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USD PRINT MEDIA COVERAGE--OCTOBER 1997

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By Sandi Dolbee
RELIGION & ETHICS EDITOR

He loved the Chargers, people and playing tennis. But most of all, Monsignor I.B. Eagen loved being a Roman Catholic priest.

"I really wanted to be a parish priest," he once said. "I didn't want to be an administrator. I didn't want to be an educator. I wanted to be a parish priest."

In his 41 years of ordained life, Monsignor Eagen was all three — and more.

He also was a community leader who, at last count, served on nearly two dozen boards; a champion of religious unity, who began an annual interfaith service at the University of San Diego that brought together religions ranging from Buddhist and Baha'i to Muslim and Christian; and he was honored by so many groups that even close friends lost count.

On Tuesday night, two months shy of his 68th birthday, Monsignor Isaac Brent Eagen died at Mercy Hospital from complications resulting from pancreatic cancer. He had undergone surgery last week for the cancer.


"The death of Monsignor Eagen is an irreplaceable loss to the university," said Alice Bourke Hayes, president of the University of San Diego, where he served as a vice president for the past four years.

Bishop Robert Brom of the Roman Catholic Diocese of San Diego expressed "deep appreciation" for Monsignor Eagen's four-plus decades of ministry.

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Fans go beyond the religious community

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try, saying that he "contributed significantly to accomplish the mission of Christ in this portion of the Lord's vineyard."

Was ordained in 1956

Monsignor Eagen's life story reads like a testimonial for the Roman Catholic Church. He was the only child of two devout Catholics and graduated from a Catholic high school in San Bernardino in 1947. He studied at Loyola University, a Catholic school in Los Angeles, and attended two seminaries — St. Francis and Immaculate Heart in El Cajon.

He was ordained in 1956 at St. Joseph Cathedral in San Diego and served as a priest there for six months before moving to a parish in San Bernardino.

In 1960, he joined the faculty of the San Diego College for Men, a predecessor of the University of San Diego, and later served as its director of school relations. In 1968, he was named chancellor of the San Diego diocese, a top administrative post he would hold until 1989.

In 1971, he also returned to parish work, taking over as pastor of California's oldest church, Mission San Diego de Alcala. For many years, he juggled the dual jobs of chancellor and parish priest. He also helped raise millions of dollars to restore the mission.

On the last day of 1992, Monsignor Eagen left his beloved parish. With the new year, he took over a new challenge — USD's vice president for mission and ministry.

His USD roots ran deep. He was instrumental in merging the men's and women's colleges into the Catholic university. He served as a trustee from 1968 to 1993, when he was named trustee emeritus. In 1980 he was awarded an honorary doctorate by USD.

But there was more to him than the official jobs.

His gentle, dignified presence became a familiar one throughout San Diego — at religious gatherings, civic dinners and gala fundraisers. A colleague estimated yesterday that his phone card file — and Christmas list — included some 1,300 names.

As Sister RayMonda DuVall, executive director of Catholic Charities, put it: "He fit in every arena."

DuVall remembered how he made people feel special, taking the time to write a personal note or field a telephone call, even when he was busy. He was, she added, "such a wonderful representative of our church, our mission."

"I.B. was out there all the time — community events, political events, interreligious events," said Rabbi Wayne Dosick. "In many ways he was the spokesman for the church."

The rabbi from North County remembers getting a call a few years ago from his longtime friend about starting an interfaith service at USD.

That annual all-faith service was begun in 1994, with nine faith groups represented. "The entire credit for that goes to him," Dosick said.

The Rev. Glenn Allison, executive director of San Diego County's Ecumenical Council, recalled his commitment to ecumenism, of "creating unity among the common human family."

Chargers' enthusiastic chaplain

"And he did it graciously," said Allison. "That's the word that comes to mind when I think of I.B.: graciousness, full of grace."

The Rev. Akio Miyaji, of the Buddhist Temple of San Diego, was struck by the priest's deep respect for religions. "It is for us a great loss," said Miyaji, who participated in the first all-faith service at USD.

Monsignor Eagen also was an enthusiastic chaplain to the San Diego Chargers. In the final seconds of the AFC Championship game in 1995, he found himself on the sidelines saying Hail Marys for victory.
Pastoral duty: Monsignor I.B. Eagen blessed a crucifix for Eva Ramirez during her 1992 visit to Mission San Diego de Alcala. Monsignor Eagen said he most loved being a priest.

"I pray to win," he said, laughing afterward. The Chargers beat the Pittsburgh Steelers.

As for his fans, they go beyond the religious community.

San Diego Mayor Susan Golding noted that he preached about compassion and tolerance. "He was one of our community's greatest religious leaders because he was a leader for all San Diegans, regardless of their faith," she said.

Helen K. Copley, publisher of The San Diego Union-Tribune, was a longtime friend. "He was probably the most beloved person I've ever known," she said. "Everybody adored him."

Saturdays were his day for tennis. He also was a popular bridge partner, an avid traveler and a voracious reader with an extensive library.

His honors were many

Among his honors: a Christian Unity award from the Ecumenical Council, a regional Brotherhood award from the National Conference of Christians and Jews, honorary chaplain of the Navy, "Man for All Seasons" from the St. Vincent de Paul-Joan Kroc Center, and a Medal of Honor from the Daughters of the American Revolution.

There will be a visitation from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. Saturday in Founders Chapel on the USD campus, with a prayer service at 8:30 p.m.

On Sunday, visitation will continue from 1 to 3 p.m. in USD's Immaculata, followed by the funeral Mass at 4 p.m.

Burial will be Monday in San Bernardino at Mountain View Cemetery, where his parents also are interred.

Monsignor Eagen is survived by an extended family, which asks that donations be made to USD's James and Stella Eagen Endowed Scholarship Fund, which was established in 1989 to honor the memory of his parents.

Monsignor Joseph Brennan was in the same seminary class with Monsignor Eagen, they were ordained together and had been buddies ever since. Brennan was at his bedside Tuesday night, praying, when Monsignor Eagen died.

"He had a great sensitivity toward people," Brennan said yesterday from his Long Beach home. "Almost like he had a television antenna, sensing when somebody needed help or when somebody was offended or when somebody needed a kind word. He was, I would say, the essence of what a priest should be."

Staff-writer Jack Williams contributed to this report.
Committed to the community

Monsignor I.B. Eagen left a personal mark on the lives of thousands of San Diegans who encountered him as a parish priest, university educator, civic leader and chaplain of the Chargers. But his death this week at age 67 was also a loss for the broader San Diego community, whose spiritual and civic life was enriched by his energetic presence.

Monsignor Eagen’s many contributions to San Diego included a major restoration of the Mission Basilica San Diego de Alcalá in Mission Valley. Established by Father Junípero Serra, the mission played a pivotal role in California’s history, serving as the springboard for European settlement of the West Coast. As pastor of the mission for more than two decades, starting in 1971, Monsignor Eagen raised millions of dollars to refurbish its historic structures.

His commitment to San Diego’s spiritual nourishment included an annual interfaith service that he founded at the University of San Diego, bringing together Christians and Jews, Buddhists and Muslims. As a result, he was a beloved figure among adherents to every religion practiced in San Diego.

An avid tennis player, his Saturday mornings on the court took precedence over everything but weddings and funerals. It was a sign of both the respect and affection with which Monsignor Eagen was held that his many tennis partners never challenged his calls on whether a ball was in or out.
Monsignor I. Brent Eagen; San Diego Diocese Chancellor

Monsignor I. Brent Eagen, 67, chancellor of the Diocese of San Diego and a trustee and vice president of the University of San Diego. Eagen held many positions in San Diego: director of Catholic Community Services and the Mercy Hospital Foundation while also serving as chaplain of the San Diego Chargers. He had been on the faculty at San Diego College for Men and was prominent in the 1972 merger of that institution and the College for Women into the University of San Diego. Eagen also instituted an All-Faith Service at the university where clergy from various faiths gathered each February. In San Diego on Tuesday of pancreatic cancer.
Eagen's farewell to friends

Eagen

Mourners pay their respects to Monsignor at Mass he planned

By Sharon L. Jones
STAFF WRITER

Cancer stole Monsignor Isaac Brent Eagen before he had a chance to say goodbye to many San Diegans.

But he scripted his own funeral service, so words and songs said goodbye for him yesterday.

The Mission San Diego de Alcala choir, which he helped form, opened the funeral Mass with "All creatures of our God and King," and closed with "Battle Hymn of the Republic," as he had requested.

Rabbi Wayne Dosick, a friend and colleague from an annual interfaith service Monsignor Eagen had started, read a passage from the Old Testament.

Author E. Hughes, former president of the University of San Diego, and his wife, Marge, were among those who carried chalices of bread and wine to the altar.

On his deathbed, Monsignor Eagen had decided it all. And to those who knew him best, the service felt as if he were there at the University of San Diego's Immaculata Church.

"He was present during that Mass," Cathy Joseph, Monsignor Eagen's executive assistant, said at a reception afterward. "It was the way he did things. He planned it all — his own celebration."

Monsignor Eagen had been in failing health in recent months, but only recently had discovered he was suffering from pancreatic cancer, Joseph said. He died Tuesday at Mercy Hospital from complications resulting from surgery.

Joseph, like many of Monsignor Eagen's friends and followers, was stunned by the suddenness of his death. She found comfort in the thought the service had gone as he would have wanted.

"He was a man of dignity and respect," she said.

For 37 years, Monsignor Eagen, called "I.B." by many, had served as a spiritual leader in San Diego.

In 1960, he joined the faculty of the San Diego College for Men, a predecessor of the University of San Diego. From 1968 to 1989, he was chancellor of the San Diego diocese. Monsignor Eagen also served as pastor of California's oldest church, Mission San Diego de Alcala, from 1971 to 1992, when he became USD's vice president for mission and ministry.

Monsignor Eagen touched the lives of many. So the Immaculata Church filled yesterday with mourners wishing to pay their final respects.

On one side of the church, more than 100 priests sat in white robes, praying for their departed brother. Across the aisle sat Monsignor Eagen's relatives, cousins and second cousins of various ages, wearing blue and white ribbons.

Nearby were leaders of other religions who got to know Monsignor Eagen through the annual interfaith service at the Immaculata Church.

"He was nice, a great man," said Imam Sharif Battikhi of the American Islamic Services Foundation.

During the Mass, the Rev. Monsignor Daniel Dillabough recalled Monsignor Eagen as a talented spiritual leader and a great sports fan.

On his deathbed, Monsignor Eagen told those gathered around him, "I wish I could let you know what it's like, but I'll just have to meet you there," Dillabough said.

Monsignor Eagen loved to travel and his friends often would kid him about how his last trip was always his best, Dillabough said.

"So, I.B., I rejoice that this time your last trip indeed is your best," Dillabough said.

Family members were impressed by the turnout and the service itself.

"I think everyone did an excellent job today," said Randy Regan, a second cousin who lives in Sacramento.

Burial will be today in San Bernardino at Mountain View Cemetery, where his parents also are interred.

Memorial donations may be sent to the James and Stella Eagen Endowed Scholarship Fund, University of San Diego, 5998 Alcala Park, San Diego, 92110-2492. Monsignor Eagen established the fund in 1989 in honor of his parents.
Rites for monsignor: Deacon Bill Vasquez (far right) delivered the Gospel during the funeral Mass for Monsignor Isaac Brent Eagen yesterday.
Clergy members smiled while listening to an anecdote about Monsignor Issac Brent Eagen during the funeral Mass.
Msgr. I. Brent Eagen Buried

By Bernadeane Carr
The Southern Cross

SAN DIEGO — The Church in San Diego with the wider religious, educational and civic community commended Monsignor Isaac Brent Eagen to God in both sorrow and hope on Sunday, Oct. 19, in a funeral liturgy celebrated at the Immaculata.

Three bishops and more than 100 of his fellow priests, administrators, faculty and students of the University of San Diego, the Knights and Ladies of the Holy Sepulchre, filled the Immaculata to near capacity.

Bishop Robert H. Brom presided, with Rabbi Wayne Dosick, long-time personal friend of Msgr. Eagen, and Dr. Alice B. Hayes, president of the University of San Diego, as lectors. The Chancellor of the Diocese, Msgr. Daniel Dillabough, delivered the eulogy.

Msgr. Dillabough paid tribute to his brother priest and friend with remembrances, regrets, and rejoicing. He called to mind the constant thoughtfulness of others for which the priest was known, shown in Msgr. Eagen’s insistence on holding the door, his ability to recall individuals’ names, and his propensity for “making good friends wherever he went.”

Msgr. Dillabough compared Jesus’ care for Mary, Martha and Lazarus to the departed monsignor’s care for all he met.

Recalling that his departed friend enjoyed travel, always pronouncing his most recent trip “the best he’d ever taken,” the Chancellor concluded, saying, “I.B., your last trip, indeed, is your best.”

The funeral service was followed by a reception in Colachis Plaza sponsored by the University, with keepsake copies of a collection of prayers put together by Msgr. Eagen provided to those attending.

Msgr. Eagen died Tuesday, Oct. 14, at Mercy Hospital, of complications following his hospitalization for pancreatic cancer. The 67-year-old priest, whose priestly ministry spanned the tenure of all four bishops of San Diego, played many roles in the religious, educational and civic community.

Only offspring of James and Stella Eagen, he was born in Upland, Calif., was raised in Pomona, and attended high school at St. Bernardine’s in San Bernardino. He spent two years at Loyola University in Los Angeles, before entering the then-St. Francis Junior Seminary in

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EAGEN

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El Cajon to prepare for the priesthood. He advanced to Immaculate Heart Seminary, also then in El Cajon, and was ordained by Bishop Charles F. Buddy in 1956 for the Diocese of San Diego.

His was first assigned to St. Joseph’s Cathedral for six months, prior to being assigned to Holy Rosary parish in San Bernardino for nearly three years.

In 1959, Father Eagen returned to Loyola University for graduate studies, after which he was made a faculty member in 1960 of the then-College for Men in San Diego for eight years.

The priest played an integral role in the 1972 merger of the College for Men and the College for Women, to form the University of San Diego. In 1980, USD awarded him an honorary doctorate, and in 1993, named him trustee emeritus, after 25 years as a member of its board of trustees.

In 1971, Msgr. Eagen was made pastor of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, while continuing as chancellor, a post he held for 21 years.

He served on the Corporate Board of Catholic Charities in San Diego, working to maintain the Church’s mission of social service through the promotion of Gospel values toward a more just society, for more than 20 years.

“He was a wonderful spokesperson,” said Sister Raymonda DuVall, Executive Director of the diocesan social service agency. “He went out of his way to speak his pride in Catholic Charities, (and) was always supportive and affirming. He had a rich history with us.”

Monsignor Eagen continued as pastor of the Mission after leaving the chancellorship in 1989. He was elected dean of the University Deanery the following year.

He continued in diocesan roles on the Priest Personnel Board, on the Finance Committee for several terms. He also acted as president of the development corporation which erected Cathedral Plaza, St. John’s Plaza and Guadalupe Plaza.

He likewise played a strong role in ecumenical and interreligious affairs.

On creation of the position of Vice-president for Mission and Ministry at the University of San Diego in 1993, Msgr. Eagen was appointed to the post by Bishop Robert H. Brom. His influence at the University was significant, in terms of the religious and ethical vision on the campus.

Msgr. Eagen’s involvement in the civic community included acting as member of the Foundation Board of Mercy Hospital in recent years, where he had worked summers as a seminarian in the gardens. “I think he was a gentle person who was consistently thoughtful of others, always so very gracious and accessible,” said Sister Mary Jo Anderson, CHS, the former vice-president of Community Relations at Mercy. “He was always concerned for the care of the poor and sought to bring those with resources together on their behalf, she said.

His numerous honors include: the Regional Brotherhood Award from the National Council of Christians and Jews (1971); Honorary Chaplain of the U.S. Navy (1986); the “Man for All Seasons” Award from the St. Vincent de Paul/Joan Kroc Center (1989); the Diocese of San Diego Unity Award for Ecumenical and Inter-Religious Affairs (1993); and the Ecumenical Council of San Diego County Unity Award (1995).

Burial of Msgr. Eagen took place Oct. 20 at Mountain View Cemetery in San Bernardino, where his parents are also interred. His last request that in lieu of flowers, donations be made to the University of San Diego scholarship fund he established in their honor.
USD Mourns Loss of Friend

By Elizabeth Himchak

USD CAMPUS — Students, administrators and other members of the USD community are mourning the loss of Monsignor I.B. Eagen, USD’s vice president of Mission and Ministry, whom they considered a very good friend.

Since 1960 he has had a strong influence on the campus while serving in a wide variety of positions, including professor and long time member of the Board of Trustees. He helped shape USD into a USD student,” said sophomore David Fell, who would speak with him at least once a week. “He really cared about me and everything I did and learned a lot about his life too.”

“He would be people’s advocate if they were trying to aspire to something,” said Sr. Irene Cullen, R.S.C.J., an associate University Minister. She said he would make opportunities possible and help open doors so they could try to accomplish what they dreamed.

“Even though the priest was very busy, he always had an open door policy. Students could drop in to see him at any time and never needed an appointment. “My favorite aspect of working with students is counseling and meeting [them] on a one-to-one basis,” Msgr. Eagen said in a November interview with the student newspaper.

He said, “I admire our students very much and the ones I know I think are outstanding.”

While Monsignor I.B. Eagen may be gone, he will live in the hearts of those whose lives he touched as their confidant and friend, who loved him and the University, which he loved in return.

Besides dedicating the 1998 Alcal•yearbook to him, plans are underway to make a permanent memorial on campus to him.
Girl Scouts honor 6 women as positive role models

By Frank Klimko

A world-class handicapped skier and the president of the University of San Diego were among six women commended by Girl Scout leaders yesterday for providing positive role models for girls.

Bonnie St. John Deane, who at one time was the second-best female amputee skier in the world, credited her time in Girl Scouts for improving her self-esteem.

She and the other five women who received Impact Awards from the Girl Scouts were honored during a dinner at the San Diego Zoo. The awards are part of an effort to increase interest in Girl Scouts, which this year celebrates it's 85th anniversary.

"I like being associated with Girl Scouts because my life is proof that girls can do anything," said Deane, a writer and motivational speaker. "It does a lot for girls' self-esteem and helps them understand the whole world."

Deane, who has only one leg, was a U.S. Handicapped Olympic Ski Team member and winner of three Olympic ski medals at the 1984 international Handicap Olympics at Innsbruck, Austria.

Deane, who grew up in National City, was also a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University in England. Deane's mother, Ruby Cremaschi-Schimmer, is principal at Twain Junior High School.

Deane fondly remembered her days in Girl Scouts.

"We would get together and do crafts; it was a very nice thing," Deane said. "We weren't sitting in front of the television all the time."

The other award recipients were: San Diego Mayor Susan Golding; Alice B. Hayes, a biologist who is president of the University of San Diego; Doris Alvarez, Hoover High School principal and 1997 National Principal of the Year; Carol Robinson, an active scout volunteer; and Susan Shinagawa, executive assistant to the director of the UCSD Cancer Center.

Golding was not present at the awards ceremony.

Robinson, an accounts manager for a Solana Beach magazine distribution firm, said she volunteers because scouting offers girls alternatives they may not otherwise have.

"Boys can always play sports," Robinson said. "But that's not always true for girls. Girls need this type of thing that will teach them group interaction and communication."

Hayes said her scouting years expanded her world view.

"It was a great experience," Hayes said. "We were able to develop a lot of confidence in our abilities to do things."
The Girl Scouts are celebrating their 85th anniversary and the San Diego and Imperial Counties Council is kicking off its celebration with a search for 200,000 alumni by honoring some of the more famous and high-powered San Diego alums.

Honored Oct. 12 at the San Diego Zoo in a soiree sponsored by Cush Automotive, were Mayor Susan Golding, USD President Alice B. Hayes, former White House official Bonnie St. John Deane, and Hoover High Principal Doris Alvarez. Also, UCSD Cancer Center administrator Susan Shinagawa and lifetime Scout volunteer Carol Robinson. ...
Committee named in schools chief search

Members disappoint leaders of employee and parent groups

By Sharon L. Jones
STAFF WRITER

School trustees yesterday named four prominent San Diegans to a committee that will recruit and screen candidates to replace Superintendent Bertha Pendleton.

But the search committee's membership disappointed parents and employee group leaders who had wanted people closer to children and classrooms to interview candidates being considered for the district's top post.

Appointed to the search committee were Malin Burnham, chairman of the board of John Burnham and Co.; Alice Hayes, University of San Diego president; William Jones, former San Diego City councilman and president and chief executive officer of CityLink Investment Corp.; and Ralph Ocampo, a local physician and immediate past president of the California Medical Association.

The search committee is one of two that will be involved in the search and selection process. Its members will work closely with Korn/Ferry International, a management firm.

Richard Collato, president and chief executive officer of the YMCA of San Diego County, will chair the search committee, as well as a larger committee that will develop a profile of the ideal candidate. That committee, whose members have yet to be named, will include district employees, parents and others who are involved in the district's 165 schools.

By design, the search committee's members are prominent San Diegans without direct ties to San Diego public schools, said board President Ron Ottinger. Candidates must be confident that their names will not become public or they will not apply for the job, he said.

"You can't have a confidential process with 25 to 30 people on a committee," Ottinger said.

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Schools

Committee is one of two in the selection process

Continued from B-1

Board members and administrators of the San Diego Unified School District have personal experience with the ill will that can be created by publicity around a superintendent's being named a finalist for a job somewhere else.

In December, Pendleton was named a finalist for the superintendency in Dallas. This outraged San Diego board members, who only months earlier had enticed her to remain in the job by sweetening her benefit package.

Pendleton, a 41-year employee of the San Diego district, was not offered the Dallas job. The rift between her and the board took months to repair.

She plans to retire in June from the $185,000-a-year post. Board members hope to have a new superintendent in office by April so he or she can work with Pendleton.

Judy Williams, communications director for the district's parent-teacher organization, expressed disappointment that leaders of employee groups would not have a chance to interview candidates.

"We believe we should have been on it," Knapp said. "We think it's important. I hope they do a good job."
Panel Chosen To Aid Hunt for School Chief

The San Diego Unified School District board of education appointed a five-member committee to help it find a replacement for outgoing Superintendent Bertha Pendleton.

The committee is headed by chairman Richard Collato, president of YMCA of San Diego County. Also appointed are Malin Burnham, chairman of Burnham & Co.; Alice Hayes, USD president; William Jones, president of City Link Investment Corp.; and Ralph Ocampo, a surgeon and past president of the California Medical Association.

The committee will work closely with Ira Krinsky, managing vice president of Korn/Ferry International, the search consultant hired by the board. The contract is for $50,000.

Pendleton is set to retire in June, but the board has made it known it wants to have a new superintendent on the job by March.
Cultivating integrity to combat plagiarism

By Laurence Hinman

The allegations of plagiarism against the director of the Clinical Research Department at the San Diego Naval Medical Center come during a month when similar abuses have made headlines.

An elaborate and very professional scheme for cheating on SAT exams by exploiting time-zone differences between the East Coast and California was broken up after a tip from an informer. Last week, a graduate student in Ottawa won a suit against one of his former business professors for plagiarizing a paper that he, the student, had submitted in one of the professor's courses in 1991.

Educational Testing Service discovered that the questions and correct answers for its high school principals exam had been circulating among Louisiana high school teachers for years. And, throughout this time, countless students have been ordering plagiarized term papers from World Wide Web sites that promise delivery within two hours.

There are two ways in which we can respond to the challenge posed by plagiarism. First, we can try to control it by laws, regulations, oversight committees, and the like. This approach offers some hope of partial success when the controllers are a separate group from those they control — for example, the administrators of the SAT and those who are taking the exam.

However, even in such quasi-adversarial situations with vigilant oversight, one suspects that much cheating goes undetected. In situations where the regulators and those who are being regulated are both part of a larger organization — and here the Navy example appears relevant — the motivation for oversight is often dulled by the desire to retain at least the appearance of integrity for the organization as a whole.

The way in which whistle blowers are treated in an organization often provides a quick litmus test for gauging how seriously an organization is committed to policing itself.

There is a second way of responding to this challenge, one that offers more long-term hope of effecting change: the cultivation of integrity. If we begin with a situation in which people want to cheat, then oversight will always be fighting a losing battle.

If we can eliminate or substantially reduce the desire to cheat, then the chances of effective oversight in the remaining cases increase dramatically. And it is the cultivation of integrity that eliminates the desire to cheat.

People with integrity not only refrain from cheating, but don't want to cheat. Integrity comes from the Latin integer, the word for "whole," as well as "number." People with integrity have a sense of wholeness, of who they are, that eliminates the desire to pretend — through cheating, through plagiarizing, and the like — that they are someone else.

For them, signing their name to something signifies that it is theirs. They would not want to pass something off as their own.

People with integrity also have a clear vision of what is right and what is wrong. Their world is not the murky world of thoughtless and egocentric relativism, but a world that is sharply illuminated by the light of their vision of goodness.

And added to this clarity of vision is the strength of will to act on the basis of that vision. They see what is right, and they stand up for it, even when the personal cost is high.

Finally, and most importantly, people of integrity apply this vision of what's right and wrong to themselves first and foremost.

We are all too familiar with evangelists and others who have a clear vision of right and wrong — and are willing to impose it on others while providing private exemptions for themselves.

That is not integrity, but rather just moral posturing that debases the currency of morality at the same time as it dishonors the person.

People of integrity live up to their own ideals before they challenge others to do the same.

How, then, do we create a society in which integrity is valued more fully? Our tendency is to look outward — to the schools, to civic organizations, to corporations, to the military, to the media. And there is nothing wrong with this, as long as it is only a part of our response. Schools and other organizations can do much to promote integrity, by extolling its virtues and honoring those who display it, rather than shunning them.

However, looking outward cannot be our total response. Integrity is primarily a virtue that comes from within, and the best way each of us can promote integrity is in exemplifying it, to lead lives that embody our sense of moral values.

Integrity can best be handed down to our children and our students by example — by committing ourselves to our own best moral ideals and by seeking to realize that commitment in our everyday lives.

Integrity, like most other good things, begins at home.
A Cush job in mayor's office

Cameron Durckel, recently with Pete Wilson's S.D. office, has been named to a new $50,000-a-year post in Mayor Golding's office — appointments secretary.

Assisting him in an unpaid capacity will be Steve Cushman, local Cush Automotive Group chief whose role will be to help publicize and scout for community folks to fill appointments on the city’s more than 100 boards and commissions.

Cushman steps down as chairman of the Greater S.D. Chamber of Commerce in December and has maintained his friendship with Golding’s chief of staff, Kris Michell, since working with her last year when he was deputy chair of the GOP Convention Host Committee.

“I think it’s a way I can continue to contribute to the community,” says Cushman, who will work at City Hall but keep sporadic hours. Ironically, one of the first posts to open up will be his own two-year term on the S.D. Convention Center board. He comes up for reappointment in December.

Cushman’s name has been circulating as a possible mayoral candidate, though he remains noncommittal.

A meaty issue

An animal rights group demonstrated in front of a McDonald’s on University Avenue in Hillcrest Thursday. Larry Nuffer learned from the owner that prior to the demonstration, a protest leader ordered a Big & Tasty quarter-pound hamburger and gobbled it down on the site.

A great 'track' record

John and Becky Moores invited Padres of yesteryear to a downtown Lane Field reception Sept. 18 and gave them the two-volume history “Lane Field Padres” (1936-'57) written by USD’s Ray Brandes. Among players attending was the first Padres first baseman in 1936 — George McDonald. Now of Dana Point, McDonald still holds the record for hitting the longest home run — a fly ball over the right field fence that landed in the boxcar of a train chugging off to Los Angeles . . . Now that the Padres season is over, life can get back to normal for patrons of Bobbie’s South restaurant in Chula Vista. Ardent fans, owner Bobbie Bronke, her two daughters and the waitresses all wear Padres uniforms to work during baseball season and often close the place down to run off to a game.

Mixed message

Have you seen Qualcomm’s billboard near Highway 163 and Clairemont Mesa Boulevard: “Don’t just buy American, buy San Diegan”? Great idea. It turns out though, much to the distress of local ad agencies, Qualcomm’s billboard marketing campaign came out of an agency in Irvine.

Getting pumped up

New data from the U.S. Office of Oil and Gas help bolster a local attorney’s theory that state oil refineries are manipulating prices at the pump, keeping them artificially high. This past June and July, when S.D. pump prices soared and state refiners lamented that gas was in short supply, there apparently was good reason. They exported abroad 1.7 million barrels of gas (about 63 million gallons) compared to only 6,000 barrels during the same period last year. Tim Cohelan’s lawsuit against the refiners on behalf of all California motorists is headed for trial Nov. 7.

From mouth of babes’ mom...

Karen Blevins, the San Carlos mother of triplets, has the quote of the week: “Isn’t it ironic that the quintuplets born here last Friday came during National Infertility Awareness Week?”

Diane Bell’s column runs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
News in Brief

St. Elizabeth Seton Earns Orchid Grand Award
St. Elizabeth Seton Church in Carlsbad is the winner of this year's prestigious "Grand" Orchid Award that recognizes architecture, interiors, lighting design and landscape architecture. The tribute announced Oct. 9 at the Sea World Pavilion is part of Orchids and Onions, the people’s choice design awards that allows the public to give "thumbs up" or "thumbs down" to buildings, interiors, parks, public art, environmental solutions and other projects.

The Orchids and Onions community awareness program benefits the local chapter of the nonprofit Habitat for Humanity.

The 20-year-old St. Elizabeth Seton parish celebrated the dedication of its new church building in December, 1995. Its design is reminiscent of the Church of St. Andrew, Mother Seton’s home parish in Staten Island, according to architect Lew Dominy. His firm also won a 1993 Orchid for the design of the Otay Mesa Library.

Catholic Charities Fights Tobacco ‘On the Road’
Catholic Charities of San Diego has launched a campaign to fight tobacco advertising on cabs and public transportation carriers like buses. "The two-fold purpose of this effort is to counter this mobile means of marketing while simultaneously seeking to reduce the dangers of second-hand smoke to passengers in both public and private carriers," said Dr. Robert Moser of Catholic Charities.

He is the director of "Ride Healthy: Tobacco Free Cars and Cabs," a campaign developed in response to Catholic Charities "New Americans Against Tobacco Project." The project was unveiled at an Oct. 1 press conference.

According to Catholic Charities, cabs are required by law to be smoke-free but serve as vehicles for advertisements. "The fact that most cab drivers are former immigrants and refugees reflects a transferring of sales focus to ethnic and minority populations," read an announcement about the campaign. For information about the campaign, call Moser at 287-9454.

USD Art Exhibit Focuses on Baja Labor Issues
Labor conditions in Baja following the enactment of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) are the focus of an exhibition at the University of San Diego’s Founders’ Gallery. The joint presentation of the works of photographer Fred Lonidier and sculptor Roman de Salva coincides with inSITES97, the myriad of art projects representing both sides of the U.S.-Mexican border.

Lonidier's photographs and text focus on post-NAFTA labor conditions. His interests include Tijuana's maquiladoras workers and the residents of the colonia known as "Maclavia Rojas." De Salva's "Cactus Arcade" is a game, with visitors asked to shoot red rubber bands at five large cacti. The arcade is located in the courtyard between Founders and Camino halls. Its design will change as the trapped rubber bands form red patterns on the green cacti. The gallery exhibition is free and hours are from 12:30 - 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday, through Nov. 7. For more information, call 260-2280.

Nov. 14-16 Weekend Retreat Explores Priestly Vocations
Young men wondering if Christ is calling them to priesthood can explore that call during the Explorer Weekend Retreat to be held Nov. 14-16 at St. Francis Seminary. The retreat is open to youths aged 16 and older. During the retreat, participants will enter into dialogue with priests and seminarians.

Registration must be received by Oct. 31 and should be sent to the office for Priestly Vocations, St. Francis Seminary, 1667 Santa Paula Dr., San Diego, 92111. For more information, call 291-5042 or 291-9538.
Stefani Salkeld, 74; curator, expert on Southwest cultures

By Jack Williams  
STAFF WRITER

As a fourth-grade visitor to the American Museum of Natural History in New York, Stefani Salkeld looked into the past and saw her future.

Fascinated by the primitive origins of Southwest cultures, she would never forget the vivid colors that stirred her imagination. Years later, she would acquaint visitors to the San Diego Museum of Man with the works of Hispanics and American Indians and teach a course on Indians of the Southwest at the University of San Diego.

Mrs. Salkeld suffered a stroke in her USD classroom last month and died Sept. 25 at Sharp Memorial Hospital. She was 74.

From 1961 until her retirement in 1996 as curator of Southwest collections, Mrs. Salkeld was employed at various times by the Museum of Man in Balboa Park.

Her legacy at the museum included 20 exhibits dating from the early 1960s, ending with “Southwest Weaving: A Continuum,” which numbered 170 artifacts and was on display through this past February.

“I’ll never separate myself totally from the museum,” she told The San Diego Union-Tribune upon her retirement. “I’m in love with the collections.”

While at the museum, she pioneered programs to provide internships for American Indian students, helping them gain an awareness and appreciation of their heritage.

Mrs. Salkeld was most proud, though, of her work with chief curator Ken Hedges in identifying the religious artifacts of American Indians in California and the Southwest and returning them to tribal groups.

“If we find out that we have a dance mask that was taken unceremoniously in the 1930s . . . we are thrilled to give that mask back,” Mrs. Salkeld told the Union-Tribune in 1993. “We feel we are righting a decades-old wrong.”

Mrs. Salkeld’s stints at the San Diego museum were interrupted by various jobs and years of research in New Mexico, where she worked at museums and Indian art galleries and owned the Old Palace Hotel in the ghost town of Cerrillos.

In 1977, she accepted the position of administrative assistant to the director of El Rancho de Las Golondrinas, the living museum of Spanish colonial history in La Cienega, N.M.

She returned to the Museum of Man in 1985 to serve as curator of Southwest collections and pursue her goal of an exhibit on Southwest weaving.

Mrs. Salkeld, born in Paterson, N.J., traced her love of Southwest culture to that childhood visit to the New York museum.

But her parents, she said, encouraged a career in anthropology. Instead, she pursued a degree in English literature at Furman University in Greenville, S.C.

She later obtained a second degree, this one in anthropology, at San Diego State University while working from 1961 to 1964 as a curatorial assistant at the Museum of Man.

During her last term at the museum, Mrs. Salkeld helped found the Southwest Indian Arts Colloquium, which began meeting in 1996. She also expanded the textile collection to more than 700 items, some dating back as early as the 700-1350 era.

In the 1970s, Mrs. Salkeld invited Pueblo Indian potters to demonstrate the works at the Museum of Man in what was to become a pilot project for many similar events revolving around Southwest culture.

She became an expert on Navajo, Pueblo and Hispanic cultures, which she embraced firsthand during her years in New Mexico.

“One thing I learned very quickly was to love the Indian people,” she told the Daily Californian several years ago.

Mrs. Salkeld’s family will fulfill one of her dreams by scattering her ashes at Cochiti Pueblo, an Indian reservation in New Mexico.

Mrs. Salkeld, who was twice divorced, lived in Hillcrest until recent years.

She is survived by two daughters, Stefani Atwood of Albuquerque, N.M., and Leslie Lancaster of El Cajon; two sons, Jeff Salkeld of Youngsville, N.M., and Doug Salkeld of Mira Mesa; two sisters, Bet­sy Loros of Vermont and Noel Hamilton of New York City; and nine grandchildren.

A memorial service is scheduled for 6 p.m. Oct. 25 at the San Diego Museum of Man.

Donations are suggested to the museum’s Stefani Memorial for the restoration and preservation of Southwest weavings. They may be sent to San Diego Museum of Man, 1350 El Prado, San Diego, CA 92101.
Local institutions test the technology

By JENNIFER CROSHAW

As thousands of students stepped onto campus at San Diego colleges and universities this fall, other students started school without leaving their living rooms.

They, too, had assignments, textbooks and syllabuses, but the pages they read were on the World Wide Web. And instead of meeting their professors in person, they sent them e-mail.

As many students are finding the scheduling of courses too restrictive or campus parking too problematic, schools are responding to a growing demand for a new type of distance education: the online course. And as on-campus classes fill up, educators and students are discovering the advantages and the limitations associated with Web-based courses.

"I'm amazed at the level of interest," said Bill Slomanson, who is teaching a one-unit online extension to his California civil procedure class at San Diego's Thomas Jefferson School of Law.

"I had a cap of 20 students, and the class was closed in the first week of registration."

At prices ranging from $13 per unit to more than $100 per class, students can take online courses through more than half a dozen San Diego schools.

MiraCosta College is offering 11 noncredit online courses, ranging from "Creating Web Pages" to "Quickens." At San Diego State University, students can take "Introduction to Music," "World Music in Contemporary Life" or "Doors to Internet Knowledge" through SDSU's Extended Studies program. Students who want to brush up on their English or math skills can take "The Write Answer: Developing College Composition Skills" or "Algebra: From the Beginning" at CSU San Marcos. And for the per-unit community college fee, students can take a pilot "Introduction to Windows 95" course at San Diego Mesa College.

Students taking these courses register either at the college or university that is offering the course or through the school's Web site. They then get their class assignments from a syllabus posted on the course's Web page and use e-mail to send in completed assignments. Most, if not all, communicate with professors and other students through e-mail, newsgroups or, sometimes, real-time chat.

"This is an age when half of the kids carry beepers and cell phones, and this is a link to something much greater," said Maureen DuPont, who is teaching the online algebra course this semester at CSUSM.

"They can be typing in to people around the world, communicating from their own terminals."

Students and professors are finding these classes offer them numerous advantages. One is flexibility. Students can do their assignments at 4 in the afternoon or 4 in the morning; professors can review the assignments at their leisure.

"It's much more convenient (than traditional courses)," said Annette Mendonca, who last semester took SDSU Professor Jack Logan's "World Music in Contemporary Life" class. "I took 12 units of summer school, and being able to sit through three classes was all I could handle."

"The online course allowed me to relax in my personal space and not listen to a lecture for two or three hours."

Many students also enjoy the personal contact they have with their professors.

"I feel as though I have one-on-one contact with the professor for all of my questions," said Amy Canegaly, a student in Slomanson's civil procedure class. "There aren't seven or eight people waiting behind — or in front of — me with questions of their own."

Canegaly's classmate, Stewart Bass, agreed.

"Professors in general have their set, posted office hours," Bass said. "This way, I literally have 24-hour access to (my professor), and I know that within 12 hours I'll get a response."

"Professors machine-gun you with data (in a classroom lecture), and you're busy scribbling it down. With this kind of a setup, I can send a question about a topic to professors or students."

Professors vary in the ways they teach the courses.

Students in Logan's music courses view pictures and graphics, use links and listen to music through their online textbook, which Logan translated into hyper-text markup language (html) for use in the courses.

"When you put a course on the Web, you have to put information that is very clear and very plain because students can get confused," Logan said. "But when it works, it works beautifully."

Danika Brown, who will teach the composition course through CSUSM in the spring, said the medium through which her students communicate will help them become better writers.

"The course is based on students writing to each other and doing specific assignments for me," said Brown, who will teach the course from Tucson, Ariz., where she lives and teaches at the University of Arizona. "They discuss issues via newsgroups, so they have to write all their responses.

She added, "I think it will be ef-
A s students and educators take part in online courses and experience the ways they affect traditional methods of teaching, their excitement spreads across the state, the nation and the world.

In April, Gov. Pete Wilson launched the California Virtual University (CVU) in the hope of providing quality education to those who cannot attend traditional courses. Located on the Web, the CVU offers links to more than 60 accredited colleges and universities that offer online courses and distance-learning programs.

Students do not "attend" or receive credit from the CVU; they enroll in and receive credit from the school offering the course (if the course is for credit).

The CVU design team, made up of representatives from universities and colleges throughout California, is preparing a pilot interactive catalog for launch this year. Wilson is expected to unveil his budget and legislative agenda for the CVU in January.

Interest in online courses and distance education is not limited to California, or even to the United States. On Oct. 12, a nonprofit organization called the Benjamin Franklin Institute of Global Education demonstrated the global sweep of distance learning as it broadcast discussions between educators and others involved in distance education in real time over the Internet.

Now in San Diego, the institute was founded in Prague in 1993 to provide educational opportunities to Americans teaching English overseas.

The event, known as L.E.A.R.N. Day, showcased about 30,000 online courses from colleges and universities worldwide.

After beginning at noon in Guam, the exhibition moved every hour to another city — including cities in Japan, Poland, the United Kingdom and Mexico — ending with closing ceremonies in Hawaii.

Although the future of online courses looks promising, many educators and students would like to find them used as a supplement to, rather than a replacement for, traditional education.

"I'm not ready to see (the online course) replace traditional education," said CSUSM's Brown. "I'd like to see it enrich it. I'd like to see it create opportunities for students. It's not a matter of competing with traditional education," she added. "It's a matter of giving people the opportunity for lifelong learning and connectivity with education."

The University of San Diego, which does not yet offer online classes, has taken steps to prepare for a more technically savvy student. It has wired all its residence halls and developed a task force to study distance learning.

"The university is looking at this and what types of courses would be best suited to offer over the Internet," said Robert Hanczor, an assistant professor of communications at USD. "Our goal is not to just take a course and turn it around and offer the same material on the Internet."

He added, "For the students we have here, it seems better to focus on how to use the Internet in the classroom."

And most schools do, in some way, use the Internet to augment students' educational experience. From requiring students to subscribe to list-servers and get e-mail accounts to posting syllabuses on class Web sites, professors are turning their students on to the online world.

"People tend, in a lot of universities, to respect this technology," Hanczor said, "but now we have the ability to try to get faculty and students not to be intimidated or awed, but rather to let them be demystified and help break it down and use it as a tool for learning and critical thinking."

SDSU's Logan uses the Internet as a tool not only in his online classes, but in his traditional classes as well.

Using a projection machine that is hooked to a computer, Logan can navigate the Web, browse his online text and go anywhere his students' questions take him.

"It doesn't matter what the question is," he said. "I can get it in such a short order in ways I never could before. You can access almost anything your mind can think about.

"This is one of the greatest revolutions we've ever enjoyed. We're living in a time where it's not a physical revolution, but a mental revolution."

Online courses do have limitations. Although some of the classes are less expensive than their classroom counterparts, the necessary equipment can be expensive for those who choose to take the course from their homes, and at-home setups might not be high-powered enough to get course information across in a compelling manner.

"There are a lot of compromises to make when doing an online course," said Harvey Stern, director of the information technologies extension at UCSD. "The technology exists today, but it is not being employed to do a bang-up job at Web-based courses. The technology that's displayed in most people's homes is too slow for a real multimedia course."

Some educators say the Internet is not the most effective medium for teaching all courses.

"It's important that universities offer courses that are appropriate
for distance learning and don't sacrifice their original missions and goals of trying to help students become leaders, learners and critical thinkers," said USD's Hanczor.

Others worry about a lack of personal contact between professors and students.

"I worry about the lack of human in the classroom," said Roger Pace, a communications professor at USD. "Can we motivate students the same way we do face to face? Can we reach them the same way? And if we can, then how do we do that?"

"No one really has a clear notion of that."

Although they have enjoyed taking an online class, some students would think twice before taking any more.

"I enjoyed taking one class, but I don't foresee taking any more," Mendonca said. "I took a general education course, which was fine, but for major courses, I don't think that I would go so far as to say I would take them over the net."

Students who take online courses often acquire skills that are useful in today's job market.

One advantage of an online course "is being able to become adept with new technologies before I enter the work force," Canegaly said. "It is my belief that any student (who) is not proficient with the research and document-production capabilities the computer gives will be left behind in the job market. Perhaps 'e-class' will begin appearing on the most coveted student resumes."

Although these courses provide students the knowledge to get by in an increasingly technical world, educators agree it is a responsible and motivated student who will complete them successfully.

"I think fundamentally online courses have the potential to free students and professors from their traditional time and space considerations and allow people to work when they want and in ways they want," Logan said.

"We're witnessing the greatest transformation for the possibility of doing things we've never been able to do before in the history of the world, and everyone involved knows it."

Jennifer Croshaw is an intern for the Union-Tribune.

Where to go

California State University Extended University
http://www.gateway.calstate.edu/online97
At this site, review online course offerings at participating CSU campuses, including San Diego State University and CSU-San Marcos, and learn how to register.

California Virtual University
http://www.virtualu.ca.gov
Learn more about the CVU at this site. Also, link to more than 60 accredited colleges and universities in the state that currently offer online courses and distance-learning programs.

MiraCosta College
http://www.miracosta.com
Read online course descriptions, procedures and requirements, and enroll in MiraCosta's online workshops.

San Diego Mesa College
http://www.sdmesa.sdccd.cc.ca.us
Read a description of Mesa's online course, and learn how to enroll in it.

Bill Slomanson's Home Page
http://home.att.net/~slomansonb/
Visit the academic Web site of Professor Slomanson to learn more about his "e-class" offered for credit at the Thomas Jefferson School of Law.

The Benjamin Franklin Institute of Global Education
http://www.bfranklin.edu
Learn more about distance education from the host of L.E.A.R.N. Day and link to some of the most popular distance education schools.

The University of Phoenix Online Campus
http://www.uophx.edu/online/
Learn how you can earn an accredited graduate or undergraduate degree in business, management or technology entirely online.

"(Now) they have to give me as much information as I give them."

As students and professors around the world take part in the first stages of the growth of online instruction, they are acknowledging its advantages and downfalls, and discovering its potential.

"I think fundamentally online courses have the potential to free students and professors from their traditional time and space considerations and allow people to work when they want and in ways they want," Logan said.

"We're witnessing the greatest
A topsy-turvy world: up from the ashes of the Harmony Grove fire

By Wayne Dosick

The story is told that Rabbi Joseph, who lived almost 2,000 years ago, was very ill and went into a coma. His father, Rabbi Joshua, stayed at his bedside praying for him. Most fortunately, Rabbi Joseph awoke from his coma and recovered.

Rabbi Joshua asked, “What did you see as you hovered between this world and the next world?”

Rabbi Joseph replied, “I saw a world turned upside down. I saw a topsy-turvy world.”

Rabbi Joshua thought for a while, and then he said, “You saw a clear vision. You saw the world how it really is.”

For the last year, my wife Ellen and I and all of our neighbors have been living in a world turned upside down. One year ago today, our homes and all our possessions were destroyed by the fierce firestorm that came to be known as the Harmony Grove fire. In less than two hours, all the necessities, all the luxuries, all the touchstones of our lives, and all the accumulated memorabilia of our lifetimes were consumed in the flames. We were left bewildered and bereft, hurting and in pain.

During these 12 months, we have all grieved and mourned in different ways and at differing paces. Some are happily rebuilding their homes; some have plans on the drawing board; some are still fighting with insurance companies for a fair and equitable settlement; some have sold their land and bought homes elsewhere; some have moved out of the county, having decided that there is no need to face the painful memories every day; some have still not decided what to do.

Still, all agree: Being so unsettled is unsettling. We yearn to have our lives back; we want a return to normalcy and to find a semblance of order in our topsy-turvy existence.

Yet, we know that our lives can never be the same. The fire and the losses we all sustained have forever changed us. For from the tragedy that befell us, we have all learned powerful — and ennobling — lessons.

More than ever before, we have learned to appreciate what we have. “Who is rich?” asked the ancient sage. “Not the one who has accumulated the most wealth or the most material possessions, but the one who is content and satisfied with his or her portion.” After all, the things we miss most — photos, keepsakes from childhood, letters from family and friends, inscriptions in books, the Father’s Day and birthday cards that my sons had drawn for me when they were little boys — cost the least.

We learned to touch an inner strength, an inner fortitude, that called us to grace and dignity in the face of tragedy, that inspired us not merely to endure but to prevail. And we learned that even in tragedy, even in pain, we were incredibly blessed. We no longer had the proverbial “shirt on our backs,” but even before the last pockets of flames died out, we were all instantly wrapped in human concern. What nature had destroyed, the human community swiftly began to help repair.

Every one of us is deeply grateful to the American Red Cross, to local government agencies, to our own families and friends and to total strangers who enveloped us in comfort and deepest love.

How can we ever forget — or adequately thank — the young children in the neighborhood who took up a collection of their own money to buy the shovels and rakes and work gloves that we needed to begin to sift through the ashes; or the women who hand-made sifting screens so that we might find any precious items that had been left in the ashes; or the sad but proud firefighters who had lost their battle with the blaze but came on their own time to help us shovel and sift?

People from all over San Diego, from all over the world, sent us all clothes, money, food, books, household utensils, books, letters of support and encouragement. At the University of San Diego, where I teach, the collection at the students’ Sunday evening class at the Founder’s Chapel was taken on behalf of Ellen and me, and priest friends from around the county sent us checks from their emergency funds. How sweet was the spirit of ecumenical friendship when the church and its pastors came to the aid of a rabbi in need.

It would be easy to attribute these and the many more kindnesses we received to ordinary people reacting in extraordinary ways to uncommon circumstances. Tragedy may have increased visibility and heightened awareness, but what we were really witnessing was people — who are extraordinary by their very nature — behaving in their ordinary ways.

Even with all the foibles and failings of humanity, most people want to do what is right, and, every day, the work of their hands reflects their commitments. We were the most fortunate beneficiaries of God’s children, doing God’s work on Earth by letting God’s goodness and providence flow through.

We also learned how to confront and overcome what we perceive as evil and suffering. And we learned about faith.

Fires happen. Although the cause of this fire never has been officially determined, we know that, particularly in California, fires burn thousands of acres of forest and brushland. What turned this fire from a natural event into a “natural disaster” is that it affected the human beings who had chosen to build houses in what once had been wilderness.

RABBI DOSICK is the spiritual guide of The Elijah Minyan, an adjunct professor at the University of San Diego, and author of five books. His book about the fire, "When Life Hurts: A Book of Hope," will be published in January by HarperSanFrancisco.
We were, of course, tempted to ask the age-old theological questions, "Why?" "Why me?" "What have we ever done to deserve this?" "How could a loving God do this to me?" But, we are quite sure that God did not issue a heavenly decree that said, "Today, let's destroy Harmony Grove." God was not in the fire. Rather, God was in the hearts and the hands of the community of loving friends who came to hug us and cry with us and comfort us. God was in the compassion and love that surrounded us. And, when friends and family left each night, when we were left alone in our borrowed or rented rooms, when discouragement and searing pain threatened to overwhelm us, God was there. More than once — more than 20 times — when I was in the depths of despair, I said, "God, I cannot do this alone. I need you. I need your help."

And God answered me. God is like a loving parent. God loves us, and takes pride in us, and rejoices in our happiness, and hurts when we are in pain, and wants only the best for us. Like a loving parent, God would like to protect us from all harm, give us what we want and fulfill our heart's desires. But, like a loving parent, God cannot shield us from all harm and hurt. For, no matter how compassionate, how merciful, how loving God is, God never promised us a life without trauma and tragedy, suffering and pain. But like a loving parent, God does promise to never leave us alone, to always be our friend and guide. So, in our pain, God gave us a full measure of protection and care, grace and blessing, sustenance and love. God held us tight and caught our tears, touched us with goodness and whispered tender words of consolation and solace. We learned — alone we struggle and stumble. With God, we can come up from out of the depths, and our broken hearts will be healed.

And we learned that in the anguish of loss and the pain of suffering, there is always the hope of reconciliation and recovery. There is always the possibility of new and deeper understanding. There is always the promise of evolution and growth. For tragedy has the power to transform our lives.

When we "go through the fire," we are "forged and formed by the heat." We become stronger, wiser, more self-reliant, more self-sufficient, more self-directed.

Our transformation is not external — not in the new houses we will build or the new lawns we will plant. Our transformation is deep inside, in that deepest and most secret place where we determine our life mission, forge our life-commitments, and act out our life purpose.

So with the fire came a message that said — certainly to Ellen and to me, and I imagine to many of our neighbors and friends — "Wake up. Wake up and take inventory of your soul, take stock of your life. Ask the right questions and find the right answers that will chart the rest of your days and years. Nothing happens by accident.

The tragedy of the fire is not in the fire itself, but the real tragedy will come if the fire teaches you nothing; if you do not examine your life; if your heart and soul are not moved; if you do not grow in wisdom and in spirit."

The fire has battered us, but it has not broken us. We have learned — we know with certainty — that we are not the "victims" of the Harmony Grove fire. We are its triumphant survivors.

As we continue to come up from the depths, rebuild our lives and refashion our souls, we know that we are a most holy part of God's sacred creation, and we know that the act of creation is never over, for the very nature of creation is that it continually creates. Old forms surely shatter, and long-felt comfort will be destroyed. But new light brings new designs, new truths, new touchstones, new canons, new paradigms. And we realize that nothing is the same. For we — and everything with us — are growing and changing for ever and ever.

As it is written:

*God will come, put us on the anvil, fire up the forge, and beat us and beat us, until brass turns into pure gold.*
Hunting Beyond Red October

The Cold War is over, but the submarine arms race is heating up—especially among Third World nations. The quiet, lethal craft are relative bargains and status symbols.

By TONY PERRY
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1997

Michael Harrington, a weapons officer aboard a fast-attack submarine, has a simple description of how the end of the Cold War has changed the U.S. Navy's submarine service.

"We used to hunt for Ivan," said Harrington, a lieutenant commander. "Now we hunt for Ivan and everybody else."

The fall of the Berlin Wall and the demise of the Soviet Union have greatly eased military tensions between the two superpowers, but they also have triggered a submarine arms race among Third World nations.

Some of the countries considered the most politically unstable and potentially hostile to the U.S. and its global allies and interests are buying, building and arming submarines seemingly as fast as their treasuries will allow. And their leaders are quick to boast about the military prestige and power the subs bestow.

One reason is that nations that once depended upon the Soviet Union to flaunt sea power on their behalf are now on their own.

China, Iran, North Korea and other nations of volatile temperament and uncertain intentions are buying quiet, modern and lethal submarines from shipyards in the old Soviet Union.

For a Third World nation looking for instant status as a player on the regional—if not global—stage, a Russian-made sub is a bargain.

Countries are finding that if they want to show their people that they are ready to stand up to the 'western imperialists,' one thing they can do is to buy submarines," said Ronald Bee, senior analyst at the Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation at UC San Diego.

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Jerry Ellis, commander of the U.S. Navy's submarine fleet Pacific, based in Hawaii. "When you buy a Russian sub, you get maintenance, spare parts, training and weapons, a full package."

Other nations buying or already owning submarines include India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Singapore, Libya, Algeria, Egypt and Syria.

Only the U.S. has worldwide assets and experience to deter any reckless use of this growing number of undersea killing machines, military analysts say.

Although it is true that U.S. planes and surface ships are equipped to detect and destroy subs, the best anti-submarine weapon remains another submarine.

The result of this buying binge is that the U.S. submarine service, although shrinking because of defense cutbacks, is growing in military and diplomatic significance in the post-Cold War world, naval strategists say.

In a recent unclassified report, the Pentagon's Office of Naval Intelligence concluded that the worldwide submarine challenges that the United States and its allies face today are more diverse and more complex than at any time during the Cold War. They run the gamut from the highly sophisticated and predictable to the unsophisticated and irrational.

The diesel-electric submarines being bought and sold in the open market are not equipped to threaten the U.S. mainland or even to engage in a mid-ocean slugfest with America's fast-moving, deep-diving, nuclear-powered subs.

Diesel-electric submarines are relatively slow, easily spotted during a long voyage and must surface regularly. They have only short-range torpedoes and missiles, not the kind of ballistic nuclear weapons the Russians, even today, are prepared to launch at America's homeland from their subs.

But in a coastal or shallow water engagement—in the Persian Gulf or the shipping lanes of the South China Sea or off the Korean Peninsula, these diesel-powered subs can sink vessels or send missiles inland several hundred miles.

Twenty nations have contracted to buy more than 60 submarines worth $15 billion in the next seven years from shipbuilding firms in the former Soviet Union as well as Sweden, Germany, France, Australia and Italy, said a report prepared by a Northern California marketing firm on behalf of the state's high-tech industry.

Bee said the Russians, who are crushed by "staggering debts," are finding that military arms are one of their few big-ticket exports, and thus are willing to sell what they were reluctant to sell during the Cold War.

Annual sales of anti-submarine warfare gear soon will top $1.4 billion, making it one of the last growth industries in the defense business.

"Growth is expected in all segments of sensors, command systems and torpedoes," the report said.

A submarine can be purchased for about $650 million. An aircraft carrier can cost $4 billion or more to build, not counting the billions of dollars for aircraft or support ships to make it a viable threat.

Pat Drinan, professor of political science and chairman of the division of arts and science at the University of San Diego, said Third World countries are finding subs offer the boost of chemical or biological weapons as ways to threaten potential adversaries.
Eleven nations from Asia and the Pacific Rim, six from the Middle East, eight in South America, seven from the non-NATO portion of Europe and 11 American allies in NATO own a total of more than 400 submarines.

For four decades after the end of World War II, the mission of the U.S. submarine fleet was to stalk Soviet submarines wherever they roamed, lest they remain undetected and able to menace the U.S. surface fleet.

Part of the U.S. mission was to be prepared, and in position, to destroy Soviet submarines, particularly ones with nuclear missiles aimed at U.S. cities. It was an arduous and dangerous job, cloaked in such secrecy that American submariners were not allowed to tell their families the details of their work.

"In those days you really didn't know if you were going to war the next day," said Ellis. "You didn't know when that Russian sub you were tracking would turn around and shoot you."

Sixty percent of Russian submarines are rusting at pier-side, not fit to sail. Still, Russia continues to build new and improved submarines for themselves and for sale. And Russian subs continue to venture to the West Coast to snoop on the movements of the U.S. Navy.

The Chinese, as part of a rapid overall buildup of their People’s Liberation Army Navy, are buying submarines and building their own and are using them to menace Taiwan, whose security the United States is pledged to protect.

"The development of nuclear-powered submarines is the chief objective of this century," Chinese Adm. Zhang Lianzhoung has said. Those nuclear-powered subs also will carry nuclear ballistic missiles, able to strike 4,000 miles away.

Last year, when China sought to intimidate Taiwan, it conducted live-fire exercises from shore and sent submarines into the Taiwan Strait to show how easily it could blockade that island nation. China backed down only after President Clinton ordered two battle groups, including subs, into the region.

The North Koreans are adding subs, both full-sized and so-called midgets, raising fears that they are planning a blockade or invasion of South Korea. A North Korean submarine became stuck on the rugged South Korean coast a year ago while trying to recover a reconnaissance team put ashore several days earlier.

Iran’s navy has purchased three ultramodern Russian submarines, with the goal of dominating the Strait of Hormuz, through which tankers carrying much of the world’s oil supply must pass.

"Submarines will allow the consolidation of Iranian naval superiority in the entire Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz," Iranian Adm. Shamkani has vowed.

Earlier this month, when Secretary of Defense William Cohen ordered a carrier battle group into the Persian Gulf as a warning to Iran and Iraq, two Hawaii-based attack submarines were included.

Just how the U.S. military should respond to the emergence of new submarine threats—and the continuing, although reduced, threat from the former Soviet Union—is a topic of debate in the Pentagon and Congress.

Add the competing concerns of rival shipbuilding firms in the United States and the debate can be rancorous.

While other nations are acquiring submarines, the U.S. is decreasing its stock—while building improved submarines on the theory that the fleet of the future will be leaner but meaner.

At the height of the military buildup during the administration of President Ronald Reagan, the Navy had 100 fast-attack subs armed with conventional weapons. The attack subs are based at San Diego, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Norfolk, Va., and New London, Conn.

The Navy deploys 67 fast-attack submarines. Plans are to winnow down to 50 by 2003, although that number and date are subject to the eb and flow of politics.

The Navy also has 18 Trident submarines based at Bangor, Wash., and Kings Bay, Ga., built to carry the nation’s ultimate long-range weapons, nuclear missiles for targets up to 4,000 miles. If the Russians ratify the START II strategic arms treaty, the Navy plans to reduce its Tridents, also known as boomers, to 14.

With fewer attack submarines to deploy, the Navy must decide which missions take priority: training with carrier battle groups; making intelligence-gathering patrols in the near-shore waters of Asia, the Persian Gulf and elsewhere; training with SEALs, or making sorties behind the Kamchatka Peninsula to check on the Russian boomers.

A common theme of recent sea-going fiction is that a rogue nation will use a borrowed, stolen, purchased or leased Russian submarine to strike a bold blow at a U.S. ship with hopes that the psychic shock wave will provoke the public to demand a withdrawal of American forces overseas.

In a recent page-turner by British journalist Patrick Robinson, "Nimitz Class," a Middle Eastern rogue state uses a Russian submarine to sink an American aircraft carrier in the Indian Ocean, prompting Navy SEALs to destroy Iran’s subs in retaliation.

The buzz in U.S. Navy circles is that the latest model diesel-powered Russian submarine may be the quietest submarine ever built.

Whether it is so quiet that U.S. submariners will no longer be able to detect it until it begins sinking ships or destroying cities—known archly as "providing flaming data"—is an imponderable of the post-Cold War world.

Any doubt of the power of modern submarines ended during the 1982 Falklands War. A British sub, whose presence was undetected, easily sank the Argentine cruise General Belgrano, forcing other Argentine ships to remain in port lest they, too, be sunk.

For U.S. submariners, the future may not hold the same high drama on a daily basis as when they engaged in hide-and-seek chase with the Soviets like those described in Tom Clancy novels. But still there is a job to be done, quietly, efficiently, and with the prospect of little forewarning when a mission could take a deadly earnest turn.

Or as Chief Petty Officer David Cowan, an electrician’s mate on the San Diego-based Salt Lake City, puts it: "Maybe Ivan isn’t what he used to be, but there are a lot of other guys out there these days we’ve got to watch. We’re the only guys who can do it."
Why A Total Ban On Land Mines Won't Work

By Daniel H. Wolf

In one of H.L. Mencken's more famous quotes, he noted that "for every complex problem there is a simple solution and it's wrong." The widespread use of anti-personnel land mines is one of those complex problems, and a mere attempt to ban them, though morally admirable, is the simple solution that happens to be wrong, and counterproductive.

Here on the border, where the drug cartels give their orders, we have been relearning the lesson of Prohibition, the amendment that outlawed perdition: We are learning what happens when you try to prohibit something that a lot of people are willing to pay good money for.

Logically, if we ban all mines, they will not be left lying around future battlefields for civilians to step on, decades after everyone has forgotten why they were banned. This is the premise of the land mine ban movement, of the diplomats who signed a ban treaty in Oslo, and of the Nobel Prize Committee that awarded the Peace Prize to Jody Williams and the Campaign to Ban Landmines that she started.

When we ban everything, however, we ban nothing. As much as its righteous proponents tried to enforce Prohibition, Eliot Ness was never able to control much less end, the illegal trade in alcoholic beverages; the plague of alcohol-related crime ended only after replacing the ban with sensible regulation.

In 30 years, our War on Drugs has spent over $50 billion on enforcement. Nevertheless, it remains trivially easy to buy narcotics on the streets of our cities.

Why? Because demand elicits supply, and strong enforcement drives out risk-averse competitors. This, in turn, produces opportunities for extravagant profits for the remaining suppliers. Protecting enormous profits encourages enormous corruption. Hence, the more we spend on suppression, the more incentive drug suppliers have to buy the connivance (or threaten to kill) anyone who might interfere with their product getting through.

Thriving black markets will be the result of a total ban, because mines, like drugs, are in great demand. Why such demand? Because they are enormously cost-effective for poor armies. "God created Man," goes the Old West saying, "but Winchester made him equal." Mines make the poorest armies the equals of the richest, because they cancel out numerical and wealth advantages; this is why perhaps 2 million are planted every year. As long as there are conflicts between mismatched opponents, therefore, there will be demand for mines; and because dumb mines are profitable and easy to manufacture, there will be suppliers.

Poor governments, therefore, will be no more able to control the mines trade than rich countries have been able to control the drug trade. There will be corruption in law enforcement, and dissembling and hypocrisy by governments (even some who signed the treaty).

A leader of the Ban campaign, in San Diego a few weeks ago, asserted her belief that United Nations monitoring procedures would be sufficient to suppress the black markets that she admitted are inevitable, and cited the success of the chemical weapons treaty. However, chemical weapons is a self-policing ban, which works because potential users are as afraid of chemical weapons as are potential victims. Mines, though, are stable and easily deliverable with very low perceived risk to the users. United Nations monitors will be as useful to treaty enforcers as Chicago cops were useful to Eliot Ness.

Lest one think that things will be different in this new, post-Cold War world, remember that the embargo against Iraq was enforced by the combined efforts of all the world's richest countries; yet Iraq nevertheless was able to import and export with relative ease, albeit slowly and at higher cost.

An arms embargo against Serbia, Croatia, and Bosnia slowed the inflow of heavy weapons, but never stanched it, while having little effect on the flow of light weapons.

Both sides of the current civil war in Afghanistan have sworn off mines, yet one de-mining official said he has "irrefutable evidence that both sides are still using them."

This flaunting of the law happens not just in poor countries. Exports of British beef were banned in 1996 because of the risk of "mad cow disease," but this has not stopped leaks, and in August more than 11,000 tons was illegally exported to mainland Europe.

Russian organized-crime groups have set up base operations in the United States, and recently began smuggling AK-47s and rocket-propelled grenades into Colombia in exchange for drugs, then laundering drug profits through Caribbean banking havens. This led a senior American law enforcement official to warn that "American law enforcement is not organized to fight this threat. We are in for a long, long battle, and we are sort of outnumbered at this point."

If this kind of porosity is the rule when the rich, sticklers-for-the-law countries put their best efforts into enforcing bans, what will be the rule when suppliers in poor, less finicky countries are faced with the temptation of capturing more market share and the accompanying oligopoly profits? And what about countries that, acting in their perceived self-interest, look the other way when arms shipments are going to someone they support — as Rwanda and Kenya did when Laurent Kabila needed arms, including mines, for his struggle against the dictator Mobutu Sese Seko in Zaire (now the Congo)?

The Oslo treaty will not repeal the law of supply and demand, nor the laws of geopolitics, and neither will President Clinton, whose signature will do no more to control future mines than will the Oslo treaty.

The real solution to the tragedy of mines is to clear them or fence them off, which the ban movement is doing little about.

The workable solution for regulating future mines is a stringently-enforced ban only on mines that do not self-neutralize. It would require that we hold our nose while backing it, but paradoxically it would save many more civilian lives than...
Jody Williams put it, "if the military think should point their guns at each other; soldiers is not the point of the Oslo ban. As not save soldiers' lives, but saving sol­

would a total ban that is never translat­ed from law into reality. Non-self neutralizing mines are the ones that outlive wars and main and kill civilians. Because the window in a partial ban would allow "civili­an-safe" self-neutralizing mines, the mar­ket demand of buyers fighting wars would not be completely thwarted. They would have little incentive, therefore, to de­mand long-lasting civilian-killing mines, and suppliers would have little incentive to provide them.

Self-destruct mines can be made nearly fail-safe, ban movement arguments to the contrary — the only issue is cost. Marine mines, for instance, are 99.9999 percent fail-safe, but they are very expensive. In order for a ban on dumb mines to be self-policying, self-destruct mines must be made competitive in price, and must last long enough to satisfy buyers but not so long as to outlive conflicts. Both these conditions are achievable.

No, Virginia, self-destruct mines will not save soldiers’ lives, but saving sol­
diers is not the point of the Oslo ban. As Jody Williams put it, “if the military think they have to fight with each other, they should point their guns at each other; they should not involve all of civil soci­ety.”

The ban movement criticizes the United Nations Conference on Disarmament for its slowness and the possibility that it will not legally prohibit every last mine. If a treaty is constructed as argued here, however, it will be agreed to and policed even by incorrigible mines manufacturers and users, and it will accomplish the limited and compelling purpose for which the ban movement was originally conceived: saving civilians.

The goal of the ban movement should be to reduce real casualties in the real world in the present imperfect, not to leave present mines aside while waiting for a perfect future in which all nations will behave in strict accordance with the law, and all conflicts will be settled peace­fully over coffee.

It is less immoral to settle for moral ambiguity and practical success than to insist on moral perfection while losing sight of the movement’s original purpose.

The Oslo treaty needn’t be scrapped (and won’t be, of course, because of its political popularity), but real-world leaders should press ahead with a workable and enforceable ban on mines that kill ci­vilians, meanwhile backing more efforts to improve the clearing of mines.

Jody Williams, after being notified of the award, said “the treaty is just beauti­ful words on paper until it becomes inter­national law.” Unfortunately, if the Oslo ban becomes international law, it will re­main just “beautiful words on paper.”

Conflicts will continue, and those who presently are planting mines will continue to use the cheaper, illegal, “ever-last” mines, instead of the now also-illegal ci­vlian-safe mines that would have re­placed them. Meanwhile, activists, hav­ing won their political battle, will shift their attention to another cause; 500 ci­vilians per week will continue to clear the illegal mines with their feet; and the op­portunity for a truly effective ban will have been lost.

WOLF is director of the TransBorder Institute at the University of San Diego. He founded and leads Terra Segura International, a San Diego-based non-profit corporation dedicated since 1991 to improving mine-clearing methods and technologies.

Left, a soldier probes for land mines in Bosnia. The clearing method requires extensive training and is dangerous. Above, Dan Fox of Terra Segura International sits on a prototype of the Armadillo Landmine Detonator. The multiple disk device rolls across terrain, detonating mines harmlessly.
Indicators Up

USD’s Index of Economic Indicators rose 0.5 percent in July, paced by a 1.17 percent increase in building permits. USD says, through seven months, the county has recorded almost as many permits as in 1993, when only 5,602 residential units were recorded for the entire year.

Building permits are considered a solid leading indicator of economic activity, because they lead to construction, home sales, and purchases of household goods.
San Diego economic signals remain quite positive. The index of leading indicators for the county rose 0.5 percent in August, the 29th consecutive monthly increase. The outlook is for solid growth at least through the first half of next year, says Alan Gin, University of San Diego economist who compiles the report.

However, the labor market looked flat in August, as it had in July, with the index of unemployment insurance and help wanted advertising showing weakness, according to Gin.

Union-Tribune monthly consumer polls continue to reflect an upbeat mood, but there are gaps between groups, notes Jeffrey Beliveau, Union-Tribune economist.

For the January-June period, the confidence index about the current economy came in at a high 121.7. But the index for men was 130.2, and for women 111.8.

Also, people making $75,000 or more annually registered an 137.1; those making less than $15,000 came in at 99.1.

A full 31.8 percent of men felt good about job availability. For women, it was only 21.3 percent. One-third of people making over $75,000 felt good about the job situation; only 19.2 percent of those making under $15,000 felt that way.

Still not affordable
San Diego remains one of the least affordable home markets in the U.S., according to the publication U.S. Housing Markets. San Diego's housing market was ranked 26th in affordability last year among 31 U.S. metro areas.

It required 24.9 percent of household income to buy a typical house here last year (assuming 20 percent down payment, 30-year conventional mortgage).

That percentage was topped only by Los Angeles (25), Honolulu (25.2), San Francisco (26.6), Puget Sound (26.7) and Portland, Ore. (27).

California was ranked 49th in affordability among states, requiring 25.9 percent of household income for a home.

The three most affordable markets were Pittsburgh (14.2 percent), Philadelphia (15.2) and Kansas City (15.5).

San Diego was eighth in average monthly house payment at $1,370. San Francisco was most expensive at $1,880. Our average house price (calculated from both new and existing homes) at $217,300 was fourth among the 31 metro areas.

San Francisco was highest at $282,800. Pittsburgh was lowest at $104,700.

Best wee ones
In its Nov. 3 issue, Forbes lists the nation's 200 Best Small Companies. In putting together the list, Forbes looks at five-year and 12-month return on equity and debt-equity ratios, among other things.

Four San Diego County companies make the list. Safeskin, with a five-year average return on equity of a whopping 66.5 percent, comes in 7th. Carlsbad's ViaSat is 65th. ResMed is 172nd and HNC Software is 194th.

A separate story is devoted to ViaSat. The founders tell how they used minimal money from venture capitalists — then fought the venture capitalists' demands that they step up growth. "We're not gamblers," said management — commendably.

Don Bauder's e-mail address is don.bauder@uniontrib.com
Bauder

Slight inflation rise seen for next year

Continued from C-1

prices are moving up. But that's still a low number.

California jobs will grow by 2.9 percent this year and 2.7 percent next year, said Howard Roth of Bank of America. Personal income will grow by 6.6 percent this year and 5.7 percent next year.

"There is better regional balance," said Roth. "Next year, Southern California will pick up speed, while growth in the San Francisco Bay Area will slow," he said.

The domestic out-migration that plagued the state in the early part of the decade is coming to an end, said Roth. That's one reason that housing prices are now going up.

Nationally, "this has been the best decade since the 1960s," said Jay Kloepfer, San Francisco-based economist for DRI/McGraw-Hill. He looks for gross domestic product (GDP), or total U.S. economic output adjusted for inflation, to rise by 3.7 percent this year and 2.3 percent next year.

"Almost all the GDP growth the next couple of years will come from the consumers," he said. The big investment boom of the early and middle 1990s will no longer be the big contributor. (That's not a problem, since many economists say there is worldwide industrial overcapacity, particularly concentrated in Asia.)

The consumer sector has problems, however, said Kloepfer. "Debt levels are too high," he said, and that debt is far too heavily concentrated among people with incomes of $25,000 or less. "The squeeze at low income levels could become a concern."

"Lenders and consumers are blindsided by all these bankruptcies," he said, noting that bankruptcies are running at a 1.3 million annual rate — about double the rate at the decade's beginning.

Of course, Kloepfer warned, the economy could be upset by a shock. And, quoting a DRI colleague who specializes in Asia, Kloepfer said that the Asian situation "is very scary. He (the DRI economist) sees parallels with the stock market crash in 1929. Asian markets are going to get worse, rather than better."

The speakers agreed that a drop in exports to Asian nations will make a dent in economic growth in California, which depends heavily on Asia. (Half of California's exports are to Asian nations, versus only one-third for the U.S.)

If currency devaluations spread to Eastern Europe and thence to Mexico and South America, the effect could be very deleterious, Japanese banks — already under tremendous strain — could get walloped even more, further throwing a monkey wrench into world economies.

About 44 percent of San Diego's exports are to Mexico; 23 percent are to Asia.

The Federal Reserve does not want the U.S. economy to grow too fast, said Kloepfer, and Asian problems — if kept under control — could help stave off an overheating.

"The Fed doesn't want to see the stock market (as measured by the Dow Jones industrial average) back at 8,000," said Kloepfer.

Don Bauder's e-mail address is don.bauder@uniontrib.com
Experts can’t agree if U.S. crash is next

“His could be the trauma that sets off a stock market correction,” says University of San Diego economist Alan Gin.

Thomas Eichler of Los Angeles-based money manager Eichler Magnus ups the ante. “This is the greatest speculative period in history; any day a crash can be expected,” says Eichler, grandson of the founder of the fabled Bateman Eichler brokerage house, now part of Kemper Insurance. “We expect the U.S. stock market to fall in half within the next year.”

But others smell a buying opportunity: “I don’t think our financial markets have ever been in better shape — long term, our stocks and bonds are going to be a good place to be, although there will be some changes in valuations,” says John Messner of San Diego money manager Messner & Smith.

“If anything, this gives us a better buying opportunity,” says Michael Whitehurst of San Diego money manager McCuen & Co.

Yesterday, Hong Kong stocks plunged more than 10 percent (they’re down more than 23 percent on the week), leading to sell-offs of 4.5 percent in Mexico, 8 percent in Brazil, more than 3 percent in Japan, Britain, France and Germany and 2.3 percent in the United States.

But U.S. bonds rose in price — and that may suggest that some investors think we are importing Asian-based deflation that is rooted in industrial overcapacity, which is manifested in competitive currency devaluations.

“The risk is that the competitive devaluations in Southeast Asia will spread to India, Eastern Europe and South America — Brazil in particular,” says Michael Cosgrove, economist who publishes the Dallas-based newsletter, The Econoclast.

Cosgrove isn’t worried about deflation, although he expects the excessively valued U.S. stock market to take a hit, while our bonds do well.

However, he warns that about 34 percent of the money flowing into our bonds already comes from abroad. “That’s a bubble, and becomes bigger,” because of funds seeking safety in our bond market yesterday, he says.

In coming weeks, Asian countries will have to sell U.S. dollar-backed assets to pay back the debts they incurred in propping up their own currencies. Hopefully, the process will be gradual, he says.

“Every day, it’s looking more and more like deflation,” says Richard Russell of La Jolla’s Dow Theory Letters.

“Up to now, the inflation has been in financial markets; now those markets are experiencing deflation,” he says, noting that money is seeking safe haven in Swiss francs, German marks and U.S. bonds.

“There will be a world battle for exports and competitive devaluations,” Russell says, and stocks of large U.S. blue-chip companies with big overseas exposure will be particularly hit.

There’s a bright side: The Federal Reserve won’t raise interest rates next month, Russell says, and all other sources agree. Higher rates would boost the dollar — and that would be destabilizing.

Optimists think that’s one reason to be bullish on U.S. stocks.

Indictments

A federal grand jury has indicted Randall S. Kuhlmann, former chief executive of bankrupt Amtel Communications, and David Darling, the former marketing head, on 29 counts of conspiracy, mail fraud and money laundering.

Amtel was a Ponzi scheme raking in more than $60 million of investor money, according to the bankruptcy examiner. The indictment charges the books were cooked. Kuhlmann also is charged with tax evasion in 1991, 1993 and 1994.

Attorney Michael Lipman says that Amtel was legitimate and Kuhlmann will be vindicated.

Don Bauder’s e-mail address is don.bauder@uniontrib.com
Latin stocks

Markets shudder, go south in reaction

Continued from C-1

high of 5369, had hit a snag before the Hong Kong sell-off began, sliding 1.3 percent Wednesday because of disappointing earnings at Telefonos de Mexico SA (Telmex).

The retreat turned into a rout yesterday, with 100 stocks falling in frantic trading, compared with just six that rose and 11 that held even. More than $395 million worth of shares traded hands, outpacing the three-month average value of trades by 70 percent.

The decline in Mexican stocks wasn’t limited to Mexico City.

In early trading, the New York Stock Exchange delayed trading in both Telmex and the Mexico Fund, which holds mostly Mexican blue-chip issues, because of too many sell orders.

Hector Chavez, director of economic analysis at Mexico City’s Operadora de Bolsa brokerage, said one reason the market fell was a retreat by money managers who have been bailing out of their emerging-market stocks to make up for losses in Asia.

“They’re cashing out so they can take advantage of the tremendous gains they’ve made over the past year,” Chavez said, noting that the market has risen 54 percent since January.

Eswar Menon, who oversees Nicholas-Applegate Capital Management’s $750 million in emerging-market investments, said he’s confident the market will rebound, because of its strong fundamentals.

“The problems that exist in Asia just don’t exist in Latin America,” Menon said, stressing the flood of investments into the region. “What we’ve seen is a knee-jerk reaction to what happened in Hong Kong. But the Latin American economies are relatively sound, and investors will get over their panic.”

Menon’s confidence in the region is reflected in Nicholas-Applegate’s emerging-country portfolio, which targets 45 percent of its money at Latin America, compared with 25 percent in Eastern Europe and the Middle East and just 20 percent in Asia.

But Latin America may not be immune to a fall. USD economist Gin suggested that Brazil and Argentina may be forced to adjust their exchange rates to avoid the wave of devaluation pressure that has plagued Asia.

That, in turn, could have a rippling effect on other Latin American economies and currencies.

Bloomberg News contributed to this report.
Bauder

Wall Street finally rediscovers the West

Continued from C-1

growth of 6 percent a year, Acheson says. ... On top of that, Pan Pacific will make numerous acquisitions. It has the wherewithal: Debt is just 21.2 percent of its total capitalization, versus 39.2 percent for similar shopping center REITs, Sullivan says.

It has room to grow: Less than 3 percent of West Coast shopping centers are owned by REITs, Raiman says. Canada-based Revenue Properties owns 51 percent of Pan Pacific; the Tanz family owns 36 percent of the parent and 18 percent of the REIT. In August's initial public offering, Revenue Properties bought $26 million of Pan Pacific for the same price the public was paying, Raiman notes.

Generally, analysts have a high opinion of Pan Pacific management, which is headed by Stuart Tanz, chairman and chief executive. He is comfortable with analysts' assumptions that Pan Pacific can acquire $200 million worth of assets each year.

"In the next nine months to a year, we will have more focus on (acquisitions) in California and the Pacific Northwest," Tanz says. "Las Vegas is already 34 percent of the portfolio."

There are, of course, some risks. Acheson thinks booming Las Vegas poses some risk. Raiman notes that one factor that makes the stock so attractive — its low price related to its funds from operations — might force it to rely relatively more on leverage in making its acquisitions.

All things considered, Raiman and Sullivan have buys on the stock, while Acheson has a milder "outperform" rating. All the analysts say that in relation to stocks of other REITs, Pan Pacific is under-priced.

Real estate gurus

Two well-known real estate analysts are connected with Pan Pacific: Professor Mark Reidy of the University of San Diego is on the board, and Sanford R. Goodkin is on the board of the parent.

Both Reidy and Goodkin have sounded alarms lately that the real estate industry might drown in today's excess liquidity. Reidy has said that in a couple of years, there could be overbuilding in San Diego commercial real estate again.

"There's too much damned money around," Goodkin says. "Equity people on Wall Street will raise money at the drop of a hint."

He sees "dangerous overliquidity," but it's not yet alarming, because two other warning signals aren't yet flashing in real estate: too much speculation and profound psychological change (such as downsizing, re-engineering and the like).

Overall, real estate is in the best shape it's been in years, Goodkin says. "Private and public REITs will dominate the commercial real estate marketplace," he says — and REITs will be consolidating.
After-school program isn't just for kids

By Jeff Ristine

SAN DIEGO — Moving animals around on a computer screen in a noisy elementary school classroom one afternoon, fourth-grader Nick Uyeji was using pictures to tell a story about predators while UCSD senior Irene Tark offered occasional coaching — and they both were learning.

"A rattlesnake and a cobra are starting to fight," explained the 9-year-old, who drops by every Wednesday. "A chipmunk is going to be attacked by an eagle."

Nick and Tark are partners in Fifth Dimension, a successful after-school program, established by the University of California San Diego, that keeps youths occupied in a safe environment while providing undergraduates and faculty with a community laboratory in child development.

And now the program has expanded to the University of San Diego, which adapted it to a Head Start program in Linda Vista, and to San Diego State University, which will introduce it to an elementary school in City Heights next Monday.

"I think it's a terrific program," said Steven Gelb, a professor of teacher and special education at USD. "It's giving access to technology to kids who may not have it. . . . We're giving the undergraduates tremendous experience in working with kids from different cultures, different backgrounds.

"It benefits the community, it benefits the university." UCSD's collaboration with two other universities comes at a time of "tremendous pressure on society to find something useful for kids to do after school," said Michael Cole, who established the program at UCSD.

In Fifth Dimension, the computer games are all educational, promoting math, reading, writing, geography and science, among other skills. They become the center of an environment that emphasizes communication, thinking and cooperation with others.

Working in rooms ringed with Macintosbes and small chairs, young people pair up with UCSD undergraduates and dive into some piece of software. The atmosphere is bicultural and bilingual.

The undergraduates may jot field notes from time to time, comparing the real world to the theories offered in lectures and textbooks on such subjects as child development, learning and teaching.

"You can actually observe development in the interaction itself," said Cole, a developmental psychologist and professor of communication and psychology. Tark, who participates in the program for a psychology class called Practicum in Child Development, said she appreciates the exposure to youngsters.

"I was looking forward to going into some kind of child counseling or teaching, so this is a great opportunity for me to work with kids," she said.

It has been especially interesting, Tark said, to see the influence of technology in teaching and to watch children interact with each other.

Sometimes the relationships turn upside down. Guiding a boy through a jousting game the other day, UCSD student Mike Giancola ultimately admitted he had no idea how colors influenced the outcome of each match, which seemed to be the point of the game.

However, generally the undergraduates have to judge when to offer assistance and when to hold back. The aim is not to teach, but to allow youngsters to solve problems on their own.

UCSD's program began in 1986, and currently operates under various names in Solana Beach at Skyline Elementary, the Boys & Girls Club and St. Leo's Mission, where the children are a bit younger and most of the learning takes place in Spanish.

The programs are free and open to all on a drop-in basis.

There is also an atypical version run by individual teachers during the school day at Torrey Pines Elementary School in Carmel Valley.

Last year, it was adopted by all University of California campuses in conjunction with various course work, and Cole said "people around the country are starting to pick it up." There is even an offshoot in Sweden.

Further expansion depends on funding and federal grants, but organizers note the unique element of the program — the assistance of trained undergraduates with class assignments related to their work — limits growth.

Still, Fifth Dimension is seen as a model of university-community linkage, a priority in recent years for the leaders of San Diego's biggest campuses.

See STUDENTS on Page B-4

Students

After-school program helps youths, collegians

Continued from B-3

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UC President Richard Atkinson, former UCSD chancellor, "was very interested in having us try to develop cooperation between each UC campus and other university campuses in their locale so that we could multiply our efforts," Cole said.

At San Diego State, the program will be carried to the parents' room at Rosa Parks Elementary School under the name "The Looking Glass Neighborhood."

It will be geared specially to City Heights, using an aerial photograph of the community as a visual springboard for many of the activities.

"What we're really trying to do is reflect the ethnic diversity and important civic places (in City Heights)," said Elsie Begler, director of SDSU's International Studies Education Project.

For example, games that relate to retailing will be tied to an Asian market on 54th Street. Neighborhood canyons will be the focal point of lessons on animals and ecology.

"We have faculty and graduate students who have been involved in City Heights in a number of different ways for some time now," Begler said. "This is one way of continuing their research. . . . It expands their academic and theoretical knowledge into a practical side, but at the same time they're contributing to the community."

USD this semester adapted Fifth Dimension for preschoolers, enriching offerings at the Karen Love Head Start program in Linda Vista. About 30 undergraduates each spend 90 minutes a week there in four classrooms.

"They really establish a good relationship by the end," Gelb said.

At Skyline, in the computer game "Museum Madness," players must "fix" a variety of scrambled exhibits. One child assembled a guide to the solar system while another placed animals from a diorama into their proper habitats.

At St. Leo's Mission in Eden Gardens, 10-year-old William Carter raced the clock and some gobbling creatures as he identified amphibians, fish and insects, slapping his hands to his forehead at every mistake.

A few steps away, a quiet, younger girl manipulated a computer mouse to pick up geometric shapes to form a house, train engine and the figures.

"Large square," the computer intoned as she clicked that shape. "Half circle."

In addition to playing computer games, the children frequently are asked to stop and reflect on what they are doing, sharing information and sometimes writing hints.
Funding education

Make state university systems complementary

It has been nearly four decades since political and academic leaders crafted a master plan to make available to Californians a high-quality, low-cost college education. But the plan now is encountering problems due to lack of follow-through. That is the gist of a recent Rand Corp. report that examines the fiscal crisis confronting California’s system of higher education.

"Breaking the Social Compact," commissioned by the California Education Roundtable and conducted by researchers from the Santa Monica-based think tank, can be read as a cautionary tale and a call to action.

It warns that continued erosion of higher education's financial foundation will cause permanent damage. This will prompt ever-rising student fees and costs, and thereby freeze out less affluent sectors of society. That is especially worrisome today, the report concludes, since many entry-level jobs of consequence now require a college degree.

Not surprisingly, the report recommends that California's post-secondary education system be placed on a more solid financial footing. That recommendation dovetails with a bill by Assembly Speaker Cruz Bustamante, D-Fresno, that is on Gov. Pete Wilson's desk. It would guarantee that the system receives at least as much in 1999 and beyond as it did the previous year.

Such rigid budget formulas are not a good idea. But at least this one is preferable to Proposition 98, the 1988 ballot measure that earmarks about 42 percent of the general fund budget for K-12 schools and community colleges, because the higher ed formula could be suspended by the Legislature.

Funding for higher ed is crucial, to be sure. But greater efficiencies are needed as well to help ensure that our universities are working in tandem instead of jealously protecting their turf. Instead of a few cosmetic changes, the University of California and California State University systems should be looking for ways to complement one another scholastically and technologically, and to avoid duplication and bureaucratic problems.

The credit-transfer system between institutions should be clarified and streamlined. UC and CSU should not be accepting, let alone providing remedial instruction to, students who lack basic learning skills. What is the point of specifying what skills incoming college freshmen must possess if the schools are going to admit them anyway and spend valuable time teaching them what they should have learned in high school?

California's higher education network needs financial nourishment and institutional reforms to improve its delivery system. And that means revamping the outmoded master plan.
Study at UC Davis Says Program Produced Good Doctors, but Report Draws Fire

By KENNETH R. WEISS
TIMES EDUCATION WRITER

Affirmative action students admitted to UC Davis Medical School with below-standard grades and test scores had to play catch-up during their first years in school but turned out to be just as competent doctors as regularly admitted students, according to a study released today.

The study, conducted by two UC Davis medical professors who support using race in admissions, examined the performance of medical students over two decades. Their conclusion: Giving preference to ethnicity and other special qualities "yields powerful effects on the diversity of the student population and shows no evidence of diluting the quality of the graduates."

But the study, which appears today in the influential Journal of the American Medical Assn., drew immediate criticism from affirmative action foes, who accused the authors of statistical "sleight of hand."

Gail Heriot, a University of San Diego law professor and a former campaign leader for Proposition 209—last year's state ballot measure that banned racial preferences—complained that the report lumped minority students with white students who also were admitted under special circumstances, thereby "diluting the differences of affirmative action students... who wouldn't have been admitted except for their race."

Dr. Robert C. Davison, who co-authored the study with Dr. Ernest L. Lewis, defended the project as an accurate look at "a group of students who were offered admissions despite lower grades and [Medical College Admission Test] scores."

Their report points out that 46.4% of those students who entered through special admissions were white. They were admitted despite lower grades or test scores, the study said, because of qualities such as leadership ability or fluency in multiple languages, or because they had overcome poverty or physical disability.

Such special admissions criteria also won entrance for the vast majority of "underrepresented minority students," defined as blacks, Latinos and Native Americans.

The minority students made up 42.7% of the special admittees, but only 4% of regularly admitted students during the study period spanning 1968 to 1987. During that time, 356 of 1,784 students—an average of 20% of each incoming class—were admitted because of special considerations.

Such special admissions hit a low in 1977, the study noted, because of the landmark case that ensued when a white student denied admission, Alan Bakke, sued the university. The U.S. Supreme Court subsequently ruled that the school's practice of reserving a certain number of seats for minorities was unconstitutional.

That forced the University of California and other schools to drop such set-asides and switch to a system that simply included ethnicity along with other criteria in admissions decisions—until last year.

Under a 1995 decision by the UC Board of Regents, the university's five medical schools, three law schools and other graduate programs now are barred from using race, ethnicity or gender in admissions. That policy has caused dramatic drops in the enrollment of blacks and Latinos at some professional schools, but not Davis. Its 93 incoming medical students this fall include five blacks, four Latinos and three native Americans.

The study published today reported that, over the two decades, the "special considerations" students were only slightly less likely to survive medical school than others. About 94% for those admitted under special considerations graduated, compared to 98% of the other students.

Among other findings:

- The medical students admitted because of special considerations had considerably lower college grade-point averages and scores on the Medical College Admission Test than other medical students. Specially admitted students had average GPAs of 3.06, compared to 3.5 for other students, and a mean score of 9.0 on the test, contrasted with 11.0 for regular admissions. The test is graded on a scale of 1 to 15.

- While the specially admitted students lagged behind in the basic sciences courses in the first two years of medical school, they began to catch up in medical and surgical clinical courses in their third year.

CONT'D...
A study of medical students at UC Davis over two decades found that black and Latino students almost always were admitted under "special consideration" criteria—but so were many white students. The affirmative action students got lower grades in medical school than did those who entered by regular admissions, but went on to similar medical careers.

What sort of medical career they pursue

- Special consideration graduates: 48%
- Other graduates: 46%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Special consideration graduates</th>
<th>Other graduates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private practice</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health maintenance organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>Academic medicine</td>
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<td>Military or Veterans Affairs</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community clinic</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hospital-based medicine</td>
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<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical administration</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Continued training</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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</table>

Source: UC Davis Medical School

SPECIAL CONSIDERATION ADMISSIONS

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<th>Ethnicity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
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<td>Other</td>
<td>46.4%</td>
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REGULAR ADMISSIONS

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<th>Ethnicity</th>
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<tr>
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<td>0.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>81.1%</td>
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Course grades

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<th>Specialty</th>
<th>Special Consideration Admission</th>
<th>Regular Admission</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Molecular and cell biology</td>
<td>2.65</td>
<td>3.21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pathology</td>
<td>2.81</td>
<td>3.24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surgery</td>
<td>2.73</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>2.66</td>
<td>3.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GREG HESTER / Los Angeles Times

- The special-admissions students had a higher failure rate on the National Board of Medical Examiners test taken in medical school—which doctors must pass to obtain a license—and more often repeated the exam before passing.
- But after graduation, both types of students had similar experiences in residency training programs and were "equally likely to receive honors evaluations."

An accompanying editorial in the AMA Journal praised the authors for demonstrating that "the number of fully qualified individuals in the applicant pool is much larger than formerly was thought." While "some specially admitted students have not been successful," it said, "the count is small compared with their overall numbers and their potential to increase medical care to patients most in need."

Dr. Randall Morgan, past president of the National Medical Assn. in Washington, which represents more than 22,000 African American physicians, said the study supports the group's views that medical schools should consider a person's race and other qualities in picking whom to train as doctors.

"We have not seen distinct correlation between grade-point average and medical tests with the performance as a physician," Morgan said. "More attention should be paid to the type of person, one's level of dedication and human sensitivity."

But Jennifer Nelson, executive director of the American Civil Rights Institute in Sacramento, which opposes affirmative action, latched onto one finding of the Davis study that failed to support other surveys, which have suggested that training more minority doctors helps fill the needs of poor communities. The Davis study said the "specially admitted" students went on to "nearly identical" practices as others.

When asked to estimate the ethnicity of their patients, those who got into medical school through special admissions said 55% of their patients were white and that 17% did not speak English—compared with a patient group that was 59% white and 13% non-English speaking for those who had been regularly admitted to medical school.

"It's illogical to think that letting someone in on the basis of their skin means they are going to work in the inner city," Nelson said.

"The much more logical way to attract medical students to work in inner cities is to do what the Army does: Ask them to commit to working in the inner city for a certain number of years for a break on their tuition."
San Diegan's book bares predatory world of derivatives


The publication date is Oct. 27, but the book is already in its third printing. The publisher, W.W. Norton, says the book is selling in the East, but as of Wednesday, copies had not yet hit California.


Indeed, Michael Lewis, author of "Liar's Poker," a devastating 1989 expose of Wall Street, says Partnoy's new book "is a ringside seat on the nastiest and most important game being played on Wall Street today. Think of derivatives trading as a blood sport, with the unsuspecting consumer as the prey."

Partnoy's highly readable book got huge play in the New York press. On Thursday, the New York Post devoted an entire page to the book's revelations. The headline screamed: "INDECENT EXPOSURE."

"On Wall Street, money and morality just don't mix," said writer Kimberly Seals McDonald in her lead. Of course, the paper described the book with the words, "Partnoy's Complaint."

At the bottom of the page, under a headline reading, "On Wall Street, Customer Is Not No. 1," columnist John Crudele heaped bravos on Partnoy's book, and added that Wall Street is "akin to a giant electronics store where most salesmen want you to buy anything, whether you need it or not, so they can get a commission."

On Wednesday, a six-column headline in The New York Times announced that Partnoy's book has received a chilly reception from Morgan Stanley, the Wall Street firm that gets pummeled hardest in the book.

"The book is clearly a combination of inaccuracies and sensationalistic..."
Morgan Stanley told the Times. However, the author of the Times article, Peter Truett, said Partnoy's book "has a serious mis­

sion. It seeks to show that derivatives — those complex securities that owe their value, or are derived from, underlying stocks and bonds — are but the latest method that Wall Street is using to skin Main Street.”

Partnoy, 30, who lives in Pacific Beach with his wife of four months, graduated from the University of Kansas and Yale Law School. Like many lawyers, Partnoy quickly landed on Wall Street — not as a lawyer but as a down-and-dirty participant.

"On Wall Street, nonlawyers make a lot more money than the lawyers do," says Partnoy, who was a derivatives salesman for Credit Suisse First Boston and, ultimately, Morgan Stanley. The one-time gen­

Morgan Stanley. The one-time gen­

Of derivatives buyers into two groups — the cheaters and the widows and orphans," says Partnoy. "The cheaters understand what they are buying and do so to evade regulation.”

For example, an insurance company, barred from buying common stock, will buy a derivative that behaves and pays off like a stock.

There are private contracts designed to allow someone with a big profit in a stock to sell without paying capital gains taxes. That can be done even without an offshore haven, he says.

Widows and orphans, on the other hand, "buy derivatives and don’t have the tools to understand what they are buying," says Partnoy, citing Orange County as an example. "Wall Street spends millions of dollars on complex, mathemati­

cal computer models — many in­

vestors don’t have access to similar models.”

That’s why salesmen joke that their clients are "blown up" or have their "faces ripped off.”

It’s one of the reasons scholars are concerned “about the risk of market meltdown," says Partnoy, who is teaching a USD course in Latin American financial markets, and in subsequent courses will look at white-collar crime.
Ex-Salesman's Book Gets a Chilly Morgan Stanley Review

By PETER TRUILL

Wall Street, and particularly the Morgan Stanley Group, one of its most prestigious firms, is a savage place where sharklike financiers devise increasingly complex securities that in traders' argot may "blow up" or even "rip the faces off" their clients: insurers, mutual funds and, increasingly, unsuspecting individual investors of Main Street. That is the unstinting message of "F.I.A.S.C.O., Blood in the Water on Wall Street," a lively account of life in the mide-1990s by one of Wall Street's own, Frank Partnoy, a former derivatives salesman at Morgan Stanley, and before that, Credit Suisse First Boston.

As he tells it, Mr. Partnoy, who is 30, went to Wall Street after Yale Law School to seek his fortune -- only to lose his innocence and his stomach for the kinds of stealth finance he found practiced at some of the leading investment banks. These days, he prefers to make a more modest, but happier, living as an assistant law professor at the University of San Diego.

Mr. Partnoy's tale, published this month by W. W. Norton & Company, is named for Morgan Stanley's Fixed Income Annual Sporting Clays Outing, its annual skeet-shooting extravaganza. It is clearly an attempt to write an account of the derivatives business to set on the shelf beside such Wall Street expositions as "Liar's Poker," Michael Lewis's inside account of Salomon Brothers's once-swaggering ways, and "The Predators' Ball," Connie Bruck's look at Drexel Burnham Lambert and the junk bond business it spawned.

But it may end up being compared more to "You'll Never Eat Lunch in This Town Again," the Julia Phillips send-up of Hollywood hotshots, for the cheeky way it names names and the chilly way it is being received.

Morgan Stanley, a firm that has always prided itself for delivering top-notch service to a roster of blue-chip clients, is not amused by Mr. Partnoy's kiss-and-tell book.

"The book is clearly a combination of inaccuracies and sensationalism," the firm said in a statement. "Our business is based on consistent and professional service to our clients and customers. We do not engage in conduct that would violate the trust that they place in us. We stand on our record."

Despite its jokey title and irreverent tone, Mr. Partnoy's book has a serious mission. It seeks to show that derivatives -- those complex securities that owe their value, or are derived from, underlying stocks and bonds -- are but the latest method that Wall Street is using to skin Main Street. By the time clients figure out the true pricing of what they have carted off, Mr. Partnoy contends, the Wall Streeters are long gone.

In an interview yesterday, Mr. Partnoy said: "I had to write this book. I couldn't believe that no one had written a genuine popular book, an expose about derivatives" that would "be able to explain the business to the average Joe."

The betrayal theme, of course, has arisen before, in lawsuits brought by Procter & Gamble and Gibson Greetings against the financiers at Bankers Trust New York, who sold them derivatives that later caused big losses. The plaintiffs' cases were helped enormously by the discovery of taped conversations at Bankers Trust that contained lots of macho boasting: Bankers Trust settled both cases for substantial sums.

Mr. Partnoy's book, too, is a tale of men behaving badly. Aside from the occasional drunken visit to a skeetshoot or a strip joint, the overriding preoccupation of the modern-day Wall Street trader -- invariably a young white male -- is maximizing his annual bonus, he writes.

Weaving his own firsthand experiences into a broader tapestry that also touches on some well-known derivative debacles of recent years like Orange County and the collapse of Barings, Mr. Partnoy strives to show that Wall Street is embracing greater risks and more questionable conduct as it seeks ever-bigger profits.

Morgan Stanley's leaders, according to Mr. Partnoy, right up to John J. Mack, the firm's president, would inspire subordinates with such fire-breathing epithets as: "There's blood in the water. Let's go kill someone."

The Wall Street traders and bankers indulge in a bit of braggadocio now and then is new. But Mr. Partnoy's detailed allegations of specific trades and the cynical way that Wall Street treats its customers is likely to attract attention.

Morgan Stanley's derivatives group, for instance, became increasingly concerned about Mexico in late 1994, according to Mr. Partnoy. A big Mexican bank, he recalls, failed to repay $65 million it owed the firm on a foreign exchange transaction.

The firm eventually got its money, Mr. Partnoy writes, but was left with serious doubts about the country's prospects. This concern, though, was apparently not shared with clients.

As Mr. Partnoy writes: "Morgan Stanley still was bullish on Mexico, at least publicly. The firm's Mexico analyst, Chip Brown, continued to say good things. Barton Biggs, the emerging markets guru at Morgan Stanley asset management, had been issuing positive reports about emerging markets."

And "the most optimistic voice" was Robert J. Pelosky, a Morgan Stanley research analyst, "who wrote in a December report about how a wilderness vacation had convinced him that Mexico was 'compelling' and his 'favorite market.'"

When the Mexican peso crashed in December 1994, Morgan Stanley had some nervous moments before it confirmed that it indeed had been paid for some Mexican derivatives transactions that closed before the bad news hit, Mr. Partnoy writes.

Many institutional investors, and mutual funds, with big investments in Mexico did not fare so well; Mor-
gan Stanley, Mr. Partnoy notes, "had been among the largest sellers of Mexican derivatives to these funds."

That Mr. Partnoy was gainfully, if briefly, employed on Wall Street is beyond dispute. Answering questions about Mr. Partnoy's record at the firm, JeanMarie McFadden, a spokeswoman for Morgan Stanley, said, "He was an associate here for a little more than a year."

But she disputed Mr. Partnoy's characterization of Morgan Stanley: "I'm not saying it's a nunnery, but this is not the culture of the firm."

Andrew McMillan, a spokesman for Credit Suisse First Boston, confirmed that Mr. Partnoy had worked there from August 1993 until February 1994, but declined to comment further on the book, saying, "We haven't seen it yet."

Monroe R. Sonnenborn, a lawyer at Morgan Stanley, denied that Mr. Mack had ever said there was blood in the water or had urged employees "to go and kill someone."

Mr. Sonnenborn said that every initial investor in three derivatives transactions managed by Morgan Stanley and critiqued by Mr. Partnoy "had made money." Also, Mr. Sonnenborn said, Mr. Partnoy was not at the firm when two other transactions he discusses were carried out.

Were Morgan Stanley or another major firm to fleece clients as the book contends, Mr. Sonnenborn added, that firm would lose clients.

A new account of life at Morgan Stanley has few fans at the firm.
Family law judges dissolve half of all American marriages and rule on the fates of millions of children, including those of unmarried parents. But while this legal system may touch more people than any other, it remains one of the most unexamined. The Union-Tribune has spent months in the county’s family courts, listening to parting couples and scrutinizing the court’s processes. Today, and for the next three Mondays, we open the doors of these courts and take you into some lives framed by their pivotal decisions.

Failed courtship

Veterans of divorce wars decry the system

By Anne Krueger

Ask people about their divorce, and you’ll get an earful about family court.

They’ll tell you about judges with no time to hear their stories. About lawyers with no limit on what they charge. About counselors with no interest in what parents want for their children.

Family court, say many who’ve been there, simply doesn’t work.

Judges and lawyers don’t claim the system’s perfect. And only recently have they taken small steps to make it better.

But even if the court system is improved, long-term legal battles fueled by long-held resentments — over broken hearts, bruised psyches and battered bank accounts — almost guarantee that no one leaves family court happy.

“The system is in an untenable position,” says University of San Diego law professor Robert Fellmeth. “It really cannot give either party what they want, which is burning the other party on a stake on the front lawn. It doesn’t work very well — but it can’t work very well anyhow.”

Some 15,000 couples — more than half with children — divorce in San Diego County each year. Add to that thousands more unmarried parents

Married for 14 months.
In family court for 13 years. The story of Trudy Sutherland (above), Damian Archbold and their two children, A-10

DIVORCEAMERICAN-STYLE: A chronology, A-11

HOTLINEQUESTION: Tell us what you think, A-12

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who come to court for custody, support and keep-away orders.

Those who run family court — the division of Superior Court that handles all divorces — say most people keep their anger in check long enough to divide their finances and make decisions about their children in a reasonable amount of time.

Eighty-five percent wrap up their cases themselves with little need to see a judge. The remainder linger, blithely the system with paper and emotion. Family court officials say this contentious 15 percent consumes 40 percent of the system’s time and resources.

“The cases that come back time and again, I think the lawyers and the judges have failed,” said Commissioner Alan Clements. “But I can’t tell you what we could do better. It almost seems that the parties want an ongoing relationship even though it’s hostile.”

That hostile relationship is like wildfire during a Santa Ana when it comes to resolving the two most critical issues:  
- Who gets custody of the kids?  
- Who pays how much in support?

Divorce is high on the list of life’s great traumas, akin to death of a loved one. Rational people turn vulnerable and distrustful. Couples grieving the end of a traditional family life look to the courts as a way of punishing, controlling or at least finally being heard and legitimized.

At the extreme, divorce turns violent. The criminal courts are rife with cases of stalking, assault and even murder that have a fractured relationship as their genesis.

In one of San Diego County’s most infamous murder cases, former La Jolla socialite Elisabeth “Betty” Broderick was convicted six years ago of the 1989 killings of her ex-husband, Daniel, a prominent lawyer, and his second wife, Linda.

“People look to the family court for solutions to a dysfunctional relationship that was so dysfunctional, it ended the relationship,” said Judge H. Ron Domrutz. “We can’t fix everything.”

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Almost everyone involved in the system points to serious weaknesses in it:

- More than two-thirds of divorcing parties don’t have lawyers and are left on their own to decipher an intimidating stack of forms and argue legal issues in court.
- Couples get only an hour or two with a Family Court Services mediator.
- Those who violate a judge’s orders — on the time they must allow children to spend with the other parent, for example — often go unpunished.

“The court system cannot deal with parents and families in conflict,” said Bob Hedrick of Rancho Peñasquitos, who is going through a divorce from his wife of 14 years.

A task force set up by the Judicial Council, the policy-making body for the state’s courts, seems to agree.

“The existing family law court system in California is falling short of its mission: to provide an accessible, just and effective forum for resolution of all types of family law conflicts,” it concluded.

In a report called Family Law Court 2000, the lawyers and judges on the task force recommend simplifying forms and files, changing the role of lawyers in some cases and providing more help to divorcing couples without lawyers.

The report is still being revised.

Family law is among the hottest topics in Sacramento. Of 4,000 bills introduced during each 2-year session, between 80 and 120 deal with family law, according to Mikki Sorensen, who is with the office of Sen. Charles M. Calderon, D-Montebello.

They comprise about 20 percent of the some 300 bills considered each year by the Assembly Judiciary Committee, said Donna Hershkowitz, a committee attorney.

“That’s the highest percentage of any category of bills,” she said.

It’s a different legal world from the one revolving around civil and criminal cases at the main courthouses 11 blocks away.

No family law case is closed as long as the children of the marriage are under 18. A spouse can return to court years after a divorce is final to seek a change in child support or custody.

Because of that, family court officials say there’s no way they can keep count of actively contentious cases.

Most every weekday morning, the polished wooden picnic tables in the lobby of the downtown family law courthouse are packed. There’s a bustle of activity and an undercurrent of tension.

On three mornings, the judges hear up to two dozen cases, giving none more than 20 minutes. There are trials, but no juries. And many issues — from restraining order to a dispute over when a father can see his child — are resolved in just a few minutes.

“If we seem to you that we’re rushed and don’t devote the time to your case that you’d like, you may be right,” Judge Thomas Ashworth told a meeting of divorcing couples.

He added later: “If we had more judges, probably the results wouldn’t be different, but what we might be able to do is make (litigants) feel better about their day in court.”
**Without a lawyer**

Jane Kingsley Doram spends what money she has supporting herself and her 13-year-old son in their El Cajon home.

She says there’s nothing left for hiring a lawyer to help in her 7-year-old legal battle with her ex-husband.

On a recent morning, Doram sat with her son among the crowds in a hallway at the family law courthouse, waiting to see a volunteer lawyer who wouldn’t charge to help her fill out more papers.

She’d already spent hours trying to find the right form to file.

San Diego’s family court judges say that in more than 70 percent of the cases at least one side doesn’t have a lawyer. That’s up from 50 percent just five years ago. The Family Law Court 2000 report points out that a legal mismatch occurs when an unrepresented person goes up against an attorney.

Representing herself has been a terrifying experience, Doram said.

“The judges” keep making you feel inadequate and telling you the lawyers should be doing it,” she said.

Balin Atanasoff of El Cajon recently represented herself in getting a restraining order against Michael Helms, the father of her three daughters.

She said she left Helms two years ago because he was violent toward her.

(Helms could not be reached to respond despite repeated attempts.)

Atanasoff said her biggest frustration has been trying to show what she claims is Helms’ true nature.

“It’s been a nightmare to go through the miles of paperwork to let the judge know how this person is,” Atanasoff said.

“When he gets in front of the judge, he has a completely different demeanor.”

People who act as their own lawyers are known in legal parlance as “pro pers,” short for the Latin phrase in propria persona (in his own person).

They say they stumble around and don’t know what to ask. But Judge Domnitz said it goes beyond that.

“I have no problems with pro pers if they really want to listen and make a cogent presentation,” Domnitz said. “Many of them don’t want to listen, and many of them are in need of mental health professionals.”

The San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program offers free legal advice in family law cases, but to avoid possible conflicts it can advise only one spouse. Local bar associations also keep lists of lawyers who will represent lower-income people for a reduced fee.

Last month, the court hired a “family law facilitator who will provide information and help fill out forms.

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**Mediation urged**

Family court judges prefer that divorcing couples work out problems rather than duke them out in court. They encourage using a private mediator or one of 27 county-paid mediators who work in Family Court Services.

Thousands of parting couples married and unmarried — in San Diego County have children, and the main goal of Family Court Services is dealing with the emotionally charged question of custody.

Most couples share legal custody of their children, giving them equal say in major decisions involving those children. But the difficult question is determining physical custody — which parent’s house will be home and which will be for visiting.

Then there are the allegations of drug use, domestic violence or child abuse — true or not — that can keep the accused parent away from his or her children.

Officials in Family Court Services say domestic violence is claimed in half the cases they see, and substance abuse in 40 percent. Child abuse is claimed in one out of every 10 cases, they say. The truth is often unclear.

Because of their heavy workload, mediators generally spend only 1 1/2 to two hours trying to help a couple reach agreement. Sixty-five percent of the couples succeed, said Patricia Chavez-Fallon, director of Family Court Services.

Twenty percent of couples need a judge’s help on only a few issues.

The remaining 15 percent must have a judge decide who will have custody of their children, Chavez-Fallon said. In a fraction of cases, that fight continues until their children turn 18.

When couples can’t solve their problems, the mediator recommends a custody arrangement to judges. Those recommendations are followed more than 80 percent of the time, Judge Ashworth said.

Court officials say having the mediator make a custody recommendation saves time and money. But some professional mediators — and people who have been through the system — say the arrangement destroys the trust that’s crucial to a successful mediation.

“She can psychoanalyze and determine our future in two hours,” one angry father said bitterly of his experience with a family court mediator. “They’re judge, jury and prosecutor all in one and the judge rubber-stamps it.”

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**Enforcing orders**

Chavez-Fallon understands the frustration of divorcing parents who think they couldn’t tell their whole story in the allotted time. But she said interviews with therapists or the children’s teachers can reveal much about the family as spending more time with the parents.

“We keep trying to stress that our goal is to do the best for the children,” Chavez-Fallon said.

It is easiest to choose between two capable, nurturing parents, she said, because either way, the child will live in a stable, loving home. The toughest cases are those in which both parents are fighting demons such as drug or alcohol abuse.

“You ... feel everybody’s pain,” Chavez-Fallon said. “There are times I think I’m going to cry all day long.”

Family court judges issue child-support orders based on a complicated formula set by the state. But it’s up to the District Attorney’s Office to enforce the orders when the money isn’t paid.

District Attorney Paul Pfingst, who has made collection a priority, is expected to collect $88 million this year, more than double what was recovered a few years ago.

But problems remain. Some women are still waiting for payments, even though they know how to find their ex-husbands. Some men who have faithfully paid child support say they’ve been forced into court to prove their cases.

Parents who don’t pay can have their wages garnished or face court action. But the judges acknowledge that the system is flawed when it comes to enforcing other kinds of orders, such as those against a mother who prevents her ex-husband from visiting his children.

Although parents who don’t obey court orders can be cited for contempt and jailed and fined, proving violations and unearthing the truth is often difficult.

When it comes down to it, judges say, many people bringing contempt charges don’t really want to see their ex-spouse in jail. They just want to see court orders enforced.

Judges and lawyers realize the courts aren’t the best way to resolve family disputes, and many couples who have slogged through it say the experience has left them financially and emotionally devastated.

The courts “need to be more innovative in their approach,” said Luis Maldonado of Oceanside, who’s fighting his ex-wife’s efforts to move with their two children to Colorado.

“They’re not willing to take the time and spend the money. And what it’s doing is hurting the children.”
Kim Strashoon, 30; attorney and activist and observant Jew

By Jack Williams

From the time she began studying law at the University of San Diego, Kim Strashoon appeared to be on the fast track to a promising legal career.

Even before passing the state bar exam, she was invited to argue cases as an intern for the District Attorney's Office in Vista. And as a law clerk and young attorney, she worked diligently on civil cases for San Diego attorney Stephen Weitzen, combining a sensitivity to social justice with a grasp of legal issues.

"Kim had a wonderful legal mind, especially for someone so young," Weitzen said. "She really understood how the law could work for or against a client."

A back injury, suffered while she was employed by an attorney in San Diego, grew progressively worse and disabling.

As the pain escalated, with little relief from medical treatment, Ms. Strashoon put her legal career on hold and sought solace in her religion.

"She transferred what energy she had into being observant of the traditions of her Jewish faith," said her mother, Fiona Strashoon.

Ms. Strashoon was born in Johannesburg, South Africa, and lived in Irvine for seven years before moving with her family to Carmel Valley, which at the time was known as North City West.

After injuring her back, Ms. Strashoon established Silent Partner, a business that would permit her to work from her home. She wrote briefs and provided research for San Diego-area attorneys.

A graduate of Torrey Pines High School, where she was on the debating team, Ms. Strashoon entered the University of California San Diego as a computer science major. But her interests gravitated toward political science, and she decided to become an attorney.

After graduating from UCSD, she entered USD School of Law and founded Jewish Law Students on the USD campus. She also helped edit the USD Law Review.

"She was very active politically in college," Weitzen said. "At USD, she organized students in the American Israel Public Affairs Campaign, a lobbying group that went to Washington, D.C., for policy conferences.

"She was very focused and committed, whether pursuing a law degree, helping her cause or getting others involved," Weitzen said.

Ms. Strashoon was active in the Jewish community, helping others involved. "She was very strong, very personable, and led by example."

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In addition to her parents, she is survived by a sister, Samantha Strashoon of Boston; and a brother, Jonathan Strashoon of Santa Barbara.

Services were Oct. 13 at the Home of Peace Cemetery, San Diego.
Dean Steps Up to Plate a Third Time

By Michael Ueda
Daily Journal Staff Writer

Grant Morris is the University of San Diego School of Law's pinch hitter. When the school needed someone to step up to run the law school in 1977, when then-dean Donald Wachstein took a year-long sabbatical, Morris took over. Eleven years later, former dean Sheldon Krantz decided that eight years at the helm was enough. Morris was again asked to step in as acting dean while the school conducted its search for a new dean.

Now, Dean Kristine Strachan has decided to step down as dean and, no surprise—Morris has again been asked to fill those well-worn shoes. Strachan has returned to a full-time teaching position.

Morris takes pride in the fact that his tenure as dean of the 48-year-old law school spans three decades, although not consecutively.

And while the school conducts a year-long search for Strachan's replacement, Morris will keep the ship running.

"It's going to be a busy year," said Morris, who received his J.D. from Syracuse in 1964 and his L.M. from Harvard in 1971.

He has objectives he wants to complete this year, said Morris, who has been a law professor at USD since 1973. Besides helping the school pass its regular American Bar Association accreditation inspection, scheduled for March 1998, and participating in the search for a new full-time dean, Morris would also like to bring state-of-the-art technology to campus. He also hopes to "build a sense of community" at the law school.

"I want the faculty, as well as the students and alumni, to realize they are a part of the team in improving this law school," he said.

The fact that the ABA will be inspecting the school at the same time that the university looks for a new dean isn't a problem, said Provost Frank Lazarus.

"The visit really deals with the quality of the law school over the last seven years," he said. "They're going to want to know we are doing a good search and [will have] a good prospect for dean."

The school has more than 50 applicants for the dean's position; it is hoped that a decision will be made by March.

Being the interim dean on three different occasions has given Morris a chance to see things from a different point of view—that of an administrator.

"It's a chance to see the entire operation from a different perspective," said the faculty member who is serving, for the third time, as the interim dean for the University of San Diego School of Law.

"It's a chance to see the entire operation from a different perspective," said the faculty member who is serving, for the third time, as the interim dean for the University of San Diego School of Law.

Morris' appointment seemed like the most logical choice, said Lazarus, who has been provost since July 1996.

"He was the best candidate," said Lazarus. "He's a good teacher and a fine scholar. He's been at the university for a long time and understands the ins and outs of it."

The 56-year-old Morris said that being dean also gives him a chance to work with university administration, namely Lazarus.

"That's been one of the highlights. I've really enjoyed working with him," he said.

Morris said he loves his teaching too much to give it up permanently.

"I enjoy being a faculty member. I enjoy doing research," said Morris, adding that being dean would take up too much time to do those things. "It's a very exciting time but I'm always happy to return to my faculty roots."

Morris will return to teaching his torts and law and mental disorder courses, which he co-teaches with forensic psychologists and psychiatrists, when his current tour ends June 30, 1998.

And while the changing of the guard can be unsettling, Morris said, he thinks his being appointed interim dean helps calm any nerves that usually accompany change.

"People know me; they know what to expect," Morris said. "People seem to be comfortable with my leadership. I think this helps us as we go through this process of choosing a new dean."

"The faculty and students, as well as the staff, seem to be very receptive to me. Things are running as smoothly as one can expect," he said. "No one's burned down the building yet."
Churches try to mend void of leadership in San Diego

When Bishop Robert Brom of the Roman Catholic diocese came to lunch the other day, the heart and soul of his vast parish were much on his mind.

He worries about the rising culture of chaos. We no longer seek common ground. We vie to have our own say and our own way. As San Diego grows more complex and diverse, our agendas multiply until there is none.

In the absence of any San Diego civic identity, Brom says, "you come from here, you come from there, you do your thing. Individualists become militants. They intimidate you and beat you up instead of considering the common good, which requires some sacrifice. We have to give up something to get it." When my father observed such behavior in his small-town Carolina pastorates, he convened revival meetings. They were a nightly orgy of oratory that roused ancient pastorates, less backsliders stepped forward to repent their sins.

Now health spas are more familiar than revivals, but the idea is much the same. Eat sparingly for a few days and exercise smartly while hearing the gospel of good health. It lasts for a few months and then you need to hear it again.

Bishop Brom is not the only cleric alarmed by the complacent mood of San Diegans. Bishop Gethin Hughes of the Episcopal diocese, whose Community Services has exhibited wide-spectrum social activism for decades, urges his parishioners to "pray and belong." The Methodist minister Mark Trotter, whose steeple towers over the fleshpots of Mission Valley, helps to convene forums where clerics and lay people of many faiths seek ways to rejuvenate this region.

A theme heard often in houses of worship is that Americans aren't paying enough attention to each other and their inner needs. Brom suspects San Diegans are guiltier than most because we confuse our fantasies about our lives and region with the facts.

Catholics don't do revival meetings. While the Baptist congregations of my youth took heart from others' public confessions, the confessional has served Catholics more discreetly.

Yet Brom is quick to go public with his sense of urgent moral crisis. He dotes on Abraham Lincoln, and recites a Lincoln warning from another century: "In this age, in this country, public sentiment is everything. With it, nothing can fail; against it, nothing can succeed. Whoever molds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes, or pronounces judicial decisions."

Brom feels "a vacuum of right reason and values, which are necessary for us to offset growing individualism and self-absorption. What must be in the public domain for our 'heart and soul' to prevail is increasingly privatized or devalued."

"When society no longer protects and promotes intellectual, moral and spiritual values (except along with their opposites) all that's left is the law of the jungle — survival of the fittest. Objective truth at every level is traded for a pot of porridge which everybody wants to keep for themselves."

To avoid the jungle, Brom warns, we need "champions of conversion — intellectual, moral and spiritual — so that people of right reason, sound and solid human values will mold public sentiment for the survival of the human race as human."

Instead, he finds San Diegans "behaving in terms of what is legally permissible, not what is right or wrong, causing all our lives to deteriorate."

He is struck by "how many people of faith and of my own denomination use justice to define what is due to them but never what is expected of them. We see a growing emptiness in people's lives. The moral leadership once exercised by America is no longer so manifest, and that fact is increasingly recognized around the world."

A hint is here for San Diegans who grumble, quite understandably, about lack of leadership: Pray and belong. Speak up. Speak out. You'll soon find you're a leader.

A hint is here for San Diegans who grumble, quite understandably, about lack of leadership: Pray and belong. Speak up. Speak out. You'll soon find you're a leader.
Rev. Guillermo Garcia Vargas, CS, is appointed associate pastor of St. Anthony de Padua, Imperial, as of June 9.

Rev. Vincent C. Walsh of the Diocese of Syracuse, is appointed to serve as Associate Chaplain in University Ministry at the University of San Diego, as of Sept 1.
Parents must love gay kids, bishops say

Pastoral letter advises against rejection

By David Briggs
ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK — U.S. Catholic bishops are advising parents of gay children to put love and support for their sons and daughters before church doctrine that condemns homosexual activity.

In a groundbreaking pastoral letter, the bishops say that homosexual orientation is not freely chosen and that parents must not reject their gay children in a society full of rejection and discrimination.

"All in all, it is essential to recall one basic truth. God loves every person as a unique individual. Sexual identity helps to define the unique person we are," the bishops say. "God does not love someone any less simply because he or she is homosexual."

The document, titled "Always Our Children," was approved by the Administrative Board of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops early in September and released yesterday, with an early copy provided to The Associated Press.

In the last two decades, with almost every other church struggling over gay ordination or efforts to ease condemnatory church doctrine, the Roman Catholic Church has stood firm, teaching that homosexual activity is morally wrong.

In two high-profile cases in the 1980s, the Vatican disciplined Seattle Archbishop Raymond Hunthausen for allowing a group of gay Catholics to meet at St. James Cathedral and revoked Charles Curran's license to teach moral theology at Catholic University in Washington, D.C. Curran had said homosexual acts are sometimes morally acceptable.

But the mounting turmoil and pain felt by Catholics torn between church teaching and love for their gay children prompted several bishops to request guidance from the bishops' Committee on Marriage and Family Life. The committee began studying the conflict in 1992.

Five years later, the bishops in their letter describe parents who suffer guilt, shame and loneliness because their children are gay and report that "a shocking number" of homosexual youth are rejected by their families and end up on the streets.

The parental rejection, along...
Bishops urge parents to love, support gay youth

Continued from A-1

with the other pressures faced by young gays and lesbians, place them at greater risk of drug abuse and suicide, the bishops said.

San Diego Bishop Robert H. Brom termed the document "useful," and said it would be "well-received by pastoral ministers throughout the diocese."

Kent Peters, director of the diocesan Office for Social Ministries, said the letter, "while intended primarily for parents and church ministers should be read by a wider audience."

He expressed the hope that the document "will help families turn to the church more easily for assistance and support."

Leaders of two lay Catholic groups in San Diego saw no new ground in the bishops' statement, based on news reports of its contents. Neither had seen the letter itself.

"That's nothing new," said Karl Keating of the letter's call to parents not to reject their children because of their sexual orientation.

Keating, head of Catholic Answers, a San Diego-based group that promotes church doctrine, said merely being a homosexual is not sinful, "but there's something sinful in homosexual activity."

He added: "The Church's tradition has always been hate the sin and love the sinner."

Mike Bekemeier, president of Dignity San Diego, a gay and lesbian support group, said, "It's not a change in church policy, but they're finally acknowledging the obvious."

Bekemeier noted that the church still distinguishes between "orientation and the sinful acts."

Why the form of a pastoral letter from the church's spiritual leaders?

"Primarily to get them to accept the fact that their son or daughter as gay or lesbian, and that their child was not damned forever," Bishop Joseph Imesch of Joliet, Ill., chairman of the Committee on Pastoral Practices, said in an interview.

The Vatican, in the new Catholic Catechism and in the pronouncements of Pope John Paul II, has staunchly held that sex is morally acceptable only within the bounds of heterosexual marriage.

And the U.S. bishops' letter in no way abandons Catholic doctrine. It states clearly that genital sexual activity between same-sex partners is immoral and that the letter is not to be understood as an endorsement of what would call a 'homosexual lifestyle.' It draws a distinction, however, between homosexual orientation and sexual activity.

In the letter, the bishops urge parents to encourage their children to lead a chaste life and, at times, to challenge aspects of their children's lives they find objectionable.

But the bishops also tell parents that maintaining a relationship with their child should be their primary goal.

"First, don't break off contact; don't reject your child," the bishops say. Instead, they say, create an atmosphere in which a child would be willing to discuss his or her sexual orientation.

"This child, who has always been God's gift to you, may now be the cause of another gift: your family becoming more honest, respectful and supportive," the bishops said.

Among their recommendations, the bishops urge parents to "do everything possible to continue demonstrating love for your child." That includes remaining open to the possibility that even after counseling, a child may still "struggling to... accept a basic homosexual orientation."

The document also encourages priests to welcome homosexuals into parishes, to help establish or promote support groups for parents of gay children and to let people know from the pulpit and elsewhere that they are willing to talk about homosexual issues.

When they lead chaste lives, homosexuals should be given leadership opportunities in the church, the bishops said.
USD campus is inundated with wave of "vile," "odious" graffiti

By Ristine

The University of San Diego spent four years and a $1.6 million grant working to improve cultural diversity and sensitivity on campus, but it appears someone may have missed the message.

Students and administrators are alarmed over an eruption of racist, anti-Semitic and anti-gay graffiti in restrooms and on law-school bulletin boards at the onset of a new academic year at the private university.

University President Alice B. Hayes said yesterday that she was "deeply disturbed" by the expressions of hostility.

"I want to state in the most emphatic terms that this behavior will not be tolerated," Hayes said in a statement to be published today in The Vista, the weekly student newspaper.

"Derogatory comments and graffiti based on race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, religion or must not allow our colleagues to be intimidated, harassed or embarrassed."

In another incident, a series of racial slurs sprouted on a restroom wall of a women's residence hall on three occasions last month. They included an attack on blacks, a reference to the Ku Klux Klan and the phrase "Black Panthers" with a "no" sign over it.

The incidents are under investigation by the campus public safety department.

USD spokesman Jack Cannon described the slogans as "vile" and "odious." It was not known whether the same person was responsible for both sets of incidents, but Cannon said they "appear to be the work of a very few, obviously sick, twisted persons."

Kenda Bartholomew, a fifth-year senior, said that there have been "little incidents" of racism every year she has spent at USD but that "this is the worst that it's been."

"It's not just words to us," said Bartholomew, who belongs to the Black Student Union. "Now we're walking on pins and needles because we don't know what to expect. It's very scary."

While the incidents would cause dismay at any campus, they are particularly ironic for Roman Catholic-affiliated USD, which last year completed work on a four-year, $1.6 million grant from the James Irvine Foundation to "institutionalize cultural diversity" and reinforce an atmosphere of racial and ethnic harmony.

USD figures identify the 1996 demographic makeup of the campus as 66 percent white, 15 percent Hispanic, 8.7 percent Asian, 2.7 percent black and less than 1 percent American Indian. The remainder is composed of nonresident aliens and students of unknown ethnic origin.

Top administrators have made further diversity in the student body a priority for USD.

But minority students have long complained that they often feel lonely or unwelcome at the university, where undergraduate tuition this year is $15,680.

For black students, Bartholomew said, "it's not that friendly because they don't see people like them in their classes."
A headline yesterday with a story about racist, anti-Semitic and anti-gay graffiti at the University of San Diego overstated the problem by saying the campus was "inundated" with it. The story described four incidents in the past month and told how students and faculty are dealing with the problem.

To discuss accuracy or fairness in the news, please write Gina Lubrano, readers representative, The San Diego Union-Tribune, Box 191, San Diego, CA 92112-4106, or telephone (619) 293-1525, or e-mail: readers.rep@uniontrib.com
In brief . . .

Writing on the wall; out of the loop

- Graffiti is always a scourge, but the kind marring the University of San Diego lately is particularly vile. Racist, anti-Semitic and anti-gay graffiti has been found in restrooms, on law school walls and on bulletin boards. It just goes to show that ignorance can pop up anywhere, even in places of learning. University officials say this won’t be tolerated and that when they find the perpetrator, they’ll expel him or her. That’s good, but there also should be a campus-wide effort to reassure minority students that they’re welcome and appreciated at the hilltop university. Although the graffiti incidents are obviously the work of one or a few ignorant jerks, it can cast a pall over the whole campus. USD officials should make sure it doesn’t.

- In the wake of congressional hearings that cast the Internal Revenue Service in a decidedly unfavorable light, and recent opinion polls showing that 70 percent of Americans believe the agency abuses its power, the IRS announced this week that it will host a coast-to-coast “problem-solving” day on Nov. 15. These open-door sessions are scheduled for 33 cities throughout the country, including three California locations. Alas, San Diego has been excluded. But San Diego is the nation’s seventh-largest city. And if, as Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin suggests, the IRS is to start holding these problem-solving days once a month, then San Diego certainly should be added to the list of cities where taxpayers can get face time with IRS representatives.
Cornell President Seeks Racial Integration in Campus Housing Areas

BY BEN GOSE

CORNELL UNIVERSITY’S president announced last week that he will try to unite the increasingly segregated campus by requiring all freshmen to live in the same area.

The plan announced by Hunter R. Rawlings III permits the continuation of Cornell’s controversial program houses, which allow students who share the same ethnic, cultural, or academic interests to live together. Critics have complained that the three houses that focus on ethnic themes contribute to a sense of racial balkanization on the campus.

But many minority students at Cornell defend the houses. When Dr. Rawlings raised the issue of banning freshmen from them in the spring of 1996, protesters staged several rallies, and 16 students held a hunger strike.

Currently, freshmen can choose to live on North Campus or on West Campus, which are separated by a ravine and more than half a mile. Minority students take up more than half of the beds on North Campus, and white students account for 70 percent of the population on West Campus.

“Cornell’s gorges are not simply geographic features; they have come to divide the student body socially, culturally, and, to some degree, even racially,” Dr. Rawlings wrote in a report issued last week.

KEEPING FRESHMEN TOGETHER

His plan will require all freshmen to live on North Campus. Program houses will have to be located there in order to house freshmen, and freshmen must make up at least a quarter, but no more than half, of each house. Currently, freshmen make up 54 percent of the three ethnic houses.

Seven of the 10 program houses are already on North Campus, including Akwe:kon, for students interested in American Indian issues, and Ujamaa Residential College, which is centered on African-American life. If the three program houses on West Campus, including the Latino Living Center want to continue to house freshmen, the university will help them move to North Campus.

Ramona Connors, the hall director for Akwe:kon, said she was pleased with much of the president’s plan, although she worried that it might result in some American Indian freshmen being turned away from the house.

“I’m staying optimistic right now,” she said.

A critic of program houses said Dr. Rawlings didn’t go far enough in his reorganization. Michael Meyers is executive director of the New York Civil Rights Coalition, which had filed a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education alleging that Cornell was permitting race-based housing assignments. (In a ruling last September, the department found no violations.) Mr. Meyers said the program houses should be phased out entirely and replaced with a random housing lottery. “Anything short of that is a capitulation on the university’s part,” he said.

Dr. Rawlings unveiled his plan one week after receiving a report on the issue from a committee of 20 administrators, professors, and students that pledged support for the concept of program houses. The report suggested ways to help freshmen become more active in campus life, and professors more involved in the lives of students.

But Dr. Rawlings said the recommendations were “limited in scope and incremental in approach.”

“I believe major changes are needed,” he wrote.

He also criticized the committee for striking a sentence from an early draft of its report that called for “promoting integration across racial, ethnic, college, and class-year distinctions.”

When some students complained that integration could be construed as a synonym for minority-student assimilation, the committee changed that language to “promoting meaningful interaction and connection across differences,” according to Susan H. Murphy, the leader of the committee, who is vice-president for student and academic services.

“It appeared to be a push-button word, and we didn’t want to push a button,” she said.
Stadler's 5 TD passes spark USD victory

By Michael Pointer
SPECIAL TO THE UNION-TRIBUNE

EVANSVILLE, Ind. — University of San Diego quarterback Mike Stadler tied a school record with five touchdown passes as the Toreros beat Evansville 55-20 yesterday in the Pioneer Football League opener for both schools.

Stadler fired a 29-yard touchdown pass to Chris Del Santo in the first quarter; an 11-yard TD to Jeff Prichard in the second; a 12-yard TD to Prichard later in the third; and a 55-yard TD to Dylan Ching early in the fourth quarter.

Stadler was 20-of-31 for 283 yards with one interception. His five touchdown passes tied the mark set by Bob Dulich against USIU in 1973 and John Khamis against Dayton last season. The three TD catches by Prichard also tied a single-game school record.

Ching caught seven passes for 134 yards. "We didn't run the ball as well as we'd like to, but we were able to throw it a little bit," Stadler said.

USD coach Kevin McGarry was impressed with his quarterback.

"He was getting hit in the mouth a lot of the times just as he was throwing the ball," McGarry said. "I was really proud of the way he played in that regard."

USD (3-2) led 27-13 at halftime before Evansville quarterback Drew Purcell hit Vince Tweddell with an 82-yard pass to set up an 11-yard scoring run by Sean Bennett just 37 seconds into the half.

But the Toreros, who blew a 32-10 halftime lead in a 39-32 loss at Cal Lutheran last week, drove 56 yards on just five plays on their next drive to set up Stadler's 12-yard TD pass to Prichard.

Evansville (1-3) drove to the USD 10 on its next possession, but Jackson intercepted Purcell's pass in the end zone and returned it to the Evansville 7.

"Everyone was covered and I was just floating in the middle," Jackson said.

Said McGarry: "In a lot respects, that was the play of the game."

Stadler scored on a 2-yard run three plays later to stretch the Toreros' lead to 41-20 with 3:15 left in the third quarter, and the Aces were finished after that.

Bennett, who set a PFL record with 313 yards rushing against USD last year, finished with 133 yards on 20 carries and caught six passes for 71 yards. He also scored all three Evansville touchdowns. The Aces had five turnovers and set up another USD touchdown by bobbling a snap and failing to get a punt off deep in their own territory.

"They beat us in every phase of the game," Evansville coach Robin Cooper said of USD. "I don't know of one phase that we won."

Pioneer League

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Friday's Game
Yale 34, Valparaiso 14

Yesterday's Games
USD 55, Evansville 20
Drake 35, Wayne, Neb. 17
Dayton 42, Butler 7

Saturday's Games
Dayton at Drake, 11:30
Evansville at Valparaiso, 11:30
Butler at San Diego, 7
USD women set mark with 11th win in row

Senior outside hitter LaManda Mounts broke the school record for career digs and the University of San Diego women’s volleyball team won its school-record 11th straight match by defeating Gonzaga 16-14, 15-6, 15-8 in the West Coast Conference opener for both teams last night at USD.

Mounts, who recorded eight digs to bring her career total to 1,148, broke the previous record of 1,142 set by Jennifer Loftus (1991-94). Mounts also notched a match-high 16 kills as the Toreros improved to 12-2.

Senior middle blocker Sara Gunsaulus added 14 kills for USD and sophomore outside hitter Petia Yanchulova finished with 13.

Diane Pascua led Gonzaga (6-9) with 12 kills.

More women’s volleyball

Katherine Brynjstad had a team-high 12 kills and added four aces to help UCSD (8-5) defeat Pomona-Pitzer (6-4, 1-1) 15-7, 15-9, 15-7, making the Tritons 2-0 after the first day of play in the UC San Diego Volleyball Invitational at RIMAC Arena. Leslie Punelli had nine kills and 12 digs in the ‘Tritons’ 15-2, 15-10, 15-9 win over Occidental (1-3, 1-1) in their first match.

Darci Hess had 15 kills and 15 digs to lead seventh-ranked NAIA Point Loma Nazarene to a 15-3, 15-1, 15-5 victory over visiting Westmont (11-6, 1-4) in a Golden State Athletic Conference match. Crystal Vazzana added 11 kills and 11 digs for the Crusaders (13-3, 5-0), and Melanie Smith finished with four service aces.

Women’s soccer

Aimee Wagstaff headed in a corner kick from Sherice Bartling with 12 minutes to play as USD defeated visiting Pepperdine 3-2 in a WCC match. Clarie Currie and Jenny Jongejan also scored for the Toreros (3-7-1, 1-1), and Ashley Lewis and Claire Wels each scored for the Waves (3-7-0, 0-3).

Men’s soccer

Tyler Thompson and Brady Bernard scored first-half goals, and Jacob Bollinger and Dana Cariss each scored in the second half to lead host UCSD (6-2-1) to a 4-2 win over The Master’s (5-7-0).

John Harr scored three goals and Clint Mathis added another as seventh-ranked South Carolina shut out USD 4-0 in the first round of the Aces Soccer Classic in Evansville, Ind.

Women’s soccer

Thirteenth-ranked sophomore Zuzana Lesenarova of USD defeated No. 39 Barbara Navarro of Baylor 7-5, 6-3 in the third round of the ITA National Clay Court Championships in Orlando, Fla.
The USD women's volleyball team extended its school-record winning streak to 12 matches after the Toreros pummeled Portland 15-7, 15-3, 15-7 in front of 579 at the USD Sports Center last night.

The Toreros have won 11 straight matches over Portland — the third-longest streak in West Coast Conference history.

For the Toreros, Petia Yan-chulova finished with 14 kills and a .571 hitting percentage. As a team, the Toreros hit an astounding .411 in the match. LaManda Mounts added another 13 kills and 10 digs for USD.

The Toreros' Katie Linquist chipped in with 40 assists. USD improves its record to 13-2 overall and 2-0 in the WCC.

More volleyball
The UCSD volleyball team finished first in the UC San Diego Volleyball Invitational by defeating Colorado College 15-3, 15-8, 15-5 in the final. Sherine Ebadi, Shannon Noonan and Katherine Brynjestad all made the all-tournament team for the Tritons.

Tennis
USD sophomore Zuzana Lesenarova, ranked 13th in the preseason ITA Rolex Rankings, lost her quarterfinal match at the Intercollegiate Tennis Association National Clay Court Championships held in Orlando, Fla. Lesenarova lost to Mirela Vladulescu of Alabama-Birmingham 6-2, 6-2.

Bhaguandas and Sarah Donovan winning the first flight 8-6 and Dorota Wozniak and Merete Lindahl taking the second 8-0.

Singles play resumes today with SDSU's Maggie Cole against Lindahl. Wozniak will vie for the championship in the second flight after defeating Aimee Hites of New Mexico.

The third flight also will feature Aztecs teammates as Sarah Donovan will be pitted against Lisa Papi in the finals of the consolation bracket. Whitney Wells and Simone Howard, both of SDSU, will face each other in the championship.

Point Loma Nazarene men's tennis player Mattias Rohlin advanced to the National Rolex Tournament in Memphis, Tenn., after winning the Rolex Regional men's singles title at PLNC. Rohlin, a transfer from Texas Tech, defeated No. 1 seed Wei-Yu Su of BYU-Hawaii 6-4, 6-0.

Soccer
The San Diego Mesa men's soccer team tied Yavapai (Prescott, Ariz.), the No. 1-ranked team in the nation, 2-2. Yavapai is 10-0-1. Michael Prosancik and Mike Weclock each scored a goal for Mesa (2-3-4).
No bright lights, but football shines at USD.

Saturday night at Torero Stadium

Where the lights aren't so bright

Photographs by JIM BAIRD, Union-Tribune

USD's victory complete, players exit to the grandstand to meet friends and family. Freshman Joe Hampton explains his hand injury.

Not all college football games are played in 70,000-seat stadiums with 300-pound linemen opening holes for future millionaires. At the University of San Diego, there are no scholarships, no Gold Club seats and no TV games. A general admission ticket at 36-year-old Torero Stadium costs $7, and can put you on the 50-yard line if you arrive early enough. USD has produced far more Academic All-Americans than NFL draft picks. While the scene along Linda Vista Road is far from the big time, there is no shortage of competitive football. After Saturday night's 24-14 victory over Butler, the Toreros are 4-2 and tied for first in the Pioneer League. Their next game is Saturday at co-leader Dayton, winner of 17 straight. The Toreros return home Oct. 25 against Drake. Tickets won't go on sale until 90 minutes before the 7 p.m. kickoff.
USD’s team doesn’t play its games under the bright spotlight of big-time college football, but that’s fine with the Toreros. The story in pictures, Page C-14.
Star receiver Dylan Ching, a sophomore, celebrates after making a 50-yard touchdown catch. Ching finished the night with seven catches for 148 yards and two TDs.

For the students behind Bryan O’Neill (left) and Robin Bareng, the D and the fence are used to lead the cheers for “Defense.”
An hour before game time, cheerleaders practice their routines and the players run through their warmup drills while the officials head for a pregame conference.
USD, with a win at Dayton, will be flying

By Brad Falduto
SPECIAL TO THE UNION-TRIBUNE

It’s happened sort of quietly, but the University of San Diego is in the thick of things in the Pioneer Football League race.

In fact, if the Toreros can somehow win at Dayton next Saturday, they’ll be in the driver’s seat.

The Toreros positioned themselves by defeating Butler 24-14 last night at Torero Stadium. The victory, coupled with one a week ago at Evansville, makes USD 2-0 in the PFL heading into its game with perennial power Dayton, which also is 2-0. They are the only two teams left unbeaten in a league in which teams play just five games.

All this for a Toreros team that seemed headed down the tubes two weeks ago after a second-half collapse at California Lutheran.

“We responded well,” said USD quarterback Mike Stadler, who threw three touchdown passes. “We learned a lot about ourselves. We learned we have to play a complete game, all four quarters.

“I’m glad we got to learn when it wasn’t a league game. Now we have a chance.”

Dylan Ching, twice the recipient of touchdown passes from Stadler, said the Toreros just got things together with perfect timing.

“I think we’re peaking at the right time,” said Ching. "We can beat anybody if we play well."

A year ago, USD gave Dayton a scare before falling to the Flyers 40-34. Toreros coach Kevin McGarry doesn’t see any reason why his team can’t make the next step and knock off Dayton.

“The important thing was that we started off 2-0 in the league so that every game we play means something,” said McGarry, whose team is 4-2 overall. "We showed last year we can compete with Dayton. Now we have to try to beat them.

“This team has got some confidence now and is scoring points. We feel like we can win every time on the field. I like how we’re playing. We played great defense tonight. We have to play even better to win at Dayton.”

The two teams had trouble getting their offenses untracked. USD got the only first-half points when Tim Roth, the league’s top kicker, booted a 27-yard field goal.

USD went up 10-0 with its first possession of the second half. The Toreros drove 59 yards, with the last 17 coming on a Stadler-to-Jeff Prichard touchdown pass. The lead reached 17 points at 12:08 of the fourth quarter when Stadler found Ching for a 26-yard touchdown pass, capping off 96-yard drive.

Butler finally got on the scoreboard with 5:41 remaining when Naim Sanders scored on a run from 2 yards out.
USD gets good news on ’98 recruit front

By Bill Center
STAFF WRITER

Practice for the 1997-98 season is still more than a week away, but USD basketball coach Brad Holland is already looking forward to the 1998-99 season.

The Toreros have added a 6-foot-7 former Alaska Player of the Year as a transfer and gotten an oral commitment from a 6-foot-10 center from Ocean View High in Huntington Beach.

The transfer is Cameron Rigby, who averaged 6.6 points and 3.3 rebounds last season as a freshman at Bradley University. He started nine of the Braves’ 29 games and shot 52 percent from the floor and 74 percent from the foul line.

Entering USD at the same time Rigby becomes eligible will be Kevin Hanson, who was all-league and All-CIF Division II as a junior last season. Hanson, 17, averaged 10 points and 7.0 rebounds last season and raised his scoring average to 22.3 during a summer league.

“I think Rigby has the potential to be an all-conference player,” said Holland, who had recruited Rigby when he was a senior at Anchorage’s Bartlett High. Rigby chose Bradley over USD and Boston College.

His route to San Diego was circuitous. Rigby is a native of Melbourne, Australia, where there is no high school basketball. He attended a summer basketball camp in Washington, where he decided to move to the United States to pursue a basketball career.

The 230-pounder also played Australian Rules Football. As a high school senior in Alaska, he averaged 17.2 points and 12 rebounds in leading Bartlett to the large-school state title. He also handled the ball as a guard against pressure and was the team’s leading three-point shooter (he was 8-for-20 on threes at Bradley last season).

“Cameron’s a solid all-around player,” said Holland. “We were very disappointed when we didn’t get him out of high school. So you know how excited we are that he’s decided to join us now.”

Hanson said he chose USD because he “felt very at home when I visited the campus.”

Hanson’s high school coach said the center has made “rapid improvement” over the last two years. “I’m just finding my stride,” Hanson said.

USD will host its own version of “midnight madness” this year with a reception at 11 p.m. next Friday at the USD Sports Center. Practice will follow at 12:01 a.m.
Giant-killing USD tops Loyola Marymount

For the second time in nearly 48 hours, the USD women's volleyball team defeated a Top 20 opponent. Last night in Los Angeles the Toreros (15-2, 4-0 West Coast Conference) defeated No. 17 Loyola Marymount 15-8, 15-2, 15-9 to up their winning streak to 14 games and move into first place in the WCC. On Friday night, The Toreros defeated No. 12 Pepperdine.

USD's last win over LMU (13-4, 3-1) was in 1993. This win marks the first time the Toreros have defeated the Lions in Los Angeles. LaManda Mounts led USD with 12 kills. Petia Yanchulova added 11 digs.

USD's Alli­son Bender and Leslie Punelli were named to the All-Tour­nament Team.

More women's volleyball
UCSD was named champion of the Trinity University Classic in San Antonio after finishing 4-0 in tournament play. Yesterday the Tritons (15-5) defeated Wisconsin-Whitewater 11-15, 15-10, 15-4, 15-8 and Bluffton College 15-5, 16-14, 15-2. The Toreros' Alli­son Bender and Leslie Punelli were named to the All-Tour­nament Team.

UCSD was named champion of the Trinity University Classic in San Antonio after finishing 4-0 in tournament play. Yesterday the Tritons (15-5) defeated Wisconsin-Whitewater 11-15, 15-10, 15-4, 15-8 and Bluffton College 15-5, 16-14, 15-2. The Toreros' Alli­son Bender and Leslie Punelli were named to the All-Tour­nament Team.

San Diego State (8-7, 4-1 WAC) defeated Southern Methodist 15-13, 15-5, 15-6 in Dallas. The Aztecs' Martina Engels record­ed 13 kills and 10 digs.

Men's soccer
Point Loma Nazarene (9-4-1, 3-1 Golden State Athletic Confer­ence) lost to Azusa Pacific 3-0. Azusa Pacific (10-2, 4-0) scored its first goal at the 11-minute mark and followed it up with another score 22 minutes later.

Cross country
The USD men's team finished first at a tri-meet in Malibu. Ola Knutsson finished the 5-mile course second overall with a time of 27:21. The USD women's team finished second behind USC. The Toreros' Katie Grim finished the 5-kilometer course second overall with a time of 19:46.
USD football in spot to add to its history

By Bill Center, STAFF WRITER

Football has a history at the University of San Diego.

But the tradition couldn't be called rich.

Oh, there was tremendous fanfare when USD launched its football program 41 years ago. USD was going to become “the Notre Dame of the West.” The then-Pioneers made quick progress. In 1958, they posted an 8-2 record. Two seasons later, they upset the then-powerful Marine Corps Recruit Depot 21-20 in the top local collegiate game of the season.

But a year later, after losing 42-12 to Don Corry’s first San Diego State team, USD dropped football.

Football returned to Alcala Park in 1969 as a club sport. Again the fever spread rapidly. By 1973, Toreros coach Andy Vinci, funding his team partially through the sale of insurance annuities and quartering his players in local hotels, built a small-college power that went 9-2-1 and played for national honors.

Again came the crash.

“That’s when I got here... just after the renegade years,” Toreros coach Kevin McGarry said recently. “When I signed with USD out of Saddleback College, a couple of my coaches said it was a great place to play... that players were staying at hotels in Mission Valley and eating at local restaurants.

“The teams I played on were bare-bones and barely staying afloat. The first year I played here in 1976 (as a defensive back and wide receiver) we won one game. The second year we won three... one by a forfeit.

“It was a struggle. A long, long climb.”

But today, the Toreros are back atop their game, sort of.

Today at 4 p.m. PDT, they are in Dayton, Ohio, playing for first place in the Pioneer Football League. The Toreros, 4-2 overall, are in tough, although they and Dayton have identical 2-0 PFL records. Dayton has won 17 straight and its 110-13-1 record over the last decade is the best in Division I-AA.

“I think they’ve won 58 of their last 59 home games,” said McGarry. “Maybe it’s only 57 of 58.”

You get the picture. “Dayton is Dayton,” said McGarry. And USD? “We’re a pretty good football team,” he admitted.
Madness forecast for midnight

SDSU’s new gym, USD’s team focus of basketball previews

By Hank Wesch, STAFF WRITER

For years the annual advent of the college basketball season in San Diego was marked by Midnight Nothingness.

But tonight there’s not one, but TWO presentations of Midnight Madness, open-gym celebrations of the moment the NCAA officially approves for teams to begin practicing.

Of course, no formal practices will be conducted tonight. But at both SDSU and USD the public will be admitted free, served complimentary refreshments and introduced to the schools’ men’s and women’s teams. SDSU is doing it for the fourth straight year, USD for the first time.

About one-third of the 305 Division I teams will have some sort of Midnight Madness. The traditional starting date for practice had always been Oct. 15, except for 1993 when it was Nov. 1. The rules that went into effect for this season have practice starting with the Saturday closest to Oct. 15.

The local agendas:

- At SDSU, free hot dogs and sodas will be served beginning at 9:30 p.m. and doors to the new Cox Arena at Aztec Bowl will open at 10:30. The new Aztecs logo will be unveiled at 11, and from 11:05-11:35 former men’s and women’s team players will participate in alumni games at a facility they were born too soon to enjoy during their college careers. The men’s alumni roster includes local products Chad Nelson, Mark Carter, Courtie Miller and Terrence Hamilton. On the women’s side, recent standouts LaKeysha Wright, Christina Murguia, Jodi Nowlin-Tres and Tammy Blackburn. Preliminary rounds of open three-point shooting and slam-dunk competitions will be staged until midnight, when the men’s and women’s varsity teams will be presented and conduct brief intrasquad scrimmages. Three-point and slam-dunk competition finals will close out an event during which several free prizes will be distributed among those in attendance.

- At USD, doors to the Athletic Center will open at 11 for an hour of refreshments, games, contests, raffles, etc. At midnight, the Toreros men’s and women’s teams will be introduced and go through brief drills and conduct intrasquad contests.
Mounts slumps in her seat when discussing her Bakersfield background and personal accomplishments — she's the West Coast Conference Player of the Week for the second time this season and soon to become only the seventh WCC player to accumulate both 1,200 kills and 1,200 digs — but turn the conversation to the Toreros’ team success and she literally starts to wriggle with exuberance.

Seconds later, she’s up on her knees in the chair, looking ready to climb over the table to make her point. “We’re ranked 23rd, but we should be top 20, and I think we’re top 15,” says Mounts excitedly. “We’re always left out of the limelight, but we’re pushing ourselves into it. We’re like, hey, look at us.”

The Toreros are easy to find, actually, conveniently located atop the WCC standings. Only four games into the conference schedule and already the only unbeaten team left, USD takes a 15-2 overall mark into this weekend’s home series against Santa Clara and Saint Mary’s.

USD is really only beginning to pick up steam, too, after last weekend. For the first time in school history, the Toreros swept consecutive road matches at 11th-ranked Pepperdine and No. 16 Loyola Marymount, victories in which Mounts recorded 34 kills and 23 digs.

That left her 19 short of 1,200 career digs, which is more significant than the kill total for a number of reasons. The kill is the forte of the outside hitter, yet Mounts says her “passion” is for defense, though digs are the most difficult part of the game.

Her impending membership in the Twelve-Twelve Club is double testament to both her dependability and versatility. Now a senior, Mounts hasn’t missed a game in more than three years, and it’s the all-around player who could wind up holding school records in both offensive and defensive categories.

And if her well-developed skills are a product of the California club system, she isn’t a product of the same environment as most of the West Coast volleyball stars, who generally hail from the coastal area.

Yet, for a young athlete with promise, there may be no better place than Bakersfield.

“There’s not a lot of recreational things to do, except play sports,” says Mounts. “And when you play sports there, you’re somebody, like being a minstrel. All the girls played volleyball. All the boys played soccer.”

Some of the boys made fun of the girl who, by the age of 14, already was 5-7. “Daddy Long Legs,” they called her. The legs grew too long for ballet, which Mounts studied for six years. But the instant she signed up for club volleyball — an ultracompetitive level of a sport she’d never played — Mounts was on the top team and on the front row with her height.

Smaller was her younger sister, Janice, now an America candidate as USC’s setter. (Their only sibling, Van Jr., is a budding shot put star who’s going to USC on scholarship.) Mounts says her sister was the only athlete to have her high school jersey retired in Bakersfield.

While most other California girls were trying their hands at beach volleyball during the summer, the Mounts sisters played an inland variation, teaming in a two-woman grass volleyball in the parks of Kern County.

There wasn’t a major college around that wasn’t interested in having LaManda, who went as far as Alabama on recruiting trips, but made up her mind the day she and her father visited the smaller and more intimate atmosphere of Alcala Park.

“I recruited Sue (Snyder, the USD coach),” says Mounts. “I told her I wanted to come here. She said, ‘OK, here’s a scholarship.’”

She came in with two other freshmen, Sara Gunsaulus and Maria Bowden, both from the Long Beach area. They still haven’t quite adapted totally to Mounts’ predilection for country music, but the three of them still roommate, also the only seniors on the USD squad. They get daily doses of Mounts’ effervescence.

“She is bubbly,” says Gunsaulus. “She’s like that all the time — except when we lose.”

Which is becoming less and less often. Eliminated in the first round of last year’s NCAA tournament in a five-game match with Arizona, the Toreros can draw on that experience and go further this year, says Mounts. But whenever the volleyball season ends for her, it ends for good.

“I’ve played volleyball year-round since sixth grade,” says Mounts. “I want to make my mark, move on and start over.”

Jumping right in, no doubt.
Roth gets his kicks by helping students learn how to learn

By Gabe Elizondo

Put Tim Roth on the football field and the USD kicker extraordinare will nail a field goal into the waiting arms of the yellow uprights. Watch Roth's foot catapult a punt with the trajectory of the St. Louis Gateway Arch. Or watch another punt hit the turf and dance inside the 20-yard line.

Think that's magical? You should have seen what Roth did during the summer of 1996 on the campus of San Diego State where he spent six weeks helping high school students study such eclectic lecture material as photosynthesis and plant morphology.

That was Roth at his untamed best.

Roth was a teacher's assistant to ninth- and 10th-graders in a program called Upward Bound Math/Science, a nationwide, federally-subsidized program in which academically high-achieving kids from lower socio-economic backgrounds spend their summer on a college campus taking challenging classes to better prepare for college.

Roth seemed to have had a rapport with the students that a more seasoned teacher might envy.

"When he walked in the room, the kids knew it was business," said Maria Ek, a grad student at SDSU and former resident counselor in Upward Bound the same year Roth was there.

It was Roth's desire to help that endeared him to the students and earned their respect.

"One time, we were studying about three or four different biomes and there was all this information the teacher went over," recalls Juan Ramirez, now a junior at Mar Vista High School, who participated in the program.

"But Tim knew that we didn't understand and he just said, 'Don't worry, I'll just come by your study hall tonight.' I never worried because I knew Tim would be there to explain it. He reached out to us in that way."

Roth has a unique outlook for someone who has little interest in going into teaching.

"My whole philosophy behind working with kids, and especially teaching, is that you have to establish respect through being a positive role model," Roth said. "You do not have to be authoritarian, but rather someone who they can look up to because of your good communication skills."

Roth's hard work and caring nature were returned by the students when he was awarded with the "Best TA" award.

"That was a huge compliment," Roth said, "because to me that meant what I was doing was pretty effective."

When it comes to kicking, effectiveness is Roth's staple. The 6-foot-2, 200-pound kicker's resume — which he hopes will land him a tryout with an NFL squad — looks something like this:

**Experience:** Set a North State prep field goal record with a 53-yarder while at Chico High. At USD last season, ranked second on the team in scoring as a kicker (9-of-11 field goals, 19-of-20 PATs). This season, ranked second on the team in scoring (9-of-11 field goals, 19-of-20 PATs). Averaging 42 yards per punt.

**Honors:** Was a Street & Smith's high school All-American. First-team All-Pioneer League last season. Named Pioneer Football League Special Teams Player of the Week three straight weeks dating to last season.

**Extracurricular Activities:** He had an informal workout with the Pittsburgh Steelers last March, at which a Steelers scout basically told Roth: "Keep it up, kid, and we'll be in touch."

**Special Interests:** Teaching, of which he says: "I like teaching, but right now all my focus is on football."

Good thing for the Toreros.

Gabe Elizondo is a Union-Tribune news assistant.

A winner: USD kicker Tim Roth (11) is enjoying success both on the football field and as a classroom motivator.
For the University of San Diego women's volleyball team, the wins keep coming and the records keep falling.

The Toreros swept the University of San Francisco 15-7, 15-10, 15-6 last night in San Francisco and improved its record to 18-2, 7-0 in the West Coast Conference. With the win, USD broke the record for consecutive wins (17) by a WCC team.

The Toreros' LaManda Mounts became the seventh player to enter the WCC's 1,200 kill/1,200 dig club.

Sara Gansaulus powered USD with 16 kills and a .424 hitting percentage. The Toreros held the Dons (3-19, 0-7) to a .085 hitting percentage and San Francisco did not have a player in double figures in kills.

Setter Katie Lindquist recorded 34 assists for USD.

More women's volleyball
San Diego State (11-8, 7-2 Western Athletic Conference) was defeated by Fresno State 15-9, 13-15, 15-9, 15-11 at FSU's North Gym. The Bulldogs (16-8, 6-3) had four players with double figures in kills, as Adrienne Sankey led the way with 20. The Aztecs' Martina Vlkova—Engels also recorded 20 kills. As a team, SDSU finished with a .128 hitting percentage compared to FSU's .231.

Point Loma Nazarene suffered a four-game loss to host Cal Baptist 15-8, 11-15, 15-12, 15-5. Yung Ming Li notched 19 kills and 17 digs for the Lancers (18-6, 6-4 Golden State Athletic Conference).

Crystal Vazanna recorded 21 kills for the Crusaders (18-6, 8-2).

Host Christian Heritage (24-6) defeated The Master's College 15-8, 15-11, 16-14. The Hawks, ranked eighth in the nation in the NAIA, were led by Nicole Sandlin and Heather Davis with 13 kills each.

Men's soccer
A Daniel Schuurman goal two minutes into the match was all it took for Westmont to defeat PLNC 1-0 in Santa Barbara. The win put both teams in first at 5-2-1 in the GSAC.

Carlos Calderon scored two goals to help Christian Heritage get past visiting Chapman 4-3. The Panthers fell 11-5-1, while the Hawks improved to 7-7-1.

Men's golf
SDSU's James Stewart and Ryan Donovan each shot 9-over-par 225 and finished tied for 32nd individually as the Aztecs finished 15th at 910 in the Fresno Lexus Golf Classic at San Juaquin Country Club in Fresno. UCLA won the team title with 878, three shots ahead of Brigham Young. BYU's Michael Henderson finished at 1-over 217 and beat UCLA's Brandon DiTullio in a four-hole playoff to take the individual title.
USD drops Drake in aerial show

Records fall as Torero QB tosses 5 TDs, four to sophomore Ching

By John Titchen, SPECIAL TO THE UNION-TRIBUNE

Drama. Excitement. Good theater.
A University of San Diego-Drake Pioneer Football League matchup at USD last night had all of the above.
School records were threatened, tied and then erased as the Toreros (5-3, 3-1) held off the Bulldogs 39-30 to move into sole possession of second place in the PFL standings.

Toreros 39
Drake 30

USD quarterback Mike Stadler tossed five touchdown passes to tie a school single-game record and erased a 25-year-old season record for TD passes.

Four of the sophomore's scoring passes were caught by sophomore receiver Dylan Ching, who broke his own school record for touchdown receptions in a game.

"It just happened," said Ching, who was almost scratched before the game after he came down with the flu Friday night. "We weren't thinking about records. We were only concerned with putting them away."

With the win, the Toreros also matched their season high for PFL wins.

"We had had a lot of frustration against this team in our last four meetings," said Torero coach Kevin McGarry, whose team beat Drake for the first time in five meetings.

Said Stadler, who finished with 235 yards on 13-of-24 passing: "It was just a great game. I didn't even think about the records until someone told me later on the bench."

The visiting Bulldogs had all the time in the world to take the game over. They controlled the ball for 24 minutes of the first half.

The Toreros could muster just one touchdown in their six minutes of possession in the first half.

The Bulldogs opened the scoring with 1:08 left in the first quarter when Charlie Schimberg walked in untouched from the 2-yard line after a marathon eight-minute, 16-play drive. It looked as though it was going to be a long night for the Toreros when Schimberg waltzed in unharmed a few minutes later.

The Toreros got on the board with 6:36 left in the first half when Chris Del Santo ran down a 30-yard Stadler bomb. After that point, it was strictly a Stadler-to-Ching affair.

On their first drive of the second half, the Toreros added six points when the duo teamed on a spectacular 36-yard pass in the right corner of the end zone.

After a Chris Willis field goal made it 24-13 Drake, the Toreros used a couple of great runs by Jared Keo to get down to the 1-yard line.

On consecutive plays, Stadler, who entered the game four TD passes short of the school's single season record of 21, tossed easy passes that were dropped. The sophomore finally connected with Ching for his 20th of the season.


"Our defense stepped up and we just played hard," said Ching, who caught six passes for 129 yards. "I thought every TD was my first."
Bill Maher: Calling all campus cutups

By James Hebert

T here was something funny about the job recruiter who recently showed up on the University of San Diego campus.

For one thing, he heckled his listeners. “Wait! What did we do that wasn’t good?” he yelled at three students who dared to skulk out in the middle of his presentation. “‘Melrose Place’ isn’t even on yet!”

For another thing, he is seen on TV by 3 million people each night, which makes him slightly more visible than your typical human-resources officer.

There was something funny, all right — but then, that’s Bill Maher’s job: Be funny. He does that job for a little company called ABC, on his own late-night TV show called “Politically Incorrect.”

Maher had come to USD with an unusual job pitch: a chance for students to land writing contracts with his show.

A surprising job pitch, too, for anyone who’s seen “Politically Incorrect.” The show, which airs locally at 12:05 a.m. weekdays on KGTV/Channel 10, seems about as scripted as a barroom brawl. In fact, it sometimes appears to be a barroom brawl — or at least the prelude to one.

Maher’s method is to invite guests who are as likely to get along as a bathtub full of cats — and then to let the fur fly.

As he gleefully told the USD students during his talk: “Tomorrow, we have Tony Danza and Kitty Kelley, and we know that Tony Danza hates Kitty Kelley.” (Celebrity author Kelley, whose controversial book “The Royals” was just published, once wrote an unflattering book about Frank Sinatra; actor Danza is a pal of Ol’ Blue Eyes.)

But beneath all the topical arguments and the host’s off-the-cuff humor, “There is written

Dressing room chat: Late-night TV host Bill Maher takes a minute to relax before an appearance at USD.
Funnyman

‘Politically Incorrect’ isn’t all spontaneous

Continued from E-1

material lurking,” as Maher put it in an information packet handed out to the students. And the show is looking to inject some fresh blood into that material.

“Our problem,” said Maher, chatting in the dressing room of USD’s Shiley Theatre before his talk, “is that there’s no job in TV — or writing, really — that is preparation for the exact job I want writers to do.

“I mean, you can move from Leno to Letterman as a writer. It’s pretty much the same kind of show. But our show is not. So because there’s no job like it, it’s very hard to find people who are good at it.”

Maher acknowledges that the idea of fishing for talent at colleges is “an experiment,” but it’s one he believes is worth a shot.

“I hope I sift through (the students’ writing samples) and find gold,” Maher said. “That would be great for both of us. It’d be great for me, and it’d be an incredible opportunity for someone in college.”

Besides, he said with a grin, “I would rather do less work.”

USD is the first test zone for this idea, chosen because of San Diego’s proximity to Los Angeles and the fact that several alums have close connections to Maher’s show.

It also helps that “Politically Incorrect” attracted boisterous audiences when the show was taped in San Diego during the Republican National Convention in 1996. (The program was on the Comedy Central cable channel then.)

“It’s true, I do love San Diego,” said Maher. “We had a great time in ’96. I mean, we were partying with Republicans every night, and it was actually fun. I think that says a lot about any city.”

Maher is offering the students a shot at 13-week contracts with the show, the minimum duration allowed under Writers Guild rules. The contracts would pay Guild scale.

The packets handed out at USD asked for up to two pages of ideas on monologue jokes, show topics, and poll questions. (The show runs a regular poll seeking “yes” or “no” responses to such statements as, “I’d go to a Melrose Place theme park.”)

“We’re looking not just for the humor, but a certain sensibility,” Maher told the crowd of about 300 students, after warming them up with “Politically Incorrect” video highlights set to the college-rock sounds of Third Eye Blind.

“(We want writers) to have the point of view to read the paper and say, ‘This is wrong! This makes me mad! Men should not have to work at Hooters!'”

It was not entirely clear how many of the young people who showed up were aspiring writers, and how many showed up simply because they heard Bill Maher was appearing.

“I assume some of you are here because you want to be on TV?” Maher said at the start.

Silence.

“No? You just got the wrong flier?”

The presentation was a weird mix of stand-up routine and motivational seminar, but Maher and producer Scott Carter warmed to the crowd after a while, and fielded a few questions.

“Would we get paid for writing?” asked one attendee who apparently had not been listening very carefully.

“Yeah, if you do anything,” Maher replied. “I think that’s the principle in almost any job.”

Talent search: Bill Maher says it’s difficult to find people who are good at writing for his kind of political-comedy talk show.

Needing that angry man

Most of the students grabbed packets after the 45-minute session. Some seemed to be just toying with the idea of writing comedy; others seemed ready to jump in, funny-bone first.

“I might as well give it a shot," said Andy Marchi, a sophomore majoring in communications. He has a bit of TV experience, having written a video script as part of his internship with a station in Sacramento.

“I think college students aren’t as interested in current events as they should be,” Marchi said. “I’m maybe not at the level right now that they’re looking for ... but I think I could be.”

Judy McDonald, a senior majoring in political science and communications, has a serious head start
on the comedy angle. She has performed stand-up at USD, including opening for comic Paula Poundstone at a show on campus.

"There are a lot of funny people — no, wait, there are a lot of people who think they're funny — making money in comedy," said McDonald, smiling. "I think I deserve some of that."

She believes her field of study makes her prospects all that much brighter. "The more you study polisci," she explains, "the more you realize how much there is to make fun of."

For these students, Maher's offer represents a rare chance to skip a lot of dues paying and leap straight into the Hollywood scene.

To hear Maher tell it, though, the deal is not quite like signing on for a lifetime stint with the Great American Corporation.

"Jay Leno is fond of saying he's never fired a writer. I think I've never met a writer I didn't fire," Maher said with a laugh backstage. "It's not because I don't like them. I like them all personally. But it's very hard to find people who were in any way raised with political feeling and knowledge.

"I need that angry man — that Alan King sensibility. Like, 'The world is just wrong, and this is making me mad about it.'

"I'm going to see if I can find that fire in this generation."