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the town  
city  
fair

## At Scarborough's Faire

The San Diego Museum of Art's African Arts Committee joined with SDSU's Africana Studies Department at the museum's Copley Auditorium to generate resources for the Scarborough Scholarship Fund. The fund is named for the late Danny Scarborough, former associate professor of African-American literature at SDSU and founder of the university's Black Repertory Total Theatrical Experience.

A special tribute was paid to Scarborough through dance, dramatic expression and personal reminiscences. More than 100 friends and supporters enjoyed an evening of dance directed by Steven Beard, one of Scarborough's former students, and performed by alumni and the Bayview Gospel Dance Ensemble.

"Scarborough's Faire" raised \$1,500 for the fund. It was cochaired by Donna Ingram-Parnell and Ava Beard and catered by Premier Food Services.

—K.C.

PABLO MASON



1



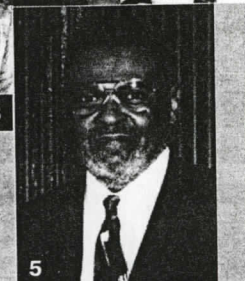
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4



3



5



6

- 1 Rev. John Wells
- 2 Jerry Horton, Bre Braud-Balthazar
- 3 Donna Obata, Mary Kimbrough
- 4 Donna Ingram-Parnell, John Browne
- 5 Glenn Ray
- 6 Ron Gibson

## Rewarded with the Learned Hand

The American Jewish Committee (AJC) strives to build a better world for the next generation. And in this better world, those who battle prejudice and work to advance human rights play leading roles.

The AJC's San Diego chapter recently saluted Emmanuel "Manny" Savitch, partner of the law firm Procopio, Cory, Hargreaves & Savitch, with the Judge Learned Hand Human Relations Award. The award was established by the AJC in 1964 to honor the memory of Judge Learned Hand, a distinguished occupant of the federal bench and a staunch advocate of individual rights.

The event, cochaired by Stanley Foster and Alec Cory, included a humorous tribute to Savitch given by close friends. A crowd of 200 attendees helped raise \$40,000 at the dinner, held at the Hyatt Regency La Jolla.

—MICHELLE LOASE



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2



3



4



5



5

- 1 Stan Foster
- 2 Emmanuel and Nadine Savitch
- 3 Teddie Pincus, Carolyn Yorston
- 4 Laurie Levin
- 5 Paul Meyer
- 6 Mary Nierman

CAROL SONSTEIN



1



2



3



4



5



6

- 1 Sister Sally M. Furay
- 2 Janet Kintner
- 3 Karen Cohn
- 4 Alice Hayes
- 5 Josiah Neeper
- 6 Sirita Doyle Eastman, Anita V. Figueredo, Betsy Manchester

## Hooray for Furay

More than 400 guests, including trustees, faculty and staff members, gathered at USD to honor Sister Sally M. Furay's extraordinary 44-year career as the school provost, vice president, professor of English and adjunct professor of law.

The celebration began with Mass at Founders Chapel, said by Monsignor I. Brent Eagen. Participants included USD President Alice B. Hayes, board of trustees chair-elect Peter J. Hughes and children from the Manchester Family Center.

Following Mass, the crowd congregated in the Sacred Heart patio for a scrumptious buffet provided by USD's catering department. Well-wishers honoring Sister Furay included Betsy Manchester, Joe and Rita Neeper, Art and Mary Hughes and incoming provost Frank Lazarus.

—MARY CHARL

7/31/94

# Soaring Dimensions

## Construction On Campus A Bright Spot For Contractors

By WILL BEALL  
Daily Transcript Staff Writer

**T**he University of California, San Diego, San Diego State University, the University of San Diego and Point Loma Nazarene College have seen a flurry of construction in the last year, with still other projects on the horizon.

Five new construction projects are under way at the UCSD campus, according to Boone Hellman, campus architect and assistant vice chancellor of facilities, design and construction. Four more projects are planned.

The largest of these projects, the \$29.2 million Science/Engineering Research Facility (S.E.R.F.), has been under construction for the last year. According to Hellman, Soltek construction is building the facility slated for completion in October 1996.

"The facility is roughly 80,000 square feet," Hellman said. "It will house student engineering facilities and focus primarily on structural engineering."

The UCSD Medical Center is undergoing a \$10.3 million energy conservation project. The project, which is about 75 percent completed, is being constructed by Southland Industries. Hellman said he expects completion by the end of the summer.

"The project is bringing forward some essential heating and air-conditioning facilities from an antiquated facility," Hellman said. "So far we've installed new boilers, chillers and new air-handlers."

UCSD's Bonner Hall Improvements project is about nine months away from completion. According to Hellman, this renovation and remodeling project of 47,438 square feet of laboratories and office space is also being constructed by Soltek. The project will cost about \$7.6 million.

Hellman said Kvaas Construction recently won the bid to build a 30,000-square-foot office building to replace a portion of the UCSD Medical Center's facilities that is seismically deficient. The project bid for over \$4 million.

"We'll begin construction this month (July) and complete in October of 1997," he said. "Then the old facility will be demolished."

Taylor Ball Construction is adding about 15,000 square feet of office and classroom space to the UCSD Supercomputer building at a cost of \$3.7 million. Hellman said he expects the addition to be completed and on-line by this fall.

***"We've broadened the area between Aztec Center and Adams Humanities and made a nice little grass bowl," Fulton said. "That mall space will be the new center of campus."***

On the heels of the construction now under way, UCSD has four additional projects planned to begin soon.

"We'll be bidding soon on the Scripps Institute Ocean Atmosphere Research Facility and the Vaughn Replacement/Nierenberg Annex Project," Hellman said. "We've combined the two projects into one bid because they are sited cheek-to-jowl."

Hellman estimates the combined cost of the projects at about \$10 million.

Hellman said UCSD recently retained Fundament Associates to engineer an upcoming \$10 million campus energy conservation project, due for completion in late 1998.

UCSD also has a new dance studio, designed by Antoine Predock, set to begin soon.

"We anticipate putting it out to bid by the end of August," he said.

San Diego State has also seen its share of construction activity in the last year, according to Tony Fulton, director of facilities, planning and management for the university. Construction of the 195,000-square-foot Love Library addition began in the March 1994. SDSU occupied its \$24 million Expansion Project in June.

Fulton said Ninetman Construction completed the project early.

"Originally it was supposed to be a two-year project and they finished it in 18 months," he said.

Students enter the new library addition through the glass Info-Dome. This will house a distribution desk, periodicals and reference col-

*continued*

↓

lection as well as classrooms wired for computerized instruction. The third and fourth floors will contain administrative offices.

The Aztec Green Park, a 4-acre multi-use area adjacent to the Adams Humanities building, was completed in mid-June.

"We've broadened the area between Aztec Center and Adams Humanities and made a nice little grass bowl," Fulton said. "That mall space will be the new center of campus."

Fultons said a Veterans' Memorial Obelisk will stand in the Aztec Green area in honor of SDSU alumni killed in Vietnam.

The massive, \$30 million Student Activities Center project is now 70 percent complete. According to Fulton, Blake Construction intends to meet their spring deadline.

"They're still on target to complete next April," Fulton said. "It's just a monster project."

The center will include a 150,000-square-foot basketball arena, mezzanine, support lockers, training facilities and 80,000-square-foot student recreation facility and gymnasium.

"The concourse area will be along the outside of the arena building, so the concessions face out instead of in," Fulton said. "That saved a lot of square footage."

According to Fulton, SDSU also has a new 100,000-square-foot chemistry/geology laboratory facility, designed by Erlich Rominger, planned to begin in April of 1997.

"Through Proposition 203, we got the money this year from the legislature to do that," he said. "That's about \$28 million in construction costs."

USD completed its \$3 million renovation of the 28,500-square-foot Hughes Administration Center in

July and is now in the process of renovating Shiley Theater to house the fourth Presidential Debate on October 16.

According to Roger Manion, director of facilities management for USD, the \$2 million theater renovation project will consist of two phases. The first phase will be completed in August.

"Before, the theater had bench seating in it, so we're replacing all the seating," Manion said.

The theater originally held 800 seats. When the renovation is completed, the theater will hold 696.

"When you go from cramped bench seats to more comfortable upholstered seats, you lose quite a few seating spaces," Manion said.

The renovation also included the air-conditioning system. According to Manion, the Presidential Debate Commission requires the venue maintain a temperature of 65 degrees.

Manion said the second phase of the renovation, which includes theatrical lighting and sound, is postponed and awaiting funding.

Architects Mosher, Drew, Watson and Ferguson completed architectural services for Point Loma Nazarene College on the 40,000-square-foot Cooper Music Center and Crill Performance Hall. According to Director of Campus Construction Gene Fry, the facility houses a 379-seat live-performance hall, reception area, practice and recording rooms and a music library. The building opened to students last November.

In addition, Mosher, Drew, Watson and Ferguson are currently designing a three-story, 64,450-square-foot student commons building to house food services, bookstore, campus health and student government. The building is currently under construction and due to be completed next fall.

San Diego Daily Transcript 7/31/96



## Law Briefs

By Susan Gembrowski

Sharon Kalemkiarian has left her position as supervising attorney with the Children's Advocacy Institute at the University of San Diego to head a project at the San Diego County Bar Association called Heartbeat. The project's goal is to integrate services for adolescents, who are in the county's mental health, legal and social systems, "so that children with emotional and behavioral problems will not get bounced back and forth between agencies and departments," Kalemkiarian said. Children in the county system currently can have as many as five caseworkers.

Kalemkiarian, who began working on the bar association's project for Children at Risk more than a year ago, began working on Heartbeat full-time at the begin-

ning of July. The project is funded for one year through a \$125,000 grant from the Baltimore-based Annie E. Casey Foundation, which is operated by the owners of United Parcel Service; a \$10,000 donation from San Diego-based Boys and Girls Foundation; and a \$3,200 grant from the Alliance Healthcare Foundation, a San Diego organization that works with health care issues.

Kalemkiarian will continue to teach the advocacy program at USD in the spring, but said she didn't know what her plans would be at the end of the year. "Who knows where this may lead," Kalemkiarian said.

• • •

*Published by The Wall Street Journal*  
*The College Edition of the National Business Employment Weekly*

# *Managing* **YOUR CAREER**

Fall 1996

## SEARCH TACTICS



### **Three steps to impressing employers**

Rely on research, targeted mailings and follow-up

*By Jim Clayton & Leon Bryant*

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### **Why confident candidates fare best**

A positive attitude attracts the attention of recruiters

*By Lorin Woolfe*

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### **Job-search tips for student athletes**

Tap the same talents you needed to compete effectively

*By Gene Policelli & Jennifer Ryley-Welsh*

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# Pump up your confidence

You have the skills you need to land a job—you just don't know it

By Lorin Woolfe

You can see the light at the end of the tunnel. It won't be long until you'll have your degree. But increasingly, the light is scaring you. Instead of representing the end of your college angst, it's more like the headlight of an oncoming train.

This train is your job search, and it's a totally unfamiliar vehicle. Sure, passing college courses has been rough, but at least you were comfortable with the process. Now you must master a new challenge.

Forget the grunge look. It's time to start dressing, acting and speaking professionally. You need to take the initiative and tackle networking—blithely discussing things you know

little about with business people you've never met before. You must be ready to tell interviewers about your career goals, qualifications and how you can add value to their companies as though you really believe it.

If you feel defeated from the outset, realize that this is a difficult job market and many new grads will be forced to settle for low-level or permanent "temporary" positions. There are business majors who feel lucky to be chosen as management trainees at fast-food companies, international relations grads glad to land secretarial jobs in government offices and marketing majors taking entry-level posts as customer-service telephone reps.

How can you be confident in this environment? Confidence is what everyone says you need to impress recruiters and hiring managers.

For some, this attitude is innate. Other grads mistakenly believe that if they think positively, they'll automatically gain confidence.

While this approach is helpful, it's not sufficient.

In any endeavor, the best way to perform well

is to complete a series of steps that leads to your final goal. The steps build on each other and ensure that you're sufficiently prepared to attain your objective. For instance, when taking a test, just thinking positively won't get you an "A." You must assemble the study materials, do additional research, set aside time to cram, review your notes and get a good night's sleep beforehand. Then, when you sit for the exam, knowing you did everything you could to score well will help you feel relaxed and confident.

Likewise, when seeking your first job after college, you need to take certain steps. By performing them, you'll have the satisfying feeling of knowing that you've prepared thoroughly, which will give you the confidence you need to land a good job and start building your career.

## 1. Focus.

When you take photographs, it doesn't matter how expensive your camera is. If it isn't focused, your pictures will turn out poorly. Likewise, while job hunting, it doesn't matter how talented you are if you don't identify your skills, interests and values, then focus on where to apply them. For many students, this is a difficult process.

"They must shift from meeting their own needs to meeting those of employers," says Linda Scales, director of career services at the University of San Diego. "For four years they've thought in terms of their major and what courses they want to take. Now the focus must be on their marketable skills and the contributions they can make."

The payoffs of this approach can be enormous. In fact, the more focused you are, the more confidence you'll have when dealing with employers.

"The assessment process helps you zero in on a few career options and eliminate most of the others," says Jay Thoresen, director of the career center at Wheaton College in Illinois. "By completing a thorough self-assessment, you can identify who you are and what you have to offer."

Wheaton's career center—like most others—offers tests and exercises to help students match their key strengths to specific career areas. This up-front assessment process can keep them from retracing their steps later on, says Thoresen.

*Continues on next page*



**improve your presentation by videotaping yourself**

## Self-confidence

*Continued from previous page*

Students who don't spend the time and effort to clarify their goals "are the ones most likely to return to our office a few years after graduation, married and with a mortgage, stuck in a field which really doesn't [suit] their talents or interests," he says.

Reviewing your academic career and job history also can help you determine your strengths and the skills you most enjoy using. Even if you've only held part-time or summer jobs or internships, you probably participated in tasks or projects that required your best abilities.

"We give our students a worksheet where they review all their academic and workplace successes," says Terri LaMarca, associate director for career planning and placement at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. "The worksheet helps them identify skills they used in each success, and match these skills to fields where these abilities are most commonly used."

To further build confidence, some students keep a file of their achievements. For instance, if a professor comments that your paper is well-researched and organized, save it as an example of your research and organizational skills. Later, you can mention that fact in a job interview.

Evaluations or performance appraisals from summer jobs or internships also make excellent reminders of work-related strengths.

"Most students undersell their experience and skills," adds LaMarca. "Even if you had a seemingly low-level job in food service, you may have supervised and trained others or handled

### One candidate had such a good attitude that he papered the walls of his room with rejection letters

and balanced large amounts of cash. Almost all positions demand some skill in customer service. And many of our students have other skills, like computer facility or language, that they take for granted but are quite valuable."

#### 2. Prepare and practice.

You wouldn't give a speech, take a test, compete in an athletic event or do anything else that requires skill without practicing. Job hunting demands the same degree of preparation and practice, particularly since it involves skills and experience that are new to most students.

\* "Getting a job is a process, not an event," says Scales. "Every one of our students receives a checklist for planning and implementing the process, and we encourage them to complete every step."

San Diego University offers a seminar that allows seniors to discuss and share their concerns about job hunting. It includes presentations by recent grads who have landed good jobs and can describe how they overcame their anxieties. Participants also prepare as many as five drafts of their resumes before finalizing them, then practice discussing the accomplishments they have listed. Another one-hour seminar, called "Getting a Job," concentrates on interviewing etiquette and telephone techniques.

"We also urge students to take courses that can help them job search and beef up their skills in weak areas," says Scales. "We encourage everyone to take a presentation class through the speech department. Anyone entering business should have at least one numbers-oriented course like basic accounting. And some computer expertise is a must."

Interviewing is a stressful but necessary step to landing a job. Build confidence by conducting as many practice interviews as possible with friends, classmates, family members or staff at your school's career center, who will likely videotape and critique your presentation.

# Discover the secrets of job satisfaction!

University of Michigan students also can elect to participate in practice interviews with alumni who volunteer. Sometimes, the mock interviewers send impressive students' real resumes to hiring executives at their companies, says LaMarca.

Of course, interview practice reduces but won't eliminate nervous jitters. "Not only is some nervousness normal," says Frank Fessenden, director of Brandeis University's Hiatt Career Center in Waltham, Mass., "it can even provide the adrenaline you need to give an energetic presentation."

### 3. Gain exposure.

Once you've determined a focus, prepared and practiced, boost your confidence further by meeting people in your field and conducting networking or "information" interviews. Making contacts with people in the working world may seem intimidating, but you can reduce the "fear quotient" by getting your toes wet.

Start off in less intimidating settings by contacting family members and friends and asking them to refer you to people they know. Your college placement office can probably direct you to alums in your field who are willing to talk with prospective graduates.

The Rotary Club near Wheaton College sponsors a "Career Day" that allows students to "shadow" local professionals at work. They're also guests at a lunch featuring a speaker on job-

hunting and career issues, Thoresen says. One student who wanted to work in sports management and marketing went further. He attended Major League Baseball's winter meeting, where he met prominent people in the field. Meeting and talking with them raised his confidence, although he decided to pursue another career.

You also can gather career information and gain exposure via computer. The Internet has newsgroups, bulletin boards, "listservs" and other forums where professionals can exchange information in their fields. As a newcomer, you may want to "lurk," reading other people's comments, until you feel knowledgeable enough to ask questions or add information, says Fessenden.

"You can learn the lingo by lurking," he says. "Then you can enter into the dialogue or e-mail a member whose comments were interesting to you."

Lining up as many interviews as possible also will give you confidence and exposure. Try to meet with recruiters or hiring managers, even if you're not that interested in their companies. You may be pleasantly surprised by what you learn. At the very least, you'll gain valuable experience that can increase your confidence at more important interviews.

### 4. Debrief.

Review what went well and what needs improvement after every interview. Try not to

take it too hard if you made a regrettable comment or are continually rejected. It's all part of the learning process.

"Perhaps the hardest part of job hunting for college students is rejection letters," says Erica Holloway, a career counselor at Rollins College in Orlando, Fla. "The lucky students find jobs early on, but they're in the minority. For most, rejection is an inevitable part of the search. Some students are insulted; others are devastated and in tears."

Debriefing with friends, family, professors or career services professionals can help you put a rejection into perspective, Holloway says. By "dissecting" an interview with a supportive person, you can determine whether you were turned down because of something you said or did.

"If so, we can help the student avoid that behavior in the future," she says. Usually, though, "rejection is due to the large number of applicants to a particular company or another candidate having more experience or a better fit. This helps our students take rejection less personally, regain their confidence and move on to the next opportunity," says Holloway.

One candidate had such a good attitude that he papered the walls of his room with every rejection letter he received. "I don't know if this boosted his confidence, but it seemed to motivate him to work even harder at his search," she says. ■

MAKE

THE RIGHT

# Activity-specific Dorm Bolsters USD Ministry Community

By Kim Camplisson

The Southern Cross

SAN DIEGO — Remember the excitement, mixed with anxiety, of wondering who your roommate would be in college? Would you end up best friends, or the campus Oscar and Felix, a.k.a. the "Odd Couple"? For University of San Diego students participating in the campus Residential Living Option (RLO), anxiety over potential dorm-mates is replaced with compatibility.

In the RLO, now beginning its second year, students opt to live with others with similar interests when they apply for a dorm. Dorm Resident Advisors organize activities throughout the semester for the dorm group, based on the chosen option.

Options offered by the university include: Healthy Lifestyles, International Hall, Substance Free Living, Electrical Engineering, and Outdoor Adventures. But the most often-chosen RLO is the University Ministry Community, and it is growing rapidly. Last year, 24 students participated; this year there are 38.

"The RLO is not a club," says Brother Thomas Thing, OFM, resident minister for the University Ministry RLO. "Every student in the University Ministry RLO has committed to living in a community. Living in the RLO is a privilege and an honor."

He explains that interested students complete an application stating what they expect from the RLO and how they plan to participate, as well as undergo an interview. Because applicants must have demonstrated active interest in ministry, the RLO is not open to freshmen.

Applicants selected sign the RLO mission statement, agreeing to be "actively committed to ministry" and "part of the community." The Uni-



**FAITH AND SERVICE** — Brother Tom Thing, OFM chats with USD junior Kim Harris about her experiences in the University Ministry Residential Living Option.

Kim Camplisson

versity Ministry RLO mission statement aims to build "a friendly welcoming community, sharing values, accepting of individuals, in a loving, caring, and supportive surrounding, actively committed to ministry."

Student applications to the University Ministry RLO reveal a high level of dedication to faith and service. A senior humanities major, Peter, writes that he expects the RLO will give him "a greater sense of community with those in University Ministry" and "the opportunity to learn through service and community."

Karla, a sophomore applicant majoring in biochemistry, describes herself as wanting "a quiet and peaceful environment comprised of people who share my same beliefs" as well as wanting to "help build a strong Church community that is highly involved in service as well as weekly worship gather[ings]." Karla is currently a minister of the Word, an RCIA sponsor, and a soup

kitchen volunteer.

Heather, a senior whose major is theological and religious studies, writes, "I hope to find people who are not afraid to talk about their faith. I feel it will make me a more well-rounded person because I will meet new people and share their experiences and their views."

The center of the RLO commu-

nity gatherings is Brother Tom's apartment, on the same floor as those living in this RLO. It's the spot on Sunday nights for a weekly social and on Monday evenings for community prayer, as well as a welcoming place for students to stop by. Many students who do not live in the RLO also participate in the prayer and social gatherings.

The RLO participates in University Ministry-sponsored activities such as St. Vincent de Paul's soup kitchen, Tijuana house building, liturgical ministry, retreats, and Bible studies. They also sponsor their own activities besides weekly prayer and socials, such as RLO community Masses, First Friday events, and a mini-retreat. Last semester, they raised more money than any other campus group in support of a fellow USD student who broke his neck in a body-boarding activity.

Kim Farris, a junior majoring in international relations, lived in the University Ministry RLO last year. "It was really neat to be part of the first year (of the program). It gives you an opportunity to live with students with the same focus," she said. The atmosphere was "respectful, friendly. The (apartment) doors are always open. It really feels like a family."

16 • The Southern Cross • Thursday, August 29, 1996

## LOCAL CHURCH

## LOCAL CHURCH

# NEWS IN BRIEF

### **Joan Kroc Donates \$3 Million to USD Loan Program**

Philanthropist Joan B. Kroc donated \$3 million to the University of San Diego for use in awarding student financial aid in the form of no-interest loans. She served on the university's board of trustees and was a recipient of a USD honorary doctoral degree in 1988. Her donation, the second largest gift in USD's history, will be invested in the university's "Student No-Interest Loan Trust" established in 1986 by the Los Angeles-based Weingart Foundation. Kroc's donation will allow the university to qualify for matching funds from the foundation. "We are deeply honored to be a beneficiary of Mrs. Kroc's legendary generosity," said USD President Alice B. Hayes. "Her strong belief in the value of hard work and responsibility is reflected in this loan program, which gives deserving students the opportunity to finance their own education."

San Diego Union-Tribune August 27, 1994



#### College coups

SDSU's Entrepreneurial Management Center in the College of Business Administration is among the top 25 graduate entrepreneurship programs in the country listed by *SUCCESS* magazine — right up there with Cornell, Harvard, Northwestern and USC . . . USD got a wake-up call: Its campus coffeehouse was just named the best in the country — beating out Harvard's new \$7 million facility. Judges complimented its entertainment, service and hottest flavor — caramel mocha . . . Speaking of hot, John Fry says the word is overused, like Evergreen Nursery's recent ad for "Sssizzling hot shade trees." Wonder how many they sold?

# Local economy

## gains again

### But decline in building called threat

By Uri Berliner  
STAFF WRITER

A survey that tracks the performance of San Diego's economy rose for the 15th consecutive month in June, with a brisk tourist trade and a strong showing by local stocks leading the way.

Still, the index of leading indicators, compiled by the University of San Diego, flashed some warning signs for the fragile real estate industry as new building permits dipped unexpectedly.

"June was not a good month at all for building permits," said Alan Gin, a USD economist. "That's big because June is usually the best month of the year."

Only 523 building permits were issued in June, off 18 percent from the previous three months and down 7 percent from June 1995.

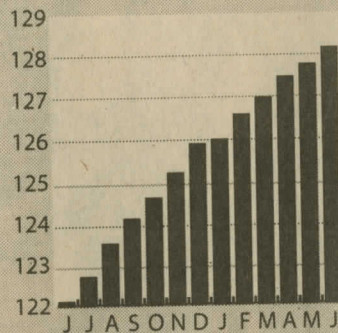
"It's down and picking up downside momentum," said Robert Campbell, author of a market report aimed at the real estate industry.

Another negative factor in the USD survey was a jump in initial claims for unemployment insurance.

The index, based on a similar national survey by the Conference Board, is designed to predict economic activity six months to a year in the future.

### Indicators up

The University of San Diego's index of leading economic indicators rose in June for the 15th consecutive increase.



SOURCE: University of San Diego

UNION-TRIBUNE

Four of its components — local stock prices, help-wanted advertising, tourism and the performance of the national economy — posted gains in June, bringing the index to an all-time high of 128.2.

Strong advances by local stocks have boosted the survey since 1995, but stock performance probably has less impact on the region's economy than any other component in the index.

Tourism, especially the boost from the Republican National Convention, should aid the economy through the summer, said Gin.

But the weak demand for building permits, coupled with a stagnant labor market, means growth in San Diego probably will be tepid in coming months, he added.

San Diego Union-Tribune Aug. 21, 1996

## Kroc adds \$3 million to USD student loan fund

By Jeff Ristine, STAFF WRITER

**T**he University of San Diego announced a \$3 million gift yesterday for zero-interest student loans from philanthropist Joan B. Kroc.

Kroc's gift will be matched by the Los Angeles-based Weingart Foundation in a program that has provided interest-free loans to an estimated 4,500 undergraduates at USD over the last 10 years.

"We are deeply honored to be a beneficiary of Mrs. Kroc's legendary generosity," USD president Alice B. Hayes said in a statement. "Her strong belief in the value of hard work and responsibility is reflected in this loan program, which gives deserving students the opportunity to finance their own education."

Kroc, of Rancho Santa Fe, was a member of the Roman Catholic-affiliated university's board of trustees from 1978 to 1981 and received an honorary doctoral degree from the institution in 1988. She is the widow of McDonald's founder Ray Kroc and a former owner of the San Diego Padres.

USD officials say the gift and the matching funds from the Weingart Foundation will assist financially struggling students.

"Students are having to rely more and more heavily on student loans and it's very difficult for them as they graduate to handle that as they're starting off in their new life," said Judith Lewis Logue, director of financial aid. "So the opportunity to have interest-free loans is just a wonderful thing for them and they truly do appreciate it."

Interest-free borrowing could save a student thousands of dollars over the life of a loan. The Stafford Loan program, for example, currently carries an interest rate of 8¼ percent after the borrower leaves school.

The foundation's revolving trust fund, which also assists other independent colleges and universities in Southern California, is open to un-

dergraduates who attended high school in California. Combined with previous assistance and the university's own fund-raising, the revolving fund will total more than \$14 million.

Jack Adams, director of special projects at USD, said the university has loaned about \$8.5 million under the zero-interest program over the last 10 years. With USD tuition nearly \$14,000 a year, most students use one or more additional forms of assistance, such as scholarships, conventional loans, state and federal grants and part-time jobs.

"In the last three years where we've had some real difficulties with some of the state and federal loan programs and financial aid pro-

grams, this really picked up the slack for us," Adams said.

"There's a form of bonding that takes place apparently with these young people who receive those kinds of (zero-interest) loans," he added, "and they sense their own responsibility for the future generation of students. We're finding that as they pay them back, they add a little something every year to the university to be put into the trust as kind of a payback and appreciation."

Kroc's donation is the second largest single gift in USD history. It received a \$5 million bequest from the estate of John and Carolyn Ahlers, used to establish the John Ahlers Center for International Business in 1994.

# UCSD's easy way to a nefarious end

By Ellen Cook

**C**ould you explain that one more time, slowly?

Officials at UC San Diego recently announced a new admission process that is so complex that anyone who can understand it is beyond needing a university education. It is almost comical until you realize how the hopes, dreams and futures of our children will be affected by it.

According to a front-page article in this newspaper Aug. 1, under this new process, Gompers High graduates will receive an added 700 points due to the school's low "average performance value." Gompers is a Math/Science Magnet School. Its science program is outstanding and has on more than one occasion represented the entire state of California in national science competitions. And they have won! Do *all* Gompers graduates need a boost?

San Diego High graduates will receive an added 800 points. According to district publications, the International Baccalaureate Academy at the school is truly superior and, "fulfills the unique needs of gifted and seminar students." Do the gifted need those extra 800 points?

Similar magnet programs exist at Muir, Point Loma, Lincoln, Kearny, Morse and Mission Bay. *All* applicants from these schools will receive 300 to 700 extra points toward admission.

The impact of supplemental points assigned by school attended is absolutely overwhelming. For example, at UC Berkeley last year, the average points for SAT scores that separated those admitted based on supplemental criteria from those rejected was only 35! Simply by attending San Diego High, a student will be able to add 800 points! This is not merely a "thumb on the scale."

The mechanical allocation system attributing the average demographic characteristics of a school to all those individuals who attend is ridiculous. Look at what will happen to students who choose to be bused into La Jolla High under the Voluntary Ethnic Enrollment Program.

La Jolla High has a 40 percent "minority" enrollment and has 28 percent of its students bused in under a racial quota system practiced by the San Diego City Schools. Policy 6135, Voluntary Ethnic Enrollment Program, states, "Schools having a racial/ethnic balance in excess of 50 percent white vs. other ethnic groups shall be considered imbalanced," and subject to busing.

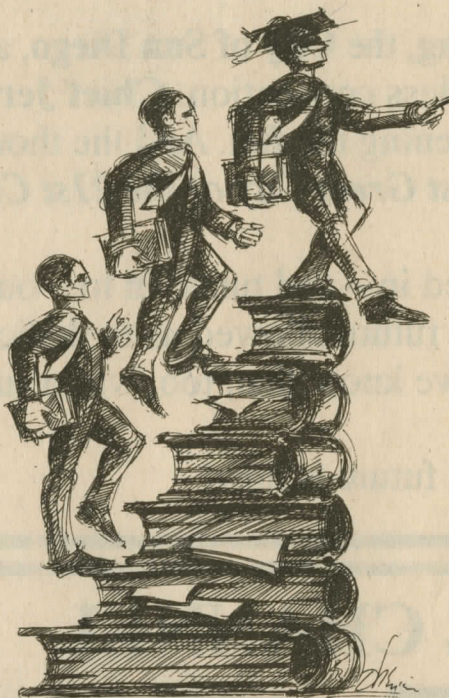
La Jolla is a community heavily populated by the children of professors at UCSD, researchers at Salk and is the bedroom

## The student who makes sacrifices is penalized.

community for many of those working at SAIC, Qualcomm and dozens more high technology firms.

Education has played a vital role in the lives of the adults of most of these families. It is reasonable to assume they will take the education of their children very seriously. La Jolla High has a very demanding program for *all* its students.

Consider what happens when a minority



NANCY OHANIAN

student chooses to board a school bus at 6 a.m. to go to La Jolla High because he feels it offers him the best opportunity for an excellent education. This student might have chosen to stay at San Diego High and competed in a much less challenging program (unless qualified for the competitive Baccalaureate Academy magnet program).

But the students and families who choose to bus into La Jolla must feel that the opportunities are worth the sacrifice of time and perhaps lower grades earned in a more challenging environment.

If the student stays at San Diego High, he will receive 800 bonus points under the new plan. If, however, he buses to La Jolla High, he will receive zero bonus points.

This is really stupid! The student who makes sacrifices to obtain a better education is penalized when applying to college!

Obviously those forming the UCSD admissions policy did not consult with San Diego city school counselors, principals or others knowledgeable in what the results of their new system might be. It is clear that a UCSD hopeful should attend a high school with lots of bonus points. The San Diego High School Baccalaureate Program should certainly grow rapidly, as well as its regular program, as neighborhood students attend in larger numbers in order to reap the benefits of extra points.

How will UCSD rank the schools in the future? The California Department of Education no longer compiles the index for schools it proposes to use. It is an absurdity to use an index which has been repudiated and abandoned by the state. As Paula Wenzl, of the California Department of Education, recently stated, "... The state no longer produces an 'average performance value' and 'It didn't make a lot of sense to take an average over all those indicators.'" Why then did UCSD choose this index?

What UCSD did was look at the racial composition of the class that entered in 1995 under the racial quota system in place prior to the regents' vote to abolish such practices. UCSD then examined what the class would have looked like if a) race was not used, b) race was not used but low income was included or c) using the assignment of points to applicants according to the high school they attended.

They concluded, "... No alternative criterion to race and ethnicity would result in the same level of racial and ethnic diversity as had been achieved in the past at UCSD." What UCSD found is that the best way to beat the regents' mandate of "... shall not use race, religion, sex, color, ethnicity or national origin as criteria for admission" is to go with option "c," the assignment of points to applicants by school attended. This is an obvious attempt to find a surrogate to the banned practice of race-based admissions.

If the California Department of Education is no longer collecting the information that serves as a vital part of UCSD's admission formula, will UCSD now launch a separate statewide effort among all high schools to collect the data it needs for its purposes? And what about graduates of private and out-of-state schools?

The regents have encouraged the university to work with the elementary and secondary schools to better prepare minority students to enter the university. This mechanical admissions scheme does nothing of the sort. It is an easy way to a nefarious end — to judge potential students as members of a group (a new surrogate for race and ethnicity) rather than on their individual merits.

Will the entering class of 1998 hear its first lecture before a lawsuit is filed against this obvious attack on equal opportunity?

**\* COOK** is a professor at the University of San Diego School of Business who has been studying UC admissions issues for the past four years.

*San Diego Union-Tribune 8/20/96*

SAN DIEGO

### **Man who died in fall was law student**

Authorities have identified the man found dead on a Mission Beach walkway as John Christopher Mealey, 25, a fourth-year law student at the University of San Diego.

Homicide detectives investigating the death say Mealey was last seen by neighbors on the roof of a three-story apartment building partying with friends late Saturday. His body was found about 9 a.m. Sunday.

Mealey, who lived in the beach area, apparently died from internal injuries sustained from the fall, but the cause of death has not been confirmed. Detectives are interviewing people last seen with Mealey. An autopsy is planned.

# Key question drives advocacy group:

San Diego Union-Tribune  
August 14, 1996

## 'What about the children?'

By Barbara Fitzsimmons

STAFF WRITER

Attorney Bob Fellmeth's clients are mostly little, often poor, generally powerless and nearly always forgotten in the political scheme of things.

They are children — the children of California — and Fellmeth, who heads the Children's Advocacy Institute at the University of San Diego, says they are in trouble.

"They have been abandoned privately and publicly," Fellmeth says, by parents who are either absent or neglectful, and by a political system that doesn't honor kids or families.

Fellmeth and his staff (two attorneys, one lobbyist) and USD law students spend their days dogging politicians and agencies that work with families; proposing new laws; and fighting court battles for children's rights.

If he could, Fellmeth would turn back the clock on cultural attitudes toward children, too.

"Look at what our parents did for us — they went to war and died for us; for the most part, they waited until after they were married to have us; and they worked their fannies off to take care of us and put us through college," Fellmeth says.

Adults today are another story. "We are into enormous self-indulgence," he declares.

Fellmeth, a former member of Ralph Nader's team of "Nader's Raiders," opened the Institute in 1989 with a private grant. He now has staff in San Diego, Los Angeles, Sacramento and the San Francisco Bay Area.

"I think the advocacy group is our social conscience ... and I believe their work has just begun," says Sandra McBrayer, executive director of San Diego's Children's Initiative and former National Teacher of the Year.

"They constantly raise their hand at Board of Supervisors' meetings and elsewhere, asking 'Excuse

me, have you thought about a child or family in this equation?' They constantly remind policy-makers, institutions and government agencies that all of us — no matter where we sit — represent children and families. And that we're accountable to them. I think they take the lead to ensure that is a continuing agenda."

In the past seven years, CAI has:

- Secured new laws, including a bill requiring people under 18 to wear helmets when they ride bicycles.

- Piloted a project that funnels delinquent child-support cases to the state Franchise Tax Board for collection. San Diego County only recently has become part of the project, but since its inception in Los Angeles County in 1993, the FTB has collected more than \$30 million in support payments.

- Won a court battle to require the state to enforce playground safety regulations.

- Secured federal funding for child-abuse prevention in California.

- Provided advocacy services to low-income pregnant women in Los Angeles to ensure complete prenatal services.

- Published "California Children's Budget 1994-95," a comprehensive look at spending for children in the state.

"It's an area (children's rights) where we really hadn't seen anybody working the way that they do," says San Diego County Supervisor Ron Roberts, who also has a special interest in children's issues.

Fellmeth and his staff would also like to see parenting education become part of public schooling. If he had his druthers, the course would start in the seventh grade and continue through high school, and it would be required for all students.

"Parenting is one of the most important skills we need, yet many don't have it," Fellmeth says.

# San Diego's Beauty Is Only

Los Angeles Times  
August 14, 1996

## Skin Deep for Many

■ **Demographics:** A gem of a city fills TV screens, but blocks away are signs of a growing gap between rich and poor. And have-nots are often minorities.

*"You said it Larry, San Diego is the most beautiful city in the country."*

—George Stephanopoulos,  
senior advisor to President Clinton,  
on CNN's "Larry King Live"

By TONY PERRY  
TIMES STAFF WRITER

**S**AN DIEGO—From the narrow vantage point used as a backdrop by Cable News Network and the other television networks, it might be hard to dispute that San Diego is drop-dead gorgeous and bursting with opportunity.

A decade of government and private investment has turned a shabby waterfront into a showplace, where a gleaming convention center, silvery hotels, an upscale marina and two grassy parks sit beside San Diego Bay.

Not far away are other delights: pristine beaches, funky coastal neighborhoods, ultra-chic La Jolla, the world-famous San Diego Zoo, Balboa Park and neighborhoods that, according to FBI crime statistics, are the safest of any big city in America.

But there is another San Diego that is not visible from tree-lined Harbor Drive outside the convention center or the jazz spots and trendy eateries of the nearby Gaslamp Quarter.

In that San Diego, housing equity and blue-collar job opportunities have declined sharply, and per capita income

**'The middle class is being depleted in San Diego. Biotech is great, but, if you don't have that kind of education, those jobs aren't available. What's available is \$6-an-hour jobs, and nobody can survive in San Diego on that.'**

JERRY BUTKIEWICZ

San Diego-Imperial Counties Labor Council

took a nose dive for several years and only recently struggled back to the 1989 level, once inflation is figured in. The gap between the haves and the working poor is widening. The battle against crack houses and street drug dealers is still underway, and the outcome is unknown.

"I'm the part of San Diego nobody wants to talk about," said James Watkins, 36, standing at 24th and Imperial avenues, an area known for poverty, crime and blight. Just a quick cab ride away is the Republican National Convention, where the official motto is "Restoring the American Dream."

**"S**an Diego is no jobs, no help and no luck," said Watkins. "Nobody cleaned up my neighborhood because the Republicans were coming to town."

While San Diego has become a center for the rapidly expanding biotech and communication industries, manufacturing jobs—the kind that allow a worker to buy a home and raise a couple of kids—are disappearing, particularly with the demise of the Convair division of General Dynamics.

"That's the dark underside of the economy that the media doesn't talk about," said Peter Navarro, associate professor of business administration at UC Irvine and a Democratic congressional candidate in San Diego. "But in Clairemont, Serra Mesa and North Park, people are feeling real pain."

More than in most communities, the trend toward an economy tilted toward low-wage jobs in the service, tourism and retail industries continues.

In recent weeks, maintenance workers and food-service workers at a San Diego hospital and the Sports Arena were given a choice: Accept a sharp pay cut or lose your job. It's a common dilemma as companies "outsource" semiskilled work.

"The middle class is being depleted in San Diego," said Jerry Butkiewicz, secretary-treasurer of the San Diego-Imperial Counties Labor Council. "Biotech is great, but, if you don't have that kind of education, those jobs aren't available. What's available is \$6-an-hour jobs, and nobody can survive in San Diego on that."

San Diego will continue to lag behind the rest of California in overcoming the recession because of its transportation problems, said Alan Gin, associate professor of economics at the University of San Diego and author of a monthly index of economic indicators for San Diego County.

"To broaden your manufacturing base, you need good air, rail and sea transportation," Gin said, "and San Diego is deficient in all three."

For a generation, San Diego leaders have been unable to find a replacement for Lindbergh Field, which is too small for the jumbo jets used for cargo flights

or overseas passenger routes. Mayor Susan Golding, working feverishly on last-minute details to ensure that the convention went smoothly, lost a fight in the City Council to expand the airport.

There is no rail line to the east. And the San Diego port, an inviting tourist attraction, is a poor second to Long Beach Harbor in cargo-handling.

Nevertheless, Golding, in her welcoming speech to the convention Monday, seized on the theme that San Diego should serve as a shining example to the rest of the country.

"Here in San Diego, we did what Bob Dole wants to do for all of America," Golding told the convention. San Diego "is a place where Republican ideas really do work and have worked."

Not all local politicians agree. Rep. Bob Filner, the area's only Democratic member of Congress, is trying to show reporters and delegates that San Diego, despite its many charms, is not yet paradise.

He said Tuesday that Golding's glowing assessment of San Diego "is right for half of San Diego. It has worked for them."

"But it hasn't worked for the other half, where there is high unemployment, health clinics are struggling, people get health care from the emergency room and people have no job opportunities or chance to get a good education for their kids. That's the reality of the other half of San Diego."

Roberto Aguilar, 26, who works sporadically as a construction laborer to feed his family of six, said that San Diego should do more for people who need help, not just the tourists who

flock to the hotels and beaches. "We live here, but sometimes I don't think San Diego cares about me," he said.

Beyond the anecdotal evidence, there are statistics suggesting that San Diego, despite some bright spots, is still in the grip of economic malaise. For example, taxable retail sales, a key indicator of a community's economic health and confidence, were lower in 1995 than in 1987.

The growth of the homeless population on downtown streets has outstripped the ability, and desire, of the city government to provide assistance.

Continued ↓

“For five years, this city has been cutting back on services to the homeless,” said Msgr. Joe Carroll, director of the St. Vincent De Paul Society homeless shelter. “At the same time, the homeless are getting pushed out of the Gaslamp, away from the tourists. Nobody gave an order, but somehow it’s just happening.”

Much is made by Golding and others about San Diego having one of the highest percentages (29%) of college graduates of any city in the country. Less is said, however, about the educational struggles of minority children.

Twenty-two percent of Latino children and 16% of black children who enroll in high school in San Diego drop out. For Anglo children, the figure is only 8%. Three decades of intense effort have failed to significantly narrow the achievement gap between Anglo children and minority children.

“I love San Diego, I do,” said Miriam Williams, 43, whose husband is an unemployed roofer. “But it’s not an easy place to live for a lot of people.”

8-14-96

LOS ANGELES TIMES

# Fullerton Probe Is Underway

■ College basketball:  
NCAA investigating  
recruiting in 1993.

By JASON REID  
and LON EUBANKS  
TIMES STAFF WRITERS

An NCAA official has talked with two former members of the Cal State Fullerton athletic department as part of a preliminary investigation into the men's basketball program during the summer of 1993, The Times has learned.

The preliminary investigation centers on allegations that four men's basketball recruits received living expenses, free housing, transportation and tuition payment for summer school and correspondence courses. If true, this would violate NCAA rules forbidding "extra benefits" to student-athletes.

Brad Holland, coach at Fullerton from 1992 to '94, denied any wrongdoing and said he has not been contacted by the NCAA.

"The whole thing surprises me," said Holland, in his third season at the University of San Diego. "This is something I'm totally unaware of, and I don't think any of that stuff is true."

Fullerton Athletic Director John Easterbrook and current men's basketball Coach Bob Hawking, an assistant under Holland in 1993, also said they have not been contacted by the NCAA.

The NCAA will review findings from its inquiry to determine whether there are grounds to launch a formal investigation.

Former Fullerton athletic director Bill Shumard, appointed Long Beach State athletic director Monday, acknowledged being questioned last week in the Southland by an NCAA official about 1993 recruiting activity by the Fullerton men's basketball program.

"I was contacted strictly for background purposes," Shumard said. "I'm not a target of any potential investigation."

Chris Brazier, another of Holland's former assistants at Fullerton, also said he was questioned.

Darren Little, Winston Peterson, Danny Robinson and Jerome Washington are the former recruits under scrutiny, sources said. Questions were raised by the NCAA because their names appeared on a list of students enrolled in correspondence courses at Southeastern College of the Assemblies of God in Lakeland, Fla. The school has been involved in previous NCAA investigations focusing on rules violations at Baylor and New Mexico State.

Little, Peterson and Robinson transferred to Fullerton from community colleges before the 1993-94 season. Peterson was selected second-team All-Big West Conference as a senior.

Washington also planned to transfer from Mid-Plains College in Nebraska but failed to qualify academically.

Robinson said Tuesday he has not been contacted by the NCAA. The other former Titan players could not be reached for comment.

# Even with three major universities,

By Jeff Ristine  
STAFF WRITER

# San Diego is no 'college town'

SAN DIEGO UNION - TRIBUNE  
August 11, 199

San Diego is home to some top-rated institutions of higher learning. It's just not a college town.

There's no "university village" to foster interaction between campus and community. Absent a championship run, college athletics get tepid support.

Pride in research breakthroughs dwindles the further one gets from the lab and its related businesses. And outside the Greek-letter organizations, there's little evidence of tradition on these campuses.

Here is a look at the major four-year institutions:

## University of California San Diego

It's not bragging if it's true, the saying goes, so what to make of UCSD's audacious claim to be "the most successful university founded in the United States in this century?"

When the National Academy of Sciences rated the quality and effectiveness of doctoral programs at 274 institutions last year, UCSD led the nation in oceanography and neuroscience. Twelve other programs at the campus in La Jolla made the top 10 lists.

In its 36 years, UCSD has become integral to the San Diego economy. Nearly 50 companies, many in the fields of biotechnology, biomedicine and communications, have roots with the university.

Life for 18,000 students is ultracompetitive, beginning with undergraduate admissions: even a 4.0 grade-point average isn't always good enough to get in.

The strangely configured Geisel Library (eight stories, widest at the sixth floor) isn't really the campus mascot but is used in the official campus logo.

The high-powered academic atmosphere, however, seems to have sapped the social side of campus life, a major gripe

among some students. UCSD's new chancellor, physicist Robert C. Dynes, has pledged to try and build the sense of campus community a la UCLA and Berkeley.

## San Diego State University

The flagship of the 22-campus California State University system turns 100 next year — and it never looked younger.

A massive library addition with a green-tinted glass dome above its main entrance is the latest in a series of construction projects preparing the institution for the 21st century. A sports arena is next.

SDSU isn't always every student's first choice, but with 76 bachelor's degree programs it can meet the needs of most of its 30,000 students.

It launched the nation's first women's studies program. It has graduated future mayors, actors, a shuttle astronaut and San Diego Padres slugger Tony Gwynn.

For more heroes, look to the School of Education, which produced two of the latest six national Teachers of the Year.

Among SDSU's many special endeavors are a Center for International Business Education and Research, an Institute for International Security and Conflict Resolution, the Lipinsky Institute for Judaic Studies and a Center on Aging.

Not that all pursuits at this campus on the east side of town are completely sober. The on-campus pub, Monty's Den, contributes to an unflattering but some say deserved party-school reputation.

## University of San Diego

They're sprucing up the Shiley Theatre — installing air conditioning and carpet, replacing the pews with the same kind of seats found in Carnegie Hall — for a fall visit from the presidential candidates in one of the three planned debates.

It will be a rare moment in the limelight for the private institution, the product of a '70s merger between a women's college founded by nuns and a men's college established by the Roman Catholic diocese.

Overlooking Mission Bay and the Pacific, USD generally likes to keep to itself.

Visitors at debate time will find an astonishingly immaculate campus. Truth is, it always looks that way, and students occasionally grumble over how much of their near-\$14,000-a-year tuition goes to landscaping.

The Spanish Renaissance architecture is so uniform it is impossible to tell the 40-year-old buildings from the newest structures.

Students treasure the personal attention from professors in small classes. Undergraduates must complete nine units of religious studies; professional and personal ethics are regarded as important across the academic spectrum, even engineering.

# CURRENTS & ARTS

THE SAN DIEGO UNION-TRIBUNE • FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1996

## FOR THE SAKE *of* CONVENTION

**All involved can**

**bring politics to**

**a higher plane;**

**here's how**

**I**n this august month of the Republican and Democratic conventions, it is time to evoke the e-word.

Ethics.

Don't turn the page. Sure, you'd rather read about O.J.'s girlfriend jumping ship to Mike Tyson. But this is going to be good for you.

And for the candidates.

And the delegates.

And the protesters.

And, yes, even the media.

With the help of ethicists Arthur Caplan from the University of Pennsylvania and Tim Mazur at the Council for Ethics in Economics in Ohio, along with University of San Diego political scientist Virginia Muller, we've compiled some advice for making these conventions more than what H.L. Mencken once called "a stupid business, indeed."

"Convention really means to come together," says

### RELIGION & ETHICS

SANDI DOLBEE

Muller, who invokes images of ancient-day forums where the commonwealth gathered from all over to seek the commonweal.

It's a time for a changing society to define itself — once again, every four years. It'll

happen next week in San Diego for Republicans and the week after next in Chicago for Democrats.

"In the worst of times, the lowest notes get sounded," she says.

In the best of times? "The highest notes can be sounded. That is, a note can be sounded of what we would like to become — not just what we are."

So here we go — some tips on how to have an ethical convention.

*continued* ➔

## The candidates

Take off your bifocals and have some moral vision.

Caplan doesn't give particularly high ethics marks to either President Clinton or challenger Bob Dole.

Clinton's White House has been mired in scandals — from allegations of sexual misconduct to misappropriation of FBI files to conflicts of interest.

"But if Clinton has the problem of a hypocrite, Dole has the problem of simply being indifferent to morals . . . more interested in capturing votes than saying what he stands for," says Caplan, director of the Center for Bioethics at the university and well-known ethics commentator.

His advice? "Take seriously that Americans expect moral vision from the president. That's what the job is. If you don't present it and if you don't explain it, they will not be behind you."

Mazur advises the candidates to "run for the office of president, not against an opponent." At next week's Republican National Convention, he says, there is "zero need to mention Bill Clinton or the Democrats."

"Do not promise anything that you are not sure you can honor," adds Mazur, who grew up in San Diego and now works in Columbus, Ohio.

"We need political candidates to make far fewer promises. . . . What they need to talk about is their stance on things. Their ideology, their perspective."

The ethical challenge for these candidates, suggests Muller, is to put aside their narrow interests in favor of the common — "to ask what do we want to have in common and want to become."

"Their job as leaders," she adds, "is to offer formulations of what we might achieve."

## The delegates

You're not only there to represent yourself — or your friends.

"Surely to be a delegate has to involve some notion of trusteeship — that we hold some responsibility in trust for the public," says Muller, who in addition to teaching political science used to co-host a KPBS radio call-in show called "Free Thinking."

"As delegates to a national convention," she adds a few moments later, "they represent a much wider constituency and they hold the public trust in their hands. So they have to be able to rise to the occasion and reflect the larger commonweal."

Mazur echoes her thoughts: "Take seriously your role, making decisions in the context of the best national interest and not personal interest."

Among his other tips: It's OK to have some fun here in San Diego or over in Chicago. But don't let it undermine what you're there to do. "A lot of people treat this as a social event and it undermines the seriousness," he adds.

Caplan separates his advice along party lines.

For Republican delegates: "Act like grown-ups and stop pretending that you're going to settle moral issues through floor fights." They "need to treat ethics for what it is, which is a respectful hearing for differences of opinion and then being able to take a stance."

For Democrat delegates: "They shouldn't let the sense of inevitable victory, which is beginning to build, delude them into thinking that they can put forward every zany, goofy special-interest view that has ever crossed anybody's mind in the national media. Focus, focus, focus."

## The media

That giant sucking sound is your credibility going down the drain.

And to make matters worse, Caplan warns, "the ghost of Joe Klein will haunt these proceedings." Klein is the *Newsweek* columnist who recently admitted that he lied — repeatedly — about whether he was "Anonymous" who wrote the best-selling political novel "Primary Colors."

"His behavior, among other things, has undermined the public trust in the media," agrees Mazur. "As difficult as it is for the media to do their jobs honorably, they have to be especially vigilant."

Journalists at these conventions will have a "high-profile opportunity to work toward earning back trust," Mazur says before adding: "So don't blow it."

Muller suggests that journalists "try to open up the sound bites as

much as they can and to search out the subtexts of the speeches." Getting back to the images of the ancient forums for the public good, Muller says that the media can help re-create that concept, by explaining, providing discussion and delving into the meanings.

"The challenge," adds Caplan, "is to see whether you can be critical without being cynical. Cynicism is tearing away at America's ability to both act as a community and to become engaged by politics."

Caplan blames the media for breeding this indifference, especially in politics. So, he advises: "Do not let your cynicism infect these events."

## The protesters

Two wrongs usually don't make a right.

An ethical protest usually should honor the rules of the system, says Mazur. "It is unethical to disrupt the convention simply to attract attention for themselves or to convey information," he adds.

Protesters also should act with dignity and respect. There is a difference, he says, between conveying a message and being a spectacle. He suggests demonstrators bring literature to distribute as one way of helping to explain their position.

Muller believes that protesters provide a check — and a balance.

"The protesters are there to prod and to encourage reassessment and to instruct the public and the delegates and everyone about our very complex identity. Lest we all forget how complex our commonwealth is because we're only thinking of our own narrow interests."

Mazur wants the audience to do some homework ahead of time. Read up about what conventions are supposed to do, check out the encyclopedias about American history.

continued →

She adds: "That's why conventions are such a great opportunity to let us explore what we have in common."

Caplan's not so sure. His advice to protesters is not to spend a lot of time and energy on their demonstrations, sounding a tad cynical himself about the ethical value of such things as the protest area being set up near the San Diego Convention Center.

The protesters' messages are not new, he explains. They're just a reminder "of what everybody knows already."

Caplan says it's fine to go there to make a statement of conscience, but the real effort should be on lobbying the delegates "and trying to get your views heard *inside* the hall."

## The audience

Tune in, turn on and vote.

Don't be surprised — or turned off — by discord at either convention, says Muller.

"The way we build consensus in our parties is the art of compromise, and what we see at conventions is the working out of that compromise," she explains.

"So the audience shouldn't even necessarily want to see complete agreement among all the participants at a convention. In fact, the convention is exactly the public place where we can see politics as it's not normally conducted. It's supposed to be wild and exuberant."

Caplan cautions the audience not to get drawn in by all the hoopla and orchestration. Keep careful watch for the stands on the issues.

"A good viewer and good reader wants to be picking up what are the key themes of these conventions and ask, 'What are the ones that I agree with or am sympathetic with,' " he adds.

Mazur wants the audience to do some homework ahead of time. Read up about what conventions are supposed to do, check out the encyclopedias about American history. Bring the children in on it, too.

Then, watch and get involved. Complain to the participants if they are not acting ethically. And follow up afterward to see if the parties carry through on their platforms. After all, conventions are only the beginning.

And then, in November, comes perhaps the most ethical thing of all. Don't forget to vote.

San Diego Union-Tribune night + day 8/8/96

S a n D i e g o ' s

# Hidden Pleasures

## **The University of San Diego campus**

*Linda Vista at Marian Way, San Diego.*

Easily the loveliest of the area's schools, not a dense maze like populist SDSU or a sprawl of edifice complexes like mighty UCSD. The Catholic university perched well above I-8 laces its handsome, unified-stucco structures down a long, spinal road, crowning a ridge that, at the west end, offers views of much of the city. A new fountain plaza now divides the main campus road, so through-traffic is a tad more circuitous, but get out and walk (parking passes required for most spots). The campus has kept the faith with its Spanish Revival roots and is, if no architectural rival to Rome or Madrid, a harmonized and quietly growing triumph of San Diego-ness.

— David Elliott

Thursday, August 8, 1996

## Law school accredited by national association

By Anne Krueger  
STAFF WRITER

Thomas Jefferson School of Law has been accredited by the American Bar Association, a step that means greater prestige for the school and better job chances for its graduates.

The law school in Old Town, which until last year was known as Western State University, received provisional approval Tuesday from the ABA's House of Delegates during the ABA convention in Orlando.

"The decision confirms what we have known for several years now — that Thomas Jefferson School of Law offers an outstanding legal education to its students," said Kenneth J. Vandeveld, dean of the school.

The decision makes Thomas Jefferson one of 179 ABA-approved law schools in the United States. The University of San Diego law school and California Western School of Law are the other two San Diego law schools approved by the ABA.

ABA approval will allow graduates of Thomas Jefferson to take bar exams in states outside California, expanding their opportunities for practicing law outside the state. Vandeveld said graduates will be able to apply for advanced degree programs at other ABA-approved law schools and will have better job opportunities because many employers prefer to hire graduates of ABA-approved law schools.

The ABA approval "repositions us," Vandeveld said. "It puts us in an entirely different league. Our students will have much greater opportunities."

Provisional approval by the ABA requires the law school to be re-evaluated yearly until it receives full approval. The ABA has a two-year waiting period before it gives full approval for accreditation, Vandeveld said. However, degrees conferred in the meantime will still carry the full benefits of accreditation.

About 550 students attend Thomas Jefferson School of Law, a privately owned school operated for profit. Many of its students attend part time and are older than students at traditional law schools.

The school, known as Western State University for 26 years, changed its name in September to show its independence from two other Western State campuses in Orange County. Vandeveld said the San Diego school is no longer affiliated with the Orange County campuses.

Western State University lost a bid for ABA accreditation in 1986. At the time, the schools had small libraries and only 30 percent of the students at the three campuses passed the state bar exam.

The campus library in San Diego now has three times as many books, and about 60 percent of the law school's graduates pass bar exams, roughly the same as the state average.

# CURRENTS & ARTS

THE SAN DIEGO UNION-TRIBUNE • FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1996

**San Diego law  
students practice  
the ethical values  
they are preached**

**RELIGION  
& ETHICS**

## IN GOOD CONSCIENCE

**By Sarah Schaffer**

**T**wo days after TWA Flight 800 plummeted into the waters off Long Island, the New York State Bar Association issued a warning to its member attorneys.

Lawyers, the association urged, should not solicit work from the victims' families. They also were reminded that they are not allowed to look for business when they have good reason to believe a potential client's mental or emotional state is unstable.

"Out of respect for the family members of Flight 800 at a time of unimaginable shock and horror, all lawyers should at this time avoid even the appearance of soliciting a client from this catastrophe," the association said.

Even having to issue such a warning speaks volumes about the issue of lawyers and their ethics — or perhaps the lack thereof.

"We do have a serious problem with attorney ethics, a very serious problem," said Bob Fellmeth, former discipline monitor to the California State Bar and Price professor of public interest law at the University of San Diego. "The problem involves everything from billing to courtesy — returning phone calls — to basic intellectual honesty in points of authority, which is lacking, to honesty with the court."

Janeen Kerper, professor at California Western School of Law in downtown San Diego and former practicing attorney, is working against the stereotype of some lawyers as unfeeling sharks. In her professional responsibility course, students don't just read the rules of attorney conduct — they act them.

"The whole idea of this class is to learn through pain," she said after a morning ethics class on attorney fees. "I think we learn much more from our mistakes than our successes."

Kerper encourages and even requires students to take risks and make mistakes in the classroom — instead of making mistakes for real when finished with law school, she hopes.

All students at accredited law schools are required to take a course in professional responsibility, so her class is not unusual in its topic. It is, in her method — she moves from textbook hypotheticals to trial by fire.

*continued* ↗

During the first half of the term, her students role play as attorneys. In front of the class, they are presented with ethical dilemmas and must act as they think is right.

"You don't have much time to think," Kerper said.

In other class meetings, the other shoe drops: A group of the students' peers pretends to be the state disciplinary committee and decides whether their actions were ethical.

Often, the code of law clashes with conscience, and the right choice is not entirely clear, even when the students have the American Bar Association's Model Rules of Professional Conduct sitting in front of them.

"The rules, when actually put into practice, are not as black-and-white as when you read them on the page," said Victoria Cameron, 47, a second-year student at Cal Western.

That's putting it mildly.

The first skit they do thrusts them in the middle of a cheating scandal.

A law student in her final semester is accused of cheating on an exam. She insists there is a misunderstanding, that she was under the impression that it was open notebook, and so brought her notes to class. After the class, she discarded the notes, so there is no hard evidence.

After she is accused, she goes to two attorneys in a law firm where she has been working during school and hopes eventually to be hired and asks them for advice as friends. By inference, the attorneys discover that she did cheat. Even so, their advice turns into legal representation, and she asks the attorneys to negotiate her case before the dean so she can take the bar exam.

The dean implies that a bribe might be in order.

The ethical questions spill over the brim: Were the attorneys be-

having ethically when they agreed to represent someone they knew had cheated, since an ethical rule prohibits them from furthering the application to the bar of someone they know has behaved immorally? Was it a conflict of interest for them to represent someone they knew well and hoped to hire if she passed the bar exam? Should they have reported the dean for misconduct?

Tommy Hightower, 24, a second-year student at the law school, played the role of the attorneys' attorney in the mock trial.

"Ultimately, I got them off on all five charges, but I felt that what I did was an honor-code violation," Hightower said. "The way I read it in my heart the first time I read it, they shouldn't have represented her, because it was a conflict of interest. She did know that she cheated, and she did convey it in a way that said she didn't know that she cheated."

Would he have taken the case in real life? It would depend, he said.

"If I was an experienced attorney with a long list of clientele, I probably would have turned it down," Hightower said. "But if I was right out of law school and had no money, I would have thought about it a lot harder."

The jury of his peers sided with his decision, casting doubt on his belief that the attorneys behaved unethically. Hightower said he would have voted the other way if he had been on the panel.

During the second half of the semester, Kerper teaches her class more traditionally, with case studies that draw upon lessons the students have learned through role-playing.

Over this century, a code of rules has evolved for lawyers, Kerper said. At first, the code consisted entirely of inspirational goals, but as

time passed, "shall-nots" were added, making what are now the ABA Model Rules. Along with passing the bar, each would-be lawyer must pass a test on professional responsibility.

Kerper tries to teach her students the ideals as well as the shan'ts.

"I think there's no question that I teach them the shall-nots, but then there's the whole idea of aspiration — how do you want to be in the world as a lawyer?" Kerper said. "That's something that I can't teach them but I can make them think about."

Two ethics professors at USD and New York University believe young adults cannot be taught ethical values but can learn to weigh their actions against moral standards.

"In my ethics classes, people have a typical increase in moral development that you would see over four years of college," said Steven Hartwell, clinical professor of law at USD Law School, and he said that increase is consistent four months after the class ends.

Hartwell encourages discussion in small groups about moral issues and then measures development by using a psychological test that determines moral stages in life. One professor of legal ethics at New York University's School of Law said his class teaches not values but codes and subtleties of the law.

"I don't think you can teach someone who's already 23 years old to be ethical in the sense of bed-rock principles like 'don't lie' and 'don't steal,'" said Stephen Gillers, whose course uses professional videos to enact possible ethical dilemmas for his students.

"But the course is not mostly about that," Gillers said. "It is about more subtle things, like the nature of the attorney-client relationship,

... that are not immediately obvious to lawyers or even clients."

Kerper tries both to communicate the rules to her students and prod them to peer into their moral cores.

"I try to encourage them to examine the painful psychological consequences of acting in a way which is contrary to their deeply held values," Kerper said. One way in which she prods students to reflect is by requiring three- to five-page journals five times a semester.

She believes that morals are instilled by parents or other influences when people are children.

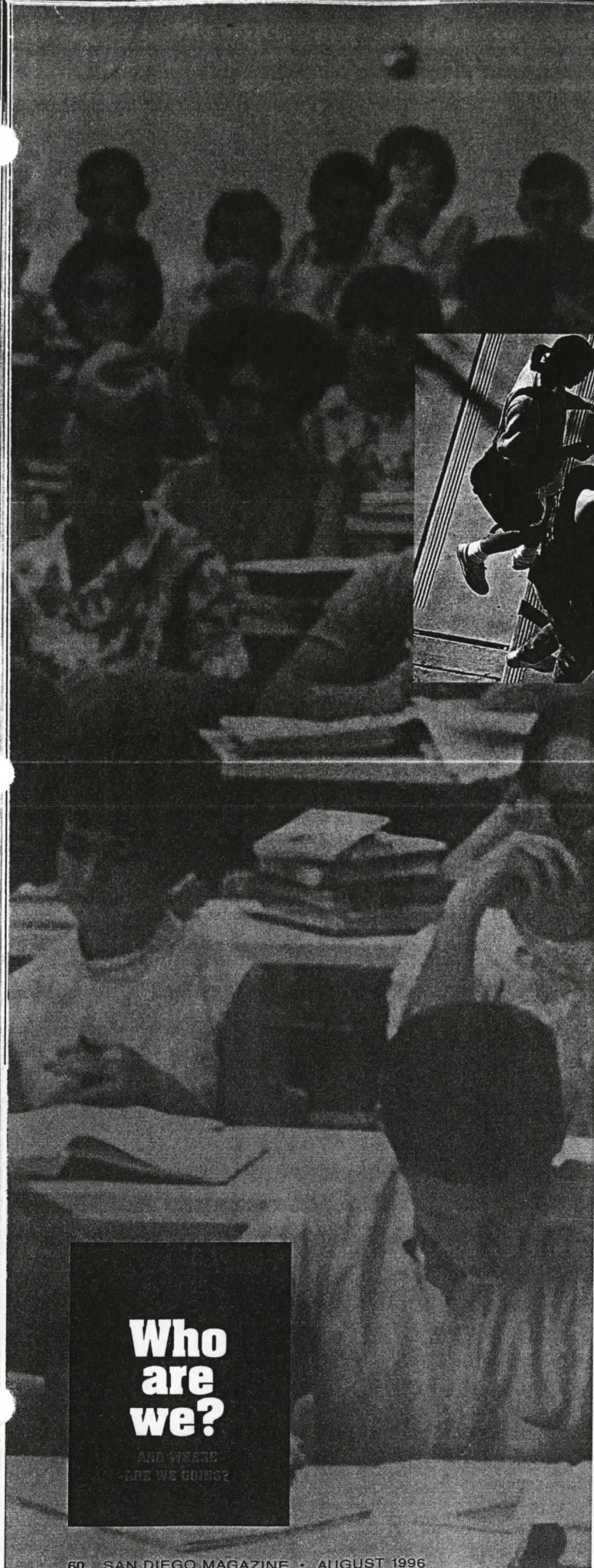
"I think that as children, we do unethical things. We take people's toys away, and we are disciplined. We breach confidentiality, and we are disciplined," Kerper said. "I think we learn really a lot of our morals through a process of trial and error and mistakes for which we pay."

Once someone is old enough, real teaching may be impossible, said Robert Burns, one of the principal authors of the program on which Kerper models her course, the National Institute for Trial Advocacy's professional responsibility rubric.

"At a certain age, the only real teaching is coaching," Burns said. And with disasters such as the crash of Flight 800 that cast ethical questions into stark relief, Kerper said, the best course of action is to practice moral decency and be aware of both sides of the issue: the families' need to know the options for legal counsel and their sensitivity after the tragedy.

"I think what it illustrates more than anything is that these problems are never simple," she said.

**SARAH SCHAFFER** is an intern at the Union-Tribune.



Three outstanding universities  
and scores of educational and  
research institutes have made  
knowledge San Diego's most  
promising commodity

BY MARIBETH MELLIN



# the brain trust

ON FIRST IMPRESSION, San Diego may seem much too relaxed to harness the intellectual energy of eight Nobel laureates and a world-renowned scientific and academic community. But there's a lot of brainpower churning under these sunny skies. Some 30 percent of adult San Diegans hold college degrees, and San Diego has more Ph.D.s per capita than any other region in the country. At the most conservative estimate, at least 20 percent of the county's adults are involved in higher education as students, staff or faculty.

Three major universities serve as the catalyst for San Diego's growing intellectual capital. The oldest and largest, San Diego State University (SDSU), sprawls in a collage of parking lots, buildings and construction sites on Montezuma Mesa in east San Diego. Set above Mission Bay and Old Town, the small, private University of San Diego (USD) sits like a vintage Spanish village under the blue domes of Immaculata Church, surely the prettiest Catholic wedding site in the county. In La Jolla, the wunderkind University of California at San Diego (UCSD) is the nexus of what some call the

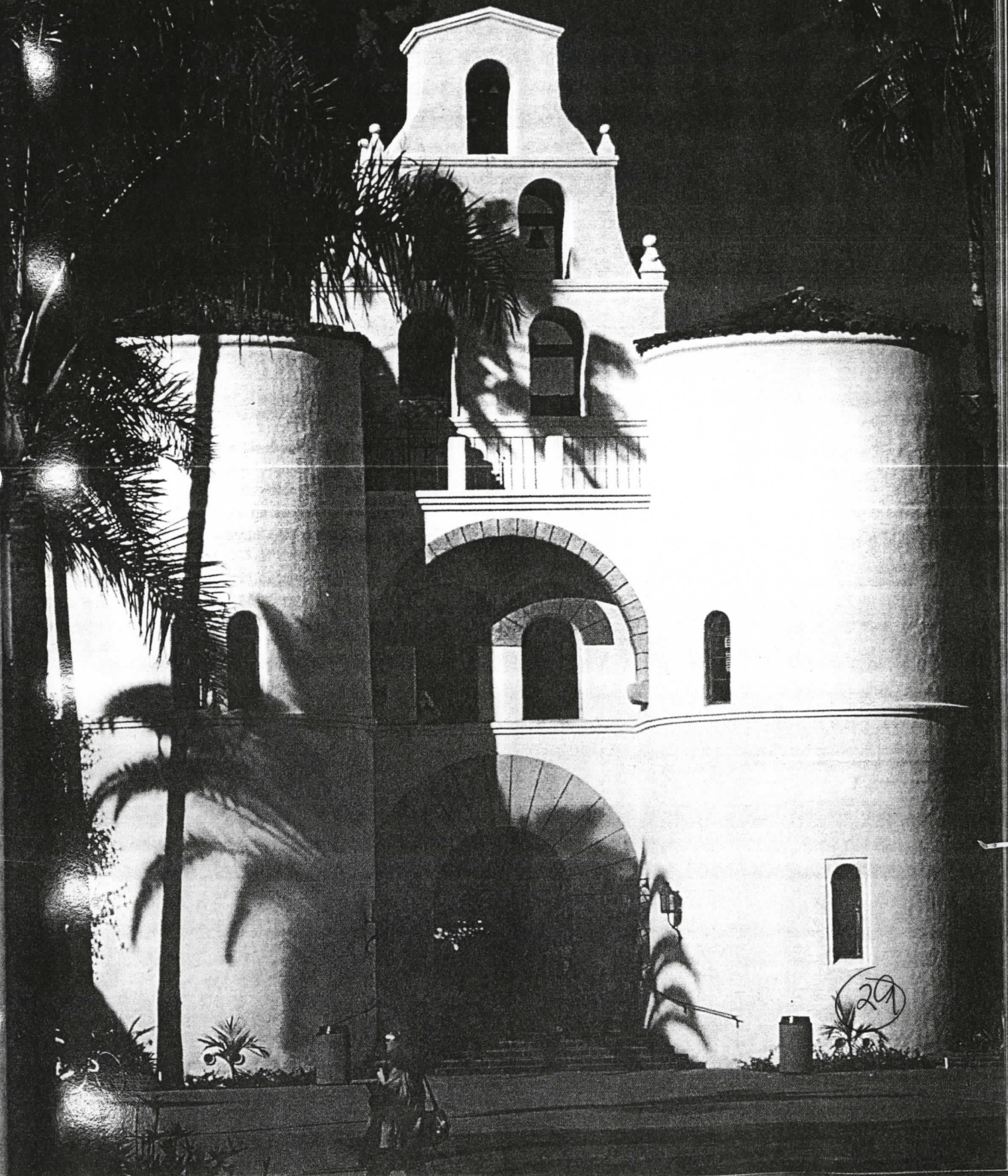
**Who  
are  
we?**

AND WHERE  
ARE WE GOING?

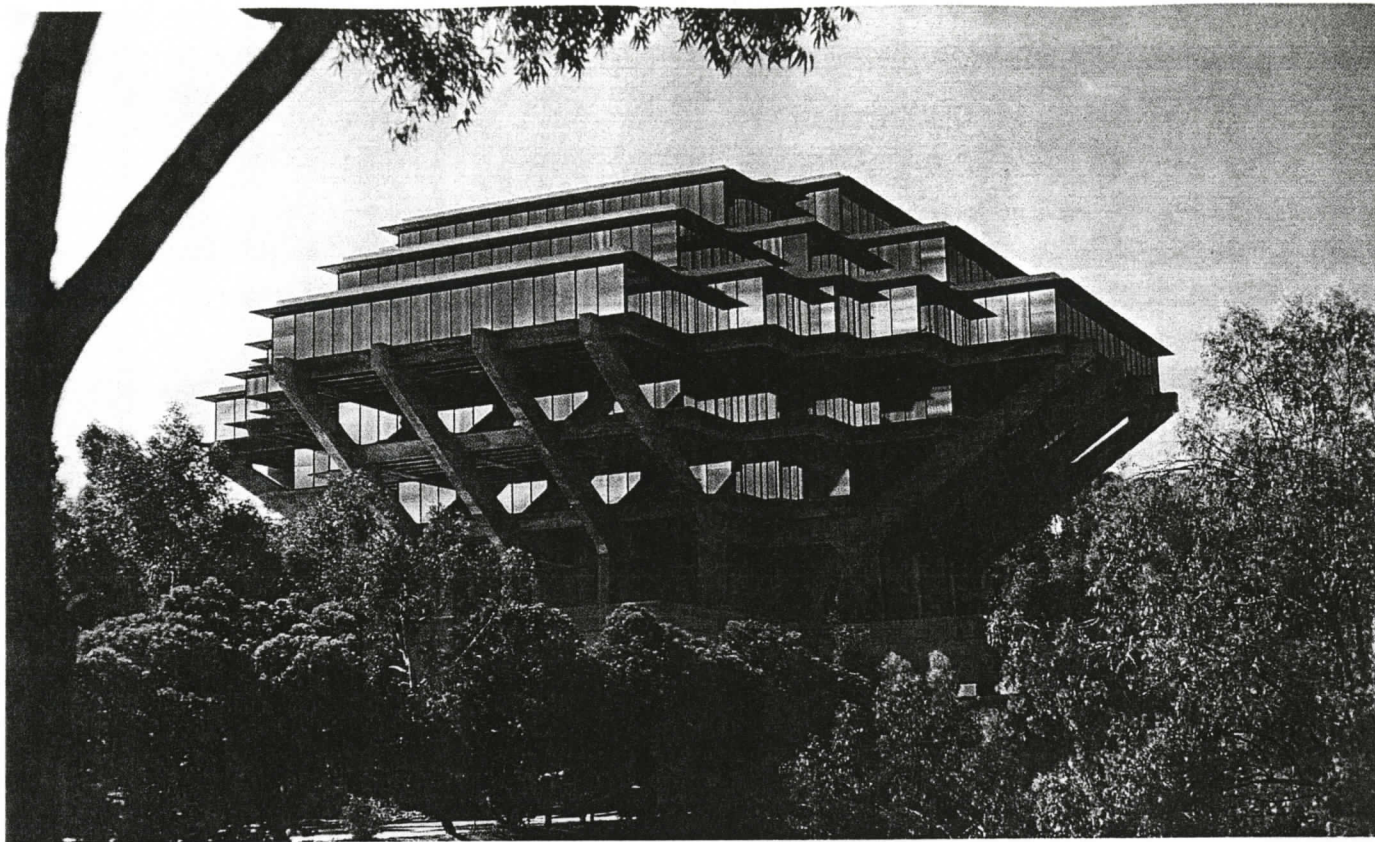
The bell tower and entrance to SDSU's Hepner Hall, at the end of Campanile Walkway.

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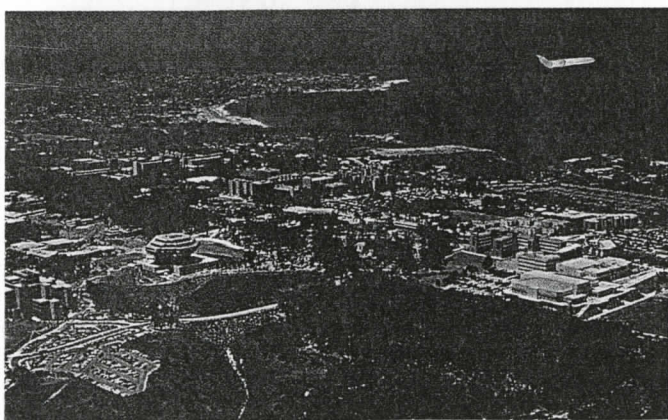
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The futuristic-looking Geisel Library at UCSD.



Students attend class at UCSD Extension.



An aerial view of the UCSD campus.

next Silicon Valley, the cluster of research institutes and high-tech/biotech businesses in the north city.

These three universities are at the leading edge of an ever-expanding industry in higher education. "Each has a different mission and different characteristics," says Richard D. Atkinson, who left his post as UCSD's chancellor in October 1995 to become president of the statewide University of California system. And each is undergoing profound change in administration and future planning.

All three universities have new presidents or chancellors and renewed missions to reach out to the larger community, where education is a precious commodity. The schools all have large percentages of San Diego natives in their student enrollments and regularly cycle local high-school grads through to the professional community. Those students and faculty who come from outside the region to study and teach tend to linger as well, which helps account for our highly educated populace.

The numbers add up.

- The trio of leading universities—SDSU, USD and UCSD—have a combined enrollment of more than 50,000 undergrad, graduate and doctoral students.
- UCSD's Extension program has some 40,000 participants in education outreach centers in La Jolla, Rancho Bernardo and downtown San Diego. SDSU's College of Extended Studies reaches similar numbers each year.
- More than 100,000 alumni of SDSU alone continue to work in the region.
- San Diego's Community College District serves some 94,000 students in its credit and continuing-education programs.
- Private National University, which specializes in giving working adults a convenient way to earn college degrees and improve skills, has awarded more than 50,000 degrees in its 25-year history.

Thousands more students pack the campuses at colleges spread throughout the county. The law schools at California Western and Thomas Jefferson have educated some of the region's finest lawyers and judges, while other local colleges specialize in education, architecture, advertising and psychology.

"There is an amazing diversity of opportunity here," says Alice Bourke Hayes, a transplant from St. Louis, Missouri, who assumed the presidency of USD in July 1995.

Recently, science and research have become higher ed's most visible contributions to the community. San Diego's economic shift from the military and defense industries dovetails neatly with the maturation of science and research institutes in the Torrey Pines neighborhood near UCSD in La Jolla. Biotech, telecommunications, computer and other high-tech industries are buttressed and fed by a wealth of research centers including the Salk Institute, the Scripps Institution of Oceanography and Scripps Research Institute. At SDSU, the International Center of Communications is directing San Diego toward a new role director John M. Eger calls "an international information hub and a city of the future."



Alice Bourke Hayes, USD's president.

The brain trust that accrues in a new-wave college town is truly astounding, and it isn't limited just to the sciences. The UCSD campus is home to the La Jolla Playhouse, a premier force on the national theater scene. USD was chosen as one of three nationwide sites for the 1996 presidential debates (no doubt in part because of its legal and political connections). SDSU, the workhorse of local universities with its thousands of alumni running San Diego County, continues to offer a first-rate education and degrees in 76 areas, with some of the best programs in the country in business, education, engineering and communications.

The universities also contribute heavily to the local economy. "We have an astonishing economic impact," says Hayes. "We're probably one of the major industries in town." She cites a recent economic impact study compiled by the school's business department showing that in returns to the community, USD doubles each dollar it receives. A similar study shows UCSD (which includes the UCSD Medical Center) to be the fourth-largest employer in the city,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 166



Above: Marian Way, running through USD's Alcalá Park campus. Right: Bell tower of the Immaculata Church at USD.



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## the brain trust

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 63

attracting some \$730 million to the San Diego region each year.

"I think all the institutions are just outstanding, and really lay the base for a strong future for San Diego," says Atkinson.

HIGHER EDUCATION is a young industry in San Diego, a young city. As might be expected in Southern California, the first local intellectual institute was hardly traditional. Madame Katherine Tingley's School for the Revival of Lost Mysteries of Antiquity was founded in 1896 on the grounds of what's now Point Loma Nazarene College. Madame Tingley and her followers were immersed in the philosophical leanings of the theosophy movement and opposed war, capital punishment, electric-power poles and the materialism of science. There is some irony in science becoming one of San Diego's leading industries.

On a more traditional note, the roots of San Diego State began settling into the city in 1898, with the opening of the State Normal School in University Heights, not far from downtown. The school graduated its first class of 26 in 1900, and in 1921 became San Diego State Teachers' College. By 1925, enrollment exceeded 1,300 and the college had outgrown its intellectual and physical boundaries. In 1931, after much wrangling over location and funding, State finally gained a larger home—125 acres of mesas, valleys and steep hills east of the city's center—for a college that has now grown to a university encompassing some 283 acres and 28,000 students.

The move to Montezuma Mesa, as State's neighborhood is now called, marked the beginning of an era for the college and the surrounding community. "It meant the transition from the 19th century and Victorian era to the 20th century of science and technology," writes Professor Lewis B. Lesley in a history of the school. The school was renamed San Diego State College in 1935 and began offering bachelor's degrees in areas other than teaching.

As a state institute mandated to provide affordable, accessible education to Californians, SDSU has grown with San Diego's fortunes, swelling its ranks in good times and shrinking in bad. It had an enrollment of 25,000 when it achieved university status and was named California State University, San Diego (later renamed San

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## the brain trust

Diego State University) in 1971. By then, San Diego's other two young universities were just establishing their intellectual identities.

SDSU can easily claim many thousand alumni involved in local business, politics, media and all aspects of the community. About two-thirds of San Diego County's teachers have been degreed or certified at SDSU. Laid-off defense workers learn to adapt to San Diego's changing employment scene at the university foundation's Defense Conversion Center. SDSU's College of Business Administration is the ninth-largest business program in the United States.

The only California State University to be ranked by *U.S. News & World Report* as a doctoral university, SDSU leads the state system in doctoral degree programs (10 to date) and grant and contract research. The university grew so large in the 1980s that it spawned the California State University San Marcos in north San Diego County. And its campus in Imperial County to the east provides access to higher education in a remote region.

"It's intimately interwoven with the fabric of San Diego County," says Thomas B. Day, who served as SDSU's president for 18 years. In July, Day turned over the office to Stephen B. Weber from the State University of New York system. In talking about his presidency, Day speaks with particular pride of the Graduate School of Public Health, along with the undergrad health programs.

"Almost all the healthcare-delivery system here comes from San Diego State. We provide all the worker bees who are out helping the community. The whole area embodied in the College of Health and Human Services is now quite vital, in all senses, to the people of San Diego." In fact, Day says, the entire university "is an important component for the vigor and growth of San Diego County."

Like SDSU, the University of San Diego acquired university status long after it graduated its first students. The university was formed in 1972 with the merger of two small Catholic colleges, one for men and one for women. The two schools had operated side by side above Mission Bay on a mesa called Alcalá Park since the 1950s, along with a school of law and other post-graduate programs.

## the brain trust

Enrollment doubled to more than 5,000 students in the 1970s and '80s under the leadership of USD President Author E. Hughes, who added schools of business administration, nursing and education to the university's roster. Today, though USD is a private, Catholic institute with only 6,000 students, it is ranked as one of the top 100 schools in the nation by *U.S. News & World Report*.

"It's unusual that a university so young would be nationally recognized," says USD's new president, Alice Hayes, a veteran among her local peers with a year in her position. A biologist by profession, Hayes is the first to admit she has garnered an enviable position. As a private institution, USD has the ability to offer highly personalized and individualized education to a select student population, nearly half of whom are from San Diego. The university's board of directors reads like a who's who of local leaders, and lawyers, educators, nurses and business administrators educated at USD permeate the region's professional core.

"Everybody wants to stay here," Hayes says with a laugh. "It's our biggest career-planning and placement challenge."

SAN DIEGO'S WARM and welcoming climate has been a boon for UCSD as well. The university was officially established in 1960, but its origins lie in the Marine Biological Association, first formed in 1903. That La Jolla marine center, now called the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, joined the University of California statewide system in 1912. By 1950 the institute's scientists knew they needed a larger, scientific-oriented university nearby to enhance their abilities.

UCSD's very existence is largely credited to the late Roger Revelle, an oceanographer who served in the U.S. Navy in San Diego during World War II. Upon returning to Scripps as a civilian, Revelle began envisioning a science and engineering institution for La Jolla, "sort of a publicly supported Cal Tech," as he put it. He began campaigning to the University of California Board of Regents, based in San Francisco, almost immediately.

La Jolla's Institute of Technology and Engineering was established as a graduate school in 1958, and was incorporated with the Scripps Institution of Oceanography

into the University of California at San Diego in 1960. Unlike SDSU, or other more traditional schools, UCSD began building from the top down, awarding master's and doctoral degrees before ever establishing an undergraduate program.

The curriculum first focused on the basic sciences—physics, chemistry and biology—and then expanded in like-minded regions. The university's School of Medicine opened in 1964, no doubt spurred into existence by the emergence of the Salk Institute in 1961 and the Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation, which was founded in 1924 and expanded considerably in the 1960s and '70s. In fewer than four decades, UCSD has become one of the top 10 science-and-research universities in the country, according to a survey by the National Research Council.

UCSD's graduates and faculty feed into local high-tech industries, research institutes and hospitals, forming the backbone of San Diego's status as a high-tech city. The current faculty includes five Nobel

laureates in medicine, chemistry and economics; in its short history the university has had 12 Nobel laureates among its faculty. UCSD students and graduates are participants in the world-class research taking place at the Salk Institute and the Scripps Research Institute, all within an easy bike ride from the campus. (SDSU, meanwhile, educates the students who often go on to make up the technical-level workforce of the local biotech industry. Specifically, SDSU is the major center of recombinant DNA research for the entire California State University system.)

Roger Revelle never served as a chancellor of UCSD, though its college of science and technology is named after him. The first chancellor was Herbert York, a physicist from the U.S. Department of Defense. Another physicist, Robert C. Dynes, became UCSD's sixth chancellor on July 1.

Dynes was an undergraduate student in his native Ontario, Canada, when UCSD first opened. "Where I grew up, a university was one of these traditional stone-

building things that had centuries of tradition," he says, recalling early rumors of this burgeoning scientific giant in a place he had to find on a map. "You can't just create a university. But we did, and it's a damn fine one, too."

THE THREE UNIVERSITIES face similar economic, demographic and political challenges in this era of change. But the biggest adjustment comes with the changing face of higher education itself and with the needs of the local community. San Diegans have a push-pull relationship with their educational institutes, with both sides molding the region's evolution.

The growth of high-tech industries is certainly one positive example of the possible partnerships between the city and the universities. SDSU's International Center for Communications is working closely with Mayor Susan Golding and San Diego leaders to create a local information policy and a vision for the region's future.

With the vision in place, local governments are now moving forward to place information kiosks throughout the county, giving all citizens electronic access to government agencies. According to center director Eger, the kiosks are one visible example of the university's role as a catalyst, bringing business and government together in a knowledge-based economy.

"We are a center for collaboration," Eger says. "We help create a vision based on solid research and then bring it to the next step." Eger and his peers at all three universities are placing greater and greater emphasis on San Diego's international standing.

"I think it's the only thing that's going to keep the city and county from being the sleepy outposts they've been for the past 150 years," says Day, who speaks proudly of the many transborder and international programs at SDSU. State now offers an international business major, while its Center for Latin American Studies, Department of Economics and Center for International Business Education and Research are leaders in transborder issues. In 1994, SDSU instituted the first United States-Mexico dual business-degree program, offering students the opportunity to study and earn degrees in both countries.

UCSD stands at the policy-making fore-

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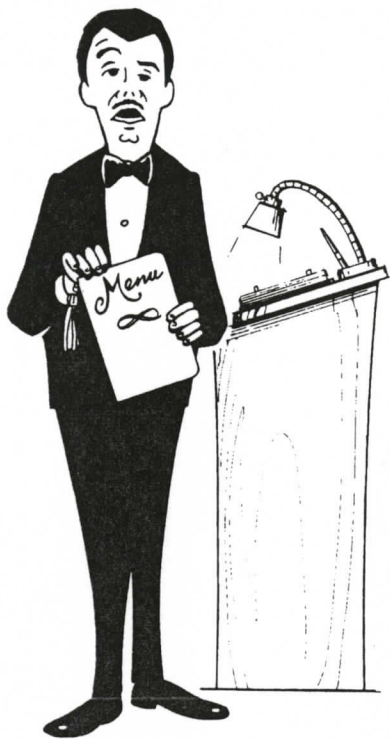
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## the brain trust

front with its Institute of the Americas and Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies, while USD operates a Transborder Institute.

Closer to home, the universities are helping San Diegans adapt to a changing marketplace. "The big move in all the different colleges is not only to train the traditional-age student but also to move into retraining, retooling and reeducation," says Day, who cites SDSU's Defense Conversion Center as a good example of higher education's involvement in the larger community. When the local defense industry suffered extreme downsizing, SDSU's foundation immediately started a program to retrain unemployed workers.

Like workers throughout the country, San Diegans find themselves taking college-level classes throughout their professional careers and on into retirement. Schools are adapting to changing demographics and a student body of post-college adults who aren't just interested in accumulating more degrees. "That's going to create a lot of interesting questions in universities," says Day.

Mary Walshok, dean of UCSD's Extension program, likes to talk about "knowledge without borders" and the role of education and research in community development. "There's a whole new generation of colleges and universities who understand the need for lifelong learning," says Walshok. "Education is a combination of early degrees, foundation degrees, certificates and credentials, second and third degrees. There is a constant movement between the world of practice and the world of formal education."

As a relatively new university, UCSD has used its Extension program imaginatively, both forecasting and meeting the needs for specialized training. Its Connect program is integral in the development of local high-tech industries; its San Diego Dialogue provides an overview of the economic possibilities in the border region; its certificate programs give workers the skills they need to adapt to new careers.

"We're in the business of helping people apply new techniques, new knowledge to their work, their organizations, in their communities," says Walshok. "Each of the education institutions is connected to the community in ways that are vital." □

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**Pushing for change:** Lifelong Republican Anne Patton (right) hopes the party eventually will drop its stand against abortion. In June, she spoke at a press conference announcing an abortion-rights regatta, set to sail past the convention center this morning. At left is Leslie Griesbaum.

# You'll walk more than gawk on this t

By Arthur Salm  
STAFF WRITER

George Washington never slept here. There's not so much as a single Civil War battle site. Our canyons aren't Grand, our desert isn't Painted and our mountains would never be so audacious as to spew lava or ash. The leaves don't even change.

The thing about taking a tour of San Diego is that there's not that much to see, gawkingwise. San Diego is a place to *be*.

Traditionally, of course, tours are about riding around in a bus and looking at things.

And in another few years, you won't even have to leave your hometown: Virtual rides will present tours of every major city in the world, complete with the feel of hilly streets and the smell of salt air/the sausage factory/the souk/T-shirt shops.

On a tour such as the one offered by the Old Town Trolley, however, visitors are marooned in real life: They disembark at various points of interest, then hop back aboard later. The route itself takes only two hours, but you can easily make a full day of it. A full day of doing things. A full day of being a San Diego-type person.

Well, OK, there are *some* things to see. The tour stops at nine points of genuine interest/tourist traps, the ratio correlating directly to one's level of cynicism.

(Note: The Old Town Trolley is, in fact, a bus all gussied up to look like a trolley; do *not* confuse with the San Diego Trolley, a true trol-

ley. Also note that about the fifth time you say it, the word "trolley" starts to sound very weird.)

In the eyes of a San Diego near-native (a designation anyone with five years' residency can rightfully claim), The Old Town Trolley appears to be a solid, fairly interesting trip, with some places not to be missed and others to be avoided unless you're very, *very* short of T-shirts.

(San Diego, by the way, attracts high-quality tourists. At least, that's my impression after having taken the Old Town Trolley in Boston as an out-of-towner a couple of years ago, then recently in San Diego as a near-native.)

## On the circuit

Although the tour officially begins in Old Town, about three miles north of downtown, you can board the trolley at any one of its nine stops, and make one complete circuit. The fare is \$17.

From Old Town, it heads out through not-at-all scenic territory to arrive at the waterfront, which features cruise ships, harbor excursions and the Star of India.

The Star of India is the world's oldest working sailing ship. Or the oldest iron ship afloat — no, that's Boston. It's something, anyway.

All tourists go to The Star of India. It ought to have a giant "tourist trap" scrimshaw mounted in front of it.

Funny thing is, it's interesting, cool (in more than one sense — the breeze on the deck is sublime on a

hot day) and well worth the time. Sometimes, getting trapped can be a positive.

The harbor excursions are fun, too. Unless you're really into shipping, opt for the shorter trips.

T-Shirt Village — I mean, *Seaport Village* — is the next stop. Lotsa tchotchkes.

The stop at the Marriott Hotel is convenient for guests at the Marriott Hotel. If that isn't you, stay put: The pleasant walk along the waterfront has been temporarily truncated due to some sort of special event at the San Diego Convention Center.

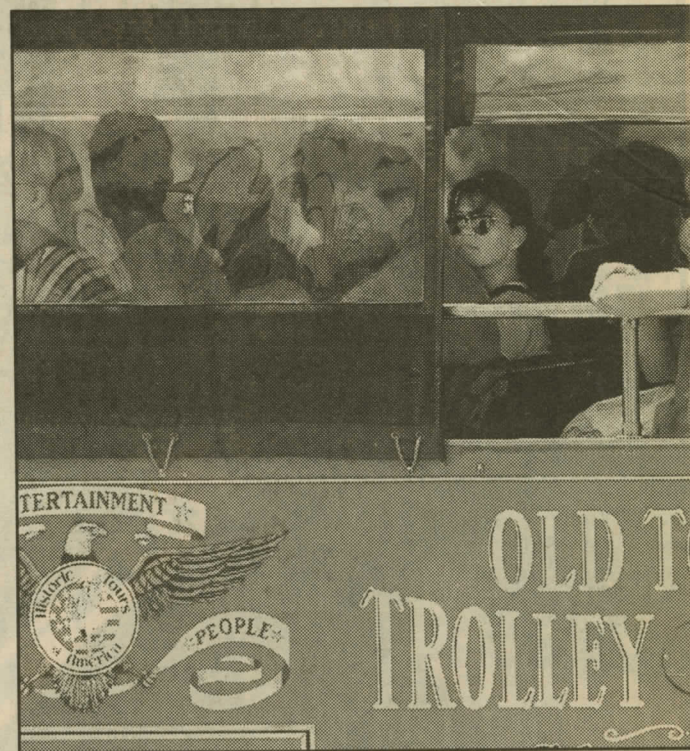
Horton Plaza, the downtown shopping mall, comprises a wild array of colors and an Escher smorgasbord of odd angles and stairways. Most of the stores will be familiar to citizens of the Western industrialized world.

The ride then winds through the revitalized Gaslamp Quarter. Here, at least one driver narrates a history of the early days of San Diego in the pseudo-voice of 19th-century entrepreneur Alonzo Horton. This is either a big plus or a major drawback. Your call.

## Strolling and snarfing

Next, the tour heads for Coronado, a peaceful village largely inhabited, as local author John Brizzolara once put it, "by retired admirals living with their parents."

Not much to do but stroll (nice), go to the beach (first-rate) and check out the Hotel del Coronado. The driver will point out that the



**On track:** The Old Town Trolley travels down Fifth Ave. San Diego Convention Center. The two-hour trip mak

Hotel Del is where much of "Some Like It Hot" was shot. Savvy cinephiles will also recognize its wonderful turrets from Richard Rush's "The Stunt Man."

Then, back over the bridge to Balboa Park. Get off at the zoo stop if you're going to the zoo — it's *only* the best in the world. Otherwise, wait till the Aerospace Museum or El Prado stops.

San Diegans go to the — to visit the museum (photographic, art, and sports, aerospace), to see a max flick at the Reuben Theater, to attend a play on a Sunday afternoon or go to wander through the gardens, to snarf down a guilt-free, to fling then the grass and look at the



**Taking charge:** Anne Patton, shown at a Republican women's task force meeting in April, said the party must drop its hard-line position against abortion if it wants to attract moderate voters.

# No Middle Ground

Moderate Republican frustrated by party's drift to the right

**B**orn into a Republican family, Anne Patton has supported the party most of her adult life, even as its agenda on social issues veered ever farther from her own views.

"I'm fiscally conservative, socially more moderate," she said. "That's a mainstream Republican as far as I'm concerned."

Patton cringed when the party added an anti-abortion plank to its platform in 1980, but dismissed it as meaningless. A decade later, as the growing influence of conservative Christians within the party became apparent, she got worried.

"It extends beyond the choice issue," she said. "It's government intrusion, a lack of civility. I don't like what they've become. They're arrogant. They're full of hubris, and they're trying to legislate morality."

Patton has been an independent thinker from an early age, though she's the first to admit her deci-

sions haven't always been wise.

At 16, she became pregnant and married her high school boyfriend. A few months later, she gave birth to a son. Her husband drank heavily and couldn't hold a job, Patton said, but she remained married and had three more children, including a set of twins.

Then he left.

The low point came a year later when, alone, discouraged and overwhelmed, Patton gave up her 18-month-old twins for adoption and briefly took government assistance to support her other sons.

"It was better that way," said Patton, who still clearly finds the decision painful. In recent years, however, she has renewed contact with the twins, now 41, and frequently spends afternoons with two grandchildren, whose photographs cover her refrigerator.

During those difficult years, Patton kept the books at a doctor's office. And, as she recalls often

when discussing current politics, she knew of women who went to back-alley offices or to Tijuana for dangerous illegal abortions. "We all knew women who died," she said.

Since then, Patton, who describes herself as a "secular humanist," has been a model of self-reliance. She worked through the community college system and eventually earned a master's degree from the University of San Diego. She remarried, was widowed, and married again. Five years ago, Patton and her third husband divorced. She now lives alone.

## 'Pro-choice Republican'

As the combination of personal responsibility and independent thinking that has attracted Patton to the Republican Party while pushing her away from its conservative Christian leanings.

"I don't want somebody else telling me what to do with my body," she said, "especially if it's a man in a blue suit."

Last year, Patton, once a volunteer pregnancy counselor at Planned Parenthood, learned of a newly formed group of local Republican women who support abortion rights. She joined immediately. Or, as she put it, "I came out of the closet as a pro-choice Republican."

The group's cumbersome title is the Republican Task Force of the National Women's Political Caucus, or NWPC, an organization that has been dominated by Democrats but is increasingly attracting moderate Republicans.

While polls suggest some women are leaving the Republican Party, and many more have voted for non-Republican candidates in recent elections, Patton remains committed to the party. But it's a party of the past — of Eisenhower, of Lincoln.

"It's easy to just say I'm going to quit," she said. "It's harder to work from inside to make change, but that's the only way to do it."

An outspoken and earthy pragmatist who also serves on the Encinitas Planning Commission, Patton ran for the Republican Central Committee soon after joining the task force.

She lost. It was her first lesson in the difficulties of rallying like-minded Republicans.

"You can't radicalize a moderate," she said. "We can't have churches. We don't have the bully pulpit. It's a very different situation."

Patton instead has relied on a fax machine, a telephone and a computer to network and get her message out. As the Republican convention neared, the upstairs office of her neat Encinitas duplex accumulated chaotic piles of letters, policy statements and newspaper clippings. The piles eventually spread to her bedroom.

"This is contrary to my nature," Patton said in exas-

peration one afternoon in July. "I'm usually very prepared and organized."

## Tiring of it

Patton's main responsibility in recent months was to organize a fund-raising breakfast, set for Tuesday.

It proved to be harder than she'd thought: As August neared, none of the moderate Republicans she invited to speak would commit, and she was under pressure to issue invitations with a big-name draw.

Finally, on July 24, Massachusetts Gov. William Weld, an outspoken proponent of abortion rights, agreed to appear.

As she drove to the print shop the next afternoon with the invitation proofs, Patton made some quick calculations. "If I get them in the mail tomorrow, they'll arrive Monday or Tuesday. So people will have two weeks ..."

"I'd feel terrible if we didn't get a good turnout."

Weld, along with Gov. Pete Wilson and several members of Congress, has been among the few Republican leaders to openly urge the party to drop any mention of abortion from its platform. Patton agreed, but said it's unlikely that will change soon.

"Frankly, I'm tired of the abortion issue," she said, noting that the party's trend toward conservatism could drive her away. "It doesn't belong in there. It's not a political issue. We should be talking about things like Medicare, welfare reform, reducing the size of government."

Then she rolled her eyes, sighed deeply and said with a conspiratorial whisper, "The Democrats want that plank to stay in the Republican Party, because they know how it divides us."

## ANNE FINDLAY PATTON

Republican since 1955

**AFFILIATIONS:** National Women's Political Caucus, Republican Task Force; Recruitment and Development Committee, Republican Party San Diego; The WISH List (backs Republican women candidates who support abortion rights); The Lincoln Club; California Republican League; Republican Associates — social club; Encinitas Planning Commission member.

**INFORMATION SOURCES:** Los Angeles Times; San Diego Union-Tribune; North County Times; Cable News Network (CNN), "Inside Politics"; Sunday television political programs — "Meet the Press," "This Week With David Brinkley," "Washington Week in Review"

**BELIEF SYSTEM:** Secular humanist

**BUMPER STICKER:** Pro-Choice Republican

**IDEAL CANDIDATE:** Colin Powell



**Gender gap:** Patton is among many Republican women critical of the party's turn to the right on social issues. Her home office has become a nerve center for abortion rights groups. "I'm disgusted by all this stuff," she said, "and I think I'm pretty representative of the American people."



**On the air:** As a local spokeswoman for Republicans who favor abortion rights, Patton appeared on several radio shows this summer. Callers on both sides of the emotional issue jammed phone lines. In June, she was a guest on the KSDO evening news show.

SEAN M. HAFEEY / Union-Tribune photos

# You certainly can get your Z's in Polish Scrabble

By Jennifer Frankel  
LONDON OBSERVER SERVICE

LONDON — It all started with a bowl of soup in a Polish restaurant. It was the first item on the menu, *barszcz*. Beetroot soup from the north European flatlands — thick, filling, the color of blood.

Next came a main course, *kaczka* with *kasza* (roast duck with cracked wheat).

And a thought: with words full of Zs like that, it must be very odd playing Scrabble in Poland.

Get *barszcz* on the board and you're 29 up, even before adding on any triple-letter or word scores or the 50 bonus points for using all seven tiles.

There's a problem, though: There's only one Z in Scrabble, so how many points do you get for a Z in Polish Scrabble?

At J.W. Spear & Sons of Enfield, England, which has held the world rights to Scrabble since 1969 and the British rights since 1954, marketing manager Philip Nelkon has

the answer: "One point is all you get for a Z in Polish."

However, there are five Z tiles, not one, in Polish Scrabble, so *barszcz*'s value drops from 29 to 10.

Which is pretty much the reverse of what happened to the agent for Polish Scrabble. "There was already a bootleg version," says Nelkon, who got his job because he is a Scrabble expert, a record four-time British national champion.

"It already had half a million players," says his colleague, development manager Jim Harrison (top game score, 360). "Mind you, in those days the most popular fire-side game in Poland was thinking up a word without a Z in it."

With the fall of Communism came a call from a lawyer who wanted to bring Scrabble to his people. He and Nelkon figured out Polish Scrabble. It had 100 tiles (including blanks), the same as the English version, but 32 different letters, including three different kinds of Z, the one-pointer, plus two

more valuable, accented ones. The deal was done, the tiles and the boxes were made up. The Polish lawyer arrived in a beat-up old van, filled it with Scrabble sets and headed for home. A few days later he was back for another van-load of plastic letters.

"Tremendous sales," says Nelkon. "Thirty thousand in the first six months." Harrison says the deal was "our first Eastern European success story."

Originally a family company based in Germany, Spear's moved to Enfield in the early '30s and remained independent until a couple of years ago. Then it was sold to United States-based Mattel, one of the world's two toy giants, the other being Hasbro, which holds the U.S. rights to Scrabble. Which is why Hasbro also bid for Spear's and why Mattel had to pay \$90 million for it.

Spear's started producing foreign-language versions of Scrabble as soon as it acquired the world rights. French, Dutch and German all appeared in the early 1970s, but it's only in the last few years that Spear's has tiled the world.

## Tomorrow, the world

The turning point was 1988, when it relaunched Scrabble. The background color of the board was changed from green to gray. The old, Scrabble-only typeface was dumped in favor of Optima, a sans-serif face launched in 1958 and inspired by lettering on the marble floor tombs at Sante Croce in Florence and on the Arch of Constantine in Rome. The designer was Herman Zapf.

Realizing that Britain was "a mature market" (53 percent of Britons

own a set), Spear's took it to the world.

Now Scrabble is available in 30 languages (31, if you include Braille). Each year about 5 million sets are sold. The cost of producing a new language version is always about \$15,000, but, as the Polish example shows, it's not a case of merely translating the rule book. Each language has its own quirks.

"We try to reflect the language and create a playable game," says Harrison. "But those two factors aren't always in alignment."

The first step is to hire an expert to work out how many letters are needed for the language. "Accents are used in every foreign language except French," says Nelkon.

While English and French get by on 26 letters, Hungarian needs 38, and that's without Q, W, X and Y.

Next, they produce a letter frequency table. The original English-language game was based on values worked out from *The New York Times*. "Nowadays," says Harrison, "we use three sources — a classic text of the given language, a modern text and a newspaper article."

In the letter frequency table for Malaysian, for every two Z's, there are 2,442 A's.

Then they create four different bands for letter frequency, from "very common" to "rare," and place individual letters within the band. Only then is the game tested on native speakers.

The raw figures of tile numbers tell you essential facts about a language. For English the consonant-to-vowel balance is about 60-40, whereas for Italian the ratio is 50-50 and there are 20 percent more tiles. Unsurprisingly, 15 are O's.

The briefer and tighter the language, the smaller the Scrabble set.

German Scrabble once had not only more tiles in total — 117, including four blanks — but also more tiles for each move. Instead of the standard seven each, you got eight, which meant you could hit two triple-word score squares in one go.

"When it was originally created," says Harrison, "the Germans said that because theirs was such a unique and powerful language, they would need more tiles than anyone else. But it entirely changes the nature of the game. So, as Scrabble spread across the world we had discussions with the Germans about their old version of it. And we changed..."

Distributors? "The set. Mind you, we're always getting complaints from a particular couple of clubs over there who still insist on playing the old version."

You can get Scrabble in all the major languages that use the Roman alphabet: in Turkish, the only one to have a dotted i; in Finnish, which like Turkish is "an agglutinative language — bits of words built on to bits of words, so you get great strings of the same letter. I can't say it's ideally suited to Scrabble."

Icelandic has the highest per capita sales in Europe. "There are only 280,000 people living there," says Harrison, "and we sell 10,000 sets a year. All those long nights, I guess." Scrabble is also available in non-Roman scripts. A new Russian version was issued last year, replacing one based on early 20th-century White Russian.

In the Far East, people use Scrabble to learn English. Singapore has even higher per capita sales of the game than Iceland. Both China and Japan play the English version, but have rule books in their own languages.

Though it would be impossible to produce Scrabble in an Indian language — "Some have 400 characters," Harrison says — the English version is very popular. Spears doesn't make most of them; bootleg versions are common, and you can buy a knockoff version for a dollar.

As the European map changes, so does Scrabble. There's a Catalan version, a Slovenian and a Flemish. When Czechoslovakia split, the Slovaks insisted on their own version, with an extra letter.

Next up is Croatian. "It's been in development some time now," Harrison says. "There was a bit of a cessation while they were trying to kill each other."

## Offensive words

The United States has had its own little ethnic war of words. Last October the National Scrabble Association replaced the Official Scrabble Players Dictionary ("OSPD2") to the Scrabble rabble with an Expurgated Scrabble Players Dictionary ("ESPD") to the said rabble but "OSPD3" to the NSA. About 167 words were omitted on the grounds that they were offensive to specific ethnic, racial, sexual and other groups.

Competition players kicked up. The National Scrabble Association backed down, agreeing that while schoolchildren would see only the expurgated version, "Jew" (13 points) and "fatso" (eight) would remain perfectly acceptable tournament points-scorers.

However, only the expurgated dictionary is in print. So the original, abuse-filled dictionary is now available only in samizdat form. It does come free with the Franklin Mint Scrabble set, which has a wooden board and shiny metal tiles — yours for \$495.

## Celebrations



### Totey-Werner

Kristin Totey and Daniel Werner were married June 22 at the First Assembly of God Church in San Diego. The bride's parents, Bill and Louise Totey, were also celebrating their 40th Wedding Anniversary. Kristin is a recent graduate of SDSU where she received her degree in Elementary Education. The bridegroom, son of Gerald and Barbara Werner, is a graduate student at UCSD in Electrical Engineering. They spent their honeymoon in Hawaii.



### Kuta-Hogan

Beth Kuta and Sean Hogan were married April 21 at the Old Armstrong Chapel in Indian Hill, Ohio. The bride, an MBA graduate from Adelphi University, is Director of Quality Training at Chase Manhattan Bank. The groom graduated from CSPP with a PhD in Clinical Psychology and currently practices at the Del Mar Clinic. The couple resides in San Diego.



### Murphy

#### 70th Anniversary

Juanita Beggs and Ray Murphy were married on August 10, 1926 in Cavalier, ND.

The Murphys, 17-year residents of Rancho Bernardo, have three sons: Charles (Betty) San Antonio, TX; Thomas (Patricia) El Cajon and Jack (Jeanette) Santa Ana. They also have seven grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren.

The occasion will be celebrated with a family dinner at Rancho Valencia Resort in Rancho Santa Fe.



Linda Tyler of Point Loma is pleased to announce the engagement of her daughter, Nicole Tyler to Ron Miller, son of James and Joan Miller of San Marcos. Nicole is a student at Culinary Institute of America in Napa, California. Ron is a computer analyst for Callaway Golf Corporation. An October wedding is planned in Point Loma.

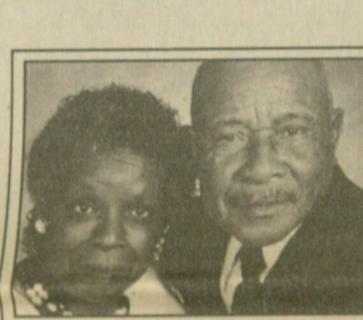


### Happy 1st Emily Dianne Kuhn!

Our world was blessed with your presence one year ago on August 7th, 1995. We love you very much and look forward to everything the future brings. Love always, Mommy and Daddy.



Steve and Kristina Bagdasar are pleased to announce that their son Daniel Edward and Kenneth Crippen will be baptized today, August 11, at Holy Angels Catholic Church. A reception will follow at Tom Ham's Lighthouse. Godparents for Daniel are Eddy and Manal Bagdasar and for Kenneth, Victor Bagdasar and Anne G. Poston. All family and friends will be in attendance. We will also be celebrating Daniel's third birthday. God Bless you both! We love you, Mom and Dad.



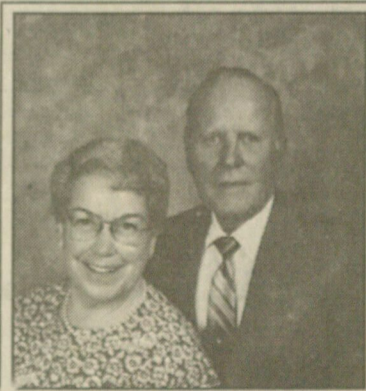
### Bugg 50th Anniversary

Ethel (Martin) Bugg and Detroit Bugg were married on August 7, 1946 in Haynesville, LA. The Golden Couple are retired. Mr Bugg worked 38 years with Civil Service. Mrs Bugg worked 22 years at UCSD Hospital. The couple were blessed with four children: Christine Dent, Linda Washington, Detroit Jr. and Kenney. They also have eight grandchildren.



### Faringer 50th Anniversary

Joe Orval Faringer and Virginia Durkee Faringer celebrated their 50th Anniversary August 9 at the Mountain Resort where they spent their honeymoon. They were married in San Diego after they both served in the Navy during WWII. Their daughter Janet and her husband, Robert Valen, live in Lubbock, TX. They have two grandchildren, Eric and Sarah. Joe retired from the wholesale appliance and air conditioning business.

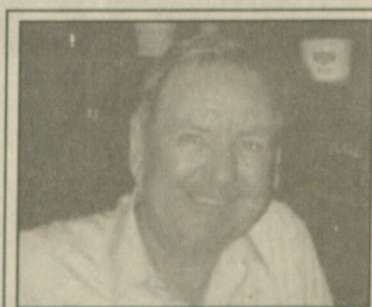


### Ruth and Francis Stanley 50th Anniversary

Ruth and Francis Stanley celebrated their 50th Wedding Anniversary with friends and family at Castle Creek Country Club in Escondido, California, Rolling Hills, Atlantic, Iowa and Oceanside, California.

Ruth and Francis were married July 13, 1946 in Beverly Hills, California and have lived in Oceanside for eight years.

They have three sons: Robert Stanley of Sacramento, California, Richard Stanley of Williamsburg, Virginia and Michael Stanley of San Bernardino, California. They have five grandchildren.



### Fox 65th Birthday!

William Lucien Fox celebrated his 65th birthday on August 9. He was born in Pontiac, Illinois and moved his family to San Diego in 1956. He retired from the U.S. Post Office in 1987 after 30 years as a letter carrier. He and his wife Velda love to travel and visit the gambling casinos. HAPPY BIRTHDAY DAD! Love, Marsha



### Ostrom 50th

Clarence and June Ostrom celebrated their 50th Wedding Anniversary on July 13, 1996. The event was celebrated with family and friends at a garden party hosted by the couple's four daughters and their families. They have nine grandchildren. Clarence and June met and married in Minneapolis, MN before moving to San Diego in the early 1950s. Congratulations, Mom and Dad!



### Happy 18th Birthday Natalie Diane Angeles!

Natalie Diane Angeles turns 18 on August 15 and I was blessed with a beautiful baby girl.

Well, you're 18 years old and I can hardly believe it. Where has all the time gone? You've grown up so fast. I can remember when you were just born, holding you in my arms, hearing DaDa for the first time, playing second base on your softball team, parasailing in Hawaii and, most recently, your graduation.

You've grown into a wholesome, God-fearing young lady. I just wanted to let you know you're my pride and you're my joy and I'm looking forward to the years to come.

I hope you have a Happy Birthday. I Love You Then, Now and Forever. Your Dad.



### Dale and Shirley Boss 50th Anniversary

William "Dale" Boss and Shirley Marie Rickher were married on August 8, 1946 in St. Louis, Missouri. La Mesa became their home shortly after marriage.

They have two children, David of La Mesa and Faye of Trinidad, Colorado.

Dale worked for SDG&E until retirement in 1980. Shirley has been the homemaker. They have been active members in the California Early Day Gas Engine and Tractor Association since 1970.

A party given by their children and attended by family and friends will help celebrate this 50th year of marriage.

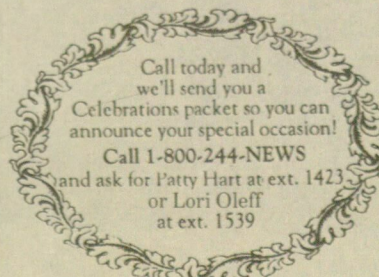


Cheryl K. Burnes of Dallas, Texas will become the bride of John David Knous of Dallas, Texas on September 7, 1996 at 2:00 p.m. at The Wedding Cottage in Rockwell, Texas.

Parents of the bride-elect are Randy and Pennie Burnes of Dallas. The future bridegroom is the son of David and Gail Knous of Midland, Texas.

Miss Burnes is a graduate of Bryan Adams High School, Dallas and is employed by Greater Texas Federal Credit Union. Cheryl is attending Richland College in Dallas and majoring in English.

Mr. Knous is a graduate from Big Spring High School in Big Spring, Texas and is employed by Mark Bond & Company. John attended Texas Tech and majored in Computer Science.



Call today and we'll send you a Celebrations packet so you can announce your special occasion!  
Call 1-800-244-NEWS  
and ask for Patty Hart at ext. 1423  
or Lori Oleff  
at ext. 1539