could push "to have this issue revisited." If so, she said, black schoolchildren may benefit.

"If [school] integration is not working, then we might want to focus on not being so concerned with having our children sitting in a class with white children," she said. "We need to look at how best to educate children as a whole."

Convention planners, however, say no formal board resolutions are proposed that could lead to a reversal of NAACP policy at this meeting.

"There has been no discussion [among board members] of repudiating our push for integrated schools or an integrated society," said Julian Bond, a member of the NAACP's board. "I cannot imagine that happening."

The closest thing to a high-profile public debate will probably be a workshop titled, "Why the NAACP is for integration." At that session, a panel of lawyers is expected to address the question: "How can [NAACP] branches equalize educational opportunities while fostering desegregation alternatives to busing?"

But many of the more than 12,000 attendees likely will be talking among themselves about what they view as the high costs and low benefits of school desegregation programs—and expressing outrage over desegregation programs that are not producing improved performance among black children.

Others are expected to decry the fact that schools in predominantly black and inner-city communities are allowed to deteriorate without capital improvements, while predominantly white and affluent communities build state-of-the-art public schools.

These private conversations are part of a grass-roots revolution that is forcing the nation's oldest civil rights organization to re-evaluate its 88-year-old commitment to racial integration as its raison d'être.

Over the years, the NAACP has waged and won a series of legal and legislative battles—starting with the Supreme Court's Brown vs. Board of Education decision in 1954—that have established the group's integrationist bona fides.

NAACP leaders, say those familiar with the organization, are wary of a free-wheeling debate on school desegregation because it could call into question its long-held mission: fighting for black inclusion in the nation's white mainstream.

Worse yet, some fear that efforts to crack the NAACP's rock-hard support for school desegregation might open the door for a membership-led retreat from the group's fight against "separate but equal" laws affecting schools, public accommodations and workplaces.

"Kids with integrated experiences in schools are more likely to live integrated lives," said William L. Taylor, a school litigation lawyer who has represented the NAACP in numerous desegregation cases. "The schools are not the only factor [in fostering racial integration], but if we go backward

The Pendulum Swings

For two centuries, separatist and integrationist strains have coexisted uneasily.

Key events in separatism

1822 American philanthropists buy land in Africa to resettle slaves in the Republic of Liberia.

1861 At 22, Booker T. Washington founds Tuskegee Institute, dedicated to black self-help.

1895 Washington's "Atlanta Compromise" speech is given to a white audience. He urges blacks to improve themselves before demanding equal rights.

1896 The Supreme Court's Plessy vs. Ferguson decision enshrines the "separate but equal" doctrine.

1914 Marcus Garvey founds the Universal Negro Improvement Assn. in Jamaica.

1916 Garvey moves to the United States, where his Harlem-based movement seeks to create a separate country for blacks.

1925 Garvey is jailed for mail fraud and is deported after serving two years.

1960 Malcolm Little becomes Malcolm X and transforms the Nation of Islam into an influential black nationalist organization.

1993 Benjamin Chavis is elected executive director of NAACP and seeks alliance with Louis Farrakhan, the leader of the Nation of Islam.

Key events in integration

1866 The 14th Amendment outlaws slavery. The Civil Rights Act gives blacks "the rights enjoyed by white citizens."

1905 W.E.B. DuBois helps convene the Niagara Movement, a biracial coalition that aims for "the abolition of all caste distinctions based simply on race and color."

1910 The NAACP is founded.

1954 The Supreme Court rules that public schools must be integrated.

1955 Rosa Parks refuses to move to the back of a public bus in Montgomery, Ala.

1963 Martin Luther King Jr. declares, "I have a dream of a color-blind America."

1964 The 1964 Civil Rights Act outlaws discrimination in public accommodations and employment.

1965 The Voting Rights Act rules out literacy tests, poll taxes and other techniques designed to deny blacks their right to vote.

1994 Myrlie Evers-Williams, elected chairwoman of the NAACP, charts a more integrationist course than previous chairmen.



TODD BUCHANAN / For The Times

John Lee Johnson.

aggressive enforcement of school desegregation programs just as they were beginning to show signs of improvement in Southern and border states. In a few key cases, the Supreme Court stopped the drive for integrated schools by allowing some communities to block busing programs across city-county lines and allowing other communities to terminate their voluntary desegregation efforts over the objections of school officials.

"Everyone wants an integrated society, but no one wants to do anything to bring it about," Orfield said. "It's crushed a lot of people's hope."

Middle-class and middle-aged black Americans, who make up much of the leadership of the NAACP and other civil rights groups, are among the most disappointed by the national retreat from school desegregation and other federal programs designed to increase integration.

Fortified by a mounting stack of evidence—some scholarly accounts, like Orfield's study, others anecdotal, like the painful testimonies of recent books written by black professionals—many black Americans are demanding that the NAACP address whether the organization should devote so much effort to achieve racial integration at the expense of alternative self-help initiatives.

"I found plenty of middle-class African Americans willing to express disenchantment with the promise of integration," said Ellis Cose, author of the 1993 best-seller "The Rage of a Privileged Class."

Cose said his conversations with NAACP Chairwoman Myrlie Evers-Williams and President

Kweisi Mfume have convinced him that they are still committed to integration as the organization's guiding light.

But, he said, the group's top officials also want to make the organization more relevant to young and professional blacks, who have been less willing to support integration without challenging its relevance to their lives.

"It is very clear that Myrlie and Mfume feel very seriously about rejuvenating the NAACP by reaching out to younger people, who harbor a lot of disenchantment with integration," Cose said.

As in previous periods of black disenchantment with social progress, activists within black communities have found some success with separatist and nationalist appeals to secure independence from white Americans. Separatist movements such as Marcus Garvey's "Back to Africa" campaign in the 1920s, Elijah Muhammad's expansion of the Nation of Islam in the 1930s and Malcolm X's leadership of that group in the 1960s have found hundreds of thousands of supporters among black Americans.

But for the most part, the NAACP, with its call for racial inclusion, has held the largest sway over the majority of black Americans—especially middle-class and working African Americans.

Chris Edley, a Harvard Law School professor and advisor to President Clinton's task force on race relations, said there was a "tentativeness and ambivalence about integration and isolation" that "has always been within our community." Enhancing separatist leanings for the past two decades, he said, has been a sustained assault in Congress and the Supreme Court on the civil rights gains of the 1960s.

"Our ambivalence [toward integration], while not unusual, is today quite dangerous because there really is a battle afoot," Edley said. "Many people have not felt or do not recognize dividends from our investment in the integration ideal. There certainly are dividends, but they're distributed unevenly" among black Americans.

In his recently published book, "Integration or Separation? A Strategy for Racial Equality," Roy L. Brooks traces the lure and loathing of both integration and isolation among black Americans since before the end of slavery.

He points out, for example, that the nation's first public schools in the Massachusetts and Virginia colonies in the 1640s "had no laws segregating African American and white pupils." But because black schoolchildren were so badly treated, black parents in Boston founded the nation's first African American private school in

1788. By 1820, Boston school officials were fully funding the black school, which had run out of money, as a public school exclusively for black students.

In the 1896 Plessy vs. Ferguson decision, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the "separate but equal" doctrine in public accommodations. The Plessy decision permitted racially segregated schools—which were in effect unequal to better-funded white schools—until NAACP lawyers successfully argued the 1954 Brown decision before the Supreme Court.

Brooks, a professor at the University of San Diego Law School, writes that the "hardening of racial attitudes should push African Americans to look to themselves rather than to whites for salvation." In an interview, he called on some black Americans to engage in "limited separation" as a way to build self-reliance.

And the NAACP, Brooks said, should openly confront the issue at its convention.

"If they are truly concerned about the plight of African Americans, they need to have this discussion now," he said. "If they are only interested in pleasing their white supporters, then they shouldn't."

In Campaign and neighboring Urbana, John Lee Johnson has given his life to community organizing on behalf of blacks. In the 1960s, sporting a huge Afro and dashiki, he was arrested for leading demonstrations. He mobilized youths to challenge gang violence. He served two terms on the Campaign City Council. He taught himself the intricacies of the Community Reinvestment Act and successfully compelled leading bankers to provide low-cost loans that led to construction of public housing in depressed downtown communities.

His latest and most prolonged fight—eight years and going strong—has been with the school board. He wants school officials to scrap plans to build a school in the booming southern suburbs in favor of a pupil assignment plan that requires more white students to attend existing schools in black neighborhoods.

"Black kids are being bused to achieve desegregation of the public schools, and white kids are not being bused for purposes of desegregation. That's unfair," he said.

For participating black children, Johnson says, desegregation has produced mixed results at best. "It has not been advantageous to all African American people," he says, "and it has not provided us with an equal playing field."

It is not that Johnson opposes integration in principle. He just believes that the time is not yet ripe.

instead of forward, that is a precursor to making our society more segregated." That trend already may have begun in the classroom, says Gary Orfield, a professor of education and social policy at Harvard University.

In a report issued in May, Orfield and a team of researchers at Harvard and Indiana University found that since 1980, white flight from cities to suburbs and lax federal enforcement of school desegregation plans had produced increasing racial segregation in the nation's

public schools.

"We are moving backward toward greater separation rather than pressing gradually forward as we were between the 1950s and the mid-1980s for black students," the report stated.

Orfield said in a recent interview that public opinion surveys and tracking polls suggested that racial prejudice and antagonism had declined over the decades, leading him to conclude that "the country is very integrationist."

But, he lamented, the federal government has backed away from

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Los Angeles Times

USD's University of Third Age offers wide variety of seminars

Religion and ethics, Zaire, romance in music and wireless communication are some of the educational seminars offered in The University of The Third Age, a three-week summer program for seniors sponsored by the University of San Diego. Sessions meet Mondays through Thursdays beginning this Monday and running through July 24.

Participants also will have the option of joining in a daily class of exercise in tai chi chuan, an ancient artful form of non-impact exercise.

Cost ranges from \$50 to \$75, depending on number of sessions taken. Sessions meet at USD's Manchester Executive Conference Center. For more information, call (619) 260-4231.

Special events

■ The San Diego Area Agency on Aging is giving seniors up to 2,500 free passes to the Toshiba Tennis Classic, a professional women's tennis tournament, Tuesday, July 29, at the La Costa Resort & Spa in Carlsbad. The passes will be distributed early this month. To reserve a pass, call the agency at (619) 560-2500.

■ Bernie's Happy Tunes provides the music for a dance hosted by the city of San Diego's Senior Citizens Services, 1 to 3:30 p.m. Thursday, Balboa Park Club, Balboa Park. Cost is \$1.50 at the door. Information: (619) 236-6905.

SENIOR SCENE

CAROLINE DIPPING

■ Physician Errol Korn will discuss stress and talk about ways of dealing with it, noon to 1 p.m. Wednesday, Sharp Chula Vista Medical Center, Classroom Two, 751 Medical Center Court, Chula Vista. Free. Registration: 1-800-827-4277.

■ A free orientation for Club 55, a strength-training class for seniors, 10 a.m. Thursday, Sharp Coronado Hospital auditorium, 250 Prospect Place. Information: (619) 522-3798.

■ A free presentation on the facts and myths of memory as it relates to aging, and how memory functions, 1 to 2 p.m. Thursday, Norman Park Senior Center, 270 F St., Chula Vista. Reservations: 1-800-827-4277.

■ An SDSU Educational Growth Opportunities class on volcanoes meets from 9:30 to 11:30 a.m. Friday, San Diego State University, Adams Humanities Building, Room 2106. Cost is \$9. Information: (619) 299-1721.

■ A four-week beginning ballroom dance class meets 7 to 8 p.m. Fridays, Mission Valley YMCA,

5505 Friars Road. Cost is \$28 for singles and \$46 for couples. Information: (619) 298-3576.

■ A free forum on osteoporosis and steroid medications, 10 a.m. to noon Saturday, July 12, Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation, The Greene Hospital Amphitheater, 10666 N. Torrey Pines Road. Information: Arthritis Foundation, San Diego Area chapter, (619) 492-1090.

■ A free breakfast lecture entitled "Advanced Directives Today," 10 to 11 a.m. Wednesday, Pacific Beach Senior Health Center, 4501 Mission Bay Drive, Suite 1-C. Reservations: (619) 274-3822.

Trips and tours

■ Full Circle Tours & Travel offers a day trip to Idyllwild July 23. Cost is \$32. Information: (619) 234-1724.

■ The JCC Cultural Caravan visits Barona Casino July 22. Cost is \$9 for JCC members and \$12 for nonmembers, including transportation. Information: Marsha Gratz at (619) 457-3030.

Send items for publication to Senior Scene, The San Diego Union-Tribune, P.O. Box 191, San Diego, CA 92112-4106. Receipt deadline is Tuesday for the following Saturday's column.

Bulletin Board

■ **PREP SPORTS:** The CIF-San Diego Section and HealthSouth Sports Medicine and Rehabilitation Centers have entered into a partnership that will include physicals for high school athletes at a nominal cost. The \$15 physicals for fall sports will be given Aug. 9 and 16, beginning at 8:30 a.m. The HealthSouth sites are 4510 Executive Drive, Suite 115, in La Jolla; 4055 Oceanside Blvd., Suites A-C, in Oceanside; and 6699 Alvarado Road, Suite 101, in San Diego.

■ **JUDO:** **Jimmy Overton**, 14, who belongs to the San Diego judo clubs Unidos and Sanshi, recently won the 13-14 division in the U.S. Judo Association's Junior Nationals in Spokane, Wash. Overton, coached by his father, **James**, won his division while competing with a broken toe.

■ **TRANSACTIONS:** USD promoted **Dan Young** to associate athletic director, and **Wendy Guthrie** to assistant athletic director/senior women's administrator.

■ **SOCCER:** Six San Diegans will be competing for the Far West Region's Southern California Blues in the Women's Under 19 Division at the SNICKERS U.S. Youth National Soccer Championship, July 30-Aug. 1 in Phoenix. **Ashley Backman** (Yale), **Mandy Clemens** (Santa Clara), **Andrea Herschman** (Princeton), **Lori Maund** (Stanford), **Jill Stephenson** (Cal) and **Stephanie Strocchi** (Cal) commute from San Diego to San Juan Capistrano to play with the Blues.

Side-lines

Ken Krsolovic's career as a baseball coach was postponed on account of war.

In the spring of 1995, Mr. Krsolovic, director of sports media marketing at Saint Joseph's University (Pa.), was preparing for a summer job as head coach of the Croatian national baseball team when he received a telephone call from his prospective employers.

"They said, 'This probably isn't the best time to come,'" he recalls. The Serbian army had just invaded.

The fighting that followed was mercifully brief, however, and by the following spring, Mr. Krsolovic was in Croatia, preparing the team for the 1996 European championship.

Despite their war-shortened practice schedule, the Croatians absorbed the game quickly, he says. And though he had never played baseball beyond the junior-college level, he felt comfortable leading the team in international competition.

Croatia compiled a 3-2 record in the "B" pool of the tournament and missed the medal round on a tie-breaker.

The highlight of the championships for the players was a 14-4 victory over Serbia. But Mr. Krsolovic was more heartened by a 2-1 loss, in 11 innings, to England, which eventually won the "B" division.

If his team can match that accomplishment next year, it will have a chance to qualify for the 2000 Summer Olympics, in Sydney, Australia. His more immediate goals are to defeat Austria, Hungary, and Slovenia in a regional tournament this month, and to see a little more of the country from which his paternal grandparents emigrated almost a century ago.

Southern Baptists who root for the Baylor University Bears will have to choose this fall between faith and football.

Last month, the Southern Baptist Convention approved a boycott of the Walt Disney Company to protest what it regards as the company's overly permissive attitude toward homosexuality.

For officials at Baylor, a Southern Baptist institution, observing the boycott would entail more than staying home from *Hercules*. The university is a member of the Big Twelve Conference, which has an agreement with the Disney Channel to broadcast its football games. The Bears are also scheduled to play games that will be televised on ABC and ESPN, two other networks owned by Disney.

Larry Brumley, associate vice-president for communications at Baylor, says the university has no plans to withdraw from these agreements. He described the resolution passed by the convention as a "recommendation to individual Southern Baptists," and one that did not alter the thinking of the individuals on the university's Board of Regents.

Athletics

Male Basketball Players Continue to Lag in Graduation Rates

But female athletes succeed academically

BY MARC ETHIER

FOR the seventh year in a row, male basketball players in the National Collegiate Athletic Association's Division I graduated at a rate significantly lower than that of other students, according to the association's report for 1996.

Only 45 per cent of men's basketball players who entered college in 1990 graduated within six years, while 54 per cent of their male counterparts graduated within that time, the report shows.

The graduation rate for black male basketball players was 39 per cent, the lowest for any group in the study.

The graduation rate of Division I football was also lower than that of other students, and it dropped for the first time since the N.C.A.A. instituted tougher academic standards in 1986. Over all, the graduation rate of Division I football players fell six points, to 52 per cent. The decline was driven by a six-point drop in the graduation rate of white football players, to 61 per cent.

While many male athletes in these so-called "revenue-producing" sports struggled academically, athletes in general graduated at a rate slightly higher than that of other undergraduates. The graduation rate for all athletes was 58 per cent, two points higher than the rate for their fellow students and one point higher than last year.

"I am pleased to see that we are continuing to achieve our goal of higher graduation rates," said Cedric W. Dempsey, executive director of the N.C.A.A. "The N.C.A.A.'s efforts to increase academic standards for incoming student athletes are having a positive effect, as illustrated by the consistent improvement in their graduation rates."

IMPACT OF PROPOSITION 48

Graduation rates for athletes have risen 6 percentage points since the advent of Proposition 48 in 1986. That controversial rule required incoming athletes to earn a score of at least 700 on the SAT and to have achieved a 2.0 grade-point average in 11 core high-school courses.

Academic standards for athletes were raised again by Proposition 16, which went into effect in 1995-96. Incoming athletes must now have achieved a grade-point average of at least 2.5 in 13 core courses. A sliding scale permits those with a grade-point average of 2.0 to participate in sports if they score 900 or better on the SAT.

Some coaches and athletics administra-

Graduation Rates at NCAA Division I Institutions

1990-91 freshmen, by race

	All freshmen		All scholarship athletes	
	Number	Proportion graduating*	Number	Proportion graduating*
American Indian	2,790	36%	53	51%
Asian	30,663	64	151	64
Black	54,284	38	3,351	46
Hispanic	26,418	45	281	52
White	400,734	59	9,176	62
Other	14,158	57	452	53
All	529,047	56%	13,464	58%

Selected comparisons

	All students		All scholarship athletes		Basketball players	
	89-90	90-91	89-90	90-91	89-90	90-91
Men						
Black	35%	33%	43%	43%	39%	39%
White	57	57	59	57	53	58
Women						
Black	43	42	58	59	59	58
White	61	61	70	70	68	74

Note: The figures cover 306 colleges and universities.
* Within six years.

SOURCE: NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

tors charge that the higher standards make it more difficult for students from disadvantaged backgrounds to earn athletics scholarships.

The two propositions have caused intercollegiate athletics to "speed away from the poor," said John Chaney, men's basketball coach at Temple University. "That's why some blacks have accused the N.C.A.A. of trying to make athletics more white than black."

Supporters of higher standards argue, however, that black high-school athletes are responding well to the challenge of higher academic standards. According to the N.C.A.A., the proportion of black students among first-year athletes has remained steady for two years, at roughly 25 per cent. The proportion of black students among first-year athletes in 1985, the last year before tougher academic standards went into effect, was 23.6 per cent.

Much of the improvement in athletes' graduation rates can be attributed to women. For the second consecutive year, white female athletes graduated at a rate nine points higher than that of all white female students, 70 per cent to 61 per cent. Black female athletes graduated at a rate of 58 per

GRADUATION RATES for Division I institutions in the N.C.A.A.: Page A40.

cent, 16 points higher than that of black female undergraduates. That difference was the largest in the survey between athletes and other members of their demographic group.

"I think the lack of professional opportunities in sports has caused young women to realize that their education is going to be what is important to them when they graduate," said Christine H. B. Grant, director of women's athletics at the University of Iowa. "They are not distracted by the thought that if they gave a little more attention to their sports, they might become millionaires."

That message was taken to heart by both male and female athletes on some campuses. Prairie View A&M University graduated 100 per cent of the athletes it enrolled six years ago, the highest rate in the country. And 29 other institutions graduated at least 80 per cent of their athletes. Among those were Boston College, Bucknell, De-

Paul, Duke, Northwestern, Pennsylvania State, and Stanford Universities; and the Universities of Notre Dame and Virginia.

"We make this a campuswide process," said Rick R. Hartzell, athletics director at Bucknell, which graduated 96 per cent of its athletes. "Everybody here buys into the fact that athletes are part of the student body, to be treated like part of the student body. The end result is that the kids are happy, they stay here, and they graduate."

Penn State graduated 81 per cent of its athletes, second only to Virginia, at 83 per cent, among public institutions with Division I-A football programs.

"I think the graduation rate is a reflection of the good job the coaches have done identifying students who can get the education, get the job done," said Timothy M. Curley, the athletics director. "We want to make sure to recruit with that in mind."

ECONOMIC REALITIES

In an unusual case, DePaul graduated a much higher proportion of its athletes, 88 per cent, than of its student body at large, 58 per cent. Richard Meister, vice-president for academic affairs, said the disparity reflected the economic realities that confront students who attend urban universities.

"Our freshmen are 40-per-cent commuters, who are less likely to graduate in four or five or even six years," Dr. Meister said. "They don't have the support of environment—they have less certain career goals than students who make the commitment to a four-year residential environment."

Athletes, on the other hand, "don't have financial pressures. And they live on campus, which reflects more nearly the typical residential college student."

Only nine institutions graduated fewer than 30 per cent of their athletes. Among these were California State University at Fullerton; Chicago State and Tennessee State Universities; and the Universities of Texas-Pan-American and Arkansas at Little Rock.

Clemson University had among the largest disparities between the graduation rate of its student body, 70 per cent, and its athletes, 41 per cent.

The N.C.A.A. counts students who leave their universities as not having graduated. Only athletes who receive sports-related aid are counted in the report.

ATHLETICS

FACT FILE: Graduation Rates for Athletes and Other Students Who Entered College in 1990-91

FOLLOWING are graduation rates for athletes and for all students at the 306 colleges in Division I of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

The information was taken from the 1997 N.C.A.A. Division I Graduation-Rates Report. The report follows students who enrolled in the 1990-91 academic year for six years, to see if they had earned their degrees by the summer of 1996. Also included are the graduation rates taken from the N.C.A.A.'s 1996 report on the students who entered college in 1989-90.

Both surveys looked only at athletes who had received some form of sports-related financial aid.

Athletes who transferred to the institutions after the freshman year are not included. Those who left the institutions for any reason are considered non-graduates.

Where there is a dash instead of a number, an institution either had no athletes in that category or did not give athletics scholarships. The indication "n/a" means an institution either was not a member of Division I for the period covered by the survey or could not provide accurate statistics to the N.C.A.A.

The symbol * by a percentage indicates that there were five or fewer athletes in that category.

	All students										Athletes									
	All					White men					Black men					White women				
	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94
Alabama State U.	21%	20%	50%	23%	0%	—	54%	18%	—	—	50%	50%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcorn State U.	32	34	38	40	—	—	37	40	—	—	43	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American U.	67	67	74	58	70	46	60	50	85	67	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appalachian State U.	64	61	60	71	53	66	80	73	91	01	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona State U.	46	45	53	50	47	54	29	22	78	71	60	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas State U.	31	30	49	38	56	50	36	33	57	01	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Auburn U.	35	33	50	39	58	53	43	25	50	50	33	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austin Peay State U.	55	57	73	66	69	68	38	40	88	75	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ball State U.	69	70	60	61	59	55	46	43	91	100	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ball State U.	30	36	44	71	—	—	42	67	—	—	50	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baylor U.	25	25	26	31	33	32	14	01	25	43	33	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bethune-Cookman C.	86	87	90	84	83	81	92	80	100	91	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boston C.	69	71	77	70	60	75	100	01	87	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bowling Green State U.	62	64	71	67	76	70	50	21	68	83	80	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bradley U.	68	68	56	75	57	82	01	67	63	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brigham Young U.	91	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brown U.	92	92	96	91	94	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bucknell U.	62	66	80	73	81	66	67	50	80	85	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butler U.	56	57	56	58	57	57	50	33	75	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California Polytechnic State U. San Luis Obispo	47	48	38	33	45	42	8	21	47	44	67	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California State U.	42	44	24	35	25	27	10	0	30	50	50	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fresno	29	33	33	24	33	30	0	40	45	50	50	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fullerton	31	33	39	25	29	11	25	01	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Beach	36	40	56	54	100	100	01	60	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northridge	41	42	50	63	33	52	50	67	88	75	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacramento	55	55	64	82	47	78	100	100	87	81	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Jose State U.	54	54	54	67	46	63	100	01	50	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Connecticut State U.	47	48	45	41	20	33	50	01	75	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Michigan U.	51	53	63	58	63	51	64	33	67	87	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charleston Southern U.	33	44	39	30	38	12	75	75	28	31	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago State U.	16	23	27	39	01	50	50	01	—	—	20	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Citadel	77	73	86	89	89	91	82	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clemson U.	70	72	41	53	42	54	33	46	57	70	67	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleveland State U.	28	29	54	44	48	36	01	69	63	67	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coastal Carolina U.	31	35	43	56	27	50	01	01	71	67	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colgate U.	88	89	82	84	81	84	87	56	100	95	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C of Charleston	90	92	80	97	80	100	63	100	83	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C of the Holy Cross	91	92	73	87	75	93	63	64	69	95	100	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C of William and Mary	56	56	33	45	26	47	30	25	46	56	01	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado State U.	84	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia U. Barnard C.	23	18	37	71	—	—	25	50	—	—	60	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coppin State C.	89	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cornell U.	67	66	59	74	48	67	33	100	77	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Creighton U.	93	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dartmouth C.	89	92	79	100	—	67	100	33	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware State U.	30	29	52	44	01	11	50	50	—	—	75	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DePaul U.	58	56	88	71	67	67	100	25	100	94	100	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drake U.	61	71	60	57	44	55	43	01	78	72	100	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drexel U.	47	53	75	70	63	75	100	—	95	67	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duke U.	93	94	91	91	91	93	83	100	95	95	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D'Youville U.	69	68	71	74	62	74	—	67	93	75	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Carolina U.	49	49	64	52	60	35	53	64	91	50	100	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Tennessee State U.	37	36	48	56	40	67	43	38	60	50	100	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Illinois U.	69	65	63	57	68	57	50	46	69	73	01	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Kentucky U.	25	28	47	59	43	57	27	40	73	77	33	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Michigan U.	32	38	49	48	43	32	56	73	27	56	80	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Washington U.	44	41	46	28	42	26	01	57	50	25	50	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairleigh Dickinson U.	83	87	88	93	100	100	100	67	100	100	100	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairleigh Dickinson U.	22	31	47	41	33	43	33	01	78	67	33	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida A&M U.	42	43	48	29	100	01	46	27	01	56	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida Atlantic U.	47	71	69	45	100	40	67	01	56	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida International U.	55	58	45	28	38	18	01	20	56	43	33	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida State U.	64	65	68	55	70	47	60	44	76	71	50	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida U.	74	77	69	75	76	89	43	33	100	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida U.	76	77	73	78	66	75	57	78	93	83	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
George Mason U.	48	53	62	67	56	56	75	50	66	89	80	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
George Washington U.	65	69	79	72	58	65	50	33	100	86	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgetown U.	90	90	88	77	100	60	75	40	86	100	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia Inst. of Technology	87	89	68	59	79	54	40	45	80	100	100	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia Southern U.	40	41	47	75	50	63	43	100	38	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia State U.	41	39	54	44	60	22	100	67	38	60	67	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia U.	64	62	50	83	44	70	—	—	64	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grambling State U.	33	37	47	43	—	—	50	40	—	—	40	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hampton U.	53	53	60	56	—	—	62	67	—	—	50	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harvard U.	97	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hofstra U.	61	57	53	58	100	75	01	—	67	67	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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	Athletes											
	All students		All		White men		Black men		White women		Black women	
	90-91	89-90	90-91	89-90	90-91	89-90	90-91	89-90	90-91	89-90	90-91	89-90
Towson State U	58%	60%	62%	75%	64%	71%	60%	75%	61%	80%	—	—
Troy State U	37	41	56	38	25	28	100†	67	83	63	100†	50†
Tulane U	72	73	75	74	67	79	71	62	89	71	100†	100†
U S Air Force Academy	77	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U S Military Academy	86	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U S Naval Academy	76	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U of Akron	34	36	53	41	42	31	30	0	80	60	100†	—
U of Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birmingham	31	33	37	32	42	18	25†	20†	44	63	0†	100†
Tuscaloosa	57	57	59	39	56	35	31	27	65	77	100†	25†
U of Arizona	51	50	64	50	59	56	50	23	75	67	100†	83
U of Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fayetteville	41	41	34	35	22	39	7	6	64	56	50†	—
Little Rock	18	20	16	27	14	25	0†	25†	20	14	—	0†
Pine Bluff	n/a	n/a	26	n/a	—	n/a	20	n/a	—	n/a	33	n/a
U of California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berkeley	80	79	64	57	55	46	45	60	79	71	100†	75†
Irvine	72	68	41	54	33	56	0†	67†	50	50	—	—
Los Angeles	77	77	57	61	53	50	56	35	68	86	50†	83
Santa Barbara	70	70	73	65	65	69	100†	0†	75	77	0†	—
U of Central Florida	51	51	52	59	45	50	43	100†	70	80	100†	—
U of Cincinnati	46	46	48	56	44	58	36	18	64	72	—	100†
U of Colorado Boulder	66	66	51	54	61	81	50	38	33	43	0†	50†
U of Connecticut	68	70	70	58	64	63	55	18	86	68	50†	100†
U of Dayton	75	75	78	82	64	89	33†	100†	100	70	100†	100†
U of Delaware	71	72	63	67	58	89	50	33	100†	75	0†	—
U of Detroit Mercy	37	49	68	67	83	80	—	60†	71	78	0†	33†
U of Evansville	59	59	67	61	57	50	—	—	94	71	—	0†
U of Florida	63	63	57	59	50	64	50	41	69	62	100†	75†
U of Georgia	60	62	51	55	47	50	35	38	71	100	33†	33
U of Hartford	50	53	68	70	70	67	100†	33	62	87	—	100†
U of Hawaii Manoa	72	73	71	73	67	64	50	71	88	64	0†	100†
U of Houston	35	35	33	24	22	30	23	20	50	0†	33†	33
U of Idaho	47	48	41	59	36	60	0†	0†	70	77	—	100†
U of Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago	34	38	74	58	76	46	25†	100†	90	58	100†	100†
Urbana-Champaign	78	79	76	74	78	74	79	60	76	86	50†	67†
U of Iowa	63	61	68	66	62	72	56	42	82	73	67	0†
U of Kansas	56	57	56	52	62	58	29	13	64	63	60†	100†
U of Kentucky	50	49	48	43	55	42	31	36	50	45	60†	50
U of Louisville	26	30	54	63	53	53	30	58	77	79	0†	25†
U of Maine	54	52	43	53	47	53	27	60†	54	45	—	—
U of Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baltimore County	45	46	59	58	61	47	20†	57	77	89	50†	50†
College Park	61	66	69	68	70	68	50	40	72	88	75†	83
Eastern Shore	30	27	50	48	—	—	33	17	—	—	80†	64
U of Massachusetts Amherst	60	65	68	75	63	71	50	100†	84	80	0†	33†
U of Memphis	34	34	59	51	50	59	60	25	67	60†	100†	80†
U of Miami	58	63	58	62	40	50	73	59	60†	67	0†	100†
U of Michigan	84	85	71	80	70	75	29	50	93	100	75†	50†
U of Minnesota-Twin Cities	52	48	56	62	52	67	40	15	76	82	50†	50†
U of Mississippi	47	48	60	55	59	67	25	35	88	55	75†	60†
U of Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia	57	60	58	53	72	58	25	50	55	50	67	50†
Kansas City	44	45	38	46	0†	25†	50†	50†	20†	67	100†	0†
U of Montana	38	35	52	39	56	56	0†	0†	56	25	—	—
U of Nebraska Lincoln	49	48	61	60	47	63	58	58	74	52	100†	100†
U of Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Las Vegas	35	35	37	43	22	42	33	0†	60	55	75†	33
Reno	38	40	46	57	50	63	40†	67	50	56	—	—
U of New Hampshire	73	74	75	78	76	80	60†	75†	79	77	—	—
U of New Mexico	33	37	37	48	28	55	27	45	43	56	—	—
U of New Orleans	26	24	37	44	8	63	57	20†	75	50	0†	25†
U of North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asheville	41	42	32	42	28	47	33†	0†	30	25	67†	60†
Chapel Hill	82	84	63	74	52	72	45	65	86	100	75†	50†
Charlotte	53	58	51	61	32	57	60†	40†	71	64	75†	100†
Greensboro	46	51	43	n/a	33	n/a	33†	n/a	78	n/a	0†	n/a
Wilmington	57	52	69	76	64	79	100†	50†	78	87	50†	0†

	Athletes											
	All students		All		White men		Black men		White women		Black women	
	90-91	89-90	90-91	89-90	90-91	89-90	90-91	89-90	90-91	89-90	90-91	89-90
U of North Texas	35%	38%	41%	33%	42%	50%	25%	22%	58%	31%	33%†	0†
U of Northern Iowa	59	62	70	74	63	75	43	33	84	94	100†	—
U of Notre Dame	93	94	93	86	90	89	84	69	100	100	100†	60†
U of Oklahoma	44	45	46	35	39	35	17	29	100	44	50†	75†
U of Oregon	56	61	56	68	50	75	54	63	71	69	50†	0†
U of the Pacific	59	58	70	46	65	46	33†	17	83	53	0†	—
U of Pennsylvania	88	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U of Pittsburgh	62	65	49	59	50	50	33	44	71	80	0†	100†
U of Portland	60	57	57	65	56	77	0†	0†	71	67	100†	0†
U of Rhode Island	61	61	58	80	85	69	29	67†	67	92	50†	—
U of Richmond	83	77	83	87	79	88	73	83	94	100	—	0†
U of San Diego	67	70	70	90	64	83	50†	100†	100	100	50†	—
U of San Francisco	61	56	68	62	83	50	33†	50†	69	64	—	—
U of South Alabama	30	30	42	42	50	29	0†	50†	29	47	—	—
U of South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia	63	62	73	64	81	67	71	50	58	71	100†	40†
U of South Florida	46	47	39	64	46	57	0†	50†	36	79	100†	50†
U of Southern California	67	65	57	71	40	83	58	50	71	78	86	100†
U of Southern Mississippi	46	47	67	42	65	50	54	38	78	30	71	67†
U of Southwestern Louisiana	27	27	41	39	62	55	19	24	67	50	0†	0†
U of Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chattanooga	38	42	50	31	40	47	82	0	31	33	100†	—
Knoxville	55	55	44	47	45	58	25	17	50	53	67	50
Martin	37	36	44	47	38	50	50†	0†	50	50†	100†	—
U of Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arlington	27	28	42	28	33	25	25†	0†	36	33	67†	0†
Austin	63	65	58	57	53	51	40†	33	86	93	25†	67
El Paso	24	24	32	21	0†	9	33	20	0†	0†	0†	40†
Pan American	20	19	21	39	10	38	20†	0†	0†	0†	0†	50†
San Antonio	24	23	32	22	15	14	0†	0†	60	14	25†	67†
U of Toledo	37	39	51	53	51	43	30	36	64	67	67	75†
U of Tulsa	59	54	57	56	65	55	40	50	59	64	—	67†
U of Utah	38	44	55	62	44	47	29	75	64	71	—	—
U of Vermont	72	73	77	79	67†	70	50†	100†	77	81	—	100†
U of Virginia	91	93	83	90	83	85	57	90	96	96	75†	100†
U of Washington	69	70	57	68	44	80	46	56	79	75	80†	50†
U of Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green Bay	41	39	53	60	59	54	0†	100†	50	64	—	50†
Madison	72	73	56	56	43	48	60	58	83	78	100†	0†
Milwaukee	35	35	51	56	36	63	0†	0†	74	61	50†	100†
U of Wyoming	45	43	37	43	45	38	0	29	41	43	50†	75†
Utah State U	50	56	41	38	30	39	40†	14	44	40	—	0†
Valparaiso U	72	73	76	69	75	66	50†	67	88	75	—	—
Vanderbilt U	82	83	79	83	64	82	93	80	89	89	—	50†
Villanova U	84	84	77	81	90	83	29	64	82	89	—	100†
Virginia Commonwealth U	43	46	50	51	42	36	0†	25†	67	81	67†	33†
Virginia Military Inst	67	62	50	77	52	100	40	59	—	—	—	—
Virginia Polytechnic Inst and State U	73	73	62	64	52	85	60	36	100	86	—	50†
Wagner C	70	69	68	40	60	11	50†	100†	80	80†	—	—
Wake Forest U	85	87	71	71	77	70	57	64	77	82	100†	—
Washington State U	63	62	58	50	52	39	38	27	70	68	0†	100†
Weber State U	40	33	38	42	56	38	100†	67	36	40	—	—
West Virginia U	56	56	52	64	42	55	47	57	67	79	67†	71
Western Carolina U	48	50	49	51	54	33	33	58	100†	70	100†	67
Western Illinois U	47	49	59	68	59	68	43	75†	61	73	100†	0†
Western Kentucky U	41	39	35	47	30	44	31	60	57	43	50†	—
Western Michigan U	52	52	47	57	65	33	35	60	33	88	67†	75†
Wichita State U	27	28	50	44	60	33	33	100†	52	52	0†	67†
Winthrop U	57	51	70	51	67	39	80†	60†	67	60	100†	100†
Wofford C	84	79	90	83	88	77	88	94	100	75	100†	—
Wright State U	32	32	62	49	65	50	100†	25†	52	50	—	100†
Xavier U (Ohio)	69	66	83	71	79	50	83	67†	91	100	—	67†
Yale U	93	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Youngstown State U	34	35	64	51	76	47	40	31	71	75	25†	50†
NCAA total	56%	57%	58%	58%	57%	59%	43%	43%	70%	70%	59%	58%

Globe trotters

**"You're
leaving
everyone you
know, going
to a place
where you
know
absolutely
no one.
It's almost
like starting
preschool.
You walk in
that first
day and
you start
crying."**

—KELVIN
WOODS

By Don Norcross
STAFF WRITER

Howard Wright is dining at a chic Paris restaurant on the Champs Elysees. The Arc de Triomphe sits in the distance. Sharing the table with Wright is a Parisian woman. Wright is about to drop \$100, easy. He doesn't care. He's a hip American hoopster in Paris. Life is good.

And he's about to discover why Europeans complain, "Paris is too nice for Parisians."

The waiter brings Wright his soup. The waiter's thumb is tucked inside the cup. Not just on the rim. The guy's thumbnail is deep-sea diving inside the French onion.

"I'm looking at him like, 'What the hell are you doing?'" says Wright, the former Patrick Henry High and Stanford star.

Wright explains in English why he won't accept the soup. His date explains in French. Recalls Wright: "He gets an attitude with me for complaining about *his* thumb sitting in *my* soup."

The soup exchange, plus some experiences with gouging taxi drivers, helps Wright form his opinion about the French.

"Rude and obnoxious," says Wright. "They're pompous elitists."

Welcome to professional basketball life abroad. Wright, 29, has played one season in France, one in Italy, three in Spain and one in Japan. Former USD scoring leader Kelvin Woods, 27, has invested heavily in thermals, a result of three seasons in Norway. And Erik

See **OVERSEAS** on Page D-3

Overseas

In Turkey, driving lane beats driving the road

Continued from D-1

Meek, the pride of San Pasqual High and Duke, has split two professional seasons between Turkey and Greece.

All three have tales to tell.

Take Turkey. Please. Games there are a riot, literally. Wright is going up for a layup one year during the European Cup when all of a sudden he feels something hot smash into his thigh. It's a battery. This is during pregame warmups.

When Meek played in Turkey, police sporting shields and clubs lined the court.

"They're there to protect you," says Meek, "so you actually feel pretty safe."

During one game, the floor was damp and players were executing their best swan dives. The game was stopped. Meek's visiting team was trailing. The fans stormed the court, fearing their team might be forced to forfeit.

"Police didn't hesitate to beat 'em down," says Meek. "One guy pushed a cop, and four guys started beating him. He was getting hit all over."

The most difficult adjustment to playing pro basketball in a foreign country, the players say, is just that, adjusting to being thousands of miles from home, not knowing a single soul.

"You're leaving everyone you know, going to a place where you know absolutely no one," Woods says. "You meet the team for the first time, and they try to make you feel comfortable, but you don't want to be with the team all day, every day. It's almost like starting preschool. You walk in that first day and you start crying."

An African-American, Woods realized how far he was from home one of the first nights he went out on the town in northern Norway. It was nearing winter in Tromsø, where it remains dark 24 hours a day part of the year.

"Everyone's 6-foot, blond, blue-eyed and there's snow 7-foot high," says Woods.

A woman looks at Woods and his American teammate, who's also black, and says, "You guys will never get lost around here."

Says Woods: "We're two black figures walking around this island. We just started laughing."

The Wright stuff

The son of former Chargers All-Pro offensive tackle Ernie Wright, Howard Wright dreamed of an NBA career from the time he was 11. A ball boy for the San Diego Clippers, Wright idolized Julius Erving.

"Julius Erving was everything I wanted to be, as a person, as a basketball player," says Wright.

When the Sixers came visiting one night, Wright was so enamored with Dr. J that Clippers coach Gene Shue had to yell at the kid to get his attention for a cup of water.

Wright talked to Dr. J, who later mailed him some shoes. The kid was hooked. That night, Wright knelt, folded his hands and prayed that he'd play in the NBA one day.

"I wanted to run out, rip off the sweats, hear the crowd, score a basket and block a shot," says Wright.

His wish would be granted. Wright would play briefly for Atlanta, Orlando and Dallas in 1990-91, plus another stint with the Magic in '92-93. Career total: 19 games, 3.3-point average.

"I was good enough to make it," says the 6-foot-9, 237-pound Wright. "But not necessarily good enough to stay."

So he headed overseas. Wright has been a starter everywhere he has played abroad, averaging about 17 points and 10 rebounds a game. Wright says European players are equivalent to the eighth to 12th men on NBA rosters.

Besides thinking the French are boorish, Wright doesn't hesitate to give his assessments of other overseas stops.

Italy: Great food. "You don't even have to go to a nice restaurant," he says. "A mom-and-pop restaurant will be the greatest food you've ever eaten. There's all these different sauces and flavors."

And forget about eating American style, sitting for an hour and rushing off to another engagement. Europeans sit and eat for hours. Wright: "They dine in the traditional sense of the word."

Spain: Dinner until midnight. A preclub bar. Dancing. A postclub bar. The day not ending before the sun rises. Three or four holidays a month. Two-hour afternoon siestas. Beautiful women.

"In Spain," says Wright, "they live to play."

Japan: "The most professional people I've ever met," says Wright. And the best paying. He says he has never made less than \$100,000 in Europe. In Japan, he says his salary was close to \$300,000.

Says Wright: "I've been a bigger fish in a smaller pond."

Out of the Woods

Woods' salary and scoring have increased each of his three seasons in Norway. He says he has gone from averaging 20, to 22 to 26 points a game. His salary has ranged between \$55,000 and \$70,000.

As one of only a few Americans playing in Norway, Woods says, "You're supposed to be 'The Player.'"

Woods headed to Norway immediately after his 1991-92 senior season at USD. Worried his job as an accountant at Price Waterhouse might not be permanently held for him, Woods returned to San Diego for two years.

Then it was back to Norway the past two seasons.

"I couldn't take it anymore," the 6-7, 245-pound Woods says of his self-imposed departure from the game. "I'm a physical player. I missed the bumping and grinding. I missed the part where you get an elbow thrown at your head and you have to dodge it or you're getting stitches."

Woods discovered some oddities about the locals. Perhaps owing to their soccer background, Norwegians often kick a player three or four times after he's fallen to the floor. Woods saw his teammates get the boot and watched his teammates tap dance.

"Here, it's common to throw elbows," Woods says. "There, it's common to wait until you fall, then literally kick you while you're down."

The kicking is apparently reserved for Norwegians. Not once has Woods had a Nike planted in his midsection.

Meek shall inherit

What Meek remembers best about his European working vacations are the travel experiences, poor service in Turkey and the fans.

The 6-foot-10 center has visited Israel, Poland, Spain, Italy and the Czech Republic. In Jerusalem, Meek visited Jesus' tomb.

"A very spiritual place," says Meek.

In Turkey, it wasn't unusual for Meek's water and electricity to go out for hours. His club team offered to provide him a car, but after checking out the Turkish traffic, Meek opted for taxi rides.

"Driving in Turkey is the most crazy thing I've ever seen," he says. "They don't have too many driving laws."

In his two seasons, Meek says he has averaged about 17 points and 9.5 rebounds.

Having been cheered by the Cameron Craziest at Duke, Meek is accustomed to rabid fans. He says Greek fans are "very emotional, very crazy," just like his college supporters who painted their faces blue.

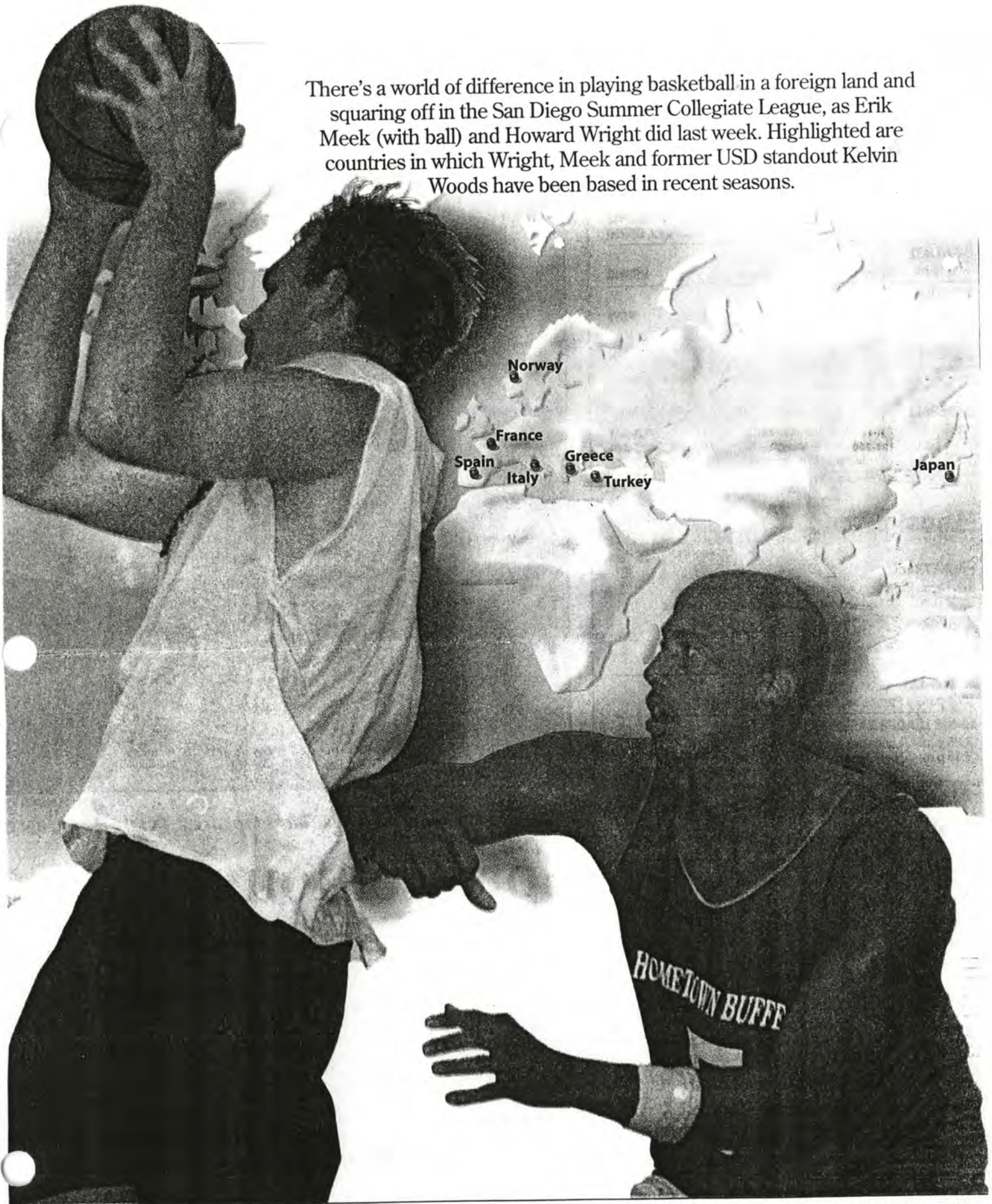
"Except Duke fans don't throw things at you," Meek says.

Meek says it's not uncommon for coins to come flying from the stands. The problem is getting better, though. Not that the Greeks are overly concerned about the players.

A new rule has the Greeks keeping their drachma in their pockets. Throw something, hit a player and draw blood, the home team forfeits.

Says Meek: "Things have become a lot more civilized."

There's a world of difference in playing basketball in a foreign land and squaring off in the San Diego Summer Collegiate League, as Erik Meek (with ball) and Howard Wright did last week. Highlighted are countries in which Wright, Meek and former USD standout Kelvin Woods have been based in recent seasons.



SEAN M. HAFLEY / Union-Tribune

Graphic by MARK NOWLIN / Union-Tribune

profile

MIKE McDADE

Diplomatically speaking, he's earned success

Teacher, lawyer, diplomat, politician ... he touches all bases

BY MIKE ALLEN
Staff Writer

Powerful lawyer. Chairman of the San Diego Unified Port Commission. Longtime political insider. The labels all apply to Mike McDade.

Yet ask him about his proudest accomplishment and he talks about being a teacher, and seeing former students become successful.

Last month, St. Augustine High School put on a "roast" for the former teacher and alumnus for a scholarship fund raiser and invited a few friends. About 420 showed up.

"I never realized I had so many friends who were capable of inflicting pain in a pleasant way," McDade says.

Among the speakers at the roast were Sheriff Bill Kolender, District Attorney Paul Pfingst, Padres President Larry Lucchino, Supervisor Pam Slater, *San Diego Magazine* editor Tom Blair, and George Gorton, former chief of staff to Gov. Pete Wilson.

For all his connections and past political affiliations, McDade takes his membership in the establishment with heavy dose of realism.

He accepts the status, and is unapologetic about achieving it.

"Maybe hard work really does pay off," he says. "To the extent that I have any place in the establishment today, I earned it. I didn't inherit it."

McDade comes from modest beginnings and never forgets it. His father, Leo, was a surveyor for San Diego Gas & Electric Co., and his mother, Mary, was a full-time housewife and part-time antique hunter.

Thanks to his mother's knack for spotting good deals at garage sales, the McDades were able to purchase their first house in Lemon Grove, still predominantly farmland during Mike's childhood.

McDade is the oldest of six children and was born in Amarillo, Texas but the family moved to San Diego when he was only 6 months old. He recalls his early years in Lemon Grove fondly.

"I used to roam the hills with my dog and my BB gun back in the days when kids could do things like that without (parents) having to worry about them being stalked."

But it wasn't long before young McDade began to have dreams of leaving the farming community. At St. Augustine's in North Park, he was inspired by two or three teachers, particularly history teacher William McCann, to consider pursuing a dream of becoming a foreign diplomat.

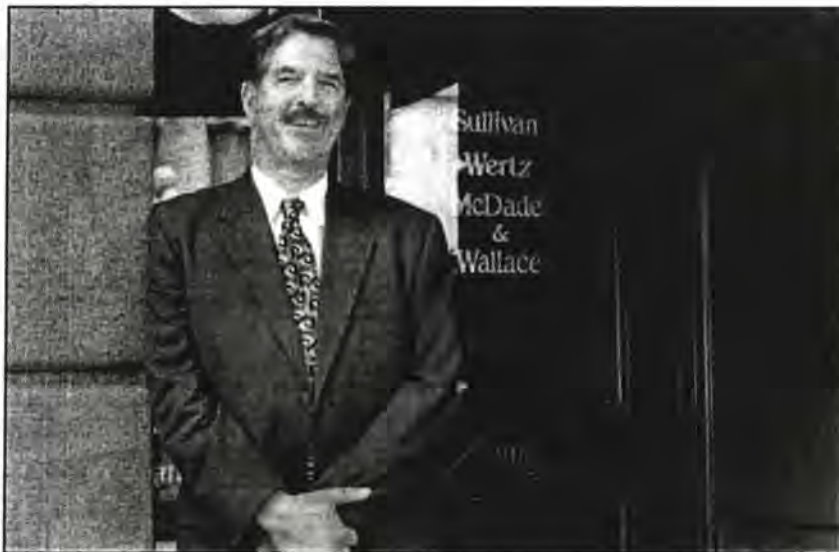
To make that dream happen, McDade applied to and was accepted by Georgetown University, one of the few institutions that offered professional training for the Foreign Service.

The late 1950s in Washington, D.C., were exciting ones for McDade, who drank in all that the nation's capital could offer.

"The whole city was a laboratory for what I was studying. If you needed a book, you would get it at the Library of Congress. Instead of reading about how Congress works, you could go down and watch them."

After his second year, McDade proposed to a girl he met the previous summer back home, but she rejected him.

Devastated, McDade dropped out of Georgetown and headed for Mexico, where he enrolled at Mexico City's National University. His ostensible purpose was to gain fluency in Spanish, and study history, but it wasn't long before McDade took off and created his own curriculum, "visiting most of the beach towns on both coasts."



Trent James

Six months later, his girlfriend, Kathleen, changed her mind and they were soon married.

He went back to Georgetown and finished his studies in 1963, then returned to San Diego to start a family. Taking a job as an insurance adjuster, McDade made an impression on his boss, who suggested he go to law school.

Just before he was about to start at USD Law School, McDade was offered a job teaching at St. Augustine's. He decided he could do both, teaching during the day, and attending law school at night.

"If I've got a talent, it's being able to juggle more balls than anybody I know."

Besides his legal education and teaching, McDade was also helping coach the school's basketball and football teams and working in a liquor store part time. Small wonder when he took the bar exam, he failed. It took him two more attempts, but McDade eventually passed the bar.

He started out practicing criminal law, using his Spanish and people skills to acquire much-needed clients.

"The way you would get cases in those days was going down and hustling the court clerks and convincing them you'd do a good job and pay attention (to the cases). If you happen to be there at the right time and they happen to like you, you could get more than your share and so I became my charming best and, by the second month, I was in the black."

Along this time, McDade also was "dabbling" in local politics. Starting in law school, he began working for a number of Republican campaigns, most notably for a young attorney named Pete

Wilson. Soon after winning the mayoral race over Maureen O'Connor in 1983, Hedgecock and his allies were enmeshed in a series of grand jury investigations and later, trials over alleged illegal campaign fund raising.

After a first trial ended in a hung jury, Hedgecock was convicted in 1985 in a second trial of 12 counts of perjury and one count of conspiracy of illegal campaign financing, forcing his resignation.

Hedgecock appealed and the state Supreme Court reversed the perjury counts. In 1991, the single felony was reduced to a misdemeanor and then dismissed, with Hedgecock paying a \$5,000 fine.

McDade, who was the only targeted defendant to voluntarily talk to the grand jury about the campaign, was never charged with any wrongdoing, but his association with Hedgecock led to health problems.

The stress of the prosecution of what McDade calls "totally trumped up" charges, led to his developing blocked arteries which were corrected by two angioplasties.

Between Hedgecock's two trials, McDade resigned as chief of staff and thought he would never return to politics.

Though wounded by the legal battle, McDade says he emerged a much tougher person from the experience, and found out who his real friends were.

Hedgecock credits McDade with much of the reason behind his winning the mayoral seat, and for holding things together while he was fighting for his political life.

"Underneath the trial lawyer and tough negotiator, he always has a concern for the people around him," Hedgecock says.

Leo Sullivan, senior partner in the firm of Sullivan, Wertz, McDade & Wallace, calls McDade an excellent communicator and consensus builder.

"He has a fabulous ability to articulate things in a clear and straight-forward fashion without alienating any listeners ... and I think that's a big part of being a leader," he says.

Frank Urtasun, who has served with McDade on the Port Commission for the past four years, says McDade's experience and political savvy were evident from the time he joined the commission.

"You knew he was going to be a major contributor from the day he took the seat," says Urtasun, who represents Imperial Beach. "Giving Mike McDade the gavel is like giving Tony Gwynn the bat. He's just a natural."

McDade says his voluntary service on the Port Commission keeps him occupied an average of 30 hours a week, but it's work he truly relishes.

"It's one of the most unusual government entities in the region in that it's part government and part business."

In a real way, serving on the appointed board has allowed McDade to fulfill his earlier dream of becoming a diplomat. Commissioners occasionally visit foreign countries and negotiate business agreements for the port.

"In a way, I've come full circle and got to do what I always wanted to."

Snapshot

Title: Partner, Sullivan Wertz McDade & Wallace; chairman, Board of Port Commissioners of San Diego Unified Port District
Age: 57
Birthplace: Amarillo, Texas
Residence: Mission Hills
Education: Bachelor's degree, international affairs, Georgetown University; juris doctorate, USD Law School
Family: Wife, Kathleen; three grown daughters
Recreation: Golf, in-line skating, hiking

Wilson.

McDade worked in a voluntary and professional capacity for Wilson, managing his mayoral reelection campaign in 1979. He later managed the successful campaigns of former Mayor Roger Hedgecock in 1983, and of Susan Golding in 1981 for a City Council seat. He also was one of several architects of Golding's successful mayoral campaign in 1992.

Of Wilson, McDade says he didn't realize the former mayor would rise to become a U.S. Senator and governor when they met, but was impressed by Wilson's philosophy from the outset.

"I saw a highly principled man who was really the first progressive Republican I ever met ... who gave me a taste for the fact that you can be a Republican and compassionate at the same time."

His relationship with Hedgecock isn't as strong as it once was, but he still considers him a good friend, and "the brightest, most perceptive person" he's ever worked with. "He could have been president."

COMMERCIAL

Border Patrol complex at Brown Field will expand

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles Division, has retained KMA Architecture and Engineering to provide design services for an expansion of the Border Patrol San Diego Sector Complex at Brown Field.

The \$11.8 million expansion will add a 36,340-square-foot vehicle maintenance shop, a 30,000-square-foot facilities maintenance

er rooms and administrative offices. MCM Architects designed the project. Roel Construction is the general contractor. Subcontractors include C&B Steel, Modern Masonry, Bergelectric, Helm Mechanical, and Western Fire Protection. Completion is expected this month.

Transactions

■ Amylin Pharmaceuticals Inc. has signed a seven-year \$14,363,602 lease renewal and expansion for 87,077 square feet of office and R&D space at 9373 and 9393 Towne Centre Drive in University City. John Burnham & Co. represented the lessee. The lessor, Nippon Landic (USA) Inc. was represented by Nexus Development.

■ C.W. and June Carlee McGrath have purchased a 42,214-square-foot industrial property at 10840 Thornmint Road for \$2,583,208. The seller, Wile/Taylor Properties, was represented by Colliers Iliff Thorn. The buyer was represented by Volt Commercial Brokerage.

■ The Mission Bay Marina and Boatyard, a 213-boat slip facility at 1500 Quivira Way on Mission Bay, has been sold for \$3.6 million to Driscoll Mission Bay, LLC. The seller, Pacific Rim Marina Enterprises Inc., was represented by John Burnham & Co. The buyer was self-represented.

■ Health South/IMC Healthcare Centers has signed a five-year, \$1,005,822 lease for 14,705 square feet of space in the Century Park office building at 8315 Century Park Court in Kearny Mesa. The lessor, Century Park I Joint Venture, was represented by John Burnham & Co. The lessee was represented by CB Commercial.

— Michelle Carlin

COMMERCIAL NOTES

shop and a 15,000-square-foot electronics shop to existing facilities.

KMA is providing full-service architectural, mechanical, electrical and plumbing design services for the project. Burkett and Wong will provide civil and structural engineering services. Construction Analysts is providing cost estimating, the landscape architect is Gillespie Design Group and Geocon is the geotechnical engineer.

The Corps of Engineers is managing the design and construction of the project on behalf of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and U.S. Border Patrol. Construction is scheduled begin in mid-1998.

Construction

★ **Mission Parking Complex:** Ninteman Construction Co. has broken ground on the \$10 million, 274,300-square-foot facility on the University of San Diego campus. The five-level structure will provide parking for 975 vehicles. The complex will feature an exterior of precast concrete with applied precast architectural ornamentation to complement USD's Spanish architecture. Carrier Johnson Wu designed the facility. Latitude 33 is the civil engineer. John A. Martin and Associates is the structural engineer. Tsuchiyama Kaino & Gibson Consulting Mechanical Engineers is the mechanical and electrical engineer. Van Dyke & Associates is the landscape architect. Completion is scheduled for February.

Academy of Our Lady of Peace: Construction is under way on a \$2 million, 17,500-square-foot multipurpose facility for the Academy at 4860 Oregon St. The facility includes a gymnasium, lock-

■ **COMMERCIAL NOTES** reports on construction projects, leases and land/building sales in San Diego County, limited to those with a value exceeding \$500,000. To submit an item for consideration, send complete information to: Homes, San Diego Union-Tribune, P.O. Box 191, San Diego, CA 92112-4106. A form will be provided upon request.

AGC Build San Diego Awards Salute The Best

By KATIE KUEHNER-HEBERT
Daily Transcript Staff Writer

Six projects, some famous like the San Diego Trolley and some that may forever remain relatively unknown, have been picked as the recipients of the first-ever AGC Build San Diego Awards program by the San Diego chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America. Five contractors were named, with one of them being a double winner.

Ninteman Construction and its nine-member team were named winners in the category of Building Construction/Public Work for their efforts on the \$21.8 million Malcolm A. Love Library expansion at San Diego State University. The two-year project added 200,000 square feet of space to the campus. The circular 110-foot rotunda and dome skylight have earned the expansion the nickname of Infodome.

The judges noted that "... the winning project team constructed a facility that enhances the campus and provides a new landmark for both the university and the community."

Other projects nominated were SDSU's Tony Gwynn Stadium, Balboa Park's House of Charm, the San Diego Hall of Justice and the Salvation Army Silvercrest Residence.

The top project in the Building Construction/Private Work was Sea World's Wild Arctic Exhibit, built by Roel Construction and its project team. The attraction features a simulated helicopter flight, three exhibit pools totaling 670,000 gallons of water, a sunken ship and pneumatically controlled polar bear hold security systems.

"That's just the tip of the ice-

berg," the judges observed, and said they believed the project demanded the most technically challenging concrete work ever performed in San Diego. Roel has already been awarded the 1997 Innovation in Concrete Construction award from the American Concrete Institute chapter here.

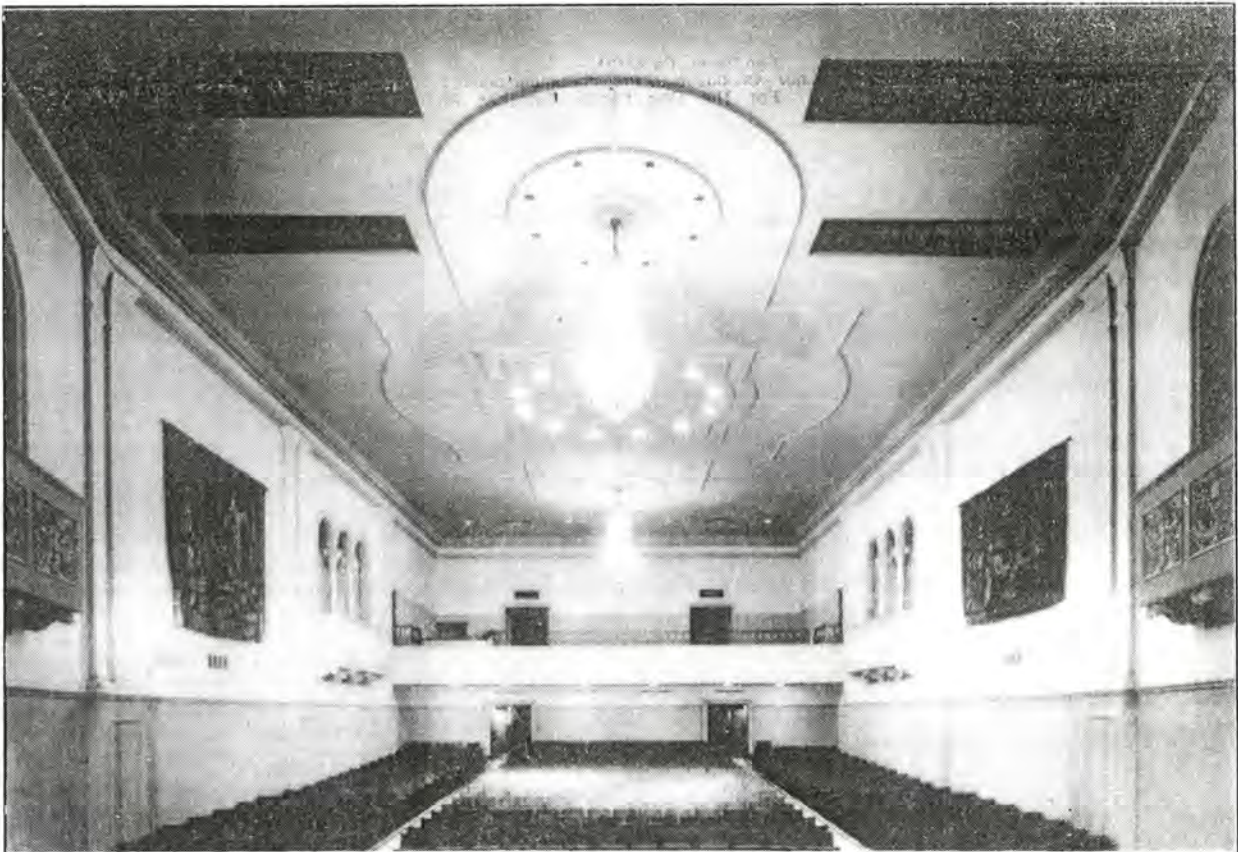
Also considered for the private construction award was Ralphs grocery store downtown on G Street, a major Gaslamp Quarter addition.

For the Heavy and Highway Construction category, Herzog Construction and its project team were singled out for their exemplary work on the 3.2-mile extension of the San Diego Trolley from Cedar Street north to Taylor Street in Old Town.

The project was on time, on budget and with no claims or disputes. "On a \$32 million, three-year job, these facts alone spoke loudly enough," the judges said.

Runner-up was a \$5 million Fairmont Avenue improvement project for the city.

(cont'd) →



Shiley Theatre

...the best Underground or Utilities Construction project was the \$17 million North City Aeration Facility, built by J.R. Filanc Construction. Filanc and its project team constructed large below-grade concrete tanks and an underground pipe gallery used for the treatment of raw wastewater entering the North City Water Reclamation Plant.

Also nominated in this category was the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant.

The most Unique Small Project/Public Work project was the seismic retrofit of Building 116 at the San Diego Naval Station by Douglas E. Barnhart Inc. and its project team.

The design-build project installed 64 seismic damper assemblies for the fleet industrial supply center while it was fully occupied during construction.

Other projects considered were the Santa Fe Depot improvements, a seismic retrofit of La Posta Creek Bridge on Interstate 8 and the East Portal Forcemain Isolation Structure.

Barnhart and its project team also won for the most Unique Small Project/Private Work: the reformation and upgrade of support systems for University of San Diego's Shiley Theatre, the site of the final presidential debate between Bill Clinton and Bob Dole last October.

"The team completed a project of truly presidential quality," said the judges.

Also in the running were Point Loma Nazarene College's Greek Amphitheater, Valle de Oro Bank in La Mesa and a seismic retrofit of



AGC

Continued From Page 1B

Christ Episcopal Church in Coronado.

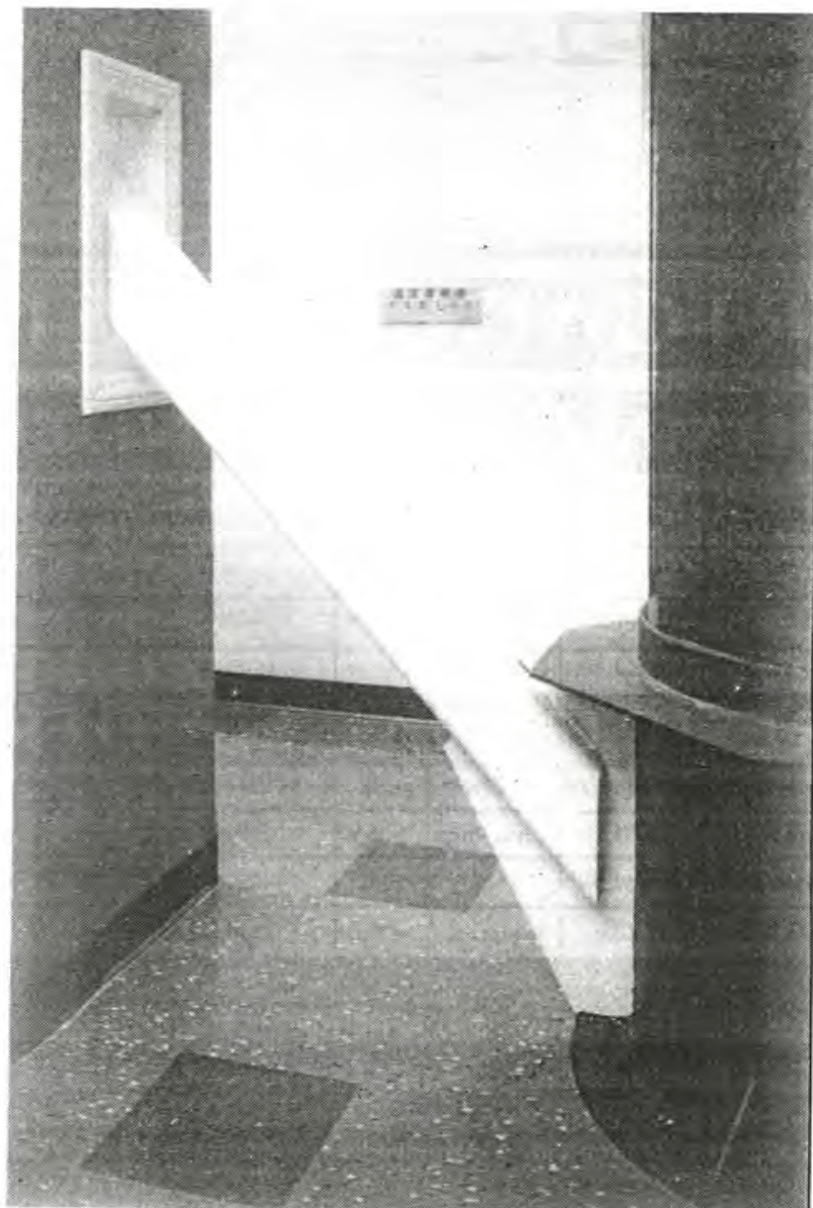
"The San Diego region is famous throughout the world for its natural beauty and its incomparable climate," said Bill Burke, AGC's executive vice president. "But the paradise we call home is also found in the unexcelled quality of San Diego's built environment. Our region's hardscape is among the finest in the world.

"The AGC Build San Diego Awards Program recognizes and respects the skill, integrity and creativity of the men and women who are the stewards of our built environment."

There were a total of 19 entries for the awards program. Judging the entries were Barbara Warden, deputy mayor; Gary Gallegos, Caltrans' district director; Tony Fulton, SDSU's director of facilities planning and management; and Tom Larwin, San Diego Metropolitan Transit Development Board's general manager.

The awards included projects constructed over the past 18 months and were presented at a black-tie banquet earlier this month at the San Diego Hyatt Regency Hotel.

hebert@sddt.com



Building 116, San Diego Naval Station

Please Turn to Page 9B

Reading Is Freedom.

Alvin B. Hayes
Alvin B. Hayes
President
University of San Diego

B. Kathryn Mead
B. Kathryn Mead
Chief Executive Officer
Sharp Health Plan

William E. Nelson
William E. Nelson
Chairman
Scripps Bank

Gary R. Edwards
Gary R. Edwards
President
Gary R. Edwards, Inc.

Robert M. Benasman
Robert M. Benasman
President
VER-A-FAST CORPORATION

G. Elaine Imhof
G. Elaine Imhof

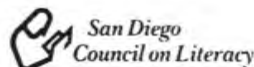
Eric Martensen
Eric Martensen
Chief Executive Officer
Paradise Valley Hospital

Anonymous Donor
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Anonymous
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Volunteer To Support Literacy

The San Diego Council on Literacy represents a network of 24 literacy programs located throughout San Diego County. We hope that you will support new freedom for new readers by volunteering two to four hours a week to help a young person or an adult improve their reading and writing skills. Your effort can change someone's life forever. Become a volunteer tutor, and make a difference in somebody's future.

Call the Literacy Hotline today at 1-800-231-0959.



Union-Tribune
NIE
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293-2176

These Individuals and Businesses Support Literacy

As former President George Bush said, "Our future depends on education, and education begins with literacy."

The community members who signed this page also believe education begins with literacy, and local youths have the right to read. They gave their support to provide newspapers to schools in San Diego, Imperial and Riverside Counties through *The San Diego Union-Tribune's* Newspaper In Education program.

These newspapers will help students learn to read, and to master math, science, language arts, history and geography. Most importantly, they will help the next generation become literate, informed and ready to carry the flag of democracy into the 21st Century.

President Bill Clinton was right when he said, "Literacy is not a luxury ... Illiteracy is a disadvantage that is intolerable in a Nation dedicated to the principles of freedom and equality."

We salute these leaders for their commitment to literacy.



THE FACULTY

Faculty Salaries at 1,800 Institutions

ON THESE PAGES are the average faculty salaries, arranged by academic rank, at more than 1,800 colleges, universities, and multi-campus systems in 1996-97.

The salaries are reported in thousands of dollars and are rounded to the nearest hundred. They are adjusted to a nine-month work year. The figures cover full-time members of each institution's instructional staff except those in medical schools.

The designations I, IIA, IIB, III, and IV are defined in the rating table (below, right), which gives the percentile distributions of salaries for each academic rank.

Average faculty salaries at institutions that do not have academic ranks appear in a table on Page A13.

A dash appears whenever an institution has fewer than six faculty members in a given rank. A blank space indicates that the institution has no faculty members in that rank. The tables omit footnotes qualifying the information reported by some institutions.

The figures were compiled by the American Association of University Professors.

ALABAMA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Alabama State U, IA	49.9	42.1	37.0	29.5
Athens State C, IIB	52.5	45.9	40.1	—
Auburn U	62.4	46.6	40.1	25.4
Main campus, I	56.7	43.4	35.6	28.1
Birmingham-Southern C, IIB	53.1	40.9	37.1	—
Faulkner U, IIB	39.2	30.8	28.3	—
Huntingdon C, IIB	40.0	35.9	32.6	—
Jacksonville State U, IIA	49.6	40.6	37.1	32.8
Samford U, IIA	62.3	48.2	38.8	28.2
Spring Hill C, IIB	46.7	37.6	31.5	—
Talladega C, IIB	33.7	29.7	28.3	26.7
Troy State U	51.2	43.3	34.1	26.4
Dothan, IA	46.6	44.9	38.2	—
Montgomery, IIA	53.0	42.0	37.6	—
Tuskegee U, IA	38.1	36.7	32.2	24.6
U of Alabama	69.4	48.0	40.0	30.0
Birmingham, I	65.1	44.0	41.0	31.7
U of Mobile, IA	40.6	34.3	31.8	23.4
U of Montevallo, IA	47.7	40.6	32.4	28.8
U of North Alabama, IA	50.9	44.9	38.3	30.6
U of South Alabama, IA	61.1	46.6	41.4	32.0
U of West Alabama, IA	41.4	36.0	29.2	—

ALASKA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
U of Alaska	63.4	51.6	42.5	36.6
Anchorage, IA	66.3	55.6	41.9	37.8
Fairbanks, I	59.0	51.1	38.3	—
Southeast, IA	59.0	51.1	38.3	—

ARIZONA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
American Grad Sch of Int'l Mgmt, IA	67.0	58.6	44.5	—
Arizona State U	69.8	51.6	43.1	28.2
Main campus, I	71.2	55.8	45.3	21.9
West, IIB	59.6	47.5	38.0	35.4
Northern Arizona U, I	59.6	47.5	38.0	35.4
Prescott C, I	24.2	—	—	—
U of Arizona, I	72.1	50.6	44.3	—

ARKANSAS

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Arkansas State U, IIA	56.9	46.6	36.9	28.4
Arkansas Tech U, IIB	46.8	41.2	35.3	26.3
Henderson State U, IIB	44.4	40.6	36.3	27.2
John Brown U, IIB	43.4	37.9	31.4	—
Lyon C, IIB	54.3	44.1	34.1	—
Duquesne Baptist U, IIB	48.0	38.6	34.1	28.4
Southern Arkansas U, IIB	50.2	41.2	36.0	28.4
U of Arkansas	63.4	48.0	41.4	28.5
Fayetteville, I	56.9	43.2	39.8	28.8
Little Rock, IA	43.7	40.1	35.9	28.5
Pine Bluff, IIB	54.3	45.3	37.4	29.8
U of Central Arkansas, IA	54.3	45.3	37.4	29.8
U of the Ozarks, IIB	36.6	33.6	30.5	—

CALIFORNIA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Azusa Pacific U, IA	51.7	43.3	36.9	32.4
Biola U, IIB	51.0	41.7	32.9	29.5
California Inst of Tech, I	106.9	75.7	61.3	—
California Lutheran U	53.2	43.3	38.4	35.0
Cal Sch of Professional Psychology Berkeley, I	61.0	52.9	—	—
California State U Sys	—	—	—	—
San Luis Obispo, IA	64.8	53.2	43.6	—
State Poly U	66.2	53.7	43.0	32.7
Pomona, IA	65.2	52.1	42.3	32.7
Chico, IA	65.1	51.9	42.3	33.3
Dominguez Hills, IA	65.1	51.9	42.3	33.3
Fresno, IA	65.1	52.7	41.0	35.4
Fullerton, IA	65.3	53.3	43.6	32.3
Hayward, IA	65.4	54.3	43.3	35.3
Long Beach, IA	65.1	53.0	43.3	—
Monterey Bay, IA	63.7	52.6	40.4	—
Norridge, IA	64.9	52.0	42.6	31.2
Sacramento, IA	65.3	51.2	41.3	—
Western State C of California, I	65.1	53.0	43.3	—
San Marcos, IA	65.8	52.1	44.7	—
Stanislaus, IA	64.3	50.9	40.1	33.0
Humboldt State U, IA	64.5	51.0	41.1	33.2
San Diego State U, IA	65.0	52.9	43.0	—
San Francisco State U, IA	65.0	52.7	42.8	33.4

CALIFORNIA, Cont.

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Cal State U Sys, cont.	—	—	—	—
San Jose State U, IA	64.7	54.2	44.3	36.1
Sonoma State U, IA	63.4	50.3	43.3	—
Chapman U, IA	67.7	57.8	46.6	—
Claremont McKenna C, IIB	81.3	56.5	43.3	—
Cogswell Polytechnic C, IIB	—	42.4	—	—
Catholic U of America, I	57.9	46.5	39.7	—
C of Notre Dame, IA	57.9	46.5	39.7	—
Dominican C	57.9	46.5	39.7	—
of San Rafael, IA	57.9	46.5	39.7	—
Golden Gate U, IA	62.0	51.6	40.5	—
Golden West C, IIB	62.3	54.0	50.2	54.0
Harvey Mudd C, IIB	86.0	63.3	48.3	—
Holy Names C, IIB	48.9	41.3	34.0	—
La Sierra U, IA	49.4	41.1	34.1	—
Los Angeles C of Christopractic, IA	50.9	38.1	31.1	—
Mills C, IA	55.4	49.7	43.7	—
Monterey Inst of Int'l Studies, IA	64.5	51.7	43.7	—
Mount Saint Mary's C, IA	59.3	46.1	39.5	33.2
National U, IA	63.9	47.1	39.0	35.2
Naval Postgraduate Sch of Theology	75.8	61.1	53.3	—
of Int'l Studies, IA	70.3	52.4	44.4	38.5
of Int'l Studies, IA	70.3	52.4	44.4	38.5
Pacific Union C, IIB	41.6	35.1	—	—
Pepperdine U, IA	82.6	67.4	60.5	—
Pitzer C, IIB	72.6	64.8	41.5	—
Point Loma Nazarene C, IIB	53.5	43.1	35.0	—
Pomona C, IIB	81.8	58.3	42.3	—
San Mary's C, IA	65.0	50.7	39.7	—
Samuel Merritt C, IA	—	59.6	52.7	—
Santa Clara U, IA	84.5	60.7	52.9	—
Santa Monica C, IIB	61.7	51.6	45.4	41.5
Sch of Theology	—	—	—	—
Claremont, I	54.9	45.8	—	—
Sciences, IIB	68.8	52.2	40.9	—
Southwestern U, IA	98.0	84.7	—	—
Stanford U, IA	106.4	68.6	56.9	—
U of St. Ives, I	47.5	39.8	31.9	—
U of California	87.0	57.8	49.6	—
Berkeley, I	76.9	53.9	45.3	—
Davis, I	79.8	56.6	47.9	—
Inverness, I	86.1	56.9	49.9	—
Riverside, I	77.3	50.8	46.9	—
San Diego, I	83.6	55.3	47.7	—
San Francisco, I	71.4	51.2	42.5	—
Santa Barbara, I	80.2	53.6	45.4	—
Santa Cruz, I	74.1	52.8	44.0	—
U of La Verne, IA	53.6	42.7	37.5	—
U of Redlands, IA	62.2	49.2	41.3	—
U of San Diego, I	76.0	54.7	44.4	38.7
U of San Francisco, IA	78.5	60.9	47.6	39.7
U of Southern Cal, I	88.8	61.6	53.4	44.3
Westmont C, IIB	53.4	43.6	36.0	—
Whittier C, IIB	71.7	51.8	41.3	41.1
Woodbury U, IA	—	43.7	39.2	—

COLORADO

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Aims CC, IIB	39.8	37.1	30.9	27.9
Colorado Christian U, IIB	39.6	33.2	28.2	21.9
U, IIB	69.6	53.4	43.3	—
Colorado Mountain C, I	44.4	35.3	29.6	—
Colorado Sch of Mines, I	77.9	57.2	52.0	35.0
Colorado State U Sys	—	—	—	—
Colorado State U, I	67.3	51.0	44.9	—
Fort Lewis C, IA	50.3	43.5	36.0	—
U of Southern	51.2	44.8	38.5	28.6
Colorado, IA	51.2	44.8	38.5	28.6
Colorado Tech, IIB	44.7	35.1	—	—
CC of Aurora, IIB	—	—	—	36.7
Denver Conservatory Baptist Sem, IA	42.6	—	32.2	—
Illiff Sch of Theology, IA	63.7	—	—	—
Regis U, IIB	48.9	44.0	38.0	—
State C's in Colorado	47.7	41.6	33.5	30.3
Adams State C, IA	48.0	38.2	32.4	—
Mesa State C, IIB	55.1	44.7	38.2	30.8
Metropolitan State C of Denver, IIB	55.1	44.7	38.2	30.8
Western State C of Colorado, IIB	47.5	41.4	33.8	23.5
Trinidad State JC	40.2	34.6	28.7	—
San Luis Valley, IIB	40.2	34.6	28.7	—

COLORADO, Cont.

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
U of Colorado	73.3	54.0	45.4	34.8
Boulder, I	62.3	48.2	40.7	20.4
Colorado Springs, IA	68.1	51.7	44.9	36.1
Denver, IA	68.1	51.7	44.9	36.1
Health Science Center, IA	103.0	74.3	59.3	45.3
Central, IA	69.3	52.9	45.4	—
U of Denver, I	54.6	42.7	36.3	26.0
U of Northern Colorado, I	54.6	42.7	36.3	26.0

CONNECTICUT

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Albertus Magnus C, IIB	37.4	32.2	—	—
Connecticut C, IIB	70.3	51.6	40.8	—
Connecticut State U Sys	—	—	—	—
Central Connecticut State U, IA	73.2	57.2	43.9	38.6
Southern Connecticut State U, IA	71.0	56.3	42.7	—
Fairfield U, IA	74.0	58.6	50.7	37.6
Gateway Community Tech C, IIB	64.5	52.3	47.4	37.5
Manchester Community Tech C, IIB	61.4	49.4	44.3	38.4
Hopkins Community Tech C, IIB	62.2	51.6	44.2	35.4
Quinnipiac C, IA	79.7	63.1	47.5	35.7
Sacred Heart U, IA	62.0	52.2	42.3	35.5
Saint Joseph C, IA	62.3	50.9	42.3	—
Taylor Post U, IIB	48.1	43.8	39.8	—
Trinity C, IIB	77.4	58.5	41.6	—
Tunxis Community Tech C, IIB	62.5	49.6	46.7	37.4
U of Bridgeport, IA	52.7	47.9	37.2	—
U of Connecticut, I	85.7	63.3	50.1	41.1
U of Hartford, IA	58.1	46.3	39.1	33.8
U of New Haven, IA	60.0	40.5	32.3	—
Wesleyan U, IA	79.6	54.2	45.1	—
Yale U, I	104.7	57.6	48.4	—

DELAWARE

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Delaware State U, IA	61.6	49.4	41.4	33.9
Goldbey Beacom C, IIB	—	49.5	—	—
U of Delaware, I	83.3	58.7	46.8	34.5
Wilmington C, IA	—	34.5	30.1	—

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
American U, I	83.5	54.9	43.5	31.6
Catholic U of America, I	65.2	48.9	41.9	—
Gallaudet U, IA	69.9	52.0	43.0	33.1
George Washington U, I	84.2	60.7	49.4	35.4
Georgetown U, I	94.4	60.9	46.2	44.1
Trinity C, IIB	50.4	39.5	32.1	—

FLORIDA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Barry U, IA	53.9	46.2	38.6	30.7
Bethune-Cookman C, IIB	42.8	40.4	35.3	27.3
Daytona Beach CC, IIB	42.2	32.4	27.6	23.3
Eckerd C, IIB	57.0	41.4	37.1	—
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical U, IA	52.6	41.6	34.6	—
Florida Memorial C, IIB	42.8	38.9	34.0	30.6
Jacksonville U, IIB	49.5	40.2	35.4	—
Miami-Dade CC, IIB	48.5	38.5	31.4	—
Rollins C, IA	61.9	45.9	38.7	—
Saint Thomas U, IA	64.3	53.4	37.7	27.6
Southern U Sys of Florida	—	—	—	—
Florida State U	65.3	48.6	44.1	20.4
U of Central Florida, I	56.5	40.8	32.7	27.8
U of Florida, I	69.0	50.4	44.5	38.4
U of South Florida, I	65.2	48.8	42.0	32.3
U of West Florida, IA	54.7	43.8	39.2	31.1
State U of IA, IA	71.4	51.7	41.7	—
U of Miami, I	77.9	54.4	44.0	38.6
U of Tampa, IIB	52.7	42.3	40.6	—

GEORGIA

Agnes Scott C, IIB	58.7	48.4	39.9	—
Andrew C, IIB	31.7	—	24.0	—
Armstrong Atlantic	—	—	—	—
State C, IIB	52.8	43.7	36.5	28.0
Atlanta Metropolitan	—	—	—	—
State C, IIB	46.7	42.8	37.5	—
Augusta State U, IIA	56.3	42.0	37.4	29.1
Berry C, IIA	56.0	48.4	37.1	—
Birnie U, IIA	45.1	40.6	32.4	—
—	—	—	—	—
Sem, IIA	43.1	—	—	—
Columbus State U, IIA	53.6	44.3	39.7	29.7
Covington C, IIB	45.4	37.1	—	—
—	—	—	17.9	34.0
DeKalb C, IIB	51.0	44.4	35.5	31.1
Emory U, I	92.9	61.6	49.5	—
Floyd C, IIB	47.7	39.0	34.1	—
—	—	—	—	28.2
Georgia C, IIA	57.6	44.5	39.7	27.0
Georgia Inst of Tech, I	83.2	61.2	53.2	37.8
Georgia Southern	—	—	—	—
—	51.4	37.2	38.1	30.2
Georgia State U, I	58.5	55.7	45.2	36.5
Interdenominational	—	—	—	—
—	50.7	35.7	—	—
Theological Center, IIA	—	—	—	—
Kennesaw State U, IIA	50.0	45.0	40.2	31.4
La Grange C, IIB	44.1	36.7	33.2	—
Macon C, IIB	50.2	42.5	37.5	33.5
Mercer U, IIA	64.1	47.5	38.2	—
—	47.9	42.9	37.5	—
Oglethorpe U, IIB	57.6	49.8	38.1	—
Shorter C, IIB	40.5	34.0	30.7	—
Southern Poly	—	—	—	—
State U, I	54.1	45.4	41.7	32.8
State U of West Ga, IIA	54.3	45.2	39.6	29.0
U of Georgia, I	72.3	51.8	45.1	28.2
Valdosta State U, IIA	54.8	45.2	36.6	31.8
—	46.9	39.8	34.9	—
Westview C, IIB	50.4	43.2	39.3	—

Faculty Pay

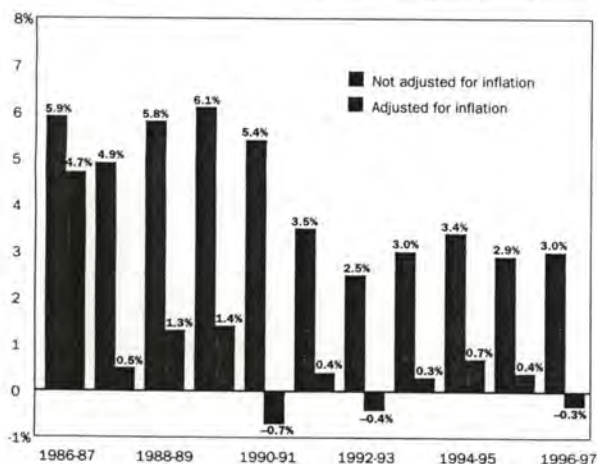
Average Salaries for Full-Time Faculty Members, 1996-97

	All		Public		Private, independent		Church-related	
	Salary	1-year change	Salary	1-year change	Salary	1-year change	Salary	1-year change
Doctoral institutions								
Professor	\$76,326	+3.4%	\$72,220	+3.3%	\$92,112	+4.0%	\$77,965	+2.3%
Associate professor	53,534	+3.0	52,110	+3.1	60,360	+2.7	55,813	+2.0
Assistant professor	44,956	+2.8	43,625	+2.6	51,255	+4.0	45,651	+1.8
Instructor	32,127	+3.4	30,910	+3.3	39,574	+3.6	36,693	+2.8
Lecturer	36,989	—	36,346	—	40,337	—	32,788	—
No rank	38,789	—	36,204	—	44,861	—	35,844	—
All	59,851	+3.3	57,149	+3.2	72,296	+3.9	59,924	+2.5
Comprehensive institutions								
Professor	\$61,216	+3.0%	\$60,481	+2.8%	\$64,468	+4.1%	\$62,551	+2.6%
Associate professor	48,821	+2.8	48,546	+2.9	41,910	+3.0	48,853	+1.9
Assistant professor	40,173	+2.3	40,177	+2.5	40,559	+2.4	39,718	+1.1
Instructor	31,486	+3.3	31,278	+3.6	32,870	+2.5	31,503	+2.1
Lecturer	31,826	—	31,158	—	34,974	—	36,991	—
No rank	34,990	—	34,985	—	33,812	—	37,389	—
All	49,259	+2.8	48,943	+2.7	51,056	+3.4	48,933	+2.6
Baccalaureate institutions								
Professor	\$54,972	+2.6%	\$54,614	+3.0%	\$62,047	+2.9%	\$49,054	+2.2%
Associate professor	43,619	+5.1	44,935	+2.8	46,819	+2.3	40,697	+8.9
Assistant professor	36,271	+2.4	37,545	+2.9	38,393	+2.4	34,239	+2.0
Instructor	29,500	+4.2	30,048	+4.2	30,080	+3.6	28,864	+4.5
Lecturer	33,415	—	31,137	—	39,444	—	30,179	—
No rank	31,359	—	34,656	—	36,009	—	26,734	—
All	43,605	+3.6	43,794	+3.0	48,455	+2.8	39,983	+4.6
2-year institutions with academic ranks								
Professor	\$52,463	+1.4%	\$52,752	+1.5%	\$43,002	+2.8%	\$34,978	+8.4%
Associate professor	43,562	+1.4	43,887	+1.5	36,852	-0.2	30,138	+5.0
Assistant professor	37,781	+2.6	38,099	+2.7	33,022	+0.4	26,125	+9.9
Instructor	33,414	+2.7	33,641	+2.7	29,309	+3.5	22,812	+3.1
Lecturer	29,131	—	29,188	—	27,191	—	—	—
No rank	34,967	—	35,067	—	35,625	—	—	—
All	43,016	+2.3	43,356	+2.4	35,587	+2.7	28,305	+6.4
Institutions without ranks								
All	\$41,322	+0.2%	\$40,941	0.0%	\$35,331	+4.2%	\$32,656	+2.5%
All institutions except those without academic ranks								
Professor	\$67,415	+2.9%	\$65,793	+2.9%	\$78,179	+3.4%	\$59,557	+1.9%
Associate professor	49,895	+3.0	49,664	+2.8	52,719	+2.5	46,268	+4.9
Assistant professor	41,041	+2.4	41,272	+2.6	43,385	+2.7	37,586	+1.5
Instructor	31,756	+3.2	31,834	+3.2	33,077	+3.2	30,171	+2.9
Lecturer	34,755	—	33,903	—	39,187	—	33,281	—
No rank	36,502	—	35,493	—	42,489	—	31,565	—
All	52,556	+3.0	52,044	+2.9	59,252	+3.1	46,455	+3.2

Note: The figures cover full-time members of the instructional staff except those in medical schools. The salaries are adjusted to a standard nine-month work year. The salary figures are based on data from 2,235 institutions; percentage changes are based on data from 1,895 institutions that reported comparable data both years. A dash indicates that no data were reported.

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

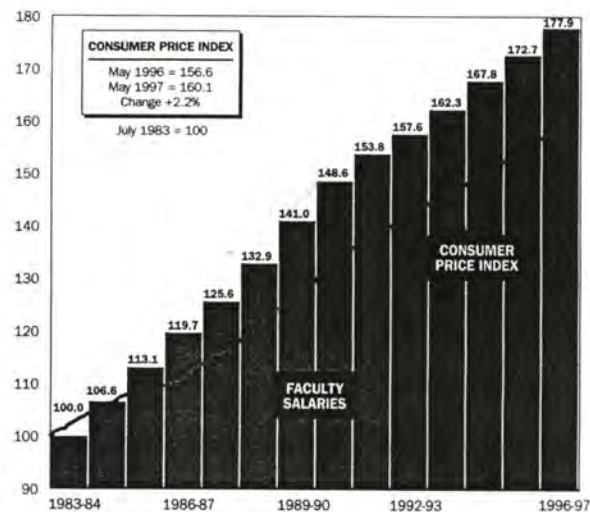
Annual Percentage Increases in Faculty Salaries



Note: The figures show the change from the previous year in average salaries for all ranks combined. They are adjusted for inflation based on the December to December change in the consumer price index.

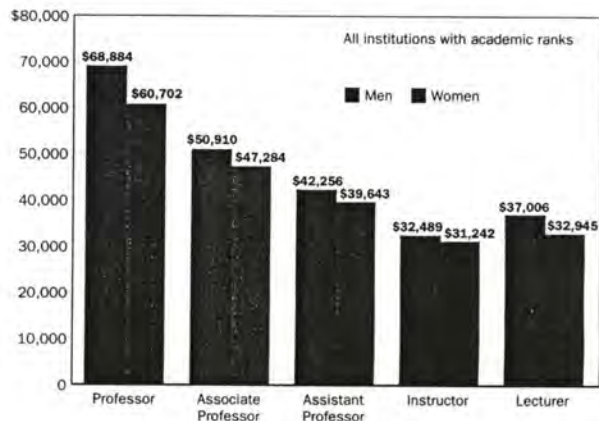
SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Faculty Pay and the Cost of Living



SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Average Faculty Salaries for Men and Women by Rank, 1996-97



	All		Public		Private, independent		Church-related	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Institutions with academic ranks								
Professor	\$68,884	\$60,702	\$67,175	\$59,468	\$80,018	\$69,455	\$60,731	\$54,576
Associate professor	50,910	47,284	50,836	47,266	54,006	50,281	47,564	43,913
Assistant professor	42,256	39,643	42,457	39,889	44,919	41,595	38,435	36,674
Instructor	32,489	31,242	32,644	31,268	33,535	32,732	30,645	29,851
Lecturer	37,006	32,945	36,076	32,186	41,727	36,960	34,913	32,001
Institutions without academic ranks								
All	\$42,189	\$40,379	\$42,142	\$39,667	\$38,901	\$34,521	\$33,887	\$30,319

Note: The figures cover full-time members of the instructional staff except those in medical schools and are based on data from 2,235 institutions. The salaries are adjusted to a standard nine-month work year.

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

CHRONICLE CHARTS BY JASMINE STEWART



Average price of S.D. home just grew

What may be the most expensive house ever sold in San Diego has closed escrow — for \$14,427,500. It's a nine-bedroom, 15-bath, 16,000-square-foot manse on five acres atop Mount Soledad. Developer Doug Manchester built it for himself in 1984. He sold it for \$9.95 million eight years ago to Bill Bennett, then board chairman of Circus Circus and now of the Sahara in Las Vegas. The Bennetts reportedly pumped another \$7 million into the mansion, but just weren't using it enough. They told folks they had spent only nine weekends in the house, total. The mystery buyer? It's a blind trust reportedly set up for an American corporate head — rumored to be female.

Lest this imply that La Jolla real estate is beyond the reach of anyone with less income than Evander Holyfield, the buyer's brokers, Peter and Judy Corrente of Prudential, sold another La Jolla property, a condo, for \$120,000 last month. Their slogan, fittingly, "Big or small . . . We do it all."

Winning entries

After Susan Johnson's 10 years of infertility treatments, her best friend agreed to help by giving birth to Susan and her husband's baby, due in November. Now La Mesa's Susan has won \$50,000 in an Eagle 94.1 FM radio contest. "We spent all our money creating life! We are thrilled, but broke," Susan wrote on the post card picked in a random drawing. The cash? It will go toward medical bills and the baby's college fund . . . The nine-member team that won an obstacle race at the USD employee picnic was appropriately named, "The God Squad," which includes three priests, shared its secret — "We didn't practice, we prayed."



JERRY RIFE / Union-Tribune

Gift of healing: Nurse Rhonda Nagle takes the vital signs of Marlene Higuera, 15, at Children's Hospital, which has become the "stunned" recipient of one of the largest gifts ever given to an institution in San Diego County.

Hospital given \$12 million gift

Escondido woman's bequest to Children's is largest in its history

By James Steinberg, STAFF WRITER

What began as the proceeds from the \$3.3 million sale of an Escondido grocery store has blossomed into a \$12 million gift to Children's Hospital and Health Center, the largest in its history.

The bequest by Carol Joye Nelson, a former teacher and attorney, is the third-largest publicized donation ever made to an institution in San Diego County.

"We were stunned when we learned of the gift," David Gillig, senior vice president of the hospital, said yesterday.

Children's is renaming its Frost Street entrance the Nelson Family Pavilion in honor of Nelson and her parents, the late Reuben and Blanche Nelson, who for years operated Rube's Country Corner store in Escondido.

Carol Nelson, the couple's only child, added the

proceeds from her own real estate investments to the inheritance from her parents, according to relatives. Reuben and Blanche Nelson died in 1991. Carol Nelson died in May 1996 at the age of 51 and named Children's Hospital as her sole beneficiary.

She grew up in Escondido and worked for her parents at their store before earning a teaching credential at U.S. International University in 1966, according to Children's Hospital. She taught elementary school for 11 years, then became a licensed real estate broker. In 1982, she earned a law degree from California Western School of Law and then worked as an attorney in land-use, insurance and consumer law.

The fact that she had no connection with Children's only added to the surprise of hospital officials

Large donations

The largest gifts to San Diego County nonprofit institutions.

- 1 \$100 million by L. Samuel and Aline Skaggs to the Scripps Research Institute. May 1996.
- 2 \$20 million by Audrey S. Geisel to UCSD, 1995.
- 3 \$12 million by Carol Joye Nelson to Children's Hospital. May 1996.
- 4 \$10 million by Sid and Jenny Craig to USD, 1995.

SOURCE: Union-Tribune research

See **CHILDREN'S** on Page B-4

UNION-TRIBUNE

Children's

Officials were 'stunned' by \$12 million bequest

Continued from B-1

when they learned of the bequest several months ago, said John Gilchrist, chairman of the board.

After conferring with hospital staff to determine the best use for the money, it was decided to establish three endowments and use the interest earned in three areas, Gilchrist said.

The money will go for:

■ Children's Hospital patient care, \$5 million. "Sixty percent of

the kids we treat have no, or inadequate, medical insurance," according to the hospital.

■ The Center for Healthier Communities, \$5 million. Children's Hospital "will work with other medical institutions and school systems" on health issues.

■ In-house staff training, \$2 million.

"This gift is something we will treasure forever," Gilchrist said.

It is exceeded locally only by the \$100 million given to the Scripps Research Institute in May 1996 by drugstore and grocery store magnate L. Samuel Skaggs and his wife, Aline; and \$20 million awarded to UCSD in 1995 by Audrey S. Geisel, widow of Theodore Geisel, author of the "Dr. Seuss" books for children.



Happy Birthday

Marion Elizabeth Hubbard was born in Geddes, South Dakota on July 15, 1917.

During her later elementary school years, she and her parents moved to San Diego to pursue a new life.

Active in church, music and a variety of extra curricular activities, Marion graduated from Hoover High School in 1935. She then attended San Diego State and the University of Redlands studying Music and Liberal Arts.

Shortly after marrying Harvey Lewis Jr., they founded Lewis Colonial Mortuary.

When Harvey's life was cut short, Marion continued on as both the president of Lewis Colonial and as the mother of three.

Marrying W. George Hubbard Sr. in 1957 and moving to La Jolla, she began a new

chapter of life.

They enjoyed extensive traveling, business success and a more leisurely lifestyle with family and friends.

She founded two graduate level scholarships at University of San Diego and Sharp Hospital. Marion is a board member on the Sharp Hospital Founders Board, past president of the Order of the Golden Rule, Life Member of the San Diego Yacht Club and a host of other civic, charitable and professional organizations.

Please join George and Harvane Hubbard, Mary Ann Napier, Paul and Cindy Hubbard, her seven grandchildren, five great-grandchildren, family and friends in wishing her a healthy and Happy Special Birthday.