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USD NEWS PRINT MEDIA COVERAGE

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COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
USD Science Center To Boost San Diego's High-Tech Economy

Source: University of San Diego

Work has begun on a $46 million Center for Science and Technology at the University of San Diego that will help meet the demand for skilled employees by the region's biotech and high-tech firms and serve as a national model for education and training.

The 150,000-square-foot center, overlooking Mission Bay, will be the largest academic building on campus. Focusing on interdisciplinary collaboration, it will unite USD's departments of chemistry, biology, physics and marine and environmental sciences, as well as house aquariums, an astronomy deck, an aviary and a greenhouse.

Carrier Johnson is the project architect. Rudolph and Sletten is the contractor. Completion is scheduled for 2003.

The center's Spanish Renaissance architecture aligns with the rest of the campus, but its design also emphasizes the interdisciplinary nature of modern science. The shape of an inverted microscope and slide intersects all four stories of the center, re-creating T. W. Englemann's landmark, 1883 experiment combining the biology of plants, the chemistry of photosynthesis and the physics of light to determine the colors of light most conducive to photosynthesis.

Light fills into the glass panels of the microscope in a fitting symbol of the interdisciplinary activity to be conducted inside.

"Continuing discoveries in biotechnology, wireless communications and medical imaging depend on the skilled personnel needed to turn basic research into commercial products," said USD President Alice B. Hayes. "The hands-on laboratory experience our students receive has helped scores of them go on to work for firms like Idec Pharmaceuticals and Qualcomm in recent years. The center will help us to do even more to support San Diego's high-tech economy."

USD is an independent Roman Catholic institution of higher learning located on 180 acres overlooking San Diego's Mission Bay. The university is best known for its commitment to teaching, the liberal arts, the formation of values and community service. The USD campus, considered one of the most architecturally unique in the nation, was named Alcala Park after a Spanish city near Madrid, Alcalá de Henares; the 16th century Spanish Renaissance style of USD's buildings reflects that city's university.
CHIPS AND CHEATING
As long as there have been students, there have been cheaters. In imperial China, academic dishonesty was so rampant that test administrators searched students for crib sheets, then separated them into isolated cubicles during civil service exams. The punishment for cheating: death.

Repercussions today aren’t so severe, but academic dishonesty persists—and new technology, from the Internet to personal digital assistants, makes cheating easier than ever. Just this spring, 130 students at the University of Virginia were accused of plagiarizing a physics term paper from the Internet.

Cheat sheets, once written on the palm of the hand, now can be stored on programmable graphing calculators and watches. Palm hand-helds beam test answers between students in class. And Internet term paper mills offer hundreds of pre-written papers for sale.

"The formats change, but the basic problem is the same," said Bernard Whitley, a psychology professor at Ball State University who studied cheating for the book "Academic Dishonesty: An Educator’s Guide."

Although technology makes it easier to cheat, recent research suggests that gadgetry doesn’t necessarily encourage academic dishonesty. It’s simply easier for teachers and professors to catch those who do cheat.

Fighting technology with technology, instructors submit papers to anti-plagiarism software—sometimes before even reading them. One university went so far as to demand cell phone records to reveal who a student called before turning in a test.

Educators have caught hundreds of cheaters using such innovations, but they also have prematurely accused some students of academic dishonesty. Students’ work was once assumed to be their own, but now students must prove as a matter of course that what they turn in really is theirs.

"It’s not a situation of trust," said Lawrence Hinman, director of the Values Institute at the University of San Diego. "Societies that don’t have that in the end can’t flourish. . . . It erodes the fabric of trust between student and teacher."

Although a majority of high school students admit cheating at one time or another, technological advances such as the Internet have not had a significant effect on the overall number of cheaters. Of students who admitted to copying material from the Internet, only 6% had not previously plagiarized from written sources, according to a recent study conducted by Donald McCabe, a professor of organization management at Rutgers University.

When McCabe asked students at 25 private and public high schools around the country how they cheat, the responses were surprisingly sophisticated.

One student copied text from the Internet, then used a word processor’s auto summarize function to reword the material so anti-plagiarism software would not detect it. Another student, who had not completed an assignment, typed a document full of gibberish, then e-mailed it to the teacher. When the teacher said...
Dishonesty: Tracking Tech Cheaters With Their Own Tools

Continued from Tl.

The document was illegible, the student blamed it on a corrupt file. Others said they stored cheat sheets on programmable calculators and watches and sent test answers via cell phones, papers and PDAs. "The variety of things that are available is just mind-boggling," said McCabe, founder of the Center for Academic Integrity.

For the last five semesters, University of Virginia physics professor Louis Bloomfield accepted all homework assignments on the Internet. Students uploaded their work to a Web page, which everyone in the class could view.

But when a student told Bloomfield in April that some members of the class were plagiarizing final term papers posted online from past semesters, the professor wrote a computer program to look for similarities between papers.

Of about 1,850 papers, 130 were brought before the university's honor committee for investigation. As of early August, 25 cases had been dismissed and one student had been expelled. An additional 94 remained under investigation and 10 awaited trial before the honor committee.

"It used to require a fair amount of work to plagiarize," Bloomfield said. "It almost took the same amount of work it took to write the paper... Now you can skip the whole writing process because you can get it in electronic form."

Bloomfield, who has made his program available to other instructors at www.plagiarism.phys.virginia.edu, is not the first to create an anti-plagiarism program to catch students cheating. In 1990, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's student newspaper published an article about a computer engineering professor who used a program to detect duplicated computer code.

Similar programs have found widespread interest only within the last few years. The leading plagiarism detection service, Turnitin.com, now has more than 17,000 registered users, including the entire UC system, said its founder, John Barrie.

The service—which costs as much as $2,000 a year for high schools and as much as $8,000 for universities—compares student papers with millions of documents on the Web, digital books and every paper ever submitted to the site, looking for matching sentences that are more than eight words long.

Teachers electronically submit a student's paper to www.turnitin.com when they are suspicious of its content. Some educators, however, ask students to routinely upload papers they turn in. The teacher receives an assessment of the work's originality before even reading it.

Barrie estimated that about 30% of the papers analyzed are "less than original." The program, he said, serves the same purpose as referees at sporting events and IRS auditors during tax season.

"It's done for the benefit of all the students," said Jennette Allen, president of Trojans for Integrity at the University of Southern California, who conceded that her work has never been checked for plagiarism. "Everyone wants to earn their grades fairly or should be earning their grades fairly."

Although students at George-town University took an honor pledge before starting classes Wednesday, the university recently signed up with Turnitin.com.

Professors already have run searches on a few suspicious papers, but the university's honor council is reviewing the service before recommending widespread use, said Sonia Jacobson, the council's executive director.

Because all papers submitted to the site become part of its permanent database, issues of confidentiality and intellectual rights must be addressed, she said, adding that voluntary submissions by students might be more appropriate than mass searches.

"This is brand new to us, and we want to do it right," Jacobson said. "We want it to ensure honesty, and for honest students, we don't want it to be in detection mode so much as to use it as a deterrent... It seems elaborate but at this point necessary."

At Sunny Hills High School in Fullerton, where honor students were caught two years ago sharing information on a history final via
Minnesota Viking football player Korey Stringer's death of heatstroke is the latest tragedy resulting from a macho sport mentality perpetuated by coaches and players. Sport sociologist Jay Coakley argues that individuals in "power and performance" sports such as football have accepted and reaffirmed an ethic that defines what it means to be an athlete.

One of the major components of this ethic is the "Pain Principle," the voluntary acceptance of risk to one's body in the name of an athlete's mental and physical toughness. To endure pain is to be courageous; to endure pain is to be a man. Sports pages are replete with examples of athletes conforming to this norm. New Orleans Saints running back Ricky Williams explained that "every Sunday, an NFL player plays through pain that would make the average human cry and stay home from work for a few days. The measure of a football player isn't how well he performs on Sunday, but how well he performs in pain."

Brian Burke, director of operations for the National Hockey League, notes that, "The code among our athletes is if you have a pulse, you play. There is no logical explanation for their pain threshold."

When asked about playing with severe shoulder pain, Allen Iverson, star of professional basketball's Philadelphia 76ers, said, "This is what I do. It kills me to sit and watch a game. My teammates need me. And I need to be with my teammates."

The day after Stringer's death, Jerry Ostroski of the Buffalo Bills stated that players must fight through pain. "It's what we do. If you don't you're not just letting yourself down, you're letting all your teammates down."

The comments of Iverson and Ostroski dovetail with another aspect of the sport ethic: An athlete must sacrifice himself for the team. The game and the welfare of the team take priority over all other aspects of a player's life, including his physical well-being. Playing through injury and pain, therefore, can be a visible manifestation of a player's acceptance of the tenet that the game and the team's success are pre-eminent.

In his book, "You're OK, It's Only a Bruise," (then) Los Angeles Raider team physician Rob Huizenga recounts how professional football players are encouraged to perform with pain and injury for the good of the team. Huizenga left the Raiders when he could no longer reconcile his responsibilities as a physician and the pressure he received from management to get athletes on the field as soon as possible after an injury, even it meant further jeopardizing their health. Veteran NFL linebacker Bryan Cox estimates that half of the players in the league use painkillers or anti-inflammatory drugs during the course of a season.

Playing with an obvious injury (especially if sustained in a game) or rehabilitating a damaged body part are the athletic equivalents of a Purple Heart signifying dedication and courage. Sociologist Mike Messner found that most of the former amateur and professional athletes he interviewed who had incurred serious injuries "wore these injuries with pride, like badges of masculine status."

The Pain Principle also meshes with the "Pursuit of the Dream Without Question" ethos. To be the best in one's sport, to claim the ultimate prize, cannot be accomplished if an athlete yields to injury and suffering. In 1996, Buddy Lazier won the Indianapolis 500 while driving with a broken back, resisting surgery for crushed disks until completion of the race. Sports commentators routinely glorify athletes who endure painkilling injections and summon the fortitude to bring injured bodies onto the field for yet another contest. From the "sports builds character" perspective, the ability to conquer pain and play hurt is one of the major attributes of sports participation.

Players who resist complying with the Pain Principle risk the wrath of both teammates and coaches. According to one report, Stringer was ridiculed by some of his peers when he limped to the sidelines too exhausted to perform. In a sport like football, there are few things worse a player can experience than losing the respect of his teammates.

While Korey Stringer's untimely death is atypical in the world of contact sports, pushing oneself to the point of exhaustion that triggered his demise is hardly uncommon. Until the Pain Principle in these activities is recognized and rejected, needless injuries, permanently impaired bodies and the occasional death will remain the norm. No doubt they will continue to be rationalized as "part of the game."
Moving can make kids feel rootless

By Copley News Service

America is a nation founded by people who moved from one place to another. Relocating is part of our heritage.

But moving can be unsettling, too, and in some situations becomes a painfully potent ingredient in a toxic stew that leads to tragedy.

Charles “Andy” Williams, the accused shooter in the Santana High School carnage of March 5, was a recent transplant. In the days leading up to the deadly outburst, he talked about how much he missed his old home in Maryland and how alienated he felt in Santee, Calif.

One of the Columbine killers, Eric Harris, had difficulty adjusting after a move. So did Barry Loukaitis, who shot up his school in Moses Lake, Wash., in 1996.

“New kids tend not to bond easily, especially if they are not sufficiently bonded at home,” said Anne Hendershott, a University of San Diego sociologist who has studied the links between moving and alienation for 15 years.

“And kids who do not feel attached or bonded to a community or a school will not be constrained by rules or morals or anything else.”

Of course, families have always moved in this country, and the overwhelming majority of children don’t pick up guns and shoot people. They find a way to fit in and deal with their anxieties.

Still, “moving is very traumatic, even in the best of circumstances,” said Joanne Langan, a Navy wife and mother of four who has moved with her children — ages 12 to 23 — nine times in the past 23 years.
It is especially hard on teenagers.

"This is the time in kids' development when they are working on separating from their families and parents, trying to establish independent personalities and transferring some of their attachment to their peers," said psychologist Adrienne McFaid.

"Then the family says, 'You are going to have to leave your peer group and come with us and start over in a new place.' That's hard, and it's common for teens to get depressed and angry when it happens.

Maurice Elias, a psychology professor at Rutgers University and co-author of the book "Raising Emotionally Intelligent Teenagers," said that adolescents tend to "catastrophize" things.

"They are likely to conclude they will never ever, ever find friends like the ones they are leaving," he said. "Some will not hold this belief for long, but others will, even when they seem to be welcomed."

He likens moving to uprooting a tree.

"If we use that analogy, we will never underestimate how hard it can be for kids," he said. "They miss their comfortable soil. We have to work hard to plant new roots, to give them extra attention, to take time for them to get established."

"The idea is that moving is a long transition process, with many emotional components, and a lot is happening below the surface that matters a great deal. That's why things can look OK from the outside, but really be decaying."

Hendershott, the USD sociologist, began looking at the connection between alienation and moving in the mid-1980s, when she was a counselor in a school system in Connecticut.

During that time, there were group and cluster suicides among young people in Connecticut, Texas and New Jersey, and Hendershott studied them.

More often than not, she said, the victims were kids who moved.

The kids were not psychologically predisposed to their own lives, "they were sociologically predisposed — alienated kids who had failed to bond in the new location," she said.

Further research led to a survey in Texas that showed kids who had moved recently had significantly lower scores on a variable called "mastery over the environment." They felt that life wasn't something they could control, that it just happened to them.

Her studies are continuing, but she suspects many of the school shooters had a similar lack of mastery over their environment. One thing, however, is different.

"Troubled suburban youth have now learned to blame others instead of themselves for their despair," she wrote in an article after the Columbine shootings. "Raging against a society that has ignored them has inspired cluster homicides instead of cluster suicides."

Hendershott believes it is harder now on kids who have to move than it used to be.

"There are no Newcomers Clubs anymore, no Welcome Wagon," she said. "And worst of all, for many of the kids, no parents available at the end of a bad day. And there are always bad days for kids."

Elias, the Rutgers professor, agreed that modem society's fast pace and the need in many families for both parents to work have undermined closeness, a key inoculator against all kinds of distress.

"Families are too busy now, so kids have to take on a lot more of the burden of adjusting to moves," he said. "In the past, it was more a pulling together time for the family, or else people were moving to be with family. Now, it tends to be more about economics or moving away after some disruption or tragedy."

But he also believes that, in some ways, moving is easier today.

"In the good old days, when you were leaving, you were really leaving," he said. "Now, with e-mail and even video conferencing, it's easier to stay in touch."

Dr. Eve Dreyfus, a child psychiatrist and medical director of the San Diego Center for Children, said even in these fragmented times, a child who is relatively well-adjusted and emotionally stable should settle into a new city within a few months of moving.

But there are variables with each child, of course.

"Extroverted kids tend to do better," she said. "If a child is introverted, it may be more difficult. If the child is predisposed to mental problems, or has a hard time reaching out and building new relationships — those are all factors, too."

"In general, if parents take an interest in their children, if they are available to them, tuned in to their needs, they can make a new home in a new city a welcoming environment."

Navy wife Langan remembers a time, about a decade ago, when the family was getting ready to move again. Their oldest son was in the eighth grade. On the day before they were to leave, he shoplifted a pack of baseball cards.

"It was totally out of character for him," Langan said. "It was a sign to us that he wasn't OK with the move."

She and her husband, John, sat the boy down and got him to talk about his feelings, to express his fear and his anger and his sorrow.

"Kids internalize so much, especially boys," she said. "Girls will cry and scream. But boys are quiet and will keep it in."

The last move the Langans made was in July from Virginia, where they had been for nine years, to Missouri, which for the parents is home. Langan is an assistant professor at the St. Louis University School of Nursing.

They put their 12-year-old boy in a parochial school, and it took him three months before he felt like he belonged, she said. Even then, there were rough spots.

"He took a standardized test, and he did well, but he said, 'If I wasn't so sad, I could have done better,'" Langan recalled. "That just broke our hearts."

Her 17-year-old daughter took the move hard, too.

"She was angry. She left a strong circle of friends," Langan said. "At that age, friends are everything."

But the family has learned over time to depend on each other, "because that's a constant." She believes that bonding has helped them survive the upheavals.

Langan said she recently asked her oldest child, now 23, what he thought about all the moves while he was growing up.

What he talked about mostly was an overwhelming sadness, a feeling of loss every time he had to uproot.

"We never really knew the extent of that sadness," she said.

"He talked about how he recognized that no matter how hard he tried to fit in, and no matter how successful he was at it, he would never have the bonds that the kids who had been buddies since kindergarten had. He always felt like an outsider."
Successful moves require more than boxes

By Copley News Service

Moving is hard on everyone, especially teens, but there are ways to ease the transition.

"Get your children involved in the process early and let them know what's happening," said Cecily Kelly, chief of services at the Navy's Fleet and Family Support Center in San Diego.

She said the Internet is full of information about cities and schools and neighborhoods.

"Sometimes, just not knowing is scary for kids," she added. "If you can show them a picture of where they'll be going, or help them with a plan on how they are going to arrange things in their new room, it helps."

Dr. Eve Dreyfus, a child psychiatrist and medical director of the San Diego Center of Children, thinks it's important to visit the new city in person, too.

"Sit in classes; meet the principal; have your child speak with the kids," she said. "Try to get an idea of what it is really like to be there."

The Navy, which moves thousands of families every year, has numerous systems in place to aid relocations. But even people not in the military can take advantage of other resources, such as real estate agents and chambers of commerce, said Joanne Langan, a registered nurse and Navy wife who has moved with her children nine times.

To her, one key for parents is to have an upbeat attitude.

"Children are very perceptive, and if the parents are uncertain or worried about the move, the kids will pick up on that."

Once you arrive in a new city, Langan said, "watch your kids like hawks." Her experience with teens is that they are so keen on belonging to a group that they often hesitate to invite a newcomer into their circle. They are afraid that if the new kid doesn't fit in, they'll get ostracized, too.

"What that means is, that frequently the ones who are immediately welcoming to your children are the ones who already have been ostracized," Langan said. "So you have to watch out for that, get to know the kids."
Lecturer ventures out with new book

By Ray Patterson

RANCHO BERNARDO — Kam Zarrabi Sr. is a jewelry designer, a geophysicist, a former chief of the Bureau of Mines in Iran and a lecturer on topics such as Middle Eastern politics. Now he is the author of a book titled “Necessary Illusion,” to be published by a New York publishing company in October.

In his book, Zarrabi has departed from the political topics he discusses and has written down some of his ideas about spirituality.

His premise is that spirituality and the metaphysical are innate, like language acquisition.

Zarrabi has been a guest lecturer at the University of California San Diego and the University of San Diego and has taught extension courses for San Diego State University. He has taught a variety of topics, mostly pertaining to comparative religions, politics and foreign policy. He has also lectured to the Older Adult Services and Information Systems group in North County and is a former president of the World Affairs Council of San Diego, a group for which he has lectured for 20 years.

“I am just hanging around and providing a bit of expertise and some gray hair, which appeals to the older, established people. They like to see some credibility in the form of age and gray hair.”

KAM ZARRABI SR.

There basically is no question that, as Noam Chomsky (professor of linguistics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology) has established, linguistic ability is hard-wired into the human brain,” said Zarrabi, 65. “The various languages and their grammar are equivalent to the software that are adopted as we grow up. What I am proposing, which I think is rather unique, is that the sense of spirituality and the appeal to the metaphysical aspect of existence is also hard-wired.”

He said that this instinct must work in conjunction with human curiosity. Human beings need to explain that which they don’t understand, and he gives an example:

“If you came out of your home and you see your car had turned into a turnip, you would freak out,” Zarrabi said. “A dog or horse doesn’t have that problem. They would just walk around it and go on. If we cannot find rational logical reasons for what we just saw, we have to appeal to something metaphysical or superstitious,” he said. “That ability was a tool for survival for early humans 40,000 years ago.”

Zarrabi knows about survival. A native of Iran, he left his homeland after the revolution there in 1979.

He first came to the United States in the 1950s to study geology at the University of California Los Angeles. After working several years for an American oil company, he was sent back to Iran to become exploration manager for one of its subsidiaries. While he was in Iran, he was asked to join the shah’s government to be director general of the Bureau of Mines. He said he held that position for four years.

As the economy of Iran boomed in the mid-1970s, Zarrabi started his own mining and manufacturing company. His future, however, changed abruptly with the revolution.

“On July fourth of 1979, I managed to leave the country, without anything, to come back to the United States,” he said. “My home was always here.”

For the past 20 years, Zarrabi and his family have owned PAR Jewelry and Gallery in Rancho Bernardo.

“It was very difficult to get a new start, so I just blended in with this hobby which has become a prospering business for my daughter,” Zarrabi said of the jewelry store. “My daughter and son run everything. I am just hanging around providing a bit of expertise and some gray hair, which appeals to the older, established people. They like to see some credibility in the form of age and gray hair,” he said with laugh.

Zarrabi continues to lecture on Middle Eastern politics. He will speak Oct. 15 from 10 a.m. to noon at Robinsons-May at Westfield Shoppingtown North County (formerly North County Fair) as part of the OASIS program. His topic will be Dreaming of Peace — aspirations of Palestinians and Israelis. For more information, contact OASIS at (760) 432-0635; visit the Web site at http://www.oasisnet.org/escondido; or contact Kam Zarrabi Sr. at (858) 485-6354.
Kam Zarrabi Sr., shown here with a piece of amethyst geode and a trilobite fossil, has a background in geology. He also lectures on Middle Eastern politics and has written a book. Dan Trevan / Union-Tribune
Community Voices

Use adult, not embryonic, stem cells for research

When it comes to embryonic stem-cell research, ignorance certainly is not bliss. It is not bliss for those of us waiting for cures, and it certainly is not bliss for embryos being sacrificed in the name of hypothetical cures.

There are two types of stem cells used in medical research being conducted now: adult and embryonic. Embryonic stem cells cannot be taken from embryos without killing them, as there are so few cells in these early stages of human life. I say human life because if they were not living, we could not get live cells from them, and if somehow we are getting nonhuman life forms from human eggs and human sperm, we as a species have more to worry about than finding cures for diseases.

But let's abandon this supposedly moral and theological issue and talk progress.

I referred to cures using embryonic cells as hypothetical, but it would be better to say "conjectural," the word used by Bert Vogelstein, M.D., professor of oncology and pathology at Johns Hopkins University and chairman of the committee studying stem-cell research for the National Academy of Sciences' Institute of Medicine.

The truth is, the number of humans helped by embryonic stem cells is zero. Granted, there is the possibility of finding cures for problems such as Alzheimer's, spinal cord injuries, diabetes, arthritis, corneal disease, etc., but as yet there is no documented benefit in humans.

There has been some progress in mice regarding diabetes when mouse embryonic stem cells were made to secrete insulin, but the mice who received the embryonic stem cells still died from diabetes.

However, what about adult stem cells? More than a year before this "breakthrough" was made using mouse embryos, adult mouse pancreatic stem cells were used to reverse diabetes in mice successfully. But there are more examples. To cite a few:

- Humans were treated for heart disease using stem cells from their own arm muscles, the medical journal The Lancet reported.
- Umbilical cords "offer a vast new source of repair material for fixing brains damaged by strokes or other ills," according to Associated Press.
- Almost any type of cell can be formed from adult bone marrow stem cells, it was reported in Science.
- Melissa Holley, whose spinal cord was severed in a car accident can move her lower extremities after an injection of her own immune-system stem cells into her spinal cord, according to the Toronto Globe and Mail.

Adult stem cells can be obtained without killing anyone, and much more progress has been made using them than embryonic stem cells.

As a 19-year-old with arthritis, you can bet I would like a cure to be found, but not using embryonic stem cells, for two reasons: My right to the pursuit of happiness does not outweigh someone else's right to life, and why waste money and time on something that isn't working when we could find a cure sooner using adult stem cells?

Teresa Peterson of Bakersfield is majoring in theology at the University of San Diego. Community Voices is an expanded commentary that may contain up to 500 words.
DOCTORS

Canfield man graduates

Michael F. Ambrose recently received a doctor of optometry degree from Ohio State University, cum laude.

He previously received a bachelor’s degree in optics from Ohio State and is a graduate of Canfield High School.

He is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Ambrose of Canfield, and his wife is the former Kristen Evan- chan.

PH.D

Engel receives degree

Francene Marie Engel received her Ph.D. in political science from the University of Southern California.

She is a 1987 graduate of Austintown Fitch High School and received her bachelor of arts degrees in political science and French from the University of San Diego. She also received a master of arts in po-

Engel

She is the daughter of Phyliss Engel of Canfield and James Engel of Champaign, Ill.
Area residents recognized for variety of achievements

**KENTUCKY**

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Josh Carter, a 2001 graduate of Waynesboro Area Senior High School and son of Stephen and Ruth Carter, has accepted an academic excellence scholarship from the college of engineering at the University of Kentucky.

**IUP**

INDIANA, Pa. — A number of Franklin County residents earned dean's list honors for the spring semester at Indiana University.

Dean's list students and their majors are:

WAYNESBORO — Lucas G. Byers, 20 E. Third St., management; Catherine H. Cline, 6345 Wayne Highway, elementary education; Melanie R. Jones, 11001 Country Club Road, criminology and pre-law; and Heather Lynn Warner, 8885 Good's Dam Road, music education.

GREENCASTLE — Jason H. Cohen, 35 W. Franklin St., political science and pre-law; Dawn Marie Corbin, 2963 Anna Mae Drive, physical education and sport-athletic training; and Kristen G. Otto, 10072 Grindstone Hill Road, family and consumer science.

MERCERSBURG — Amy M. Carbaugh, 10795 Church Hill Road, journalism and public relations; and Dawn N. Place, 11307 Halo Lane, undeclared.

ST. THOMAS — Joseph W. Peckman, history; and Nathan J. Kimmel, finance.

CHAMBERSBURG — Melissa S. Abbott, elementary education; Stephanie Lin Bosenbark, nursing; Jennifer M. Eyer, English; Chastity M. Rossner, criminology; Catherine Anne Stiles, criminology; and Angela L. Swartz, elementary education.

FAYETTEVILLE — Carla A. Kessinger, nursing.

**EASTERN MENNONITE**

HARRISONBURG, Va. — Kevin Gift of Zullinger took part in an Eastern Mennonite University May term cross-cultural course.

Gift and 13 other students traveled to Minnesota, Ontario and Manitoba to learn about the Ojibwe and Cree peoples.

The son of Dennis and Susan Gift, he is a senior majoring in congregational and youth ministries.

**SAN DIEGO**

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — Jessica Marie Beck, daughter of J. Edward and Marie Lanson Beck of Waynesboro, was named to the dean's list for the spring semester at the University of San Diego.

She earned first honors with a grade-point average of 3.65 or higher.

Beck, who will be a sophomore this fall, is a 2000 graduate of the St. James School in Maryland.
Palm Desert High grad earns dean’s list honor

Erin Haugh recently made the Dean’s List for the spring semester at the University of San Diego.

Haugh will be a junior this fall, and is majoring in communications.

Erin is the daughter of Kathy Krause of Palm Desert.

She is a 1999 graduate of Palm Desert High School.
Academic honors

Kelly Michelle Thompson has earned a place on the dean's list at Louisiana State University for the summer 2001 semester.

Thompson is a student at the LSU College of Agriculture.

Kevin Fukagawa, a freshman majoring in jazz studies and contemporary media at the Eastman School of Music of the University of Rochester, was recently named to the director's list for academic achievement for the spring 2001 semester.

Fukagawa is a graduate of Thousand Oaks High School.

Josephine Ou, a senior majoring in applied music at the Eastman School of Music of the University of Rochester, was recently named to the director's list for academic achievement for the spring 2001 semester.

Fukagawa is a graduate of Skyline High School in Salt Lake City, Utah, and a resident of Calabasas.

Megan B. Carpenter made the academic dean's list at Azusa Pacific University for the spring semester of 2001.

Carpenter, a physical education major, is the daughter of Dennis F. and Shirley Carpenter of Camarillo. She is a graduate of Adolfo Camarillo High School.

Mary Margaret Bradbury of Simi Valley was named to the dean's list at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, for the spring 2001 semester.

Annalisa Brown Liberman of Westlake Village was named to the dean's list at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, for the spring 2001 semester.

Casey O'Neil made the dean's list for the spring semester of 2001 at the University of San Diego.

O'Neil, a sophomore is majoring in international relations and Spanish.

He is the son of Vincent O'Neil Jr. of Ventura and Deborah Frahm O'Neil of Camarillo, and a 2000 graduate of St. Bonaventure High School.

Erica Lee Simmons has been placed on the dean's list at the University of Southern California for the spring 2001 semester.

She has also earned lifetime membership in the National Society of Collegiate Scholars.

Simmons is a 1999 honors graduate of Adolfo Camarillo High School in Camarillo. She is the daughter of Jon and Nancy Simmons of Camarillo and will be starting her junior year at USC in the fall.
BERMUDA DUNES

Valley native earns spot on university dean's list

Brianna Miller recently was named to the dean's list for the spring semester of 2001 at the University of San Diego.

Miller, who will be a junior in the fall, is majoring in environmental studies with a minor in international relations.

Brianna Miller is the daughter of Rich and Tashia Miller of Bermuda Dunes. She is a 1999 graduate of Palm Desert High School.
SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
Frank Carpenter of Pacific Beach worked on a house in La Jolla under San Diego’s clear skies. He used to live in Seattle, but he prefers Southern California weather and likes to boast about it to friends from colder areas. Nadia Borowski Scott / Union-Tribune
San Diego County workers accept lower pay in exchange for warm weather and fine beaches — and employers know it

By Thomas Kupper and David Washburn

IT is an unpleasant truth most San Diegans confront every time they open their paycheck: the Sunshine Tax.

Despite prosperity and a technology-driven transformation of the economy in recent years, the region's wages continue to lag behind other metropolitan areas for nearly every type of job.

San Diego County salaries ranked 21st of 30 metro regions and near the bottom in several of 50 job categories, according to a Union-Tribune analysis of labor data.

Of those places, San Diego's cost of living ranked sixth highest.

Some call this a Sunshine Tax that workers willingly pay to stay in a place with beaches and a great climate. Others call it the San Diego Discount, the result of stingy employers who know the law of supply and demand is in their favor.

The bottom line is that most everyone from biophysicists to nurses to construction workers makes less here than in the vast majority of other big cities, according to 1999 figures — the most recent available from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Put another way: San Diego workers face a cost of living comparable to Los Angeles, or higher, on wages more comparable to Riverside or Sacramento.

"There's no free lunch," Tufts University economist Matthew Kahn said. "You pay for being in nice cities."

In most regions, salaries correlate closely with the cost of living. Boston is expensive, for example, but people get paid more on average. The same thing is true in Seattle or Chicago or almost any other high-cost city you look at. But not in San Diego.

It's Economics 101 that when the supply of something is high, the price goes down.

"A lot of people want to come here, so that increases the supply of labor in a lot of categories," said University of San Diego economist Alan Gin.

Gin believes the county's low unemployment rate, around 3 percent in recent years, will lead to an increase in wages. But he doesn't expect it will be enough to catch up to other big cities.

It hasn't closed the gap yet, despite the arrival of new industries such as biotechnology and telecommunications. While those biotech and telecom employees make more than most San Diegans, they make less than workers in comparable jobs in other cities.

There are just a few exceptions to the trend. Police officers and firefighters are paid...
Throughout this year, the Union-Tribune will examine how San Diego’s technology economy is changing the region and the challenges these changes present.

March 11 — With prosperity, San Diego’s tech boom brings challenges to the quality of life.

April 22 — Despite the high-tech boom, San Diego’s economy is generating as many low-paying jobs as high-paying ones.

May 27 — California’s schools lag by many measures, though the state’s economy has shifted toward jobs that require more education.

July 22 — As tech companies come and go, an army of workers moves from one job to the next.

Today — The tech boom hasn’t eliminated a gap between salaries in San Diego and big cities in less desirable climates.

FOR PREVIOUS STORIES, GO TO www.uniontrib.com/news/reports/technopolis/index.html

ON THE WEB

CONTINUED FROM PAGE A

Many in region find it hard to make ends meet

well throughout California, compared with other areas. Among the only private sector occupations that pay well in San Diego relative to elsewhere are lower-paying jobs: store cashiers, child care workers and hotel desk clerks. But their wages are boosted by California’s minimum wage of $6.25 an hour, compared with the national rate of $5.15.

From the highest-paid scientist to the guy who mops the laboratory floor at night, most everyone gets paid partly in greenbacks and partly in sunshine.

Grace Damiano and her husband, John Sanabria, embody this theory.

Sanabria has had six-figure offers elsewhere are lower-paying jobs: store cashiers, child care workers and hotel desk clerks. But their wages are boosted by California’s minimum wage of $6.25 an hour, compared with the national rate of $5.15.

Economists have found that high-paying industries have done little if anything to close the sunshine gap. Salaries for chemists, computer programmers and electrical engineers in San Diego County are all among the lowest of any major technology region.

While employers in those fields recruit against Silicon Valley companies, which pay some of the highest salaries in the tech industry, the San Diego companies pay salaries similar to or lower than those in less-costly tech centers such as Raleigh, N.C., or Austin, Texas.

Some people think San Diego County employers are just cheap.

Nathanson, from the San Diego Dialogue, said part of the issue may be that local companies aren’t willing to pay for world-class talent, the way employers in Silicon Valley and many other big cities do.

“I think it was a mistake, even in the past, to think that trading on sunshine was a good idea,” he said. “Now it’s even less of a good idea.”

Another way that wages could rise, of course, is if the region becomes a less desirable place to live. UCSD economist Julian Betts said problems like traffic and pollution could erode the region’s image, as has happened in Los Angeles, and could force employers to pay more to recruit and keep workers.

Those fatter paychecks might be a Pyrrhic victory, but some observers worry that might be the direction the region is headed.

“One day (employers) may be in for a rude awakening,” Betts said. “We know that California is getting a bad rap on this electricity crisis. More pressing problems are traffic, pollution and so on.

“The day may come when Californians, particularly San Diegans in particular, just have to start paying higher wages.”
Grace Damiano enjoyed coffee and desserts in Hillcrest with friends. She used to live on the East Coast but has made San Diego her home, even though she knows she and her husband could make more money in cities that are less desirable places to live. Nadia Borowski Scott / Union-Tribune
Here vs. there

Here's how San Diego County salaries compare to other U.S. metro areas in 50 jobs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job</th>
<th>S.D. median salary</th>
<th>S.D. rank among seven California metro areas</th>
<th>S.D. rank among 30 U.S. metro areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accountant</td>
<td>$39,900</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>19th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto mechanic</td>
<td>$31,620</td>
<td>6th</td>
<td>15th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartender</td>
<td>$13,630</td>
<td>6th</td>
<td>15th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biochemist and biophysicist</td>
<td>$37,810</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>13th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological technician</td>
<td>$31,220</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookkeeper</td>
<td>$26,220</td>
<td>6th</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School bus driver</td>
<td>$23,150</td>
<td>6th</td>
<td>10th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenter</td>
<td>$40,090</td>
<td>5th</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cashier</td>
<td>$15,400</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>8th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemist</td>
<td>$42,190</td>
<td>6th</td>
<td>21st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief executive</td>
<td>$109,230</td>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>16th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child care worker</td>
<td>$17,110</td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>4th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social worker</td>
<td>$22,710</td>
<td>5th</td>
<td>27th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clergy</td>
<td>$14,340</td>
<td>7th</td>
<td>29th</td>
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<tr>
<td>Computer programmer</td>
<td>$51,680</td>
<td>5th</td>
<td>16th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer software engineer</td>
<td>$62,770</td>
<td>5th</td>
<td>16th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer systems analyst</td>
<td>$50,380</td>
<td>6th</td>
<td>26th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction laborer</td>
<td>$28,580</td>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>13th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>$15,830</td>
<td>5th</td>
<td>26th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor</td>
<td>$25,950</td>
<td>7th</td>
<td>28th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical engineer</td>
<td>$34,790</td>
<td>7th</td>
<td>30th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary school teacher</td>
<td>$41,220</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>10th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial manager</td>
<td>$63,410</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>18th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firefighter</td>
<td>$42,230</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>6th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitness trainer</td>
<td>$30,790</td>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>10th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graphic designer</td>
<td>$31,320</td>
<td>7th</td>
<td>25th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hair stylist                        | $29,610            | 1st                                         | 1st                                 |
| Hotel/motel desk clerk             | $16,950            | 4th                                         | 10th                                |
| Insurance agent                    | $42,060            | 3rd                                         | 12th                                |
| Janitor                            | $16,100            | 6th                                         | 20th                                |
| Groundskeeper                      | $16,330            | 5th                                         | 25th                                |
| Lawyer                             | $83,170            | 5th                                         | 16th                                |
| Librarian                          | $42,960            | 7th                                         | 13th                                |
| Manager                            | $63,940            | 5th                                         | 15th                                |
| Mechanical engineer                | $63,660            | 4th                                         | 6th                                 |
| News reporter                      | $23,090            | 7th                                         | 26th                                |
| Office clerk                       | $22,640            | 6th                                         | 11th                                |
| Physical therapist                 | $62,150            | 6th                                         | 8th                                 |
| Plumber                            | $36,220            | 6th                                         | 18th                                |
| Police officer                     | $50,630            | 3rd                                         | 3rd                                 |
| Public relations specialist        | $37,850            | 5th                                         | 16th                                |
| Real estate agent                  | $21,120            | 6th                                         | 26th                                |
| Receptionist                       | $20,500            | 6th                                         | 17th                                |
| Nurse                              | $47,090            | 7th                                         | 13th                                |
| Salesperson                        | $37,260            | 6th                                         | 21st                                |
| Secondary school teacher           | $44,020            | 5th                                         | 10th                                |
| Secretary                          | $26,700            | 5th                                         | 9th                                 |
| Security guard                     | $15,770            | 6th                                         | 27th                                |
| Truck driver                       | $31,490            | 5th                                         | 18th                                |
| Waiter and waitress                | $15,770            | 4th                                         | 6th                                 |

The survey included the 25 most populous U.S. metro areas as well as selected metro areas in California and metro areas known for being home to technology companies. The metro areas surveyed were: Atlanta, Austin, TX; Boston, MA; Chicago, IL; Cincinnati, OH; Cleveland, OH; Dallas, TX; Denver, CO; Detroit, MI; Houston, TX; Kansas City, MO; Los Angeles; Miami, FL; Minneapolis; New York, NY; Orange County, CA; Philadelphia, PA; Phoenix, AZ; Pittsburgh, PA; Portland, OR; Raleigh, NC; Riverside, CA; Sacramento, CA; San Francisco; San Jose, CA; Seattle, WA; St. Louis, MO; Tampa, FL; and Washington DC-Baltimore.

* Only 13 of the 30 metro areas showed a median salary for biochemists and biophysicists.
** Only 23 of the 30 metro areas showed a median salary for chief executives.


DAVID WASHBURN/ Union-Tribune
Poll shows worries about jobs in county

By Dean Calbreath
STAFF WRITER

In the midst of growing gloom about the U.S. economy, San Diego County residents say they are feeling increasingly insecure about the local job market, although they harbor a glimmer of hope for a turnaround in the next six months.

In a survey conducted in July by The San Diego Union-Tribune, a third of respondents said they thought there was a good availability of jobs in the county, down from 52 percent in July 2000.

Similarly, only 34 percent rated business conditions in the county as "good," compared with 61 percent the previous year.

Economists say consumers' fears may be misplaced. Kelly Cunningham, with the Greater San Diego Chamber of Commerce, notes that the 3.3 percent unemployment rate is "nearly an all-time low for the typically sluggish summer months."

Alan Gin, economist at the University of San Diego, said, "I don't think consumers have a good grasp what's going on. They've been bombarded by the bad news of what's happening in the national economy. And they've been spooked by the talk this spring about summer blackouts and $3-per-gallon gasoline. Those things never materialized, but they may have led some people to conclude that San Diego is in a worse situation than it actually is."

On the other hand, San Diego's leading economic indicators, which Gin compiles, have been falling sharply in recent months. After steep declines in May and June, they are now at their lowest point in more than three years.

The latest downturn, in June, was caused by plummeting stock prices, a 25 percent drop in help-wanted advertising, and a decrease in home building.

Residential building permits for the first half of 2001 were down more than 10 percent from a year before. Multi-family permits were down almost 25 percent.

"The big problem is consumer confidence," Gin said. "You expect that to have an impact at some point, with declines in sales for big-ticket items such as automobiles and refrigerators, although it doesn't appear to have had a really big impact yet."

Gin said it remains to be seen whether positive developments on the energy front — no blackouts and lower gas prices — will help build confidence. Already, consumers have a brighter outlook about the future than they did last month.

About 25 percent of poll respondents say they expect the job situation to improve in the next six months, compared with 20 percent in June — although that difference is just slightly above the poll's margin for error.

Dean Calbreath's e-mail address is dean.calbreath@uniontrib.com. His phone number is (619) 293-1891.
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
Sometimes, untruths cover what's worse

By Sandi Dolbee
RELIGION & ETHICS EDITOR

Here is what some grown-ups say about lying: It destroys us.

Lie by lie, they say, individuals are diminished, relationships are broken and communities come undone.

Devin Donaldson, co-author of the book "Pinocchio Nation," quotes former rocker Grace Slick, who wrote this about truth: "When people lie to you, it's a little death — the death of trust."

Donaldson thinks that as society we are fibbing more, dissolving into what he calls "a culture of lies." We are afraid of the consequences of telling the truth, he says.

"I think our culture values the avoidance of pain," Donaldson explains in a telephone interview from Colorado Springs, where he works as a business consultant. "I think we've anesthetized ourselves from pain with the explanation that it really is to help other people avoid pain."

Donaldson argues that the impact of lies is much more painful, ultimately.

It's like lepers who can't feel the pain, even though damage is being done. "We lie about things and we don't think there's a problem about it... but I think there are some big abscesses that are growing there."

If we don't stop this trend, his forecast is not pleasant.

"I think we will morally decay. I think we will look and act like we are a cleaner and better culture and we will rot from the inside."

But others see more gray areas.

"As much as I hate situational ethics, there are situations where not telling the total truth may be appropriate," says Edward DeRoche, co-director of the University of San Diego's International Center for Character Education.

Jenna Walsh, who helps run the Dharma Center in Ocean Beach, which offers workshops in meditation and mindfulness, also believes there are exceptions to total honesty. "If you're going to hurt someone unnecessarily by telling the truth, then there's no point to it," she says.

So there are good lies and bad lies, according to Walsh. Bad lies hurt people, while good lies can help save people.

Still, neither Walsh nor DeRoche advocate dishonesty. Nine times out of 10, honesty is the best policy, cautions Walsh, "but you have to use your best judgment."

The two agree with Donaldson that duplicity as a way of life is not good for a society.

Says Walsh: "It keeps us in fear a lot. It definitely creates a separation because we're hiding things from each other."

How best can we learn to be honest?

Besides role-modeling, at home and in the community, DeRoche speaks of learning through cause-and-effect. "To get caught being dishonest and then pay the penalty. Hopefully, there are lessons learned from that," he says.

Donaldson, the author and consultant, says it takes practice.

"We've got to break that (lying) habit," he adds. "We've got to tell the truth about the little things and then other times, we'll have the strength, the character, the will, to tell the truth about the consequential things."
Speaker talks on character building

Real-life ‘Rudy’ has advice for students

By Chris Moran
Staff Writer

NATIONAL CITY — It all sounds very obvious and prosaic on the surface: respect others, think positively, take responsibility for your life. But it just might prevent a kid from taking a gun to school, boost his test scores and encourage him to graduate from high school, say advocates of a movement to feed students’ hearts as well as their heads.

Sweetwater High School added character education to the curriculum yesterday. For a festive day of assemblies, Hawaiian dress and posters with upbeat messages, the school invited Rudy Ruettiger — whose life story inspired the movie “Rudy” — to serve as grand marshal of goodness.

“People are finally waking up to the fact that you cannot have schools that are valueless.”

Bobby Bleisch

Bleisch is the teacher and coach who organized the Choose to Care program that aims to incorporate values into Sweetwater’s everyday academic and social life. “These kids are sensing that they are missing something,” he said.

So are adults. A recent poll found that 60 percent of Americans agree that a serious problem among today’s kids is their failure to learn honesty, respect and responsibility.

Ruettiger served up Sweetwater’s first batch of chicken soup for the teen-age soul with ingredients from his life’s journey from power plant worker to Notre Dame football player to movie inspiration to well-paid motivational speaker. The school paid his discount rate of $5,000 for yesterday’s appearance.

Rudy’s homily of hope included the message, “You’re not important if you pick on someone. You’re a big bozo.”

Then later: “Education means (to) go out and find out what you want to do and go out and get the knowledge to do it.”

And in response to student questions: “I will not live in the past. I’ll learn from the past.”

The students responded to his example as much as his words.

“He went through everything and he never gave up,” said senior Leah Muñoz, 17. “There’s always hope. He’s proof of it.”

Throughout the year, values such as self-discipline, honesty, courage and dedication will be the subject of classroom discussions and the message on wall banners. There are plans to broadcast inspirational messages during the morning announcements. An awards program will recognize students and teachers who exemplify the character ideals the school is promoting.

To plan the curriculum and to assess the results, Bleisch recruited Professor Mary Williams of the University of San Diego. She’s the co-director of USD’s International Center for Character Education, where Bleisch attended a three-day seminar for educators during the summer.

She hopes she and the 30 teachers who have volunteered to help implement the campaign can come up with ways to teach decision-making, ethics and social justice in English, social studies and even science classes.

San Diego lags behind the nationwide movement toward character education, she said, because the emphasis on literacy has crowded out other lessons.

“High school teachers have no time, and that’s why there hasn’t been a lot of attention to this,” she said, even though strengthened values help boost learning and test scores.

“If kids are more responsible, they’re going to study more and do their homework more,” Williams said.

If students behave in class, she said, then teachers can dwell less on discipline and do what they’re paid to do — teach.
SCHOOL OF LAW
A San Francisco Superior Court judge yesterday rejected a watchdog group's request to oust a state utility commissioner for investing roughly $27,000 in a mobile-phone company his agency helps regulate.

In a preliminary ruling, Judge A. James Robertson ruled that state law does not give the court the authority to boot a California Public Utilities Commission member for purposely buying stock in a verboten firm. The Chronicle first reported a year ago that PUC Commissioner Henry Duque violated state law by buying stock in Nextel Communications, the nation's fifth-largest wireless firm.

Though state law bars commissioners from investing in regulated companies, Duque's attorneys argued that only the state Legislature has the power to remove commissioners. "The constitutional scheme could not be more clear," Duque's attorney wrote.

Duque's attorney also argues the statute is "strange and ambiguous," bluntly stating that the commissioner's office "shall become vacant" if he or she inherits stock and does not sell it right away, but not stating any penalty for deliberately investing in a forbidden firm.

In addition, Duque said he didn't realize the investment was a problem until a Chronicle reporter asked him about the conflict last year. Duque said he sold the stock shortly afterward.

But the Foundation for Taxpayer and Consumer Rights, the Santa Monica (Los Angeles County) group that filed suit to oust Duque, said it would be a mistake for the court to do nothing.

"The judicial branch has to make sure the laws are enforced," Executive Director Jamie Court said. "The only remedy is removal."

Both sides are slated to give their arguments in more detail during a hearing this morning in San Francisco.

Robert Fellmeth, director of the Center for Public Interest Law at the University of San Diego, says Duque's argument is "viable," but he believes previous court precedents support the Foundation.

The case also has the backing of Attorney General Bill Lockyer. In a strongly worded opinion last year, Lockyer said that Duque forfeited his right to remain in office when he bought 700 Nextel shares. Though the Federal Communications Commission mainly regulates cell phone firms, Nextel is registered with the state as a utility and has weighed in on several recent proceedings at the PUC.
But if Robertson winds up tossing the suit, it is unclear whether the Legislature will take up the issue. To force Duque from office, two-thirds of each house would have to vote to remove him.

"There haven't been any big lines or calls to my office saying we need to scalp the guy," said Bill Morrow, vice chair of the Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities and Communications.

Anthony Pescetti, vice chairman of the state Assembly Committee on Utilities and Commerce, said the Legislature should wait until the court case is finished before deciding to weigh in.

But with appeals, Fellmeth said it's possible the court case won't be finished until after Duque's term ends on Jan. 1, 2003.

Pescetti said the delays are a problem. "Conflicts of interest need to be dealt with expeditiously," he said. E-mail Todd Wallack at twallack@sfchronicle.com.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, PUC member Henry Duque's case could still be pending when his term expires.

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- Sauls & Semeta, Attorneys at Law
- Robert M. Garland, Attorney at Law
- USD Paralegal Program

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The San Diego Union-Tribune.
DeBerry to enter law school

Meghan DeBerry, daughter of James and Colleen DeBerry of Colorado Springs, Colo., formerly of Amsterdam, will enter law school at the University of San Diego in August.

Meghan graduated from the University of Colorado with a bachelor of arts degree in political science. She previously attended the Albany Academy for Girls, Emma Willard, and Purdue University. She also spent a semester at Monash University in Melbourne, Australia.

Meghan worked at the Boulder County Justice Center as an intern in 2000. She is presently employed by the law firm of Howrey, Simon, Arnold and White in Los Angeles.

Meghan is the granddaughter of James and Nancy DeBerry of Amsterdam.
The dedication for the 92,000-square-foot Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace and Justice is scheduled for Dec. 5.

USD Peace & Justice Institute To Open This Fall

Source: University of San Diego

Designed to play a major role in advancing peace around the globe, the Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace and Justice will open this fall at the University of San Diego.

Overlooking Mission Bay and the Pacific Ocean, the 92,000-square-foot institute on the west end of the USD campus will be a place for political leaders, scholars and students to work to promote harmony and understanding among people and communities.

Construction of the facility, made possible by a $25 million gift from philanthropist Joan B. Kroc, began two years ago. Carrier Johnson is the architect and Rudolph and Sletten is the contractor.

The dedication for the institute is scheduled for Dec. 5, followed by a two-day conference, "Peacemaking with Justice: Policy for the 21st Century."

The institute’s facilities include a state-of-the-art auditorium and premier conference facilities, along with classrooms, faculty offices, reading areas, gardens and open space for thought and reflection, and a small residence center for visiting scholars and dignitaries.

The design team at Carrier Johnson faced the challenge of accommodating modern technology while preserving the university’s Spanish Renaissance style. To this end, parking facilities are located discretely below grade. A formal, drop-off area in front of the institute provides a smooth transition between the bustle of traffic and the institute’s tranquil environment.

Carrier Johnson has already received a citation of excellence, the highest honor possible, for works in progress from American School and University magazine.

See USD Institute on 24C

USD Institute —

Continued from Page 21C

The institute will engage in academic research and outreach programs to creatively promote conflict resolution, nonviolence and cross-cultural respect. Activities will include lectures, classes and conferences on topics such as the role of justice in sustaining peace, connections between official and unofficial diplomacy, and the role of women as peacemakers.

USD is an independent Roman Catholic institution of higher learning located on 180 acres overlooking San Diego’s Mission Bay. The university is best known for its commitment to teaching, the liberal arts, the formation of values and community service.
Patrick Spieledenner (center) and his sister Mal Spieledenner (right) filled out housing information cards outside SDSU campus housing office in hope of finding places to live before fall classes begin. Howard Lipin / Union-Tribune photos
Workers put finishing touches on Cucalll, SDSU's newest residence hall opening later this month. Its 686 residents will live in multiple-bedroom suites with on-site dining, a swimming pool and convenience store.

The countywide housing crunch is catching up to the San Diego region's temples of higher learning.

Although several schools are in the midst of expanding on-campus housing, new rooms won't open soon enough to prevent a shortage of beds this fall. Across the county, young scholars are combing through the classified ads in search of a place to live with the start of fall terms just a few weeks off.

For the second time during the last decade, SDSU officials won't be able to meet the demand for on-campus residency. About 475 students are on the school's waiting list.

The last time this happened was three years ago when the waiting list hit the 500 mark, recalled Patricia Kroncke, interim director of the Housing and Residential Life Office. Fortunately, all found public or private housing before school began.

This year Kroncke is concerned that some will remain

SEE Campus, 1-6
Students find their first test is housing

homeless. To provide temporary space for 32 students, floor lounges are being converted into living quarters in one of the residence halls.

In La Jolla, University of California San Diego is planning to turn away more than 700 housing applicants. And the University of San Diego in Linda Vista may have to tell 120 people to look elsewhere for accommodations.

Out-of-town students are making trips to San Diego to track down rentals. What they're finding is a highly competitive environment: landlords are picky and bargains are harder to find than on-campus parking.

Carol Jimenez and her son Josh, an incoming SDSU freshman, recently found out just how tight the apartment market is. Traveling from their home in Sacramento, they joined a group of students outside the university's housing office to scan bulletin boards for rentals. They came away discouraged.

"They don't have rooms anywhere," Jimenez said.

Josh's mom had been counting on having him live on campus during his freshman year. She never dreamed she would have to take part in a search for off-campus digs.

Checking the same housing bulletin boards that day was Mai Spieldenner, 20, a third-year student from Northern California.

"It's been pretty difficult," she said. "I searched online first, This is my last resort."

By comparison, David Moran, a 24-year-old student from La Mesa, had an easy job. He was there to screen prospective roommates for a rental he shares with several others near campus. Moran said he could afford to be selective.

A business major, Moran was getting a firsthand look at forces that drive the housing market.

"I've had a lot of calls," he said. "It's tight. Prices are going up. It's supply and demand."

Although SDSU once screened off-campus housing to make sure students were adequately housed at a fair market price, that service was cut during the steep budget reductions of the early 1990s.

Simple economics

Call it Economics 101. Students in San Diego are being caught up in a regional housing crisis. By the San Diego Association of Governments' reckoning, the county will need an additional 365,000 units to house an anticipated 942,000 newcomers over the next 19 years.

Under current development plans, the county will fall short of the mark by 100,000 units.

With a countywide apartment vacancy rate hovering around 2 percent and the average two-bedroom unit going for $1,050, finding a place to live for a reasonable price is a difficult task. Many educators feel that to remain competitive, universities must offer campus housing.

Cal State San Marcos, which has an enrollment of about 6,300, isn't in the housing business, but that may soon change. Officials there hope to create a campus living program. They say residence halls offer a much different educational experience than commuting to campus. Studies consistently show that students who live on campus perform better academically.

"We are quite determined as a campus to bring housing in as soon as we can," said Susan Mitchell, senior director of health, counseling and disability services at Cal State San Marcos.

According Kroncke, students who live on campus have higher grade point averages, take more units and are more likely to earn degrees than their off-campus peers.

While fraternities and sororities are active on many California campuses, not all schools encourage them to open houses. SDSU has developed a close working relationship with such organizations, however, said university spokesman Jack Beresford.

Fifteen SDSU fraternity and nine sorority houses accommodate 600 students. The average rent for a room in a fraternity, excluding meals, is $275 per month Beresford said. Most sororities offer room-and-board packages with an average cost of $1,835 per semester, he added.

Less visible

At USD and UCSD, fraternities and sororities are less visible. Although members sometimes live in groups off campus, there are no officially recognized chapter houses or anything resembling a "fraternity row," officials said.

SDSU had an enrollment of about 31,000 students in the fall of 2000, said Beresford. That figure is expected to climb when school begins in a few weeks.

Within an annual budget of about $15 million, SDSU's housing program is self-sufficient, Kroncke said. Part of that revenue comes from Special Olympics events and other summer activities that keep dormitories in use during summer months.

Only about 10 percent of SDSU's students live in student housing. Of those, about half are from outside Southern California. Depending on meal plans, the cost of living in an SDSU residence hall during the regular school year ranges from $6,397 to $11,053.

Cutcalli, the newest SDSU residence hall, will open later
No end in sight to demand for student housing

this month to house 686 students. Residents will be lodged in multiple-bedroom suites. The university manages two apartment complexes. One contains 90 four-bed units, the other has 66 units of varying size. SDSU students can double up in one-bedroom apartments for $4,521 each during the academic year. Monthly apartment prices range from $550 for a studio unit to $1,800 for a four-bedroom apartment, said Beresford.

A $500 million College Community Redevelopment Project includes plans for 2,000 additional residential units for up to 6,000 students. The housing expansion should be finished within a decade, Beresford said.

On-campus population

Unlike SDSU, UCSD has enough student housing to accommodate all incoming freshmen who choose to live on campus. School-managed housing is divided almost evenly between dormitories and apartment units.

Last fall’s enrollment was 20,197. Despite its reputation as a commuter campus, more than 6,800, or roughly a third of the student population, lived in campus housing, said Mark Cunningham, director of housing and dining services.

“Most people don’t realize that,” he said. “We have traditionally housed between 30 and 35 percent. In the UC system, we are second in total student housing. Only Santa Cruz houses more than we do and they are at 43 percent.”

The cost of living in a residence hall runs from $7,630 to $8,365 depending on the meal plan. Campus apartments range from $4,363 to $4,663 per school year. The overall UCSD housing program, which includes dining services, has an annual budget of about $50 million.

Cunningham sees no quick end in sight to the demand for student housing. Last year about 800 UCSD housing applicants had to be turned away. Things are expected to remain tight until new projects are ready for occupancy, probably in the fall of 2003.

“We have 1,240 beds coming on,” he said. “Of that, 440 are residence halls and 800 are apartment beds. That gets us caught up.”

By 2010 the university hopes to be able to offer “a minimum of 10,000 beds,” he added.

Unlike state-operated schools, the University of San Diego is a private, Roman Catholic-affiliated institution. That distinction hasn’t shielded it from housing woes, however. About 45 percent of undergraduates live on campus, pushing residence halls to full capacity.

Enrollment now approaches 7,000 students. Thomas Cosgrove, USD’s vice president for student affairs, says his campus offers a mixture of traditional residence halls, multiple-room “suites” and apartments for 2,142 undergraduate students.

The average cost for USD accommodations is about $6,500 for the school year, excluding meals. Meal plans range from $860 to $2,250. The housing program budget is about $15 million. Like public universities, USD has plans to increase its housing stock.

“We are building 360 more units on the east end of campus that will be ready next fall (2002),” Cosgrove said.

Back at the SDSU housing office, Haesun Byon, a second-year graduate student in linguistics, was growing desperate to find housing within her price range. She said her only priority was maintaining her privacy.

“An apartment, a rooming house, I don’t care,” she said with a sigh. “My budget is $400 to $500. It’s not easy.”
Put on your waders for muck-raking

There's something in the water. Hiram Sarabia and I peered into the goo that is Tecolote Creek where it oozes into Mission Bay. I couldn't see clearly. Too many swirling particles of cadmium.

Copper.

Lead.

Zinc.

Not to mention the fecal coliform, a scientific term for "Ick, the toilet's overflowing!" Through this gunk, though, we saw them. Carp. If not a school, at least a classroom.

"Nature," said Sarabia, a staff scientist at San Diego Baykeeper, "is amazing. We go to places that are incredibly nasty, full of trash, and yet we find animals there."

Sarabia doesn't have to go far to find full habitats. Several are here, on Mission Bay.

Pleasures and plagues

What started as a business affair has blossomed into an affair of the heart. When my editor urged me to paint, word by word and column by column, a portrait of Mission Bay, I expected to enjoy the assignment. I didn't expect to become smitten.

San Diego's 4,235-acre aquatic park is no other word for it—babe-licious. OK, if you haven't fallen head-over-heels for the place, there might be other words. But even less passionate visitors to this local treasure recognize that it is full of unexpected pleasures.

(Do you know that the bay has a penguin colony? Backstage, the stars of SeaWorld's "Penguin Encounter" inhabit a waterfront pen.)

Lovely as it is, though, the water here has an ugly reputation that is largely deserved.

"About 1,500 acres of Mission Bay are considered 'impaired' because of bacteria," said Sarabia.

This year, two events highlighted this plague.

February: A sewage pipe in Tecolote Canyon ruptures, sending an estimated 1.5 million to 4.5 million gallons of this glop into Tecolote Creek and out to the bay. The bay is quarantined for 10 days; a state water pollution agency socks the city with a $1.6 million fine.

May: A Santa Monica-based environmental group rates De Anza Cove, outside the bayfront Visitor's Center, as Southern California's sixth most polluted beach.

Thanks to increased testing of water samples, more quarantine signs are liable to sprout on the bay's shoreline.

"That doesn't mean the water is more polluted now," explained Sarabia. "In the past, we just didn't know about it."

When it comes to Mission Bay's water quality, a little knowledge can be a queasy thing.

Seeking the source

Over the next two years, scientists from the city, the state and various institutions (the University of San Diego) and private (Baykeeper) will join forces in an ambitious study.

"What we are looking for now are bacterial contaminants," said Joan Brackin, a water resource engineer for the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Which means that Brackin is looking at the same fluid I had been examining.

"The mouth at Tecolote Creek," she said, "has the highest level of bacteria. We're going to look for the source."

Sarabia believes we'll also find carp and bluegill whose tissues are rich with poisonous metals, and brown pelicans whose selenium-laced eggs prematurely crack.

"These toxins can kill them slowly, or can kill them at once."

"We can devastate these species. But nature is resilient. With a little help ...."

He was interrupted by a splash, as a fish leapt and then fell back into the bay, full of muck and life.

Peter Rowe is spending the summer at Mission Bay. He welcomes calls at (619) 293-1227 or e-mail at peter.rowe@uniontrib.com
ATHLETICS
USD depending on defenders to elevate fortunes

By Richard J. Marcus
SPECIAL TO UNION-TRIBUNE

In the heart of USD’s defense dwells an overachieving inside linebacker with no first name.

Actually, senior Bryan Baxter does have one. It’s just that for almost four years, none of his teammates or coaches called him anything but Baxter.

“I would say that 50 percent of our team doesn’t even know what Baxter’s first name is,” said coach Kevin McGarry, whose USD team opened practice this week.

Even without first-name recognition, Baxter is being counted on to be a pillar in this year’s defense along with seniors Brian Luman (linebacker), Kyle Slusser (safety) and Anthony Banovac (tackle).

With an inexperienced offense that is especially green at the skill positions, the pressure is on Baxter and his defensive cohorts.

After a disappointing 4-6 record and fourth-place finish in the Pioneer Football League last season, the Toreros open their 2001 campaign at 7 p.m. Sept 1 against non-league opponent Azusa Pacific at Torero Stadium.

“I think that if our defense stays healthy, we can help the offense a little and maybe they can get on a roll,” said Baxter, a first team all-league selection in 2000.

“Baxter is definitely an individual,” reserve linebacker Josh Calista said of his teammate and friend. “He knows what he has to do and he doesn’t like it when people tell him otherwise.”
USD’s Banovac back from injury, sacks and yaks his way to top

By Richard J. Marcus
SPECIAL TO THE UNION-TRIBUNE

It’s near the end of a morning workout on a hot August day at the USD practice field. Defensive tackle Anthony Banovac propels his 6-foot-1, 265-pound frame through the prescribed drills.

Banovac’s legs aren’t the only thing in motion. The fifth-year senior has a motor-mouth, and he likes to chatter with the volume turned up.

“Banovac is probably the loudest guy I’ve ever met,” said senior safety Kyle Slusser. “He can’t whisper. Everything is a shout.”

Added USD coach Kevin McGarry: “Banovac talks at a decibel level above normal.”

Banovac, who played his high school football at Encino Crespi, suffered a right knee injury in training camp last year and missed the season. After surgery and rehab, Banovac will be on the field to anchor the defensive front when USD opens its season at 7 p.m. next Saturday against nonleague opponent Azusa Pacific at Torero Stadium.

“I’ve been looking forward to playing Azusa Pacific for almost two years now,” Banovac said. “When the national anthem is played, I’ll be ready.”

Because of an inexperience offense — especially at the skill positions — the Toreros will be counting on Banovac and defensive mates such as seniors Bryan Baxter (linebacker), Brian Luman (linebacker) and Slusser to erase the memories of last season’s disappointing 4-6 record and fourth-place finish in the Pioneer Football League.

Banovac, a second-team All-PFL selection as a junior, was the most dominant Toreros lineman in ’99, racking up 34 tackles (16 assisted and 11 for losses), seven sacks and three quarterback hurries.

Due in part to Banovac’s absence, USD’s defense slumped in 2000, especially against the pass. Average passing yardage allowed by the Toreros increased by more than 100 yards per game over 1999.

“Banovac’s absence clearly impacted the overall performance of our defense. We didn’t get the production on the pass rush,” McGarry said. “It wasn’t just his sack numbers, it was the consistent pressure that he provides.”

Banovac, who has good speed and average strength for his size, has 10 sacks coming into the season and is 10 sacks short of breaking the record of 19 set by Dave Dunn (1987-89).

“If Banovac sets a new record, I would have to hope that somebody would break his record real quick, otherwise he will call me every day to remind me,” said McGarry, who has learned to appreciate Banovac’s sense of humor.

“Banovac makes up stories, like the time he told some of the new players that I was really his father.”

A communications major, Banovac will graduate in December and is planning to live in his parents’ native Croatia next summer before embarking on a career in the media.

Before then, he has a little more talking to do in his final season.

“I am verbal with the other team,” Banovac said. “I like to jabber back and forth with the linemen who are guarding me. It makes the game fun and interesting.”
Carlsbad High’s Stockalper commits to USD

By Tom Shanahan, STAFF WRITER

Carlsbad High’s Derek Stockalper ended recruiting speculation before his senior basketball season by orally committing to USD. The guard/forward said he will sign a national letter of intent with the Toreros during the November early-signing period.

“I saw I had a really good chance to play right away,” said Stockalper, who also had scholarship offers from San Diego State, Utah and Gonzaga. "San Diego State has a really good team coming back, plus the academics are better at USD.”

Stockalper was a first-team pick on the Union-Tribune All-County squad last year, averaging 21.6 points, 8.2 rebounds and 2.5 assists. He was also a first-team U-T All-Academic selection with a 3.50 GPA.

He said he’s added 20 pounds to his 6-foot-5 frame since last season and now weighs 200 as he prepares for his third year as a varsity starter.

Stockalper plays with the skills of a ball-handler, passer and three-point shooter, but his height often forces him to play inside at the high school level.

He was recruited as a shooting guard and small forward.

“I’m looking forward to the challenge of playing at the next level,” he said. “One thing that made me pick USD is I like the coaches. I would ask myself, ‘What does this school have to offer that USD doesn’t?’”

USD coach Brad Holland is prevented by NCAA rules from commenting on a recruit until he signs.

As a sophomore, Stockalper helped the Lancers win the CIF-San Diego Section Division I title.
FOOTBALL: Sixth-year USD football coach Kevin McGarry and his staff welcomed 28 newcomers (freshmen and transfers) who reported yesterday for their first Toreros preseason camp. Two-a-days begin Monday as the team prepares for its Sept. 1 season opener against visiting Azusa Pacific.

BASKETBALL: Avi Fogel, a junior at Torrey Pines High, was named Most Valuable Player in leading the U.S. 16-under team to a gold medal late last month at the 16th World Maccabiah Games in Jerusalem. Team USA was undefeated in pool play against Israel, Canada, Turkey and Great Britain and defeated Canada in the championship game.

GOLF: Stephanie Goss, a graduate of San Marcos High, and Marc Sommerville, a graduate of Escondido High, have been named this year's scholarship recipients from the Escondido Country Club Girls and Boys Junior Golf Program. Each will receive $2,000 at a ceremony Tuesday at the country club. For more information, call (760) 746 4056.

Trivia Answer: In 1998, Paul Molitor joined Ty Cobb, Honus Wagner, Eddie Collins and Lou Brock in reaching the milestones.
Area Baseball  
BILL DICKENS

Alaska arms Dunwell for ’02

San Diego State pitcher Chris Dunwell was in the process of making the transition from reliever to starter last spring when he was struck by a line drive, resulting in a fractured forearm and a premature end to his season.

The knockout blow occurred on March 16 at UNLV, and Dunwell did not return to the mound until mid-June when he saddled up with the Alaska Goldpanners in Fairbanks.

“When I got hit by that line drive last March I thought deep bone bruise,” Dunwell said. “Then, when I saw those X-rays the following Monday, it made me sick to my stomach. That was my draft year, and the season was gone.”

Aztecs coach Jim Dietz shared Dunwell’s agony.

“Losing Dunwell probably cost us the league (Mountain West Conference) championship,” Dietz lamented. “He was one of our top guys, and he lost at least 12, maybe 14 starts.”

Adapting to Alaska’s 20-plus hours of summer daylight was incidental to Dunwell, who took up his summer residence in a windowless basement apartment with a Fairbanks family.

“I went to Alaska to get my arm strength back, not to be a hero,” the 6-foot-1, 190-pound junior right-hander said.

The painstakingly deliberate course up the comeback trail panned out as Dunwell went 2-0 with three saves, a 0.64 ERA and 38 strikeouts in 28 2/3 innings in a closer’s role.

“It’s pretty tough when you have to make one (26-player) team out of what used to be three teams,” said Texas scouting supervisor Jim Lentien, who is coaching the West squad. “We’ve picked up players from San Diego, Orange County, Redlands, Arizona, Hawaii and New Mexico.”

Lentien and the Rangers are attempting to fill a void created when the Padres, Angels and Diamondbacks, who used to participate in the Area Code Games, dropped out for various reasons. In addition to the West team, the Rangers field a team representing the Deep South.

Notes

SDSU shortstop Tabor Lee has been voted the top pro prospect of the New England Collegiate Baseball League this summer. Lee led the Torrington (Conn.) Twisters to the league championship while earning all-star status with a .321 average and 14 stolen bases in 37 games . . . Aztecs right-hander Rob Harrand set a Torrington season record with a 0.62 ERA, giving up only two earned runs in 29 innings . . . USD’s Mike McCoy, the Cape Cod League’s All-Star second baseman and leadoff hitter for the Chatham (Mass.) Athletics, tops the circuit in stolen bases (22) and on-base percentage (.436) . . . Pitcher Sergio Mitre (Montgomery High/SDCC) was named the Class A Northwest League Pitcher of the Week as he went 2-0 with a 1.13 ERA in 16 innings for Boise, a Cubs rookie team . . . Catcher Scott Heard (Rancho Bernardo HS) of the Pulaski (Va.) Rangers was selected the Appalachian League Player of the Week, batting .667 with a slugging percentage of .917 for the Texas rookie league team.

Bill Dickens is a Union-Tribune news assistant.
WEEKLY SPOTLIGHT ON SOCCER

Goal!

TROPHIES

Scott Garlick (right): USD alum and Colorado Rapids goalkeeper is called up to U.S. national team for the first time in career.

Tisha Venturini: Bay Area midfielder becomes the only person to win an NCAA title, Olympic gold medal, Women's World Cup and WUSA championship.

RED CARDS

Traverse City Record-Eagle: Michigan newspaper runs this headline over its story about Bay Area's win against Atlanta: “CyberRats win first WUSA title.”

Claudio Reyna: Guess what? He's hurt again (it's a groin injury for the third time this year) and the U.S. national team has no viable replacement.
Washington superstar Mia Hamm, shown here against Kim Pickup of the Spirit, is WUSA's foremost gate attraction - and this can be mathematically proven. Jim Baird / Union-Tribune
With Mia in town, Torero Stadium will be busting at seams

By Mark Zeliger, STAFF WRITER

The San Diego Spirit plays a home match tonight, but you might not have heard much about it. The Spirit didn't promote the match like it usually does. Didn't have to. Mia is playing.

All 6,155 seats at USD's Torero Stadium are sold out and have been since last weekend. It's the same everywhere Mia Ham and the Washington Freedom go. Never mind that the Freedom is tied for last place in the WUSA. Mia is Mia.

About the only statistical category in which the Freedom leads the league is attendance. Its averaging a WUSA-best 15,915 at home and is by far the top draw on the road. With Mia, the average crowd is 11,734. Without her: 6,460.

"I think sometimes people forget how popular she really is," Spirit general manager Kevin Crow says. "When you're doing TV commercials with Michael Jordan (as Hamm did for Gatorade), you're going to become pretty popular."

This the Freedom's second trip to San Diego, and the May 5 game — Cinco de Mia, as the Spirit billed it — also sold out well in advance.

"It's fine for now, and it's actually needed when you're trying to build a league," Crow says. "But eventually you still hope to average 11,000, but not only when Mia comes to town."

Which is a problem when your stadium seats 6,155.

Revamped Torero Stadium was supposed to hold 7,000 this season, but Crow lost 800-odd seats in the west end zone when San Diego Gas & Electric vetoed bleachers that sat directly under power lines and directly above a gas easement. And the Spirit might not increase capacity next season, either.

Crow said he has budgeted about $700,000 for stadium improvements, and with that money he could either add seating or widen the field. He'll do the latter, though, because according to its contract with USD the Spirit is obligated to widen the field from its current 66 yards, about 5 to 7 yards under international norms.

After the WUSA season ends this month, USD will use the stadium for its football and soccer teams through November. In December, construction crews will dismantle the sideline seats adjacent to Linda Vista Road and carve another 10 yards into the hillside before reinstalling the seats.

Unless SDG&E buds on the end-zone bleachers, the only place to add seating would be in the opposite end zone and the corners, raising capacity about 1,000. But that would cost an additional $700,000, and at $10 a ticket it would take the Spirit six or seven season to repay it in gate receipts — assuming it sold every new seat for every game.

"In a perfect world, we would increase seating," Crow said. "But we also have to be financially responsible."

Problem is, the league might quickly outgrow a 6,155-seat stadium. This year the league hoped to average 6,500 per game, then upped it to 7,500 when start-up costs exceeded expectations (and is averaging 8,268). Next year's target is expected to be 8,500-plus, and it could jump to five figures as soon as 2003.

The Spirit has a three-year lease with USD. The university has an additional three-year option that it is expected to exercise.

And after that? Would the Spirit have to find a bigger home?

"If we're successful, yes," Crow says. "I think the ideal stadium is somewhere between 12,000 and 15,000. It's the same old dilemma for soccer, because that's the exact size stadium that is not available in most every city in the country."

"But that's something we'll have to start looking at soon. As the Padres know, these things take time."

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Drawing power

The Washington Freedom, led by star Mia Hamm, leads the WUSA in home attendance with an average of 15,915 per game. That popularity extends around the league where WUSA games experience an 82 percent increase in attendance when the Freedom comes to town.

Here's a look at home attendance with and without Mia:

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<th>City</th>
<th>MIA</th>
<th>NO MIA</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>19,010</td>
<td>9,731</td>
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<tr>
<td>AVERAGE</td>
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Unless SDG&E buds on the end-zone bleachers, the only place to add seating would be in the opposite end zone and the corners, raising capacity about 1,000. But that would cost an additional $700,000, and at $10 a ticket it would take the Spirit six or seven season to repay it in gate receipts — assuming it sold every new seat for every game.

"In a perfect world, we would increase seating," Crow said. "But we also have to be financially responsible."

Problem is, the league might quickly outgrow a 6,155-seat stadium. This year the league hoped to average 6,500 per game, then upped it to 7,500 when start-up costs exceeded expectations (and is averaging 8,268). Next year's target is expected to be 8,500-plus, and it could jump to five figures as soon as 2003.

The Spirit has a three-year lease with USD. The university has an additional three-year option that it is expected to exercise.

And after that? Would the Spirit have to find a bigger home?

"If we're successful, yes," Crow says. "I think the ideal stadium is somewhere between 12,000 and 15,000. It's the same old dilemma for soccer, because that's the exact size stadium that is not available in most every city in the country."

"But that's something we'll have to start looking at soon. As the Padres know, these things take time."

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Drawing power

The Washington Freedom, led by star Mia Hamm, leads the WUSA in home attendance with an average of 15,915 per game. That popularity extends around the league where WUSA games experience an 82 percent increase in attendance when the Freedom comes to town.

Here's a look at home attendance with and without Mia:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>MIA</th>
<th>NO MIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta</td>
<td>19,010</td>
<td>9,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay Area</td>
<td>16,174</td>
<td>6,635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>11,800</td>
<td>6,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>11,638</td>
<td>7,379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>10,039</td>
<td>4,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>6,155</td>
<td>5,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolina</td>
<td>5,938</td>
<td>5,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVERAGE</td>
<td>11,734</td>
<td>6,460</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Rooming with trash-talking former rival

One of the weirdest parts about the WUSA is that suddenly your bitter rivals are your teammates, sometimes even your roommates. Last year we lost to Norway 3-2 in overtime in the Olympic final. And the following summer, I'm sharing a hotel room with the starting goalkeeper from that game.

In July we had made the first regular-season trade in WUSA history, sending our two Swedish players — Kristin Bengtsson and Ulrika Karlsson — to Carolina for Bente Nordby of Norway and Wen Lirong of China. When the trade happened, we were headed to Philadelphia for a game, so Bente and Wen just met us there. I was assigned to room with Bente and I knew she wasn't happy about the trade, so I walked into our hotel room and said, "Are you all right?" She shook her head no. I started to feel a little sorry for her.

A little while later, I was on the phone with our league attorney, John Langel, and the subject came up whether we played Canada in the 2000 Olympics. I couldn't remember if Canada was in the Olympics, so I asked Bente. And she said, "No, I don't remember if they were in the Olympics." She paused and smirked. "But who won the Olympics anyway?"

I'd known her for maybe 15 minutes and already she was ripping on me. I told John, "You might want to call the front desk and tell them that there's a dead Norwegian in my room, to come clean it up."

It turns out Bente is a big trash-talker, in a humorous kind of way. We've always had a very respectful relationship against our national-team opponents, but we've never really had a friendship with any of them. I was talking on the phone with Ian, my husband, and he asked who my room...
DIARY
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

Many missed opportunities still upsetting

mate was. I told him it was Bente, and he said, “Well, who would have thought of that a few years ago, that you’d be rooming with a Norwegian?”

No. 1 soccer mom

Joy Fawcett never ceases to amaze me. She gave birth to her third child, a girl named Madilyn Rae, in June. She looked so good throughout her whole pregnancy. I’d ask how she was feeling and she’d always say, “Good.” Once I asked what she was doing. She said, “Oh, I’m still doing all my sprints and all my workouts and I’m lifting.” This is at seven and eight months. Then she comes back and starts that game against Bay Area, and she starts in a position in the midfield she’s not even used to, and she plays all 90 minutes and she scores a goal. And this is literally six weeks after her delivery. Incredible.

“J can’t wait to see you after eight kids.”

Julie Foudy, on Joy Fawcett

Joy was walking off the field at halftime and Walter, her husband, handed her Maddie and she was breast feeding her behind a partition in the locker room. Carlos (Juarez, the coach) at one point said, “Joy . . . Joy, where are you?” All of sudden you hear her from a distant part of the locker room: “I’m back here, I’m listening.”

Joy was the first person on the national team to have a kid. Everyone before her was like, “I’m going to stop playing because I’m going to have kids.” Or: “I’ve got to retire because I want to have a family and get a job.” What she said was, “Why can’t I do both?” She was the first one to question it. Before Katie, her first child, people didn’t think she could do it. They thought it would slow her down and she’d lose a step. But she keeps having kids and keeps coming back, and she keeps getting better. I told her, “I can’t wait to see you after eight kids.”

Practicing routes

The day before our last game of the season, at home against Carolina, we were practicing at the stadium at USD instead of our usual practice field at UCSD. And Wen Liu and Fan Yunjie, our two Chinese players, weren’t there.

They showed up nearly an hour late, and practice was almost over. I asked them where they were. They were trying to explain in their broken English: “Well, we thought we practice at UCSD. So we drive to UCSD. And then, no practice. Well, we do not know how to get from UCSD to USD. We don’t know how to go from field to field.”

So instead of driving from UCSD to USD, they drove back home to their apartment and then drove from their apartment to USD because those are the only two routes they knew. They’re giggling and saying, “So sorry, so sorry.” People kept asking them if they got lost, and they kept saying, “Not lost. Wrong field.”

Playoff blues

I went to San Jose to watch the Bay Area CyberRays, who Ian coaches, play the New York Power in the playoffs. It was tough sitting and watching because we just as easily could have been there instead. We finished fifth, and the top four teams made the playoffs.

It’s tough because you can look back on so many instances where we should have had a point here or a point there. Like the Bay Area game, where we lost 1-0 on a late goal. Or the Atlanta game, where they came back twice to win. Or the Carolina game, where we gave up four goals. Or the Philadelphia game, where we were up 1-0 and let them tie it late. Or the Washington game, where we were up 2-0 and let them tie it 2-2.

There are so many games we should have closed out and we didn’t. You look at the teams that made the playoffs, and it’s not like they have better talent or better players. It’s just they were able to finish off games with scrappiness or determination, or they were able to come from behind. Just a few points
is the difference between making the playoffs and not making the playoffs. One win instead of a tie, or a couple more ties instead of losses—that's it.

But to step back and look at the big picture, we finished the season strong and learned some valuable lessons to take forward into next year. I think we've entered the offseason with some great confidence in knowing how we should and can play, and how good we are going to be next year.

**My season**

I didn't score this season, and I'm not happy about that. I know that scoring goals is not my greatest strength, but I should be putting in a few at least. And that was awful. I felt that at the end of the year I had some situations where I should have converted some chances. That needs to improve next year.

I also need a little more consistency with my focus. It was a long year after the Olympics, and I need to be a little smarter with my time. I had a lot of things going on away from the field. Carlos gave me a lecture after the season, telling me, “You can't go home from practice and do work all day. You need to get away, go to the beach, go golf, get some time by yourself. You have so many people tugging on you that you need to be better about saying no.”

And he's absolutely right. I have a really hard time doing that just because I feel guilty if I'm not returning calls. You feel responsible to these people who you've committed to. But at the same time, that's taking away from my game. It's not taking away physically. I think mentally I get a little fatigued.

But to step back and look at the big picture, we finished the season strong and learned some valuable lessons to take forward into next year. I think we've entered the offseason with some great confidence in knowing how we should and can play, and how good we are going to be next year.

**The title game**

We just wanted to showcase a good game. At the inaugural game in Washington last April, there was more of a feeling of satisfaction—that we'd put this league together, that we'd done it. Here the feeling was more, “Let's go out on a great, final note and showcase what this league's about.” I think the final was probably the best game of the season, which never seems to happen in a final. We had six goals, an overtime and then a penalty shootout.

At one point, I was sitting in a suite with John Hendricks, his wife and their son. He's the founder of the league and a part owner of the Bay Area team. It was great to watch and feel their excitement. Every time Atlanta would touch the ball, they'd be going, “Oh no, oh no, oh no.” They were so into it. Having one of his teams win the championship, and him being the catalyst behind the entire league, it was so neat to see. When Bay Area scored the final penalty kick, we were hugging each other and I said, “You deserve this, man.”

We pulled it off. In the beginning of the year, there was a lot of criticism that there weren't enough goals. And you always have your pessimists who are going to say, “Is it going to survive?” To go out on that note was an exclamation point. It was like: “That's right. We're going to be back. And we're going to be back even stronger.”
Spirit comes from ahead to tie Freedom, damages playoff chances

By Mark Zeigler
STAFF WRITER

As the sun set on USD's Torero Stadium last night, so, maybe, did the Spirit's season.

It was a striking piece of symbolism. While the field was bathed in sunlight for the 7 p.m. kickoff against Mia Hamm and the Washington Freedom, so, too, were the Spirit's playoff hopes.

The result was a 2-0 lead that became a 2-2 tie before a sellout crowd of 6,155.

“Spirit comes from ahead to tie Freedom, damages playoff chances” — Headline

By Mark Zeigler — Staff Writer

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The result was a 2-0 lead that became a 2-2 tie before a sellout crowd of 6,155.

“It’s a lack of experience,” said Spirit coach Carlos Juarez, whose team scored its goals in sunshine in the 12th and 19th minutes, then surrendered them in the 38th and 60th. “It’s learning to finish the other team off. We haven’t learned how to do that yet.”

With three games remaining, the Spirit (6-7-5) dropped to sixth place in the race for the WUSA’s four playoff berths.

New York (7-6-5) is fourth with 26 points, followed by Boston (7-9-3) with 24 and San Diego with 23.

“Unfortunately,” Juarez said, “we’re not in control any longer. We need other results to go our way.”

Both Spirit goals were masterpieces, and both came off crosses by defender Margaret Tietjen. Shannon MacMillan finished the first, roofing a hard shot past U.S. Olympic goalkeeper Siri Mullinix. Tara Koleski finished the second, beating her defender to the ball and heading it into the lower right corner.

And it wasn’t just the 2-0 lead that was impressive. It was the way the Spirit was playing, deftly weaving the ball through midfield and threading passes to attackers behind the defense.

The Spirit had just knocked off the WUSA’s top two teams, it had moved from eighth place to fifth, it was winning again and...

“I think we got a little complacent, a little comfortable with the game,” Tietjen said. “We kind of stopped playing the ball forward as quickly. We stopped attacking as aggressively.”

Midfielder Justi Baumgardt got one goal back for the Freedom (6-10-3) by poking in a shot deflected by Spirit goalkeeper Jaime Pagliaruolo.

The equalizer came from Hamm on a long pass from Baumgardt, who before last night did not have a goal or an assist in 13 games. China’s Fan Yunjie was defending Hamm and lunged to knock away the pass — and missed.

It was the Fan’s second (uncharacteristic) mistake this season that led directly to a costly second-half goal. The other came in the 80th minute of a 1-0 loss to Bay Area here on June 2.

“I don’t know if she mis­touched it or what,” Hamm said, “but the ball popped out.”

The Spirit pushed forward and nearly scored on a corner kick in the 89th minute. Julie Foudy was open at the far post and headed it back toward the goal. Just wide.

“It’s tough,” Foudy said. “You look back on nights like this and say, ‘We should have had that.’”

Notes

Last night’s sellout was the fourth of the season (out of 10 games). Only 1,600 seats remain for the final home game, Aug. 12 against Carolina...

Juarez continued to platoon his goalkeepers, starting Pagliaruolo last night after going with Norway’s Bente Nordby in Sunday’s 3-1 win over Atlanta... Hamm got a yellow card in the 82nd minute for a tackle from behind on MacMillan.
Spirit can't afford a loss

By Mark Zeigler, STAFF WRITER

For the past few weeks, Spirit coach Carlos Juarez has been poring over the WUSA standings, trying to figure out the various contingencies of his team's playoff chances. It's been complicated.

No more. The Spirit plays the Philadelphia Charge tonight at Villanova Stadium in Philadelphia, and with only one other game left in the regular season it has come to this:

"We lose," Juarez says, "and we're done."

Win or tie, and the fifth-place Spirit stays alive for the WUSA's fourth and final playoff spot. San Diego concludes the 21-game regular season Sunday at USD's Torero Stadium against Carolina.

But tonight is the taller order, particularly when you consider that a) the Spirit is 0-2 against the Charge this year; b) the Charge is coming off a 5-1 win Monday; and c) the game is on the dreaded artificial turf.

The Spirit lost its season opener 2-0 to the Charge at home, then played probably its worst game of the season July 13 in a 3-0 loss at Villanova Stadium.

It's not all doom and gloom, though. The lineup Juarez is expected to use tonight contains five different starters from the first game and four different starters from the second. And the trick to playing on artificial turf is playing on it — more than once.

"It's 10 times easier to play on it the second time around," Juarez says. Another plus: Philadelphia likely will be without German defender Doris Fitschen, who broke her wrist last week. Fitschen scored three of the Charge's five goals against the Spirit.

There are three teams fighting for two playoff spots. The Spirit (7-7-5) has 26 points, three fewer than New York (8-7-5) and four fewer than Philadelphia (9-7-3).
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