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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT



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Colleges, police and government team up to fight underage drinking

4154 San Diego
By Samuel Autman
STAFF WRITER Univ.

More DUI checkpoints, more undercover operations and fewer cheap-drink promotions will help curb youth drinking.

That's what the San Diego County College Presidents' Forum on Underage and Binge Drinking decided yesterday when members signed a pledge to combat underage drinking.

The new coalition of universities, law enforcement and public health agencies created by the nonprofit Communities Against Substance Abuse wants to see all its members following the same guidelines in their efforts to combat underage drinking.

The signing of the yesterday's pledge was timed to coincide with spring break, the time when thousands of college and high school students celebrate a break in classes by partying in resort areas and across the border in Tijuana and other Baja cities. During this time,

SEE Alcohol, B3

ALCOHOL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE B1

Daily Aztec will stop accepting cheap-drink ads

various state and local law enforcement agencies will increase patrolling the college hot spots in Pacific Beach, the Gaslamp Quarter and along the San Ysidro Border Crossing.

Throughout California, police and universities are struggling to get a handle on underage drinking. CSU Chancellor Charles Reed has appointed a committee of CSU presidents and students to review and strengthen the system's alcohol policies.

"There are powerful forces that make it difficult to change the role alcohol plays in our culture," said San Diego State University President Stephen Weber, who is part of the new coalition and the CSU presidents' committee.

Even some student organiza-

tions are pledging to do their part.

One of the strategies announced yesterday was news that SDSU's student newspaper, *The Daily Aztec*, will stop accepting advertising for cheap-drink specials.

The campus newspaper was often filled with advertisements for drink specials less than \$2. That will stop immediately, said Sunny Sea Gold, the editor and chief of the newspaper. Gold said that although the *Aztec* is financially independent of SDSU and supports itself on ad revenues, the paper will stop taking those cheaper-drink specials.

"We need the revenue that we get from bars and night clubs. Although it is not a huge amount, every little bit counts," she said. "We have compromised to be good neighbors."

The campuses agreed yesterday to provide student housing that is free of alcohol and to continue supporting prevention programs.

Law enforcement officers said DUI checkpoints and fake identification sweeps are effec-

tive but not enough.

"We have got to start a lot sooner than when they are in college, whether it be for drugs, whether it be for alcohol or whether it be for guns," said San Diego County Sheriff Bill Kolender.

Recent alcohol-related deaths and near deaths have made underage drinking a priority for campuses. Three members of Pi Kappa Phi fraternity at the CSU Chico campus were sentenced to 30 days in jail after a fraternity pledge, 18-year-old Adrian Heideman, died after drinking at the organization's house last fall.

David Edward Attias, 18, a UC Santa Barbara freshman, was charged with four counts of murder earlier this month after his vehicle struck five people last month, seriously injuring one and leaving four dead, including a Vista man. Police confirmed Attias was using drugs and suspect he was using alcohol.

And Beta Theta Pi and Tau Kappa Epsilon, two SDSU fraternities, were expelled in December for hazing incidents

where fraternity members provided near-lethal amounts of alcohol to potential pledges.

San Diego Community College Chancellor Augustine Gallego said he hopes the coalition gathers data for next year. That would enable the coalition to measure its own effectiveness.

"That information should include when they drink, how they drink, where they drink, how and where they acquire alcohol, what happens to them after they drink," Gallego said.

Representatives from San Diego State University, San Diego Community College District, University of San Diego, University of California San Diego, CSU San Marcos, San Diego Police Department, San Diego County Sheriff's Department, State Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, and County Health and Human Services were among the forum participants yesterday.

State Sen. Dede Alpert, D-San Diego, and Dr. Robert Ross, former head of the County Health and Human Services, were also present.

SAN DIEGO UNION-TRIBUNE

SAN DIEGO, CA
SUNDAY 456,527
MAR 18 2001

Fake IDs are real problem

Internet, PCs have spurred boom
in phony documents' availability

By Samuel Autman
STAFF WRITER

Had the UC Santa Barbara student waited a month, he could have legally gotten into Club Tremors in Pacific Beach with his California driver's license.

Instead, the 20-year-old used an ID the bar's bouncer knew immediately was a fraud.

"I want you to talk to these gentlemen over here," the bouncer said.

Those gentlemen were undercover police officers from San Diego State University and the city of San Diego and agents from the state Alcoholic Beverage Control agency busting people with phony IDs. Within minutes, the student was handcuffed, cited and on the way to jail.

Law enforcement agencies are targeting fake IDs as one way to block minors from getting alcohol.

And this week, while college and university

students are on spring break, police and state investigators will increase patrolling for fake IDs at the San Ysidro border crossing, the Gaslamp Quarter downtown and Pacific Beach.

Alcohol use among students is on the radar of other local colleges and universities. On Friday, SDSU President Stephen Weber, San Diego Community College District Chancellor Augustine Gallego and University of San Diego President Alice B. Hayes will sign an agreement with law enforcement and health officials promising to more aggressively address underage drinking.

Fake IDs are nothing new, but authorities statewide are allocating more money and personnel to combat them.

The Internet and personal computers are making phony government documents more common. Type in fake ID on any Web site and find a bounty of suppliers for phony birth certificates, green cards, immigration cards, So-

cial Security cards and other false identification.

Last year, a Senate subcommittee began an investigation into the types of crimes people with fake IDs commit. It learned that a vast network of Internet sites are churning out authentic looking government documents.

The committee did not determine how many were being created, but it learned from the Florida Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco division that some fake ID sites have received more than 10,000 inquiries a day. A single site can generate more than \$1 million a year.

Last year, the Federal Trade Commission declared war on identity theft and the production of bogus governmental documents. A federal court has shut down a Web site that offered templates to help produce fake drivers' licenses and state identification cards. But

SEE Fake IDs, B2

► FAKE IDs

CONTINUED FROM PAGE B1

Internet, PCs allow greater availability

many sites remain.

Fake IDs are hot commodities among college students. Prices range from \$30 to \$1,000 for a bogus California driver's licenses, complete with holograms and magnetic strips that at first glance appear indistinguishable from real ones.

"There seems to be an ongoing problem in this state, particularly in communities with colleges, where students are obtaining false IDs to purchase alcohol," said Carl DeWing,

spokesman for the Alcoholic Beverage Control agency in Sacramento. "We are very concerned about this."

Law enforcement agencies in San Diego routinely work with bar owners to crack down on fake ID use. Most of the users are underage and want to drink.

The bar owners are happy when police conduct stings because they want to keep underage drinkers out. And serving underage drinkers can be costly for bar owners, who can be fined up to \$1,000 or lose their liquor licenses if they are caught selling to minors.

In San Diego, for example, arrests of people using phony identification cards are up. Between July 1, 2000, and the end of February, the San Diego police vice detail arrested 81 peo-

ple for using fake IDs or using another person's. During the same period in 1999-2000, 53 people were arrested.

SDSU senior Zac Smith said there is a popular fake ID mill in Phoenix that students use. Smith said many of the cards are used by students who want to go dancing at clubs.

"I have seen people use their older brother or sister's ID and sometimes they don't even look anything like them," Smith said. "You go to a darkly lit bar and they don't check."

SDSU police Lt. Charles Schwoerke said people carrying fake IDs face \$200 fines. He said the school wants to make sure everyone who is drinking is doing so legally, because many campus-related crimes are linked to alcohol, he said.

"Most of our acquaintance

sexual assaults are related to alcohol," he said. "The car accidents and fights are very often related to alcohol and the over-indulgence."

On a recent Saturday night in Pacific Beach, officers from several agencies cited and jailed several people using bogus identification or another person's ID. Both are misdemeanors.

Several teams of plainclothes officers blanketed the area, which is popular among college students trying to get alcohol. The officers and many of the bar bouncers have been trained in identifying fake IDs.

They look for clues that reveal the phony. Some of the most obvious false documents have frayed edges and mismatched lettering. It's difficult to replicate the state seals, but

some IDs come close. And in some cases, when people try to pass off other people's IDs, it can be hard to catch.

"Now look at this ID," said David Williams, head of security at Moondoggies, holding an ID he had confiscated. "It's very close to him, but the lower jaw is off."

Williams said the operators of Moondoggies are happy to see the police across the street writing citations and arresting those with false identification because the bar wants to serve only legal drinkers.

Sometimes the officers are hassled by students who ask why they aren't out solving murders or rapes.

"Well, we are sorry people feel that way, but this is the law, too," said San Diego police Detective Larry Darwent.

SANTA CLARA MAGAZINE

SANTA CLARA, CA
QUARTERLY 4,000
APR-JUN 2001

Mission Matters

SCU hails women in Catholic higher education

4154

In conjunction with Santa Clara University's 150th anniversary, the Alumni Association and Program for the Study of Women and Gender offered "A Legacy for Change," a look at leadership and the role women play in Catholic higher education. The festivities, held in October, included a reception and panel discussion followed by an extensive academic conference.

"Women are a vital force for progressive change in education and Catholic universities will help make those changes possible," said Barbara Molony, director of Women's and Gender Studies at SCU, which in 1961 became the first coeducational Catholic university in California. "This conference highlighted these exciting new directions."

A panel of distinguished alumnae spoke at Benson Center on leadership

Women at SCU

FACULTY/STAFF*

- Percentage of female faculty: **36**
- Percentage of female staff: **53**

*As of January 2000

STUDENTS**

- Percentage of female undergraduate students: **54**
- Percentage of female graduate students: **44**

**For the 1999-2000 academic year

and other motivating topics related to their Santa Clara experiences.

Panelists included:

Michonne Ascuaga '83
CEO, John Ascuaga's Nugget

Peggy Bradshaw '72

executive vice president, Comerica Bank

Lisa Cahill '70

Boston College theology department

Lucie Fjeldstad '66

CEO, DataChannel

Rebecca Guerra '73

vice president, human resources, eBay

Luciann Maulhardt '67

community leader, Casa Youth Shelter

Alice Hayes, president of the University of San Diego, was the keynote speaker at the academic conference. Noted scholars addressed various topics including "Educating the Majority" in Catholic universities and colleges and "Taking Women Seriously" in Jesuit higher education. SCU President Paul Locatelli, S.J., and William C. Spohn, director of the Bannan Institute for Jesuit Education and Christian Values, welcomed guests to the conference.

COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCES



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Four bishops propose religious unity

By Sandi Dolbee

RELIGION & ETHICS EDITOR

Much of Christianity's second millennium was punctuated with division. Schism and reform gave birth to new denominations and movements, each with their own leaders and doctrines.

Now, as Christianity enters its third millennium, is it time for ecumenical collaboration? A nearly full auditorium at the University of San Diego Monday listened to four bishops suggest that it is.

"Our unity as Christians is much more than an option," Lutheran Bishop Murray Finck told the audience. "It's more than a good idea . . . it's our mission."

Finck, bishop of the local Pacific Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (ELCA), was joined on stage by Bishop Gethin Hughes, of the Episcopal Diocese of San Diego; Archbishop John Quinn, retired leader of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of San Francisco; and His Eminence Metropolitan Anthony of the Dardanelles, Greek Orthodox bishop of the Diocese of San Francisco.

The religious leaders applauded the progress made as the 20th century drew to a close — including cooperative statements between some mainline Protestant denominations, as well as the historic 1999 accord between the ELCA and Roman Catholic Church.

But there's more to be done, they said at Monday's ecumenical dialogue, which was part of



Retired Catholic Archbishop John Quinn (left), Greek Orthodox Metropolitan Anthony and Episcopal Bishop Gethin Hughes traded thoughts on ecumenical unity Monday at USD. Also there was Lutheran Bishop Murray Finck (not pictured). *Jerry Rife / Union-Tribune*

Quinn's new role as a visiting professor at USD.

Divisions have done "irreparable harm to the gospel of Christ," said Hughes. While acknowledging that doctrinal differences are important, he argued that they should be put "in a place where they can't hamstring and hinder" the common mission of Christianity — which is to witness the Gospel to the world.

"The purpose of our denominations is to make disciples who make disciples," Hughes said.

"We are one," said Metropolitan Anthony. "Now can we work so that one is made manifest in real life?"

It was not a night to bring up the tough issues — such as women clergy or married priests.

During the question-and-answer period, Quinn was pressed for specifics about just what the pope's role would be in ecumenism.

"We don't know," he responded. "Those are the questions that can only be developed as we take the steps."

Earlier, however, he said that each denomination should not have to lose its identity to be part of a larger faith communion.

Quinn is the first to hold the newly endowed Monsignor John Portman Chair in Roman Catholic Systematic Theology, named for a retired local priest. Quinn, who once served as auxiliary bishop of San Diego, retired as archbishop of San Francisco in 1995. He will teach on the USD campus for two semesters over the next two years.

No one knows their origin. No one knows

their fate. Yet a thousand years before the

Inca they created a culture of staggering

wealth along Peru's arid northern coast.

New finds, like this gold-and-copper burial

mask, may help tell the tale of the Moche.

MOCHE BURIALS UNCOVERED

By CHRISTOPHER B. DONNAN

Photographs by
KENNETH GARRETT

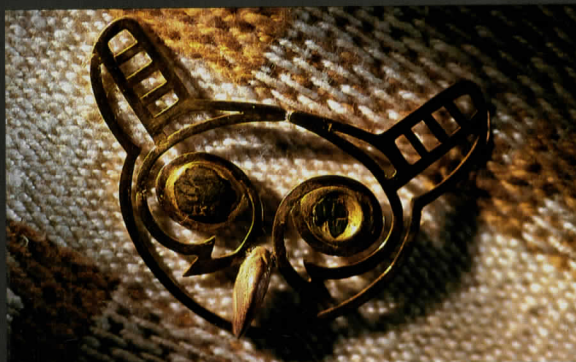
Art by
CHRISTOPHER A. KLEIN
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC ARTIST



Ornate sculptures of clay, copper, and gold rested in Tomb 2, one of the richest Moche burials yet found. A crested beast—formed as a ceramic bottle (right)—was often depicted by Moche artists in the curve of a crescent moon. The twisted visage of a figure attached to a smudge-fired ceramic bottle (below) reveals the Moche's extraordinary ability

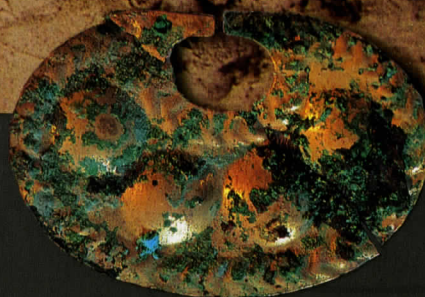


to capture human expressions. A gold owl nose ornament (right), with its bold outline and white-gold beak, displays a mastery of metallurgy and graphic design. It was one of five gold pieces discovered in the tomb occupant's mouth.





one abnormalities, suggesting they may have been
lated. The men were significantly taller than most
Moche males. Gold and silver ornaments like the one at
right, a sign of the Moche elite, were found in the tomb.



TOMB of GIANTS

Moche males ranged between four feet ten inches and five feet six inches in height, says Alana Cordy-Collins, who is studying the skeletal remains. Yet the three men in the tombs towered at five feet nine to six feet. All were 18 to 22 years old, and all probably died within a month of each other. A teenage boy found in

Tomb 2 was also tall, but a child in Tomb 3 was too young at death to determine sex or adult height. Cordy-Collins suspects the men may have suffered from a disease similar to Marfan syndrome, a genetic disorder that causes thin, elongated bones. Future DNA testing may prove her theory. "It's conceivable that they were all siblings or first cousins," she notes. "Clearly the man in Tomb 2 was the most important."

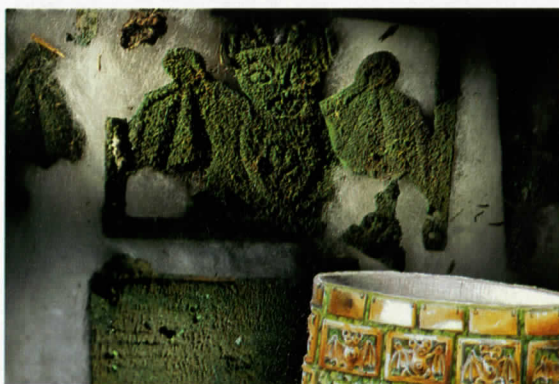


Tomb 2 skeleton



Average Moche male





Who was the man beneath the mask?

The man in Tomb 2 was buried with an exquisite ceramic bat, a headdress decorated with gilded copper bats (top), and a bat nose ornament of solid gold (far right). Bats were highly symbolic to the Moche, often appearing in depictions of human sacrifice and ritual blood drinking. Did this man participate in these ceremonies? His funerary mask (left and page 59), with its shell eyes and beard-like bangles, is one of the finest yet found in Peru. His grave goods were far more valuable than those of the men buried nearby, suggesting that he wielded enormous power. The items included numerous ceramics, gold and silver nose ornaments, and 18 headdresses—16 of which were made in a style found at no other

Moche site. Was he a high priest who wore a different hat for each ceremony? On the back of his tunic was a cloth human figure with gilded head, hands, and feet, a design seen only on Moche warriors. His funerary bundle contained the finest weaponry of the day—war clubs, spear-throwers, spears, and gold-plated shields. Yet they were likely symbolic, since



none showed damage inflicted by battle, and his fragile bones probably would have failed him in combat. Some Moche lords were buried with gold and silver ingots in their hands, yet he held chisels used for metalworking. Was he a master craftsman? The man beneath the mask remains an enigma.

MORE ON OUR WEBSITE

Find more Moche resources, including a list of works by University of California at Los Angeles anthropologist Christopher Donnan and additional photographs with technical notes, online at nationalgeographic.com/ngm/0103.

Etched in Bone

A mystery writ large

By Jeff Ristine
STAFF WRITER

4154

Digging through an unexplored tomb in a crumbling Peruvian pyramid, workers were quick to realize they had come across a startling curiosity.

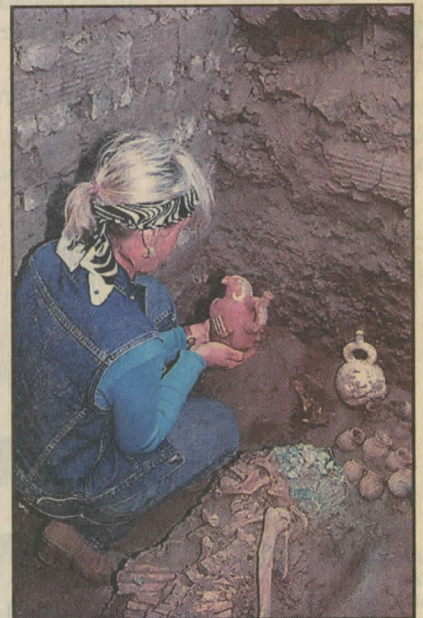
Beneath them lay the remains of two people, both buried around A.D. 450. One, later determined to be a young woman, was laid out perpendicular to the other and crammed into the end of the tomb. But the other, a male, was stretched out full-length, adorned with gold nose jewelry and intricate ceramics surrounding his head. Given these rich trappings — and the apparent sacrifice of the female — here was someone who was likely revered in life and in his society.

The man stood out for another reason as well, said University of San Diego anthropologist Alana Cordy-Collins, recalling the day of discovery in 1997: He was huge. Researchers nicknamed him "Rambo."

In the pre-Incan civilization of the Moche, where scientists say adult male heights ranged from 4 feet 10 inches to 5 feet 6 inches, Rambo stood relatively tall. He was closer to 5-foot-10, a comparative giant.

But height wasn't Rambo's only distinction.

SEE Giants, F4



USD anthropologist Alana Cordy-Collins holds ceramics found in the tomb of "Rambo."

GIANTS

CONTINUED FROM F1

Remains of big guys in Peru remain a mystery

"As we began to map (out) the skeleton and examine the bones, we discovered there were all kinds of things amiss with him," said Cordy-Collins, part of a team headed by UCLA anthropologist Christopher B. Donnan.

"His bones are way too thin," she said. "They suffered from all sorts of skeletal deformities. Essentially, what I think was happening was his bone was growing rapidly and it was aging rapidly. . . . He probably didn't walk very well."

Rambo didn't live very long, either, dying when he was between 18 and 22 years old.

More remarkably, he was not unique among the Moche. during the next few summers at the pyramid, in a site now known as Dos Cabezas, Cordy-Collins and colleagues uncovered four more giants as tall as 6 feet and all dying between ages 15 and 22.

Such physical stature is hardly notable by today's standards, but among the diminutive Moche of the Jequetepeque River Valley in coastal Peru, people of such height would probably have appeared incredible and inexplicable.

Centuries later, their remains still do. What, for example, explains the unusual deformities, and the fact that they seem to have congregated in one place? Why did they all die young, and at about the same time? Why the elite treatment accorded them at death?

Standing tall

Think Gheorghe Muresan, the 7-foot-7 center for the New Jersey Nets, the tallest player in NBA history; or Andre Roussimoff, a 7-foot-4 Frenchman, who died in 1993 after a profes-

sional wrestling career as "Andre the Giant." Rambo and his peers would have drawn similar stares.

"These are the first recorded instances of gigantism in prehistoric Peru, maybe in all of prehistoric South America," said Cordy-Collins.

She is exploring a theory that suggests the giants may also be the oldest recorded cases of Marfan syndrome, a rare disorder of connective tissue that can result in tall stature. (Roussimoff suffered from the condition.)

Cordy-Collins has been working in Peru since 1972 and at the Dos Cabezas site since 1994, doing work funded by the National Geographic Society and featured in this month's issue of its magazine.

The city acquired its name, which means "two heads," from the appearance left by looting in the 16th century, when Spaniards cored the main pyramid from the top down, throwing the whole center off to the side.

Donnan, the UCLA anthropologist, has been excavating Moche sites for 35 years. He believes the Dos Cabezas region was occupied by Moche for about 700 years, ending around A.D. 800.

"The Moche are often referred to as the master craftsmen of ancient Peru," Donnan said. "Their ceramic sculpture reached the point where they could actually create lifelike portraits of their rulers . . . in such a way that you almost sense the individual personality of these people."

"In metalworking, they were unquestionably the finest metalworkers of the Americas," Donnan added, noting that the Moche developed a remarkably advanced technology similar to electroplating in which ions of copper were replaced with ions of gold after the gold was dissolved in acid.

Art and bones

The Dos Cabezas site has proved to be a treasure-trove of

both artistry and bones.

Research teams have found a tomb with several severed heads, some with neck vertebrae marked by cuts. Then they found the remains of a small man buried with a decapitation tool, possibly the former executioner.

But if Rambo piqued anthropologists with an interesting anomaly, subsequent revelations have produced a larger-than-life mystery.

In 1998, while exploring another section of the pyramid, researchers came upon the remains of another body buried under so much material it took a month of near-constant labor to unearth them.

Like Rambo, this male skeleton was accompanied in its tomb by the remains of a young woman and by even more elaborate, decorative trappings, including three gilded copper shields, a mask and nose ornaments, darts, throwing sticks and clubs, plus the remains of another young woman found atop the tomb with the body of a llama or alpaca.

The newest body came to be known as Batman because of the bat-decorated mask and other metalwork that accompanied him. He, too, had severe skeletal deformities — thin bones, rapidly aged — and measured about 5-foot-9.

"My eyes just went immediately to his spinal column," said Cordy-Collins, "and there was so much arthritis I thought, 'This guy has to be way in excess of 50 years old for it to get that bad,' but he wasn't. He was in his early 20s."

In 1999, another giant was uncovered, this one dubbed Pinocchio for his large collection of nose ornaments. Pinocchio was similar to Batman in age and size.

Then in 2000, two more were found, including a 15-year-old who measured 5 foot 5 — quite tall for his age and culture. His skeletal deformities were less severe. The fifth set of remains, anthropologists believe, may be much older, buried 20 to 100 years before the first four.

Big questions

Extreme stature can be

caused by pituitary disorders, as in the case of the NBA's Mursan. But pituitary disorders aren't hereditary — and the odds of five men all living in the same place at the same time and having the same non-genetic disease, Cordy-Collins said, would be astronomical.

So the giants of Dos Cabezas were likely related to one another.

And given the physical layout of their tombs — all in the same part of the pyramid and in the same archaeological layer — they were buried about the same time as one another, the fifth body being the exception.

Given the similarity in ages, these males didn't share father-and-son relationships, Cordy-Collins said, though they may have been brothers or cousins.

Which leads to another question: Even if the giants suffered from a similar genetic condition, why does it appear that they all died at roughly the same time?

Cordy-Collins has a theory: They didn't all die of natural causes.

Specifically, Batman had the most elaborate funerary decorations in his tomb, including a fine mask. Rambo and Pinocchio were arranged next to him in adjacent tombs, almost like bookends, buried with shields and war clubs.

Cordy-Collins suspects Batman held the highest rank.

"We thought maybe he died of natural causes," she said, "and then his brothers, cousins, whatever these guys were, were put in to accompany him."

As evidence at the tomb pointed more and more to a familial relationship between the giants, Cordy-Collins began to consider Marfan syndrome as a good candidate to explain the deformities. No collection of medical factors seemed likely to explain the presence of five men with the same condition.

Marfan, first identified as a disorder 100 years ago, affects the tissue that provides structural support for the body's bones and organs. Ligaments and muscles lose their elasticity, and bones can dislocate as a result of the weak connective tissue.

It can cause curvature of the

spine, or scoliosis, an abnormally shaped chest and loose-jointedness. It also can affect the cardiovascular system, damaging heart vessels and causing an irregular heart rhythm or heart failure. Marfan sufferers run a risk of injury from strenuous exercise or rough physical contact.

Marfan has been traced to a defect in a single gene, on chromosome 15, that codes for a connective tissue protein called fibrillin. It is usually inherited, and children of Marfan sufferers have a 50-50 chance of developing the disorder. The National Marfan Foundation says about a quarter of all cases today occur as a result of a "spontaneous mutation" of the gene.

From the long arms and feet, arching neck and other features depicted in artwork, some believe the Egyptian Pharaoh Akhenaten, who lived from 1356 to 1332 B.C., suffered from Marfan syndrome. There are no physical remains of the Pharaoh to document the theory.

Abraham Lincoln is also suspected of suffering from Marfan syndrome, though the evidence is far from conclusive.

Cordy-Collins isn't yet sure whether it will be possible to recover DNA from the giants and test for Marfan syndrome. Experts say the prospects are slim.

"It would probably depend

on their state of preservation," said Immo E. Scheffler, a biology professor at University of California San Diego who has written about DNA recovered from the 30,000-year-old bones of a Neanderthal. "If they were just basically skeletons, then the amount of DNA in the bone is not that much."

Scheffler also noted that DNA changes over long periods of time, and that it might be difficult to determine "which change was the original mutation and which was a change that occurred during long-term exposure" to the environment and other influences.

Donnan said Cordy-Collins, who has consulted orthopedists and paleopathologists in trying to interpret the giants' bones, is unlikely to give up on the question. "She's going to stay on this until she knows."

The bones remain in the pyramid and, for now at least, will stay there. Scientists have done about as much work as they can in the portion of the pyramid where the giants were found without causing significant damage to the main building. They are planning to return next summer but will dig in a different locale.

Cordy-Collins, who admits to becoming "fascinated by these men," hopes to write a book about the giants.

QUEST FOR LEARNING

This study guide is prepared by the Newspaper in Education Department of the *Union-Tribune* as an aid for teachers and parents. The questions refer to the article on Moche burials.

1. Based on the way they buried their dead, what can you infer about the religious beliefs of the Moche?

2. What do anthropologists study? Many of these scientists work in remote regions of the world, but there is much to be learned closer to home. What could an anthropologist study here in San Diego?

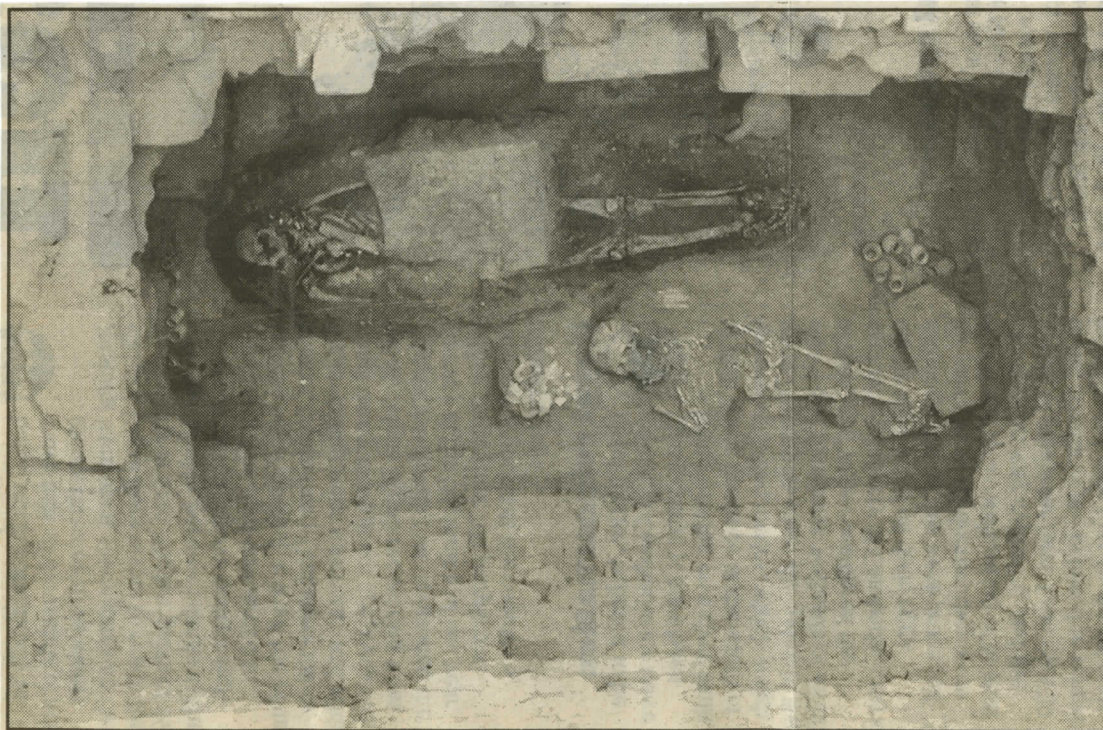
3. Do research to find out more about the Moche. Where did they come from? What happened to them? You know that they were master craftsmen. Describe their architecture.

4. Writers of newspaper articles try to answer the questions of who, what, where, when, why and how within the first few paragraphs of the story. Imagine that you are a reporter for the *Moche Tribune* newspaper in AD 450. Write a headline and front page story about the death and burial of the Moche man known as Batman.

5. What are the relationships among muscles, ligaments and tendons? How do they work with your skeleton to allow you to stand upright and move?



University of San Diego anthropologist Alana Cordy-Collins is exploring a theory that five unusually tall skeletons found in a crumbling Peruvian pyramid may represent early cases of the genetic disorder Marfan syndrome. *Laura Embry / San Diego Union-Tribune*



Buried around A.D. 450 and accompanied by a sacrifice, "Pinocchio" shared the same severe skeletal deformities found in four other bodies. The square object is the remnant of a gilded copper plate linked with metal hooks, probably a garment or banner. *Christopher Donnan / UCLA*

CINCINNATI ENQUIRER

CINCINNATI, OH
TUESDAY 204,388
FEB 27 2001



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Tombs yield pre-Incan bonanza

By Dan Vergano
USA Today

4154

Archaeologists have unearthed tombs of three noblemen from a South America pyramid, filled with metalwork and ceramics from a pre-Incan culture.

"We've found an absolutely unique site," says anthropologist Christopher Donnan of the University of California-Los Angeles, co-leader on the *National Geographic*-funded expedition. The find appears in the March edition of the magazine.

Starting in 1997, his team began unearthing the west side of Peru's 105-foot Dos Cabezas pyramid. Within each tomb lay a nobleman of northern Peru's Moche (pronounced Moe-chay) culture, who inhabited river valleys there from

about A.D. 100 to 800.

The bodies, wrapped in cloth, were adorned with gold-plated shields and clubs. One body sported a gold-and-copper death mask and a solid gold nose ornament shaped like a vampire bat. Scaled-down models of the tombs were attached to each chamber.

"These tombs are just as important for the Moche as Tutankhamen's (King Tut's tomb) was for the Egyptians," says Steve Bourget of the University of Texas-Austin. He estimates that 99 percent of Moche tombs have been looted, starting with conquistadors in the 16th century, making the new find incredibly valuable.

"Miniature burial chambers that mimic the real ones are not known from other Moche sites, so they provide additional insights to the

enormous attention given to preparing these individuals for the after-life," says anthropologist Anita Cook of Catholic University in Washington, D.C.

The Moche were accomplished craftsmen, skilled in metalwork and ceramics, who practiced human sacrifice and a form of ancestor worship that revered various supernatural forces. "I'm not a collector, but some of their items are of mouth-watering quality," Mr. Bourget says.

The noblemen in the tombs were all virtual "giants," standing about 6 feet tall, compared with the typical Moche, who averaged less than 5-foot-6. Team member Alana Cordy-Collins, of the University of San Diego, says all the noblemen suffered from Marfans syndrome, an inherited form of gigantism..

SAN DIEGO UNION-TRIBUNE

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WEDNESDAY 372,643
MAR 7 2001

THE SHOOTING AT SANTANA HIGH

SEARCH FOR ANSWERS

ESSAY

LESSONS TO AVOID ANOTHER DISASTER

4154 USD
By Sandi Dolbee
RELIGION & ETHICS EDITOR

FRONT PAGE
It's an American journey of shame. Jonesboro. West Paducah. Springfield. Littleton. Santee.

Bang. Bang. Bang.
Again and again and again.

Each time we are shocked. But should we be surprised?

Has life as we know it really changed much in the two years since Columbine High School, where a pair of students killed a dozen students and a teacher before turning their weapons on themselves?

Or three years ago when a high school student killed two teenagers and his parents in Springfield, Ore.?

Or even four years ago, when three students lost their lives after a 14-year-old student went on a rampage in West Paducah, Ky.?

"Until we have programs and systems in place in our communities and schools that can better anticipate warning signs, that can prevent young people from being bullied and from getting access to guns, we're going to have these kinds of instances," says Sarah Ingersoll, executive director of the National Campaign Against Youth Violence in Washington, D.C.

But don't despair.

Ingersoll points out that we are a resourceful nation, a creative country that can sell generations of consumers on the notion that one brand of jeans is superior to another. We just have to learn to sell young people — and ourselves — on better ways to behave.

Experts agree on four lessons. And they won't take long to share. Maybe a little longer than it took a teen-ager on Monday morning to kill two schoolmates and wound 13 people.

We'll begin with guns.

"I think that's an easy one," says Lawrence Hinman, a philosophy professor and director of the Values

SEE Lessons, A12

▶ LESSONS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE A1

We have to sell better ways to behave

Institute at the University of San Diego. "If the guns aren't there, then the chances of that to happen just go way down."

Regulation isn't a four-letter word. "If we as a society are going to say there are people who ought to be able to have guns," says Hinman, "then we should say part of the bargain on this is we are going to hold these people accountable."

Ask Jerry Sanders, former San Diego police chief who now is the director of the United Way of San Diego County. "My position all along has been we have far too many guns available to kids and kids have a habit of getting a hold of them," he says.

Gun-rights advocates don't like this kind of talk. But Ron Lanoue, executive director of the local office of the National Conference for Community and Justice, puts it this way: "The Charlton Hestons of the world ought to have to come to that school and make statements to the parents of the kids who were killed in that school."

To be fair, it's not just guns that are killing these kids. It's kids that use these guns that are killing them.

And that brings us to a second lesson: Silence can be deadly.

At least a handful of kids reportedly had heard this teenager talk about turning Santana High into the OK Corral. Imagine what might have been if just one of those kids had told authorities.

One boy says he didn't want to get the boy in trouble. "Getting in trouble is better than having kids dead or wounded," says Rabbi Aaron Gottesman, a longtime police chaplain.

Hinman understands some of the reluctance. "There's a lot of just gut-level resistance to thinking that someone you know may turn out to do something like this," he says. "You really don't want to think your world is like that."

But our world is like that. Therein lies lesson No. 3: Try to be a little kinder.

At least on one level, Santana High's dead and wounded are not the only victims. So is the suspected shooter.

Something triggered this assault, pushing a boy to reload his handgun three times and keep shooting. Some say he was bullied; an outsider who spoke of getting even.

Sanders, the former police chief, is troubled by this information. "I think we need to be much more aggressive in really solving some of these issues, in the bullying particularly," he says.

Lanoue, of the National Conference for Community and Justice, thinks we need to do a better job of listening to kids. "If the kid was picked on and persecuted, there should have been others, particularly

adults, who saw that and could intervene in a positive way."

Finally, there is the bottom-line lesson about the preciousness of life. Our lives can vanish in the time it takes to squeeze the trigger on a .22-caliber revolver.

When you think about that, once you get over the initial terror, it might change the way you behave.

"I would hope that it would help us to cherish the life we have and the people around

us," says Hinman.

And to realize, perhaps, that some things are worth the effort to move us off this journey of shame toward a better destination.

Mary Leigh Bleck, national president of the Million Mom March, which advocates better gun control, admits there are no easy answers. "But there are answers," she adds. "We don't have to live like this."

Or die like this.



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It is an American journey of shame

EDITORIAL

Sandi Dolbee

It's an American journey of shame. Jonesboro. West Paducah. Springfield. Littleton. Santee.

Bang. Bang. Bang. Again and again and again. Each time we are shocked. But should we be surprised? Has life as we know it really changed much in the two years since Columbine High School, where a pair of students killed a dozen students and a teacher before turning their weapons on themselves?

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"My position all along has been we have far too many guns available to kids and kids have a habit of getting a hold of them," he says. Gun-rights advocates don't like this kind of talk. But Ron Lanoue, executive director of the San Diego office of the National Conference for Community and Justice,

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And that brings us to a second lesson: Silence can be deadly. At least a handful of kids reportedly had heard this teen-ager talk about turning Santana High into the OK Corral. Imagine what might have been if just one of those kids had told authorities. One boy says he didn't want to get the boy in trouble. "Getting in trouble is better than having kids dead or wounded," says Rabbi Aaron Gottesman, a longtime police chaplain.

Hinman understands some of the reluctance. "There's a lot of just gut-level resistance to thinking that someone you know may turn out to do something like this," he says. "You really don't want to think your world is like that." But our world is like that. Therein lies lesson No. 3: Try to be a little kinder. At least on one level, Santana High's dead and wounded are not the only victims. So is the suspected shooter.

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Or die like this.

SAN DIEGO UNION-TRIBUNE

SAN DIEGO, CA
SUNDAY 456,527
MAR 18 2001



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Simply, it's the handguns, stupid!

By George J. Bryjak *4159*

It has often been said that the price of freedom is blood, with this sentiment referring to military personnel giving their lives fighting a foreign adversary. However, the freedom to own handguns and the proliferation of these weapons is also paid in blood, in too many cases the blood of the innocent.

Criminologists often make a distinction between "deviant motivation" and the manifestation of that drive. While it is highly unlikely that the mere access to firearms produced the rage that led the suspect to shoot his victims at Santana High School, the availability of firearms allowed for the actualization of that rage. How else could a skinny 15-year-old maim or kill 15 people? Certainly not with a knife or club, as he would have been overpowered, or potential victims could have fled. The use of explosives and poisons requires some measure of sophistication, and does not allow a perpetrator to readily select his victims.

Criminologists Gary Kleck and Michael Hogan have noted that "It has long been argued that firearms give some people the courage to attempt aggressive acts that they would otherwise be afraid to attempt." In addition, "the possession of deadly weapons raises the stakes into what may be an all-or-nothing situation — kill or do not attack at all." It's no accident that with few exceptions, the premeditated mass attacks on school grounds have come by way of firearms.

The sad truth is that school shootings cannot be controlled. There is an unknown number of adolescents consumed by rage and hatred, with much of this hostility directed at classmates. There are also some 67 million handguns in the hands of private citizens with that figure increasing by 17,800 handgun sales every day.

Numerous studies focusing on households with children have concluded that between 10 percent and 20 percent of handguns are stored both unlocked and loaded. Safety locks on weapons would help, if they were mandated by law and used in high number. But the likelihood of either happening is questionable, especially since U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft was one of 20 members of that body to oppose mandatory safety locks for guns while he was a senator.

Increasing school security in the form of metal detectors, locker searches and more adult supervision will not solve the problem. Vincent Shiraldi, president of the Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice, cites research findings that schools relying on such solutions reported higher incidents of violence and students feeling more fearful. "Perhaps . . . students are turned off to the administration and settle their scores in the school yard, rather than seeking adult guidance."

A determined shooter could open fire while riding a school bus, at a bus stop, or at students walking to or from school. Because handguns can be concealed until the moment of attack, and students everywhere move about and

Bryjak is a professor of sociology at the University of San Diego.

congregate in groups, multiple casualties in a school-related shooting are all but guaranteed.

Schools are relatively safe places for children to be. A student is 100 times more likely to be a victim of a homicide away from a place of learning than on school grounds. However, the potential for campus shootings is always present. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention reports that between 1994 and 1996 the percentage of 12th grade males responding that they carried a gun to school in the past 30 days increased from 4.8 percent to 6.6 percent. The latter figure translates to 1 in 17 male students at that grade level. A 1997 survey found that 1 in 7 male juveniles admitted carrying a gun outside the home in the previous month.

Given the high incidence of gun-carrying adolescents, it is hardly surprising the firearm homicide rate in this country for children under 15 years of age is 16 times higher than in 25 other industrialized countries combined. A U.S. teen-ager is more likely to die of a gunshot wound than from all "natural" causes of death combined.

Violent crimes involving firearms (usually handguns) fell from 600,000 in 1993 to fewer than 400,000 in 1999. While this decline is noteworthy, the latter number is still unacceptably high and, no doubt, of little comfort to family members of the Santana High School shootings. Most criminologists expect this trend to reverse in the coming years, as the number of males in the crime-prone years of 15 to 24 in-

creases.

The overwhelming majority of handgun owners in this country does not use their weapons to assault, or to take the life of another human being. And herein lies the fundamental problem regarding the firearms/violence issue in a democratic society. A substantial percentage of gun-possessing Americans considers gun ownership a fundamental right rooted in cherished beliefs such as freedom and the ability to protect life and property — beliefs dating to the colonial era. This world view clashes with the equally strong conviction that children should be able to grow up in an environment safe from random violence, especially in the schools.

In the aftermath of a firearms-related tragedy, the issue of gun control (in this case handguns) moves to center stage for a few days or weeks. In reality, there is nothing to debate. Handgun control opponents are correct when they contend that additional laws to regulate these weapons will have little if any impact on reducing rates of violent crime. Tens of millions of handguns are in the possession of American citizens, and nothing will alter that fact.

The time for strict handgun control was 50 years ago when there were relatively few of these weapons in the general population. The genie is out of the bottle, never to return. A minuscule number of handguns will be used in school shootings for decades. The only thing left to contemplate is when and where the next disaster will occur.

New threats raise alarm

Violence study shows Williams 'fits the pattern'

By David Washburn and David Hasemyer
STAFF WRITERS

FRONT PAGE

Charles "Andy" Williams bears a striking resemblance to the classic profile of the "classroom avenger" — a boy who inexplicably explodes in violence at school.

Experts agree that these killers are made as much as they are born, and telling indicators were present in Williams' life and behavior before Monday's shooting at Santana High School.

"He is your boy. He fits the pattern," said James P. McGee, chief psychologist for the Baltimore Police Department and author of a study on the background of classroom avengers.

The pattern Williams fits, based on a study of 15 school shootings since the early 1990s, includes the following characteristics, among many others:

- A white male between 11 and 18 years old, of average intelligence from a middle-class background.
 - A broken home.
 - No symptoms of severe mental disorders, such as schizophrenia or manic depression.
 - Small in stature and picked on by public-school classmates.
 - No history of serious conduct problems.
 - Access to firearms, and a penchant for wearing military garb.
 - Threats of violence before the shooting.
- McGee points out that the rampage shootings

SEE Profile, A25

'Classroom avenger'

A review of 15 school/classroom shooting incidents from 1993 to 1999 revealed several common characteristics. These are the characteristics and the number of killers who shared them.

Characteristic	Yes	No	%
Verbalized threats before incident	17	0	100
Gun came from home	14	3	82
Interest in military/occult/weaponry	17	0	100
Social outcast	17	0	100
Teased/felt victimized	17	0	100
Suicidal	16	1	94
History of severe mental illness	0	17	0
History of extreme violence, arrests or police contacts	2	15	12
Chronic anger	16	1	94
Interest in violence (TV, movies, music, etc.)	17	0	100

SOURCE: "The Classroom Avenger" by James P. McGee and Caren R. DeBernardo

UNION-TRIBUNE

"You put these kids in an environment that is toxic for them, and they don't know how to fight back."

JAMES P. MCGEE, psychologist and author of a study on the background of "classroom avengers"

SAN DIEGO UNION-TRIBUNE

SAN DIEGO, CA
FRIDAY 372,643
MAR 9 2001

Williams made it clear to friends he'd rather be back in Maryland

at schools make up a very small minority of youth homicides, which usually happen in big cities, not suburbs.

This week McGee entered the facts of Williams' case into MO-SAIC, a computer-assisted risk assessment program used by the CIA and the FBI and other police agencies.

The results showed that, had authorities known of Williams' background and threats beforehand, they would have considered him a serious risk.

"He came back with a high rating when compared to other cases," McGee said.

Interviews and other evidence suggest the foundation for Williams' alleged act may be found in his earlier childhood in Maryland and Twentynine Palms, where he lived for a short time before moving to Santee. These factors might have intensified after he came to Santee.

"You put these kids in an environment that is toxic for them, and they don't know how to fight back," McGee said.

There's no doubt in the mind of Poolesville, Md., school counselor James Cappuccilli that Williams would have come across as naive and immature and had been largely rejected and subjected to scorn and ridicule by his more sophisticated classmates.

"I would think they would just eat him up and spit him out," said Cappuccilli, a former neighbor of Williams. "He would not have fit in. He's a country boy landing in the middle of a culture where the kids are much more streetwise."

Williams, who lived in Maryland from 1993 until December 1999, was the kind of kid whose sense of street smarts was knowing the best spot along the river to fish, Cappuccilli said.

"I don't think he was equipped to handle the pressure. It had to be an incredible transition for An-

dy to make from Knoxville (Md.) ... I can't imagine what it must have been like for him."

Williams made it clear in his own words last summer that he would rather be back in Maryland, a familiar place where he felt comfortable.

In a brief and often out-of-focus video Williams made with a friend visiting from Maryland, Williams said in a soft voice: "My school is horrible. I hate it there."

On the tape, aired this week on the television show *Inside Edition*, the boy expressed his wish to be with his friends back East. "I'll see you guys in the summertime," Williams said as he pointed the camera at his face and kissed the lens.

Williams' parents were divorced and he had little contact with his mother for much of his life. Broken homes are a common factor among boys who have vented their rage in schoolyard shootings.

According to McGee's study, "divorce, separation and/or frequent episodes of intense friction between parents and parents and child is the norm" found in the young shooters.

His parents divorced when Williams was 5, and he rarely saw his mother and never mentioned her to his friends, even as his father was waging a court battle with her over child support payments for Andy.

The topic of his mother touched a nerve in him, his Maryland friends said.

And neighbors of Williams' mother in North Augusta, S.C., said they didn't even know she had a younger son.

Although his curiosity about the military does not appear to have been intense, Williams nevertheless displayed an interest in the topic, yet another factor common in boys whose anger boils

over into school violence.

Williams often wore camouflage military garb in his former Maryland neighborhood, though his friends said they attached no significance to his choice in clothing. But they do remember that he'd dress in camouflage whenever they went out shooting their BB rifles or to play laser tag.

Williams also spent time building models of military aircraft and was interested in becoming a Navy pilot, according to friend Kevin Wilson, 18, a senior at Brunswick High School in Maryland.

Although Williams' father was a gun collector, the boy didn't seem to have an undue interest in guns, Wilson said.

Descriptions of Williams from those who knew him in Twentynine Palms, where he lived from December of 1999 to last June, bear that out.

Twentynine Palms resident Terry Burdett, whose son Brian was friends with Williams, said the pistol range behind her property never seemed to interest the boy.

"They were into hiking, catching lizards and bike riding," Burdett said. "Not guns or violent video games."

Nonetheless, the classroom avenger study shows that harbingers of Williams' alleged violence in Santee also may have existed in Twentynine Palms.

Burdett described her son as a very shy and backward kid who didn't have many friends. She said Williams took Brian under his wing.

"Brian was happy because he had a friend," Burdett said.

Williams' choosing to befriend a shy outsider is consistent with behaviors of the other killers who were outcasts.

What might be more significant is that Brian Burdett was run over and killed by a school bus on Feb. 8. A friend of the Williams family said Andy knew about the accident. However, he has not contacted the Burdett family since Brian's death.

The study said a traumatic

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James Cappuccilli, a Poolesville, Md., school counselor and former neighbor of Charles "Andy" Williams

event, real or imagined, in the weeks prior to the shooting rampage is common to all the killers.

Beyond specific aspects of Williams' life, experts agree that each rampage shooting makes the next more likely.

"If you see someone else engage in deviant behavior, you are more likely to do it yourself," said David Phillips, a University of San Diego sociology professor who specializes in copycat killers.

"In Andy's case he had victims who were quite similar to the Columbine setting. To some extent he had a natural advertisement. He feels angry and put upon and sees examples of how to handle it.

"There is bullying all over the world," he said. "In Japan they respond to it with suicide; in America it is homicide."

Copley News Service reporter **Joe Cantlupe** and free-lance writer **Jeanne Freeman Brooks** contributed to this report.

SAN DIEGO UNION-TRIBUNE

SAN DIEGO, CA
TUESDAY 372,643
MAR 13 2001

Wait PROBLEM

Students' high-speed Internet access slows to a crawl when they come home from college

By Kim Peterson
STAFF WRITER

Spring break is here, and that means serious withdrawal for college students addicted to the high-speed Internet.

It means leaving a world where they download songs in minutes, play online games till dawn and chat for hours on the Internet — and heading home to their parents.

Back to the land of dial-up modems. That was sooooo high school.

Maria Po doesn't want to go there.

"When you quit cold turkey, it's like you're missing out on something," she said.

In her dorm at UCSD, Po talks to her boyfriend online and on the phone at the same time. She leaves her computer on all night to receive messages from her online network of friends. Her roommates download music and movies like "Mission Impossible: II."

It's nearly impossible to do these things at home in Spring Valley, using a dial-up modem that can be 100

SEE Internet, E10

INTERNET

CONTINUED FROM E1

Only 12 percent have high-speed access on home computers

times slower than a typical high-speed connection.

She has tried to get her parents to spring for a cable modem, but they balk at the installation charge and monthly fees.

Five years ago, college students were buying dial-up modems while their parents were still figuring out what the Internet was all about.

Now a new generational gap exists: Students are all about high-speed access, while parents think a dial-up modem is perfectly fine for this household; thank you very much.

"This technology to them is like the telephone to our parents and the television to us," said Michael Antecol, an analyst with Forrester Research. "We wouldn't know a world without TV, and they wouldn't know a world without high-speed access."

Internet culture

For Po — and millions of students nationwide — high-speed Internet access is intertwined in nearly all aspects of college life.

They download "Office Space" and other movies onto their computers. They swap songs endlessly and play online shoot-'em-up games such as "Counter-Strike" and "Starcraft."

Online chat programs like AOL's Instant Messenger and ICQ are sometimes more popular with students than speaking. Instead of directly asking their friends if they want to grab dinner, students often message the inquiry online.

"You're talking to your next-door neighbors through the computer," said Christine Bloczynski, a resident assistant at UCSD's Brennan Hall. "That's how much of the culture it is."

At the University of San Diego, instant messaging is so heavily used that an average of 16 pages of text shoot across school computers every second, 24 hours a day. The need for speed comes at a cost to most universities, which buy increasing amounts of computing power to satisfy students.

Many college campuses banned Napster when it became popular in 1999 but not because record companies considered the song-swapping service illegal, or because it distracted students.

Napster usage was sucking up too much of a university's Internet capacity and slowing down computer systems across campus. Many administrators weren't prepared for the drain, and called for a blanket ban on Napster.

At USD, where all of the dorm rooms are wired for high-speed, Napster fans were using up to 90 percent of the available Internet before the school reworked its computer systems. Now, Napster use is never allowed more than a third of the computing capacity.

Napster is shutting down portions

of its free music sharing service, but there are dozens of other ways to find and download music, movies, games and other files. Universities cannot easily patrol each program, said Jim Madden, manager of academic network operations at UCSD.

"It becomes a game between people that are trying to do the limiting and the students that are trying to find ways to get around it," he said.

As a result, universities are spending increasing amounts of money on more computing power.

"We are absolutely going to have to buy some more," said Jack Pope, director of academic computing at USD. The university, which has a network of about 2,800 computers, spends about \$220,000 a year to buy computing capacity and support its systems.

San Diego State University spends \$2 million on its Internet and is part of the incredibly fast California State University network, according to Riny Ledgerwood, director of telecommunications and network services for the university.

SDSU is the only major university in San Diego to still ban Napster. Faculty and staff had complained that Napster use was slowing down the system too much.

"It's a bandwidth hog," Ledgerwood said.

UCSD spends about \$450,000 on commercial Internet services and another half-million dollars on research

computing power every year.

Of the 6,000 students at UCSD dorms, 97 percent have a personal computer connected to the high-speed network. There is so much traffic on the system that bottlenecks are common — especially around 7 p.m.

That's when an estimated 70 percent of the students get home from dinner or class and turn on their computers, Madden said. And usage doesn't slow much all night.

High-speed access is so important to students that it has become a selling point. High schoolers increasingly consider computing capacity a factor in choosing a college.

Yahoo! Internet Life magazine issues an annual list of "America's 100 Most Wired Colleges," and schools that make the cut send out press releases and announcements.

Sweet Briar College in Virginia added the phrase "The world's most wired women's college" to its Web site after it ranked sixth on last year's list. Internet access is a selling point for college dormitories, also. Dorm residents are hesitant to move to their own apartments, where they must use a dial-up modem or plunk down around \$40 monthly for cable modem or DSL service.

"It's a big sales pitch for us," said Thor Brickman, student computing server manager at USD. "A lot of them stay on campus for one reason and

one reason only, and that's the 'Net connection.'"

Campuses are now entering the next phase of academic computing: wireless networks. At Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, students with laptops can access the Internet from any academic building without connecting to a phone line.

The Internet continues to pervade college lifestyles. At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, students developed a system in which they would receive an e-mail message when their laundry was done.

Early adopters

The high-speed Internet addiction has yet to catch up to non-collegiate America.

There are more than 100 million Americans online, but only 12 percent of them have high-speed Internet access — also called broadband access — in their homes, according to a survey released last month by the U.S. General Accounting Office.

This access isn't even available in some parts of the country, particularly in rural and underdeveloped areas. Still, the amount of people signing up for broadband service jumped 148 percent in the past year, according to Internet measurement firm Nielsen//NetRatings.

The average high-speed user is 25 to 34 years old — about the age when

college graduates begin making enough money to afford the broadband access they had in their dorms.

One of the main reasons people use the high-speed Internet is to access streaming media, such as music and movies, according to T.S. Kelly, director of Internet Media Strategies for Nielsen/NetRatings.

College students have always been "early adopters," embracing technology earlier than the masses. They've had broadband access for years and are in many ways setting the cultural trends for high-speed Internet use.

Ohad Paran, a UCSD sophomore, has a friend who downloads movies from the Internet, copies them onto DVD discs and sells them for a profit. If this practice catches on with mainstream users, the movie industry could be in the same crisis that Napster has created for record labels.

Paran said his former roommates decided once to see how long they could play the game *Starcraft* online without eating or sleeping. They only allowed themselves drinks of water and bathroom breaks.

They started playing on a Friday morning and didn't stop until early Monday morning — and were so ill afterward they couldn't go to class for days.

"They had a blast," Paran said. "They ended up doing that again at the end of the year."

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■ **Botany**

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Buchanan, Bob B. **Biochemistry & molecular biology of plants**, by Bob B. Buchanan, Wilhelm Gruissem, and Russell L. Jones. American Society of Plant Physiologists, 2000. 1,367p bibl index ISBN 0-943088-39-9 pbk, \$99.95

This book was originally intended to be the third edition of *Plant Biochemistry*, ed. by J. Bonner and J. Varner. With the death of Varner in 1995, Buchanan (Univ. of California, Berkeley), Gruissem (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich), and Jones (Univ. of California, Berkeley) assumed the project with the support of the American Society of Plant Physiologists (ASPP). The resulting volume debuted at the July 2000 meeting of ASPP and has been justly praised since that time. In this massive tome, the editors have organized current knowledge and hypotheses about plant compartments, cell replication, photosynthesis, metabolism, signal transduction, and developmental coordination. They also include a useful section devoted to physiological ecology and agriculture. This section addresses plant responses to biotic and abiotic stress as well as production of secondary metabolites in plants—a developing area of natural products biochemistry. The book is well indexed, and subheadings make “stepping through” the volume relatively easy. The language is clear and the sections are profusely illustrated. Although the book is called a text, it represents a compendium of current understanding of plant biochemistry and molecular biology. As such, it will be a valuable resource for undergraduate, graduate, and professional library collections.—L. M. Baird, *University of San Diego*

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Fall of Leaf Elicits Joy in San Diego

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By TONY PERRY
TIMES STAFF WRITER

SAN DIEGO—As news spread Thursday that the San Diego Chargers had released bad-boy quarterback Ryan Leaf, the rain and dark clouds of the last week were replaced with a sunny sky. There were those who saw a connection.

"I looked out the window and realized, Ryan Leaf is gone and the bright sunshine is back," said political consultant and football fan Bob Glaser. "San Diego may have a future after all."

Indeed, the departure of Leaf prompted civic expressions of joy unmatched by the leave-taking of any other sports figure.

The talk shows were ablaze with good-riddance comments. Leaf-bashing was in full flower.

"He was a bum," parking
Please see LEAF, D16

LEAF

Continued from D1

lot attendant Nathan Wilbur said. "I haven't been this happy since my mother-in-law moved out."

Rotary Club members at their weekly luncheon meeting broke into sustained applause when it was mentioned by the emcee that Leaf is no longer a Charger. Notice was taken even in the rarefied atmosphere of a university faculty club.

"I think everyone is just feeling enormous relief that we're not going to have to hear about that clown anymore," said * Frank Baber, political science professor at the University of San Diego.

Tim McClain, editor of the San Diego Metropolitan magazine, said the public mood verged on glee.

"To the San Diego public, he personified the greedy young athlete who doesn't care about the fans, the team or anybody," McClain said.

One sporting journalist summarized the Leaf mini-era as "insults, injuries and interceptions." Much of the news coverage seemed to have an undercurrent of our-long-nightmare-is-finally-over.

"When I opened the front page, I thought it was the end of World War II," said George Mitrovich, founder of the City Club of San Diego, the city's leading public affairs forum. "Who would figure that one young, misguided, confused athlete would

be the subject of such enormous coverage?"

Television ran—and reran—clips of some of Leaf's infamous tantrums against a sportswriter, a mouthy fan and former general manager Bobby Beathard. There were also clips of Leaf playing flag football with his buddies while on the injured list.

"Leaf had become an embarrassment for the city," said Gary Schons, senior assistant state attorney general in charge of the San Diego office. "The team has become so lousy and he came to epitomize its failure. That's why people are so giddy about him leaving."

Talk of Leaf being waived by the Chargers extended from the desert to the mountains and even to the water.

"He was a bad ambassador for professional football," Lt. Cmdr. Jack Hanzlik said from aboard the Coronado, flagship of the San Diego-based Third Fleet. "Leadership starts with attitude and Ryan Leaf's was almost entirely negative."

As a military town, San Diego holds dear the idea that rank has its privileges—but also its responsibilities. Leaf, who received an \$11.25-million signing bonus in 1998, enjoyed the former but never delivered on the latter.

Add a 1-15 record last season and if there are any unreconstructed Leaf supporters remaining in San Diego, they are in a fan-relocation program under assumed names.

"A quarterback is like a CEO of a com-

pany," said publicist and political insider Kate Seiber. "You can either empower people or run them down when you're in that position."

When the FBI and U.S. attorney's office recently broke up a multimillion-dollar ring centered in San Diego County to produce phony sports cards and other memorabilia, it was noted that the ring saw no profit in producing phony Ryan Leaf materials.

"No market," one official said.

As an object of derision, the only San Diego sports figure in Leaf's category is Donald Sterling, who moved his Clippers to Los Angeles in 1984. George Hendrick made waves by refusing to talk to reporters during his San Diego Padre years, 1976-78, but he was a sidebar, not a lead story.

If there is a downside to Leaf's leaving, it could be that it upsets the psychic balance set up for the community by Leaf and the Padres' Tony Gwynn.

In Gwynn, San Diego has one of the true role models in sports: generous, modest, team-spirited, in short, possessed of all the qualities lacking in Leaf.

In one San Diego home, the father has been known to encourage his sports-minded son by making references to the outfielder as an example to be emulated. And when the need has arisen for scolding, dad has referred to the lad as "acting like Ryan Leaf."

Just ask my son Michael, 10.

DAILY REVIEW

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INFORMATION SERVICES

Bay Area in harmony with unusual music in March

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IT'S a great month to be in the Bay Area if you're a lover of unusual classical music. Events ranging from ancient to modern, conservative and traditional to avant-garde and adventurous, are all on local concert calendars during March.

There also seems to be some interesting synchronicity in programming for the upcoming week. For instance, two musical organizations have chosen to perform the sublime Requiem by Gabriel Faure, and three others are set to perform some fascinating music from the pen of the modern day musical mystic Arvo Part.

The first concert during which audiences may experience Part's unique harmonic language and mesmerizing spirituality will begin at 8 tonight at All Saints' Episcopal Church, Hamilton and Waverley streets in Palo Alto. The **California Bach Society**, under the artistic direction of **Warren Stewart**, performs Part's movingly powerful "Passio," a meditative setting of the Passion according to St. John.

The California Bach Society, an ensemble of both instrumental and vocal musicians, is in the midst of its 30th anniversary season.

Additional performances of the program will be given at 8 p.m. Saturday at St. John's Presbyterian Church, 2727 College Ave., in Berkeley, and at 4 p.m. Sunday at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, 1755 Clay St., in San Francisco.

It might initially seem a bit odd for a group of musicians named for the incomparable Johann Sebastian Bach, who wrote most of his music during the early 18th century, to spend three entire concerts devoted to the music of a relatively obscure 20th/21st century composer who appears to be bucking the mainstream of modern music.

But rest assured, audiences are bound to find some interesting common ground between the two masters.

Part is indeed unique among contemporary composers in that he has elicited extravagant praise from music critics, musicologists and audiences throughout the world. Among the encomiums heaped upon him are "the thinking person's minimalist composer," "beautifully communicative," "deeply spiritual" and much more.

To help audiences better understand Part's music, **Mari-**

**Cheryl
NORTH**



* **anne Richert-Pfau** of the University of San Diego will present a lecture an hour before each of the Bach Society performances.

General admission tickets for the concert and lecture are \$25, seniors \$18 and students, \$12. Call (650) 299-8616 or visit the Web site at www.calbach.org.

Another of the Bay Area's accomplished musical ensembles that happens to be named for a specific composer, the **Pacific Mozart Ensemble**, under the leadership of **Richard Grant**, is also planning to perform Part's music this month. The Berkeley-based group has chosen Part's magnificent "Berliner Mass," along with Durufle's Requiem, as subjects for its concerts scheduled for 8 p.m. March 10 at Grace Cathedral, 1100 California St., atop Nob Hill in San Francisco, and at 5 p.m. March 11 at the First Presbyterian Church, 2619 Broadway, in Oakland. **Jonathan Dimmock** will accompany the singers at the organ.

Part's Mass was commissioned for the German Catholic Days celebration held in Berlin in May 1990. While the piece is definitely a part of the 20th century, it has a medieval, chant-like character. It was written in Part's "tintinnabuli" style, so named because of the similarity of the sounds produced by the voices and/or the instruments to the sounds produced by bells.

The composer achieves this

intriguing effect, in part, by his subtle deployment of the notes in the overtone series, as well as with his dramatic use of significant silences within a musical passage. The resulting sounds seem to "decay" like the receding sounds of a bell tone. One also has an ever-present sense of tonality in Part's music, although it is not strictly key-related in the usual "classical" sense.

The hypnotically slow, but inexorably relentless, harmonic rhythm in much of the Mass has the ability to seize and hold a listeners' interest. In fact, it can be so slow that sometimes it seems as though little is happening. But when a particular long-sounding chord finally morphs into another chord, it does so with uncanny delicacy. Yet however delicate and soft it may be, it can nevertheless seem to flood the hall with sound.

This is definitely a sensation every music lover should experience — and the Pacific Mozart Ensemble one of the best possible choirs this side of the Baltic Sea with the qualifications to make it all happen.

Maestro Grant describes the Durufle Requiem as featuring "Gregorian themes transported over the centuries to 1947," with "no hellfire" but rather as offering "a gentle, tender vision of the hereafter."

Tickets are \$20 for general admission and \$15 for seniors and students. Call (415) 705-0848.

The Peninsula-based **Masterworks Chorale**, under the direction of **Richard Garrin**, will give the Faure Requiem another hearing this week during concerts at 8 p.m. Saturday and 4

p.m. Sunday at St. Timothy's Church, 1515 Dolan Ave. in San Mateo. The Chorale, which operates out of the College of San Mateo, is in its 37th season.

The delicately sober Faure will be dynamically contrasted by the second work on the program, contemporary composer **David Conte's** "Invocation and Dance." Conductor Garrin describes the piece as an "... exotic dance honoring the dead and the living."

General admission tickets are \$19, with \$16 tickets for seniors and students. Call (650) 579-5568 or visit the Web site at www.masterworks.org.

Yet another opportunity to hear Arvo Part's evocative music will be available when **San Francisco Performances** presents the famed women's vocal quartet **Anonymous 4** in concert with Britain's **Chilingirian String Quartet** at 8:30 p.m. Saturday in the acoustically appealing St. Ignatius Church, 650 Parker St. in San Francisco. The Chilingirian strings will perform "Fratres," the evening's Part piece.

The rest of the program is no less interesting, beginning with "1000: A Mass for the End of Time," performed by the Anonymous 4, and will include a new arrangement (which will feature both singers and strings) of Benjamin Britten's "Missa Brevis," as well as the strings-

only Op. 76, No. 6 String Quartet by Haydn. Also on the program is **John Tavener's** "The Bridegroom," a recent commission for both Anonymous 4 and the Chilingirian.

Tavener, born in London in 1944, has become one of Britain's leading composers. He has achieved a singular musical style that differs greatly from any of his contemporaries. But, like the music of Part, Tavener's too has a strong spiritual overtones.

Anonymous 4 is the name given by musicologists to an anonymous 13th century Englishman who, as a student in Paris, wrote about the vocal polyphony then being performed at the Cathedral of Notre Dame. The name so appealed to four students of medieval music — **Marsha Genesky, Susan Hellauer, Jacqueline Horner and Johanna Maria Rose** — that, back in 1986, they joined their talents and adopted the name as their own identification.

The Chilingirian String Quartet, Anonymous 4's frequent performing partner, was founded in 1971 and is presently the Quartet-in-Residence at the Royal College of Music London.

Tickets for Saturday's concert are \$34 and \$24. Call (415) 392-4400 or check www.sfperformances.org.

World Wide Web Edition

Interactive Investor (NY,NY)

Date of Publication: 03/23/2001

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Headline: Verplex Promotes Sean Torsney to Role of VP, Worldwide Sales; Responsibilities Include Managing Worldwide Sales Organization, Applications Engineering

Source Website: <http://www.zdii.com>

MILPITAS, Calif.--(BUSINESS WIRE)--March 20, 2001--Sean Torsney today was named vice president of worldwide sales at Verplex(TM) Systems, Inc., the electronic design automation (EDA) company known for its formal verification software based here. He reports to C. Michael Chang, president and chief executive officer (CEO) of Verplex, and is responsible for managing the worldwide sales organization and the pre-sales applications engineering team.

Torsney joined Verplex two years ago from Mentor Graphics Corporation (NASDAQ: MENT), where he worked for seven years as both an applications engineer and as an account manager. Previously, he was a design engineer for seven years at TRW.



He holds a Bachelor of Science degree from [University of San Diego](#) in San Diego, Calif.

About Verplex

Verplex Systems Inc. is an electronic design automation (EDA) company focused on delivering the highest speed, highest capacity and easiest to use formal verification products for complex system-on-chip (SOC) design. Founded in 1997, it is privately held and funded by leading venture capital firms. Corporate headquarters is located at 300 Montague Expressway, Suite 100, Milpitas, Calif. 95035. Telephone: (408) 586-0300. Facsimile: (408) 586-0230. Email: info@verplex.com. Online information is found at its web site: <http://www.verplex.com>.

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About Verplex Note to local editors:

Sean Torsney resides in Fremont, Calif. with his wife Cynthia (Kim) and children Caitlin, 8, and year-old twins Haley and Daniel.

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**SCHOOL OF
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QN

Local retailing in February mixed at best

By Frank Green
STAFF WRITER

4154
San Diego retailers found it tougher to mind the store in February, reflecting generally sluggish consumer spending throughout the United States.

The cloudy economic picture — fueled by concerns about jobs and corporate profit warnings — continued to be exacerbated in the region by high energy and housing costs, which diverted shoppers' money from area businesses.

At Factory 2-U Stores, comparable store sales for the four weeks

ended March 3 dipped by 4.9 percent, compared with an increase of 2.7 percent in the same period a year ago.

Charlotte Russe, however, said it has been tracking comparable-store results in recent months at 3.7 percent — up from analysts' forecasts of 2 percent.

Dan Carter, the company's chief financial officer, attributed the apparel chain's resistance to the economic downturn to its target audience, women between 15 and 35.

"They don't have the same sensitivity to changes on Wall Street" as the typical consumer, said Cart-

er, adding that the company's value pricing brings in customers who begin to buy down during an economic lull.

Analysts said they expect San Diego consumers to continue to tighten their purse strings, especially cutting spending on expensive commodities like cars.

Alan Gin, an economics professor at the University of San Diego, said he wasn't surprised by the recent announcement by Arnold's Furnishings that it was shuttering its three stores here.



Consumer confidence in the United States fell in February to its lowest level in more than four years.

SEE Retail, C8

► RETAIL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE C1

S.D. consumers are expected to spend cautiously

"Furniture is a high-ticket item some people are going to go without in this economy," Gin said.

February is not a major contributor to retailers' profits, but it is an indicator of the consumer's psyche.

And consumer confidence in the United States, as measured by The Conference Board, fell in February to its lowest level in more than four years.

Meanwhile, the Labor Department reported yesterday that new claims for state unemployment insurance fell last week but are still at a level suggesting that demand for workers has eased. The government said initial applications for jobless benefits declined by 4,000 to a seasonally adjusted 370,000 for the week ending March 3.

With more people looking for work, consumers are less likely to be spending freely.

Department stores in general had disappointing results last month, with Federated Department Stores Inc., May Department Stores Co., Nordstrom Inc. and Dillard's Inc. falling short of Wall Street expectations.

Sales at many discounters and warehouse clubs were in line with or beat forecasts as consumers sought lower prices. Kmart Corp. said sales at stores open at least a year, known as same-store sales, gained 3.3 percent, while total sales were up 1.4 percent.

Same-store sales are considered the industry standard for measuring a retailer's health.

Wal-Mart posted a same-store sales increase of 4.3 percent, with total sales gaining 11.8 percent.

Meanwhile, Sears, Roebuck and Co.'s results fell below expectations. The retailer had a

Disappointing

Retail sales figures are mostly down from last February.

February 2001

Wal-Mart Stores Inc.	4.3% ↑
Sears, Roebuck and Co.	2% ↓
Kmart Corp.	3.3% ↑
J.C. Penney Co. Inc.	2.1% ↓
Target Corp.	1.5% ↑
Federated Department Stores Inc.	1.6% ↓
May Department Stores Co.	1.1% ↓
Gap Inc.	11% ↓
The Limited Inc.	0.0%
TJX Cos.	1% ↓
Saks Inc.	1.3% ↓
Dillard's Inc.	2.0% ↓

Note: Sales include those from stores open at least a year. Reporting periods vary slightly and not all retailers have the same fiscal year.

ASSOCIATED PRESS

same-store sales decline of 2 percent in its domestic business, while total domestic sales were down 1.5 percent.

J.C. Penney Co. Inc., which reported same-store sales last week, registered a 2.1 percent decline in its department stores. Total sales were up a slender 0.8 percent.

The apparel sector had mixed results. Talbots had a robust 9.3 percent increase in same-store sales, with total sales gaining 14 percent for the month. Teen retailer Wet Seal Inc. had a same-store sales gains of 6.3 percent, with total sales increasing 7.9 percent.

Gap said its same-store sales plummeted 11 percent, with total sales increasing 8 percent. Limited Inc. reported same-store sales were unchanged from a year ago, while total sales rose 3 percent.

The Associated Press contributed to this report.

Frank Green's e-mail address is frank.green@uniontrib.com. His phone number is (619) 293-1233.

March 29, 1999

10,006.8

First time Dow
closes above
10,000.

Jan. 14, 2000

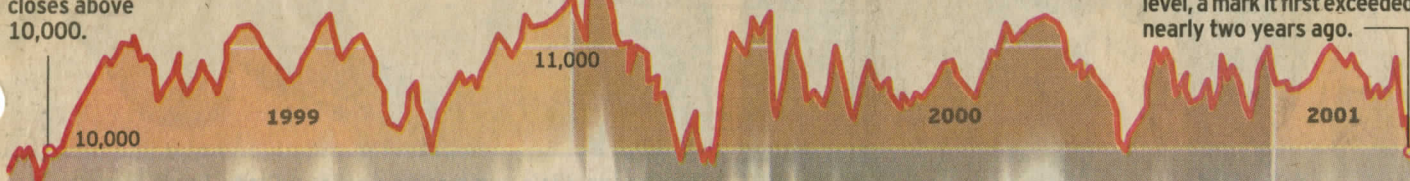
11,723

Dow hits an all-time high.

Yesterday

9,973.46

Dow drops below the 10,000
level, a mark it first exceeded
nearly two years ago.



BELOW 10,000

FRONT PAGE

Dow tumbles along with stock markets worldwide

4154 JSD.
By Dean Calbreath
STAFF WRITER

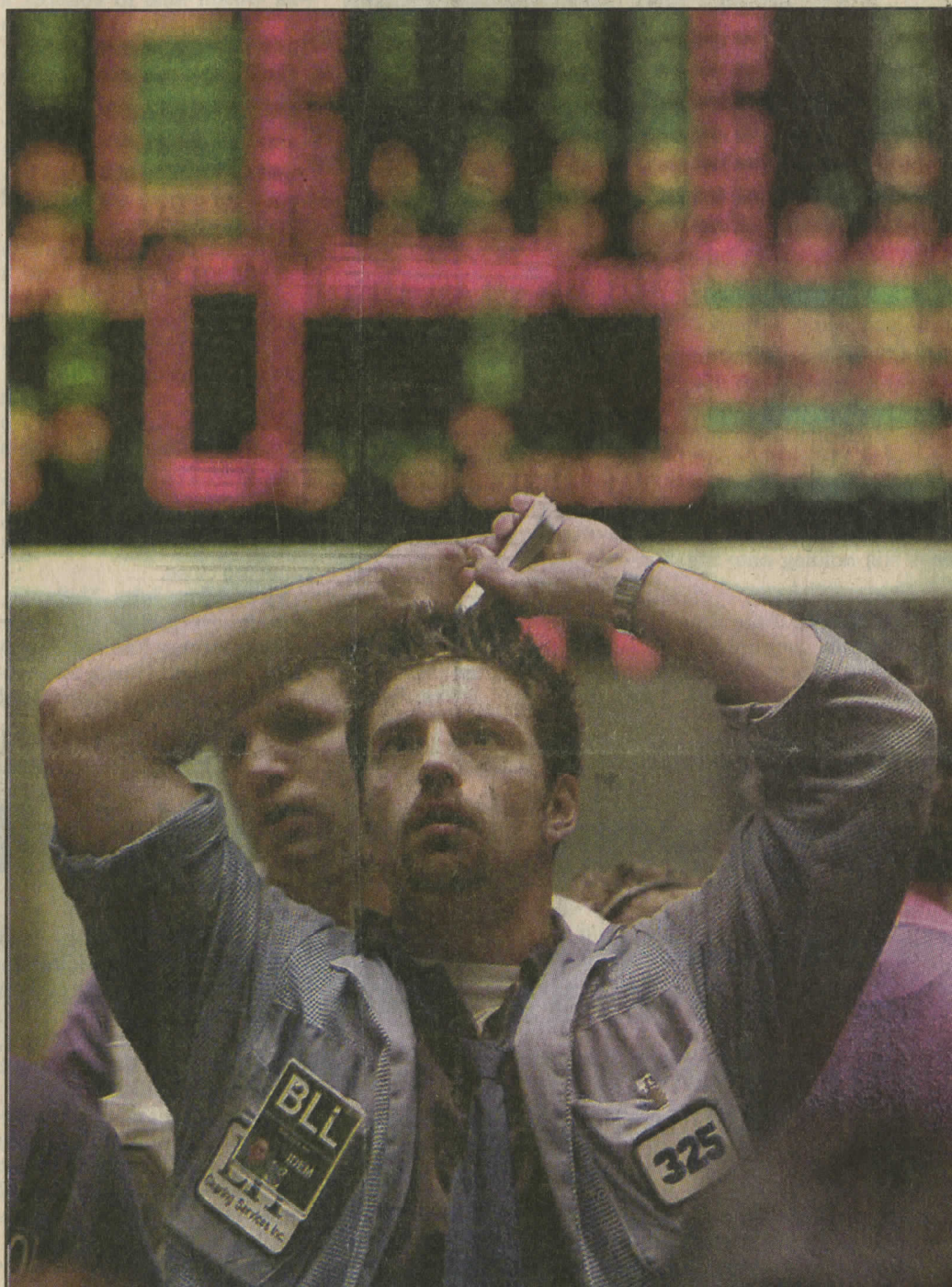
Stock markets throughout the world were clobbered yesterday by the specter of a prolonged economic slowdown. The Dow Jones industrial average fell below the 10,000 mark, and Wall Street's blue-chip stocks were positioned for their worst weekly performance in more than a decade.

Market watchers pinned the blame on Japan, which announced this week that its economy is in a state of deflation after being plagued by a plummeting currency, collapsing stock market and the second round of a decade-long recession.

Concern that Japanese consumers will stop buying foreign goods — and that Japanese banks will sell off foreign investments — pushed stock prices lower throughout Europe and the United States.

The Dow slid 317.34 to close at 9,973.46, the first time it has closed below 10,000 since October. The technology-heavy Nasdaq Composite Index fell 42.69 to 1,972.09, while the Standard & Poor's 500 Index,

SEE Markets, A19



INSIDE: Economists urge Fed to cut rates, caution investors. C1

Anderson Bell, a futures trader at the Chicago Board of Trade, watched an overhead monitor that listed falling stock prices yesterday morning. Sue Ogrocki / Reuters

► **MARKETS** CONTINUED FROM PAGE A1

Concerns about Japan are blamed for triggering worldwide sell-off

which entered bear market territory this week, dropped 30.95 to 1,166.71.

"When I woke up at 5 a.m. in the morning and saw that the Dow was already poised to drop 350 points, I thought I was having a nightmare," said George Hallad, director of retail sales at Torrey Pines Securities in Carmel Valley. "And then it just continued to snowball. When you're in this kind of market, the bears rule."

The Wall Street plunge, in turn, touched off a new round of sell-offs in Tokyo. At press time, the Nikkei stock index had lost about 400 points — setting a new 16-year low and foreshadowing continuing weakness on the world market.

But Japan is not the only reason for Wall Street's woes.

Just as Japan's problems date back to a stock market bubble in the late 1980s, many of the ills on Wall Street resulted from the bubble that formed around high-tech businesses in the late 1990s. The popping of that bubble has begun to set off reverberations throughout the economy.

"The real impact will come as companies cut back their capital spending — and there's evidence that's already happening," said Tom Lieser, economist with the University of California Los Angeles. "The decline in Nasdaq will have a greater-than-average impact on

California, since so many technology firms are located here."

Alan Gin, economist with the University of San Diego, said stock market declines could help put the United States into a recession as early as June.

"The big worry is having a reverse wealth effect, where people who have lost a lot of money on the stock market stop buying such high-ticket items as housing, automobiles, furniture and major appliances," he said.

One potential ray of hope, economists say, is if Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan dramatically reduces interest rates next week in an effort to revive the increasingly sluggish economy. The market is already expecting rates to fall by half a percentage point, however, so a rate cut might have little effect unless it is at least three-quarters of a point.

Locally, the hardest-hit stocks were in the biotech sector. San Diego's Applied Molecular Evolution, a gene-therapy laboratory, saw its price drop 18 percent to \$7.75 per share, down from an October high of \$40.25.

Discovery Partners dropped 14 percent, and Advanced Tissue Sciences, Arena Pharmaceuticals and Nanogen each fell 10 percent.

Despite the steep declines, local investors seem to be taking the drop-off with an attitude

of wary resignation.

At the YMCA gym in Mission Valley, most people on the exercise machines ignored the news of the collapse, which was being broadcast on a television monitor tuned to CNBC-TV.

Matthew Darjany of Kearny Mesa checked his stock portfolio on the computer screen attached to his exercise bike, but he did not seem overly concerned when he discovered that it had declined by \$100.

"For me, it's a hobby, so I'm not going to lose too much money," he said. "But it looks like it's going to keep getting worse."

Charles Strizak, a retired airline worker from Bay Park, kept an eye on CNBC as he went through his paces on a treadmill. But he no longer has a stake in the market. He sold his shares in such companies as Qualcomm and Cypress Semiconductor in December, shortly after the election.

"George Bush started talking down the economy as soon as he won the election, and that didn't fill me with a great deal of confidence about his leadership," Strizak said. "Whatever you say about Bill Clinton's personal character, at least things went well on the market for the past eight years."

Yesterday, President Bush told a gathering in New Jersey that he was "sorry people are losing value in their portfolios. That worries me." Once again, he reiterated his view that "the economy is beginning to sputter."

He said, however, that he is confident his plan to cut taxes

and tighten spending will provide a "second wind."

"I've got great faith in our economy," he said.

Despite the dark clouds, local stockbrokers and investment managers say their clients have stayed calm this week — partly because they've become accustomed to major fluctuations on Wall Street, and partly because many have already diversified their holdings.

George Hallad of Torrey Pines said his customers have been buying municipal bonds and certificates of deposit in recent days instead of investing in stocks.

"I've had a few people calling in and wondering if they should sell their stocks, but I tell them not to run into the storm," he said. "But it's nothing like the panic of 1987, when everybody wanted to sell and then the market bounced back in six months. It reminds me more of the downturn of 1973-4, which was just a long, continued erosion."

Ginita Wall, a financial planner in Carmel Valley, said that one reason for the lack of panic is that many people wrongly feel that they are far removed from the pain being inflicted on Wall Street.

"I saw one woman on the news the other night who said, 'I don't care about the stock market. I don't have any investments,'" Wall said. "I wonder how she'll feel when she gets her quarterly statement for her 401(k)."

The Associated Press contributed to this report.

Housing gives economic index a boost

By Dean Calbreath
STAFF WRITER

Ending a six-month down-trend, San Diego County's index of leading economic indicators edged slightly higher in January, bolstered by a sharp gain in home building.

However, the University of San Diego, which compiles the index, warned that January's rise may not herald a new, upward trend for the economy.

INSIDE: Home prices in San Diego ended February with a 17 percent increase, compared with a year ago. **C3**

Because of plummeting stock prices and flagging consumer confidence, the index continues to forecast a slowing of the region's economy, with some rough spots likely later in the year.

"Consumer confidence is a

big concern, since consumer spending is a major component of the economy," said USD economist Alan Gin. "It's been dropping since last March, and it accelerated during the energy crisis last summer. That's a major concern."

The brightest sign in the region's economy was an increase in new homes. The county issued 1,879 building permits for residential units in January, a jump of nearly 60

percent from the year before.

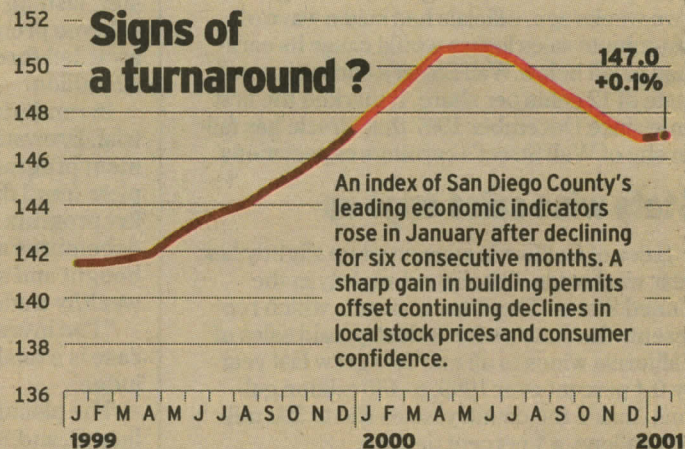
"If you have a lot of building permits, that means there will be a lot of high-paying construction jobs," Gin said. "And once the homes are built, the buyers typically spend a lot of money for appliances and home improvements."

The other components of the index were mixed.

Unemployment claims, after

SEE **Economy, C5**

Signs of a turnaround?



SOURCE: University of San Diego

BRIAN CRAGIN / Union-Tribune

ECONOMY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE C1

Housing permits help end index's 6-month slide

being adjusted for seasonality, dropped for the fifth month in a row, remaining at low levels not seen in more than a decade.

That bit of good news is countered by a continuing decline in help wanted ads, hinting that job expansion might be slowing. The eight-month drop in local stock prices also hurts employment prospects, since many publicly traded compa-

nies — especially in the high-tech arena — have begun to axe jobs.

The San Diego County index also was bolstered by January's rise in the national economic indicators, which gained for the first time since last March. Economists, however, fear that the one-month rise could have been a short-lived anomaly, as the United States heads toward its first recession in a decade.

Gin says that even if a recession does hit the national economy, San Diego could be insulated because it does not have a large concentration of smoke-stack industries that would be hard hit.

"Also, the fact that many of

the firms located in San Diego are small- to medium-sized is a benefit, since those companies will be more flexible in dealing with a downturn than larger-sized companies," Gin said.

Tom Lieser, an economist with the University of California Los Angeles, agrees that Southern California will be cushioned from the full impact of a national recession, although he feels that some areas of the state — especially around Silicon Valley — might feel greater pain than the rest of the nation.

Dean Calbreath's e-mail address is dean.calbreath@uniontrib.com. His phone number is (619) 293-1891.



A trader held his head yesterday during action at a Tokyo money brokerage as the yen crumpled to a 20-month low. Japan's government acknowledged yesterday that the country is suffering from deflation. *Reuters*

Japan facing up to its bad news; it's ours, too

4154 USD
By Dean Calbreath
STAFF WRITER

Japan's government yesterday officially acknowledged what economists have long feared: The world's second-largest economy is being hit by the longest bout of price deflation since the Great Depression, erasing any hopes that it can rebound from its decade-long recession.

Japan's continuing economic woes have dire implications for California and the rest of the United States, which count on Japan as a key investor in stocks and factories as well as the world's biggest market for U.S.

exports.

"Japan is not the big investor that it was a few years ago, but the U.S. still needs its investments to make up for the current account deficit," said Tomoko Iwakawa, foreign exchange adviser for Union Bank in Los Angeles.

Japanese investments finance most of the United States' huge current account deficits on trade, which hit a record \$435.4 billion last year.

Equally important, concern about the fragility of the Japanese economy may be preventing Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan from making dramatic cuts to U.S. interest rates.

"Another round of serious interest

rate cuts might break apart the Japanese banking system," said George Friedman, an international affairs specialist who heads Stratfor.com, an online report on global politics.

"Greenspan sees that the Japanese economy is near its breaking point. He does not want it to crack and, if it does crack, Greenspan does not want the United States to be the catalyst."

Worries about the health of Japanese banks — which number among the biggest in the world — caused instability throughout the world's stock markets this week, due to fears that the banks will soon have to sell off

SEE Japan, C7

SAN DIEGO UNION-TRIBUNE

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► JAPAN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE C1

What economists long feared is now recognized

their massive stock holdings to remain solvent.

The Japanese economy has been in dire straits since 1990, when a large bubble in its overinflated stock market and real estate sector suddenly burst.

Last summer, after the economy began to show signs of growth, the government optimistically declared the recession over and began raising interest rates, which had long hovered near zero.

Now, it seems apparent the government moved too soon.

The Nikkei stock average, which hit a 52-week high of 20,833.21 last April has since lost 41 percent of its value, closing yesterday at 12,232.98. The Nikkei is now at its lowest point in 16 years — lower than it was at the beginning of the bubble that drove the index to nearly 39,000 points in late 1989.

In addition, the Japanese yen is suffering a sharp decline, losing 7 percent of its value since the beginning of the year. It is now at its lowest point against the dollar since mid-1999.

Decreasing machinery orders hint that corporate investment is slowing. Wholesale prices have dropped more than 9 percent — good news for consumers, but

bad for companies trying to keep their heads above water. And unemployment has risen to record highs of 5 percent — low by U.S. standards, but more than twice as high as it was in the early 1990s.

The decline in the economy has led to chaos in Japanese politics. According to some opinion polls, Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori — rumored to be planning to resign — has an approval rating of between 5 percent and 9 percent. The ruling Liberal Democratic Party, or LDP, is likely to be voted out of power in the upper house of parliament in elections slated for May. However, the hodgepodge of opposition parties has not yet produced a leader capable of filling the vacuum.

"Most people believe the LDP will lose, but nobody's saying somebody else will win," said Takeo Hoshi, professor of Japanese economics at the University of California San Diego.

The economic problems in Japan are already having a rippling effect on the U.S. economy. Since the mid-1980s, for instance, Japan has been the largest source of foreign investment in California, with investments hitting a peak of \$40 billion in 1996. Then those investments dropped by more than 10 percent by 1998 — the latest period for which comprehensive figures are available.

Recent layoffs at U.S. factories owned by such firms as Toyota and Sony — which axed 500 positions in Rancho Bernardo in January — hint that more cutbacks are coming.

Japan remains a strong market

for California exports, buying \$17.3 billion worth of goods last year — but that figure represents a rebound after three consecutive years of decline caused by the Asian economic crisis of 1997-8. Japan is still buying fewer goods than it did in 1997, however. In the interim, Mexico has replaced Japan as the state's top export market.

"We need a healthy Asia to buy U.S. exports," said Alan Gin, economist at the University of San Diego. "We were able to power through the Asian economic crisis because we had a strong economy. Now that we have a weak economy, we need strong export markets."

Yet Japan's appetite for foreign goods may dry up as the government tries to combat deflation.

One method of fighting deflation is to print more money, making the value of the yen go down even further against the dollar. That would keep Japanese consumers from buying so many exports from abroad. And it would make Japanese goods even cheaper for foreigners. The United States' burgeoning trade deficit could widen even further as U.S. customers clamor for the cheaper goods.

Yesterday, Japanese Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said the government "wouldn't manipulate the foreign-exchange market" to combat deflation. Yet, with interest rates near zero, economists say there are few other choices.

The Associated Press contributed to this report.

Next stop: San Diego?

Sunny regional economy diversified to weather gloom

By Alan Gin

It seems almost daily that another major corporation announces declining profits and layoffs. Adding to the public angst, the Dow Jones industrial average a week ago just suffered its worst week in 11 years, and the NASDAQ composite is off 63 percent from its peak a year ago. Because Americans now have 60 percent of their savings and investment in the stock market — double the ratio in 1982 — those statistics represents a loss of real wealth.

It's not difficult to find bad news these days about the national economy. Major corporations are announcing layoffs of thousands of employees. All the major stock market indices are plummeting. Consumer confidence is down. The growth in the gross domestic product is slowing, and may actually be negative at this point. Most signs point to the U.S. economy heading into a recession.

In contrast, San Diego's economy continues to hum along at a

pretty good clip. The unemployment rate countywide for February was 2.6 percent, close to the historic low set in December of last year. The unemployment rate has been under 3 percent for five months in a row, and for eight of the last twelve months. Homeowners have experienced double-digit annual growth rates in the values of their homes the last few years. More visitors than ever are visiting San Diego and its attractions.

Will San Diego's prosperity last in the wake of a downturn in the national economy? Or will a national recession take the local economy down with it?

Before looking at the outlook for San Diego's economy, it's instructive to contrast the current situation with the last economic downturn. What was the relationship between the national and local economies then?

Different time, different economy

According to the National Bureau of Economic Research, the last recession at the national level was a relatively short one. It began in August 1990 and reached a bottom in July 1991. The recession in San Diego began at roughly the same time but lasted a full two

GIN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE G1

Diversified economy to help San Diego weather downturn

years longer.

While it is tempting to conclude that the drop in the national economy had a major effect on the local economy, it was an exogenous event that caused the declines in both economies. That event was the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in August 1990.

At the national level, oil prices spiked upward and consumer confidence dropped due to concerns about the outcome of the Gulf War, and that was enough to push an already weakening national economy over the edge.

In San Diego, the deployment of thousands of military personnel to participate in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm hurt the local economy. Data from the California Employment Development Department show that the county's unemployment rate, which was below 4 percent at the beginning of 1990, surged to 6 percent and above in the early months of 1991.

Even after the end of the Gulf War, the local economy continued to deteriorate, with the unemployment rate topping 7 percent on a consistent basis starting in May 1992, and reaching a high point of 8.4 percent in July 1993. During that month, the number of San Diegans who were unemployed topped 100,000 for the first and only time ever.

Why the continued weakness even after the troops returned and the national economy began its recovery?

It turns out that defense manufacturing reached a near-term peak in San Diego just before the beginning of the Gulf War. That was the time of General Dynamics' Convair Division and cruise

missile manufacturing in San Diego, when more than 27,000 people were employed in the aerospace sector. Cuts in defense spending that began with the administration of George Bush Sr. and that continued with the Clinton administration had a big negative impact on aerospace employment in San Diego. At the bottom of the cycle in July 1993, employment in that sector had already dropped below 15,000, and there are currently less than 7,000 people working in that industry. That decline in turn rippled through San Diego's "aerospace complex," the network of firms that had developed to support the aerospace manufacturing.

So it was two events, the Gulf War and cuts in military spending, that caused the last recession in San Diego, rather than a strong connection to the national economy.

Fast forward to 2001. San Diego survived the defense cutbacks, and is arguably now in the best economic condition it has ever been in. Efforts to diversify the local economy and reduce its dependence on defense expenditures have proven to be successful. San Diego was fortunate to have developed two areas, telecommunications and computer software, that experienced tremendous growth in recent years. Biotechnology could fall into that category in the near future. Also supporting the diversification of the local economy was growth in areas such as golf club manufacturing, nondurable goods manufacturing, health services, and engineering and management.

While this diversification is a positive development, it also ties San Diego's economy more closely with the national one and thus makes it more likely that the local economy will suffer some ill effects of a recession in the national economy.

In the past, defense contracts and spending on military personnel cushioned the local economy during down-

Gin is associate professor of economics with the Real Estate Institute at the University of San Diego's School of Business Administration.

SEE GIN, G4

turns in the business cycle. But now, more San Diego companies than ever are selling products in a national market, either as final products for consumption or as inputs to other firms. A recession nationally will hurt those companies' sales and negatively affect employment, resulting in either layoffs or reduced hiring plans. So far, there have not been any signs of any large layoffs; the number of people filing claims for unemployment insurance for the first time is at a low level not seen since the late 1980s.

Even though the connection between the local and national economies is stronger than in the past, it's likely that conditions will be better here than for the country as a whole. One reason is that San Diego does not have the concentration of older, "smokestack" industries that are found elsewhere in the country. Those industries tend to be more adversely affected by cyclical declines in the economy. It's true that the recent slowing in the economy has hit the technology sector hard, and that many local firms are involved in technology. Still, the smaller sizes of San Diego companies may give those companies more flexibility in dealing with the difficult circumstances than larger companies located elsewhere.

One bubble burst, another expanding

One problem affecting both the local and national economies has been the drop in stock prices in general and the Nasdaq stocks in particular. The Nasdaq Composite Index has dropped over 60 percent from its all-time high achieved a year ago. Many publicly traded companies in San Diego are listed on the Nasdaq and have been caught in the downdraft. Rising stock prices were credited by some for prolonging the current expansion, as in-

creased wealth encouraged people to buoy the economy with increased spending. It is conceivable that a drop in stock prices and wealth could cause consumers to do the opposite, i.e., cut back on spending, which would weaken the economy even more.

Counterbalancing this in San Diego has been the recent sharp run-up in housing prices. While more people are investing in stocks than ever before, a house is still the largest investment for most people. So while local homeowners may have seen their stock portfolios decline in value, this has been offset by an increase in the value of their homes. And this increase is likely to continue through 2001.

Working to dampen housing prices are a slowing local economy, a sharp drop in wealth due to lower stock prices, and a big drop in consumer confidence, all of which will reduce the demand for housing. Helping to increase the demand is a drop in mortgage rates. The biggest factor leading to higher home prices, however, is the low supply of single-family houses on the market. During the mid-1990s, construction of housing, both single- and multiple-family, dropped dramatically, and the consequences are still being felt. So, even though the demand for housing will be weaker, the low supply will cause housing prices to continue to increase, although at a slower pace than in the last few years.

Silver clouds, dark linings

While the local economy is likely to outperform the national economy for the rest of 2001, there are some reasons for concern. The University of San Diego's Index of Leading Economic Indicators for San Diego County dropped six months in a row before edging up slightly in January. That's a sign that there could be some rough

months ahead for the local economy.

The main reason for the decline in the index has been a big plunge in local consumer confidence. The drop began last spring, but really accelerated during the summer. Consumer confidence is eroding because of the volatility in the financial markets, high housing costs, high gasoline prices, and high electricity prices. This is a cause for concern because consumer spending is such a large part of any economy.

The biggest wild card for the local economy in both the near and intermediate terms is the impact of the electricity crisis. Residential consumers in San Diego have been cushioned from the financial impact of the electricity rate increases because of the cap on rates imposed last year. Ultimately, the payments will come due. Residents are also affected by the rolling blackouts.

A bigger problem will be the impact of the shortages on businesses. The higher rates have greatly increased the cost of doing business in San Diego and in California, and reliability is an issue as well. The well-publicized crisis will undoubtedly dissuade some firms from locating here, which will slow the rate of job growth. A bigger problem will occur if some firms decide to pack up and move out of the area. If significant job losses occur, consumer confidence would plummet even farther, as people move from being annoyed by the blackouts to being worried about keeping their jobs.

Despite these problems and some others that need to be addressed on a longer-term basis — the lack of affordable housing, growing income disparity and shortcomings in infrastructure, among others — the glass is more full than empty for San Diego's economy. Growth will be slower in 2001 than it has been the last few years, but it will still be positive, and we will do better than the rest of the country. That will give people living elsewhere another reason to envy us here in San Diego.

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MBA LENDS SUPPORT TO EDUCATION

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The Mortgage Bankers Association of America (MBA) announced a grant award of \$101,000 to the University of San Diego Real Estate Institute in an effort to create a solid educational foundation for the next generation of real estate finance professionals.

The MBA award to the university, paid over four years, will fund curriculum development in the fields of commercial real estate and multifamily finance. ⁶

The University of San Diego's Real Estate Institute, which is part of the school's business college, will use the grant to develop two new commercial real estate finance courses and launch a new annual conference in commercial real estate and multifamily issues. The grant also will be used for student scholarships and internships.

Headquartered in Washington, D.C., MBA is a national association representing the real estate finance industry.

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Bravo!

Academic honors

Two more local residents were named to the honor roll for the fall 2000 semester at the University of San Diego.

John E. Duca of Newbury Park and **Leonard Liston III** of Thousand Oaks both earned first honors with a grade point average of 3.65 or higher.

Liston is a junior majoring in business administration.

He is a graduate of Thousand Oaks High School and the son of Shelley and Leonard Liston II.

Duca is a junior majoring in electrical engineering with a minor in mathematics.

He is a graduate of Newbury Park High School and the son of Barbara and John Duca.

Nicholas J. Salvado of Newbury Park was named to the dean's list for academic achievement for the fall/winter 2000 semester at Tufts University, Medford/Somerville, Mass.

To achieve this honor, students must maintain a grade point average of 3.4 or higher.

Drew Martin Graves of Newbury Park was named to the dean's list for the fall 2000 semester at Miami University,

Oxford, Ohio.

To earn this recognition, students must maintain a 3.5 or higher grade point average.

Scholarships

Jamie L. Pilloni of Thousand Oaks received a first-place scholarship for \$700 from the Elks West Coast Central Division.

Pilloni was also a first-place recipient of a \$500 scholarship presented by the local Thousand Oaks Elks Lodge. She will now advance to the state level of competition through the Benevolent and

Protective Order of Elks.

Pilloni attends La Reina High School.

Degrees earned

Eric Andrew Parchman of Thousand Oaks earned a bachelor of arts degree from the University of Delaware, Newark, during winter commencement exercises.

Eugene H. Park of Thousand Oaks earned a bachelor of science degree from the College of Agricultural, Consumer and Environmental Sciences at the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana.

World Wide Web Edition

Inland Valley (CA) Daily Bulletin Online - Print Circ 83,685

Date of Publication: 03/09/2001

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Headline: Student makes USD dean's list

Source Website: <http://www.dailybulletin.com>



Joanna Hjorth, a sophomore at the [University of San Diego](#), made the dean's list for the fall semester of 2000.

Hjorth earned first honors with a grade point average of 3.65 or higher for the semester. She is majoring in [business administration](#).

Hjorth, the daughter of David and Mary Hjorth of Upland, is a 1999 graduate of Upland High School.

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SCHOOL OF EDUCATION



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3 area residents get \$20K fellowships

FRONT PAGE

BRUCE KAUFFMAN

STAFF WRITER

4154
SAN MARCOS — Three North County residents, including a Valley Center woman who went back to college at age 40, were among the first 250 teachers-in-training to be awarded fellowships on Friday by Gov.

Gray Davis.

The fellowships of \$20,000 are awarded to help college graduates qualify for state teaching credentials. The recipients in turn pledge to teach for four years in low-performing public schools in California.

Among those named in a ceremony at San Jose State University were Rosemary Taylor

Stein of Valley Center, a mother of two who teaches children with special needs.

Stein said in an interview Friday that "there's no way" she could become a full-fledged teacher without the fellowship. She is in the teacher-credentialing program at the University

► RESIDENTS, A-6

► RESIDENTS

Continued from A-1

of San Diego.

Other North County recipients include David L. Spittal Jr. of Oceanside and Lisa D'Orazio-Velasquez of San Marcos, who are both studying for their credentials at Cal State San Marcos. Other CSUSM students — Ruben Martinez Jr. of Lakeside and Yolanda Grisham of Murrieta — also were named as fellows.

They were joined by two Temecula residents: Alison Kate August, a student at San Diego State University, and Judith Ann Slane, a student at Chapman University.

The fellowships are part of the governor's program to attract people to the teaching pro-

fession. He has said California needs some 300,000 qualified teachers during the next decade.

"I've always believed that the difference between an average school and a high-performing school is great teachers," Davis said Friday in announcing the awards. "There is no higher calling, no contribution more valued than to become a teacher. That is our generation's call to arms. The men and women who are receiving these fellowships have answered that call."

The fellowships are intended to cover the costs of education and living expenses for students enrolled full time to earn credentials at the campuses of the California State University and the University of California systems. They also are geared to students in teacher education

programs at private colleges and universities that are accredited by the California Commission on Teacher Credentialing.

The governor's budget provides \$20 million to award up to 1,000 fellowships for teachers in training. An additional 750 fellowships will be awarded in the fall.

Mark Baldwin, a professor in the College of Education at CSUSM, said the fellowships are a "great way ... of attracting people into teaching."

He said students spend a fifth year in college to secure a teaching credential, a demand-

ing year in which they both study and spend nearly five months as student teachers in classrooms. All the while, Baldwin said, "a lot of them struggle financially."

Taylor Stein, who said she cannot remember a time when she did not feel the call to teach,

said her credential will be possible only because the fellowship helped pay her expenses.

She has worked with early childhood special needs students for years as a paraprofessional, and she said the creden-

► RESIDENTS, A-7

► RESIDENTS

Continued from A-6

tial will lend still more credibility to her professionalism.

The daughter of longtime Ramona elementary school teacher Margaret Hosking, Taylor Stein said, "I remember being in kindergarten and playing

teacher."

Spittal, who is doing his student teaching at Martin Luther King Jr. Middle School in Oceanside and also finds time to coach the Tigers of the Pop Warner football league, thinks teaching may be in his genes. His paternal grandparents and his father's three brothers all were teachers, he said.

"I just want students to have

the knowledge to make it in the real world because what they see on TV, that's not real at all," he said.

He said his goal "is always for them to think for themselves. 'Don't be a sheep.' That's my motto."

Contact staff writer Bruce Kauffman at (760) 761-4410 or bkauffman@nctimes.com.

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Vernez, Georges. **Closing the education gap: benefits and costs**, by Georges Vernez, Richard A. Krop, and C. Peter Rydell. RAND, 1999. 198p bibl ISBN 0-8330-2748-4 pbk, \$15.00

Although the college-going and college-completion rates of all ethnic groups have increased over the last 25 years in the US, a significant gap still exists between whites and Asians on one hand, and Hispanics and African Americans on the other. In this powerful and insightful work, the authors examine the policy implications of closing the gap in educational attainment by equalizing high school graduation rates, first-year college-going rates, college retention rates, and finally college-completion rates. For each of these equalization strategies, the authors describe the costs associated with educating these additional students as well as the benefits in terms of decreased public spending and increased tax revenues. In conducting their analysis, the authors use both econometric techniques and a new RAND simulation model that describes the detailed flow of students in and out of each school and college grade starting with the 9th grade. Fortunately, their assumptions are reasonable and their analytic techniques appropriate because their conclusions—that the benefits of each of the equalization strategies far exceed the costs—are powerful enough to make this a must-read for all educational policy makers as well as researchers. Highly recommended for general readers, upper-division undergraduates, graduate students, faculty, and researchers.—*F. Galloway, University of San Diego* *

SCHOOL OF LAW

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Nader, speaking here, calls campaign reform bill a 'monster'

By **Philip J. LaVelle**
STAFF WRITER

Former Green Party presidential candidate Ralph Nader welcomed some of the leading national proponents of campaign finance reform to San Diego yesterday — and was polite enough not to tell them what he really thinks of



Ralph Nader

the Senate bill many of them pin their hopes on.

At least not in his opening remarks at the University of San Diego's public-interest law conference.

The two-day gathering, marking the 20th anniversary of the school's Center for Public Interest Law, drew some of the key intellectual backers of the campaign finance bill by Sens. John McCain, R-Ariz., and Russ Feingold, D-Wis., currently under debate in the Senate.

To many of them, the fact

that the McCain-Feingold bill survived its first week of Senate debate was reason to celebrate.

"For the first time in modern times, there's been open debate on campaign finance reform, and the reforms withstood crippling amendments," Scott Harshbarger, president and chief executive of Common Cause, said in an interview.

Yet to Nader, an iconic figure in the field of public interest law who rose to national prominence when he took on General Motors in the 1960s, McCain-Feingold is a real lemon.

"It's become a monster," said Nader, who last year denounced Democratic presidential candidate Al Gore and Republican George W. Bush as "Tweedledum and Tweedledee."

Nader captured nearly 3 percent of the national vote, short of the 5 percent needed to qualify for federal matching funds. Many Democrats blame him for Gore's loss, a charge Nader dismisses.

Yesterday, he focused most of his opening remarks on a critique of America's law

schools, which he said fail to churn out enough public interest lawyers. His McCain-Feingold remarks came in response to interview questions afterward.

"There's a very distinct possibility that this bill will . . . worsen the situation from what it is now," he said.

The bill seeks to ban unregulated "soft money" donations to political parties from unions, corporations and individuals.

It also would put restrictions on when corporations and unions could air "issue ads," which often are thinly veiled ads for political candidates.

Nader said amendments will weaken the bill's intent, creating more opportunities for special interests to influence national policy.

McCain-Feingold survived a major threat Wednesday, when the Senate rejected an amendment requiring unions and corporations to seek permission from members and shareholders before spending funds on political activities.

That amendment was widely viewed as having the potential to destroy the coalition of Democrats and Republicans supporting McCain-Feingold.

"We're very pleased with the

results of the first week of debate," said Harshbarger, a former Massachusetts attorney general.

Senate debate continues next week.

Among the groups represented at USD: Common Cause; Public Citizen Congress Watch; Center for Public Integrity; Public Campaign; New York University's Brennan Center for Justice; and Public Citizen, founded by Nader.

Because so many of the participants are entwined in McCain-Feingold lobbying efforts, Robert C. Fellmeth, executive director of the Center for Public Interest Law, set up a communications center so they could keep in touch with the capitol by phone, fax and e-mail.

The conference — titled "Taking the Offensive" — is billed as a way to formulate strategies to fight "organized profit interests that have kept the public interest movement on the defensive for the past 25 years," a news release said.

Yesterday's workshops explored campaign finance and legislative reform; today participants will explore court strategy and ways to reform administrative agencies.

World Wide Web Edition

Business Wire (CA)

Date of Publication: 03/23/2001

Account Number: 4154



Headline: REMINDER/Unprecedented Gathering of Public Interest Advocates Converge at Public Interest Law Summit This Weekend

Source Website: <http://www.businesswire.com>

Interview & Photo Opportunities Ralph Nader, Keynote Speaker While Congress Debates McCain-Feingold, the Nation's Five Leading Public Interest Campaign Finance Reform Experts Plan Strategies for the Future

* Who: [University of San Diego](#) Center for Public Interest Law What: Public Interest Law Summit: Taking the Offensive When: Friday/Saturday, March 23/24, 2001 Location: [University of San Diego](#) campus 5998 Alcala Park, San Diego, CA 92110 Friday, March 23: Noon-2:00pm Opening Luncheon, Ralph Nader Speech 2:30-4:15pm Session -- Campaign Finance Reform L. Scott Harshbarger, President and Chief Executive Officer, Common Cause Frank Clemente, Director, Public Citizen Congress Watch Charles Lewis, Executive Director, Center for Public Integrity Nick Nyhart, Executive Director, Public Campaign E. Joshua Rosenkranz, Executive Director, Brennan Center for Justice, New York University [School of Law](#) 4:45-6:30pm Session -- Legislative Reform Matthew Myers, President and Chief Legal Counsel, Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids Jamie Court, Executive Director, Foundation for Taxpayer and Consumer Rights Gene Kimmelman, Co-Director, Washington, D.C. Office of Consumers Union Charles R. Halpern, Chairman of the Board, Demos: A Network for Ideas and Action Wendy Wendlandt, National Political Director, National Association of State PIRGs 7:00-9:00pm [USD](#) Center for Public Interest Law 20th Anniversary Banquet featuring California Attorney General Bill Lockyer And honoring CPIL grads: Michael Shames: Judge Peter C. Deddeh; Katharine Killeen and Patricia Wynne. Saturday, March 24: 9:00-11:45am Session -- Court Strategy Robert C. Fellmeth, Price Professor in Public Interest Law, [University of San Diego](#) School of Law Executive Director, Center for Public Interest Law Alan B. Morrison, Co-Founder, Public Citizen Litigation Group Nadine Strossen, President, American Civil Liberties Union; Professor of Law, New York Law School Patricia Sturdevant, Co-Founder, National Association of Consumer Advocates Theodore M. Shaw, Associate Director/Counsel, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund 1:15-4:00pm Session -- Agency Reform Joan Claybrook, President, Public Citizen David G. Hawkins, Director of Air and Energy Program, National Resources Defense Council; Patricia M. Sullivan, Environmental Chair Jim Hightower, Former Texas Agriculture Commissioner, radio journalist and consumer advocate David A. Swankin, President and CEO, Citizen Advocacy Center Sidney M. Wolfe, M.D., Director, Public Citizen Health Research Group 4:00pm Adjournment

THE ELECTRICITY CRISIS

Let there be light, California-style



THOMAS A. SMITH

Mr. Smith teaches law at the University of San Diego. He was senior counsel to and a member of President Reagan's Council of Economic Advisers in the last year of the Reagan administration.

When God created the universe, according to the book of Genesis, he started with light. Many theologians argue, however, that even God has to obey certain laws. He could not make a square circle, for example, or make 2 plus 2 equal 5. What applies to God applies even more strongly to the governor of California. Only in Gray Davis' case, it is the laws of economics that are giving him trouble. Or rather, the combination of the laws of economics and those of politics.

As all the best problems are, Gov. Davis' problem is devilishly simple: How does he solve California's electric power crisis and get reelected to the state-house? He can do one, or the other, but how can he do both?

And like many of the best problems, there is nothing fair about this one. Former Gov. Pete "they just keep coming" Wilson, not content with wrecking the reputation of the Republican party with every non-white Californian for the next century or so, also saw fit to preside over the restructuring of the California electric industry, which he called, just for laughs, "deregulation." A close study of this "deregulation" would no doubt reveal many misjudgments, but they are hard to see in the glare of one overwhelming stupidity. In the new electric order, retail power rates (what you and I pay) were capped, while wholesale rates (what the power companies pay to get the stuff) were deregulated. This would have worked fine, so long as wholesale rates stayed low. It reminds me of a student who, having maxed out his credit cards to buy stocks, approached me with a key question: Can stock prices go down as well as up? It is hard to believe no one pointed out to the geniuses who designed the "deregulation" that that is what prices on markets, electric or otherwise, do - they go up and down, down and up. They change.

But enough high finance. Wholesale electric prices, as we know, went up, way up, while we consumers went along merrily consuming power at the way below-market regulated rate. (No sense taking this deregulation stuff to extremes!) The California utilities were thus able to prove yet another abstruse law of economics: If you buy high and sell low, you will lose money; if you do it enough, you will lose lots of money; and if you lose enough money, you will go bankrupt.

This brings us to the present, and what we may call Davis' Dilemma. On the one hand, as the governor has said, "if [he] wanted to raise rates, he could solve this crisis in 20 minutes." If Davis deregulates the pointy end of the electric market, the rates voters pay will go way up. In the long run, this would be the best thing for the California economy, of course, because it would simultaneously cause consumers to conserve and send power-plant builders falling over each other to provide California with more electricity. But by the time rates came back down, years hence, Davis would be just a faint memory, a hero to a few economists and the villain who put the corner grocery store out of business to everyone else.

On the other hand, not being God, or even president, Gov. Davis cannot command electrons to come to California. He can only buy them. And that takes money, and lots of it. Where will it come from? Well, there's the state budget sur-

plus. That will keep us going a few months. The rest? Why not borrow it? Could the governor just keep on subsidizing the rates consumers pay with money borrowed by the Golden State, long enough at least to get reelected? Does not the Good Book say, "sufficient unto the day are the troubles thereof"?

But here, the equally harsh laws of politics intrude. For our state legislators, whatever shortcomings they may have, are well able to ask that fundamental question of constitutional democracy: "What is in this for me?" They have already slapped limits on how much money the state can borrow to keep buying our electricity for us. At these limits, the governor and his helpers are fussing, as secretly as possible, hoping to buy more time. But deep in their political consciences, the Sacramento solons seem to sense that plunging the state into debt to keep consumers happy enough, long enough to get Gray reelected, may, in the end, leave them holding the bag.

So should Davis rush back to the first horn of his dilemma and support some kinda-sorta-deregulation of retail rates, perhaps not all 20 minutes' worth, but maybe five or ten? Here our governor has another problem, though: California is a direct-democracy state, which means that while the laws of economics will not be mocked, millions of Californians can still give it a try. If retail rates are deregulated, public interest groups will rise up and put an initiative on the ballot that will command those electrons to come streaming into California, whether they like it or not. Then the governor, sounding like the meanest of root-canal Republicans, would have to explain to the masses of voters, whose understanding of markets rivals that of my poor student above, that they must pay higher electric rates because otherwise ... but here their eyes will glaze over, as they vaguely remember something they heard about price gouging and conspiracy and obscene profits.

So here we are left. Will the governor be able to get the state to borrow enough to tide him over through 2002? Or will skeptical legislators and flinty-eyed creditors force Davis to play the mean old Republican daddy, to the wails of the assorted activists and pundits who claim they know how to suspend the laws of supply and demand? One would almost feel sorry for our governor, if one thought there was any danger he would just see the right thing, and then do it.

Test on trial

GAIL HERIOT, USD law professor and co-chair of an initiative banning racial preferences, says criticism of the test is merely part of a political campaign to enroll more minorities in the UC system.

MIXING POLITICS, COLLEGE ADMISSIONS

By Gail Heriot

President Richard Atkinson recently made headlines by calling for "a more well-rounded approach" to admissions — one that phases out the SAT and instead emphasizes what applicants "have accomplished during four years of high school, taking into consideration their opportunities."

Atkinson's announcement of a "holistic" admissions policy has been called bold and courageous. In fact, it is neither. It is a reaction to political pressure — much of it emanating from Sacramento — to alter the racial composition of the UC class. Lt. Gov. Cruz Bustamante, Assembly Speaker Robert Hertzberg and others have demanded that the UC admit more African-American and Hispanic students and hence fewer Asians and whites, regardless of the effect on academic standards. Sadly, Atkinson is bending to their will.

If the UC goes along, it won't be the first time a university has lowered academic standards in order to exclude students from disfavored groups. Eighty years ago, Ivy League universities complained of being overrun with Jewish students. The problem — if one can call it that — was that Jewish students tended to do quite well on the college boards — so well that it was difficult to turn them away without displaying obvious bigotry. A more

SEE Heriot, G4

Heriot is a professor of law at the University of San Diego. She co-chaired the Proposition 209 campaign, which prohibits state or local agencies from using gender- or race-based preferences.

► HERIOT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE G1

Politics threatens SAT, academic standards at colleges

subtle strategy had to be developed.

And it was. Harvard, Yale and other elite universities announced that they were not interested in test-taking grinds; they wanted well-rounded students of good character instead. Some administrators were not the least shy about admitting that this change was the result of what they called the "Hebrew problem." "To prevent a dangerous increase in the proportion of Jews," Harvard President A. Lawrence Lowell wrote, admissions decisions should be based on "a personal estimate of character on the part of the Admissions authorities."

Not surprisingly, the admissions officers found WASPish preppies to be the more well-rounded and to have the stronger character. That was the intent in adopting these highly subjective criteria. Everyone understood the terms "well-rounded" and "character" to be code language. Admissions officers didn't care how well-rounded or what kind of character these applicants really had; they cared about whether the applicants came from the "right" family and the "right" prep school. As a result of these "holistic" policies, the number of Jewish students at Harvard dropped dramatically during the 1920s and early 1930s.

Now, history seems poised to repeat itself. This time, the complaint is too many Asian and white (including immigrant) students at the UC. Naturally, university administrators seize upon subjective judgments as an effective way to take care of the problem, just as they did years ago. Indeed, the latest Atkinson proposal is the fourth in a series (two of which have gone into effect), since the passage of Proposition 209, to de-emphasize the SATs and hence increase the importance of other, often more nebulous, factors like "opportunity." As before, these standards will be arbitrarily adminis-

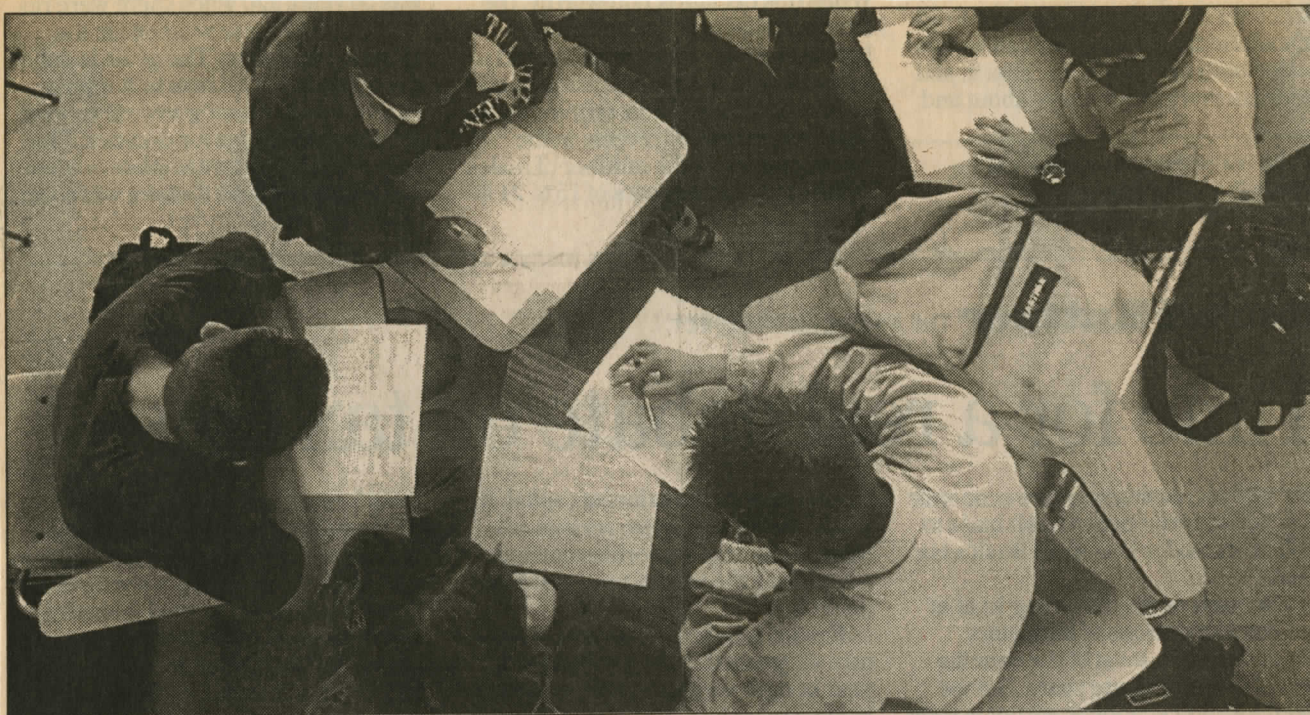
tered and will ultimately work to lower academic standards.

Is this policy legal? Not if the proposal is, as it seems to be, merely an effort to evade Proposition 209's prohibition on preferential treatment based on race or ethnicity. For Proposition 209, intent to discriminate (or grant preferential treatment) is the crucial consideration — whether one is making "retail" decisions about a particular candidate or "wholesale" decisions about selection criteria. If the UC can manipulate its admissions criteria merely to favor certain racial and ethnic groups over others, the law would be a paper tiger.

SAT bashing is popular these days. The bashers, however, are not motivated by a desire to improve academic standards; they have something else in mind. "In the Big Test: The Secret History of the American Meritocracy," author Nicholas Lemann attempts to portray the SAT as the invention of malevolent forces out to harm minorities. Peter Sacks, author of "Standardized Minds: The High Price of America's Testing Culture and What We Can Do to Change It," uses neo-Marxist jargon to describe tests like the SAT as "a highly effective means of social control serving the interests of the nation's elite" and as a tool for elites to "perpetuate their class privilege with rules of their own making."

The truth is just the opposite. The SAT was developed as a reaction against the WASP elite and their corrupt admissions practices. Unlike earlier standardized tests which tested for mastery of Latin and other subjects taught at exclusive boarding schools, the SAT was a breath of fresh air, emphasizing basic math and language skills. Its developers aimed to make higher education available to talented young people regardless of their background. And they were quite successful. More than one Central Valley farm girl or post office worker's son from Oakland has beaten out a scion of wealth and privilege for a seat at Harvard, Stanford or UC Berkeley precisely because of the SAT.

Ideologues assert that SAT is full of sound and fury, but signifies nothing about the likelihood of success in college. This is wishful thinking. Indeed, the arguments used to support the view



Taking — and preparing for the SAT test is a rite of entry into college. But should it be? UC President Richard Atkinson argues no, that the test is distorting the education system. USD law professor Gail Heriot warns that when certain ethnic groups do “too well” on the standardized tests, pressure builds to drop or alter the tests. *Union-Tribune file*

would make a statistician cringe. Research has repeatedly found a strong correlation between the SAT and student performance. It's not perfect, of course, but nothing is — not high school grades, which are simply the assessments of high school teachers with their own biases, and certainly not a subjective assessment of “opportunity” by admissions officers. The bottom line is that the SAT, when used in conjunction with other factors, provides useful information. It is a common yardstick with which students from very different high schools and backgrounds may be compared. Taking it away or replacing it with a lesser test would be a disservice to higher education.

Of course, there are genuine problems — like the availability of commercial coaching courses that give well-heeled students an advantage over others. These courses can indeed modestly improve scores. But the average gain is only 20 to 30 points (combined Math and Verbal), not enough to justify scrapping the test. (For perspec-

tive, prior to Proposition 209, UCSD gave the equivalent of 300 SAT points to African-American and Mexican-American applicants in the name of diversity.) Requiring companies to furnish the names of students taking the course so that appropriate adjustments to scores can be made seems the better course of action.

The argument that the test is biased against non-Asian minorities is, however, groundless. SAT scores are obviously subject to huge individual variation. Still, on average, Asians (499V/565M) and Whites (528V/530M) score higher than African-Americans (431V/425M) and Mexican-Americans (453V/460M). That's not the same thing as test bias. An admissions test is biased only if it mispredicts how well a given group will do in college once its members are actually enrolled. The problem with the SAT is that it is all too accurate: Asians and Whites, on average, substantially outperform African-Americans and Mexican-Americans not just on the SAT, but

in college too. Getting rid of the test would be shooting the messenger.

That doesn't mean the racial gap is unimportant or undeserving of attention. To the contrary, it is very important. Determining why it is so and correcting the problem should be a California priority. Atkinson's proposal, however, only sweeps it under the rug. It patronizingly assumes that most African-Americans and Mexican-Americans can never master the test (and by extension can never excel at the UC) and therefore excuses all students from taking it. By lowering academic standards at the UC generally, it takes the pressure off individual students, their families, their schools and the entire community at a time when a little pressure is exactly what's needed. It ought to be rejected.

Answers to quiz on Page G1

SAT I: 1. C (3); 2. A (3); 3. C (3)
SAT II: 1. B (4); 2. E (4)

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Disaster — Not

What California minorities gained after affirmative action died

NOT long after he was chosen as president of the University of California system, Richard Atkinson invited a group of journalists for a get-acquainted lunch. It was 1995, and the UC regents had recently voted to ban racial preferences in admissions, hiring and contracting.

Atkinson's distress at this action was palpable, not surprising because, as chancellor of UC-San Diego, he had previously presided over an institution that admitted "underrepresented minorities"— primarily blacks and Latinos, but some Asian groups as well — with far weaker preparation than whites and other Asians.

The following year, California voters passed Proposition 209, making the ban on racial-preference schemes state law, not merely university policy.

That's the context of Atkinson's speech last month to the American Council on Education, announcing that he had recommended that the UC system drop the requirement that applicants take the SAT I test (the math and verbal sections).

UC's race-based admissions policies began to unravel when the regents learned of their full extent by studying the stark differences among races in grades and SAT scores.

No scores, no evidence. Atkinson advocates a "holistic" admissions standard, which would allow the administration to impose a double standard on admissions without making it an explicit policy.

Eliminating the SAT I would be fairer, he said in his speech.

**LINDA
SEEBACH**

But as he made clear to us at lunch that day, his definition of "fair" allows members of some racial groups to be judged by far lower standards than others (of course, he phrased it more discreetly).

Meanwhile, Atkinson is ignoring the slowly building evidence from his old haunts in San Diego that the end of minority preferences has enhanced minority successes.

Gail Heriot, professor of law at the (private) University of San Diego, has analyzed student achievement at

UCSD. The year before the no-preferences policy went into effect, exactly one black student had a freshman-year GPA of 3.5 or higher — just one, among 3,268 freshmen. Among whites, it was 20 percent.

Average GPAs for white or Asian freshmen hovered at or near 3.0; for "underrepresented" students, it was between 2.6 and 2.7. As

a result, the proportion of students in trouble academically, with a GPA less than 2.0, was 15 percent for black students compared with 4 percent for whites.

In 1998, the first year there were no preferences, those differences all but disappeared.

Twenty percent of black freshmen were honors students, compared with 16 percent of Asians and 22 percent of whites. The grade-point difference narrowed to 0.1 percentage point.

And the at-risk group shrank to 6 percent.

UCSD, Heriot notes, is benefiting from Berkeley's change in policy. All the UC schools are selective, admitting the top one-eighth of California high-school graduates. But Berkeley and UCLA take primarily the top-most slice of that already select group.

With preferences gone, the number of black and Latino freshmen fell at Berkeley and UCLA. But those students didn't just vanish; they went to slightly less selective UC schools, a phenomenon called "cascading."

At UCSD, the third-most selective school, black enrollment fell 19 percent, but Latino enrollment was up 23 percent. At UC-Riverside, black enrollment jumped 42 percent. And some students "cascade" from UC to

the 22 campuses of the California State University system, which accepts students from the top third of their high-school graduating class. Nothing wrong with that either. The important thing is not how many students of what race are admitted; it's how many are successful.

The 1998 freshmen Heriot writes about are the Class of '02. By their expected graduation date, the evidence should be clear that advocates of preferences were wrong, and critics were right; they did more harm than good for the very people they were supposed to help. Reinstating them in disguise is bad public policy.

Linda Seebach (seebach@rockymountainnews.com) is an editorial writer for the Rocky Mountain News.



Richard Atkinson: Palpable distress.

Court is asked to protect MBE deal

4154
Mail Boxes parent is worried woes might sabotage sale

By Frank Green
STAFF WRITER

U.S. Office Products, which sold San Diego-based Mail Boxes Etc. last week to United Parcel Service for \$200 million, yesterday filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection and simultaneously sought a court order to protect the MBE deal.

USOP, based in Washington, D.C., said it filed a request with the U.S. District Court in Wilmington, Del., in order "to prevent adverse actions" against MBE by USOP's creditors and others.

"There might be somebody who didn't think they had a fair shot" at acquiring MBE, said USOP spokeswoman Laura Smith, noting that MBE is not part of USOP's bankruptcy action.

Legal experts said yesterday there is an outside chance that a USOP shareholder or creditor could legally challenge whether MBE, which expects to have systemwide sales of \$1.5 billion in 2001, sold cheap.

"Creditors might try to undo the deal to make more money" if the company was sold to another suitor for a higher price, said Hugh Friedman, a professor at the University of San Diego's School of Law.

Meanwhile, MBE executives yesterday were moving forward in transition talks with UPS officials as if the sale was signed, sealed and delivered.

Jim Amos, MBE's president and chief executive officer, said USOP's severe financial troubles during the last two years had made it difficult for MBE to obtain the go-ahead for some initiatives, such as the implementation of its corporate accounting facilities.

USOP "turned down a cou-

SEE USOP, C3

USOP

CONTINUED FROM PAGE C1

Parent of MBE asks court to protect sale

ple of projects, in a sense, because it would take so long (seeking approval) that the window of opportunity would get shut," Amos said. "We were six months to nine months behind

the curve."

Besides last week's sale of MBE, USOP said yesterday that it has sold its North American arm for \$250 million to Buhrmann, a Dutch business supplies company that which will spend an additional \$150 million on reorganization costs. Buhrmann is the world's largest office-supplies firm.

USOP, which is more than \$1 billion in debt, also said it had agreed to sell the remaining assets of USRefresh, a vending unit, to Real Time Data for \$17 million in cash and a 40 percent interest in the combined business.

The company also began talks to sell Bluestar Group, its operations in New Zealand and Australia, to Bluestar's management.

Moreover, USOP said it has

secured \$35 million in debtor-in-possession financing to support its operations during the bankruptcy case.

USOP, which bought 200 businesses in a bid to be a leading U.S. office supply company, has lost money for the last two years. It is facing increased competition from other suppliers such as Corporate Express and Staples.

"U.S. Office Products was a takeover target because it has problems," said Joeri Raams, an analyst at Amstgeld, who has a "neutral" rating for Buhrmann.

Bloomberg News contributed to this report.

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Peter Rowe

The war on kids starts with adults



The grieving process has just begun, but we're already well into the blaming process. Since Monday's shootings at Santana High School, the ques-

tion has been asked many times:

What's wrong with our kids?

Some of the more popular answers:

They all-too-rarely expose friends who threaten violence.

They don't respect life.

They come from broken homes.

They come from broken, well-armed homes.

Bob Fellmeth has another answer, one I hadn't heard before. What's wrong with our kids?

They hang out with the wrong crowd. Adults.

"For every kid who does something like this boy did in Santee, you have a thousand adults seriously injuring or killing kids," said Fellmeth.

Really? Are there any numbers to back up that statement?

He laughed. "I've got numbers out the wazoo. But people don't want to listen."

Hard to believe

As director of the Children's Advocacy Institute at the University of San Diego, Fellmeth annually issues a thick report on the state of childhood. At first glance, the "California Children's Budget" looks as enticing as an Algebra II textbook, overflowing with charts and tables and appendices. But the statistics really aren't hard to understand.

They're only hard to believe.

The current issue, "California Children's Budget 2000-2001," contains statistics through 1998. Here's what it tells us about the number of boys and girls, ages 10 through 17, arrested on felony charges:

1980 — 97,376 arrests, or 3.2 percent of the statewide total.

1990 — 91,373, or 2.9 percent.

1998 — 76,104, or 2.02 percent.

The homicide statistics begin in 1991. They, too, show a steep decline.

1991 — 696 arrests, or 18.7 percent of the statewide total.

1994 — 542, or 18.3 percent.

1998 — 308, or 14.5 percent.

It's the same story with forcible rape. Between 1991 and 1998, juvenile arrests fell from 665 to 412, from 15.1 percent of all arrests on rape charges to 13.6.

Robbery and assault charges are a mixed bag. Fewer kids were arrested in 1998 for robbery than in 1991. Due to an overall drop in this crime, though, juveniles make up a higher percentage of robbery defendants. In assault cases, the pattern is reversed — more kids are arrested, but they are a smaller percentage of defendants.

Fellmeth steered me to another set of numbers. These are clear, consistent and alarming.

In 1990, California reported 78,512 substantiated cases of child abuse.

In 1997, there were 174,170 substantiated cases.

Several times in our conversation, Fellmeth cautioned that he was not downplaying the Santana shootings. Two dead and 13 wounded — no matter how you analyze those numbers, they add up to a tragedy.

Shocking and abhorrent as this crime is, though, it needs to be put into perspective.

"Youth violence is down," Fellmeth said. "Kids are safer at school than they are at home in bed."

In our society, kids have too many weapons and too few parents. Popular attitudes marginalize the unborn and the disabled, sending the message that some lives are not worth living. But looking at the numbers, I have to ask another question.

Why are our kids so good?

World Wide Web Edition

Citysearch - San Diego (CA)

Date of Publication: 03/10/2001

Headline: Americans evicted from Baja homes turn to NAFTA

Source Website: <http://sandiego.citysearch.com>

TIJUANA -- U.S. citizens who lost their vacation homes in Baja California last year are claiming the Mexican government violated their rights under the North American Free Trade Agreement and are demanding \$75 million in compensation.

The petition involves 134 former homeowners at Punta Banda, a scenic sand spit overlooking Todos Santos Bay that for years had been the subject of a land dispute.

Last October the Mexican Supreme Court ordered that the property be restored to its legally recognized Mexican owners. A force of several hundred police was then sent to remove more than 200 homeowners, most of them U.S. citizens, who owned homes on the spit.

Seeing little hope for an audience in Mexico's courts, the Punta Banda homeowners have turned to a clause of NAFTA's Chapter 11, which is intended to protect investors from unfair treatment in a foreign country.

"They didn't give them anything that was close to due process," said Dennis Peyton, the homeowners' attorney. "I filed close to 100 injunctions, and every single one of them was denied."

The Punta Banda homeowners are hoping to convince a NAFTA arbitration panel that they are investors under the treaty, and thus have a right to compensation for their losses.

"The real question is whether or not this is commercial property or residential real estate," said David Gantz, a law professor at the University of Arizona who has served on a NAFTA arbitration panel. "If it's a retirement home, it's not covered, but if it was acquired primarily for rental use, that would be commercial."

By turning to NAFTA, the Americans are agreeing to drop any legal action in Mexico. The arbitration would be conducted through the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, with the panel approved by both parties.

"One thing about NAFTA is that it's fairly new law. It doesn't have a lot of precedent to it. So if you're brave enough to use it as a legal instrument, it presents an opportunity," said Leigh Zaremba, one of the affected homeowners. "NAFTA really presents us with the only avenue to finally get the Mexican government to sit down at a table and talk to us about what occurred here."

Zaremba is one of 60 U.S. homeowners who bought back their homes from the legally recognized landowners. Another group is forgoing the NAFTA complaint and continuing, instead, to seek remedy through the Mexican courts.

Last year, a NAFTA panel ordered the Mexican government to pay a Newport Beach company, Metalclad, \$16.7 million after it was blocked from building a toxic waste facility in San Luis Potosi. The Punta

World Wide Web Edition

Banda homeowners are resorting to the same provision of NAFTA that Metalclad did. The company argued it received federal approval to build the plant but was later stopped by a local ordinance.

Because Mexican law bars foreigners from outright ownership of coastal property, the Americans who filed the NAFTA petition acquired their properties by applying for fideicomisos, or trust agreements, through a Mexican developer, Carlos Teran. He worked with a local land cooperative, the Ejido Colonel Esteban Cantu, which claimed the land has been under its control since 1973.

But the promised fideicomisos never came through. Mexican courts ruled that the ejido had no right to the land, thus voiding any agreements made with the U.S. homeowners. The rightful owners of the land, the courts said, are a group of Mexicans who say their titles go back to the 1950s.

The NAFTA arbitration petition claims the U.S. homeowners invested \$50 million in infrastructure and vacation homes in a resort development authorized by the Mexican government.

The government provided "written statements to calm any fears that foreign disputing investors might have," the petition states.

Because they were never heard in court or party to any negotiations, the Americans were given less favorable treatment than Mexicans parties to the land dispute, in violation of NAFTA, the complaint states. It also argues that the Americans had a right to compensation for their loss.

NAFTA's rules allow for an informal arbitration period, but that time is up, Peyton said, and the Mexican government has shown little response. "They never called and said, 'Let's talk about this,'" Peyton said.

* Jorge Vargas, who teaches NAFTA law at the [University of San Diego](#), says the treaty was not intended for individual homeowners.

"NAFTA is for major corporations," Vargas said. "This is not an international law case. The Punta Banda homeowners must realize and accept that they are going to be governed by Mexican law."


Gantz of the University of Arizona says that is not necessarily so.

"There is absolutely no ban under Chapter 11 to individual investors," he said.

But Gantz emphasized that winning the case won't be easy.

"There's going to have to be significant evidence that there was discrimination against the foreigners," he said, "and that is not going to be easy."

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 [Link to this Article](#)

School snack sales targeted

March 23, 2001

LEIGH WOOSLEY

Selling snacks such as Hostess cupcakes, Butterfingers, Pepsi and Skittles to students at San Bernardino County schools generates a critical amount of money for sports, after-school clubs and other activities outside the classroom.

Last year, Hesperia High School student activities and athletics earned \$25,000 from selling snacks and drinks on campus. But others say peddling snacks and sodas at school is making kids fatter and churning out junk-food junkies.

Now a bill moving through the state Senate to stop the sale of sodas and sugary snacks in middle and high schools has county school officials wondering how they would pay for extra student activities.

"I don't know what we'd do without that money. It's the biggest source of funds," said Teresa Healy, vice principal of student activities at Sultana High School in Hesperia. "We'd probably shut down programs, and the kids would be in neighborhoods doing more fund-raising."

Schools earn thousands of dollars a year on food and drinks sold in campus vending machines, student-run stores and snack bars. The money is used to buy band uniforms, bases for softball fields, free T-shirts for students with high grades, and nearly anything else not covered by school budgets.

Soda machines alone at Serrano High School in Phelan bring in \$10,000 a year. Without that money and cash from selling snack foods, students from poor families couldn't participate in sports or other activities, and many activities would stop altogether, school activities director Andrea Rakocy said.

"It's everything, everything. It just helps us so much," she said. "To take this

away would kill us."

Yucaipa High School activities director Steve Barkley said he doesn't understand why the bill has to be an either/or proposition. The girls basketball coach and former athlete said he agrees that healthy snacks and drinks should be offered in schools, but so should chips, soda and candy.

"There has to be a balance," Barkley said.

Between the student store and fund-raisers, Yucaipa High raised about \$88,000 last year but spent about \$74,000 of that on activities and restocking the store, Barkley said.

Corky Evans, Redlands High School assistant principal and athletics director, said the bill's crackdown on soda machine products and fund-raisers such as candy sales will hurt campus sports teams and clubs.

"It's going to hurt us a lot," she said. "I'll be disappointed if that happens because we use it B1

for the students."

For Pacific High School in San Bernardino, coming up with money for student activities is difficult enough, Vice Principal Sue Loversky said. What little money the school collects for athletics is dependent on vending machine sales and candy-sale fund-raisers, she said.

"We're barely making it as it is," Loversky said. "It's unfortunate because it would limit the number of tournaments or extra games that we could participate in."

Many schools, and the food and beverage companies that sell to them, are fearful of a bill introduced by state Sen. Martha Escutia, D-Whittier, in December to set nutritional standards for sodas, snacks and other products sold on campus.

The bill is gaining momentum after it passed the state Senate Health and Human Services Committee 7-1 on Wednesday. If approved by the full state Senate and Assembly, it could reach Gov. Gray Davis for signing by August, although many amendments could be added by then.

In its current form, the bill would stop the sale of food and drink outside the

school food service program during the day at elementary schools and limit how much and what kind of drinks and snacks can be sold at secondary school.

For example, coffee, tea, sodas and Gatorade would be banned and replaced with milk, water and drinks with at least 50 percent fruit juice. Baked potato chips would take the place of Ruffles and Fritos, and fruits and vegetables would be required wherever food is sold. Candy on campus would be banned.

The bill aims to give youngsters healthy foods in order to reduce the spate of obese children. One in five children in the country is overweight and most won't shed the extra pounds in adulthood, contributing to strokes, hypertension and diabetes, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Childhood obesity has doubled in the last two decades, the department reports.

"The majority of children are not eating their greens, and they are not eating their fruits," said Lupe Alonzo, senior policy advocate at the Children's Advocacy Institute in Sacramento. "When we encourage this by selling junk food at schools, then we are propelling their bad eating habits."

Alonzo, who supports Escutia's bill, said she understands how much schools depend on the sale of snacks and drinks, but "if school is where kids are for a large portion of their time, and this is where they are eating, we need to make sure that we are giving them as much healthy food as we can."

Youngsters can make healthy choices when it comes to snacking or quenching their thirst, but they need guidance, said Kathy Lewis, deputy superintendent for child, youth and family services with the state Department of Education.

"We really are concerned with what's happening with kids today, that many children are substituting soft drinks for milk and other kids are substituting junk food for nutritiously adequate meals," Lewis said.

ATHLETICS

USD'S JOSH
HARRIS WAS A
SCREEN GEM
LONG BEFORE
HE WAS A
DIAMOND GEM

He acts like a shortstop

By Kevin Acee, STAFF WRITER

Millions watched Josh Harris grow up on television, the adorable young son of Bobby and Pamela Ewing on the television show "Dallas."

For Harris, the real-life metamorphosis took place in the parking lot of a San Fernando Valley Little League as he ran from his parents' car, barely out of makeup and into his baseball uniform, to play in a game that had been delayed just for him.

"It was time for me to make a decision," Harris recalled. "I didn't have one focus. I was trying to do everything. I'd been acting so long. I figured I'd give baseball my attention."

Now he is a baseball player — a senior shortstop for the University of San Diego and one of the West Coast Conference's leading hitters — and reluctant until recently to discuss his days as a child star.

"I never really talked about it," Harris said. "At school people would be, 'Oh, you're an actor.' To me, it was just what I did. Even when I would see myself on TV it wasn't a big deal to me. I wanted to play baseball."



The only thing that hasn't gone Josh Harris' way in his 22 years on earth is the

vertical limit at which his 5-foot-9 frame has maxed out.

The guy has a girlfriend who is from New York. They met at USD. Turns out she had moved from the East Coast to a house that is one exit away from Harris' home in the San Fernando Valley.

"Everything falls into place for me," Harris said. "It's unreal."

He was 5 sitting at home while his parents were on a cruise showing his picture to a woman who worked for a talent agent in Hollywood. The woman suggested Josh get into the business.

On his sixth birthday, Harris got a part in a Cabbage Patch Doll commercial. Bigger parts quickly followed. "Falcon Crest." "St. Elsewhere." Numerous movies, including one with Ted Danson and Mary Tyler Moore called "Just Between Friends" and a 1988 television movie in which he received acclaim for playing a young boy who contracted AIDS through a blood transfusion.

He beat out 500 others for the part of Christopher Ewing. For six years, until "Dallas" went off the air in 1991, Harris split time between school, acting and his real love, baseball.

"I always had sports on my mind," he said. "When I was being tutored on the set, I always wanted to go out and play catch."

It was a short while after "Dallas" that Harris was working on a movie the day of a Little League game. Work ran long, and the start of the game was held until Harris arrived.

While he fondly recalls life as a child star and says he would not change anything about the experience, he had already grown weary of his schedule.

"It was a tough transition stage," Harris said. "All my friends were getting into high school. It definitely had to do with baseball but more life as a whole — being a kid."



When one first sees Josh Harris on the baseball field, there is the initial thought that he is still a kid.

As in: "Cute little kid. What's he doing out there?"

Then the game starts, and it becomes clear

the kid can play.

What makes Harris' size at shortstop even more glaring is that on the other side of the bag at second base for USD is 5-foot-9 sophomore Mike McCoy. But there are plenty of tiny second basemen. That is where coaches have always initially tried to steer Harris, but he stubbornly clung to shortstop.

When USD coach Rich Hill was desperate for a shortstop two summers ago — so late in the recruiting drive that Harris had almost resigned himself to going to a Division II or NAIA school — he was told by Los Angeles Pierce Community College coach Bob Lofrano, for whom Harris had been a two-

"At school people would be, 'Oh, you're an actor.' To me, it was just what I did... I wanted to play baseball."

Josh Harris

time all-conference selection, that Harris was "a magician."

Harris did not disappoint. He started a school-record 62 games, batting .386 with 47 runs scored. Hill called him, "The biggest surprise of the 2000 season."

This year, with USD at 13-7, Harris is batting a team-high .417 with 20 runs scored.

Scouts have begun dialogue with him. But the thinking of major league teams will likely be that so many line drives will get over him and he won't be able to reach the sharp hits up the middle, even though very few of those have escaped him in college.

Rather than project what he can't do, as people have done at every level, Harris hopes there is at least one more person willing to take a chance and let him play the part of professional ballplayer.

"You're always hoping for the best," he said. "I've always wanted that opportunity. Hopefully there's a scout out there who is willing to overlook the stereotype."

SAN DIEGO UNION-TRIBUNE

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SAN DIEGO UNION-TRIBUNE

SAN DIEGO, CA
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USD athletes cheer about new pavilion

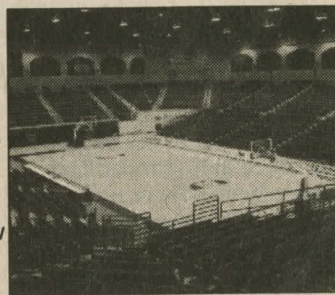
The opening of the Jenny Craig Pavilion at USD is a dream come true for many young athletes. Athletes like Dana White.

"I want to play here just once with it filled," says the senior guard, who was the first to dribble a ball off the gleaming hardwood floor of the new pavilion. "Can you imagine what it will sound like with all those people in here cheering? Amazing."

White isn't the only one amazed by the university's new arena. At the unveiling of the pavilion last fall, as students tested out its seats and athletes wandered through its locker rooms and training rooms, the consensus was USD had cemented its place as the premier sports and activity center in the West Coast Conference.

Ground was broken for the pavilion 17 months before it opened — quite a construction *coup* given the scope of the project — a 100,752-square-foot, three-story facility that includes a 3,800-square-foot fitness center for students, faculty and staff; a sports medicine clinic, offices for coaches and staff, the Athletic Hall of Fame and an upper-deck reception area with sweeping views of the campus.

Coaches and staff of the University of San Diego Sports Camps look forward to seeing the faces of both new and returning campers as they experience for themselves playing in such a state-of-the-art facility. Camps begin June 17, 2001. For a free brochure and more information, visit the Web site at camps.acusd.edu or call (619) 260-4593.



The Jenny Craig Pavilion at USD is a world-class sports facility.

Tournament brings prep stars home

By Nicole Vargas, STAFF WRITER

⁴¹⁵⁴
For Saint Mary's Triola Alexander, returning to San Diego for the West Coast Conference Tournament is bittersweet.

The Kearny High alumna, one of five local athletes playing in the tournament, will get another chance to play in front of her hometown crowd.

However, Alexander's biggest fan, who never missed a game of hers in high school, will not be in Jenny Craig Pavilion to cheer her on.

Maddie Alexander, Triola's mother, died three weeks ago of a massive heart attack, just days before she was to see Triola play in college for the first time. She was 46.

"She was my best friend," said Alexander, who plays for the No. 1-seeded Gaels. "It's hard not being able to talk to her. She always gave me good advice, and when things were tough I could always call her."

It would be easy for a college freshman far from home to buckle under the pain of losing a parent and give up her lifelong dream of playing college basketball.

But that wouldn't be like Alexander.

"Her goal is to finish," said Kearny coach Scotty Gilbert, who remains a father figure in Alexander's life. "This is a difficult time in her life, but she knows what her mom would want her to do."

"This has been hard on her, but if she can get through this, she can get through anything."

Even before her mother died, Alexander was forced to grow up on the basketball court.

"People don't care what you did in high school," said Alexander, a three-time All-County pick who averaged 30.1 points her senior year and had three CIF titles. "In college, they want you to play defense and learn their system. Everything is so fast-paced."

Thorough it all, her teammates have been by her side. Whether it be whispering directions across the lane or supporting her through the greatest loss in her life, they have shown Alexander the meaning of the word "team."

"They are like my family," said Alexander, who has played in all 27 games, averaging 3.7 points and three rebounds in 10.9 minutes. "I idolize a lot of the girls on my team, and they understand what I am going through."



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USD's Amber Jansen drives past Loyola Marymount defender for one of her five baskets in a 16-point performance.

Jim Baird / Union-Tribune

Toreros can't stay with Loyola in WCC opener

By Nicole Vargas
STAFF WRITER

Last year the Loyola Marymount women's basketball team made a fast first-round exit from the West Coast Conference Tournament, courtesy of USD.

Not this year.

The defending WCC Tournament champions were unable to hold off the No. 3 Lions, who defeated the No. 6 Toreros 63-53 in the first round of the WCC Tournament at Jenny Craig Pavilion last night.

The win marks LMU's third victory of the season over USD and moves the Lions into tomorrow's semifinal game against No. 5 San Francisco.

"Last year, we came into the

tournament firing on all cylinders and played very cohesive team basketball," USD coach Kathy Marpe said. "This team was up and down from one possession to the next. I felt we underachieved all year."

After trailing 29-24 at the half, USD closed in, tying the score three times before taking a 49-46 lead with 5:37 left when sophomore guard Kerri Nakamoto lobbed a pass to freshman Marta Menuz on a fast-break transition play.

The Lions and Toreros traded leads three times before USD All-WCC forward Amber Jansen, who finished with a team-high 16 points and eight rebounds, tied the score at

SEE USD, D4

USD

CONTINUED FROM PAGE D1

Toreros catch Lions but can't keep up

52-52 with a free throw with 3:57 left.

Lions freshman Adrienne Slaughter, who scored 16 points with 10 rebounds, recovered an offensive rebound on the next play and scored for 54-52 lead. With 2:53 on the clock, Jansen was again fouled, but she missed both her free throws, and LMU junior Bryn Britton, who added 16 points, answered with a midrange jumper to put the Lions ahead 56-52 with 2:06 left.

USD would get one final point on a free throw by Jansen with 21 seconds left, but LMU made seven of its final eight free throws to build the Lions' last lead to ten.

"We just didn't execute," Marpe said. "We missed too many free throws and we got mixed up on defense three times in the second half, lost the (LMU) player and gave up baskets. That's six points right there."

USD finished by shooting 57 percent from the floor, compared to LMU's 68 percent. The Lions also outrebounded the Toreros 34-42 and performed better from the free-throw line, shooting 68 percent compared to 57 percent by USD.

"Most of the time this year we didn't come to play 40 minutes," said Nakamoto, who finished with 15 points, including two three-pointers, and five assists. "We played in spurts."

SAN DIEGO UNION-TRIBUNE

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Fat chance USD advances out of its 'Slim Gym'?

4154
By Hank Wesch, STAFF WRITER

All the host team has to do to secure the West Coast Conference men's basketball tournament title and automatic NCAA Tournament berth is win three games, on consecutive nights, on its own court, before what should be a large and highly supportive crowd.

Sounds easy enough.

And USD fans couldn't be faulted for having visions of all that happening when it was announced, a year ago, that the Toreros would be hosting the 2001 tournament — which started last night for the women and begins tomorrow for the men — at their new Jenny Craig Pavilion home.

But the reality that has dawned is this:

■ In 14 seasons of WCC Tournament play, the

SEE WCC, D4

WCC D

CONTINUED FROM PAGE D1

Toreros have not enjoyed a homecourt advantage

men's host has never won the championship game. Only twice has the host advanced to the final game — Santa Clara in 1988 and '98.

■ USD finished 6-5 overall at the JCP for the regular season, 3-4 there in WCC play and lost its final two pretournament games there last week — to 11-16 Portland and 21-6 Gonzaga.

"The only advantage we have is that we will be sleeping in our own beds," said USD coach Brad Holland. "We're a little disappointed in our home record, and the lost last week there.

"But we're excited to host and excited about getting the tournament under way. There's no doubt we can compete well with any team in the conference."

The JCP has been nicknamed the "Slim Gym" and "Phat Farm," among other things. Forget about "The Pit," "House of Pain" or similarly sinister monikers intended to intimidate opponents.

The Toreros haven't been there long or often enough — 16 of their 27 regular-season games in the inaugural season were on the road — to strongly mark their turf.

USD didn't have access for practices until late October. Because of problems with motors that retract the moveable bleachers, several practices were staged with less than the full complement of six baskets available.

The coaches' offices at the JCP remain unoccupied, Holland opting to avoid the distraction of an in-season move from the existing ones at the old Sports Center on the hill above.

Expectations are for larger crowds and more vocal support than the 2,351 home average during the regular season — especially if the Toreros make it to Monday night's championship game.

"Hopefully we can play well and generate as much fan support and positive atmosphere for us as possible," said senior center Tyler Field. "We know it's up to us and what we do on the court. This is what we've been thinking about and pointing for all season. There hasn't been a big

"The only advantage we have is that we will be sleeping in our own beds."

USD coach Brad Holland

homecourt advantage, but we hope to make it an advantage in the tournament."

Even fan fervor doesn't necessarily translate into baskets.

"Everybody brings fans, and I'm not sure one set is a whole lot louder than the others," Holland said.

The team that knows the most about USD's current position is Santa Clara.

The Broncos have hosted the tournament eight of the last 12 years without winning once at home. Their lone title, in 1993, was achieved when San Francisco hosted.

Still, coach Dick Davey, whose third-seeded Broncos take a league-best four-game winning streak into tomorrow's matchup with Loyola Marymount, insists there's no place like home at tournament time.

"I'm the first to say we'd love to have the tournament at our place every year," said Davey. "Having the tournament on your home floor is an advantage, there's no denying that.

"But no matter who you are, you've got to win three games in a row. Which usually means playing *well* three nights in a row."

In 1995 and again in '96, Santa Clara entered as both the host and No. 1 seed. The Broncos suffered first-round losses to the No. 8 seed on both occasions, 87-83 to Loyola Marymount in '95 and 63-60 to Pepperdine in '96.

It had nothing to do with the pressure of high home expectations, Davey says.

"In basketball, at every level, a team that's last can beat the first-place team on occasion," Davey said. "That's what happened to us those times. We didn't play as well as we had been, or were capable of playing, and the other teams played well.

"Nine times out of 10 Gonzaga (this year's No. 1 seed) can beat (No. 8) Saint Mary's. But if that one time they don't happens in the tournament ..."

Davey had no trouble pinpointing the reason for Santa Clara's success at San Francisco in '93.

"We made some shots," Davey said. "Making shots is the key to winning no matter where you're playing, home or road. But there's no magic wand you can wave to make it happen."

Santa Clara had some magic working from some source in that '93 final. The third-seeded Broncos went 9-for-9 on three-point shots in the second half to beat No. 1 seed Pepperdine 73-63 as Steve Nash became the first freshman to win the tournament MVP award.



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Toreros center Kevin Hanson launches a hook shot over the USF defense.

Jim Baird / Union-Tribune

Toreros' defense shuts off USF, puts USD in semifinals

By Hank Wesch
STAFF WRITER

In a game that was hard on the eyes of basketball purists but easy on the hearts of USD fans, the Toreros defeated San Francisco 62-42 last night in the opening round of the West Coast Conference men's basketball tournament before 4,172 at the Jenny Craig Pavilion.

With it, USD (16-12) advanced to tonight's second semifinal against No. 1 seed and two-time defending tournament champion Gonzaga. No. 2 seed Pepperdine faces No. 3 Santa Clara in the earlier semi.

INSIDE: #1 Stanford avenges loss to UCLA with 85-79 victory at Pauley Pavilion. **C8**

Fourth-seeded USD made it a complete sweep for the top seeds in the event by defeating San Francisco for the third time this season. The 42 points that San Francisco scored was the lowest in WCC Tournament history, eclipsing the 48 that Loyola Marymount managed against Gonzaga in the first round of the 1990 event.

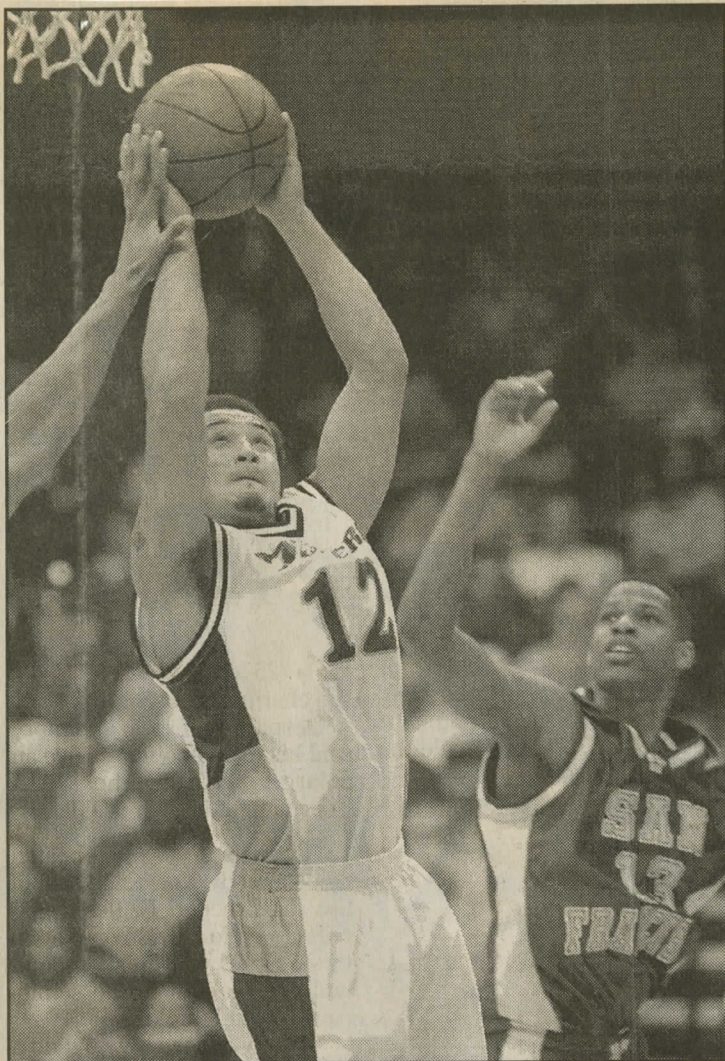
USD played rugged defense, got nearly all the points it needed from its inside trio of 6-9 Tyler Field (14 points, 8 rebounds), 6-7 Nick Greene (13 points, 9 rebounds) and 6-10 Kevin Hanson (8 points, 4 rebounds).

"That (going inside) was the plan, but we've been going inside like that the whole second half of the season," said Hanson. "We know (USF's) Hondre Brewer blocks a lot of shots, but we felt if we could get it inside, get him up in the air with some fakes and get him in foul trouble we could be effective."

It happened pretty much that way.

USD led 34-18 at the end of a half that was heavily gritty. The first 10 minutes featured slug-it-out defense and a grand total of 17 points, 13 of them scored by USD. The next 10 were spent mostly in a free-throw-shooting contest with USD faring equally as

SEE Toreros, C10



San Francisco's Shamell Stallworth watches as USD's Andre Laws drives to the basket. *Jim Baird / Union-Tribune*

► TOREROS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE C1

USD keeps Dons off boards; faces Gonzaga next

well.

The Toreros were 16 of 25 from the line in the half, San Francisco 4-for-11.

The Dons missed 11 of their first 13 shots and didn't hit double-figures in the scoring column until 5:37 remained when guard Ali Thomas hit a free throw to make the score 21-10. San Francisco's shooting thawed only slightly in the second 10 minutes of the period and the Dons finished shooting a chilly 26.9 percent (7-for-26).

USD emphasized the inside game that had worked well in

two regular-season wins against USF and got a total of 23 points from its big men. Greene led the way with 11 points and six rebounds, back-up Hanson had eight points and three rebounds and Field four points and three boards.

Brewer, a 7-foot shot-blocking machine, swatted three away but also picked up three personal fouls in 11 minutes. He finished the night with seven blocks and only two points in 25 minutes.

The Toreros built the lead to 20 points early in the second half and were never threatened.

Early in the week, Dons coach Phil Mathews had expressed concern about the Toreros' inside muscle. "We can't let them bully us," Mathews said.

Mathews' worst fears were realized. USD out-rebounded the Dons 46-32 and limited USF to 32.6 percent shooting.

USD SUMMARY

USD 62, USF 42

USF	Min	FG-A	FT-A	R	A	F	Pts
Tucker	28	3-8	1-3	4	1	4	7
Lee	39	2-6	4-9	5	1	2	8
Brewer	25	0-4	2-3	4	1	3	2
Stallworth	29	2-7	0-0	0	0	4	5
Thomas	35	5-13	3-5	6	4	4	14
Akinsete	15	2-4	0-2	7	0	4	4
Barideaux	15	0-1	0-0	0	0	0	0
A.Brown	2	1-2	0-0	1	0	1	2
E.Brown	12	0-1	0-0	1	0	1	0
Totals	200	15-46	10-22	32	7	23	42

Percentages: FG .326, FT .455. 3-Point Goals: 2-15, .133 (Thomas, Stallworth). Team Rebounds: 3. Blocked Shots: 10 (Brewer 7). Turnovers: 14 (Lee 4). Steals: 4 (Tucker 2). Technical Fouls: None.

USD	Min	FG-A	FT-A	R	A	F	Pts
Rigby	12	0-2	0-0	2	1	3	0
Boardman	16	0-2	1-2	2	0	2	1
Field	21	7-10	0-2	8	1	3	14
White	26	1-4	2-4	4	1	1	4
Delzell	22	1-2	3-4	6	1	1	5
Morris	14	0-1	5-7	2	2	2	5
Laws	17	1-5	0-0	3	0	1	2
Lippold	13	2-5	0-0	1	1	0	4
Adamo	19	2-7	0-0	1	0	2	4
Greene	22	4-5	5-9	9	0	1	13
Hanson	15	2-6	4-4	4	0	4	8
Borrego	3	1-2	0-0	3	0	1	2
Totals	200	21-51	20-32	46	7	21	62

Percentages: FG .412, FT .625. 3-Point Goals: 0-7, .000. Team Rebounds: 4. Blocked Shots: 2 (Greene 2). Turnovers: 12 (White 3). Steals: 4 (Rigby 2). Technical Fouls: None.

USF (12-18)	18	24	- 42
USD (16-12)	34	28	- 62

A-4, 172. Officials-D.Libbey, R.Richardson, M.Eggers, R.Batsell.

TODAY'S GAME

WCC women's championship: #1 Saint Mary's vs. #3 Loyola Marymount

Site/time: Jenny Craig Pavilion, 1 p.m.

Records: Saint Mary's (24-5), Loyola Marymount (21-8)

Outlook: The WCC's automatic bid to the NCAA Tournament will be at stake. The Gaels, the WCC regular-season co-champions, enter with a nine-game winning streak behind WCC Player of the Year **Jermisha Dosty** and super sophomore **Katie Davis**, who has double-doubles in the last two games. If the last two games are any indicator, Loyola Marymount cannot be overlooked. The Lions may be down to eight healthy bodies but have defied history all season en route to their best record ever behind senior **Taryn Reynolds** and junior **Bryn Britton**.

- NICOLE VARGAS

"Our defensive effort and commitment to rebounding was superb," said USD coach Brad Holland.

"San Diego out-toughed us all night," Mathews said. "They got position when they wanted and we backed off."

Nick Canepa

That curse
hits home
once again:
USD loses

USD took a gamble this year, agreeing to host the West Coast Conference Basketball Tournament without consulting me first. It's a Jonah. An albatross.

One of the curses among all hoop curses. The WCC has been a hosted bar.

When I was growing up, there was a little old Italian woman in the neighborhood who used to deal with curses. Unfortunately, she no longer is around, because the Toreros could have used her last night, when they tripped over the WCC hex and were eliminated by Gonzaga 76-68. And just when it appeared they had a real chance at the upcoming NCAA Tournament.

In the 15 years they've been holding this WCC shindig, each of the men's teams handing out the invites has failed to win on its home court. Interesting, in that good and decent college basketball outfits, as we hoo-

CANEPA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE D1

USD's opponents
frequently struggle

pheds know, have a way of treating guests with all the hospitality of a black widow.

But not this thing, which is more basketball Ides of March before the Ides. Santa Clara, in fact, is the only tournament host to have reached the finals. Not that it did the Broncos any good.

But the Toreros have this spanking new, marvelous place to play, you see, the Jenny Craig Pavilion — or The Jenny or The Slim Gym or whatever you want to call it — and the WCC, I guess, was just dieting to get in and show its stuff and USD was more than willing to show it off.

USD's women quickly discovered the homecourt disadvantage. They won this thing last year, but the defending champions were eliminated Thursday in the first round of the tournament at The Jenny. The fourth-seeded USD men managed to repel San Francisco in their Saturday tournament opener, setting up last night's semifinal against No. 1 Gonzaga, which is located somewhere in the state of Washington, the university in which Bing first crooned and a long way from Alcala Park.

For a while last night, it appeared as though the curse wasn't going to matter. USD has a way of making teams with more ability than the Toreros look bad. Honest, the Lakers could play these guys and stumble around. And Gonzaga did just that.

For the better part of the first half, the Zags were completely discom-bobulated, missing shot after shot and outthrust by Brad Holland's guys. The Toreros appeared on the verge of a tournament final with Santa Clara tonight, and USD can beat Santa Clara. Has. The possibility of their first NCAA berth in 17 years wasn't smoke.

But then everything suddenly, inexplicably, went wrong. The Toreros had a 32-18 lead and were up 32-22 with 4:58 remaining in the first half when wingman Tom Lippold was whistled for an intentional foul on the Zags' Blake Stepp. It was a good call by the officials. And it ended up being a four-point play.

The curse, I tell you.

By the break, Zags point guard Dan Dickau — really a nice player — had hit a jumper to put his side up 34-32.

Things got worse after intermission. Gonzaga lost its deer-in-the-headlights look and passed it on to USD. There was 14:14 to play in regulation and the Zags had gone on a 27-6 run. It was then that Holland called a timeout. Why he never called one during that spell at the end of the first half and then early in the second, I'll never understand.

"I don't like to burn a lot of timeouts in the first half," Holland would say. "I don't think you can win a game in the first half. With a senior team, I don't feel I need to call three or four timeouts."

How about one? That's all. One.

His team was more than nicked. It needed a tourniquet. To go more than 10 minutes, getting run over, without calling a timeout in that situation makes no sense.

But that's me, the second-guesser. Maybe it would have helped, maybe it wouldn't. Gonzaga was better. The Zags made adjustments, got their feet under them and were steadier when it mattered. USD tried to do too much inside and its starters did not have big evenings. The starting five of Cameron Rigby, Tyler Field, Dana White, Matt Delzell and Scott Boardman combined for 12 points. Sam Adamo, who scored 19 points — hitting 5-of-9 threes — kept the Toreros alive.

Say what you want about Brad Holland teams, though. They're game and difficult to play, for whatever reason. They make you huff and puff. They make you look uglier than you are.

Pepperdine, the No. 2 seed, and Santa Clara, No. 3, had no such worries in the other semifinal. They weren't at home, so they had that going for them, and they put on a spirited show. If nothing else, it gave us all a chance to see Brandon Armstrong, Pepperdine's junior guard, who is one of the better players on the West Coast.

But the Waves caught a rip. Up by 19 at one time in the first half and 13 at the break, Pepperdine collapsed under a barrage of three-pointers — the Bulldogs made five in a row when they mattered — and Santa Clara pulled off the 84-78 upset. Armstrong scored 21, but didn't manage a point over the last 7½ minutes, thanks, in large part, to the tough defense of the Broncos' Brian Jones.

I know only one thing. Tonight's winner won't be the host. Instead of luck, the Toreros needed that little old Italian lady.

Nick Canepa can be reached at (619) 293-1397 or nick.canepa@uniontrib.com

SEE Canepa, D4



Toreros run out of time

Gonzaga's runs of 16-0, 10-0 spell end to USD hopes

By Hank Wesch
STAFF WRITER

It wasn't time.

Not time for the USD men's team to win a West Coast Conference basketball championship and the school's first NCAA Tournament berth in 17 years.

Gonzaga rendered USD's "It's Time" motto, the one that graced the backs of Torero T-shirts and the media guide all season, inapplicable with a 76-68 victory in the WCC Tournament semifinals last night before 4,661 at the Jenny Craig Pavilion.

The Toreros (16-13) accomplished two sporting cliches in that they "had a chance," and "went down fighting." But the league's regular-season champion Bulldogs (23-6) refused to become the second upset victim of the day, joining Pepperdine, an 84-78 loser to Santa Clara in the first semifinal.

The Bulldogs came from 14 points down in the final five minutes of the

SEE WCC, D4

WCC

CONTINUED FROM PAGE D1

Toreros fall to Zags after a tough fight

first half with a 16-0 run. Then they came from four behind inside the 10-minute mark of the second. Gonzaga will meet Santa Clara at 9 tonight for the tournament title and NCAA berth.

"We overcame San Diego's best 1-2-3-4-etc. punches," said Gonzaga coach Mark Few. "I'm just so proud of our guys that they kept their composure and poise after those first 10 minutes" — when USD led 14-7, was dominating the action and had the crowd in a frenzy.

"They gave us quite a shock, but we knew they would come out hard and aggressive before their home crowd," said Gonzaga guard Dan Dickau, who led four Bulldogs in double figures with 24 points. "We also knew our run would come. And once we got the lead at the half, our mindset was to go out and expand it."

Not so much that the Toreros didn't recover somewhat from the shock it received from Gonzaga in the closing minutes of the first half and go ahead by four, 53-49, with nine minutes to play. But at that point Gonzaga gave them a smaller dose of what hit them in the first half, going on a 10-0 run.

The Toreros clawed back to within 71-68 with 34.5 seconds remaining after Sam Adamo, who led the team with 19 points, hit a pair of long three-point shots. But Gonzaga hit 6-of-8 free throws, and rebounded one of the misses, the rest of the way.

Adamo was one of three Torero reserves to score in double figures. He was joined by Nick Greene (12) and Andre Laws (14). USD's starters combined for 12 points.

"Gonzaga is a great team," Adamo said. "They made their free throws toward the end and that made the difference in the game. What really hurt us was the run late in the game."

"Losing big like this is like hitting a wall. It hurts."

The Toreros had Gonzaga on the ropes early in the first half, leading by 14 points 12:35 into the contest. The advantage was built by drawing early fouls, playing alert and physical defense and by a two-minute scoring burst from Laws in which the junior guard scored eight of his 11 first-half

points.

But while trailing 32-18, Gonzaga showed some of the stuff that has made it the tournament champion two years in a row while advancing to the Elite Eight and Sweet 16 of the NCAA Tournament.

The Bulldogs went on a 16-0 run.

Calvary started it with a short jumper but was, for the most part, on the bench when it happened. In the last 4:58 of the half, Gonzaga made 8-of-9 free throws, two layups and one short leaner in the lane.

The Bulldog scorers were Dickau (6), Blake Stepp (2) Mark Spink (3) and Alex Hernandez (3).

The Toreros played with "deer-in-the-headlights" looks in their eyes during the Gonzaga flurry.

USD coach Brad Holland didn't call a timeout.

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WCC TOURNAMENT

At Jenny Craig Pavilion

Gonzaga takes WCC title, but not without a scare

By **Hank Wesch**
STAFF WRITER

Gonzaga defeated Santa Clara 80-77 to claim its third straight West Coast Conference men's basketball title last night before 3,180

Gonzaga 80

Santa Clara 77

at the Jenny Craig Pavilion on the USD campus.

All-WCC guard Dan Dickau scored 25 points, the last four coming on free throws in the final 45 seconds to preserve the lead, in earning the tournament's Most Valuable Player award.

"It feels great," Dickau said of the award. "We kept battling and never gave up. San Diego had us down and we came back (Sunday) night. Tonight we did it again."

Gonzaga (24-6) gets the league's automatic berth to the NCAA Tournament, an event in which the Bulldogs have advanced to the Elite Eight and Sweet 16 rounds the last two years. It figures to be the only WCC berth to the tournament.

Santa Clara (20-13) can hope for an NIT berth.

Blake Stepp, Dickau's backcourt running mate, scored 21. All-WCC forward Casey Calvary had 14 points and five rebounds, reserve Alex Hernandez 10 points.

All-WCC senior guard Brian Jones led Santa Clara with 21 points. Ex-USD player Steve Ross scored 20 as the Broncos placed five players in double figures.

Gonzaga scored the first eight points of the second half to expand

SEE WCC, D7

► WCC

CONTINUED FROM PAGE D1

Three-point shots help Zags survive

its lead to 13 points. But Santa Clara made up the deficit in a just over three minutes with a 13-0 run, Kyle Bailey's three-point jumper with 13:02 remaining affixing the score at 48-48.

The Broncos' joy was short-lived however. The next five points and 10 of the next 12 were Gonzaga's. Dickau accounted for five of them on a free throw, a drive to the lane and a short jumper.

Chasing the lead once again, Santa Clara bombed home home five seven three-point shots and the last one, by Bailey with 24.9 seconds remaining, trimmed the Gonzaga lead to 78-77.

Dickau hit two free throws with 19.4 seconds remaining to make it 80-77 and the Bulldogs gave two fouls before Santa Clara center Jamie Holmes got off a three-point attempt at the buzzer that was short.

The first half was reminiscent of Sunday's semifinal to Gonzaga in that the Bulldogs fell behind by a double-figure margin early, but generated a monster run to not only get back into the game but take a halftime lead.

The first half was reminiscent of Sunday's semifinal to Santa Clara in that the Broncos trailed at the break, albeit not by the 13 it had against Pepperdine.

Last night Santa Clara came out smoking. The Broncos hit their first six shots, and seven of their first eight, with two three-pointers in the grouping, to jump to a 16-8 lead in the first 4:17 of play.

As might have been expected, senior All-WCC guard Brian Jones sparked the initial burst, accounting for nine of the 16 with three short jumpers and one from beyond the three-point arc.



Santa Clara's Jason Westphal (left) is blocked under the basket by Gonzaga's Mark Spink during WCC's championship game. Charles Starr / Union-Tribune

Santa Clara led 26-16 with 11 minutes to go in the half when Gonzaga let loose with a burst like the 16-0 one it had late in the first half of Sunday's victory over USD. This time it was a 16-2 run capped by a three-pointer by Blake Stepp that gave Gonzaga its first lead, 30-28, and a short jump-hook by

Casey Calvary that boosted the advantage to four points.

Later back-to-back three-point bombs by Stepp gave Gonzaga its biggest advantage at 38-29. But Santa Clara, which had come back from 19 points behind late in the first half in Sunday's victory over Pepperdine, didn't come undone.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS

USD's season started with promise in new home, then went downhill

By **Hank Wesch**, STAFF WRITER

At a preview of the almost-completed Jenny Craig Pavilion last October, USD basketball coach Brad Holland was asked about the West Coast Conference Tournament scheduled there in early March.

"If we're in the championship game, on Monday night, on ESPN, in our own building, with a home crowd behind us, it could be a huge thing for the program," Holland said. "If two other teams are in it, obviously it won't mean nearly as much to us."

Yesterday, Holland reflected on the experience, one night earlier, of watching Gonzaga and Santa Clara occupying the championship spotlight his Toreros wanted.

"It was a very empty feeling watching people having success on our floor and celebrating when we're not part of it," Holland said. "That was very hollow to witness. 'We're all frustrated by not being in that final game. You put in a lot of effort and come up short, you just don't feel good about things.'"

This was supposed to be a feel-good season for the Toreros. They were picked second in the league in the preseason coaches' poll and considered a strong title contender.

But after a 7-1 start the Toreros, despite a few inspired moments, lapsed mostly into mediocrity. They went 7-7 in the WCC's regular season and on Sunday night saw a 14-point first-half lead erased as eventual champion Gonzaga ended the Toreros' season at 16-13.

"I don't know if expectations were too high," Holland said. "But I do know that we expected more from ourselves than what we accomplished in wins and losses. Within us, within our team and our program, we expected more from ourselves than 16-13."

"I don't think we achieved our potential as a team."

The Toreros could cite some extenuating cir-

cumstances.

■ A preconference schedule that was heavily road-weighted because few schools were willing to face a team with all personnel returning from a 20-win season in its own, brand new arena.

■ A beautiful new arena that didn't afford as much of a home-court atmosphere and advantage as the tiny, old gym. The Toreros went 7-5 at the JCP.

"We're going to work on making the Jenny Craig Pavilion a place where we truly have a home-court advantage," Holland said. "But the fact is we moved into a new building and that takes some adjustment."

Pinpointing the "why" of the Toreros' lackluster season isn't simple.

"We were a team that was inconsistent at times, and that wound up costing us some wins," Holland said. "We had some great opportunities that slipped through our hands."

In Holland's estimation, team unity and chemistry were as good as they have ever been. He appreciated the leadership effort of most of the five seniors.

"I was pleased, for the most part, with our overall team effort and how our players conducted themselves," Holland said.

The Toreros' scoring defense was the best in the league for the third straight season. But the intensity level wasn't sustained for more than a game or two, and small slip-ups resulted in three losses on last-minute baskets.

The offense, despite Holland's starting-lineup changes and mid-WCC season adjusting to a more deliberate style, never seemed to hit on all cylinders at once.

Leading scorer Andre Laws averaged 10.3 points. And seeing ex-Torero Steve Ross, who was in the same recruiting class as Laws, scoring 20 points for Santa Clara against Gonzaga, must have added to Holland's Monday night discomfort.

Ross looks as if he will be Santa Clara's go-to

scorer next season. USD hasn't had one the past two years, Holland sticking with the balance-and-depth approach that hasn't been all bad. USD has notched 14 or more victories for six straight seasons, the longest such streak in the WCC.

Asked if there might be changes in that philosophy next season, Holland wasn't sure. "We'll have to play that as we go," he said.

USD loses five seniors — James Borrego, Tyler Field, Nick Greene, Cameron Rigby and Dana White. Three high schoolers — Mike McGrain, a point guard from Portland; Corey Belser, a wing man from Seattle; and Nick Lewis, a forward/center from Phoenix — signed letters of intent last fall.

They've all had good senior seasons, Holland said. Lewis' team lost in its division of the Arizona state finals; Belser and McGrain have their teams still alive in state playoffs.

Two redshirts, 6-foot-10 freshman Ryan Hegarty and 6-7 junior Jason Blair, will be eligible next season. The Toreros have one scholarship available and will be looking to use it on a front-line player with size.

Holland spent part of yesterday reviewing the just-ended season. Today he departs on a recruiting trip looking toward the future.

"I'm sure with a little more time we'll be able to appreciate the good things this season," Holland said. "Winning the Hawaii tournament, beating Irvine (currently 24-3) at Irvine, having great wins at Santa Clara and San Francisco, and stretching Pepperdine and Gonzaga to the final minutes."

As painful as Monday night's game was to watch, the reality wasn't wasted on Holland.

"Having played Gonzaga three times and having them beat us three times — they're a better team," Holland said. "They have it going on right now. They have name identification, they have tradition, they expect to win. They've just got a great program going that's a model for the rest of us."

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Toreros aim to topple baseball kingpin

By Kevin Acee
STAFF WRITER

4154
He found some starting pitching, tinkered with the lineup. And his team is four games above .500 without playing as well as he thinks it could.

Rich Hill feels much better about his University of San Diego baseball team than he did a month ago at the season's outset — so good that "I think we can beat Pepperdine" in West Coast Conference play.

Whoa. That would be the 11th-ranked Waves, owners of a 13-3 record and an ocean-deep pitching staff that has helped them beat No. 4 USC, No. 16 Tulane and No. 25 Cal

State Fullerton.

"Pepperdine is awesome," said Hill, a sentiment shared by every other WCC coach.

The Toreros, who are 10-6 after being picked by conference coaches to finish second behind Pepperdine in the WCC's West Division, host Portland for a three-game series beginning today. Portland dropped two of three to the Waves to start conference play last weekend.

San Diego was picked directly behind Pepperdine last season as well, and the Toreros finished in that position with a 14-16 conference record. But they were nowhere near challenging the Waves, which had

as much to do with the Toreros' inability to beat the rest of the conference as their 1-5 record against Pepperdine.

"I've got to emphasize — (Pepperdine is) not the only team in the conference," Hill said. "To me, we're all (similar) teams except Pepperdine. They're a notch above everybody. We have to play great to beat those guys. There's no margin for error. I have a feeling everybody else is going to beat each other up."

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USD starter breezes

4154
By Kevin Acee
STAFF WRITER

Now entrenched as the University of San Diego's Friday starter, Ricky Barrett can laugh when his coach teases

Toreros 5

Portland 1

him about being a new player.

But Barrett doesn't think that's accurate. He came to USD last year thinking this would be his role.

"I'm not a new guy," the sophomore left-hander said yesterday after throwing a complete-game victory against Portland. "This is the old guy."

The two-time all-section player out of Sacramento's McClatchy High. The pitcher who never struggled before coming to college.

Yesterday, Barrett's 20th birthday, was the perfect day to cement his rebirth.

Barrett pitched a six-hitter in USD's West Coast Conference opener, a 5-1 victory at Cunningham Stadium.

Tom Caple was 3-for-4 with a home run for the Toreros (12-6 overall). Greg Sain also homered and doubled.

Barrett needed only a fraction of that output, allowing an unearned run in the ninth.

"This year I decided to say, 'Whatever happens happens,'" Barrett said. "I decided to have fun again."

The big difference between last year and this is that Barrett has lost the elbow pain that bothered him early last season and regained the command of his pitches that eluded him for much of 2000.

In striking out seven, Barrett threw four effective pitches, including a slider that had right-handed batters shaking their heads as they left the plate.

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Milestones: University of San Diego base-

ball coach **Rich Hill** recorded his 400th career victory with his team's 14-2 victory over the University of Oklahoma February 17 at the San Diego Baseball Classic. Hill, who is in his third year at San Diego and 14th as a collegiate head coach, now owns a career mark of 400-279-2. The 38-year-old Hill becomes one of the youngest coaches in NCAA history to reach the 400-victory milestone. He collected No. 300 in January 1998. "I consider myself an educator first, but a significant part of what we do is to win," said Hill. "I'm proud of the milestone and a lot of people have been a part of that." Before taking the San Diego helm, Hill coached at the University of San Francisco for five years at California Lutheran University for six ... University of Notre Dame women's basketball coach **Muffet McGraw** earned her 400th career win in an 81-43 victory over the University of Miami (Florida)



Hill



Hunter

career victory in January.

February 20. McGraw has won 312 games at Notre Dame ... Ohio University men's basketball coach **Larry Hunter**, fresh from his 500th career victory, earned his 200th victory at Ohio February 24 with an 86-76 win over the State University of New York at Buffalo. Hunter, who is in his 12th season at Ohio and 25th overall, posted his 500th

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Toreros rue lost chances

Weekend games are a washout in Waves series

By Kevin Acee
STAFF WRITER

Eyes wide with expectation after Friday's series opener were bloodshot and glazed over by the end of yesterday's

Pepperdine 3

USD 2

baseball team stood and sat around Cunningham Stadium in the fading sunlight pondering a 3-2 loss to 13th-ranked Pepperdine. The Toreros wondered how a victory two days earlier gave way to two sloppy defeats that left them trailing the Waves by two games in the West Coast Conference's West Division.

"I'm just stunned," right fielder Joe Lima said. "We had opportunities all day. You look back and there's a list of things ... You're just waiting for something to go."

Five USD errors on Saturday helped Pepperdine (18-9 overall, 7-2 WCC) to eight unearned runs in an 11-3 victory. Yesterday, it was a smorgasbord of moments that went wrong and others that just didn't go right, leaving the Toreros haunted.

"We should have won this game," senior shortstop Josh Harris said.

Harris pointed to the scoreboard, which showed USD (17-12, 5-4) outhit Pepperdine 10-6.

A glance at the board an hour earlier would have been even more perplexing. Through five innings of a game tied 1-1, USD had seven hits to Pepperdine's one.

The Waves scored in the sixth after Dan Haren singled, went to second on an error by Harris, to third on a sacrifice bunt and scored on a fly ball to shallow left field that Harris actually caught going back. The Waves led only 2-1 after that inning because Lima ended the inning by going over the wall to bring back what would have been a grand slam by Woody Cliffords.

Sophomore Pat Lucy, the USD starter, allowed the two runs on two hits. He also walked three batters, hit two others (on successive pitches), and got the loss because USD never tied the game after the sixth.

Pepperdine scored what proved to be the winning run,

however, in the seventh on three singles off reliever Tom Caple.

USD scored in the ninth on a one-out walk by Tony Perez and successive singles by Caple and pinch-hitter Mike Oseguera. But runners were left at first and third — the third time in the game USD stranded a runner in scoring position after putting him there with fewer than two outs.

"We have no room for error when we play (Pepperdine)," USD coach Rich Hill said.

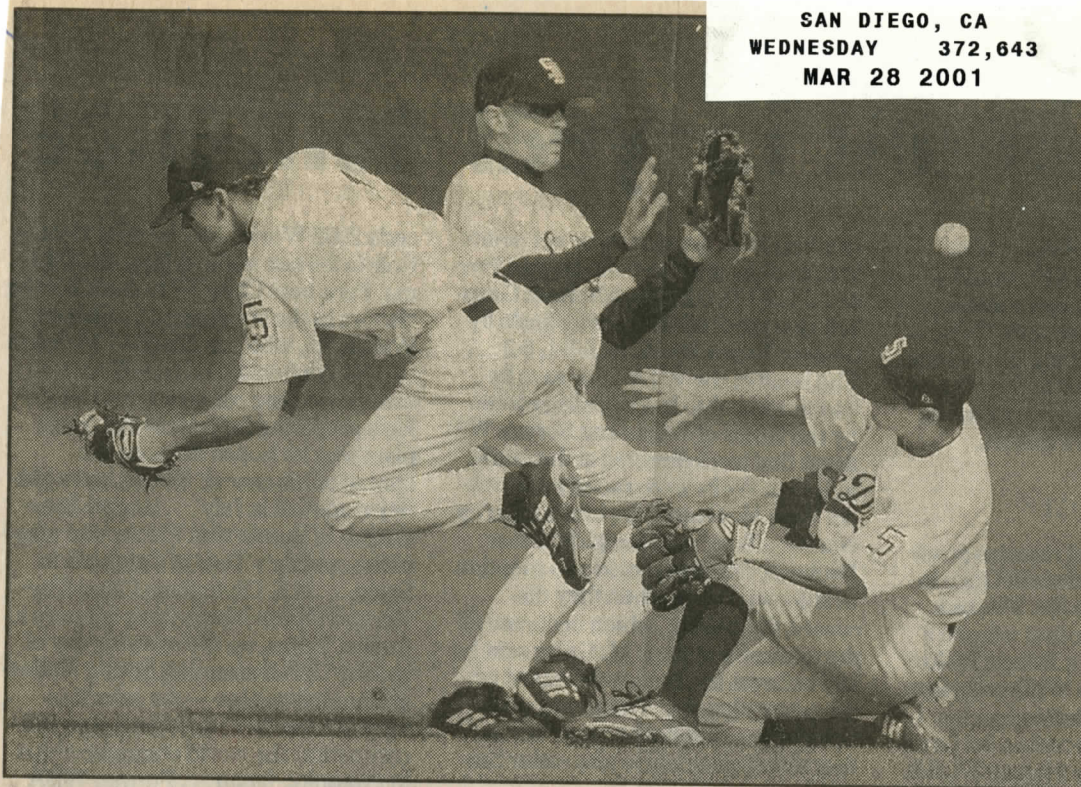
On Friday, after USD's 4-2 victory that moved the Toreros into a first-place tie, Hill spoke metaphorically of having to "sink the putt on the sixth hole" or risk looking back wistfully after losing by one stroke. His point was that his team needed to grasp the moment when it was presented.

Yesterday, he was not in the mood to be poetic.

"When you're in the position of playing the championship team," he said, "you have to execute."

By the looks of them, the Toreros knew they did not do that the past two days.

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USD's (from left) Mike McCoy, Tom Caple and Josh Harris can't glove a single by UCLA's Preston Griffin, but the Toreros escaped the bases-loaded jam in the third. *Jim Baird / Union-Tribune*

USD puts UCLA away early

Toreros bounce back from weekend chagrin

By Kevin Acee, STAFF WRITER

It wasn't a conference game, and it won't mean a thing if they don't follow it up with a few good weekends.

But the opponent was UCLA, and it was a rout.

Toreros 9

UCLA 3

And that, on the heels of a disappointing weekend in which they dropped two of three to Pepperdine, felt good.

"It was important to come back and get a win," USD right fielder Joe Lima said after the Toreros' 9-3 victory yesterday over the visiting Bruins. "That's a good team. We got some momentum before we jump back into league."

After a weekend in which USD was often awful in the field and unproductive when it mattered at the plate, the Toreros were almost flawless yesterday. They scored in each of the first four innings, building a 9-0 lead.

"I'm very proud of the way we came out today," said USD coach Rich Hill. "That was a very emotional weekend. It was (impressive) to come out on a Tuesday, when we very easily could have been flat, and take it to somebody."

The Toreros (18-12) are two games behind 20th-ranked Pepperdine in the West Coast Conference's West Division, and their main focus will

always be the weekend WCC games. But UCLA (16-8) was ranked as high as 17th just two weeks ago, and a victory over the Bruins could be a jolt for a team that was shellshocked by its own ineffectiveness against the Waves.

"It feels good to beat a team like that," said shortstop Mike McCoy, who was 4-for-4, scored twice and drove in a run. "It gets our confidence back up."

The game was won in the third inning, and not just because USD scored four times to inflate its lead to 7-0.

It was in the top of that inning that Mike Oseguera kept USD from faltering.

A left-hander, Oseguera was called on in relief of starter David Dunn to face left-handed-hitting Brian Baron with the bases loaded and two out.

Oseguera started with three balls against Baron, who entered the game batting .512 in 93 at-bats. He then got two strikes before Baron grounded out to end the inning.

Jason Marian doubled to start USD's half of the third. Then, with one out, consecutive hits by Joey Prast, Lima, Tony Perez and Tom Caple put the game away.

In addition to their 13 hits, the Toreros buried UCLA with bunts, stolen bases, well-placed grounders and two sacrifice flies.

"We talked in practice (Monday) about getting the little things done," Oseguera said. "Then some guys came out and did it. That made the biggest difference. We've got the talent; we just have to execute."



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WUSA giving women's soccer players long-overdue chance

By Mark Zeigler, STAFF WRITER

Normally in March, members of the U.S. women's national soccer team are in Portugal. In the Algarve.

Outside of the World Cup and Olympics, the annual Algarve Cup is the most prestigious competition in women's soccer. Norway is there. China is there. Sweden and Germany and Denmark are all there.

But this year Shannon MacMillan finds herself at home, in the States, with Julie Foudy and Mia Hamm and the rest of the national team. Coach April Heinrichs took an under-21 team to Portugal instead (and finished



**WUSA
2001**

sixth) while the regulars prepared for more important business — starting a league of their own.

"It's definitely a sign of respect for the league," says MacMillan, who plays for the San Diego Spirit.

The league is the WUSA, and its inaugural spring training for all eight teams begins today at the ARCO Center in Chula Vista.

Spring training serves a dual purpose this year. It's a straw to help teams jell. It's also a measuring stick.

"Right now, even if you think you are having great practices, you don't know how you measure up with the other teams because this is the first year," Spirit coach Carlos Juarez says. "At the same time, you might not think you're doing well and you could be fine. This definitely gives everyone a chance to see where they are."

A LEAGUE, AT LAST

Julie Foudy
is among the
members of U.S.
women's
national soccer
team gearing up
for the WUSA.

Andy Lyons /
Allsport



SAN DIEGO SPIRIT

Home field: Torero Stadium (USD).

Coach: Carlos Juarez.

Key players: D Kristin Bengtsson (Sweden), D Fan Yunjie (China), M Julie Foudy, F Mercy Akide (Nigeria).

Locals: F Shannon MacMillan (San Pasqual High), GK Melissa Moore (San Diego WFC).

Notable: D Joy Fawcett is pregnant with her third child and will miss most or all of the season; four Spirit players were on Ajax, the Los Angeles club Juarez coached.

ATLANTA BEAT

Home field: Bobby Dodd Stadium (Georgia Tech).

Coach: Tom Stone.

Key players: F Charmaine Hooper (Canada), F Cindy Parlow, GK Briana Scurry, F Sun Wen (China).

Locals: M Nikki Serlenga (San Pasqual High).

Notable: On paper, most consider Atlanta the preseason favorite; one of two teams owned and operated by Cox Communications (San Diego is the other).

BAY AREA CYBERRAYS

Home field: Spartan Stadium (San Jose State).

Coach: Ian Sawyers.

Key players: D Brandi Chastain, F Katia (Brazil), M Sissi (Brazil), M Tisha Venturini.

Locals: F Linda Kyrtika (San Diego WFC).

Notable: 26-year-old Carmel

Murphy (The Bishop's School), the final pick of the 15-round draft, opted to attend medical school instead; Sawyers is Julie Foudy's husband.

BOSTON BREAKERS

Home field: Nickerson Field (Boston University).

Coach: Jay Hoffman.

Key players: M Kristine Lilly, M Maren Meinert (Germany), D Kate Sobrero, M Bettina Wiegmann (Germany).

Locals: M Sherice Bartling (Grossmont High), F Allie Kemp (San Dieguito High), D Tina August (Rancho Buena Vista High, San Diego State).

Notable: Hoffman was an assistant coach under Tony DiCicco on the U.S. national team that won the '99 Women's World Cup.

CAROLINA COURAGE

Home field: Fetzer Field (University of North Carolina).

Coach: Marcia McDermott

Key players: F Danielle Fotopoulos, D Wen Lirong (China), D Bente Nordby (Norway), D Carla Overbeck.

Locals: None.

Notable: The team originally was based in Orlando-Tampa and had Michelle Akers; then Akers decided to skip this season and the team moved to North Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA CHARGE

Home field: Villanova Stadium.

Coach: Tim Murphy.

Key players: M Liu Ailing (China), D Jenny Benson, M Lorrie Fair, M Kelly Smith (England).

Locals: F Mandy Clemens (USDHS).

Notable: The Charge will play on artificial turf; its season opener at San Diego will be played across the street from Clemens' high school.

NEW YORK POWER

Home field: Mitchel Athletic Field (Uniondale, N.Y.)

Coach: Patrick Farmer.

Key players: GK Gao Hong (China), F Tiffeny Milbrett, D Christie Pearce, D Sara Whalen.

Locals: M Jen Lalor (Bonita Vista High).

Notable: Lalor recently returned to the U.S. national team after a six-year hiatus, scoring the team's only goal in a two-game trip to China.

WASHINGTON FREEDOM

Home field: RFK Stadium.

Coach: Jim Gabarra.

Key players: F Mia Hamm, F Roseli (Brazil), M Anne Makinen (Norway), GK Siri Mullinix.

Locals: None.

Notable: The owner/operator is John Hendricks, the Discovery Channel guru who founded the WUSA.

OTHER USD-RELATED ARTICLES



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Police investigating claims of at least 6 sex assaults at USD

By Samuel Autman
STAFF WRITER

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Authorities are investigating claims that a man who once attended the University of San Diego raped or sexually assaulted at least six female students in the last two years.

The prime suspect is a 22-year-old senior who is not currently enrolled. The six young women knew the student and had seen him at either fraternity or sorority functions on the day of their alleged assaults. Alcohol was involved in each incident, said Lt. Bill Edwards of the San Diego Police Department sex crimes unit.

San Diego police arrested the student last December but released him. The case was forwarded to the District Attorney's Office, but no charges were filed. Reluctant victims have made investigating and making a case for prosecution difficult, Edwards said. Detectives have submitted additional information to the District Attorney's Office, and the case remains under review.

"On the campuses that are so small, they do have to face their attackers," Edwards said. "You have to deal with the rumor mill at a small college. It's hard to get the victims to come forward."

USD officials declined to comment about the incidents. The private university has ties with the Roman Catholic Church and has 6,943 students enrolled.

Some students feel the uni-

versity failed to warn the women about the male student, although the university was limited in what it could do because of privacy. The students said the university is more committed to public image than in alerting young women that a sexual predator could be on the prowl.

"That is blatantly untrue," said Thomas Burke, vice president of student affairs. "I would stand in the street with a shotgun so you could photograph me if I thought our women needed to be protected."

Although not commenting on the six alleged assaults, Burke said the university has a detailed sexual assault protocol. Once a complaint is filed, the university investigates. If the complaint is substantiated, the student may go directly to the San Diego Police Department or use the university's disciplinary procedure, which includes a hearing and a ruling by the administration. Students who are disciplined face expulsion or suspension but may appeal.

Burke said bulletins are circulated in the dormitories and posted on campus to alert students if the administration believes their safety could be in jeopardy.

A new group called Students and Teachers Against Rape has organized on campus to make certain the university informs students about sexual assault cases. The group came about in part because of the recent sexual assault allegations.

Burke said the university can only take action when complaints are made. He denies any Catholic conspiracy to conceal what has become a reality on the campus.

"I don't think anyone is shocked to think we have sexual assault among our students at the University of San Diego," Burke said. "If they are shocked, they are living in another land."

Reluctant victims are the norm, said Jackie Lisa, volunteer coordinator for the Center for Community Solutions' Rape Crisis Center in Pacific Beach. Only one in 10 rape victims comes forward, she said.

"The most important thing is to know that sexual assault can happen to anybody, and it has nothing to do with the people that it is happening to," she said. "People tend to blame themselves and the victims. That makes it difficult for victims to come forward."

SAN DIEGO UNION-TRIBUNE

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Neil Morgan

**Good-news bits:
Stupid brokers,
wildflower tip,
glorious movie**



We all know about the news: The Dow Jones fell 436 points on Monday; the long Nasdaq dive has been the biggest sell-off in U.S. history. What do we learn here? We'll never get rich off stock tips.

The pop market for investment advice has soared on Web, radio and TV. Without such free and easy experts, the ascent of profitless dot.com and tech stocks could not have reached such air-headed heights.

Remember the date of the plunge: March 12, as we consider sober advice from prominent experts who've coached millions of first-time investors:

In San Diego mail slots, the weekly *Merrill Lynch View* would not be delivered until two days after the fall. Dated March 9, this venerable tipsheet was headlined "A Stealth Bull Market":

"The intense selling storm has eased. ... Christine Callies, our U.S. investment strategist, makes the case that a broad stealth bull market has been under way

This is a good time to put the market's performance of the last few months into perspective. ... Our chief investment strategist David Bowers has upgraded the U.S. stock market from neutral. ... broad money growth remains healthy, cash levels remain high, and the Federal Reserve is relaxing monetary policy."

Merrill Lynch is far from alone in its embarrassment. On the eve of the plunge, the *Forbes Special Situation Survey*, a \$495 subscription letter of monthly stock tips, mailed clients what must have seemed a soothing letter: "Had you followed our advice over the past two years, you would have an average gain of 2.9 percent. ... Many stocks are cheap enough now to start increasing allocations to equities (buying)."

■ A lush show of spring wildflowers in our desert? Backcountry meadows glow green. Since Borrego Valley got a rare 3.26 inches of rainfall in two weeks, the state parks' Mark Jorgensen believes the color show in perennials (mostly shrubs) will be as rich as in 1992, the last best. The Park Service mails its annual wildflower postcard advice next week. The big flash of annuals could begin in mid-April.

■ Robert Putnam, Harvard's public policy professor (author of "Bowling Alone," a study of urban isolation), makes a two-day conference round at UCSD this weekend. He'll unwrap a report on San Diego, one of several cities he's studying.

■ From parent-teen tensions to the Mideast, Liz O'Brien's Mediation Center pushes problem-solving talkdowns. Its citywide Day of Dialogue events on March 23 ends with award for peacemakers who've shown results: the Kids' Turn workshops for families involved in divorce or custody; the Hot Spot Tattoo, three Imperial Beachers who tone down gang tattoos for those seeking jobs; and dialogues on sexual diversity led by the Catholic-related University of San Diego.

■ Raves cross-country are in print for Iliana Ortega Bacmeister, 30, a Mexican marine biologist, for her lyrical narration of the Natural History Museum's new giant-screen film about Baja, "Ocean Oasis." It'll be screened daily in Balboa Park when the rejuvenated museum reopens in two weeks. She's intimate with her subject: Her other role in the film is as a diver communing with sharks. The film has been on runs at the Smithsonian and in New York. A reviewer calls it "the quintessential Imax nature film."

■ Favorite moments: Eva Barnes' ingenious troupe of Dr. Seuss mimes from UCSD's theater school, honoring the good man's birthday at Geisel Library.

Neil Morgan's column appears Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays. He can be reached by e-mail at neil.morgan@uniontrib.com.



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Peter Rowe

Making peace with the past has its rewards



NATIONAL CITY — Inscribed between Frank Jones' left thumb and forefinger are the initials "FJ". This is what happens when you mix a

needle, a bottle of India ink and an 11-year-old who is willing to absorb a dose of parental punishment.

"I got my butt whipped," said Jones, 30, "but I got a tattoo."

The first of several. Rolling up his right shirt sleeve, he revealed a grinning skull. In 1994, a Porsche totaled Jones' motorcycle and severed the biker's right foot.

"A friend came into the hospital and put the Grim Reaper on my arm."

He lifted his left shirt sleeve. There's Old Glory, enfolding a screaming eagle.

"The flag, to me, means a lot. I lost an uncle in Vietnam."

Every tattoo tells a story. For Jones, this is a business — he is co-owner of Hot Spot Tattoo — and a passion. But he and partners Brian McCauley and Dennis Elliott argue that some ink-and-flesh stories are ugly. Some flash gang signs. Some betray prison time.

If you're trying to go straight, some tales are best untold.

Or rewritten.

New art, new start

The Peacemaker Awards dinner, Friday at the Marriott Mission Valley, will honor three local problem-solving ventures:

■ Kids Turn, San Diego: Shari Delisle's workshops support the children of parents in the midst of divorce or custody disputes.

■ University of San Diego Colloquium on Sexual Diversity: Many parties described this yearlong dialogue as candid and compassionate.

■ Hot Spot Tattoo.

This is the 13th year the San Diego Mediation Center has tapped local Peacemakers. But when Frank Jones was notified of his award, he was mystified.

"I've never heard of this," he said.

But his wife had, and Deana assured him that the Peacemaker is a great honor. He'll attend the event, tattoos and all, even though this wasn't his goal. "We didn't do this to win any prizes. It was just our way of giving back to the community."

Hot Spot sponsored three tattoo cover-ups last fall. Each potential client had to take Jones' one-question final exam: "Are you still a gang member?"

"If the answer was yes, the conversation was over."

But 30 men and women passed the test and were escorted to one of three artists. In half an hour of painstaking and sometimes painful work, the gang tattoos were transformed. The old images were submerged in bright new art — flowers, swords, flames.

"They may change their lifestyles, they may not," Jones said of these clients, who acquired new tattoos free of charge. "All I can say is we gave them the opportunity."

Angelic day care

After the third cover-up, the landlord told Jones that gangs had vowed to shut down the Hot Spot. In a way, the threats succeeded; the intimidated landlord evicted the shop from its location on San Diego's Broadway.

While the Hot Spot seeks new quarters, Jones keeps busy with his other business, RPM Cycle. To reach the counter, customers walk past a half-dozen used Harleys and one purple Big Wheel. Alona Jones, a charmer who's not quite 2, rambles around the store, giggling and playing peekaboo with her parents. The place resembles a cross between a Hell's Angels clubhouse and a day-care center.

"I never thought I wanted kids," Jones said. "But along she came and now I wouldn't trade this for the world."

People change. From Grim Reaper to Peacemaker, that truth is written all over Frank Jones.

Peter Rowe welcomes calls at (619) 293-1227 or e-mail at peter.rowe@uniontrib.com.

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FEELING THE HUNGER: The Univ. of San Diego (CA)'s annual Hunger Banquet was held late last year with the aim of raising awareness for "Hunger and Homelessness" week. Approx. 70 students participated and upon arrival, were told who they were to represent (ie: a wealthy Canadian doctor or a homeless Chilean) and the group they would join for lunch. The three groups represented the world's population in terms of income (15% high; 30% middle; 55% low). One was seated at linen-clad tables and enjoyed a good meal; the second, the largest, group sat on the damp ground and had a small meal of rice from a corn-husk and dirty water (dyed with food coloring). The third group sat on chairs and ate rice and beans from small plates in their lap. 4154

ON-CAMPUS HOSPITALITY

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4154 USD Hosts Hunger Awareness Event

Campus dining services are supposed to make sure that students are well-fed, but at the University of San Diego, just the opposite was the case for one day last semester.

*

In conjunction with the Campus Ministry Department, Dining Services at USD served a select group of students a

small bit of rice, eaten from a cornhusk, and dirty water (dyed with food coloring to represent unclean drinking water).

Another group of students at the same event feasted on chicken marsala, zucchini, salad, fresh rolls and sparkling cider, all seated around a nice table with linens, china and floral arrangements. A third group, seated on simple chairs, ate small plates of rice and beans.

The event was part of USD's "Hunger and Homelessness Week", designed to boost awareness of hunger and poverty around the world. Formally dubbed the Hunger Banquet, this event has taken place at USD every few years since the 1980s.

The students participated by signing away one of their dining card meals. Upon arrival, they received a seating ticket that designated what type of person they would be and what they would eat for lunch that day. Each group represented a percentage of the world's population in terms of income: 15 percent were in the high-income range, 30 percent fell in the middle-income range and 55 percent were in the poverty range. Students also took part in role-playing exercises over lunch. The whole activity was designed to let students experience first-hand the reality that the majority of people in the world go hungry every day while only a small percentage eat well.

World Wide Web Edition

The Depauw Online (DePauw, IN)

Date of Publication: 03/20/2001

Account Number: 4154



Headline: San Diego poets share taco tales

Source Website: <http://www.newspaper.depauw.edu>

Cradle the taco. Bite through the flour tortilla and into the meat. Let the lettuce crunch and feel the juice of the tomato run out into your palm. Listen. The pluck of a base guitar echoes off a drum's beat. The heartbeat of Eliçn Gonzçlez pulsates through a microphone, beating "Papa, Papa, Papa."

"We live in a world where the closing of your eyes means everyone dies," said Miguel ðngel Soria, a Taco Shop Poet, into an audience member's ear. The Taco Shop Poets performed Saturday night to a small crowd in Rector Hall's Mocha Lisa coffeehouse. Using poetry, music and storytelling, the group believes in poetry as an oral tradition that can be used to create a community, says Adolfo Guzman L pez, one of the group's original members.

And community can even be created in a small coffee shop in the middle of a small Indiana town.

Discovering taco shops

* A few [University of San Diego](#) students who considered themselves to be activists formed the group of poet performers seven years ago. In college, L pez and his friends would spend time in local coffee shops, experimenting with poetry and other forms of expression. The group used to do readings in coffee shops but didn't feel a connection with the laid-back audience.

Then the group discovered taco shops.

"Taco shops were culture centers in themselves," says L pez, now a journalist living in San Diego. There are dozens of taco shops in cities like San Diego, with multi-racial communities. Taco shops draw people from all backgrounds, creating an opportunity for discussion filled with a range of opinions.

"In many cultures, sharing food is something very intimate," L pez says.

The poets believed they had found an environment suitable to voice their art.

"Emigrants, residents, citizens, conservatives, young and old - taco shops are their crossroads," he says. "It's where the conversations starts. What about that Eliçn Gonzçlez boy, is he going to come back?"

Greencastle has yet to see a taco shop, yet the poets were quick to point out that perhaps one day White Castle will serve tacos, and the tacos will be served with horseradish.

On the small Rector stage, group members pretended to mix their lyrics on a turn table, throw lines at each other around the room, and inspire reactions from the audience.

Given the small crowd of no more than 20, it was a hard sell, but it fit the taco shop setting.

World Wide Web Edition

"You're allowed to get into this," said Soria, reminding those quietly sitting in chairs of the nature of the performance. "It takes one person to step up."

Soon, three students were at a microphone shouting headlines from a Spanish newspaper the poets had brought from San Diego.

Soria, an inner-city schoolteacher in San Diego, revels in the vulnerability of the Taco Shop Poets, as anyone and everyone who is open to the experience can participate.

"It gives students a chance to explore the diverse body of ideas that exists around us," said junior Eric Fruth, who attended the performance.

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Gina Lubrano READERS REPRESENTATIVE

Gathering the news with compassion

4154
Most of them were college students looking forward to their first jobs working for newspapers and television. A panel of five professionals sat at the front of the room, offering them ideas on what it takes to get hired. But then, the questions turned to how journalists cover devastating stories, how to deal with families of victims, even how to deal with their own emotions.

That was at a conference arranged by the Asian American Journalists Association at the University of San Diego. It was two days before the shooting at Santana High School in Santee.

A week ago, Santana became the second school in the county to know terror and loss and what it's like to be in the media spotlight. Because of a school shooting. The first was at San Diego's Cleveland Elementary when, 22 years ago on a Monday in January, then-16-year-old Brenda Spencer shot and killed Principal Burton Wragg and custodian Mike Suchar and wounded eight children and a police officer.

And now, Santana High School. Students Randy Gordon, 17, and Bryan Zuckor, 14, dead; 13 wounded. A 15-year-old in custody. And the nearly 3 million people who live in this county stunned.

Reading the shooting stories, I wondered about those college students and their concern about how to act when covering tragedies. Did the words of experienced journalists to be respectful and considerate make an impression? My advice to the students was basic. "Treat people the same way you would want to be treated."

Santee has been inundated by "The Media." I can't speak for television or out-of-town newspapers, but I know journalists who work for *The San Diego Union-Tribune* understand their zeal for getting the story should not

override their concerns for the feelings of the victims, their families and the community. It's true that some journalists remain in San Diego for a couple of years and then move on, but for most of us at this newspaper, this is home and we care deeply. The people affected by this are our friends and neighbors. It behooves the newspaper to tell the story accurately and compassionately.

Sure, I've had some complaints about coverage, but they have been few. Some readers were upset by the Steve Kelley editorial cartoon that appeared Tuesday showing a boy in the back seat of a car driving past a church graveyard. "Maybe," the child tells his mother, "they should start putting cemeteries in school yards." A few readers misread Kelley's intention, saying they thought he was trying to be humorous. He was not. Need I say the cartoon would not have run if editors at this newspaper thought that was the intention or what most people would think?

Some readers complained about the tone of a story on the suspect, whose friends were interviewed. But, the story was not an attempt to glorify him. In fact, the few complaints that I have had about coverage involve the accused youth. It's understandable that people are angry about the pain and suffering the shootings have caused; it's misdirected to be angry at the newspaper for writing about him. We are all struggling to understand the incomprehensible.

Photos from the *Union-Tribune* have appeared on the front pages of newspapers all over the United States, including *The New York Times*, the *Los Angeles Times*, *The Washington Post*, the *Detroit Free Press* and the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*. Although a *Union-Tribune* photo of the suspect ap-

peared in color on the front page of *The Miami Herald* and other newspapers, it did not receive the same kind of prominent treatment in the *Union-Tribune*. It got front page treatment, certainly, but in the *Union-Tribune* the photo measured a scant two inches by two inches. Another, large photo of the suspect, which *The New York Times* printed in color on the front page, was published inside the *Union-Tribune* in black and white.

Downplaying the image of the suspect on the front page was deliberate. Michael Franklin, director of photography, said editors discussed the size of the picture and made a conscious decision not to appear to glorify the accused with a large front-page photo.

Union-Tribune journalists have worked in concert to bring readers the most complete and accurate information possible. Our hearts go out to the people most intimately affected by this tragedy, and we all want to understand.

In the days ahead, the focus will eventually shift from the victims to the suspect as his attorneys fight to overturn the California law that would allow him to be tried as an adult. It is my hope that *Union-Tribune* journalists — and readers — will remember that the reasons for the stories and his trial are two slain teen-agers and 13 others whose lives have been forever altered.

...

Gina Lubrano's column commenting on the media appears Mondays. It is the policy of The San Diego Union-Tribune to correct all errors. To discuss accuracy or fairness in the news, please write to Gina Lubrano, readers representative, Box 120191, San Diego, CA 92112-0191, or telephone (619) 293-1525. Send e-mail to: readers.rep@uniontrib.com.

World Wide Web Edition

Interactive Investor (NY,NY)

Date of Publication: 03/22/2001

Account Number: 4154



Headline: OnlineLearning.net Launches Site to Meet Unique Continuing Education Needs of Computer Professionals; OLnIT.net Offers Computer Courses and Certification Programs Online

Source Website: <http://www.zdii.com>

LOS ANGELES--(BUSINESS WIRE)--March 21, 2001--OnlineLearning.net, the nation's leading online supplier of continuing adult education, today announced the launch of OLnIT.net to respond to the growing demand for online computer courses and certification programs.

Featuring more than 50 online technology courses, OLnIT.net provides professionals with a single online site to develop new skills, obtain valuable computer certification, and network with experts in the IT field.

Students who enroll in any instructor-led course presented by OLnIT.net by May 1, 2001, save \$75; students who enroll in any self-paced course at OLnIT.net can save up to \$50 depending on the cost of the course.

"With every new development in technology comes the need for professionals to update their skills in order to remain competitive in the marketplace," said John Kobara, president and CEO of OnlineLearning.net. "We created OLnIT.net to make continuing education both rewarding and convenient. Our students can enhance their technical knowledge without sacrificing their week nights or weekends to class seminars or affecting their performance at work."

As a new addition to OnlineLearning.net, OLnIT.net offers both instructor-led and self-paced courses from Magellan University (a Microsoft-certified technical education center), iLearning, and the Certified Internet Webmaster (CIW) program.

Certification courses range from Microsoft Certified Systems Engineer and Microsoft Certified Professional to A+, Network+, Linux, and Cisco Certified Network Associate. OnlineLearning.net also offers accredited online, instructor-led computer and information system courses and programs from UCLA Extension in addition to offerings in Business and Management, Teacher Education, Writing, and General Interest.

OnlineLearning.net, which holds the exclusive worldwide electronic distribution rights to courses developed by UCLA Extension for online delivery, has had more than 18,000 enrollments from all 50 states and 80 U.S. territories and foreign countries in more than 1,500 courses from UCLA Extension and the [University of San Diego](#).



OnlineLearning.net has an unparalleled history of student satisfaction: 85% rate online instructor-led courses distributed by OnlineLearning.net as "good or better than face-to-face learning"; nearly 90% successfully complete their online courses offered through OnlineLearning.net; and 90% say they are likely to take additional online instructor-led courses distributed by OnlineLearning.net.

The company's investors and strategic partners include Houghton Mifflin Company (NYSE:HTN), Sylvan Learning Systems Inc. (Nasdaq:SLVN), and St. Paul Venture Capital.

World Wide Web Edition

By combining technological innovation with extraordinary customer service, OnlineLearning.net is committed to helping educators around the world access the best in educational resources -- any time, anywhere, at any stage in life. For more information or to enroll, visit <http://www.OLnIT.net> or <http://www.OnlineLearning.net>.

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World Wide Web Edition

Business Wire (CA)

Date of Publication: 03/09/2001

Headline: Silicon Space Delivers Relaunch of CohnWolfe.com

Source Website: <http://www.businesswire.com>

SAN DIEGO--(BUSINESS WIRE)--March 9, 2001--Silicon Space, San Diego's premier e-Business strategic consulting firm announces the launch of Cohn & Wolfe's rebranded Web site. .

Cohn & Wolfe is a leading international public relations firm consistently ranked among the top 20 in the United States.

The newly launched site mirrors the rebranding efforts done for Cohn & Wolfe by Landor Associates, a branding consulting and design firm based in San Francisco. Silicon Space's primary focus was to capture the new look and feel of Cohn & Wolfe's print collateral and apply it to the Web. The new site features Flash animation, stunning graphics, and easy access to well-structured company information.

"The completion of this project marks another milestone in a long-term relationship between Cohn & Wolfe and Silicon Space," said Koley Berkowitz, senior vice president, director of strategic initiatives. "Together, we were able to reach our goal -- to reflect the company's substantial rebranding efforts. This collaborative effort enables Cohn & Wolfe to take a leap forward in the digital medium and strengthen our online identity."

About Silicon Space

Silicon Space Inc. is an e-Business strategic consulting firm that exists to dramatically improve results for clients committed to succeeding in the New Economy. Recognized as a Starcom 2001 "Fastest Growing Company," Silicon Space provides e-Business program management including strategy, design, Web development, e-Marketing, and support of Internet, Intranet, Extranet, and Wireless solutions. Founded in 1996, the San Diego-based private firm has helped clients Hewlett-Packard, Qualcomm, The Walt Disney Company, 20th Century Fox, Gateway, the [University of San Diego](#) and Union Bank of California, among others. Further information is available at <http://www.siliconspace.com> or 619/696-8820, ext. 124. *

About Cohn & Wolfe

Cohn & Wolfe is a full-service, international public relations firm, consistently ranked among the top 20 in the United States. Founded in 1970, it has offices in Atlanta, Chicago, Copenhagen, Denmark, Frankfurt, Germany, London, Los Angeles, Madrid, Spain, Milan, Italy, Montreal, New York, Paris, San Francisco, Sydney, Australia, Toronto and Washington D.C. Cohn & Wolfe specializes in creating and implementing results-oriented communication programs for clients. More information is available at .



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SAN DIEGO UNION-TRIBUNE

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The San Diego Union-Tribune | **SUMMER CAMP GUIDE** | Saturday, March 17, 2001

Following is a list of many of the camps for children this summer. The list is not all-inclusive but features many local sites as well as some elsewhere in California and across the country.

Camps are accepting registrations now and can tell you whether they are accredited by the American Camping Association (ACA). Some provide financial assistance, so ask for details.

RESIDENTIAL CAMPS

Most offer all the traditional activities — hiking, canoeing, swimming, archery, singing, campfires and crafts. Some have a highly specialized focus. Please also see day camp listings as some offer overnight options.

Camp Marston/ Raintree Ranch

Location: Julian
Dates: June 17-Aug. 24
Cost: \$320-\$350/week
Description: Coed traditional mountain camp for kids ages 7-16 (two-week sessions available for teen-agers). Raintree Ranch, for ages 9-16, emphasizes western horseback riding. Owned and operated by YMCA of San Diego County.
Contact: (760) 765-0642;
www.ymca.org/camp

Teen Adventure Caravans

Location: Julian
Dates: A one-week session and four two-week sessions
Cost: \$350-\$1,850
Description: Teen-agers can choose to travel the California coast, Arizona canyon lands or High Sierras, surf California or ride horses in Montana.
Contact: (760) 765-0642;
www.ymca.org/camp

Camp Indian Hills

Location: Jamul
Dates: Sessions: grades 3-6, June 24-Aug. 10; grades 7-9, Aug. 12-24.
Cost: \$212-\$242/week
Description: Coed Christian-influenced camp offers one-week sessions. Camp includes traditional activities and some specialty programs.
Contact: (619) 669-6498;
www.indianhillscamp.com

Camp Stevens

Location: Julian
Dates: Sessions July 8-Aug. 25
Cost: \$290/week
Description: Designed for personal

Description: Sessions for Scouts ages 7-10 in Santa Ysabel include archery, crafts, fishing and nature trails. Sessions for ages 11-18 at Santa Ysabel feature a rifle program, mountain biking, golf, climbing and rappelling. Fiesta Island sessions feature canoeing, sailing, windsurfing and nature study.

Contact: (619) 298-6121

Sierra del Mar Divisional Camp

Location: Ramona
Dates: Sessions June 25-Aug. 11
Cost: Call for information
Description: Coed resident camp for ages 8-12 operated by The Salvation Army. Traditional camp activities offered, with one week focused specifically on sports and one on music.

Contact: Bill Molina,
(619) 231-6020, Ext. 2410

Camp Winacka and Whispering Oaks

Location: Julian
Dates: Five- to 11-day
sessions June 18-Aug. 24

Cost: \$165-\$473

Description: Sessions for girls 8-17 feature horseback riding, camping and aquatic units. Operated by the Girl Scout Council of San Diego and Imperial counties. ACA-accredited
Contact: (619) 298-8391

Camp Oliver

Location: Descanso
Dates: One-week sessions July 1-Aug. 10 for youth and a session for single parents and kids Sept. 1 to 3.
Cost: \$245 (including a \$50 non-refundable deposit), \$20 discount for each additional member in family.
Description: Four coed sessions for ages 6-12; one girls-only sessions for ages 6-12; one coed session for ages 13-16; and the single-parents session.
Contact: David Kaplan, (858) 492-9171

Spring Pines Ranch

Location: Near Hemet
Dates: One-week sessions beginning July 1; the last session begins July 5.
Cost: \$290-\$340
Description: Coed camp for ages 8-16 owned and operated by the South-eastern California Conference of Seventh-day Adventists emphasizes self-esteem building. Traditional activities

If there's a will there's a way

When it comes to summer camp, money is no object. At least not if the Community Campership Council of San Diego can help it.

Working with benefactors who believe camp is good for kids, the council reaches out to those whose families can't afford camp and sends them off for what could be the experience of their lives.

The letters received by H. Bailey Gallison, executive director of the Campership Council, are proof enough. The children's gratitude and sense of wonder over what's they've seen during a week away, keep Gallison and the council going.

The council awards camperships to kids ages 6 to 17 to attend any American Camping Association accredited camp in the county. The council also makes it possible for single moms to go with their kids to special family-style programs. The funding comes from donors who contribute through service organizations, employee groups, corporations and council fund-raisers throughout the year.

Here's how it works:

Parent and child find a camp (the council can provide a copy of its San Diego County Camp Directory, showing participating ACA-accredited camps, their programs and costs). Then Mom or Dad requests a registration form and campership application. Families pay what they can to cover the costs, which average \$185 per week for resident camps and \$60 per week for day camps. The council and the camp make up the difference.

To maintain the dignity of everyone involved, neither counselors nor other campers are aware of who attends on financial aid. If you would like more information on camperships — whether to give or receive — contact the Community Campership Council at (956) 268-9888.

computers, ecology, sea life and a writer's workshop.

Contact: (858) 534-0804

Nike Rowing Camp

Location: UC San Diego
Dates: July 21-24 and Aug. 4-7
Cost: Resident, \$570; Day, \$485
Description: University coaches direct boys and girls ages 14 and up in technique conditioning that is the foundation of the school's rowing program.
Contact: (800) 645-3226;
www.USSportsCamps.com

East Meets West Lacrosse

Location: UC San Diego
Dates: Boys, July 28-Aug. 1; girls, Aug. 2-6
Cost: Resident, \$475, day, \$400
Description: Coaches will instill sportsmanship and fundamentals in boys and girls ages 9-17 of any level.
Contact: (619) 666-6730; www.eastmeetswestlacrossecamp.com

San Diego Surfing Academy

Location: Cardiff-by-the-Sea
Dates: Sessions from May 24 to Sept. 25
Cost: \$175-\$850
Description: Surf camp for the whole family. Learn from surfing champions Pat and Lynne Weber.
Contact: (800) 447-SURF;
www.surfSDSA.com/surf

www.abts.com

Camp Surf

Location: Imperial Beach
Dates: June 17-Aug. 24
Cost: \$330/week
Description: YMCA of San Diego County coed camp for grades 2-11.
Contact: (760) 765-0642

Jostens Yearbook Camp Workshop

Location: University of San Diego
Dates: Aug. 2-5 and Aug. 7-10
Cost: \$295 resident/\$175 commuters
Description: Geared for students from middle school to college. Participants will develop brainstorming techniques, reporting, writing, photography, design and production skills.
Contact: (480) 460-5709

Camp La Jolla

Location: UC San Diego
Dates: Three- to nine-week sessions June 24-Aug. 24
Cost: \$3,895-\$6,995
Description: Programs for children 8-18, collegiate women and mothers fitness programs. Learn nutrition and behavior modification.
Contact: (800) 825-TRIM

Internal Drive High-Tech Computer Camps

Locations: USD and UCSD
Dates: Sessions in July