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ABSTRACT

This publication presents biographical profiles of people of interest to young readers. The concept is unique in that the subjects profiled are not necessarily people of great or lasting stature. Many are noted writers or public figures who have made important contributions to the current world, but a goodly number of entries are biographies of modern sports heroes and entertainment personalities. These have been included in direct response to the interests of the young. Each biography has a light and very personal touch. Terms and concepts that might have no meaning to young people are explained, often in detail so as not to assume a great deal of background knowledge. Each issue contains 15-20 sketches arranged alphabetically. Each entry contains at least one picture of the individual profiled and includes information on birth, youth, early memories, education, first jobs, marriage and family, career highlights, memorable experiences, hobbies, and honors and awards. Obituary entries also are included, written to provide a perspective on the individual's entire career. Obituaries are clearly marked in both the table of contents and at the beginning of the entry. To provide easy access to entries, each issue contains a name index, a general index covering occupations, organizations, and ethnic and minority origins, a places of birth index, and a birthday index. Persons included in the seven issues making up volumes one and two include entertainers such as Paula Abdul, Kirstie Alley, Gloria Estefan, and Roseann Arnold; ballerina Darci Kistler; singers ranging from opera singer Kathleen Battle to k. d. lang; cartoonist Cathy Guisewite; actors Jasmine Guy, Denzel Washington, Sara Gilbert, Winona Ryder, and Candice Bergen; sports figures such as Larry Bird, Wayne Gretzky, Magic Johnson, Kristi Yamaguchi, Andre Agassi; Arthur Ashe, Dan Marino, Shaquille O'Neal, and Martina Navratilova; world leaders, including Mikhail Gorbachev, George Bush, Boris Yeltsin, Bill Clinton, Albert Gore, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, and Cesar Chavez; and other public figures such as Janet Reno, Hilary Rodham Clinton, Princess Diana, H. Ross Perot, Clarence Thomas, Gloria Steinem, Sally Ride, and Mae Jemison. (DK)

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Biography Today

1992-1993

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Letter from the publisher—

The concept of *Biography Today* is unique in that the subjects profiled here are not necessarily people of great or lasting stature. Many are, of course, noted writers or public figures who have made important contributions to the world we live in, but a goodly number of entries are biographies of modern sports heroes and entertainment personalities. These we have included in direct response to the interests of the young. They want to read about the athletes and actors and musicians whose names are familiar to them, and whose fame and talents are the current rage.

The one element we have kept in mind in launching this publication is that youthful readers have youthful interests. We have tried to give each biography a light and very personal touch without sacrificing the content. Certain terms and concepts that might have no meaning to this new generation are explained, often in detail, since we cannot assume that readers so young have the background knowledge that we take for granted. Even the page size and the typeface were evaluated for their appeal to young readers.

Biographical dictionaries and encyclopedias abound—good reference works that our children will turn to and depend upon throughout their adult years. But we feel that *Biography Today* answers their existing needs with an appealing, story-telling approach. If a class assignment can also be a "good read," then we have met that challenge.

Frederick G. Ruffner, Jr.

Biography Today

Profiles of People of Interest to Young Readers

Volume 1
Issue 1
January 1992

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Detroit, Michigan 48226

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Preface

Biography Today is a new quarterly magazine designed and written for the young reader—aged 9 and above—and covers individuals that librarians tell us that young people want to know about most: entertainers, athletes, writers, illustrators, cartoonists, and political leaders.

The Plan of the Work

The publication was especially created to appeal to young readers in a format they can enjoy reading and readily understand. Each issue contains between twenty-five and thirty sketches arranged alphabetically. The list of individuals to be profiled in each issue is carefully balanced to provide both well-known and lesser-known figures, to cover individuals from a variety of occupations, and to reflect the cultural and ethnic diversity of the modern world. Each entry features at least one picture of the individual profiled, and bold-faced rubrics lead the reader to information on birth, youth, early memories, education, first jobs, major influences, marriage and family, career highlights, memorable experiences, hobbies, and honors and awards. This format has been designed so that each profile contains information relevant to that individual, and thus rubrics have been arranged or omitted to best fit his or her life. Each entry ends with a list of easily accessible sources designed to lead the student to further reading and concludes with a current address for the individual profiled. Obituary entries are also included, written to provide a perspective on the individual's entire career.

The famous people profiled have been offered the option of writing an autobiography for first publication in *Biography Today*, or having a biographical sketch prepared by Omni staff. This first issue presents an autobiography prepared by world-renowned children's author Madeleine L'Engle, one by English writer and illustrator Martin Handford (creator of *Where's Waldo?*), and one by Chrysler Chairman Lee Iacocca. An obituary of Dr. Seuss is also included in this issue. All autobiographies and obituaries are clearly marked, both in the table of contents and at the beginning of the entries themselves.

Biographies are prepared by Omni editors after extensive research, utilizing the most current materials available. Those sources that are generally available to students appear in the list of further reading at the end of the sketch, while additional sources used to compile the sketch are included in the Appendix at the end of each issue.

Indexes

To provide easy access to entries, each issue of *Biography Today* will contain a Name Index, Places of Birth Index, as well as a Subject Index covering occupations, organizations, and ethnic and minority origins. These indexes will cumulate with each succeeding issue. The four yearly issues will be cumulated annually and will be available in a hardbound volume, with cumulative indexes.

Our Advisors

This new magazine was reviewed by an Advisory Board comprised of librarians, children's literature specialists, and a reading instructor to ensure that the concept of this publication—to provide a readable and accessible biographical magazine for young readers to use for class assignments or for casual reading—was on target. They evaluated the title as it developed, and their suggestions have proved invaluable. Any errors, however, are ours alone. We'd like to list the Advisory Board members, and to thank them for their efforts.

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Paula Abdul 1962-
American Singer, Dancer, Choreographer
Recording Artist Whose Work Includes
Forever Your Girl and *Spellbound*

BIRTH

Paula Abdul was born June 19, 1962, in California. She has one older sister, Wendy. Her father, Harry Abdul, of Syrian-Brazilian heritage, was at one point a cattle rancher and later owned a sand and gravel business; her mother, Lorraine Abdul, a former concert pianist and assistant to the famed movie director Billy Wilder, is French-Canadian. Writers often make note of this mixed heritage to explain Paula Abdul's exotic good looks.

YOUTH

Abdul grew up in Van Nuys, California, in the San Fernando Valley, the origin of the term "Valley Girls." Her parents were divorced when she was seven, and she lived thereafter with her mother and sister. Abdul started taking dance classes at about that time, eventually studying ballet, jazz, modern, and tap.

EARLY MEMORIES

Abdul became interested in dance from watching old musicals. Even as a child she fantasized about becoming a performer: "I think it all started when I was about six, and I first saw Gene Kelly dance in *Singing in the Rain*. That was it. I was well and truly hooked." Starting in elementary school, her teachers would ask her to help stage the school performances. "I was into choreography before I knew what it was," Abdul has said. "This is all I've ever wanted to do since I was a little girl growing up and watching Fred Astaire and Gene Kelly musicals."

EDUCATION

Abdul attended Van Nuys High School. She was an active student--head of the cheerleading squad, senior class president, and a member of the debate and science teams. Yet she also maintained a 3.85 grade point average (out of a possible 4.0).

After high school Abdul enrolled at California State University at Northridge. She planned to major in sports broadcasting, but also took courses in music, dance, and acting. According to Abdul, "I always knew that I wanted to be in show business, but I wanted something to fall back on. So I thought I'd go into sports broadcasting." Abdul soon got her chance at show business, and she dropped out of college after six months.

FIRST JOBS

Abdul's big break came while she was still a student at Cal State. She decided to audition for a spot on the Los Angeles Lakers' cheerleading squad, which performs during breaks in the basketball action. But she wasn't very optimistic about her chances: at only 5'2", she knew that she didn't fit the typical image of a tall, leggy dancer. "See, growing up, my dreams of being a professional dancer seemed shot to hell because of my height. So I get down to the tryout, and there were hundreds of tall, beautiful girls there, and I say to myself, 'I'm not going to do this.' It was like that big moment at the end of *Flashdance*, when Jennifer Beals struts her stuff." Yet despite Abdul's lack of confidence, in a very quick sixty-second tryout she thoroughly impressed the judges and earned a spot as a Laker Girl. A few months later, when the cheerleaders' choreographer left the team, she took over the job.

Barbara Sawyer	Groton Public Library and Information Center Groton, CT
Renee Schwartz	School Board of Broward County Fort Lauderdale, FL
Lee Sprince	Broward West Regional Library Fort Lauderdale, FL
Susan Stewart	Birney Middle School Reading Laboratory Southfield, MI
Ethel Stoloff	Birney Middle School Library Southfield, MI

Our Advisory Board encouraged us to include controversial and unconventional people in our profiles, and we have followed their advice. So in this first issue, you'll find information regarding the often controversial works of Judy Blume, the unconventional approach Matt Groening takes to his life and art, the gambling scandal that ended Pete Rose's baseball career, and the controversy surrounding the confirmation of Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas. The Advisory Board also mentioned that the sketches might be useful in adult literacy programs, and we would value any comments librarians and teachers might have about the suitability of our magazine for that purpose.

Your Comments Are Welcome

Our goal is to be accurate and up-to-date, to give young readers information they can learn from and enjoy. Now we want to know what you think. Take a look at the first issue of *Biography Today*, on approval. Write or call me with your comments. We want to provide an excellent source of biographical information for young people. Let us know how you think we're doing.

And here's a special incentive: review our list of people to appear in upcoming issues, located on the final pages. Use the bind-in card to list other people you want to see in *Biography Today*. If we include someone you suggest, your library will receive a free issue, with our thanks. Please see the bind-in card for details.

Laurie Harris
Editor, *Biography Today*
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The cheerleaders' innovative dance steps soon brought Abdul a lot of attention. Members of the Jackson family, who were big fans of the Lakers, admired the new routines and asked to meet the choreographer. The Jacksons hired Abdul to choreograph the stage dancing for their 1984 concert tour and the video for their song "Torture"; this first video earned Abdul a "Best Video of the Year" nomination from the American Video Awards. In addition, her work with the Lakers' cheerleaders was seen by a record company executive, who asked her to work with Janet Jackson.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

The pairing of Abdul and Janet Jackson proved to be an inspired match. Jackson's own training as a dancer coupled with her funky dance music perfectly suited Abdul's style, which Jackson described as a "great mix of street and jazz moves." Abdul choreographed videos for four Jackson songs—"Control," "What Have You Done for Me Lately?" "When I Think of You," and "Nasty," which won the 1987 Best Choreography Award from MTV. These videos established Abdul's reputation. Her exuberant style combines technical training with street moves, which are quick-cut dance steps reminiscent of her cheerleading days (what she calls "real snap and flash").

Abdul went on to choreograph for a wide range of performers, including, to name just a few, ZZ Top, the Pointer Sisters, Duran Duran, Kool & the Gang, Dolly Parton, and the cast of "The Tracey Ullman Show," for which she won an Emmy. Yet she aspired to become a performer in her own right: not only to create routines for others, but to move to the front of the camera as a singer and dancer. She has often discussed her desire to be not just a dancer, but an all-round entertainer: "I grew up just adoring all those old MGM musicals," she has said. "Back then, you had to do it all. To be a superstar, you had to sing and dance and entertain and not just stick to one thing."

In 1988 Abdul made her move into music with a pop album, *Forever Your Girl*. Although it initially bombed, it has sold over twelve million copies since its debut and has produced four hit singles. Sales were almost certainly helped by the frequent play on MTV of several videos from the album, including "Straight Up" and "Opposites Attract." In the latter, Abdul dances with the animated, street-wise M.C. Scat Cat, showing her debt to Gene Kelly's duet with an animated mouse in the movie *Anchors Aweigh*. After the success of her first album, a host of new opportunites opened up for Abdul, including choreographing the Oscar Awards telecasts, working on several movies, and appearing in television commercials for such products as Coca-Cola, Reebok shoes, and L.A. Gear. In spring 1991, she released a new album, *Spellbound*, that has sold over two million copies to date and has spawned two hit singles, "Rush Rush" and "Promise of a New Day." Her latest tour, "Under My Spell," has been

praised as a tightly scripted visual extravaganza, full of superb lighting effects, snazzy costumes, and intense, fast-paced choreography.

Abdul's move to pop singer was greeted with skepticism. Some reviewers have criticized her mediocre singing voice, limited vocal range, selection of material, and the overly processed, technological sound of much of her music. Yet even her detractors point to her willingness to work hard, her desire to learn, and her sincerely nice personality in an often ugly business. And no matter what her critics might say, her phenomenal record sales attest to the devotion of millions of fans.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Although Abdul is unmarried, she is frequently linked in the gossip columns with a host of Hollywood personalities; she routinely denies these rumors. She lives alone in a recently purchased mansion in the Hollywood Hills.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Abdul has mentioned several entertainers who have had a great influence on her work, including Debbie Allen, Fred Astaire, Sammy Davis, Jr., Bob Fosse, Gregory Hines, and Gene Kelly.

RECORDINGS

Forever Your Girl, 1988
Spellbound, 1991

HONORS AND AWARDS

Choreographer of the Year Award (National Academy of American Video Arts and Sciences): 1987
MTV Music Video Award: 1987, for choreography in "Nasty"; 1989, for best female video, best choreography, best dance video "Straight Up"
Emmy Award: 1989, for outstanding achievement in choreography "The Tracey Ullman Show"; 1990, for American Music Awards Show
Grammy Award: 1990, for best music video "Opposites Attract"
American Music Award: 1990, for dance music favorite artist and pop/rock favorite duo or group
People's Choice Award: 1990 and 1991, for best female musical performer

FURTHER READING

PERIODICALS

Current Biography, Sept. 1991
Ebony, May 1990, p.118
New York Times, May 12, 1991, II, p.30
People, Mar. 23, 1987, p.101; Mar. 12, 1990, p.64
Sassy, Sept. 1989, p.48
Time, May 28, 1990, p.87
Us, June 27, 1991, p.19

ADDRESS

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Los Angeles, CA 90067

Larry Bird 1956-
American Professional Basketball Player
Member of the Boston Celtics Basketball Team

BIRTH

Larry Joe Bird was born December 7, 1956, in West Baden, Indiana, a village close to the once-famous mineral springs resort town of French Lick. He was the fourth of Joe and Georgia Bird's six children: Mike, Mark, and Linda were older, and Jeff and Eddie were several years younger.

YOUTH

Times were hard during Bird's early years. His father's various jobs provided only basic needs for the growing family, and there was

seldom any money for extras. After the parents divorced in 1972, Georgia Bird supported her children as a restaurant cook and, later, with a better-paying job in a nursing home. The boys took turns living with their grandmother, Lizzie Kerns, because there was never enough room at home, but they continued to help their mother with chores around the house. All of the children, including Linda, were athletic, and they played ball whenever and wherever they could. "We played lots of baseball, softball, rubber ball—we played ball all the time," Bird once told a reporter. But growing up in that part of the Midwest really means basketball above all other sports, and by the time the future star was in high school, this had become his game of choice. Indiana is nicknamed the Hoosier State (from *husher,* or *hoozer,* an old regional term for the pioneer men, meaning large and tough). It is a place where interest in basketball is so keen that high school and college competition creates a special kind of excitement known as "Hoosier Hysteria." Good players become heroes almost overnight, and Larry Bird more than fit that image. Mostly, he says, he was on the court to have fun, but he practiced every day and into the evening, in season and out, and it was that combination of work and play that developed his athletic talents, making him a high school all-star.

EARLY MEMORIES

Bird says now that he became a good team player because of his upbringing. His father taught the children to "stick up for one another, no matter what," and that prepared him to always "be there" for his teammates. Larry Bird has written a book called *Drive: The Story of My Life,* and in it he tells about his father and the many good times the family shared with him. He writes with sadness of his father's tragic suicide on February 3, 1975, and remembers that "he was always trying to push us to be better. I missed him as soon as he was gone and I still miss him."

EDUCATION

Bird played guard during his sophomore and junior years at Springs Valley High School in French Lick, but it was not until his senior year, when he had grown to his full height of 6'9", that his skill and size came together to make him the team's star attraction. By this time, he was averaging 30.6 points and 20 rebounds a game. Although many college scouts tried to recruit him, he wasn't anxious to go far away from home, and so, in the fall of 1974, he enrolled at Indiana University in nearby Bloomington. Being a small-town boy, Bird felt out of place right away on such a big campus, and said later that it was not his idea of a school at all, but "more like a whole country." He left before official practice even began. He tried classes for two weeks at Northwood Institute in his hometown of West Baden, but was unhappy and dropped out to take a job with the local public works department.

It was not until the following year that he returned to college, this time at Indiana State University in Terre Haute. He could not play basketball for a year, under the transfer, or "redshirt," rules of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA). When he became eligible to join the lineup in the 1976-77 season, he led his teammates, the Sycamores, to a 25-3 record, their best in nearly 30 years. The following season, they reached the country's Top Ten. In Bird's senior year, they ranked first, remaining undefeated until the NCAA finals, when they suffered their only loss of the season to Magic Johnson's Michigan State team.

Bird had been a first-round draft pick by the Boston Celtics in 1978 when he was only a junior, but he chose to remain in school to earn his degree in physical education before turning pro.

FIRST JOBS

Delivering newspapers was one of the many jobs that Bird had when he was a schoolboy. He remembers being afraid to approach one particular house on his route because it was in such run-down condition that he thought that "ghosts lived there." Odd jobs around the neighborhood also came his way and, at one time, he was employed at his uncle's gas station. During the year after he dropped out of Indiana University, he did road clearing and snow removal for the town of French Lick, and occasionally worked "putting up hay" for a farmer.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

In interviews with Larry Bird, whenever he mentions his parents, he says how much their care and encouragement meant to him during his young years. But it is his Grandmother Kerns of whom he speaks so often and so fondly. He cherishes the time he spent with her, and wishes that she could have lived to know that he would dedicate his book to her. Other people made a difference in his life, too. Jim Jones, his first basketball coach, taught him the fundamentals of the game and helped him to gain confidence in himself. The Celtics' Red Auerbach was also a positive influence, and Bird is generous in his praise of all the people who stood behind him and urged him to be all that he could be.

CHOOSING A CAREER

By the time that Bird had begun to show his tremendous ability on the court, there was little doubt that he would make basketball his career. But he loved softball and baseball, too, and played both games before college and during summers between college semesters. His right index finger was badly injured in a softball game soon after he was drafted by the Boston Celtics, and there was some worry that his professional basketball career would be threatened. Bird, however, worked to strengthen the

other fingers of that hand, and the injury, although still apparent, has never been a problem.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

In 1979, his very first year in professional basketball, Larry Bird fulfilled the hopes that the Celtics had placed in him by bringing the lagging team back to the heights their fans had come to expect. His career soared, and so did the standings of the Celtics, which has ranked among the top teams of the National Basketball Association (NBA) every year since he has been in the lineup. Playing forward, he excels at pinpoint passing to the open man, and is equally skillful at shooting and rebounding. Bird was the first player in NBA history to shoot 50% from the floor and 90% from the foul line. He scored his 20,000th career point in February of the 1990-91 season.

Larry Bird is considered one of the greatest players in the history of basketball. He is neither flashy nor particularly fast, but his determination and his great strength and court sense have contributed to his spectacular success. He is a true team player. He studies the patterns of the game and knows where every player is. He feels that perhaps one of his best assets is the ability "to make the right move at the right time."

In recent years, injuries have slowed Bird's play to some extent, but his talent is still remarkable. If he can stay healthy, he hopes to give more good years to the Celtics.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Bird's brief, early marriage to Janet Condra ended in divorce. Their fourteen-year-old daughter, Corrie, lives in Indiana with her mother. On October 1, 1989, Bird was married to Dinah Mattingly, whom he had known since his college days at Indiana State. They were friends for a long time before their romance began, and he says now that it was she who raised his spirits and helped him through the difficult time after his father's suicide and his own divorce.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Larry Bird is a modest man with simple, homespun interests. He dresses casually, and likes to work around his own home and lawn whenever possible, although fans make it difficult for him to have this kind of privacy. He follows baseball, listens to country music, hunts and fishes, and plays active sports at every opportunity. He is involved in several charitable causes, one of them being an annual golf tournament to benefit the Terre Haute Boys' Club. He also helps to run the Larry Bird All-Star Classic Scholarship basketball game in Indianapolis, which raises money for educational scholarships for youngsters in Indiana; many of his endorsement companies support this special project.

Bird and his wife live in suburban Boston during the basketball season, but often spend time in Indiana. When his playing days are over, he probably will return to his home state, where he has business ventures—a hotel in Terre Haute and an automobile dealership in Martinsville.

WRITINGS

Drive: The Story of My Life (with Bob Ryan), 1989

HONORS AND AWARDS

NCAA All-American and Player of the Year: 1979
NBA Rookie of the Year: 1980
NBA All-Star Team (eleven times): 1980-90
All-Star Game Most Valuable Player: 1982
NBA Most Valuable Player: 1984, 1985, 1986
NBA Most Valuable Player in Championship Series: 1986
Player of the Year, *Sporting News:* 1986

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Bird, Larry, and John Bischoff. *Bird on Basketball*, 1988
Bird, Larry, and Bob Ryan. *Drive: The Story of My Life*, 1989
Newman, Matthew. *Larry Bird*, 1986 (juvenile)
Rosenthal, Bert. *Larry Bird: Cool Man on the Court*, 1981 (juvenile)
Who's Who in America, 1990-91

PERIODICALS

Current Biography Yearbook 1982
Gentlemen's Quarterly, Feb. 1990, p.210
Sports Illustrated, Dec. 11, 1989, p.42

ADDRESS

Boston Celtics
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Boston, MA 02144

Judy Blume 1938-

American Author of Juvenile and Adult Fiction
Writer of *Deenie, Forever, Superfudge, Tiger Eyes,* and Other Books

BIRTH

Judy Blume (born Judy Sussman) was born on February 12, 1938, to Rudolph and Esther Sussman.

YOUTH

Blume spent her youth in Elizabeth, New Jersey, with the exception of two years during which she lived in Miami Beach, Florida.

Her father, Rudolph, was a dentist with an outgoing personality; Judy was especially close to him. Her mother, Esther, was a homemaker who was quiet and shy and loved to read. Growing up, Judy had many interests: she liked movies, radio shows, and books, and began taking dance lessons at the age of three.

As a teenager, Blume recalls, she "had a lot of tensions and problems. . . . I was a good girl, had to do well, please everyone. That was my role in life." Despite her close relationship with her father, Blume didn't feel comfortable talking to him about the social and emotional difficulties of adolescence. As she once said, "My father delivered these little lectures to me, the last one when I was ten, on how babies are made. But questions about what I was feeling, and how my body could feel, I *never* asked my parents." In her family, she states, "we kept our feelings to ourselves." Later in life Blume became strongly interested in improving communication between young people and their parents. In 1981, she founded KIDS Fund, an organization that contributes about $40,000 each year to nonprofit groups designed to help children talk with their parents.

EARLY MEMORIES

Blume has particularly fond memories of going to the public library. "I not only liked the pictures and the stories but the feel and the smell of the books themselves. My favorite book was *Madeline* by Ludwig Bemelmans. I loved that book! I loved it so much I hid it in my kitchen toy drawer so my mother wouldn't be able to return it to the library. . . . I thought the copy I had hidden was the only copy in the whole world. I knew it was wrong to hide the book but there was no way I was going to part with *Madeline*."

EDUCATION

Blume first attended public school in Elizabeth. When she was in the third grade, her brother became ill with a kidney infection. She moved with him and her mother to Miami Beach, where they hoped the warm climate would help David's health. Judy and David went to school there and later returned to New Jersey.

A very good student, Blume especially liked her English and journalism classes but did not enjoy science. She also participated in a variety of extracurricular activities. She was co-feature editor of the school paper, sang in the chorus, and studied dance. After graduating with honors from Battin High School, Blume enrolled at Boston University, but she became ill with mononucleosis after only two weeks and had to leave school. The following year, she transferred to New York University, earning her bachelor's degree in early childhood education in 1960.

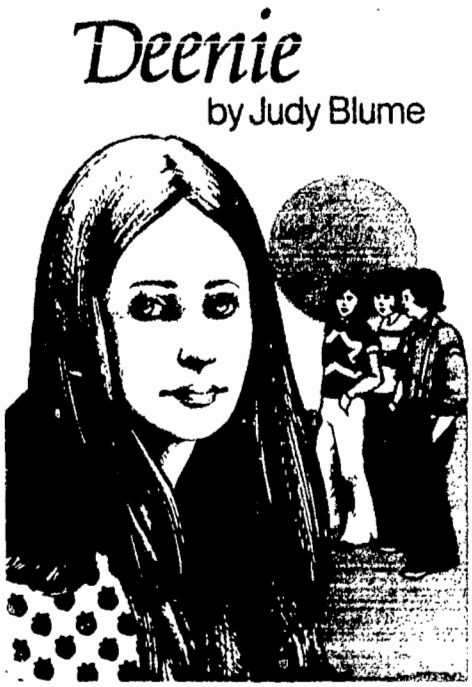
MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

After graduating, Blume did not go on to the teaching career for which she had prepared. Instead, she decided to begin a family with her husband, John Blume, whom she married after her junior year in college, on August 15, 1959. They had two children: Randy Lee, now an airline pilot, was born in 1961, and Lawrence Andrew, now a film maker, was born in 1963. Judy and John Blume divorced in 1975. In 1976 she married Thomas A. Kitchens; they were divorced in 1979. In 1987 she married George Cooper, with whom she has one stepdaughter, Amanda.

CHOOSING A CAREER

The decision to write children's stories was, in her words, "an accident. My kids were about three and five and I wanted to do something, but I didn't want to go back to classroom teaching, which is what I was qualified for. I read my kids a lot of books, and I guess I just decided—Well, I could do that too. So when I washed the dinner dishes at night I would do imitation Dr. Seuss rhyming books; and each night by the time I'd done the dishes I would have a whole book. I would send some of them in to publishers and they would be rejected. They were terrible. That's how I started."

Blume was not immediately successful as an author. It was two-and-a-half years before any of her books were accepted for publication. She decided to enroll in a graduate course at New York University on how to write for young people. She enjoyed the class so much that she took it twice. In the process she sold a couple of stories to magazines and completed a draft of *The One in the Middle Is the Green Kangaroo,* a story about a middle child who feels left out of the family. She also worked on *Iggie's House,* a story about a child who learns about tolerance from a friend. Blume treated this book as a homework assignment, completing one chapter each week to turn in to her class.



Her first published book was *The One in the Middle is the Green Kangaroo.* When it appeared in 1969, she was "overjoyed, hysterical, unbelieving! I felt like such a celebrity."

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Blume's next work, *Are You There God? It's Me, Margaret,* published in 1970, established her reputation as the author of honest novels based on her own memories of childhood and adolescence. These works deal with real-life concerns and often taboo subjects. *Are You There God? It's Me, Margaret* combines humor with serious treatment of a girl's worries about religion, menstruation, physical development, and acceptance by her friends. Many adults attacked the novel because of its treatment of such controversial topics, but Blume's youthful readers wrote her thousands of letters saying that they loved the book and that it was just like their own lives.

Writing steadily since that time, Blume has published over 17 books that describe the experiences of young people and adolescents. Like *Are You There God? It's Me, Margaret* and *Iggie's House,* most focus on the same types of issues that her readers deal with in their own lives: struggle for acceptance by others *(Otherwise Known as Sheila the Great),* children's cruelty to each other *(Blubber),* sibling rivalry *(Tales of a Fourth Grade Nothing, Superfudge, Fudge-a-mania),* divorce *(It's Not the End of the World),* illness *(Deenie),* masturbation *(Deenie),* teenage sex *(Forever),* drugs and alcohol use *(Tiger Eyes),* and death *(Tiger Eyes).*

Blume's works have been criticized by some adults because of their vulgar language, mature themes, and straightforward treatment of sexuality. Unlike most earlier authors of youth fiction, Blume avoids providing simple solutions to her characters' problems, and her stories don't end by punishing characters who are sexually active. Some parents feel that this challenges their authority and their religious teachings. Many of her books, especially *Are You There God? It's Me, Margaret* and *Forever,* have been censored by schools and libraries.

Yet many other readers, both young and adult, appreciate Blume's realistic, often humorous and sympathetic treatment of important issues. They especially value her understanding of her readers' feelings. Her capacity for what she describes as "total recall" of experiences from her own youth is one of the reasons for her great popularity with her readers, who enjoy her descriptions of feelings and situations like their own. In a conversation about her own writings Blume has said, "I knew intuitively what kids wanted to know because I remembered what I wanted to know. I think I write about sexuality because it was uppermost in my mind when I was a kid: the need to know, and not knowing how to find out." In addition, her use of "first-person narration," or speaking in her works as "I,"

combined with her ability to write like a younger person, make her works realistic and believable—they have been described as sounding like diaries or journals.

FAVORITE BOOKS

As a child, according to Blume, "My favorite [book] was *Madeline.* When I was older I liked the Betsy-Tacy books by Maud Hart Lovelace, and the Oz Books, and Nancy Drew mysteries. But I didn't find real satisfaction in reading until I was older. Because there weren't any books with characters who felt the way I felt, who acted the way I did, with whom I could identify. I think I write the kinds of books I would have liked to read when young."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Blume enjoys movies, theater, reading, dancing, needlepoint, and baseball, especially the New York Mets.

WRITINGS

FOR YOUNG READERS

The One in the Middle Is the Green Kangaroo, 1969
Are You There God? It's Me, Margaret, 1970
Iggie's House, 1970
Freckle Juice, 1971
Then Again, Maybe I Won't, 1971
It's Not the End of the World, 1972
Otherwise Known as Sheila the Great, 1972
Tales of a Fourth Grade Nothing, 1972
Deenie, 1973
Blubber, 1974
Forever, 1975
Starring Sally J. Freedman as Herself, 1977
Superfudge, 1980
Tiger Eyes, 1981
The Pain and the Great One, 1984
Letters to Judy: What Your Kids Wish They Could Tell You, 1986
Just as Long as We're Together, 1987
Fudge-a-mania, 1990

FOR ADULTS

Wifey, 1978
Smart Women, 1984

HONORS AND AWARDS

Outstanding Book of the Year *(New York Times)*: 1970, for *Are You There God? It's Me, Margaret;* 1974, for *Blubber*
Children's Choice Award (International Reading Association and Children's Book Council): 1981, for *Superfudge;* 1985, for *The Pain and the Great One*
A Best Book for Young Adults *(School Library Journal)*: 1981, for *Tiger Eyes*
Literary Lions (New York Public Library): 1987, for *Letters to Judy*
Blume has also received numerous awards from state and local organizations throughout the United States

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

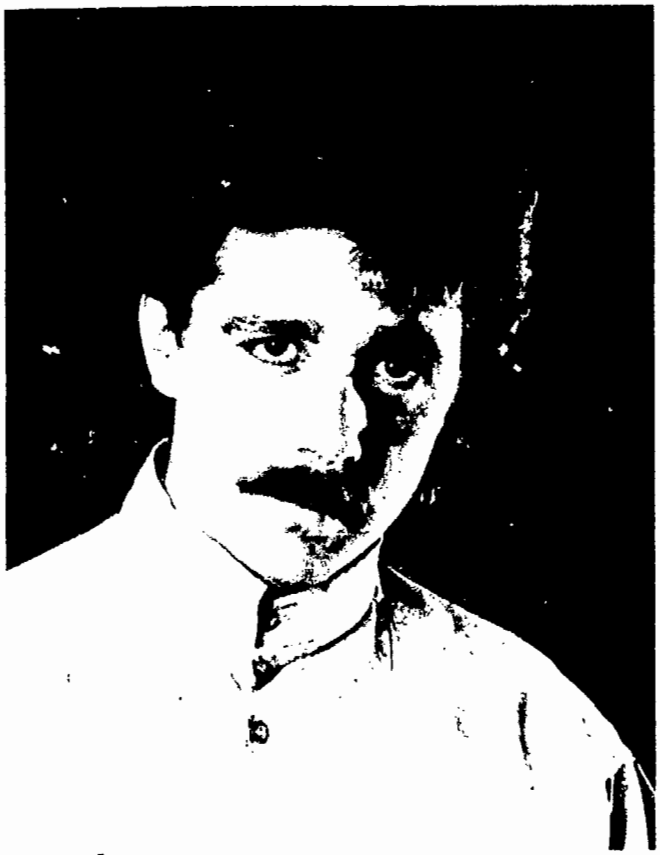
Contemporary Authors New Revision Series, Vol. 13
Lee, Betsy. *Judy Blume's Story,* 1981
Something about the Author, Vol. 31
Weidt, Maryann N. *Presenting Judy Blume,* 1990

PERIODICALS

Christian Science Monitor, May 14, 1979, p.B10
Current Biography 1980
Newsweek, Oct. 9, 1978, p.99
New York Times Magazine, Dec. 3, 1978, p.80
People, Oct. 16, 1978, p.47; Mar. 19, 1984, p.38
Teen, Oct. 1982, p.30
Time, Aug. 23, 1982, p.65

ADDRESS

Bradbury Press
866 Third Ave.
New York, NY 10022



Berke Breathed 1957-
American Cartoonist
Creator of the Comic Strips "Bloom County" and "Outland"

BIRTH

Berke Breathed (Guy Berkeley Breathed; rhymes with method) was born on June 21, 1957, in Encino, California. His father, John, was an oil equipment executive, while his mother, Jane, was a homemaker.

YOUTH

The family moved from southern California to Houston, Texas, in 1971, following the oil boom. According to Breathed, his youth was unremarkable. He was a bit of a loner with a rather unusual

hobby: he collected snakes. "During most of the years that boys were going through puberty and finding girls, I was finding reptiles." But he also had a keen sense of humor that was appreciated by his teachers, although he recently said, "I was never the class clown. The only way I could apply my wit was on paper."

EDUCATION

Breathed attended the University of Texas at Austin, where he received a B.A. in photojournalism in 1979. While there he worked on the school newspaper, the *Daily Texan*, as a columnist, writer, and photographer. As a junior he started a comic strip, "Academia Waltz," the precursor to "Bloom County."

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

After graduating from college, Breathed sent two anthologies of his works to the major syndicates that distribute comic strips to newspapers throughout the country. He was routinely rejected, but his luck soon changed. He was working at *UTmost*, a university student magazine, when Al Leeds, the sales manager for the Washington Post Writers Group, called the office of the *Daily Texan*. Leeds planned to commission a new cartoon and hired Breathed to create it.

"Bloom County," a new series based loosely on Breathed's earlier "Academia Waltz," was syndicated by the Washington Post Writers Group beginning in December 1980. Initially, there was very limited interest in the strip. It started out in only 27 newspapers, but nine years later it appeared in almost 1000 papers with an estimated readership of 40 million. Breathed ended "Bloom County" on August 6, 1989, explaining that "A good comic strip is no more eternal than a ripe melon. The ugly truth is that in most cases, comics age less gracefully than their creators. 'Bloom County' is retiring before the stretch marks show."

"Bloom County" was known for its frequently silly tone, satirical approach, sense of absurdity, commentary on current issues, and odd assortment of characters, featuring Opus the penguin. The strip often angered political conservatives and religious fundamentalists, and it even sparked controversy among cartoonists. In 1987, the strip won the prestigious Pulitzer Prize for Editorial Cartooning. This angered other cartoonists, who felt that Breathed's work was not serious political commentary. Breathed responded that "Bloom County" was not specifically a political cartoon. He did not intend the strip to present one particular viewpoint or to focus consistently on political events; instead, it covered a wide range of current social issues as well as people in the news. As he once explained, "I really am a schizophrenic cartoonist. . . .There's a side of me that reads the *New Republic* and wants to spill out on paper all the anger I might have on a particular issue. But I can also really lose myself in a fantasy like the work

of Walt Disney or *Winnie the Pooh*. So I have those two sides tugging me in opposite directions. I may read the morning paper and get riled up, but by four in the afternoon, I'm wishing I was living in the Hundred Acre Wood with Pooh. 'Bloom County' should be seen as a hybrid: It'll never satisfy purists on either side."

After "Bloom County," Breathed created a new strip, "Outland," that debuted on September 3, 1989. Appearing only on Sundays, "Outland" features a recurring cast of characters, including Opus, Ronald Ann, and Bill the Cat from "Bloom County." Like Breathed's previous strip, "Outland" uses satire to comment on personalities and social issues.

Breathed once tried to explain what he set out to accomplish in drawing these comic strips. While describing his reaction to reading "Peanuts" by Charles Schulz, Breathed said: "I was bowled over by the depth of Schulz's simplicity. It wasn't until I really studied those old strips, with their underlying themes and symbolic approach to dealing with life's problems, that I began to realize the inner dynamics of a comic strip are not immediately apparent. It's not just a matter of getting a political point across or squeezing out a giggle from somebody. It's about creating your own universe, which is a real challenge. Few cartoonists succeed in doing it, but it's become my goal."

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Several sources have influenced his comic strips, according to Breathed. He has mentioned the imagery in the works of such children's writers as Dr. Seuss and Norman Juster, author of *The Phantom Toolbooth*. In response to a question about cartoons, Breathed once stated, "'Doonesbury' is the only one that had an active influence on me, especially in my college years. I hadn't read strips before 'Doonesbury.' Others had an influence on me later: 'Pogo' in its drawings, and 'Peanuts' in more subtle things such as characterization and pacing."

The influence of Garry Trudeau, creator of "Doonesbury," has been part of the controversy surrounding Breathed's work. Many reviewers considered "Bloom County" derivative of "Doonesbury," citing similarities in format, pacing, and characterization. Even Breathed has acknowledged the influence, saying "I've never been a comics fan. 'Doonesbury' was the first strip I ever paid attention to and followed regularly—which may explain the obvious roots of 'Bloom County'." Yet in recent years many reviewers have said that despite surface similarities, Breathed's work is truly original.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Breathed met his future wife, Jody Boyman, while competing in the New

Mexico State Fair Celebrity Goat Milk-off in 1985. Boyman, a photographer, was covering the event; Breathed was milking goats. He came in last. They were married on May 10, 1986.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Breathed's hobbies include traveling, boating, motorcycling, water skiing, and rock climbing. He also used to enjoy piloting ultralight airplanes, but he quit after an accident in which he broke his back. In addition, Breathed is involved in the animal rights movement.

WRITINGS

Bloom County: "Loose Tails," 1983
Toons for Our Times: A Bloom County Book, 1984
Penguin Dreams: And Stranger Things, 1985
Bloom County Babylon: Five Years of Basic Naughtiness, 1986
Billy and the Boingers Bootleg, 1987
Tales Too Ticklish to Tell, 1988
The Night of the Mary Kay Commandos: Featuring Smell-O-Toons, 1989
Classic of Western Literature, 1990
Happy Trails, 1990

HONORS AND AWARDS

Harry A. Schweikert, Jr. Disability Awareness Award (Paralyzed Veterans of America): 1982, for "Bloom County"
Pulitzer Prize: 1987, in editorial cartooning, for "Bloom County"
Fund for Animals Genesis Award: 1990, for "outstanding cartoonist focusing on animal welfare issues"

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Contemporary Authors, Vol. 110
Contemporary Authors New Revision Series, Vol. 27

PERIODICALS

Los Angeles Times, Nov. 26, 1987, V, p.1
People, Aug. 6, 1984, p.93
Time, Dec. 25, 1989, p.10

ADDRESS

Washington Post Writers Group
1150 15th St. NW
Washington, DC 20071

Barbara Bush 1925-
American First Lady of the United States

BIRTH

Barbara Pierce Bush was born June 8, 1925, in New York City to Marvin and Pauline (Robinson) Pierce of Rye, New York. She was the third child in a family of four, which included an older sister and brother, Martha and James, and a younger brother, Scott.

YOUTH

The young girl who would grow up to be First Lady of the United States lived a privileged childhood in the prosperous suburb of Rye. She was reared in a household that provided the material

things of life, but one that also mirrored qualities of refinement and consideration. The children were trained "to look after other people's feelings."

Marvin Pierce, who counted among his early relatives America's fourteenth president, Franklin Pierce, was an executive of McCall Corporation, the publishing company that produced *McCall's* and *Redbook* magazines, and a series of widely used pattern catalogues. Mrs. Pierce, the daughter of an Ohio Supreme Court justice, was involved in community affairs, collected antiques, and was an enthusiastic gardener. According to her now-famous daughter, Pauline Pierce was "not perfect, but the world was more beautiful because my mother was there. She taught us all a lot of good lessons."

EARLY MEMORIES

Barbara Bush remembers her schoolgirl days as being typical for a child reared in an upscale suburban setting. The family did not want for anything. She talks of tennis and swimming lessons, tree houses, bicycling, and dancing lessons, as well as quieter pursuits, such as paper dolls and games of imagination. Dogs were always her special love. Books were, too, and in those early years she developed her lifelong passion for reading. Often quoted is a comment she made in an interview given a few years ago for the *New York Times Book Review:* "I think of my dad sitting in his chair by the fireplace and my mother on the couch reading, and after we children could read, everyone was curled up with something." This eagerness for the printed word would one day lead the First Lady to focus her energies on promoting literacy in America.

EDUCATION

Bush attended public school for six years, transferred to the private Rye Country Day School for four more grades, and then, as was common in her social circle, was sent away to an exclusive boarding school to complete her secondary education. It was while she was home for the Christmas holidays that she met her future husband, George Bush, at a country club dance. Apparently it was love at first sight for both teenagers. They exchanged frequent letters after returning to their respective schools—she to Ashley Hall in Charleston, South Carolina, and he to Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts. They arranged visits together and with one another's families during school breaks and summer vacation.

World War II had just started, and George Bush enlisted in the Navy immediately after his graduation. Barbara Pierce went back to Ashley Hall as a senior. The next year she attended Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts, but there she paid little attention to her studies. A quote from a recent biography tells why: "The truth is, I just wasn't very interested. I was just interested in George." She dropped out of college at the beginning of her sophomore year to plan a December wedding,

unaware that her fiancé's Navy plane had been shot down in the Pacific. George Bush was rescued at sea and returned home for a wedding delayed by only a few weeks.

FIRST JOBS

Although she has given much of her time to volunteer activities, the only employment paychecks made out to Barbara Bush over the years have come from the Yale Co-op, where she worked after her husband enrolled at that university, and from a 1942 summer job in a small factory in Port Chester, New York.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Marvin Pierce, who died in 1969, is remembered lovingly by his daughter as *the* truly important figure in her childhood. He was the closest to her of her parents—an understanding man with a delightful sense of humor and a deep affection for his family. She recalls that he always took her side and was, in fact, her hero.

The strong influence in her adult years has been George Bush. She says of her marriage, "it was the biggest turning point in my life."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Barbara Pierce and George Herbert Walker Bush have been married since January 6, 1945. They have five children: George Jr.; John Ellis (Jeb); Neil Mallon; Marvin Pierce (named for his maternal grandfather); and Dorothy (Doro) Walker Bush LeBlond (named for the president's mother). The second child born into the family died of leukemia shortly before her fourth birthday in 1953; she was Pauline Robinson, called Robin, and named in memory of Barbara Bush's mother, who had been killed in an automobile accident two months before the child's birth.

The Bushes have twelve grandchildren.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

The President's wife has devoted much of her life to volunteer work, but her special focus has been the promotion of literacy. During the years her children were growing up, son Neil suffered from dyslexia (a reading disability). In working with him to overcome the problem, her interest became a cause. She is honorary chairperson of the Barbara Bush Foundation for Family Literacy; a sponsor of the Laubach Literacy Volunteers; and honorary chairperson of equally active groups such as the National Advisory Council of Literacy Volunteers of America, the National Committee on Literacy and Education of the United Way, and the Reading is Fundamental Advisory Council.

Mrs. Bush also serves in an honorary capacity on the boards of the National Association of Partners in Education, the Business Council for Effective Literacy, and the Washington Parent Group Fund. Her volunteerism extends further afield—to the Leukemia Society of America, the Washington Home, the Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, the Children's Oncology Services of Metropolitan Washington, and the Girl Scouts of America.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Barbara Bush is a reader, a swimmer and golfer, and an unpretentious woman who enjoys time in her garden at the family home in Kennebunkport, Maine. All of America is familiar with her love of dogs through her books and through the headlines made by her English springer spaniel, Millie, whose puppies were born in the White House.

The President's wife puts her family first—this, she says, is her major interest. The Bush children have affectionately dubbed their mother the "Silver Fox," (for her grandmotherly white hair which she refuses to color). By all accounts, she is warm, loyal, and straightforward, and always able to poke fun at herself. She is known to be opinionated, too, but even on those occasions when her well-publicized wit shows a sharp edge, she is quickly apologetic—and easily forgiven.

WRITINGS

C. Fred's Story: A Dog's Life, 1984
Millie's Book: As Dictated to Barbara Bush, 1990

HONORS AND AWARDS

Outstanding Mother of the Year Award: 1984
Distinguished Leadership Award (United Negro College Fund): 1986
Woman of the Year Award (USO): 1986
Distinguished American Woman Award (College of Mount St. Joseph): 1987

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Behrens, June. *Barbara Bush: First Lady of Literacy,* 1990 (juvenile)
Blue, Rose, and Corinne J. Naden. *Barbara Bush: First Lady,* 1991 (juvenile)
Heiss, Arlene. *Barbara Bush,* 1991 (juvenile)
Radcliffe, Donnie. *Simply Barbara Bush,* 1989
Who's Who in America 1990-91

PERIODICALS

Current Biography Yearbook 1989
People, Spring 1990, p.31
Time, Jan. 23, 1989, p.22

ADDRESS

The White House
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George Bush 1924-
American Political Leader
President of the United States

BIRTH

George Herbert Walker Bush was born June 12, 1924, in Milton, Massachusetts, to Prescott Sheldon and Dorothy (Walker) Bush. He was the second in a family of five children, which included Prescott, Jr., Nancy, Jonathan, and William T.

YOUTH

Before young George was a year old, the Bushes moved to a large house in Greenwich, Connecticut, about an hour away from New York City. It was in that wealthy suburban setting that he grew up, living in comfort and surrounded by his closely knit family

and an army of friends "who were always swarming around the house." His sister Nancy, now Mrs. Alexander Ellis, tells of those happy days, and of how George and Prescott, Jr., were "thick as thieves. They were a twosome. They shared the same room and [the same] friends." She adds that she and her four brothers did a lot of things as a group, too, and that their parents reared them strictly but fairly, and with old-fashioned values. The youngsters were expected to do small jobs around the house for extra spending money. They were taught to be honest, modest, and generous—George learned the latter lesson so well that he was called "Have Half" for his willingness to share with others. The Bush children also were encouraged to take part in sports, and there were frequent family games and family trips, as well. The president says of his parents today that they were "our biggest boosters."

Prescott Bush, Sr., who died in 1972, was an investment banker in New York during his children's growing years and later served as United States senator from Connecticut. Mrs. Bush, now in her ninety-first year, is the daughter of a wealthy St. Louis businessman, George Herbert Walker, who owned a summer retreat overlooking the Atlantic Ocean at Kennebunkport, Maine. Here, every summer at Walker's Point, the Bush children enjoyed "the best of all possible adventures." They swam, played tennis, hiked, went deep-sea fishing, and ran free. Grandfather Walker was "Pop" to his own children, so it was natural that his devoted young namesake would be called "Poppy," a nickname that stuck for many years.

EARLY MEMORIES

One particular childhood episode stands out in George Bush's mind. He and his brother Prescott had been taught by their grandfather to handle *Tomboy*, the Walker sailboat but, on their first time out alone, a sudden storm blew up and tossed them around. They were frightened, yet they managed to return to dock and to their worried family. The President tells now, in talking about the incident, that "Grandfather said he knew we could do it. That gave me confidence that's lasted all my life."

EDUCATION

Bush attended the private Greenwich Country Day School before entering Phillips Andover Academy in Massachusetts for high school. At Andover, an exclusive eastern preparatory school, he earned good grades and was an exceptionally popular student. He was president of his senior class, played varsity basketball, and captained both the baseball and soccer teams. He still is spoken of by those who knew him in prep school as an "all-time soccer great."

World War II had started during George Bush's senior year at Andover, and after graduation, he chose to delay his college education to join the

U.S. Naval Reserve. He enlisted as a seaman second class on his birthday, June 12, 1942, and was sent to Chapel Hill, North Carolina, for flight training. Receiving his wings and commission while still eighteen years old, he became the Navy's youngest pilot. On September 2, 1944, Bush's plane was hit by antiaircraft fire over the Bonin island of Chichi Jima, 600 miles south of Japan. Although the plane was on fire and severely damaged, he completed his strafing run on the Japanese installation before heading out to sea. He bailed out and was rescued by the submarine *USS Finback* but, tragically, his two crew members were killed. Bush was decorated for courageous service in the Pacific Theater.

When the war ended, Bush entered Yale University, where he studied for a degree in economics and served as captain of the varsity baseball team. He was graduated Phi Beta Kappa (for scholastic achievement) in 1948.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

On January 6, 1945, George Bush married Barbara Pierce of Rye, New York. They have five children: George Herbert Walker, Jr.; John Ellis (Jeb); Neil Mallon; Marvin Pierce; and Dorothy (Doro) Walker Bush LeBlond. Their second child, Robin (named Pauline Robinson) died of leukemia in 1953, shortly before her fourth birthday. The Bushes have twelve grandchildren.

President and Mrs. Bush are residents of Houston, Texas. They are members of St. Martin's Episcopal Church, where the President is a former vestryman. When in Washington, they attend services at St. John's Episcopal Church. The President serves on the vestry of St. Ann's Episcopal Church in Kennebunkport.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Fitzhugh Green, author of *George Bush: An Intimate Portrait*, asked Barbara Bush some years ago about what lasting impressions Prescott and Dorothy Bush had made on the son who would become President of the United States. "His father had enormous influence on him," she answered, "and his mother had ten times more." She told that the children were in awe of their father, an imposing man, full of energy and business, but "their mother had the most influence, and not in a bossy way. As a young woman she was a great athlete, even-tempered, fair, loving. . . .She brought those kids up under the most extraordinary values."

The President himself has often said that it was from his mother that he learned to get along with people. Others note, too, that it is from her that he inherits his competitive edge.

CHOOSING A CAREER

Bush had all the right business connections and could have had a job with a large corporation, or on Wall Street with his father. He chose instead

to move with his wife and small son to Texas after college, where he worked for Dresser Industries as an oil field supply salesman. Dresser was headed by Neil Mallon, a family friend for whom the Bushes later named their third son.

By 1951, after working in California and again in Texas, Bush started a small royalty firm with John Overby. Two years later, Bush-Overby Oil Development Company merged with an independent oil exploration company run by two brothers from Oklahoma, William and Hugh Liedtke. The four young men called their new endeavor Zapata Petroleum Corporation, borrowing the catchy name from a heroic Mexican rebel leader, Emiliano Zapata. Then, in 1954, at the age of thirty, George Bush became co-founder and president of a third firm, Zapata Off-Shore, which pioneered in experimental off-shore drilling. He and his family were living in Houston by this time, and Bush was becoming interested in politics.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

After an unsuccessful bid in 1964 as Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate, Bush returned briefly to his oil business. In 1966, he resigned from Zapata Off-Shore to run for Congress. This time, he was elected to the House of Representatives from Texas' Seventh District. He was reelected to the House two years later but, in 1970, lost a second campaign for the Senate.

The next year, Bush was appointed U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, a post he held until 1973, when he became chairman of the Republican National Committee. In the autumn of 1974, George and Barbara Bush went to Beijing, for his assignment as chief of the U.S. Liaison Office, at an important time in the developing relationship between the U.S. and the People's Republic of China.

Bush returned from the Far East in early 1976 to take up duties as director of the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency). When Jimmy Carter, a Democrat, took office as president the following January, Bush

returned to Texas and private life but, by May 1979, he was back into politics, making a bid for the White House. Ronald Reagan won the party's nomination, however, and asked Bush to be his running mate. Their ticket won, and the two were sworn into office in January 1981. In the 1984 election, they won a second term.

After eight years as vice president, Bush was nominated for the presidency at the 1988 Republican National Convention. He made a controversial choice in selecting an ultraconservative young Indiana senator, J. Danforth Quayle, as his running mate, and even people in his own party questioned Bush's judgment. Nevertheless, George Bush carried forty states to win the election and, on January 20, 1989, was sworn in as the forty-first president of the United States.

As President, Bush's popularity initially soared, due perhaps in large part to the success of Desert Shield and Desert Storm, the military campaign to force Saddam Hussein's forces to leave Kuwait. His popularity has waned in recent times with worsening economic conditions and growing domestic troubles. Bush is currently preparing to run for reelection as President.

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

On a personal level, Bush's rescue at sea during World War II must be forever forged in his memory. He speaks of bailing out of his burning plane and of the battle raging above him as he bobbed in the water. One of his squadron buddies was able to help him by signalling the location of his floating raft, and other pilots helped by strafing and turning away enemy boats. It was a U.S. Navy submarine, the *Finback*, that finally surfaced to rescue him. Years later, in telling of the ordeal, Bush said, "I'll always be grateful to the *Finback* crew. They saved my life."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Sports have always been important to Bush. He loves the sea, whether he is sailing, motorboating, or fishing. He is a good tennis player and an avid golfer—and likes the game of horseshoes so much that he had a pit dug on the White House grounds soon after he took up residence.

Bush spends much of his leisure time with his wife and family. He often says that his proudest accomplishment is that his children "still come home."

WRITINGS

Looking Forward: The George Bush Story, 1987

HONORS AND AWARDS

Air Medal
Distinguished Flying Cross
Gold Star (two)
Time Magazine "Man of the Year": 1990

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Encyclopedia Britannica, 1991
Green, Fitzhugh. *George Bush: An Intimate Portrait,* 1989
Kent, Zachary. *Encyclopedia of Presidents,* 1989 (juvenile)
Sufrin, Mark. *George Bush: The Story of the Forty-first President of the United States,* 1989 (juvenile)
World Book Encyclopedia, 1991

PERIODICALS

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Time, Aug. 22, 1988, p.22; Jan. 7, 1991, p.32

ADDRESS

The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Bill Cosby 1937-
American Comedian and Entertainer
Co-Producer and Star of "The Cosby Show"

BIRTH

Bill Cosby (William Henry Cosby, Jr.) was born on July 12, 1937, to Anna and William Cosby. Bill was the oldest of four brothers: James, Russell, and Robert.

YOUTH

Cosby grew up in a poor, black neighborhood in Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, during World War II. When he was young his father had a job as a welder, and the family lived comfortably. Over time, though, his father lost his

job, started to drink, and spent more and more time away from home. The family began to have money troubles. In addition, James died of rheumatic fever when Bill was eight. Soon after, their father left to join the United States Navy and was rarely home from that time onward. Bill's mother, Anna Cosby, went to work as a maid, usually working twelve hours each day, leaving him in charge of his brothers.

EARLY MEMORIES

Cosby has often spoken warmly of his mother's influence on his early years. "She is the most unselfish being I've ever known," he has said. "Many's the time I saw her come home from work exhausted and hungry—and give her supper to one of my brothers who was still hungry after he'd eaten his own. I promised her that some day she wouldn't have to work, and that's a promise I've kept." But there was a lighter side, too—she was also his first audience. She listened to his funny stories, laughed at his jokes, and encouraged him to learn.

EDUCATION

As a youth, Cosby attended Wister Elementary School, Fitz-Simons Junior High, and Central High School. He was not a good student. He was more interested in clowning around than studying or listening in class. As he later said, "I found I could make people laugh, and I enjoyed doing it. . . .Telling funny stories became, for me, a way of making friends." He fondly recalls one early teacher, Mary Forchic Nagle, who encouraged this need to perform by casting him in several school plays. Although she wrote on his sixth-grade report card, "He would rather be a clown than a student and feels it his mission to amuse his class mates in and out of school," she also added, "He should grow up to do great things." While Cosby did poorly in his classes, he always excelled in sports. He was a star athlete on the football, baseball, and track teams. In high school, though, he spent so much time on sports and clowning around, and so little time on his schoolwork, that he had to repeat the tenth grade. Soon he dropped out of high school. After several jobs and a stint in the Navy, where he earned his high-school diploma, he enrolled at Temple University in Philadelphia in 1961 to become a gym teacher. He received a four-year athletic scholarship and played on the basketball, football, and track teams while also maintaining good grades in his courses. Yet he dropped out of school again, during his third year, this time to work as a comedian. Years later, Cosby returned to his studies. He was awarded an honorary bachelor's degree from Temple and later completed a master's and doctorate in education at the University of Massachusetts.

FIRST JOBS

Cosby began to work very early in life. At age nine he started shining shoes

to help out the family. At eleven he spent the summer stocking shelves in a grocery store. He worked from 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., plus extra hours on weekends, for $8 per week. After dropping out of high school he worked in a shoe repair shop and a car muffler plant before joining the Navy in 1956 in search of a better job. Cosby continued to play sports and joke around while in the Navy, but he also became more serious about his studies and his job as a physical therapist for sick and injured soldiers at Philadelphia Naval Hospital.

CHOOSING A CAREER

Cosby's first job as an entertainer came while he was a student at Temple. During the summer after his second year, he got a job as a bartender to earn extra money for school. While working at The Underground in Philadelphia, he soon realized that he could make more money in tips if he was friendly. His funny stories and jokes were a success with the customers, and the owner offered him a job as a comedian in a room called The Cellar, with a ceiling so low that Cosby couldn't even stand up on stage! He soon began to receive bigger and better job offers, and he dropped out of Temple to become a full-time entertainer midway through his third year.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

In 1963, while performing in Washington, D.C., after leaving Temple, he began to date Camille Hanks, then a student at the University of Maryland. According to Cosby, he knew he wanted to marry her after their first date. They were soon engaged, but she broke it off at the request of her parents, who were worried about his uncertain future as an entertainer. Despite her parents' wishes Hanks and Cosby got back together again, and they were married on January 25, 1964. They have five children: Erika, Erinn, Ennis, Ensa, and Evin.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

In the almost thirty years since Cosby began performing professionally, he has recorded over twenty albums (including both comedy and jazz), performed in more than ten movies, written three best-selling books (including two that were among the top twelve nonfiction bestsellers of the 1980s), and starred in a variety of television shows. In his first series, "I Spy," Cosby teamed up with Robert Culp to play a pair of spies disguised as tennis bums. An instant success, the series broke television racial barriers by depicting a black man as brilliant and equal in every way to his white partner.

His long-running hit series "The Cosby Show" debuted in 1984. This show depicts day-to-day life in a comfortably middle-class New York family that

resembles Bill's own. The Huxtable family consists of the father, Heathcliff, a doctor; the mother, Claire, a lawyer; and their five children. This show, like many of Bill's other projects, focuses on the similarities rather than the differences among people. Stories often emphasize the value of family ties, education, hard work, and self-respect, and consistently avoid violence and sexual or racial overtones. With gentleness and humor, the series depicts many of the poignant, bittersweet, silly, infuriating, and downright funny things that can happen in an ordinary loving family. "The Cosby Show," the highest-rated series of the 1980s, will come to an end at the close of the 1991-92 television season.

In late 1991, Cosby announced a new program to be shown beginning in fall, 1992. The new series, "You Bet Your Life," a revival of a classic Groucho Marx show, will be a comedy game show. In a departure for Cosby, though, the show will not be seen on any of the major networks. Instead, it will be sold in syndication to individual stations around the country. According to television insiders, this approach should increase Cosby's earnings.

In addition, Cosby has also been hired by many companies in recent years to star in television commercials for their products. All of these activities have combined to make Cosby one of the richest entertainers in the world.

FAVORITE BOOKS

According to Cosby, the famous American writer Mark Twain had a great influence on his early ideas of humor. "As a boy," Cosby once said, "my mother used to read Mark Twain to me....I was impressed with his fantastic sense of humor."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

In addition to his lifelong interest in sports and comedy, Cosby is an avid fan of jazz, especially the music of such great artists as Louis Armstrong, Charlie Parker, Charles Mingus, and Miles Davis. Their influence can be seen in his comedy routines, where Cosby has tried to imitate their ability to improvise, to take a theme and continually find new ways to treat it. Cosby has also been involved in several television projects that combine his interests in children and education, including an educational cartoon series called "Fat Albert and the Cosby Kids" and appearances on "The Electric Company," "Sesame Street," and "Captain Kangaroo's Wake Up." "All I do," Cosby once said, "has to do with some form of education, some form of giving a message to people." He has also been active in charity work, contributing both money and time to many causes. He has been especially generous in his donations to predominately African-American colleges and universities, including a 1987 donation to Spelman College of $20 million.

WRITINGS

The Wit and Wisdom of Fat Albert, 1973
Bill Cosby's Personal Guide to Tennis Power: or, Don't Lower the Lob, Raise the Net, 1975
You Are Somebody Special (contributor), 1978
Fatherhood, 1986
Time Flies, 1987
Changes: Becoming the Best You Can Be (contributor), 1988
Love and Marriage, 1989
Childhood, 1991

SELECTED RECORDINGS

Bill Cosby Is a Very Funny Fellow, Right! 1963
I Started Out as a Child, 1964
Why Is There Air? 1965
Wonderfulness, 1966
Revenge, 1967
To Russell, My Brother, Whom I Slept With, 1968
Bill Cosby, 1969
Bill Cosby Talks to Kids about Drugs, 1971
The Electric Company, 1971
Fat Albert, 1973
Bill Cosby Is Not Himself These Days, 1976
My Father Confused Me, 1977
Bill's Best Friend, 1978
Bill Cosby. . . Himself, 1982
Reunion, 1982
Those of You With or Without Children, You'll Understand, 1986
OH, Baby, 1991

HONORS AND AWARDS

Grammy Award: 1964, for *I Started Out as a Child;* 1965, for *Why Is There Air?;* 1966, for *Wonderfulness;* 1967, for *Revenge;* 1968, for *To Russell, My Brother, Whom I Slept With;* 1969, for *Bill Cosby;* 1986, for *Those of You With or Without Children, You'll Understand*, all as best comedy recording; 1971, for *Bill Cosby Talks to Kids About Drugs;* 1972, for *The Electric Company*, both as best children's recording
Emmy Award: 1966-68, for lead actor in "I Spy"; 1985, for "The Cosby Show" as outstanding comedy series
Seal of Excellence (Children's Theatre Association): 1973
Gold Award (International Film and Television Festival): 1981, for "Picture Pages" as outstanding children's program
Elmer Award *(Harvard Lampoon)*: 1983, for lifetime achievement in comedy

Spingarn Medal (NAACP): 1985, "for recognition of his status as one of America's greatest humorists, social philosophers, and communicators of the human condition"
Golden Globe Award: 1985-86, for best actor in "The Cosby Show"
People's Choice Award: 1985, for male performer in new program "The Cosby Show" and for new comedy program "The Cosby Show"; 1986-91, for male performer; 1986-91, for favorite male entertainer; 1988-89, for "The Cosby Show" as favorite TV program

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Contemporary Authors New Revision Series, Vol. 27
Green, Carl R., and William R. Sanford. *Bill Cosby,* 1986 (juvenile)
Haskins, Jim. *Bill Cosby: America's Most Famous Father,* 1988 (juvenile)
Kettelkamp, Larry. *Bill Cosby: Family Funny Man,* 1987 (juvenile)
Woods, Harold, and Geraldine Woods. *Bill Cosby: Making America Laugh and Learn,* 1983 (juvenile)
World Book Encyclopedia, 1991

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Life, June 1985, p.34
Newsweek, Sept. 2, 1985, p.50
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ADDRESS

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Los Angeles, CA 90069

Mikhail Gorbachev 1931-
Russian Political Leader
Former President of the Soviet Union

BIRTH

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev (MEE-kile GAWR-buh-chawf) was born March 2, 1931, in Privolnoye, a village in the Russian Republic's Stavropol territory, to Sergei and Maria Panteleyevna (Gopkalo) Gorbachev. He has a younger brother, Aleksandr.

YOUTH

Descended from Ukrainian cossacks (free peasant-soldiers), Gorbachev, called "Misha" by his family, grew up in a collective farming community during the dictator Joseph Stalin's great purge

of the 1930s. It was a time of brutal politics and total government control over production and distribution. Misha's paternal grandfather, Andrei, was one of the unfortunates whose name had appeared on Stalin's "list." He had been dragged away by secret police, for trumped-up reasons, and sentenced to nine years in the Gulag, which is the Soviet penal system.

Young Gorbachev grew up as a typical country boy of that time and place. He was ten years old when his father was called to army duty in World War II, after the Germans invaded the Soviet Union. The war years were extremely hard on the family. Gorbachev worked on the collective farm after school hours and during summer vacations. At one period, he had to drop out of school because there was no money for shoes. When his father learned of this, he wrote home from his army post instructing Misha's mother to sell whatever she could in order to buy shoes and send the boy to school. "He *must* study," he said.

Friends who remember Gorbachev as a youth say that he studied hard and was a boy of strong opinions—always ready for a lively argument. He often had "testy outbursts," but later learned to control his temper. Gail Sheehy, author of a Gorbachev biography, tells of how he took on manly responsibilities during his father's five years away from home. "Men twice his age would seek his views on war and domestic decisions," she writes, "and that must have helped develop in him the powerful self-assurance he shows today." No one recalls his ever having an interest in athletics, yet he kept fit as a result of long and tedious hours in the fields. Sergei Gorbachev returned to Privolnoye and his tractor station job at the war's end. The following year, Aleksandr, called "Sasha," was born, but the boys were so far apart in age, they never really shared the same experiences, nor did they become close. Aleksandr Gorbachev is now a mid-level official in the Ministry of Defense in Moscow.

EDUCATION

Gorbachev attended the village primary school, but had to walk ten miles every day to the town of Krasnogvardeiskoye for his secondary education. He rented a room away from home in the final year of school. About this time, he joined the youth organization Komsomol—his first step toward becoming a full member (in 1952) of the Communist Party. The young Gorbachev gained notice as a model student and worker, winning a coveted government award, the Order of the Red Banner of Labor. This honor made it possible for him to apply for entrance to the highly regarded Moscow State University. There, the ambitious young man from the country distinguished himself as a leader and a brilliant speaker and earned a law degree in 1955.

FIRST JOBS

After graduation Gorbachev returned to Stavropol, this time to the city

itself, where he was assigned as Komsomol party organizer. His wife, Raisa, whom he had married while both were university students, took a teaching job. In 1963, Gorbachev became chief of the agricultural department for the Stavropol region and, to further his knowledge in that particular field, studied at night for five years to earn a diploma in agronomy (field crop production) from the Stavropol Agricultural Institute.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Many people have made a difference in Gorbachev's life—some of them family members, some of them politicians with whom he associated during his rise in the government power structure. During Gorbachev's boyhood, he spent much of his time with his vigorous, outspoken mother and her parents. His paternal grandfather, Pantelei Yefimovich Gopkalo, was the chairman of the local collective farm and, as such, probably encouraged the boy's dedication to communism. Yet the independence of his other grandfather, who had refused to buckle under a repressive government, influenced him, too. It is felt that he learned early to stand up for his own beliefs, but to compromise when necessary. This may explain his complex character even today, and his understanding of the need for change.

Despite their importance, it is generally agreed that no single person has had more influence on him than has his wife. Bright and ambitious, she became his "good right hand," in a society that seldom recognized the contributions of women. From their earliest days together, she studied politics and economics, and became a sounding board for his theories and his plans to implement them. The research she did for her doctorate also helped to advance her husband's career.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Mikhail Gorbachev has been married since 1954 to Raisa (rah-EE-sah) Maximovna Titorenko, a philosophy student whom he met at Moscow University. Born January 5, 1931, in Rubtsovsk, Siberia, she and her family later moved to the Rostov territory near Stavropol. The Gorbachevs have a daughter, Irina, a physician, who is married to a surgeon, Anatoli Viragovskaya. There are two granddaughters, Ksenia and Anastasia.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Gorbachev's rise to power began in 1970 with his appointment as a deputy within the Supreme Soviet. Four years later, he became chairman of the Youth Commission and, in 1978, succeeded his patron, Fyodor Kulakov, as secretary of the Central Committee for Agriculture. Kulakov's death under suspicious circumstances was a blow to Gorbachev, but it turned out to be one of the forces that shaped his future.

In 1979, at the age of 48, Mikhail Gorbachev was made a nonvoting

member of the Politburo (political bureau), the committee of party members in control of the government. The next year, he became the youngest member of that policy-making body. By now, in Moscow again, he and his wife had a more comfortable life; they were sent abroad on official business and were exposed to Western ideas and culture. During these years, Gorbachev began to build his reputation as a likable, charming politician. Soon he would "establish his style as a statesman—leadership through personal chemistry."

With the death of Leonid Brezhnev in 1982, Yuri Andropov became general secretary, and Gorbachev, whose career Andropov had furthered, was made second in command. Nevertheless, at Andropov's untimely death after only fifteen months in office, Gorbachev was considered too young to succeed him, and Konstantin Chernenko was chosen for the top post in the Soviet Union. The old and ailing Chernenko died a year later and, within hours, on March 11, 1985, Mikhail Gorbachev became general secretary. Sweeping reforms began, with *glasnost* (openness) and *perestroika* (restructuring), and the formation of a new Congress of People's Deputies. By 1989, Gorbachev was elected head of state, with the title Chairman of the Supreme Soviet.

New hope was born as Gorbachev started his nation on the road to reform and opened discussions that were aimed at world peace. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1990, and it has been reported that he donated the cash prize (about $710,000) to a fund for the young victims of the 1986 nuclear accident at Chernobyl.

However, Gorbachev's leadership style, once considered decisive, proved ineffective against the inflation, unemployment, and civil disorder that overtook his country. Disapproval began to set in, although those at home were reluctant to speak out publicly. Even abroad, where he remained personally popular, there were serious concerns about domestic conditions in the Soviet Union and strong criticism of his handling of the Chernobyl disaster.

The people grew desperate about their overwhelming problems and, by mid-1990, his one-man rule began to slip away. Individual republics within the country called for independence. As the presidents of the republics worked with Gorbachev to create a new treaty calling for a looser union of states, hard-liners in the government responded. On August 18, 1991, Gorbachev and his family were held under house arrest at their summer home in the Crimea. The coup failed after four days when Soviet army troops refused to participate, and Gorbachev returned to Moscow. Boris Yeltsin, the popularly elected President of the Russian Republic of the Soviet Union, rose to national prominence during this time with his support of Gorbachev and his democratic and progressive ideas. Yeltsin, along with the leaders of the Soviet republics Ukraine and Byelorussia, announced the formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States and declared that the Soviet Union had ceased to exist. Shortly afterward, in the words of the *New York Times*, "Gorbachev, a president without a country, [announced] his resignation." As of this writing, the political future of Gorbachev and the Commonwealth of Independent States remains uncertain.

Author Gail Sheehy writes that the Soviet president, "whatever his ending, will surely take his place among giants. . . . Mikhail Gorbachev—the man who changed the world and lost his country."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Gorbachev is said to enjoy classical music, poetry, and both the theater and the ballet. He reads world literature and history and, in his leisure hours, enjoys hiking.

WRITINGS

A Time for Peace, 1985
The Coming Century of Peace, 1986
Perestroika: New Thinking for Our Country and the World, 1987

HONORS AND AWARDS

Order of the Red Banner of Labor
Order of Lenin (three decorations)
Order of the October Revolution
Time Magazine "Man of the Year": 1987
Nobel Peace Prize: 1990

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Sheehy, Gail. *The Man Who Changed the World,* 1990
Time Magazine Editors. *Mikhail S. Gorbachev: An Intimate Biography,* 1988

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ADDRESS

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Washington, DC 20036

Steffi Graf 1969-
German Professional Tennis Player
Ranked Number Two in Women's Tennis

BIRTH

Stefanie Maria (Steffi) Graf was born June 14, 1969, in Mannheim, (West) Germany. Her parents are Peter and Heidi Graf, and she has a younger brother, Michael.

YOUTH

The little girl who was to become a world tennis champion was not yet four years old when she started begging to learn the game. Both of her parents were avid tennis players, and her father held first-place ranking at their club. Peter Graf cut down the handle

of a small racket, strung up a makeshift net in the living room, and played small games of challenge with his earnest little daughter. Looking back now, the family realizes that Steffi had the makings of a champion even then. She swung so hard at the balls that she broke lights on the chandelier. Practice finally had to be moved to the game room downstairs, where ice cream and strawberries were offered as the reward for getting the ball over the net fifteen—and then twenty—times. Steffi Graf consumed a great deal of ice cream in those early days. Her father tells of giving tennis lessons to eight-year-olds who were not as good at the game as his child was at four. "She had more strength," he said in a magazine story a few years ago, "and always kept her eyes on the ball. Nothing distracted her. Even if the phone rang, she never looked away."

Moving from basement room to tennis court by the age of five, little Steffi progressed so quickly that she won her first junior tournament the next year in Munich. Her father soon sold his business interests in Mannheim and settled the family in the nearby town of Brühl, where he opened a tennis school and was able to spend more time helping his daughter develop her considerable talent.

EARLY MEMORIES

Graf's childhood years revolved around tennis, and there was no holding her back. She never tired of playing and although her father taught her technical skills and coached her carefully, the real drive came from within the girl herself. One story often repeated by her family tells of how she refused to go to a birthday party because it would interfere with her daily game of tennis. Only at her parents' insistence did she join the other children at the party.

EDUCATION

When she was only thirteen and in the eighth grade at Brühl's *Realschule,* Graf quit school to become a professional player. She traveled with a tutor for a couple of years, but did not complete the courses she would need to qualify for a diploma. She is an intelligent young woman and is known to read and appreciate Hemingway. Stephen King is also one of her favorites.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

No one has been more important to the young tennis star's success than her father. It was he who first recognized her extraordinary talent, who coached her and nurtured her skills, and who gave up his own interests to devote himself to her career. Pavel Slovil, former Davis Cup player for Czechoslovakia, is her hitting coach and practice partner, but Peter Graf plans her training regimen and manages her professional and business

affairs. His attitude around tennis officials and the press often is arrogant and abrasive, and most people consider him to be a domineering parent. On one occasion, he was cited for illegal coaching from the stands (resulting in a penalty for his daughter), and for some time he was watched carefully so that he could not give secret signals during matches.

In spite of the overbearing image the father has carved for himself in the tennis world, he insists that it is she, not he, who is driven. "Normally I am very aggressive," he admits, "but I do not have to push Steffi. I am the one who tells her to slow down and relax. She is critical of herself." However, her steely will and her passion to win come directly from her father. A friend is quoted as saying, "The way Steffi is on the court, that is Peter everywhere else."

The family seems to have maintained a close and loving relationship in spite of a 1990 public scandal that implicated Peter Graf in a paternity suit and exposed his participation in a blackmail scheme to keep the accusation quiet. A blood test later cleared him of paternity charges, but tabloid reports of his extramarital affair took its toll on all the Grafs.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Steffi Graf is unmarried and, at last report, there was no special romantic interest in her life. She and her parents live in adjoining houses in Boca Raton, Florida, part of every year, but their place in Germany remains their real home.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Often described, even by competitors, as the best female tennis player ever, Graf was only fifteen when she reached the Wimbledon quarter-finals in 1984. That same year, she won the invitation tournament at the Los Angeles Olympic games. She continued her climb into the record books with numerous victories in 1986 and, in August 1987, the girl with the "devastating, cannonlike forehand and serve" reached the top women's ranking in the world. Until seventeen-year-old Monica Seles slipped ahead of her during a time of personal difficulties, Graf was the youngest person ever, male or female, to win the first spot.

In 1988, Steffi Graf won the "grand slam" of tennis, with victories in the Australian, French, All-England (Wimbledon), and United States championship tournaments. That year also brought her two Olympic medals—a gold for singles and a bronze for doubles. She continued her winning streak in 1989, capturing the championship in three of the four grand-slam events, and losing only in the finals of the French Open.

The Australian Open title was hers again in 1990, but sinus surgery and a painful thumb injury suffered in a skiing accident helped to keep Graf

out of the winners' circle the rest of the year. Her family troubles added to her woes. However, there were other factors, too—namely, the rise of three other talented women's players: Monica Seles, Gabriela Sabatini, and tennis' newest sensation, fifteen-year-old Jennifer Capriati. Graf may have stumbled, but she continues to pursue her game of power and precision, and her goal to "play perfectly" has not been abandoned.

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

A young lifetime of championships and honors might make it difficult to say which moment is best remembered. Yet, Steffi Graf, in a *Tennis* magazine article last spring, tells of how she felt on August 17, 1987, when she defeated Chris Evert in the final of the Virginia Slims Tournament in Los Angeles to reach number-one ranking for the first time. "I'll never forget that feeling," she said. "I told my father, 'Now I should stop and start something different. This should be it.' But I never had that feeling again. Not even close."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Popular music is a big part of Graf's private life. She checks out the rock-concert schedule in each of her tournament cities and goes to as many performances as she can fit in. Pavel Slovil says that since leaving the men's tour to coach her, "I have never heard so much music in my life." Graf is also a movie fan and has a real interest in motion pictures that were made before she was born. Photography and skiing are other special interests.

When Graf is at home in Brühl, she plays with Enzo and Max, her German shepherds, and Ben, the boxer.

HONORS AND AWARDS

German Sportswoman of the Year: 1986-88
Grand Slam of Tennis: 1988
Olympic Gold Medal (singles): 1988
Olympic Bronze Medal (doubles): 1988
Player of the Year (Women's International Tennis Association): 1988

Professional Sportswoman of the Year (International Women's Sports Association): 1988

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ADDRESS

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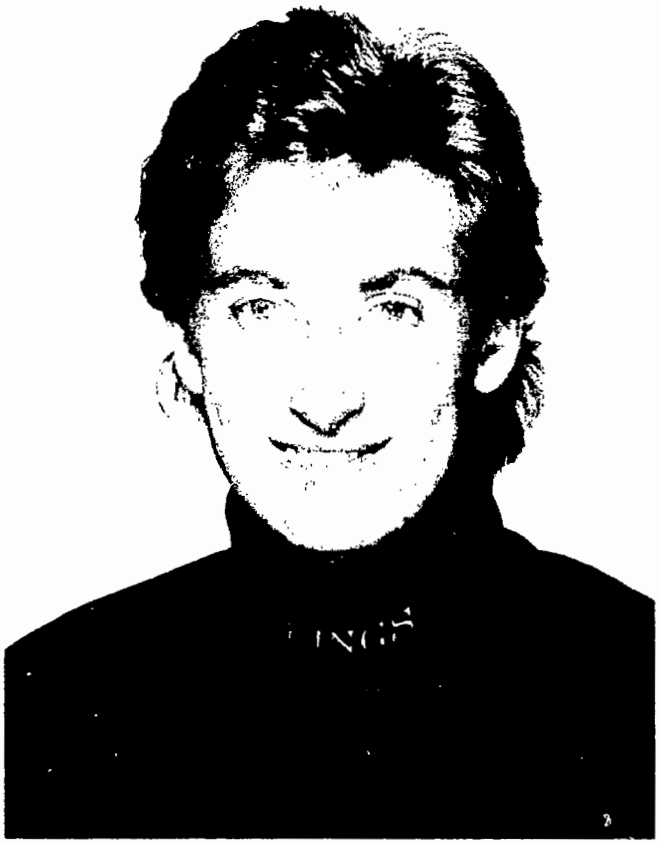


Wayne Gretzky 1961-
Canadian Professional Hockey Player
Member of the Los Angeles Kings Hockey Team

BIRTH

Wayne Gretzky was born January 28, 1961, in Brantford, Ontario, Canada, to Walter and Phyllis Gretzky. He is the eldest in a family of five children, which includes a sister, Kim, and brothers Keith, Glen, and Brent.

YOUTH

The man who is now a hockey superstar grew up in a small city of 75,000 that lies in southeastern Ontario. Brantford's other claims to fame are as an early home to Alexander Graham Bell, the

inventor of the telephone, and as the headquarters for the Iroquois tribe of Six Nations. While young Gretzky showed talent in other sports, including baseball, his first love was always hockey. He learned to skate when he was two-and-a-half years old, and practiced constantly in his backyard, which his father flooded to turn into an ice rink each winter. Walter (Wally) Gretzky, himself a mediocre amateur player, became an extraordinary coach for his precocious little son. He taught Wayne his distinctive style of skating, which appears awkward but actually affords perfect balance: Gretzky leans forward, with his arms held away from his body. One piece of advice still stands out: "Skate to where the puck's going to be," his dad told him, "not to where it has been." Wayne Gretzky was to become hockey's best ever at anticipating the flow of the play.

At six, Gretzky began to play organized hockey, making the all-star team of a league for players up to the age of eleven. He next moved up to Ontario's Bantam League where he proved, at eight, to be one of the best in a league for fourteen-year-olds. When he was eleven, he scored 378 goals for the Brantford Nadrofsky Steelers. The most painful moment of his youth came when, at fourteen, he had become such a celebrity in his hometown that he was forced to move to Toronto for some sort of privacy. "It was just to try and escape all the unnecessary pressures specific parents lay on kids," he said later. "But the older in life I get, the more bitter I am. . . . I hate it now more than I did three years ago. . . .We just got to the point where it became uncomfortable being stared at."

EDUCATION

Gretzky attended public schools in Brantford, Toronto, and Canada's Sault Sainte Marie, completing his formal education in the latter city while playing there for the Junior A Greyhounds in 1977-78. He finished a few courses short of a high school diploma.

FIRST JOBS

When he was seventeen years old, Gretzky signed a contract with the Indiana Racers of the World Hockey Association (WHA). After playing only eight games, the financially troubled team sold his contract to Peter Pocklington, owner of the league's Edmonton Oilers, who were considered likely to be invited into the National Hockey League (NHL) when the WHA folded. "We feel that if we're going to be in the NHL," Pocklington said at the time, "we need a superstar. And Wayne is going to be one."

CHOOSING A CAREER

Gretzky embarked on his career in hockey earlier in life than virtually anyone in the sport's history. His father, a telephone technician, convinced him that the years of practice and sacrifice were a small price to pay for

achieving stardom rather than spending his life in wage-labor. By the time the boy was six, few had any doubts about what his life's work would be.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Wayne Gretzky burst upon professional hockey as a star. He was voted rookie of the year in the WHA's final season of 1978-79. The next year, he became the youngest NHL player ever to score fifty goals and 100 points (goals plus assists) in a season, and the youngest ever to be awarded the Hart Trophy as the league's most valuable player. He also received the Lady Byng Memorial Trophy for gentlemanly play. Gretzky led the league in assists with eighty-six to his credit.

His phenomenal success continues to the present day. The Hart Trophy went to Gretzky for a record eight consecutive years. He became the youngest player ever to score 300 goals, and the first ever to average more than two points per game in a season (1980-81). As a fine team player, he helped others to improve and led the Oilers to four consecutive Stanley Cups (NHL championships) between 1984 and 1988. He holds more than fifty NHL records, including career assists, career points, and single-season goals (92), assists (163), and total points (212).

While his numbers demonstrate his superiority, it is Gretzky's style of play that has astonished and fascinated observers. He is neither large nor especially fast, the two characteristics that usually predict success in the NHL. He does not engage in the roughhouse play that has been the league's black eye. What he can do is "see" the ice perhaps better than any player in history. "His greatness lies in the fact that he does things nobody else will," says former St. Louis Blues coach Red Berenson. "He has that second- and third-level depth perception of what is happening within the framework of the game. . . . He has the ability to make poor players look great." Indeed, Gretzky often stands behind the opponents' goal, using it as a screen as he flips passes to his oncoming teammates. His ability to anticipate situations and positions has often led analysts to compare him to a chess master.

A crucial moment in Gretzky's career came in the summer of 1988, when he was traded (with his consent) to the Los Angeles Kings, then a struggling franchise. The deal sent shock waves throughout Canada, a proud nation that had revered Gretzky as one superstar who had not sought greener pastures south of the border. The costly deal, which Kings' owner Bruce McNall had expected to take years to show a profit, already has shown signs of running "in the black." The Kings now sell out almost every game and have turned from also-rans into one of the league's more competitive teams. Wayne Gretzky, known to hockey fans as "the Great One," is turning thirty-one, but shows few signs of slowing down.

His $31 million contract will expire at the end of the 1997-98 season, but most observers (including McNall) expect that he will continue playing beyond that point if he is still productive. His wife, Janet, supports that view. She said to a *Sports Illustrated* interviewer last year, "You know how a kid cries if his Little League game is rained out? That's Wayne. At 4:30 on game day, he starts to sweat a little bit, and he can't wait to go. There is never a time that he dreaded going to a hockey game." Gretzky says that his one remaining ambition is to win another Stanley Cup.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Although his father was his first and most significant coach, Gretzky's boyhood idol was hall-of-famer Gordie Howe, who played twenty-six seasons between 1946 and 1980, and who holds the all-time goal scoring record (801) for the NHL. Gretzky has mixed feelings about breaking that record, the only significant one that he does not yet own. "I wish I could stop at 800," he said last season. Wishes aside, he probably will score goal number 802 by 1993.

On a personal note, Gretzky speaks of both his parents' lasting influence on his life. He pays touching tribute to his father in *Gretzky: An Autobiography,* the book he wrote last year with Rick Reilly of *Sports Illustrated,*

saying, "You taught me to be fair, to do the right thing, to respect people and, most of all, to be a man. Not that it was tough to learn. All I had to do was watch."

Wally Gretzky underwent brain surgery in October 1991, and the worry about his father's illness has affected the son's play so far this season. In a recent *Detroit News* story, he is quoted as saying that he can't remember ever playing so poorly, but is making a special effort to put personal concerns out of his mind while he is on the ice. Father and son have remained unusually close throughout Gretzky's career.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

In a ceremony described at the time as "Canada's Royal Wedding," Gretzky married American actress Janet Jones in Edmonton, Ontario, on July 16, 1988. Hundreds of guests, security people, and newspaper and television reporters were in attendance, and ten thousand fans waited outside St. Jasper's Cathedral to get a glimpse of the wedding party. The Gretzkys now live in Beverly Glen, California, with their two children—Paulina Mary Jean, who is three years old, and Ty Robert, one-and-a-half.

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

Gretzky is thoughtful and courteous, but also famous for keeping his feelings and his personal life extremely private. Yet, one special memory he openly shares with his fans. In his autobiography, he speaks of holding the Stanley Cup for the first time and how, as a kid, he had watched all the great players "pick up that cup. . . . I must have rehearsed how I would do it ten thousand times. And when it came true on that May night in 1984, it was like an electric jolt up my spine."

No less a cherished memory for Gretzky is remembering Janet as she approached the altar on their wedding day. "It was one of the most stunning moments of my life," he writes in his book. "When I looked back and saw this beautiful woman, really radiant, really incredible. . . . But more than just how she looked, I realized that I was marrying someone I could spend this lifetime with, and about nine others past that."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Wayne Gretzky owns fourteen thoroughbred horses with McNall. He had a remarkable run of luck in 1990 when the stable won two of world racing's most prestigious events, the Arlington Million and the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, within one month.

WRITINGS

Gretzky: An Autobiography (with Rick Reilly), 1990

HONORS AND AWARDS

World Hockey Association Rookie of the Year: 1979
NHL Lady Byng Memorial Trophy for Gentlemanly Play: 1980
NHL Hart Trophy for Most Valuable Player: 1980-87
NHL All-Star Team: 1980-90
NHL Art Ross Trophy: 1981-90
Sportsman of the Year, *Sports Illustrated:* 1982
NHL Lester B. Pearson Award: 1982-87
NHL Conn Smythe Award: 1985-86

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Encyclopedia Brittanica, 1991
Gretzky, Wayne, and Rick Reilly. *Gretzky: An Autobiography,* 1990
Raber, Tom. *Wayne Gretzky: Hockey Great,* 1991
World Book Encyclopedia, 1991

PERIODICALS:

Current Biography Yearbook 1982
Sports Illustrated, Jan. 28, 1991, p.36
U.S. News & World Report, Nov. 5, 1990, p.18

ADDRESS

Los Angeles Kings
3900 West Manchester Blvd.
The Forum
Inglewood, CA 90306

Matt Groening 1954-
American Writer and Cartoonist
Creator and Co-Executive Producer of the Television Series "The Simpsons" and Creator of the Comic Strip "Life in Hell"

BIRTH

Matt Groening (Matthew Groening—rhymes with raining) was born on February 15, 1954, in Portland, Oregon, to Homer Philip and Margaret Ruth (Wiggum) Groening. He is the third of five children. The family lived in a neighborhood located between the new and the former Portland Zoo, where he and his friends often played in the abandoned animal caves and pools.

YOUTH

Groening grew up in a household where creativity and individuality were encouraged. Much of that came from his father, whom Groening has called "the hippest dad in the neighborhood." As he once explained, "My dad is a cartoonist, film maker and writer who has lived by his wits. By example, he showed that you could do whatever you wanted to do in life—that a certificate didn't matter and that you could do creative stuff."

EARLY MEMORIES

Throughout his youth, Groening demonstrated a disdain for conforming and authority. While his parents were supportive, his teachers often were not: he was routinely sent to the principal's office. "I revolted against my school, my teachers and various administrators, because it was impossible to revolt against my perfect parents—who were very supportive; they thought the teachers were idiots, too. I got in trouble in school for drawing cartoons. Yeah, they used to get confiscated. In fact, one of the great thrills of my life is that I now get paid for doing what I used to get sent to the principal's office for. So, anyway, I spent many, many long hours in the principal's office staring at the ceiling and counting the little dots in the tiles. And at a very early age, I decided I had to somehow make this time that was being wasted pay off. And so I wrote about it. I kept a diary, and I eventually turned part of it into a series of comic strips, and then I wrote a book called *School Is Hell*. If I had known that I was really gonna do it—go off and be a cartoonist who got to write a book called *School Is Hell*—I would have been a much happier kid. In fact, to this day, I get a thrill when kids write to me and say they wore a SCHOOL IS HELL T-shirt to class and got kicked out. I say, "All right, I'm still annoying those teachers!"

EDUCATION

Groening attended Evergreen State College in Olympia, Washington, a progressive school that had no tests, grades, or required courses. The unstructured atmosphere suited Groening. While there he worked as a cartoonist on the student newspaper, where he became friends with fellow cartoonist Lynda Barry, known for her "Ernie Pook's Comeek" as well as several novels and plays. Groening received his bachelor's degree from Evergreen State in 1977.

CHOOSING A CAREER

Groening didn't set out to become a cartoonist. Instead, he moved south to Los Angeles in 1977 after graduating from Evergreen, hoping to become a writer. As he once explained, "My goal in life was to be a writer, and [Barry's] was to be a fine artist. We did cartooning as this other thing

and neither of us expected it to be part of how we paid the rent." In Los Angeles he worked at a succession of odd jobs—ghostwriting the autobiography of an aging Hollywood director, landscaping a sewage treatment plant, and working at a record store. He was often unemployed, and he was miserable. Rather than write complaining letters to all his old friends about life in Los Angeles, Groening created a comic book. Called "Life in Hell," it featured a rabbit named Binky who was constantly angry at the world. Groening started out by sending copies of his comic books to his friends, and then began selling them for $2.00 each from the record store where he worked. In 1979 he began working for the new alternative weekly *Los Angeles Reader* as the circulation manager, a job that actually entailed delivering the magazine to its readers. He later began writing for the magazine and continued to work there until 1985. His comic "Life in Hell" appeared in the magazine for the first time in 1980. According to Groening, "I had no idea I was going to make cartooning a career. I was doing it merely to assuage my profound sense of self-pity at being stuck in this scummy little apartment in Hollywood."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

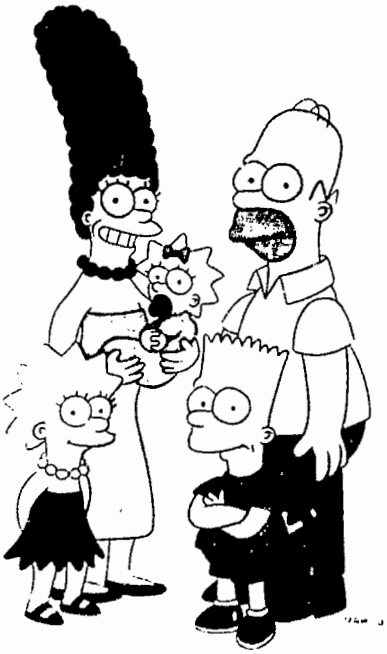
Groening met his future wife, Deborah Caplan, while they were both working on the *Los Angeles Reader*, he in the editorial department and she in advertising. They jointly quit in 1985 to set up the offices of Life in Hell, Inc., which distributes the comic strip to newspapers and markets related merchandise. Groening has often praised Caplan's business sense and credits her with much of his success. Groening and Caplan were married in 1986. They and their two children, Homer and Abraham, live in California.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Groening's first creative success, "Life in Hell," features Binky, who evolved from being constantly angry to constantly victimized, his girlfriend Sheba, their illegitimate one-eared son Bongo, and two identical entrepreneurs, Akbar and Jeff, who always wear fezzes and Charlie Brown striped shirts. Unlike many conventional comic strips, "Life in Hell" usually deals with such important subjects as childhood, education, work, love, and sex. While the strip is often funny it is also disturbing, filled with disappointment, mockery, cruelty, and betrayal. The drawings appear quite simple—Groening chose rabbits for his characters because they were easy to draw—but the language is sharp and incisive. "I'm not so much interested in the visual aspect of it," Groening has said. "What's important to me are the ideas embodied in the cartoon. I'm much more interested in words." The strip currently appears in about 200 alternative newspapers and has been collected in several best-selling books, including *Work Is Hell, Love Is Hell, Childhood Is Hell, School Is Hell,* and others.

One fan of "Life in Hell" was James L. Brooks, who had helped create the hit television shows "Taxi" and "The Mary Tyler Moore Show" and the movies *Terms of Endearment* and *Broadcast News.* As producer of "The Tracey Ullman Show," Brooks asked Groening to create some short cartoons to show between comedy skits. The fifteen- to twenty-second spots were so successful that Groening was hired to create a new animated prime-time television show. Since its debut in January 1990, "The Simpsons" has become wildly popular. The show depicts a family of appealing but misfit characters: Homer, the father, dim-witted and ineffectual; Marge, the mother, best known for her towering blue beehive hairdo; Bart, the star of the show, who is always in trouble, especially at school; Lisa, the younger sister, the smart and soulful sax player; and Maggie, the baby, seen always with her pacifier.

"The Simpsons" owes its popularity to several factors. It depicts events and people from a kid's, rather than an adult's, point of view. Consistently irreverent and anti-authority, the show pokes fun at teachers, other educators, parents, and bosses. As Groening explains it, "[Bart] has latched onto a secret that kids respect. *The entire world of grown-ups is corrupt and stupid.*" Many adults have objected to the show because of such attitudes. Some schools initially banned Simpsons items, especially Bart T-shirts announcing UNDERACHIEVER AND PROUD OF IT! Groening responded with typical aplomb: "I have no comment, other than my folks taught me to respect elementary-school principals, even the ones who have nothing better to do than tell kids what to wear. Is it possible that grade-school principals have lost their sense of humor?" More recently, Groening remarked: "I think in a world of *Friday the 13th* and Megadeth T-shirts, Bart Simpson fun wear is a little mild. Kids are smarter than a lot of adults give them credit for. I feel sorry for authority figures who are troubled by kids having fun."



MAJOR INFLUENCES

Groening acknowledges that his works have been influenced by several writers and comic artists: Dr. Seuss, Walt Kelly (creator of "Pogo"), Charles Schulz (creator of "Peanuts"),

Mad Magazine, and the underground comic artist R. Crumb.

WRITINGS

Love Is Hell, 1985
Work Is Hell, 1986
School Is Hell, 1987
Childhood Is Hell, 1988
Akbar and Jeff's Guide to Life, 1989
Big Book of Hell, 1990
Greetings from the Simpsons, 1990
Postcards That Ate My Brain, 1990
The Simpsons' Rainy Day Fun Book, 1990
The Simpsons' Xmas Book, 1991
With Love from Hell: A Postcard Book. 1991

HONORS AND AWARDS

Emmy Award: 1991, for best animated series "The Simpsons"

FURTHER READING

PERIODICALS

Current Biography Yearbook 1990
Mother Jones, Dec. 1989, p.28
Newsweek, Sept. 28, 1987, p.70; Apr. 23, 1990, p.58
People, Dec. 18, 1989, p.108
Rolling Stone, Sept. 22, 1988, p.81; June 28, 1990, p.41

ADDRESS

Fox Broadcasting Company
P.O. Box 900
Beverly Hills, CA 90213

Hammer 1963-

American Rap Singer, Musician, Dancer Recording Artist Whose Works Include *Please Hammer Don't Hurt 'Em* and *Too Legit To Quit*

BIRTH

Hammer (formerly known as M.C. Hammer) was born Stanley Kirk Burrell in East Oakland, California, in 1963. He was the youngest of seven children. His father was the manager of a legal gambling club, while his mother worked at a variety of jobs. They were divorced when Hammer was five, and he was raised primarily by his mother. "We were definitely poor," Hammer has said. "Welfare. Government-aided apartment building. Three bedrooms and six children living together at one time." East Oakland was "a very tough area," according to Hammer: "Of the fifteen guys I hung with on my block ten of them went to San Quentin."

YOUTH

As a child, Hammer enjoyed writing poetry, making up his own commercials, and singing and dancing. He was still very young when he began performing for his family. "I saw James Brown's appearance on TV when I was three or four years old and sort of emulated it. I did the whole routine of 'Please, Please, Please,' falling to the ground and crawling while my brother took a sheet and put it over my back as a cape."

Yet Hammer's first love was baseball. His brothers worked for the Oakland Athletics, and he often went to see them play. One day, when he was about eleven, he was in the parking lot of the Oakland Coliseum doing imitations of James Brown. The Athletics' owner, Charlie Finley, happened to see him. Finley was so impressed with his performance that he invited Hammer to join him in the owner's box. Hammer spent seven years with the Athletics, traveling with the team when he wasn't in school. He worked as a batboy and ran errands in the front office. At one point Finley named him Executive Vice-President and paid him $7.50 per game to provide play-by-play commentary on the telephone whenever Finley couldn't attend a game. Hammer received his nickname while with the Athletics, from a ballplayer who noticed his resemblance to the famed hitter "Hammerin' Hank" Aaron. For many years he used the name "M.C. Hammer," for Master of Ceremonies, although he recently dropped the initials M.C.

EDUCATION

In 1981, Hammer graduated from high school and left the Athletics. He decided to attend college, hoping to complete a communications degree and to prepare for a major league baseball career. He was unsuccessful at both. He tried out for the San Francisco Giants but was unable to make the team, and he dropped out of college. He soon returned to East Oakland.

FIRST JOBS

Back at home and out of work, Hammer had few prospects for a job. He briefly thought about becoming a neighborhood drug dealer. "Everyone who had any pocket change had it because they were dealing a little drugs. I was thinking about doing that, though I never touched the stuff. My father woke me up one day so disappointed I knew he wanted to cry. 'Son, I hear you're dealing drugs now.' I said, 'Daddy, I ain't dealing no drugs, you know I wouldn't do that.' But I sat up in bed and thought about how I had lived a clean life, a positive life, and suddenly there I was, considering being reduced to no more than the average drug dealer. I went to the nearest recruiting office, got all fifty questions on the test right, and joined the Navy." Hammer spent most of his time in the Navy in California, except for six months in Japan.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Hammer and his wife, Stephanie, have one young daughter, Akeiba Monique. Hammer guards their privacy very carefully and allows little information about his family to be released to the public.

CHOOSING A CAREER

Hammer got his start in music in Oakland. After he left the Navy, he began checking out the local music scene. He also began seriously studying the Bible. His new-found interest in religion led him to become, in his own words, a "gospel rapper, the Holy Ghost Boy," in the local clubs. This marked the beginning of his rap career. He soon persuaded two ballplayers from the Athletics to invest $20,000 each, and he formed his own record ompany, Bustin' Records, in about 1987. He sold his first single, "Ring 'Em," out of the trunk of his car. It eventually reached number one in the Oakland/San Francisco area.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Hammer began assembling a "posse," including dancers, backup singers, disc jockeys, and bodyguards. They worked out strenuously, practicing their routines twelve to fourteen hours per day. They soon recorded Hammer's first album, *Feel My Power.* After a talent scout from Capitol Records saw him perform at a local club, the record company signed him to a multi-album contract and gave him a $750,000 advance. They also re-released his first album in 1988, changing the title to *Let's Get It Started,* reworking one song, and adding four new songs. The new release sold over one-and-a-half million copies.

Hammer and his posse began touring throughout the United States, appearing in shows with other rap groups. After spending part of his advance from Capitol Records on $50,000 worth of equipment for the back of the tour bus, he used his time on the road to record his next album. *Please Hammer Don't Hurt 'Em,* released in 1989, went on to become the biggest-selling rap album of all time. It has sold over fifteen million copies and brought Hammer to national attention. He released a new album, *Too Legit to Quit,* in late 1991.

Hammer has toured extensively since the release of *Please Hammer Don't Hurt 'Em,* appearing in concert in 250 cities in the United States and throughout the world. His stage show is much more elaborate than most rap acts. The performances are fast-moving and intense, featuring over 30 singers, dancers, and musicians, tight choreography, flashy spandex costumes, and Hammer's trademark "genie" pants.

Despite his success, he has received criticism on several fronts. He was sued by the two baseball players who loaned him money to start his

own record company; they claimed that he failed to repay them. There have been complaints from former members of his entourage who felt that the practice schedules were too demanding, the rules were too rigid, and the discipline was too strict. In addition, some critics say that his rhymes are simplistic and that he lifts too much material from other songs. Still, his nonsexist and nonviolent lyrics, his anti-drug and anti-gang message, his exuberant performances, and his fun and funky music have earned him millions of fans.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Hammer has said that his music and performances have been influenced by his musical heroes, James Brown, George Clinton, The Jacksons, Earth, Wind & Fire, and Prince.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

The success of *Please Hammer Don't Hurt 'Em* has allowed Hammer to move into other areas. He has acted in an hour-long video and an upcoming movie and has been involved in the production of a new half-hour television cartoon, "Hammerman," which is loosely based on his life. He has also been hired to appear in television commercials for several different companies, including Pepsi-Cola and British Knights tennis shoes. In addition, Hammer will begin producing albums for artists in his entourage.

RECORDINGS

"Ring 'Em," 1987 [date uncertain]
Feel My Power, 1987; re-released as *Let's Get It Started,* 1988
Please Hammer Don't Hurt 'Em, 1989
Too Legit to Quit, 1991

HONORS AND AWARDS

MTV Video Music Award: 1990, for best rap video, best dance video "U Can't Touch This"

American Music Award: 1990, for *Let's Get It Started* as favorite album, rap favorite new artist; 1991, for *Please Hammer Don't Hurt 'Em* as favorite album, soul/rhythm and blues favorite album, soul/rhythm and blues favorite single "U Can't Touch This," rap favorite artist, soul/rhythm and blues favorite male vocalist

Grammy Award: 1990, for best rap solo, best video—long form *Please Hammer Don't Hurt 'Em,* best rhythm and blues song "U Can't Touch This"

Soul Train Music Award: 1990, Sammy Davis, Jr. Award for Oustanding Achievement in Music and Entertainment; 1991, for best rap album, best rhythm and blues/urban contemporary song "U Can't Touch This"

People's Choice Award: 1991, for favorite male musical performer

FURTHER READING

PERIODICALS

Current Biography, Apr. 1991
Ebony, Dec., 1990, p.40
Jet, Sept. 17, 1990, p.54; Feb. 18, 1991, p.59
Newsweek, Dec. 3, 1990, p.68
People, Aug. 6, 1990, p.59
Rolling Stone, July 12, 1990, p.29; Sept. 6, 1990, p.49
Time, Aug. 13, 1990, p.73

ADDRESS

Capitol Records
1750 North Vine
Hollywood, CA 90213

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Martin Handford 1956-
English Author and Illustrator
Creator of *Where's Waldo?* Series

BIRTH

I was born in London on September 27, 1956, an only child. My earliest memories are probably the ones we all have of playing with my toys. My favorites were my Teddy Bear, of course, my own toy train set, and the very many plastic toy figures which I arranged into crowds and armies.

YOUTH

I grew up in Hampstead, a very pleasant part of north London.

My passions were watching TV (especially anything funny), going on walks around the area and noting all the different people, and visiting the local cinema to watch swashbuckling adventure films such as: *The Vikings, The Adventures of Robin Hood, El Cid, Zulu,* and my all time favorite—*The Alamo.* I would rush back home and spend hours drawing incidents from these films in great detail.

EDUCATION

My first recollection of school was a hutch which contained the school ets—guinea pigs. I loved caring for them and assumed the responsibility of being their friend! It was the start of my long-term commitment to animals.

History lessons were my favorite, especially in primary school. It was here that my passion for nineteenth century American History was ignited. However, secondary school was not as enjoyable, and I worked more and more on my special interests at home to supplement anything I felt I was missing at school. Art college came as a release, and I throughly enjoyed both the studies and the social life. I received a Bachelor of Arts degree in illustration from Maidstone College of Art.

FIRST JOBS

My first job was as an insurance clerk. I was a very gregarious teenager and this was the ideal occupation for me at the time. I was able to meet people and feel part of a company which respected the job I was doing. Although the insurance job is a far cry from the illustrations I am known for now, I feel it was a very happy time which enabled me to make decisions concerning my future with more confidence later on.

CHOOSING A CAREER

My choice of a career was a natural progression. I had always drawn in much the same way you see now. I had gained some very favorable notice over the years and so it was something I always hoped I could spend all of my time doing. I started drawing single pictures. The books were an obvious and very happy development giving me a huge audience for my work which I appreciate very much.

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

My favorite book as a child and one which I still think of daily (though sadly I can not now find a copy) was *The Golden History of the World* illustrated by Cornelius Witt. In 1990, I received a letter and a painting from Cornelius who had read of my esteem for his wonderful pictures. It was a wonderful moment—25 years after first seeing his work to be in touch with such an inspiring artist.

FAVORITE BOOKS

Apart from the above, I love all illustrated history books, especially those which pay great attention to military costumes and period detail. I look at as many comics as possible and particularly like the educational magazines of the sixties and early seventies.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Obviously drawing remains my true passion. But I also love pop music, history, collecting toy soldiers, movies, books, comics, animals, and trivia of all kinds. Favorite groups: The Clash, The Bee Gees (it is still my dream to be in a band!). Favorite TV show: "Sergeant Bilko." Favorite animal: Labrador. Favorite time of day: night (when I work and watch TV and listen to tapes). Favorite holiday resort: home—I don't like to travel very much. My ambition is to produce lots more Waldo books and keep Waldo fans happy.

WRITINGS

Where's Waldo?, 1987
Find Waldo Now, 1988
The Great Waldo Search, 1989
Waldo: The Ultimate Fun Book, 1990
Where's Waldo? The Magnificent Poster Book, 1991

HONORS AND AWARDS

I have received various illustration awards over the years but I feel that the greatest honor I received is the vast quantity of fan mail from my fans around the world. It is the best part of what I do and I can't thank them enough.

FURTHER READING

PERIODICALS

Chicago Tribune, May 3, 1990, V,p.1
Newsweek, Aug. 13, 1990, p.50
New York Times, Jan. 18, 1990, p.C1
People, Nov. 11, 1991, p.89

ADDRESS

Where's Waldo?
8255 Beverly Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90048

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Lee A. Iacocca 1924-
American Business Leader
Chairman of Chrysler Corporation

BIRTH

I was born on October 15, 1924, in Allentown, Pennsylvania. My mother and sister, Delma, still live in Allentown.

YOUTH

When I was growing up our family was so close it sometimes felt as if we were one person with four parts.

My parents always made my sister and me feel important and special. Nothing was too much work or too much trouble. My

father might have been busy with a dozen other things, but he always had time for us. My mother went out of her way to cook the foods we loved—just to make us happy. To this day, whenever I come to visit, she still makes my two favorites—chicken soup with little veal meatballs, and ravioli stuffed with ricotta cheese. Of all the world's great cooks, she has to be one of the best.

EDUCATION

School was a very happy place for me. I was a diligent student. I was also a favorite of many of my teachers, who were always singling me out to clap the erasers, wash the blackboards, or ring the school bells. If you ask me the names of my professors in college or graduate school, I'd have trouble coming up with more than three or four. But I still remember the teachers who molded me in elementary and high school.

The most important thing I learned in school was how to communicate. Miss Raber, our ninth-grade teacher, had us turn in a theme paper of 500 words every Monday morning. Week in and week out, we had to write that paper. By the end of the year, we had learned to express ourselves in writing.

I also joined the debate team. That's where I developed my speaking skills and learned how to think on my feet. At first I was scared to death. I had butterflies in my stomach—and to this day I still get nervous before giving a speech. But the experience of being on the debate team was crucial. You can have brilliant ideas, but if you can't get them across, your brains won't get you anywhere.

When kids ask me for advice on how to do well in school, I always tell them: Stop watching so much TV and start reading at night. As head of Chrysler, I don't drive cars and build fancy engines all day. I read memos and reports all day long. In fact, over the years I've become a speed reader. I can usually drink in a memo in one gulp. I've got good comprehension, too, which I attribute to one thing—lots of practice.

FIRST JOBS

In August 1946, I began working at Ford Motor Company as a student engineer. I spent nine months learning different aspects of manufacturing when I decided I was better suited at selling cars than building them. So I switched to a sales job and I've been selling cars ever since.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

I got married in 1956 to Mary McCleary, who had been a receptionist at Ford. We dated on and off for several years, but I was constantly traveling, which made for a difficult and extended courtship. But finally we

got married and had two wonderful daughters—Kathi and Lia. Kathi now has two wonderful daughters of her own.

All through my career at Ford and later at Chrysler, Mary was my greatest fan and cheerleader. We were very close, and she was always by my side. But Mary had diabetes, a condition that led to other complications. She died in 1983, when she was only 57.

I'm now married to Darrien Earle. I don't want to offend all the bachelors of the world, but I really believe people were made to be together and live together.

CHOOSING A CAREER

I always wanted to work in the auto industry. I drove a beat-up 1938 sixty-horsepower Ford and more than once I'd be going up a hill when suddenly the cluster gear in my transmission would go. I used to joke to my friends: "Those guys need me. Anybody who builds a car this bad can use some help."

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

In my life, I've had more than my share of success. But along the way there were some pretty bad times, too. In fact, when I look back on my years in the auto industry, the day I remember most vividly is the day I got fired.

I had worked my way up to the presidency of the Ford Motor Company. When I finally got there, I was on top of the world. But then fate said to me: "Wait. We're not finished with you. Now you're going to find out what it feels like to get kicked off Mt. Everest." So I was fired. I was out of a job. It was gut wrenching.

There are times in everyone's life when something constructive is born out of adversity. That's what happened to me. Instead of getting mad, I got even. I went to work at Chrysler, which at the time was going bankrupt. But with help from a lot of good people, we brought Chrysler back.

WRITINGS

I've written two books. The first, my autobiography, tells how I got fired at Ford and then how I turned Chrysler around. People must like to read about problems because the autobiography became the best-selling general interest nonfiction hardcover book ever. And, if you can believe this, 71,412 people wrote me letters after they read the book.

I was so touched by all that mail that I decided to do one lengthy reply in a second book called *Talking Straight*.

I also write a newspaper column and give five or six speeches every month.

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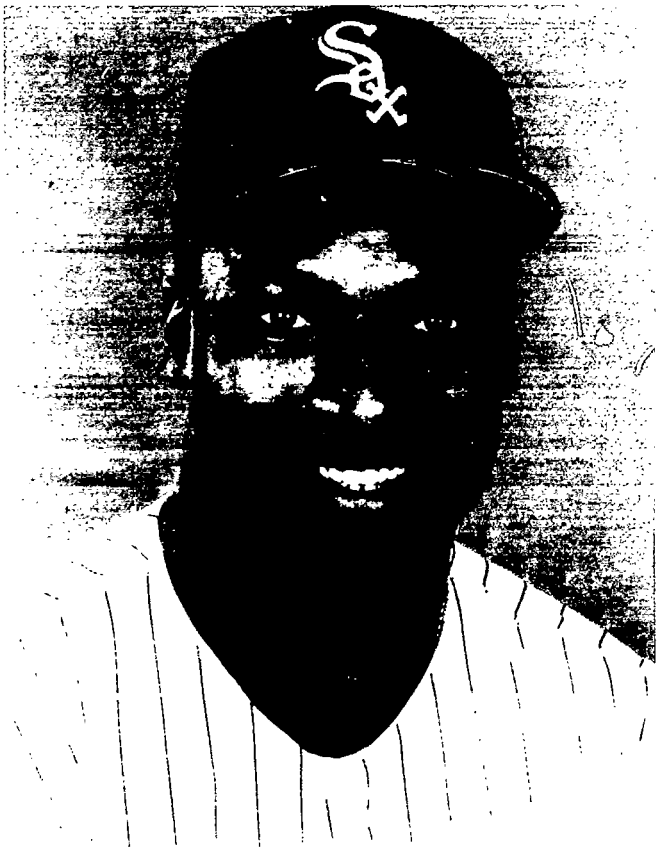

Bo Jackson 1962-

American Professional Baseball Player
and Former Professional Football Player
Member of the Chicago White Sox Baseball Team

BIRTH

Vincent Edward (Bo) Jackson was born November 30. 1962, in Bessemer, Alabama. He was the eighth of ten children of Florence Jackson Bond, who named him after actor Vince Edwards, the star of "Ben Casey," a long-running television series of that time. His father, steelworker A.D. Adams, also was the father of two of Bo's five sisters, but Adams and Florence never married.

YOUTH

Bo Jackson had an impoverished and troubled youth. He lived

with his mother and eight of his nine siblings in a three-room house in Raimond, a rural community outside Bessemer. His eldest sister had moved away before his baby brother was born. "Sometimes we didn't have anything to eat but grits and margarine," he remembers. "Sometimes we didn't have anything at all." Bo was large and strong for his age. By the time he reached third grade, he was stealing lunch from sixth graders and had become what he describes as a "hoodlum and a bully." His nickname is a shortened version of "boar hog," the wild pig he was compared to by his brothers and sisters.

Frequently teased by other children for his stutter, Bo responded by becoming a tough and mean boy. "I once beat on one of my cousins with a softball bat—one of my girl cousins," he says. "I even hired kids to beat up other kids for me. I didn't have time to beat all of them up myself."

The turning point came at age thirteen, when he and some friends stoned to death several pigs belonging to a local minister. Faced with a choice between reform school or working to pay for the loss of the pigs, a thoroughly frightened Jackson decided to change his ways and to make use of his remarkable athletic ability. He was already playing baseball against grown men in an industrial league, but his decision to harness his skill and to stay out of trouble eventually made him a sports hero and a millionaire rather than the jailbird his mother feared he might become.

EARLY MEMORIES

"I would like to help [kids] avoid some of the mistakes that I made," Jackson once said in explaining why he works with children. Indeed, the mistakes were many and the pleasures few in a childhood marred by poverty and violence. The absence of a father in the home took its toll on both Bo and his mother, who used to whip him in a desperate attempt to keep him in line. He tells about those times in *Bo Knows Bo*, the book he wrote recently with Dick Schaap, saying "I didn't mind the switch and I didn't hear the words. I knew I didn't have a father to answer to."

When reform school, or even prison, became a real possibility, Bo finally woke up. He had to leave his wild ways and his old crowd behind if he wanted to make something of himself. "Sports was my way to be somebody," he told a reporter years later.

EDUCATION

Jackson attended McAdory High School in nearby McCalla, where he excelled in football, baseball, and track. He also studied diligently, especially English, science, and math, his favorite subjects. He had really changed from being "that bad Jackson kid" and now had his eye on going to college and getting away from Bessemer.

At the end of his high school days, Jackson ignored recruiters from far-flung colleges and turned down a $250,000 offer from the New York Yankees, opting instead to attend college in his home state. When he learned that he might not be given any playing time for over a year if he went to the University of Alabama, Bo chose Auburn University. His adviser there assigned him to easy freshman courses, probably concerned about his football eligibility, but Bo wanted more challenge and switched to a heavier and more academic course load the next year. His major was in family and child development. Jackson still is "a handful of credits" short of getting a degree from Auburn, but insists that he will eventually go back and finish. He says that he promised his mother—and himself—that he would get an education.

FIRST JOBS

Jackson had a summer job as a teller in a Birmingham (Alabama) bank between his freshman and sophomore years at Auburn. During his later college days, he worked at the Auburn Child Development Center.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Bo found what he had always needed in his high-school coach, Dick Atchison. "He was as close as I came to having a father," Jackson says in his autobiography. "I couldn't have become the human being that I am without him. He cared about me. He taught me how to control my temper. . . .Coach Atchison taught me to turn that meanness around, to wait until after school and take that meanness out on running the hurdles or high jumping."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Jackson and his wife, Linda Garrett, met at Auburn University when he was a junior and she was a graduate psychology student. They were married September 5, 1987, in Kansas City, Missouri, during Bo's first full season of play with the Kansas City Royals. The Jacksons have two sons, Garrett (Spud), five, and Nicholas, three, and a daughter, eighteen-month-old Morgan Amanda. The family lives in Burr Ridge, Illinois, near the home base of his new team, the Chicago White Sox.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Jackson's career is divided into two noteworthy parts—collegiate and professional. As a football player, he made an immediate impact at Auburn. He scored the winning touchdown against archrival Alabama in his freshman season, ending a ten-year drought for the Tigers. He led Auburn to a Tangerine Bowl victory against Boston College and, averaging over six yards a carry, this amazing running back was named to the All-Southeastern

Conference Team. Bo led the Tigers to an even better season as a sophomore, helping to beat Alabama again by running for 256 yards on only twenty carries and scoring two touchdowns. Their Southeastern championship gave them a berth in the Sugar Bowl, where they beat the University of Michigan. After missing six games because of a separated shoulder in 1984, Bo stormed back for his senior campaign. He finished that season with 1,786 yards gained on the year, capturing the Heisman Trophy as college football's best player.

As a baseball player, Jackson got off to a slow start at Auburn. In his first season he struck out at each of his first 21 at-bats. Despite 34 total strike outs that year out of 68 attempts, Jackson finished the season with 4 home runs and a batting average of .279. As a sophomore, he skipped the baseball season to concentrate on track. He resumed his baseball career the following year, batting .401 with 17 home runs as a junior and .246 with 7 home runs as a senior.

As his college years drew to a close, Jackson was faced with choosing between professional baseball or football. Scouts for both sports felt that he would be a genuine star, and he received lucrative offers from the Tampa Bay Buccaneers of the NFL (National Football League) and from baseball's Kansas City Royals. Football meant bigger money in the short term, but most felt he opted for the longer, safer career that baseball promised.

In 1986, Jackson's first year in professional baseball was spent mostly with the minor-league Memphis Chicks, the Kansas City Royals' double-A farm team in the Southern League. He was called up to the Royals for a short and unimpressive stint at the end of the season. Still officially a rookie in 1987, Jackson began to show the world why his rifle-like arm and powerful bat had earned such praise. He finished the year with twenty-two home runs, a record for a Royals rookie.

Then, in July 1987, Jackson astonished the sports world by announcing that he had signed a five-year, $7.4 million contract with football's Los Angeles Raiders, and that he would become the first modern player to attempt a two-sport career. Until he was sidelined by a serious football injury in January 1991, Jackson played full seasons with the Royals, joining the Raiders ten days after the completion of each baseball season.

Jackson continued to be plagued with strikeouts, but nevertheless improved as an all-round ballplayer, becoming the first Royal to hit twenty-five homers and steal twenty-five bases in the same season in 1988. He repeated that feat in 1989, and then hit for a career-high .272 average in 1990, all the way thumping "tapemeasure" home runs. The practice and experience needed to become a great major-league player were beginning to pay off.

For the Raiders, Bo was an impact player for four seasons, despite missing the first few games each year playing baseball. He averaged an outstanding

6.8 yards per carry in 1987, falling off slightly the next year. Many felt that he was spreading himself too thin by playing more than one sport, but Jackson proved them wrong in 1989 when he became the first player in NFL history to have two runs from scrimmage of ninety yards or more. He also averaged 5.5 yards per carry, third best in the league.

After a solid 1990 season, Jackson fractured his left hip in an NFL playoff game against the Cincinnati Bengals on January 13, 1991. The injury was thought to be minor, but it led to a diagnosis of avascular necrosis, a degenerative disease caused by blood ceasing to flow to living tissue. The sports world was stunned when the Royals announced two months after the injury that Jackson was being released. However, on the basis of an alternate diagnosis, the Chicago White Sox decided to gamble on Bo's chances of complete recovery, and signed him to a contract.

Many doctors think it highly unlikely that Jackson will make a comeback, but Bo himself is determined to prove the world wrong once more. He is faithfully following a rehabilitation program of swimming and weight training. "I'll be back," he smiles. "I know my body." His now-famous promotional television spots for Nike athletic shoes have a new pitch—this time it's "Bo knows" about rehabilitation, focusing on the road back from his injury. "There's an opportunity in everything," says Nike advertising director Scott Bedbury. "If anybody can make a comeback, it's Bo."

The White Sox and the Raiders both have been firm in the belief that their superstar would shine for them again but, in mid-November 1991, Bo announced regretfully that he would give up football to concentrate on baseball. Bo returned to baseball in the fall of 1991, playing in the last games of the season for the White Sox.

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

Even though he has channeled his temper onto the playing field, Bo still knows revenge. An Alabama coach had told Jackson that if he played for Auburn he would have to endure four straight losses to Alabama's powerful Crimson Tide. When he scored in the waning moments of the annual contest to give Auburn a 23-22 victory in his freshman year, Bo remembers glancing up at the Tide coaches as he lay in the end zone. His pride and his judgment had been validated.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Bo Jackson is a devoted family man who has a longtime interest in child development. To relax, he enjoys hunting, fishing, and archery. He is also fascinated by aviation, and hopes to earn a pilot's license.

WRITINGS

Bo Knows Bo: The Autobiography of a Ballplayer (with Dick Schapp), 1990

HONORS AND AWARDS

All-Southeastern Conference Team (AP, UPI): 1982
Heisman Memorial Trophy: 1985
College Football Player of the Year, *Sporting News:* 1985
Bert Bell Trophy/NFL Rookie of the Year (Newspaper Enterprise Association): 1987
Advertising Age Award: 1989, for star presenter of the year

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Current Biography, June 1991
New York Times, Nov. 2, 1990, p.B8
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Steven Jobs 1955-

American Business Leader
Co-Founder of Apple Computer, One of the First Companies to Mass Produce Personal Computers

BIRTH

Steven Jobs (Steven Paul Jobs) was born on February 24, 1955, in San Francisco, California, and raised by adoptive parents, Paul and Clara Jobs. He has one sister, Patty.

YOUTH

In 1961, the family moved to the city of Mountain View, south of Palo Alto. This area, which was starting to be known as Silicon

Valley, was becoming a center for electronics. Paul Jobs was a skilled machinist, but he also worked in repossessing and real estate and fixed cars as a hobby. Clara Jobs also held a variety of positions, including working as a babysitter, at the desk of a bowling alley, and as a school secretary. Their son was a bit of a loner as a child, never comfortable with team sports or other group activities. Although he did swim competitively, his true interest lay in electronics. He began to spend a lot of time in the garage workshop of a neighbor who worked at a Hewlett-Packard facility located nearby. Soon Jobs enrolled in the Hewlett-Packard Explorer Club, where company engineers encouraged young scientists and often demonstrated new company products.

EARLY MEMORIES

It was at this club that Jobs saw his first computer: "I was maybe twelve the first time," he once said. "I remember the night. They showed us one of their new desktop computers and let us play on it. I wanted one badly. I thought they were neat. I wanted to mess around with one."

EDUCATION

Jobs attended public schools in Santa Clara County, California. School was not easy for him: he got in a lot of trouble, and he had few friends. He grew to hate it so much that he insisted that he would not return. According to his father, "He came home one day from the seventh grade and said if he had to go back to school there again he just wouldn't go. So we decided we'd better move." The family moved to a new home in Los Altos so Jobs and his sister Patty could attend a better school. He continued to attend the H-P Explorer Club and work on electronic gadgetry. He also met Stephen Wozniak, with whom he would later found Apple Computer.

Jobs graduated from Homestead High School in 1972. He was, in the words of his electronics teacher John McCollum, "something of a loner. He always had a different way of looking at things." Jobs soon headed for Reed College in Portland, Oregon. He dropped out of college after one semester, although he stayed at Reed until 1974. During this time, he experimented with alternative lifestyles, including hallucinogenic drugs, communal living, vegetarianism, Eastern philosophies, and meditation. In 1974 he returned to California. To finance a trip to India in search of spiritual enlightenment, he worked briefly at Atari as a video game designer.

FIRST JOBS

Jobs found one of his first jobs by using the self-confident and brash behavior for which he later became known. While working on a science project in high school, Jobs realized he needed more parts. In his words,

"I picked up the phone and called Bill Hewlett [one of the founders of Hewlett-Packard]. He was listed in the Palo Alto phone book. He answered the phone and he was real nice. He chatted with me for 20 minutes. He didn't know me at all, but he ended up giving me some parts, and he got me a job that summer working at Hewlett-Packard on the line, assembling frequency counters. Assembling may be too strong. I was putting in screws. It didn't matter; I was in heaven."

CHOOSING A CAREER

His professional career got underway in 1975, after his experiences in Oregon and travels in India. Back at the family home in Los Altos, Jobs began attending meetings of the Homebrew Computer Club, a group for computer professionals and hobbyists. He and Stephen Wozniak, also a member, began working on a computer together, designing and building it in the Jobs's family home. To earn enough money to begin producing their new machine, they had to sell their most valuable possessions: Jobs's Volkswagon minibus and Wozniak's Hewlitt-Packard scientific calculator.

Jobs and Wozniak officially founded Apple Computer in 1976. At that time, computers were large and bulky—a whole roomful of machinery—used almost exclusively by businesses and universities. Wozniak and Jobs revolutionized the industry by developing personal computers that were affordable and so easy to use that they could be owned by average individuals. From the beginning, the two played very different roles in the company's development. Wozniak was the gifted engineer, responsible for designing the computer. As Jobs himself once said, "I was nowhere near as good an engineer as Woz. He was always the better designer." Yet it was Jobs who saw the sales potential of the new machine and was able to convince others of its potential—he has been called charismatic and visionary. At a time when he and Wozniak had no resources for creating a new company, he was able to convince others of the ultimate profitability of their idea, securing loans, electrical components, and orders for their new computers.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

The original model, the Apple I, was a single circuit board designed for hobbyists, without the accompanying software, video screen, or keyboard. Jobs and Wozniak soon saw a need for a computer for beginners and created the Apple II. It was successful beyond their wildest dreams, and the company earned over one billion dollars in its first five years. With the development of the Macintosh computer, introduced in 1984, Apple cemented its reputation for building computers that could be used by people with absolutely no knowledge or experience of electronic equipment.

As head of Apple, Jobs was recognized not only for the computers he produced but also for the unorthodox way he ran the company. Jobs

shunned suits and ties for blue jeans and sneakers and huddled with staff for impromptu brainstorming sessions. His reputation within the industry varied widely: some co-workers considered him charismatic and were devoted to him, while others described him as brash, aggressive, and cocky. He was widely known as a perfectionist and an extremely demanding boss, routinely working 90 hours per week and expecting others to do the same.

Despite Apple's success, the company's rapid growth created problems. There were frequent changes in management, and in 1985, Jobs lost a power struggle with John Sculley, whom he had recruited as the chief executive, and was forced out of Apple.

Since then, Jobs has become involved in two ventures. He founded a new company, NeXT, Inc., in 1985. His goal was to build a new machine that would be as small and simple to operate as a personal computer, but with the power and graphic sophistication of a workstation, used primarily by engineers and scientists. The company began shipping the new computer in 1989, but reviews have been mixed and sales have been slow. In 1986 he bought Pixar, a company created by movie maker George Lucas to develop computer-generated animation and special effects for movies. Pixar has had ongoing financial difficulties, laying off almost half of its employees in February 1991. As Jobs once remarked, "My experience has been that creating a compelling new technology is so much harder than you think it will be that you're almost dead when you get to the other shore."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Jobs was, for many years, involved in an ongoing but intermittent relationship with a woman that began while both were still in high school. A daughter, Lisa, born to his girlfriend in 1978 after she and Jobs had separated, was the object of a paternity suit. Although he denied being the father, a blood test indicated that he was, and he was ordered to pay child support. Since then, Jobs was married on March 18, 1991, to Laurene Powell, a student at Stanford University business school; they recently had a son, Reed.

HONORS AND AWARDS

National Technology Medal (U.S. Department of Commerce): 1985, for "the creation of a cheap but powerful computer" (with Stephen Wozniak)
Jefferson Award for Public Service (American Institute for Public Service): 1987
Entrepreneur of the Decade (*Inc.* magazine): 1989
Lifetime Achievement Award (Software Publishers Association): 1989

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Time, Jan. 3, 1983, p.25
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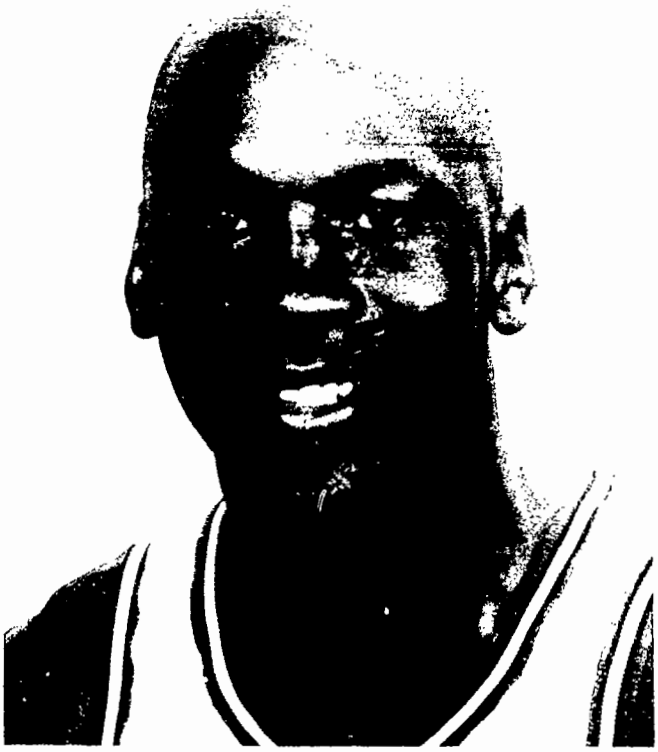

Michael Jordan 1963-
American Professional Basketball Player
Member of the 1991 NBA Champion
Chicago Bulls

BIRTH

Michael Jordan (Michael Jeffrey Jordan) was born on February 17, 1963, to Deloris and James Jordan. There were five children in the Jordan family, including brothers James and Larry and sisters Deloris and Roslyn. Although the family lived in Brooklyn, New York, when Michael was born, they eventually moved to Wallace, North Carolina.

YOUTH

Jordan grew up in Wilmington, North Carolina, where the family

settled when he was seven. James worked at an electric plant, starting as a mechanic and eventually becoming an equipment supervisor, while Deloris was employed at a local bank, where she worked her way up from a position as a teller to become the head of customer service. They encouraged their children to succeed, stressed the importance of hard work, and taught them other lessons as well. "My parents warned me about the traps [in life]," Jordan once said, "the drugs, and the drink, the streets that could catch you if you got careless." In addition, his mother taught him to cook, sew, wash clothes, and clean house. From his father he picked up the habit of letting his tongue hang out of his mouth while concentrating, as James used to do when working on cars at the family home, although he did not pick up his father's mechanical abilities.

EARLY MEMORIES

Even as a child Jordan was dedicated to sports. He spent much of his free time practicing basketball, baseball, football, and track, but baseball was his favorite. He once told a reporter, "My favorite childhood memory, my greatest accomplishment, was when I got the most-valuable-player award when my Babe Ruth team won the state baseball championship. That was the first big thing I accomplished in my life, and you always remember the first."

EDUCATION

Jordan's dedication to basketball began while he was still a student. When he entered Laney High School, he hoped to play on the varsity team, like his brother Larry. But at that time Michael was only 5'11" tall, which the coaches considered too short. So he played for the junior varsity team. In his words, "When the varsity team went to the state playoffs, I thought I would be called up. When the team went to the regionals, the coach let me on the bus only because a student manager got sick. I didn't have a ticket to get into the game, so I had to carry the uniform of our star player to get in. I didn't want that to happen again. From that day on, I just worked on my basketball skills."

Jordan's coaches have often commented on his competitive spirit, willingness to practice constantly, and commitment to become the best basketball player that he can be. In high school, though, he began to spend so much time on practice and so little time on his schoolwork that he was suspended three times. His father helped him to understand that he needed good grades in high school to get into college and play for a college team. He continued to practice, but also kept up with his schoolwork. Jordan grew four inches, to 6'3", during the summer before his junior year, and he played successfully for the varsity team for two seasons.

Jordan was offered full scholarships to several schools but chose the University of North Carolina (UNC), a top college basketball team. He

was picked for the starting squad in his freshman year, an unusual honor. Again he practiced constantly, and his coach, Dean Smith, later said that his progress that first year was "almost eerie." In the final game of the season, the North Carolina Tar Heels were playing the Georgetown University Hoyas for the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) championship, the top honor in college basketball. In the last few seconds of a tight game, Jordan sunk a 16′ jump shot. That basket clinched the 1982 NCAA title and placed Jordan in the national spotlight.

In 1983 he was named to the United States team for the Pan American Games, and in 1984 he was named co-captain of the U.S. team for the Olympic Games. Both teams won gold medals. He also continued to play well at UNC and was named NCAA Player of the Year for both his sophomore and junior years (1983-84). For three years, Jordan helped the team to a record of 88 wins and only 13 losses. Yet after his junior year he decided to leave college to become a professional basketball player. He later completed his coursework at UNC and received his bachelor's degree in 1986.

FIRST JOBS

All of the Jordan kids worked at a variety of jobs while they were growing up, including cropping tobacco, driving buses, and working at local stores and restaurants—except Michael. He once tried to crop tobacco, like his brothers and sisters, but later said, "I went out there one day, and I swore I wouldn't do it again. It hurt my back too bad." One year, when all his brothers and sisters had summer jobs, his mother encouraged him to work, too. "One summer, my mom said, 'You just got to work,' and she got me a job as a maintenance man in a hotel. Man, I quit that job so quick! I just *couldn't* do it, I could not keep regular hours. It just wasn't me. From then on, I never, *ever,* had another job."

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

In 1984, Jordan was chosen as a first-round draft pick by the Chicago Bulls, the third pick in the National Basketball Association (NBA) draft that year. At that time the Bulls had had a very poor record for years, and the team looked to Jordan for help. And in his first season, he delivered: he drew lots of fans to the games, who enjoyed his high jumping and high scoring. At the end of the year, having scored more points than any other NBA player, he was named Rookie of the Year. Even Larry Bird, who plays for the Boston Celtics, joked that "Maybe he's God disguised as Michael Jordan."

But during his second year with the Bulls, Jordan broke a bone in his foot during the third game of the season, in October 1985. He was forced to sit out 64 games. Eventually he returned to the team in March, starting out by playing a few minutes each half and gradually working up to more playing time as his foot healed. Since then his skill and expertise have

continued to grow, and he continues to set records and win awards. During his third pro season, he became only the second player in NBA history, after Wilt Chamberlain, to score over 3,000 points, which was also the highest single-season scoring record for a guard. The following season, 1987-88, was one of his greatest ever—he won a variety of awards including NBA Most Valuable Player and NBA Defensive Player of the Year. With Jordan the Bulls' record continued to improve. In 1990 he led the team to the Eastern Conference Finals, where they were defeated by the Detroit Pistons, and in 1991 he led the Bulls to the NBA championship against the Los Angeles Lakers.

Jordan is known for a certain style of play that features exuberant leaping, dunking, and scoring, often with his tongue out. His ability to leap and seemingly hang in the air over the basket constantly delights and amazes his fans. But he is also known as an intelligent player, hailed for both his quick thinking and quick reactions. As a master of both offense and defense, he is able to switch his style of play as the game requires. With these skills, Jordan became the first to lead the league in both scoring and steals, a tremendous accomplishment.

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

Jordan once told a reporter that his one "memorable game" was the 1982 North Carolina-Georgetown NCAA championship game, which was the beginning of his national reputation as a basketball player. "Everything started with my [winning] shot. That's the game I will always remember because that's when Michael Jordan got his name and started to get the respect of everyone else."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Jordan was married in 1989 to Juanita Vanoy, and they have two sons, Jeffrey and Marcus. He and his family live outside Chicago.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

In addition to basketball, Jordan has had a successful second career doing television commercials, representing such companies as McDonalds, Coca-Cola, Chevrolet, Wilson Sporting Goods, and Nike, which features the Air Jordan product line. He is involved with a number of charities, including the Ronald McDonald Children's Charities, Starlight Foundation, Special Olympics, United Negro College Fund, Sickle Cell Anemia Association, Make-A-Wish, and Best Buddies. He has given both money and time to such causes, participating in celebrity contests and golf tournaments. An avid golfer, he has said that he will play professionally when his basketball career is over: "I'm still learning the game. I've never had the opportunity to play year round, since I don't play during the

basketball season. So I don't practice enough. But when I get to the point where I can shoot consistently in the low 70s, I'd like to turn pro. I'm not saying I'm going to win. I'm gonna try. . . . It's not for the money. I should already be financially secure. But it's a challenge, right?"

HONORS AND AWARDS

Co-captain of the United States Olympic basketball team: 1984
NBA Rookie of the Year: 1984-85
NBA All-Star Games: 1985-91
NBA scoring title for five consecutive seasons: 1986-87 through 1990-91
NBA Most Valuable Player: 1988, 1991

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Berger, Phil, and John Rolfe. *Michael Jordan,* 1990 (juvenile)
Deegan, Paul J. *Michael Jordan: Basketball's Soaring Star,* 1988 (juvenile)
McCune, Dan. *Michael Jordan,* 1988 (juvenile)
World Book Encyclopedia, 1991

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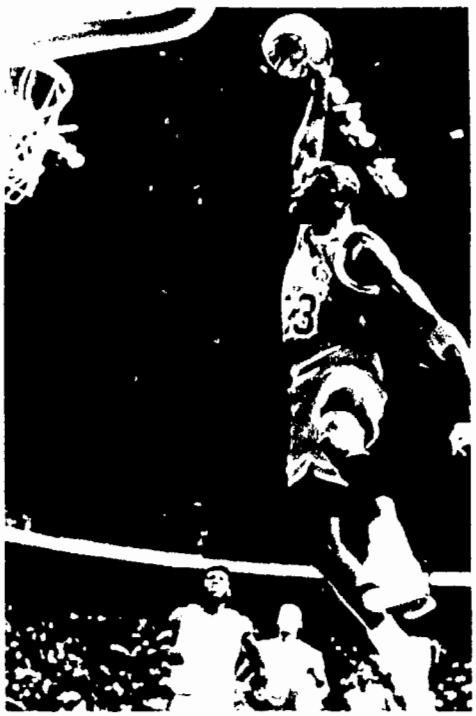

ADDRESS

Chicago Bulls
1 Magnificent Mile
980 North Michigan Ave.
Chicago, IL 60611

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Madeleine L'Engle 1918-

American Author of Juvenile and Adult Fiction
Writer of *A Wrinkle in Time* and Other Books

BIRTH

I was born in New York City, on the asphalt island of Manhattan, of parents whose friends were artists—opera singers, composers, sculptors, actors, writers. We lived in a small apartment full of books and music. My short cut, when I went to play in Central Park, was through The Metropolitan Museum of Art, in a day when security could be much more casual than it is today. I was a solitary, only child, and read and wrote.

100

YOUTH

I grew up in New York, France, Switzerland, England. My father's work as a journalist often took us abroad.

EDUCATION

My first recollection of school: empty notebooks to write stories in! Colored pencils to make pictures with. Friends to play with. The first three years of school were wonderful. After that, it was the abyss until I got into high school, where it became wonderful again.

I received an A.B. with honors from Smith. The best thing I learned at Smith was how to do research in any field that interests me, and how to keep on studying and learning all my life. I spent four years living with great writers, the best teachers a learning writer could have.

FIRST JOBS

You don't earn your living by writing novels to start off with, so with less naiveté than it might seem, I worked in the theatre as an actress. My first job was in a play called *Uncle Harry* starring Eva LeGallienne and Joseph Schildkraut.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

I met my husband, actor Hugh Franklin, in *The Cherry Orchard* and married him in *The Joyous Season*. We were married until his death, 40 years later. Three children: Josephine; Maria; Bion—all grown and married. I live with my granddaughters, Charlotte and Léna, who are in college in New York.

CHOOSING A CAREER

I wrote my first story when I was five, and have been writing ever since. I learned early that story is the human being's chief vehicle of truth.

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

Birthing—children and books.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Playing the piano; walking with the dog; having friends in for dinner and talking till the candles burn down.

WRITINGS

FOR YOUNG READERS

The Small Rain: A Novel, 1945
And Both Were Young, 1949

Meet the Austins, 1960
A Wrinkle in Time, 1962
The Moon by Night, 1963
The Twenty-Four Days before Christmas: An Austin Family Story, 1964
The Arm of the Starfish, 1965
Camilla, 1965
The Journey with Jonah, 1967
The Young Unicorns, 1968
Dance in the Desert, 1969
Intergalactic P.S. 3, 1970
The Other Side of the Sun, 1971
A Wind in the Door, 1973
Everyday Prayers, 1974
Prayers for Sunday, 1974
Dragons in the Waters, 1976
A Swiftly Tilting Planet, 1978
Ladder of Angels: Scenes from the Bible Illustrated by the Children of the World, 1979
The Time Trilogy, 1979 (contains *A Wrinkle in Time*, *A Wind in the Door* and *A Swiftly Tilting Planet*)
A Ring of Endless Light, 1980
The Anti-Muffins, 1981
A House Like a Lotus, 1984
Trailing Clouds of Glory: Spiritual Values in Children's Books, 1985
Many Waters, 1986
An Acceptable Time, 1988
The Glorious Impossible, 1990

FOR ADULTS

18 Washington Square, South: A Comedy in One Act, 1945
Ilsa, 1946
Camilla Dickinson, 1951
A Winter's Love, 1957
The Love Letters, 1966
Lines Scribbled on an Envelope, and Other Poems, 1969
A Circle of Quiet, 1972
The Summer of the Great-Grandmother, 1974
The Irrational Season, 1977

The Weather of the Heart, 1978
The Sphinx at Dawn: Two Stories, 1982
A Severed Wasp, 1983
Walking on Water: Reflections on Faith and Art, 1983
And It Was Good: Reflections on Beginnings, 1984
Dare to Be Creative, 1984
A Stone for a Pillow, 1986
A Cry Like a Bell, 1987
Two-Part Invention, 1987
The Crosswicks Journal Trilogy, 1988 (contains *A Circle of Quiet, The Summer of the Great-Grandmother,* and *The Irrational Season*)
From This Day Forward, 1988
Sold Into Egypt: Joseph's Journey into Human Being, 1988

HONORS AND AWARDS

John Newbery Medal: 1963, for *A Wrinkle in Time*
Hans Christian Andersen Runner-up Award: 1964, for *A Wrinkle in Time*
Sequoyah Children's Book Award: 1965, for *A Wrinkle in Time*
Lewis Carroll Shelf: 1965, for *A Wrinkle in Time*
Austrian State Literary Prize: 1969, for *The Moon by Night*
University of Southern Mississippi Silver Medallion: 1978, for "an outstanding contribution to the field of children's literature"
National Book Award: 1980, for *A Swiftly Tilting Planet*
Smith Medal: 1980
Newbery Honor Award: 1981, for *A Ring of Endless Light*
Sophie Award: 1984
Regina Medal (Catholic Literary Association): 1984
Alan Award (National Council of Teachers of English): 1986
Kerlan Award (Children's Literary Research Collections of the University of Minnesota): 1990

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Contemporary Authors New Revision Series, Vol. 21
Something about the Author, Vol. 27
Who's Who in America, 1990-91

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ADDRESS

Farrar, Straus & Giroux
19 Union Square W
New York, NY 10003

Nelson Mandela 1918-
South African Political Leader
Released in 1990 After Twenty-Seven Years in Prison

BIRTH

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela was born July 18, 1918, in Umtata, Transkei, South Africa. His father, Henry, was a Tembu tribal counselor; his great-great-grandfather had been a Transkeian king. His mother, Noniqaphi (also known as Nosekeni and Fanny), was the third of Henry's four wives. Nelson Mandela has three sisters and numerous half-brothers and sisters.

YOUTH

Nelson Mandela (whose tribal name, Rolihlahla, means in the

Xhosa language "one who brings trouble upon himself") led a rustic early life, working as a herdboy in the Eastern Cape area. By night, he developed an interest in tribal law while listening to his elders speak of politics. This continuing fascination later led one of his lawyers to complain that Mandela spent too much of his time resolving vague legal issues for visiting chiefs.

When Henry Mandela died, twelve-year-old Nelson was sent to live in the court of his uncle, the Tembu paramount chief. Here, his studiousness, self-confidence, and intelligence marked him as the man who would eventually rule the tribe. The rigorous education that his mother provided him through church schools allowed Mandela to develop his intellect in a way that is denied to South African black youths, who are forced into inferior schools by the South African authorities.

While tradition has played a great role in Mandela's life, he balked at a marriage his uncle had arranged for him, fleeing to Johannesburg in 1941.

EARLY MEMORIES

Nelson Mandela's early, and deeply influential, memories are of the childhood he spent tending pastures and looking after cattle, of the thatched hut near the Bashee River where he grew up, and of the self-governing, relatively open society around him in his youth. His royal background gave him access to tales of his beautiful kingdom before it was blighted by the white conquerors—and of the great black national heroes who continue to inspire him. On trial for treason, and facing life imprisonment, he was to say that those memories are what have "motivated me in all that I have done."

EDUCATION

Mandela was sent to the Headtown Methodist Boarding School, from which he was graduated in 1937. From there, he went to Fort Hare University College, a black school, where his political studies introduced him to Marxism (the theory and practice of socialism). He was expelled from Fort Hare in 1940 for his activities in promoting a strike that protested the limitations imposed on the power of the student council. Mandela later completed his undergraduate studies through correspondence courses at Witwaterstrand University and received his law degree from the University of South Africa in 1942.

FIRST JOBS

After leaving his tribal homeland, Mandela worked briefly as a guard in a Transvaal gold mine. It was here that he met lifelong colleague Walter Sisulu, who found a job for him as a law clerk and encouraged him to finish his undergraduate degree and pursue a career in law.

CHOOSING A CAREER

With his law partners Sisulu and Tambo, Mandela began to consider what course his political activism should take. While at first he was moved toward the ideas of Indian revolutionary leader Mohandas Gandhi, he later came to accept the belief that violent acts were appropriate against a state that was violently depriving blacks of their rights.

Mandela was aware that his unbending activism against a brutal and repressive state would cause deprivation, imprisonment, and possibly death. "Sometimes I feel," he wrote to Winnie from prison, "like one who is on the sidelines, who has missed life itself."

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

In 1944 Mandela, Tambo, and Sisulu founded the Youth League of the African National Congress, and began cooperating with the Communist party. Six years later, Mandela became the league's president, putting him on a collision course with the ruling National Party. He and Sisulu were given nine-month suspended sentences in 1952 for holding "communist" meetings.

Late in 1956, 156 activists, including Mandela, were arrested and charged with treason for encouraging resistance to the "pass laws" of apartheid (racial segregation). These laws restricted the movements of blacks and forced them to carry documents at all times. The trial, one of the longest in South African legal history, dragged on until 1961. When the defendants were cleared for lack of evidence, it hardly mattered, as the government had banned the ANC.

Mandela went underground and found d the ANC's armed wing, Umkhanto we Sizwe ("Spear of the Nation"). As commander in chief, he was the most wanted man in the country, escaping capture by travel and disguise. After seventeen months, he was arrested near the seaport city of Durban and sentenced to five years for leaving the country illegally. Security police soon raided ANC headquarters and discovered the group's plans to destabilize the government. Mandela was on trial for eighteen months and, at the end, was sentenced to life imprisonment. His four-and-a-half hour plea in his own defense made no apologies, and set the stage for his twenty-seven years as the world's most famous political prisoner. "I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society," he concluded, "in which persons live together in harmony. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

Nelson Mandela spent twenty years on harsh, isolated Robben Island, in the South Atlantic Ocean off Capetown. At first, he was forced to dig in a lime quarry. When a new young group of activists began to appear

after the 1976 Soweto riots, the prison became known as "Nelson Mandela University" because of his influence on the young prisoners. This fact, along with growing international pressure, led to Mandela's transfer to Pollsmoor Prison in 1982. After being diagnosed with tuberculosis in 1988, he was taken to the hospital, then to Victor Verster Prison, where he lived in the deputy governor's bungalow.

Fearing the negative effects of Mandela's possible death in prison, the government began to offer him his freedom in exchange for conditions—renouncing violence or going into exile. Mandela, stubborn and patient as he has been throughout his life, refused *any* conditions. Finally, in February 1990, he was released without restrictions.

He now faces what is for him an unprecedented task: as a national and international hero, he is expected to bring South Africa into the future while avoiding civil war. He is a man born at about the same time as John F. Kennedy, and the expectations are no less daunting than those placed on the American president who was assassinated the year after Mandela was given his life sentence.

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

As might be expected of anyone who spent over twenty-seven years in prison, Mandela's release and subsequent world tour were the crowning moments of his life. Despite his suffering, though, he has no regrets: "It is an achievement for a man to do his duty on earth irrespective of the consequences."

MAJOR INFLUENCES

While Mandela professes great admiration for such international black leaders as Martin Luther King, Jr., Paul Robeson, W.E.B. DuBois, and Malcolm X, his influences are closer to home. Oliver Tambo and Walter Sisulu, with whom he formed the Youth League of the African National Congress (ANC) in 1944, were his early allies and law partners—the men remain very close. In addition, Mandela singles out the heroes of the South African Communist Party, for decades the country's only multiracial political group. Joe Slovo, its longtime secretary general, has been an important associate.

With Mandela, however, it is impossible to neglect the influence of family. He holds that Winnie, his wife, gave him the strength to continue his struggle during his twenty-seven years in prison. His friend and biographer Fatima Meer claims "his two great passions are his people and his family; the first is an extension of the second."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Nelson Mandela has been married twice. He first married Evelyn Ntoko

Mase (Walter Sisulu's cousin) in 1944, a nurse with whom he had two sons, Thembi (who died in a 1969 car crash) and Makaatho, and a daughter, Maki (another daughter died as an infant in 1948). This marriage became troubled when Evelyn asked Nelson to renounce his radical activism, and ended when it became clear that he was committed to the struggle for racial equality.

In 1958, he married Nomzamo Winnie Madikileza, a social worker, with whom he has two daughters, Zenani and Zindziswa. Winnie, a formidable and controversial figure in her own right, was his strongest supporter through years in prison. "Had it not been for your visits, wonderful letters, and your love, I would have fallen apart many years ago," he wrote to her in 1979. For her part, Winnie claims one of her most painful experiences was to take their elder daughter to meet her father for the first time, during his imprisonment, when she was nearly an adult.

Since Mandela's release from prison in 1990, the two now enjoy their first real time together. "This is a lot of fun," Winnie says. "I am learning the tricks of married life."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Nelson Mandela's continuing passion is his recently rediscovered family. Intellectually, he retains his interest in tribal law. For recreation, he keeps himself fit and has always loved boxing.

WRITINGS

No Easy Walk to Freedom, 1965
Nelson Mandela Speaks, 1970
The Struggle Is My Life, 1986

HONORS AND AWARDS

Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding (India): 1980
Bruno Kreisky Prize for Human Rights (Austria): 1981
Simón Bolívar International Prize (UNESCO): 1983

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Contemporary Authors, Vol. 125

Meer, Fatima. *Higher Than Hope: The Authorized Biography of Nelson Mandela*, 1990
Steffof, Rebecca. *Nelson Mandela: A Voice Set Free*, 1990
Vail, John. *Nelson and Winnie Mandela*, 1989 (juvenile)
World Book Encyclopedia, 1991

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Ebony, June 1990, p.98
Essence, June 1990, p.49
Nation, Feb. 11, 1991, p.151
Newsweek, Feb. 19, 1990, p.44
People, Feb. 19, 1990, p.56; Feb. 26, 1990, p.77
Time, Feb. 26, 1990, p.28

ADDRESS

President, African National Congress
Shell House
Johannesburg 2000
Republic of South Africa

Thurgood Marshall 1908-
American Jurist and Lawyer
Former Associate Justice, United States Supreme Court

BIRTH

Thurgood Marshall (born Thoroughgood Marshall), the great-grandson of a slave, was born on July 2, 1908, in Baltimore, Maryland. His father, William, worked as a waiter in the dining car of a train and later as a steward at a prestigious all-white private club; his mother, Norma, was an elementary school teacher. Thurgood Marshall was their second child, following an older brother, Aubrey.

YOUTH

When Marshall was young, many laws and customs were very

different from those today. Blacks had been freed from slavery only about fifty years earlier, and they were still treated as second-class citizens. Most of the country, and especially the South, was segregated by race. That meant that blacks and whites lived, worked, and went to school separately, and the housing, jobs, schools, and other facilities available to blacks were consistently second-rate. Blacks were openly treated as inferior and were expected to show respect for whites at all times. It was during this era, too, that members of the Ku Klux Klan and other all-white groups could beat and kill blacks without fear of the police.

Marshall grew up in a comfortable neighborhood in Baltimore. As a child, he often got in trouble at school. As punishment, he was made to memorize sections of the United States Constitution, the document written by our nation's founders that describes the basic principles of our legal system. It is the job of our judges to decide exactly what the Constitution means and to determine how its rules should be applied to current situations. "Before I left that school," he once said, "I knew the whole thing by heart"—although he certainly never realized that he would grow up to interpret it as a judge on the nation's highest court, the Supreme Court.

EARLY MEMORIES

Marshall's parents valued education. They encouraged him and his brother to study, to ask questions, and to think. Marshall once recalled how his father helped him learn to reason: "He never told me to become a lawyer, but he turned me into one. He did it by teaching me to argue, by challenging my logic on every point, by making me prove every statement I made." Yet the senior Marshall also emphasized self-respect: "Son," his father would say, "if anyone calls you a nigger, you not only got my permission to fight him—you got my orders to fight him."

EDUCATION

Despite his fun-loving behavior in school, Marshall graduated with honors from Douglas High School. When he decided to attend college, his parents supported him enthusiastically. His brother was already a medical student who eventually became a well-known surgeon. Their mother hoped that Marshall would become a dentist, a secure, well-paying profession. As a black high school senior in 1925, Marshall had only a few choices about where to attend college—most U.S. universities were exclusively white. He was accepted at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, then one of the nation's best all-black schools. He worked throughout college to pay for his tuition, holding jobs in a grocery store, dining car of a train, and bakery. At first, Marshall spent much of his time playing cards and meeting with friends. In his second year, though, he was briefly suspended from school, and after that he became a more serious student.

It was during Marshall's college years that he began seriously considering the role of blacks in society. This was the time of the Harlem Renaissance, a period when many notable blacks began writing about their heritage and their experiences. Marshall began reading their works. He was especially interested in W.E.B. DuBois's *The Souls of Black Folk*, a collection of essays on life for blacks. Marshall also joined the debate team and discovered that he had a talent for persuading others. He abandoned his mother's plans for dentistry and decided to study law.

Marshall had help with that decision. He had recently met Vivian Burey at a church social. They soon fell in love. Buster, as Marshall called her, was a student at the University of Pennsylvania. According to their friends, she inspired him to work hard and encouraged him to study law. They married on September 4, 1929, just before the start of his senior year. Marshall received his B.A. degree in 1930 in the humanities, with honors.

Marshall first applied to law school at the highly respected University of Maryland, then an all-white school. He was rejected. He then applied to and was accepted by Howard University in Washington, D.C., an all-black school. At Howard, according to Marshall, "for the first time, I found out my rights." The university had recently hired the civil rights attorney Charles Houston as vice-dean of the law school. Houston was also active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, or NAACP. He believed that the law could be used to change society, and he intended to train lawyers at Howard to fight discrimination.

Marshall was a dedicated law student. He lived with his wife at his parents' home in Baltimore and traveled to Washington every day by train. He spent the day at school, returned home to his part-time job, and studied every evening. Marshall became Houston's star pupil and graduated first in his class in 1933.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

The Marshalls remained happily married until 1955, when Buster died of lung cancer. He got married again later that year to Cecilia Suyat, or Cissy, a former secretary with the NAACP. They have two sons, Thurgood, Jr., and John.

FIRST JOBS

Marshall's legal career began in Baltimore in 1933, when he set up a law practice specializing in civil rights and criminal cases. At first business was terrible. Few people were willing to hire a black lawyer, and the Great Depression had forced many people out of work and into poverty. Although many of his clients couldn't afford to pay him, he turned no one away. And even non-paying work gave him a chance to practice his

courtroom skills. As Marshall won many of these early cases, his reputation grew, and he gradually picked up some paying clients, too. He continued his law practice until 1936.

Meanwhile, in 1934, he began preparing civil rights cases for the NAACP. In one of his first important cases, he represented a black student who wanted to enter the University of Maryland law school, the same school that had rejected Marshall. He won the case and forced the school to admit black students. In 1936, Charles Houston, former dean of Howard University and now chief counsel for the NAACP, offered him a position as assistant special counsel at the main office in New York. Even though he was told that the work would be frustrating, low-paying, and dangerous, Marshall jumped at the offer. When Houston left the NAACP in 1938, Marshall was named special counsel, the top attorney responsible for the organization's national legal strategy.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Throughout his career, Marshall showed his passionate commitment to two principles: he believed that all people were guaranteed equal rights under the Constitution, and he believed that blacks and others could use the American legal system and many existing laws to achieve those rights. Yet when Marshall began working for the NAACP, blacks had a long way to go to achieve equality. They were discriminated against in all areas of life, including housing, schools, jobs, voting rights, transportation, public facilities, and the criminal justice system.

In many cases this discrimination was founded on the legal doctrine of "separate but equal." The United States Constitution guarantees equal protection for all citizens. But the Supreme Court ruled in 1896 that equal protection could mean separate but equal facilites. This meant, in theory, that separate facilities could be provided for blacks as long as they were equal to the facilities for white Americans. In reality, it meant that states and cities could create a wide range of laws that required segregation by race. The result was that most blacks lived in rundown housing and attended overcrowded schools with few supplies. They were forced to ride at the back of the bus or train. They were barred from using whites-only bathrooms, drinking fountains, and restaurants. Although called equal, these separate accomodations were consistently inferior to those used by white Americans.

With the staff of the NAACP, Marshall set out to challenge these discriminatory laws. During over twenty-five years with the organization, he worked to integrate schools and transportation, to secure voting rights for all citizens, and to protect the rights of people accused of a crime, including black servicemen. He traveled extensively, mostly throughout the South, taking cases that would challenge segregation. It was dangerous

work, and he was often threatened. When he lost in the local, or lower courts, he would appeal the decision in a higher court, and continue his appeals to the Supreme Court. Of the 32 cases throughout his career that he argued before the Supreme Court, he won 29.

Although he had many successes, each one applied to only a small area of the law—until his most important case, known as *Brown v. Board of Education*. (Law cases are named after the two opposing sides, here Oliver Brown versus the Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas.) Marshall and the NAACP staff had been looking for a case that they could bring before the Supreme Court that would directly challenge the doctrine of separate but equal. They particularly wanted to eliminate segregated schools because they believed that a good education was crucial to blacks' success in other areas. In *Brown v. Board of Education*, which brought together five separate cases that challenged segregated education, Marshall led the NAACP attack. He argued that segregated education was unequal because it destroyed black children's self-esteem, motivation to learn, and future prospects.

In 1954, in a monumental decision, the Supreme Court found in favor of Marshall and the NAACP. Because segregated education created a feeling of inferiority in black children, the justices called it inherently unequal and therefore unconstitutional. The decision generated shock waves throughout the country. The ruling didn't eliminate racial prejudice or immediately abolish school segregation—it took years for many states to comply. Yet it marked the end of legal segregation and allowed for the creation of new laws that prohibited discrimination in all areas of life.

After working as a lawyer for the NAACP for over twenty-five years, Marshall went on to fight injustice in an even longer career as a public servant. In 1961 he was appointed to the U.S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, by President John F. Kennedy. Marshall ruled on 98 cases on the Circuit Court, all of which were upheld by the Supreme Court. In 1965 President Lyndon B. Johnson named him Solicitor General, the third-highest position in the U.S. Justice Department. The Solicitor General represents the U.S. government before the Supreme Court. During his two years in that position, Marshall won 14 of the 19 cases he argued. One of his most important victories was the Court's approval of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which guaranteed that every citizen would have the right to vote. In 1967 he was appointed by President Johnson to the Supreme Court, the first black ever to become a Supreme Court justice. He remained in that position until his retirement in 1991 at the age of 82.

During his years of public service, and especially during his later years on the Supreme Court, Marshall was known for his often liberal positions. In the area of criminal law, he opposed the death penalty and worked to uphold the rights of those suspected of a crime. He fought improper

detentions, searches, and questioning of suspects. In addition, he supported free speech, affirmative action, and the rights of welfare recipients. In general, Marshall continued to demonstrate his concern for the rights of individuals, especially minorities, in their quest for equal protection under the laws of the land.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Springarn Medal (NAACP): 1946, "for his distinguished service as a lawyer before the Supreme Court and inferior courts"
Freedom Medal (Franklin D. and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute): 1991

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BOOKS

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ADDRESS

U.S. Supreme Court
Supreme Court Bldg.
1 First St. NE
Washington, DC 20543

Ann M. Martin 1955-
American Author of Juvenile and Young Adult Books
Creator of "The Baby-sitters Club" Series

BIRTH

Ann Matthews Martin was born August 12, 1955, in Princeton, New Jersey. Her father, Henry Martin, was a cartoonist for the *New Yorker* magazine, while her mother, Edith (Matthews) Martin, worked as a nursery school teacher. Ann has one younger sister, Jane.

YOUTH

Martin grew up in Princeton, a suburban, middle-class community that has been compared with Stoneybrook, the fictional setting

for the Baby-sitters Club series. Her town, Martin has said, was "a neighborhood in the true sense of the word. When I was growing up, there were kids up and down the street. We played in the street and school was within walking distance. I was a good student but didn't particularly like school."

Despite this typical-sounding childhood, Martin describes her early home life as "a fantasy world" created for her and her sister by their imaginative parents. According to Martin, her parents loved fantasy and children's literature, encouraged creativity, and filled their home with books and art supplies. As she later recalled, "I was moody and temperamental, but those were very happy years because I had parents who would read to us, take us to circuses, teach us magic tricks and roast marshmallows in the woods with us. They never cared if we made a mess. My mother called our playroom 'toy soup'."

Two of Martin's childhood interests remain to this day. She has always loved to read, either by herself or listening to stories her parents would read aloud. She even liked to wake early and read in bed before school! Some of her early favorites were stories about Dr. Doolittle, Mary Poppins, Nancy Drew, and horse stories by Marguerite Henry. In addition, Martin also enjoyed babysitting: "I think I was good at it," she has said. "I spent time with the kids. I didn't watch TV until they were in bed."

EDUCATION

Martin graduated with honors from Smith College in 1977. She majored in two subjects, psychology and early childhood education. She also worked during the summer teaching autistic children.

CHOOSING A CAREER

After college, Martin taught fourth and fifth grade for one year at an elementary school in Noroton. Connecticut. Although she enjoyed teaching, she began to feel that she wanted to work with children's books. In 1978, Martin left teaching to work in publishing. She worked as an editor of children's books for several publishing companies, and in about 1979 began writing children's books of her own. She left publishing to write full-time in 1985.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Martin wrote several books before beginning the "Baby-sitters Club" series. Her first, *Bummer Summer,* was published in 1983. In this story, the character Kammy has to learn to deal with two difficult experiences at the same time: remarriage of a widowed parent and summer camp. Some of Martin's other stories also deal with serious problems, including peer pressure and living with a handicapped sibling in *Inside Out,* sibling rivalry in *Me and Katie (the Pest),* the serious illness of a parent in

With You and Without You, and dyslexia in *Yours Turly, Shirley.*

After several years of writing these stories, Martin was approached by Jean Feiwell, the editor-in-chief at Scholastic Books. Feiwell had noticed that books about babysitters and books about clubs both sold very well, and she had the idea to create a series combining the two. Feiwell discussed the idea with Martin and asked her to write what was expected to be a mini-series of four books. In about 1985, Martin began creating the characters and plots for the Baby-sitters Club series. The first book, *Kristy's Great Idea,* was published in 1986. This title, along with the next three, were moderately successful, and they decided to publish two more. The sixth title, *Kristy's Big Day,* was the first big hit: it shot to the top of the best-sellers list. Since then, most of the Baby-sitters Club titles have routinely made the best-seller list; to date, there are over forty-four million copies in print. These stories are so popular, in fact, that a new television series called "The Baby-sitters Club," a spin-off from Martin's books, debuted on HBO in September 1991. With the success of the original titles, Martin created a second series, the "Baby-sitters Little Sister" books, for readers aged seven to nine.

The Baby-sitters Club books all revolve around a group of eighth-grade girls who have formed a baby-sitting cooperative. The group, originally four girls but now increased to seven, live in the fictional town of Stoneybrook, Connecticut. According to Martin, the outgoing leader of the group, Kristy, is patterned after her best friend from childhood, Beth Perkins, while shy and quiet Mary Anne is based on Martin herself. Each book focuses on the experiences of one or more of the girls as they wrestle with problems, both large and small. Stories explore the types of problems that her readers often confront, including divorce, sibling rivalry, peer pressure, race and ethnic issues, stepparents, and the death of a grandparent. Reviewers often comment on her insight into the thoughts and feelings of pre-adolescent girls. According to Martin, that insight comes from memories of

Ann M. Martin

her own childhood: "Some of my books have been based on past experiences, although very few of them have been based on actual events in my childhood. But I would say that while I write any book, I'm remembering how I felt when I was a kid. Those feelings definitely go into the books." In addition, reviewers often praise the Baby-sitters Club books because they are well-written and fun to read, because they contain believable characters and interesting plots, and because they encourage kids to read.

Martin is a very disciplined writer. She gets up at 5:30 A.M., spends the morning writing, and then spends the afternoon editing manuscripts and reading letters from her fans. Even with this demanding schedule, Martin writes two books each month—with the exception of one month each year, when Martin takes a well-earned vacation and another writer pens the stories from her outlines and notes.

Despite the success of her books, Martin lives modestly, preferring to spend her money to help others: she donates toys to needy children, sponsors a student at Princeton University, and supports a dance program at a public school in New York City. As she says, "I don't feel any different now than I did at seven. I don't want success to change things in any way. I'm very happy to get up on a particular day and know it will be the same as the day before. I want all my old friends and all my familiar things around me, just as I did when I was a kid."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Martin lives with her two cats, Mouse and Rosie, in an apartment in New York City. She is unmarried. Asked about having children of her own, she once said, "I really enjoy other people's kids. Right now there is not enough room in my life for one child and fifteen books a year."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

"My hobbies are reading and needlework, especially smocking and knitting," Martin has said. "I like being with people, but I am very happy alone, and prefer quiet and solitude to noise and excitement. I love animals and have [two cats]. . . . I usually put cats in my books, and plan to write a book from a cat's point of view."

SELECTED WRITINGS

Bummer Summer, 1983
Just You and Me, 1983
Inside Out, 1984
Stage Fright, 1984
Me and Katie (the Pest), 1985
Missing Since Monday, 1986

With You and Without You, 1986
Just a Summer Romance, 1987
Slam Book, 1987
Fancy Dress in Feather Town, 1988
Ten Kids, No Pets, 1988
Yours Turly, Shirley, 1988
Ma and Pa Dracula, 1989
Moving Day in Feather Town, 1989
Eleven Kids, One Summer, 1991

"Baby-sitters Club" Series, 50 titles to date, 1986-
"Baby-sitters Little Sister" Series, 21 titles to date, 1988-

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Contemporary Authors New Revision Series, Vol. 32
Something about the Author, Vol. 44

PERIODICALS

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People, Aug. 21, 1989, p.55
Time, Jan. 28, 1991, p.89
Wall Street Journal, Nov. 22, 1989, p.A11

ADDRESS

Scholastic Books
730 Broadway
New York, NY 10003

Luke Perry 1964- [date uncertain]

American Actor

Plays Dylan McKay on "Beverly Hills, 90210"

BIRTH

Luke Perry (Coy Luther Perry III) was born in Mansfield, Ohio, on October 11—this much is clear. But the year of his birth is less certain, probably either 1964 or 1966. Those associated with the show "Beverly Hills, 90210" would prefer to keep their star's age a mystery, hoping to maintain the illusion that Perry is still a teenager like Dylan McKay, the character he plays. As Perry once joked with a reporter, "I could tell you how old I am, but then I'd have to kill you."

YOUTH

Perry was born in Mansfield but grew up in Fredericktown, a

small, rural community about an hour from Columbus, Ohio. Although the family lived on a farm, his father, Coy Sr., also worked in the steel industry, while his mother, Ann, stayed home to care for Luke, older brother Tom, and younger sister Amy. When Luke was just six, his parents divorced. Perry was not on good terms with his father, who died in 1980. When Luke was twelve, his mother married Steve Bennett, a construction worker with a daughter, Emily, from a previous marriage. Perry became very close to Bennett, whom he calls "the greatest man I know."

EARLY MEMORIES

Perry decided when he was very young to become an actor. "When I was a kid," according to Perry, "my mom had this thing for Paul Newman, and when I was like four years old I saw this movie of his called *Cool Hand Luke*. I saw my name on TV, I saw Luke on TV, I'd never seen it written before. Then I watched the movie. After that I couldn't imagine my life being about anything else. I couldn't imagine not being an actor." Despite this decision, Perry was hesitant to confide in anyone about his acting ambitions. In his community, most kids wanted to become farmers, and he worried that few would understand his desire to perform.

EDUCATION

Fredericktown High School was, for Perry, quite different from West Beverly Hills High, the fictional school he attends as Dylan McKay: "My high-school experience was so hugely different," he has said. "We had classes on giving birth to cows and driving tractors." Perry was not a very dedicated student, but he did have one special subject: he was voted Biggest Flirt in his senior year! He also played on the baseball and tennis teams. He tried to get some acting experience, but his school's small drama department put on the same play three years in a row. By the time he graduated in 1984, he had had enough of school: "I didn't even bother applying to colleges," Perry has said. "I didn't want to go to school anymore. I was really sick of it. Besides, I'm one of those people who learned everything he needed to know in kindergarten." He decided then to head for Hollywood, hoping to break into show business.

FIRST JOBS

In California, Perry enrolled in acting classes and worked in different jobs to support himself, spreading asphalt, painting parking lots, selling shoes, cooking, and working in a factory. He also began auditioning for parts in television shows, commercials, and movies. He was not very successful, but he was persistent: he spent three years going on 216 auditions without ever once landing a part. Finally, on audition number 217, he was selected for the part of Ned Bates on the soap opera "Loving." Because that show and most other soap operas are filmed on the East Coast, Perry moved

to New York City. He continued to take acting classes there. After about a year, though, his part was written out of "Loving." He managed to work in New York for about two more years. He landed a brief role on the soap "Another World," did some jeans commercials, and got a couple of parts in some off-Broadway theatrical productions. He even landed small roles in two movies, *Terminal Bliss* and *Scorchers*. Although he didn't know it, Perry was on the brink of his big break.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Perry returned to the Los Angeles area in late 1989 and resumed auditioning for various roles. The following spring, the Fox Broadcasting Company announced that it would be creating a new series about high-school life in Beverly Hills. Along with a lot of other young hopefuls, Perry showed up to try out for a part. He auditioned first for the role of Steve Sanders—at that point, the role of Dylan McKay hadn't yet been created. Although Perry knew he wasn't right for the Steve Sanders character, he hoped that by frequent auditioning he would become known throughout the industry. And, in fact, his hard work paid off: that summer, when the role of Dylan McKay was created, the Fox casting team remembered him from his earlier audition and asked him to come back in. After six separate auditions, Perry, elated, won the part.

"Beverly Hills, 90210" focuses on the lives of a group of teenagers at the fictional West Beverly Hills High School. The show centers on Brandon and Brenda Walsh, sixteen-year-old twins who have recently moved to Beverly Hills with their parents, Cindy and Jim, following the father's job transfer from Minneapolis, Minnesota. The Walsh family provides the moral center for the show. Many of the stories highlight the differences between their down-to-earth values and the faster, looser, and wealthier lifestyles in Beverly Hills. This framework allows the show to explore many issues that confront teenagers today, including sexuality, divorce, adolescent rebellion, date rape, AIDS, alcoholism, and drug abuse. The show has been praised for its strong writing, fine acting, truthful portrayal of sensitive issues, and, above all, for taking the concerns of teenagers seriously.

Broadcast at the same time as the ever-popular show "Cheers," "90210" initially had poor ratings after its debut in October 1990. Yet the show gradually established itself with the teenage audience. The decision to air new shows during the summer of 1991, instead of showing reruns like the other networks, brought in a host of new viewers. In fact, when Perry made a promotional appearance at a Florida mall in August 1991, 10,000 fans showed up. In the resulting crush, twenty-one people were injured, and Perry was forced to give up such appearances. Today, he receives two thousand fan letters each week.

The role of Dylan McKay, the best friend of Brandon and boyfriend of Brenda, has been steadily developing during the series from a minor to a central character. Dylan is an appealing character to many. He is intelligent and good-looking, but also blunt, cynical, rebellious, brooding, vulnerable, and distant, a loner who has battled an alcohol problem and learned to live without his absent parents. According to Perry, he and Dylan are not much alike: "Dylan's angry and he has a dark side. Me, I don't think I'm an angry guy at all. I'm pretty happy."

Despite their differences, Perry loves the role: "What attracted me to Dylan is that he's from one of the richest families in Beverly Hills, but he's totally avoided all the trappings of wealth. Monetarily, he has everything a kid could want...but he's not much into the life-style. Dylan's literate, articulate, and a staggering intellect. He's rebellious and intimidating, but most of all he's smart. Myself, I'm in awe of intelligent people. Before this, I never had the chance to play someone that smart. This is a dream role for me."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Perry lives in a modest two-bedroom home in Hollywood, California. He is unmarried, but he has a rather unusual live-in companion—a Vietnamese potbelly pig named Jerry Lee (after Jerry Lee Lewis, one of Perry's favorite singers). Despite his current success, Perry lives simply. "I don't prize possessions, I prize *people*," he has said. "My friends are the most valuable things in my life."

FAVORITE TELEVISION SHOWS, MOVIES, MUSIC, AND BOOKS

Some of Perry's favorite things include watching the television shows "Starsky & Hutch," "S.W.A.T.," and "Jeopardy"; seeing the movies *Cool Hand Luke* and *The Pope of Greenwich Village;* listening to classical music or the singers Jerry Lee Lewis, Harry Connick, Jr., Billy Joel, and B.B. King; and reading biographies and autobiographies.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Perry enjoys tinkering with cars, cooking, fishing, spending time in the country, and designing and building furniture. He supports environmental causes and has also been involved in promotional work for several charities.

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

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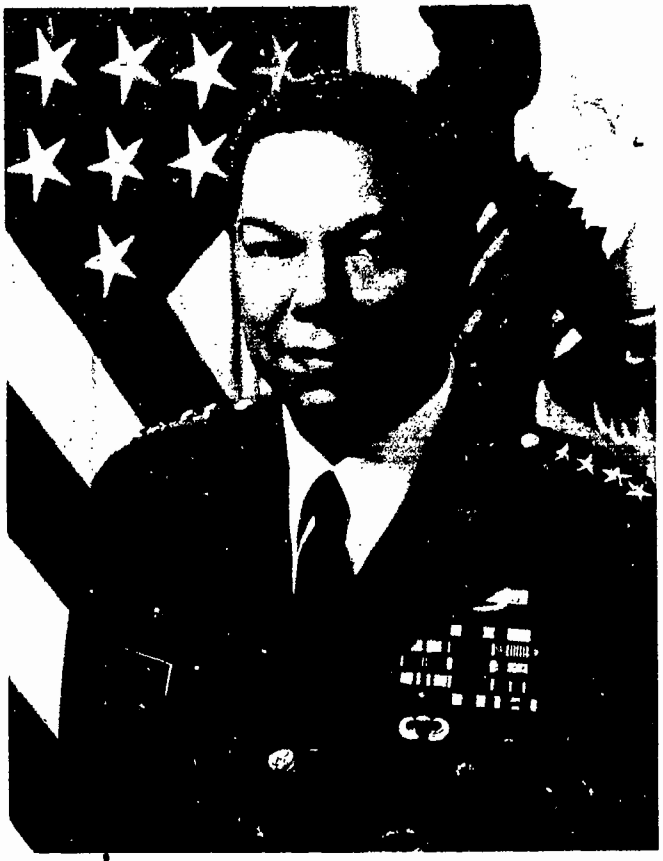
Mills, Bart, and Nancy Mills. *"Beverly Hills, 90210": Exposed!*, 1991 (juvenile)
Reisfeld, Randi. *The Stars of "Beverly Hills, 90210": Their Lives and Loves*, 1991 (juvenile)
Rovin, Jeff. *Luke-Mania! Jason-Fever!*, 1991 (juvenile)

PERIODICALS

New York Times, Aug. 4. 1991, II, p.29
People, Aug. 26, 1991, p.38; Sept. 9, 1991, p.81; Nov. 4. 1991, p.96
Rolling Stone, Aug. 8, 1991, p.81

ADDRESS

Fox Broadcasting Company
P.O. Box 5600
Beverly Hills, CA 90209



Colin Powell 1937-
American Army General
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

BIRTH

Colin Luther Powell was born April 5, 1937, in the Harlem section of New York City to Theopolis and Maud Ariel (McKoy) Powell, immigrants to the United States from Jamaica. He has one sister, Marilyn.

YOUTH

With his parents and Marilyn, he moved to the South Bronx during his childhood. In those years, the neighborhood was a place where people watched out for one another. "We could

never get into trouble," says his sister (now Marilyn Berns, a bilingual teacher of advanced primary school students in Santa Ana, California). "Everywhere we went, there were forty pairs of eyes watching us." Powell grew up surrounded by a closely knit family. He and Marilyn and their many cousins were raised in an atmosphere of hard work and solid expectations. Demonstrating a willingness to work and to sacrifice was the parents' way of setting an example for the children. Powell, recalling those days, told an interviewer how they all got together on weekends and "somehow, over time, they made it clear to us that there were certain expectations built into the family system. It was unthinkable not to be educated, get a job, go as far as you could, whether it meant becoming Chairman of the Joint Chiefs or having a good job as a nurse." His own parents, a shipping clerk and a seamstress, had dropped out of high school to work, and they wanted more in life for their children. While many in the now dangerous and desolate South Bronx never "got out," most of Powell's family did. He has cousins who are business leaders and prominent members of government; one, Arthur Lewis, is a former ambassador to Sierra Leone.

EARLY MEMORIES

Powell freely admits that he was only a so-so student. His sister was more interested in learning and was always asking their mother to read street signs and to spell words. When telling about their differences as children, she says with amusement, "Colin could not have cared less. But look at us now—I guess he was a late bloomer." Growing up, young Colin played stickball (a game that city children play in the streets, using a broomstick and a lightweight ball), was an acolyte at St. Margaret's Episcopal Church on 151st Street and, later, worked part-time in a baby furniture store near home. He recalls that he never thought of himself during those years as a member of a minority. People in his neighborhood were either black, Puerto Rican, Jewish, or of some vague (to him) European extraction.

EDUCATION

After graduating from Morris High School in the South Bronx, but still unsure of what he wanted in life, Powell entered the school of engineering at City College (now City University) of New York, where the tuition at that time was an unbelievable $10 a year. He is quoted as saying that he joined the Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) because he liked the uniform, but it was in this program that the otherwise C student earned straight A's. He graduated at the top of his class and decided then on an army career. Years later, Powell settled down again to serious study and, in 1971, earned a master's degree in business administration from George Washington University. He also has a diploma from the Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he finished second in his 1976 class.

FIRST JOBS

Commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Army after his 1958 graduation from City College, Powell served in what was then West Germany and next had an assignment at Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Powell met Alma Vivian Johnson, the daughter of an Alabama educator, on a blind date during his early career assignment at Fort Devens. They were married August 24, 1962, a few months before he was sent to Vietnam for the first time. Their son, Michael, was born the next year while Powell was on patrol in the jungle, but the news did not reach him for two weeks. Now Michael and the couple's other children, daughters Linda and Annemarie, are grown, and Michael has a small son of his own—Jeffrey, born in 1989. The senior Powells live in a Virginia suburb of Washington, D.C.

CHOOSING A CAREER

Now a four-star general, Colin Powell looks back on his choice of career and is convinced that his special interest in history has given meaning to his profession. He feels that with each step up in rank, he has gained a better understanding of the policy "in which national security and military matters operate." He makes it clear that the message of his experience is to work hard and to learn lessons from the past, "so that we can do things better in the future."

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

In his nearly 34 years of Army service, Powell has risen through the ranks to the highest military position in the land, that of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He had two tours of duty in Vietnam (1962-63 and 1968-69), and was wounded twice, the second time as he rescued his troops after a helicopter crash. He later had a command post in Korea (1973-74), after taking time out for graduate study at George Washington University, and to fill a White House Fellowship at the Office of Management and Budget in Washington. Powell was a Pentagon staff officer during the years between 1975 and 1981, serving as a military defense assistant and as executive assistant to the Secretary of Defense.

During the 1981-83 period, he was back on active military duty as assistant commander of the Fourth Infantry Division at Fort Carson, Colorado. His recall to Washington surprised no one, since he had won such widespread admiration for his work in advisory and policymaking posts. For three years, he was senior military assistant to the Secretary of Defense, and then served as National Security Council Advisor before President George Bush named him, in August 1989, to head the Joint Chiefs of Staff. According to U.S. law, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs is the "principal

military advisor" to the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the National Security Council.

Powell came to the attention of the general public after the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq's forces on August 2, 1990. As Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, Powell advised President George Bush and oversaw the activities of all branches of the United States' armed forces in Desert Shield and Desert Storm—the deadly six-week war that forced Saddam Hussein and his army to surrender and leave Kuwait.

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

The turning point in Colin Powell's life, an honor that led him to political power, came when, at the age of 35, he was chosen to receive a White House Fellowship. The appointment eventually took him through several Pentagon assignments to his present post as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He is the youngest chairman ever and also is one of only three persons in that job who did not attend one of the service academies.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

As an adult and a successful career officer looking back on his youth, Colin Powell seems to give the most credit for his achievements to his parents and his extended family. They provided the home life and the opportunities that made him want to do well. The military discipline of his ROTC years also has been a strong influence on a personal level.

FAVORITE BOOKS

Powell is a great student of history and most of his limited leisure reading time is spent on that subject.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Talking to and encouraging minority students is one of Powell's chief interests. Whenever his busy schedule permits, he is willing to share with them his views on hard work, persistence, and the pursuit of excellence. He tells them that "they must be ready for opportunity when it comes." Some of Powell's spare time at home is spent rebuilding old cars but, most of all, he enjoys being with his family.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Purple Heart medals (two, for wounds suffered in action in Vietnam)
Bronze Star for Valor
The Soldiers Medal
The Legion of Merit
Distinguished Service Award
Congressional Gold Medal: 1991

FURTHER READING

PERIODICALS

Current Biography Yearbook 1988
Ebony, July 1988, p.136
New York Times, Aug. 15, 1989, I, p.18
People, Sept. 10, 1990, p.52
Reader's Digest, Dec. 1989, p.121

ADDRESS

Joint Chiefs of Staff
Pentagon
Room 2E-857
Washington, DC 20318-0001

Sally Ride 1951-
American Astronaut
First American Woman to Travel in Space

BIRTH

Sally Kristen Ride was born May 26, 1951, in Encino, California, a suburb of Los Angeles, to Dale Burdell and Carol Joyce (Anderson) Ride. She has a younger sister, Karen, whom she called "Bear," a nickname that has remained in adult life.

YOUTH

Ride was reared by educated parents in a household that allowed the children freedom to develop at their own pace. There was little pressure put on the girls, except to study hard and do their

best in school. Some years ago, in an interview, Dale Ride said, "We might have encouraged, but mostly we let them explore." Young Sally was an athletic child, playing rough team sports with the neighborhood boys. Her sister, now Karen Ride Scott, a Presbyterian minister, tells that "when the boys chose up sides, she was always first." When Ride was about 10, she discovered the less hazardous game of tennis, and took to it as if she were on a special mission. She was trained by the famous champion Alice Marble and, by her teen years, had become a nationally ranked amateur. Ride was headstrong and sometimes an indifferent student, but her extraordinary skill at tennis won her a partial scholarship to a private girls' high school that challenged her quick mind and her imagination. Growing up, Sally Ride did a lot of reading, often science fiction, but also lighter, more popular books. There was little in her early life to suggest that she would someday be America's first woman astronaut. The only faint clue might have been her enthusiasm for what she once called her favorite childhood gift—a telescope to watch the stars. Friends say now that she never felt a need to follow in anyone's footsteps. It is generally agreed that she always set and lived up to her own standards.

EDUCATION

After her 1968 graduation from the exclusive Westlake School for Girls in suburban Los Angeles, where she first became interested in science, Ride enrolled as a physics major at Swarthmore College, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She continued to play competitive tennis and dropped out of school after three semesters to return to California and give full attention to her game. World-famous tennis star Billie Jean King advised her to stick with tennis, but Ride felt that she was not quite good enough to be a professional player. She returned to college, this time closer to home, at Stanford University in Palo Alto and was graduated with a double major in English literature and physics. She once told Susan Okie, a friend and former schoolmate who wrote a lengthy feature story about her for the *Washington Post*, that she enjoyed studying Shakespeare because "It's kind of like doing puzzles. You had to figure out what he was trying to say and find all the little clues inside the play that you were right." Ride's logical thinking obviously was shown in literary subjects as well as in science.

Although she briefly considered English Literature for graduate study at Stanford, her preference for science won out, and Ride finally decided on astrophysics. She earned a Ph.D degree in that field in 1978.

CHOOSING A CAREER

Before she left Stanford, and while looking for a job in her profession, Ride happened to see an announcement in the university newspaper that NASA (the National Aeronautics and Space Administration) was interested in young scientists for future flights. She applied on a whim, saying later

that she was not sure why she wanted to do it, and had never really had any "burning ambition" to be in the space program. So began a unique career that may have surprised even Sally Ride at the time but, looking back, would not have seemed out of the ordinary to family and friends of the little girl who once had her heart set on being a professional football player.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

A new world opened up to the bright young scientist when she arrived at the Johnson Space Center near Houston, Texas, in 1978. Her training was both rigorous and exciting. She learned skills for ground support as well as for actual flight and rehearsed in a simulator, "sometimes for as many as fifty-six hours straight." Ride was part of a team that spent two years developing a robotic "arm" to place and restore satellites in space; she eventually was able to help put that design to successful use in flight. Ride also served three times as capsule communicator, or capcom, relaying instructions from the ground to the crew of the space shuttle *Challenger* in orbit.

In all, Sally Ride was given more than four years of preparation for her first mission, and on June 18, 1983, the space shuttle lifted off from Cape Canaveral, Florida, on its seventh flight, this time with a woman crew member on board. Two Russian women had already traveled in space—Valentina Tereshkova in the early sixties and Svetlana Savitskaya in August 1982—but Ride's six-day flight marked a special moment in the history of the United States' space program.

America's first woman to travel beyond the Earth's atmosphere made a second shuttle flight in October 1984, and one of the other astronauts on the mission was Kathryn D. Sullivan, who had been a grade-school classmate of Ride in California. During that flight, Sullivan became the first American woman to walk in space. The space program remained active until the tragic explosion of the *Challenger* on January 28, 1986, when all seven crew members lost their lives. Ride was named to a presidential panel to investigate the accident. She left NASA the following year for a fellowship at Stanford's Center for International Security and Arms Control. Since June 1989, she has been a professor of physics at the University of California, San Diego. Ride also spends part of her time in La Jolla as director of the California Space Institute.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Throughout her adult life, Ride has given credit to a woman named Elizabeth Mommaerts for introducing her to the logic of science. The former professor at UCLA (University of California at Los Angeles) had come to Westlake to teach physiology, and the two became not just teacher

and enthusiastic student, but devoted friends as well. After Ride was chosen for the space program, she grieved at being unable to share the news with Mommaerts (who had committed suicide in 1972), and told Susan Okie that "She was the one person in the world that I wanted most to call."

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

There could hardly be any other answer than the one Ride gave in 1983 to an interviewer who asked what was the greatest moment in her life. She said, "The shuttle flight. Absolutely. The engines light, the solids light, and all of a sudden you know you're going. It's overwhelming."

Ride became an unwilling celebrity after she was chosen for her first mission, with newspaper and television reporters making constant demands on her time. Never one to explain herself, she did not like personal questions. According to her sister, she showed "an obvious impatience" when asked about her private life, or about being a woman in what was then considered a "man's world." However, she was a good sport about appearing professionally as a spokesperson for the space program.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Sally Ride has been divorced since early 1987 from fellow astronaut Steven Alan Hawley, whom she married July 26, 1982. They had no children.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Sally Ride is, her friends say, energetic and fun-loving, and has not lost her taste for sports. Besides tennis, she has, at various times, enjoyed volleyball and jogging and is licensed to fly a plane, something she learned to do during her training as an astronaut. She is interested in the education of young people and said recently, in speaking about the future of the space program, that she is concerned that not enough is done to make science and mathematics attractive to children.

WRITINGS

To Space and Back (with Susan Okie), 1986

HONORS AND AWARDS

Member, Presidential Commission on the Space Shuttle: 1986

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

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Ride, Sally, and Susan Okie. *To Space and Back,* 1985 (juvenile)

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People, June 20, 1983, p.83
San Jose Mercury News, Mar. 30, 1990, p.F1
Time, June 13, 1983, p.56
Washington Post, May 8-11, 1983, p.A1

ADDRESS

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Director
California Space Institute
9500 Gilman Dr.
La Jolla, CA 92092-0221

Pete Rose 1941-
American Athlete
Former Professional Baseball Player
and Manager

BIRTH

Peter Edward (Pete) Rose was born April 14, 1941, in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Harry Francis and LaVerne Bloebaum Rose. He was the third in a family of four children that included sisters Caryl and Jackie and a brother, David.

YOUTH

Pete Rose grew up in the western section of Cincinnati, close to the Ohio River. He ran with the neighborhood kids, played ball

after school and after supper, fished and swam in the river, "dodged trains," and watched his dad play rugged semipro football. His days, except during school hours, were unprogrammed, but not without limits. The family was close in those early years. They all loved sports of almost any kind, and played to have fun, but "always to win." The competitive streak ran strong in the family, no doubt inherited from Harry Rose, who worked in a bank to support his wife and children, but was regarded as the most famous athlete ever to play in Cincinnati's local football leagues.

Some memories of Rose's teen years were not so happy. He was small for his age, although tough and aggressive, and had been playing pickup football with the same passion he gave to every sport. However, when he failed to make the high school football team in his sophomore year, he was so devastated that he hardly ever went to class and, as a result, flunked his courses. He recalls now that he was "hanging out and doing nothing. . . it was a bad time." Rose finally pulled himself together, returned to school (although he lost a year of football eligibility), and helped his team win a co-championship in the public high school league.

EARLY MEMORIES

When Pete Rose was helping to prepare his autobiography a few years ago, he talked about the things that most people do when they look back on their childhood. But, when the story went to print, it was evident that sports, above all else, dominated those early days. He either played sports or watched them on the family's little seven-inch television set. He remembers playing with his little brother—sports again—and the good games he and his friends got up in the old neighborhood.

Other people's memories of Rose paint a picture that still fits the man of today: street smart and brash. Bill Staubitz, well-known journalist and onetime deputy sheriff in the Cincinnati area, is quoted as saying, "You have to picture Pete as this bumpy little guy. . .the way small kids do, he acted tough. But with Pete it wasn't just acting. He *was* one tough little athlete."

EDUCATION

Rose's formal education ended with graduation from Western Hills High School. He gave momentary consideration to a football scholarship at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, but what he really wanted then was a professional sports career. Now, wishing that he had paid more attention to his studies, he says in his book, *Pete Rose: My Story*, "One thing in my life, if I could do differently, I would have concentrated more on getting educated."

FIRST JOBS

Rose was never urged by his parents to find a job when he was a teenager.

They, and especially his father, were anxious for him to be involved in sports. Nevertheless, like most boys his age, he liked having pocket money. During one period in those years, he worked part-time as a ticket-taker on the ferry that crossed the Ohio River to the open-gambling spots in Kentucky. There are those who say that this may have been Rose's introduction to betting, but he had seen "numbers running" on the streets at home long before he took the job. Sadly, it would be gambling that would ban him from baseball and put an end to his fabulous career.

During the off-season of 1960, his first baseball job was with the Geneva Red Legs team of the Cincinnati Reds organization. Rose had another short-term job, this time unloading box cars so that he could build up his physique. He was successful—he gained twenty pounds and grew two inches in height.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Harry Rose was his famous son's hero. "Big Pete," as he was known in Cincinnati, was liked and admired by all who knew him, and always was the dominant character in his own family. Even today, more than twenty years after his father's sudden death, Pete Rose shows uncharacteristic emotion in remembering the man who "loved his kids and treated us all the same." He was a hard-working man who encouraged his sons to participate in sports and worked with them from an early age to develop their talent. David, the younger son, might have furthered his own baseball career, which had a start in high school and in the Appalachian League, but a motorcycle accident put an end to those particular hopes.

Without question, Pete Rose considers his father to be the greatest influence in his life. Other people were important to him—Fred Hutchinson, his first major league manager, attorney and good friend Reuven Katz, former Reds manager George "Sparky" Anderson—but "only one person *really* influenced me," he told author Roger Kahn, "and that was my dad."

CHOOSING A CAREER

With Rose, there never was any other career in mind except one associated with sports. Knowing that professional football was probably out of the question for a player of his size, he tells now of begging for a chance with the Cincinnati baseball organization. An uncle, who was an unsalaried scout for the Reds, pleaded his case for him and, in June 1960, Pete Rose joined the farm team in Geneva, New York. He went from there to Tampa and then to Macon, scrambling then, as later, for every play, and finally was called to Cincinnati in 1963.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

The glory years began. He played for the Reds from 1963 until 1978, and

again as player-manager (after stints with the Philadelphia Phillies and the Montreal Expos) from 1984 through 1987, amassing records unequalled in the history of baseball. It was early in his career that he was christened "Charlie Hustle," a lasting nickname given him by Yankees pitcher Whitey Ford, who watched with amazement in spring training as Rose *ran* to first on a "walk," and charged full speed around the bases and into the dugout.

Pete Rose took part in nearly two thousand victories with three major league clubs, and three times led the National League in batting. He had ten seasons with 200 hits (a major league record), and in 1978 had a hitting streak of 44 consecutive games. News profiles tell of how he holds the record for playing more than 500 games in five different positions, covering first, second, and third base, and left and right field. Rose was on the National League All-Star teams in 1965, from 1967-71, 1973-79, and 1980-81. In addition, he played in thirty-four World Series games. In 1985, with the 4,192d hit of his career, Pete Rose broke the renowned Ty Cobb's major-league record, which had stood for fifty-seven years. His lifetime batting average is .303.

Rose's aggressiveness and single-mindedness made him a hero on the field, although he often was criticized for "unnecessary roughness." But it was his indiscreet personal life that brought him the greatest criticism—his serious gambling, the flaunting of his numerous affairs, and, eventually, a paternity suit that was settled out of court. Then, in 1989, after two seasons as manager of the Reds, baseball's "winningest player" was banned forever from the sport that was his life. The late A. Bartlett Giamatti, who was baseball commissioner at that time, charged that he had violated rules by gambling on baseball games. Rose vigorously denied those charges, although he admitted betting heavily on other sports. After a long investigation and much coverage by the media, he pleaded guilty to income-tax evasion connected to the charges and was given a prison sentence and a fine. His career was over.

Since completing his sentence, he is trying to restore his image and to repair the strained relationships with the children of his first marriage. In a July 1991 television interview on NBC's "Real Life With Jane Pauley," he said that one good thing about not being in baseball is, "I'm going to have time to see these youngsters [his small children] grow up." He is fighting his compulsive-gambling problem and, little by little, getting back into the public eye. He dreams that someday, if he can establish a more normal life, he will be reinstated to baseball and find a place in the Baseball Hall of Fame.

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

Pete Rose's greatest moment came September 11, 1985, in an evening game against the San Diego Padres, when he singled into left field to break the

long-standing record of the legendary Ty Cobb. Remembering it, he says "Man. Fireworks light up the sky. . . .Up above, a Goodyear blimp hovers with blinking lights that say: Pete Rose, 4,192. . . .It's *my* moment."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Pete Rose has been married twice. His first marriage, to Karolyn Ann Englehardt in 1964, produced a son, Peter Jr., and a daughter, Fawn. Both are now grown, and Petey plays in the minors. In 1984, about three-and-a-half years after a stormy divorce, Rose married Carol Woliung, and they have two small children, Tyler and Cara. In the summer of 1991, when Pete Rose had completed the term of his much-publicized prison sentence for tax fraud, he and his new family moved from Cincinnati to Boca Raton, Florida.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

For a while during his baseball years, Rose hosted a weekly radio program on WCKY in Cincinnati. His interests always revolve around sports. He has golfed, bowled, played tennis—and is good at most of these. In *Pete Rose: My Story,* he says, "Put me head to head with anyone in a pressure situation, and I'll win."

WRITINGS

The Pete Rose Story: An Autobiography, 1970
Charlie Hustle (with Bob Hertzel), 1975
Winning Baseball (with Bob Hertzel), 1976
Pete Rose: My Life in Baseball, 1979
Pete Rose: My Story (with Roger Kahn), 1989

HONORS AND AWARDS

National League Rookie of the Year: 1963
National League All-Star team: 1965, 1967-71, 1973-79
National League Player of the Year, *Sporting News:* 1968
National League Most Valuable Player: 1973
Most Valuable Player, World Series: 1975
Ball Player of the Decade: 1979

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ADDRESS

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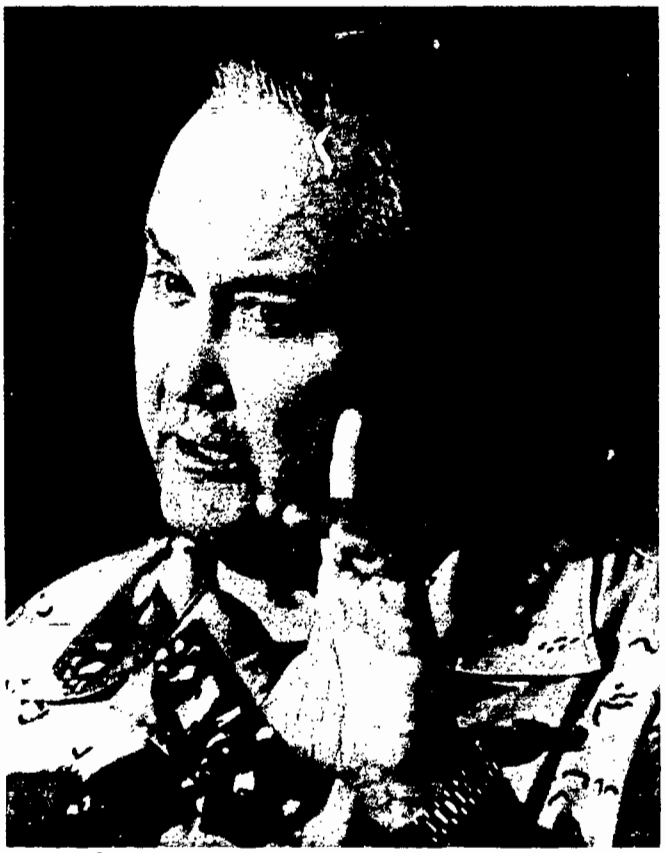

H. Norman Schwarzkopf 1934-
American Army General (Retired)
Commander of Desert Shield and Desert Storm Forces during the Persian Gulf War

BIRTH

H. Norman Schwarzkopf was born August 22, 1934, in Trenton, New Jersey, to Herbert Norman and Ruth (Bowman) Schwarzkopf. He was the only son in a family that included two older sisters, Ruth Ann and Sally Joan. Schwarzkopf was named for his father, except that the "H" in his name is an initial only, and does not stand for Herbert, a name his father detested and seldom used.

YOUTH

Young Schwarzkopf spent his childhood in the Trenton suburb

of Lawrenceville, although the family had been living in nearby Pennington at the time of his birth. His father, a West Point graduate and cavalry officer during World War I, was the New Jersey State Police superintendent who led the investigation into the sensational Lindbergh case of that era. The baby son of aviator hero Charles Lindbergh had been kidnapped and murdered, and the senior Schwarzkopf oversaw the conviction and controversial execution in 1936 of Bruno Hauptmann for "the crime of the decade." Little Norm was unaware of his father's celebrity then, or even afterward, when Norman Sr. hosted the old-time radio show "Gangbusters."

Life was normal for Norman Schwarzkopf, Jr., in those early years—palling around with his tomboy sister Sally, playing cowboys and Indians, riding a bus to school, dabbling in amateur magic—but things changed dramatically when he was twelve. He went alone to Iran to join his father, who was there on U.S. Army assignment to train that country's police. Norm's mother and sisters arrived in the Middle East six months later, and the family began a long absence from home. By his mid-teens, the globe-trotting young Schwarzkopf had lived a year in Iran, another in Switzerland, two years in Germany, and a half-year in Italy. (The senior Schwarzkopf would go back to Iran some years afterward to help organize the CIA-directed overthrow in 1953 of Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadegh and the return to power of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.)

Schwarzkopf was a fun-loving and outgoing youngster and knew all along that he would follow in the career footsteps of his father. One story that has been repeated often concerns the boy's choice of a class picture for his first military-school yearbook: he picked a solemn pose rather than a smiling one, explaining, "Later on when I'm a general, I want them to know I'm serious." He went on to prove himself a leader, both in upper school at Valley Forge Military Academy, and later at the United States Military Academy at West Point. The tall, burly cadet excelled academically and in sports (football and wrestling), conducted the West Point choir, and "dreamed of glory in battle." A former West Point roommate says that Schwarzkopf felt, even then, that one day he would lead a major American army into combat in a battle "decisive to the nation." Thirty-five years later, Operation Desert Storm would confirm that prediction.

EARLY MEMORIES

Many memories of his colorful youth remain fixed in Schwarzkopf's mind, but one particular incident pops up whenever he talks of those days. At an official function he attended with his father in Iran, sheeps' eyes were served on a platter, and Schwarzkopf *still* remembers looking to his father for help in what to do, and "seeing in his [father's] eyes that the dish must be eaten, and eaten with a smile."

Stories of Schwarzkopf's life usually mention that special time that he spent in the Middle East. A feature article appearing last year in *U.S. News & World Report* tells of the long letters sent home by the senior Schwarzkopf, "filled with fascinating accounts of the culture, art, and politics of Iran and Saudi Arabia." The father sent for young Norm, "plucking him out of Trenton, N.J., and permitting him for one glorious year to live the adventures of those letters in Tehran."

EDUCATION

Public school in Princeton, New Jersey (close to his home in Lawrenceville), was Schwarzkopf's first brush with the classroom but, by the age of ten, he was sent to nearby Bordentown Military Institute. After his return from Europe, he enrolled at Valley Forge Military Academy in Wayne, Pennsylvania, on a football scholarship, and it was there that his considerable leadership in almost every field singled him out for success. He graduated at the head of his class. Years later, he would write that "Valley Forge prepared me for life."

Schwarzkopf went on to graduate (in 1956) from the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the infantry. During his military career, he attended Basic and Advanced Infantry Officer Training School at Fort Benning, Georgia; the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; and the Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. He also holds a master's degree in missile engineering from the University of Southern California.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Norman Schwarzkopf and Brenda Holsinger, a TWA flight attendant from Timberville, Virginia, were married July 6, 1968, in the chapel at West Point. They have two daughters, Cynthia and Jessica, and a son, Christian. The family home is in Tampa, Florida, near MacDill Air Force Base, where the now-retired general maintains an office.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Schwarzkopf speaks of "my dad" as one of the great influences in his life. In a recent interview, the general lists other heroes too—the great humanitarian Albert Schweitzer, as well as U.S. Army Generals Ulysses S. Grant, William Tecumseh Sherman, and Creighton Adams. But he points to his father, who rose to the rank of major general, as the one who "really did give me a set of moral and ethical standards by which I try to live my life today."

The horrors of war in the jungles of Vietnam also made a lasting impression on Schwarzkopf. His sister Sally recalls: "After the first tour, he lost his youth...this light wonderful youth that young men have." Then, during

his second Vietnam tour of duty in 1969 and 1970, he began to feel the bitter criticism of men who served under him. While they recognized his abilities in the field, many resented his hot temper, his endless drills, and his tough discipline—heaped upon the brutal conditions they already faced every day in battle.

A tragic incident, in which two soldiers in Schwarzkopf's command were killed by American artillery fire, worsened an already ugly situation. The parents of Sergeant Michael Mullen, one of the dead soldiers, had been so angered by official indifference to their tragedy that they blamed Schwarzkopf personally for helping to cover up this, and untold numbers of other, accidental casualties. Research eventually cleared Schwarzkopf of blame, but the soldier's parents could not forgive. Mrs. Mullen still maintains that her son's commander went to Vietnam the second time not to save lives, as he claimed, but "to boost his rank." The Mullen story was dramatized in *Friendly Fire,* a book by C.B.D. Bryan, and later made into a television movie.

Schwarzkopf won a third Silver Star for heroism during those terrible months, but returned home deeply disillusioned about the whole war experience. He said that it was there he saw the worst: his superiors "living in luxury" while he took his totally unprepared battalion into battle. He even considered resigning his commission, but finally decided to stay with the career he was trained for. Nevertheless, the nightmare of Vietnam remains with him to this day.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

During his years of service, Schwarzkopf commanded army units from platoon through corps level. He served two combat tours in Vietnam, the first as a task force advisor with the Vietnamese Airborne Division, and the second as commander of the First Battalion, Sixth Infantry, 23rd Infantry Division. He was sent to Fort Richardson, Alaska, in 1974 as deputy commander of the 172d Light Infantry Brigade, and two years later was made commander at Fort Lewis, Washington. From there he was assigned to a job in military planning and policy for the Pacific Command at Camp Smith, Hawaii, and then, in 1980, to (West) Germany as assistant commander of the Eighth Infantry Division.

An assignment at the Pentagon followed before Schwarzkopf was transferred to a command post at Fort Stewart, Georgia, in mid-1983. The autumn after his arrival at Fort Stewart, he was named deputy commander of a Joint Task Force to invade Granada. The United States had been asked by the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) to take part in an operation whose stated purpose was to restore democracy and to eliminate Cuban interference in the West Indian island's politics.

In 1986, Schwarzkopf was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general and chosen to command I Corps at Fort Lewis. He returned to the Pentagon

in 1987, and the following year, with a fourth star (as full general), he was appointed commander in chief of U.S. Central Command, or CentCom, at MacDill Air Force Base in Tampa.

The event that brought Norman Schwarzkopf to the attention of the general public was the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq's forces on August 2, 1990. Before the month was out, Schwarzkopf was in the Persian Gulf, directing an allied operation that came to be known first as Desert Shield and, in January 1991, as Desert Storm—the deadly six-week war that forced Saddam Hussein and his army to surrender and leave Kuwait. Schwarzkopf's skilled and hard-charging command was widely recognized, and he returned to the United States a hero. However, he was quick to credit his troops—those from the U.S., Great Britain, France, Italy, and the supportive Arab countries—with the "real heroism it takes to go into battle."

Schwarzkopf is known for his explosive temper which, he claims, dates from the dark days of Vietnam. His nicknames are "Stormin' Norman" and "Bear" (the latter meaning grizzly, not teddy, bear). He insists that his show of anger is never at people, only at "things that happen. . . betrayal of trust, lack of consideration for [my] soldiers." Those who know him best say that he has fierce loyalty and affection for his troops, a sharp sense of humor, and, in spite of his legendary temper, never holds a grudge.

Norman Schwarzkopf, the "soldier's soldier" and modern-day warrior, retired from service in June 1991. He is in the process of writing his autobiography (for an estimated sum of $5 million), to be published by Bantam Books in the fall of 1992.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

From sports the performing arts, Schwarzkopf is a man of varied interests. He enjoys hunting, fishing, physical workouts, and skeet and trap shooting, but also is a fan of opera and the ballet. Country music, folk singing, westerns—he likes them all, and he has not lost his zest for the magic tricks that were his boyhood hobby.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Distinguished Service Medal, with Oak Leaf Cluster
Silver Star, for heroism (three)
Defense Superior Service Medal
Legion of Merit
Distinguished Flying Cross
Bronze Star, with "V" device (three)
Purple Heart (two, for wounds suffered in action in Vietnam)
Combat Infantryman Badge
Master Parachutist Badge
Congressional Gold Medal: 1991

FURTHER READING

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Bryan, C.B.D. *Friendly Fire,* 1976
Cohen, Roger, and Claudio Gatti. *In the Eye of the Storm: The Life of General H. Norman Schwarzkopf,* 1991
Pyle, Richard. *Schwarzkopf: The Man, the Mission, the Triumph,* 1991
Stefoff, Rebecca. *Norman Schwarzkopf,* 1991 (juvenile)
Valentine, E.J. *H. Norman Schwarzkopf,* 1991 (juvenile)
Who's Who in America, 1990-91

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Current Biography, May 1991
New Republic, Mar. 11, 1991, p.20
New York Times Biographical Service, Jan. 1991, p.72
People, Mar. 11, 1991, p.35; May 13, 1991, p.42
Time, Oct. 22, 1990, p.23
U.S. News & World Report, Feb. 11, 1991, p.32

ADDRESS

Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf (Ret.)
MacDill Air Force Base
Florida 33608-7001

OBITUARY

Dr. Seuss (Pseudonym of Theodor Seuss Geisel)
1904-1991
American Author and Illustrator of
Juvenile and Adult Fiction
Writer of *The Cat in the Hat, Green Eggs and Ham, Oh, the Places You'll Go!*
and Other Books

BIRTH

Theodor Seuss Geisel (GUYS-ell), known to millions of readers as Dr. Seuss, was born March 2, 1904, in Springfield, Massachusetts, to Theodor Robert and Henrietta Seuss Geisel. He was their only child.

YOUTH

Seuss grew up in Springfield, where his father ran a brewery until Prohibition—a time in the 1920s when the sale of alcohol was against the law. His father later became superintendent of the Springfield Park system and expanded the local zoo, which became a favorite place for his son.

EARLY MEMORIES

During World War I (1914-1918), Seuss, whose last name—Geisel—is German, experienced the prejudice some Americans felt against people of German backgrounds. He stated that he "sometimes fled home with coals bouncing off my head," and was called "Kaiser" (for Kaiser Wilhelm, the German leader) or "Drunken Kaiser," because of his father's job in the brewery.

EDUCATION

Seuss went to public schools in Springfield and was an early and avid reader. He had read some of the works of Jonathan Swift, Charles Dickens, and Robert Louis Stevenson by the time he was six. He loved to draw, but was discouraged by his first art teacher in high school, who told him he would never learn how. After high school he attended Dartmouth College, where he majored in English. He became the editor of the campus humor magazine, *Jack-O'-Lantern*, which published his early illustrations and stories. He first used the pseudonym of Seuss for these works, hoping to use the name Geisel for the adult fiction he planned to write. After Dartmouth, Seuss continued to study at Lincoln College, part of Oxford University in England, and at the University of the Sorbonne in Paris. While at Oxford, he met another American student, Helen Palmer, who later became his wife. He tired of the idea of an academic career and began to write a novel, which he described as "very long, and mercifully never published."

FIRST JOBS

In the late 1920s, Seuss and his wife returned to the United States, and he began writing and illustrating ads for a variety of products. He was also writing humorous articles for magazines like *Vanity Fair*, *Liberty*, and *Judge*, but it was an ad for insect spray with the line: "Quick, Henry, the Flit!" that first brought him recognition as a writer.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

The success of the "Flit" campaign led Seuss to the vocation that would make him famous. The contract he signed with the company that produced the ad did not allow him to write for anyone else—anyone else, that is, except children. So in 1936, he began *And to Think That I Saw It on Mulberry Street*. But even this part of his career path was not easy: the book was rejected by twenty-nine publishers before it was finally published, in 1937, by Vanguard Press. It was immediately successful, and the characteristic

Seuss style—with its unique rhyme pattern and illustrations—was born. Seuss claimed that the pattern of the verse was influenced by the rhythmic clang of the engines on the ocean liner he was riding when the book idea first came to him.

During World War II (1939-1945), Seuss's career as a children's author was briefly interrupted when he began his military service as a member of the Army Signal Corps in Hollywood. There he worked under the famous American film maker Frank Capra and was awarded the Legion of Merit for the films he made about the war. His films won him three Academy Awards, and he later used what he had learned to adapt his children's works for television.

After the war, Seuss's involvement with children's literature made him interested in what made kids want to read. The "Dick and Jane" readers, or primers, of the 1950s were boring to him—and to a generation of would-be readers. In a 1954 article in *Life* magazine, the author and educator John Hersey made the suggestion that Seuss try to develop a reader for the young. The suggestion was inspired: Seuss got the list of words used in primers, chose 220 of them, and wrote *The Cat in the Hat*, surely the most famous reader of all time. Seuss started a new publishing house, Beginner Books (later part of Random House), which he headed until his death. This company published such Seuss favorites as *Hop on Pop* and *Green Eggs and Ham*, the best-selling children's book of all time. Of his influence on the reading education of children, he said: "That's what I'm proudest of; that I had something to do with getting rid of Dick and Jane."

Seuss's illustrations won him three Caldecott awards, a prestigious annual award given to illustrators of children's books. His artistic style is unmistakable: using bold, heavy black strokes he created an array of creatures who have been described as fantastic, bizarre, even surreal.

Despite their obvious delight in sheer nonsense, Seuss's books often carry a serious moral message. For *Horton Hears a Who* Seuss drew on memories of a trip to the Japanese city of Hiroshima, which had been devastated by an atomic bomb at the end World War II. The threat of nuclear war also inspired *The Butter Battle Book*. *The Lorax*, which Seuss claimed was his favorite book, features a world where the environment is being ruined in the name of progress. *The Sneetches* takes on the problem of prejudice, and *You're Only Old Once*, supposedly for adults, but enjoyed by children as well, is about the problems of growing old.

At the time of his death on September 24, 1991, Seuss had written forty-seven books, which have sold over 200 million copies worldwide, and his popularity shows no sign of slowing. His most recent book, *Oh, the Places You'll Go!* has remained on the best-seller list for ninety-four weeks as of this writing. Although his appeal is first and foremost to the young (Seuss once called adults "obsolete children"), a recent ad for his books indicated that they are intended for "Ages 3 to 93." He and his wife never had

children of their own—"You make 'em, I'll amuse him," he said—yet his works provide an uncanny insight into what challenges and delights the young reader. The millions of children throughout the world who learned to love words and reading through his books cherish the memory of the man who had infinite respect for young people and their needs. Their affection spans generations and borders, and they are a faithful tribute to this beloved author.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

One of the most important influences in Seuss's life was his father, Ted, and he dedicated two of his books, *If I Ran the Circus* and *McElligot's Pool*, to him. He thought his father inspired in him the desire to work hard and to always do his best.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

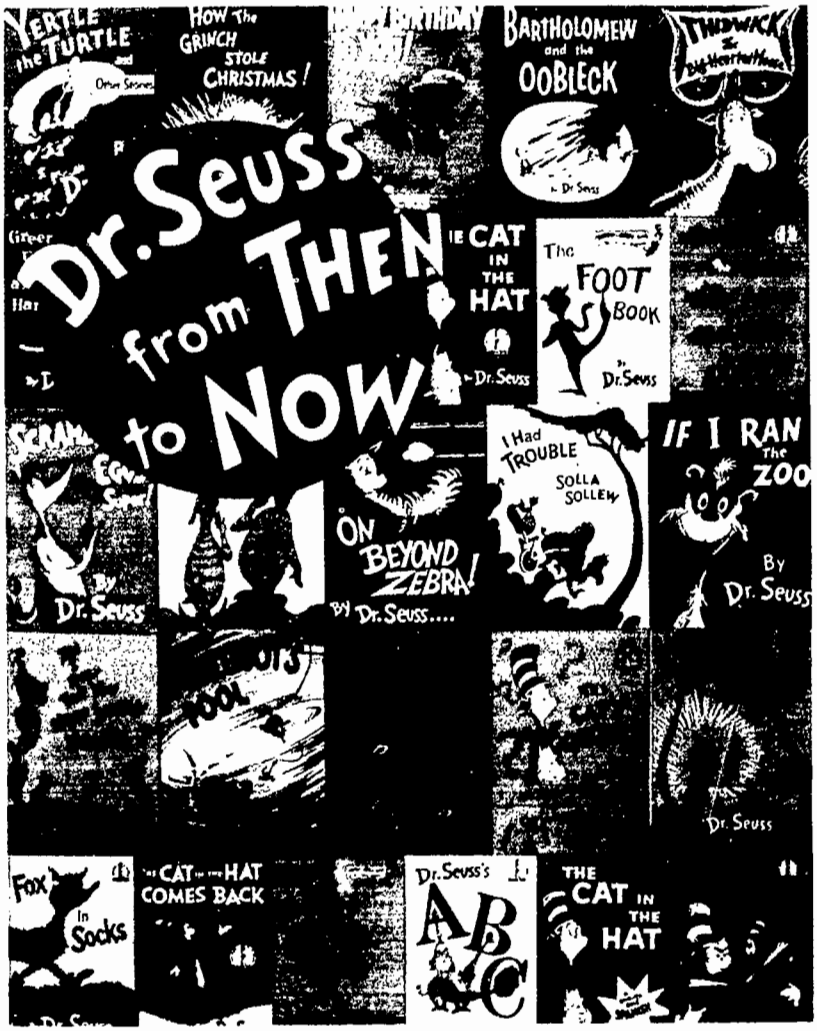
Seuss met his first wife, Helen Palmer while a student at Oxford. They married in 1927. She was an early and eager supporter of his plans to become an author and illustrator. The two co-authored the Academy Award-winning documentary *Design for Death*. After his success as a children's writer, she became his business manager and edited some of his books. She also published children's books under her maiden name. Helen Geisel died in 1967.

In 1968 Seuss married Audrey Stone Dimond and became stepfather to her two children, Lea and Lark.

SELECTED WRITINGS

FOR YOUNG READERS

And to Think That I Saw It on Mulberry Street, 1937
The Five Hundred Hats of Bartholomew Cubbins, 1938
Horton Hatches the Egg, 1940
McElligot's Pool, 1947
Thidwick, the Big-Hearted Moose, 1948
Bartholomew and the Oobleck, 1949
If I Ran the Zoo, 1950
Horton Hears a Who! 1954
On beyond Zebra! 1955
If I Ran the Circus, 1956
The Cat in the Hat, 1957
The Cat in the Hat Comes Back, 1957
How the Grinch Stole Christmas, 1957
Yertle the Turtle and Other Stories, 1958
Happy Birthday to You! 1959
Green Eggs and Ham, 1960
One Fish, Two Fish, Red Fish, Blue Fish, 1960
The Sneetches and Other Stories, 1961



Dr. Seuss's Sleep Book, 1962
Dr. Seuss's ABC, 1963
Hop on Pop, 1963
Fox in Socks, 1965
I Had Trouble Getting to Solla Sollew, 1965
Mr. Brown Can Moo! Can You? 1970
The Lorax, 1971
Marvin K. Mooney, Will You Please Go Now? 1972
Did I Ever Tell You How Lucky You Are? 1973
Oh Say Can You Say? 1979
The Butter Battle Book, 1984
Oh, the Places You'll Go! 1990

FOR ADULTS

The Seven Lady Godivas, 1939
You're Only Old Once! 1986
The Tough Coughs as He Ploughs the Dough: Early Writings and Cartoons by Dr. Seuss, 1987

HONORS AND AWARDS

Academy Award: 1946, for *Hitler Lives;* 1947, for *Design for Death* [written with Helen Palmer Geisel]; 1951, for *Gerald McBoing-Boing*
Caldecott Honor Book Award: 1947, for *McElligot's Pool;* 1949, for *Bartholomew and the Oobleck;* 1960, for *If I Ran the Zoo*
Peabody Award: 1971, for television specials "How the Grinch Stole Christmas" and "Horton Hears a Who"
Emmy Award: 1977, for television special "Halloween Is Grinch Night"
Pulitzer Prize: 1984, "for his contribution over nearly half a century to the education and enjoyment of America's children and their parents"

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Life, July 1989, p.104
New York Times, Sept. 26, 1991, p.A1
Newsweek, Oct. 7, 1991, p.69
Parade Magazine, Feb. 26, 1984, p.4
Parents Magazine, Sept. 1987, p.116
Time, Oct. 7, 1991, p.71

Clarence Thomas 1948-
American Jurist and Lawyer
Associate Justice, United States Supreme Court

BIRTH

Clarence Thomas was born to M.C. and Leola Thomas on June 23, 1948, in Pin Point, Georgia, a small, marshland community seven miles from Savannah. One of three children, he has an older sister, Emma Mae (Martin), and a younger brother, Myers, who was not yet born when the father abandoned the family. His mother, now Leola Williams, still lives in Pin Point.

YOUTH

When Clarence was seven, he and his brother were sent to live with their grandparents in Savannah. His sister stayed with their

mother who was, by then, remarried. Grandfather Myers Anderson made a decent living as a fuel and ice dealer, and he and his wife were able to give the little boys a better start in life. They stressed discipline, self-reliance, and hard work, teaching the children that they must "follow a straight and narrow path" if they were to rise above their dependence on white society.

"Of course, I thought my grandparents were too rigid and their expectations too high," Thomas revealed many years later in writing to the *Wall Street Journal*. "I also thought they were mean at times. But...they wanted to raise us so that we could do for ourselves, so that we could stand on our own two feet."

EARLY MEMORIES

The pressure to do well in school is one of the things from his youth that Thomas remembers well. He tells of times when his "unlettered" grandfather would take him to meetings of the local NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) and proudly stand to read his grandson's grades aloud. Even for a serious student eager to excel, these expectations from home were so great that Thomas has never forgotten them.

Other memories stay with him as well, and some of them are bitter. He has spoken about the discrimination he felt as a black child, and about the racial slights that prompted him to leave the seminary where he was studying for the Roman Catholic priesthood.

EDUCATION

Thomas's early education began at St. Benedict the Moor School on East Gordon Street in Savannah. He was taught by white Franciscan nuns, who often were belittled for mingling with their black students outside the classroom. Thomas continued his education at Savannah's St. John Vianney Minor Seminary and was the only black in his 1967 graduating class. With intentions of becoming a priest, he enrolled at Immaculate Conception Seminary in northwestern Missouri, but left after a year. He later said that he felt and saw evidence of racism there, and could not stay "at a school that did not practice what it preached."

The disillusioned seminarian transferred to Holy Cross College in Worcester, Massachusetts, a traditionally Irish Catholic school that was then in the midst of change. He was a founding member of the college's Black Student Union, and according to friends from those days, emerged as a leader and a fiercely independent thinker.

Thomas was graduated from Holy Cross in 1971. Three years later, he earned a law degree from Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

A grandfather's guidance and a strict Catholic education are the elements that Thomas speaks of as being his strongest influences. He says that the philosophy that shaped his life was rooted in faith, discipline, and hard work. His success, he acknowledges, is due to his grandfather's insistence that he receive a good education, even though that man could barely read himself.

Thomas has named other personal heroes—Abraham Lincoln, Martin Luther King, Jr., St. Thomas Aquinas, and Thomas Jefferson. But radical and controversial figures also have made an impact on the thinking of Clarence Thomas, who now embraces conservative Republican views. He was openly sympathetic toward the black nationalism movement during college and law school, reading Malcolm X and expressing admiration for the Black Panthers.

His system of beliefs is complex, yet a recent profile in the *Detroit News* argues that Thomas finds no real conflict in the widely different theories that have formed his personal philosophy. Friends say that his current conservative views are more an outgrowth of his strict upbringing and religious education than loyalty to party politics.

FIRST JOBS

When Clarence Thomas left Yale in 1974 with his new law degree in hand, he was determined not to involve himself again in racial issues. He was tired, he said, of "having to prove himself as a black." He accepted a job as an assistant to Missouri Attorney General John Danforth (a Republican, and now that state's senior U.S. senator), and worked mainly on tax and environmental issues. In 1977, he became an in-house lawyer for Monsanto Chemical Corporation, but returned to government service two years later when Danforth took him to Washington as a legislative aide.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

The work that Thomas was doing for Senator Danforth brought him to the attention of the Reagan administration, then in power, and he was given his first major appointment in 1981 as assistant secretary in the Department of Education. His division dealt with civil rights, which are the rights of personal liberty as guaranteed by the Constitution and by acts of Congress.

The following year, Thomas became chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), the federal agency charged with enforcing laws against discrimination. There was much controversy over his opposition to affirmative action—an active effort to improve the employment or educational opportunities of women and members of

minority groups—and his outspoken view that it produced the "feeling that blacks are inferior, so let's help them." His conservative guidelines on the rights of minorities offended traditional civil rights groups. They felt that he had distanced himself from his roots and was increasingly anxious to please his patrons in the administration, especially the right-wing members who opposed federal involvement in promoting social welfare. Thomas's detractors further accused him of substituting his own personal beliefs—against abortion, school desegregation, and minority hiring goals—for the law. Some even said that because he had made it on his own, he felt that others should be able to do the same. This theory, though, seemed to deny the fact that he, himself, had enrolled at Yale under an affirmative-action program.

In March 1990, Thomas was appointed by President Bush to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia as a federal judge, a job he held for fifteen months. The cases he ruled on during that time were mainly routine, and, except in judiciary circles, he was not a widely known figure.

Then, in July 1991, President Bush nominated Thomas to the Supreme Court to replace retiring Justice Thurgood Marshall, a long-time champion of civil rights for blacks in America. The long confirmation process ended in an uproar when Anita Hill, a former Education Department and EEOC assistant to Judge Thomas, accused him of sexual harrassment. Nationally televised hearings were conducted by the Senate Judiciary Committee, and the testimony given by Hill, a black Oklahoma law professor, was descriptive and sensational. Thomas denied the charges and angrily denounced the public hearings as a national disgrace and racist in nature. Both the accuser and the accused were supported by articulate and believable character witnesses; in the end, Thomas was confirmed by the Senate on October 15, 1991, in a 52 to 48 vote. His oath of office was administered in a private ceremony October 23, with formal investiture held the following week. Clarence Thomas is the 106th justice on the U.S. Supreme Court. As only the second black in history to serve on the Court and one whose conservative opinions represent a striking change from the liberal views of the civil rights pioneer whom he succeeds, Thomas has received much scrutiny and analysis in the press.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Clarence Thomas has been married since 1987 to Virginia Bess Lamp, a Nebraskan who works in the congressional liaison office of the U.S. Labor Department. Their home is in the Washington suburb of Alexandria, Virginia. Thomas has raised his son, Jamal, who was born in 1973 to him and his first wife, Tracey Ambush.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

The Supreme Court's newest justice, once a high school quarterback, now

follows a program of physical exercise that includes weight lifting. He also enjoys spectator sports. His other absorbing interest is reading, particularly books on political philosophy.

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Who's Who among Black Americans, 1990-91

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People, July 22, 1991
Time, July 15, 1991, p.18; Sept. 16, 1991, p.25
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ADDRESS

U.S. Supreme Court
Supreme Court Bldg.
1 First St. NE
Washington, DC 20543

Bill Watterson 1958-
American Cartoonist
Creator of "Calvin and Hobbes"

BIRTH

William B. (Bill) Watterson II was born July 5, 1958, in Washington, D.C., to James and Kathryn Watterson. He has a younger brother, Thomas.

YOUTH

When he was six years old, Watterson moved with his family to Chagrin Falls, Ohio, a suburb of Cleveland. His father was an attorney, and his mother served on the city council. The family remembers Watterson as quietly imaginative, spending hours at a time drawing cartoon characters or making time-lapse movies

with his brother. James Watterson told an interviewer a few years ago that his son was "nothing like Calvin. He didn't have an imaginary friend like Hobbes and he wasn't a Dennis the Menace." The outlandish exploits of Calvin, the rude and boisterous little boy of the comic strip, bear no resemblance to Watterson's childhood personality, but the cartoonist admits that there probably is some of his own identity in the more thoughtful and conservative character of the stuffed tiger Hobbes, who turns into a real tiger when there are no adults around.

Information about Bill Watterson's early years is meager. Those who know him well respect his intense wish for privacy, and the little stories and anecdotes that surface about most celebrities have not found their way into the brief profiles of his personal life.

EDUCATION

Watterson earned a degree in political science in 1980 from Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio. During his student years, he drew cartoons for the school publication, the *Kenyon Collegian*, as he had done earlier for his high school newspaper and yearbook.

FIRST JOBS

The *Cincinnati Post* hired Watterson as a political cartoonist soon after his college graduation, but six months on the job convinced him, and his editor, that he should look elsewhere for a career. He returned to northern Ohio and spent the next few years drawing cartoons for a chain of suburban newspapers and doing layout jobs for a little weekly tabloid.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Charles Schulz's "Peanuts" was the comic strip that first sparked Bill Watterson's interest in cartooning. He read "Pogo," too, and these early favorites led him to try his own hand at creating characters and story lines. The writing and drawing of Garry Trudeau ("Doonesbury") and Berke Breathed ("Bloom County") have impressed him in more recent years, but it is said that he still reads and enjoys "Peanuts."

CHOOSING A CAREER

There is little doubt that Bill Watterson intended to be anything other than a cartoonist. He started to sketch comic characters as a young boy and has been following his dream in one form or another ever since. In the few interviews he has granted—reluctantly—he comes across as a quiet observer of human nature, which may be an outgrowth of the shyness he demonstrated in childhood. Those traits, combined with his drawing talent and his wry sense of humor, made him a natural for his chosen career.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Watterson turned out strips and submitted them to press syndicates for five discouraging years before success came in late 1985 with "Calvin and Hobbes." One of his many rejected strips had featured two minor characters, an impudent little kid and his faithful toy tiger, and someone suggested that Watterson develop a series around these two. Things clicked. Later, in a rare interview, he said that he didn't regret the years of effort and disappointment. "Some people hit right away, and they have to learn [from their mistakes] on the pages of the nation's newspapers. I could flop and fall on my face without anybody noticing."

The little mischief-maker and his more rational friend appealed to readers immediately with their humorous, and sometimes touching, relationship. The comic strip started with 35 clients and now runs in more than 1,800 newspapers nationwide. When Watterson took a nine-month vacation last year, only a few small papers dropped the wildly popular feature. Others ran strips from the first 14 months of publication without real fear of losing readership. One features editor echoed the majority's sentiments at the time with a comment that "there seems to be such affection for these characters," adding that the reruns "will seem new to kids who were too young to read 'Calvin and Hobbes' when it first came out." Watterson is scheduled to return from his sabbatical in February 1992.

Collections of "Calvin and Hobbes" in book form have sold by the millions, but Watterson has so far refused to license his work for greeting cards, T-shirts, stuffed animals, and other commercial uses. He has felt from the beginning that overexposure would spoil the freshness of the strip. "Money," he insists, "isn't why I got into this. . . if I got into licensing I might not have the time I want to devote to the strip. And that's all I ever wanted to do."

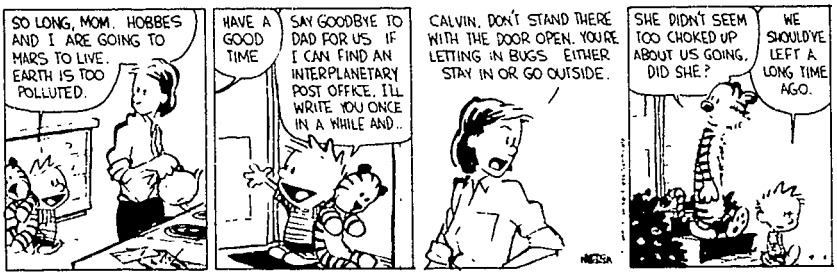
MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Watterson and his artist wife, Melissa, lived in the small village of Hudson, Ohio (near Akron) until the late 1980s, but now make their home in New Mexico. There are no children listed in his biographical entries.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

If Bill Watterson has other interests besides producing "Calvin and Hobbes," and occasionally taking time out to paint, few people know what they are. He is said to be friendly enough, but not interested in being a celebrity. He shuns photographers, and is never willing to talk about his private life. Of the fame that has come his way, Watterson says, "There's very little of it that I enjoy." Some years ago, at the beginning of his success, he did reveal something of his whimsical nature, though, by revealing that the naming of his comic strip characters was "an inside joke" for political science students—Calvin, for Protestant reformer John Calvin, and Hobbes for Thomas Hobbes, the political philosopher.

Calvin and Hobbes by Bill Watterson



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Universal Press Syndicate
4900 Main St.
Kansas City, MO 64112

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Authors and Artists for Young People, Vol. 5
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Detroit News, Nov. 18, 1986, p.C1
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Cosby, Bill
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American Scholar, Spring 1990, p.199
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Schwarzkopf, H. Norman
Maclean's, Mar. 4, 1991, p.26
New York Times, July 15, 1991, p.C1
People, Sept. 3, 1990, p.66
Publisher's Weekly, July 5, 1991, p.32
U.S. News & World Report, Oct. 1, 1990, p.34

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Boston Globe, July 20, 1980, p.C1
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Vice-President of the United States
Bush, George, Jan 92
Where's Waldo?
Handford, Martin, Jan 92
Wrinkle in Time, A
L'Engle, Madeleine, Jan 92

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  Iacocca, Lee. A., Jan 92
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  Marshall, Thurgood, Jan 92
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Trini Alvarado
Richard Dean Anderson
Roseanne Arnold
Dan Aykroyd
Valerie Bertinelli
Matthew Broderick
Candice Cameron
Kirk Cameron
Chevy Chase
Cher
Glenn Close
Kevin Costner
Tom Cruise
Macaulay Culkin
Jamie Lee Curtis
Ted Danson
Tommy Davidson
Geena Davis
Matt Dillon
Shannen Doherty
Michael Douglas
Richard Dreyfus
Harrison Ford
Jody Foster
Michael J. Fox
Richard Gere
Whoopi Goldberg
Melanie Griffith
Jasmine Guy
Tom Hanks
Mark Harmon
Melissa Joan Hart
Michael Keaton
Val Kilmer
Angela Lansbury
Richard Lewis
Christopher Lloyd
Shelley Long
Marlee Matlin
Bette Midler
Alyssa Milano
Demi Moore
Rick Moranis
Eddie Murphy
Bill Murray
Leonard Nimoy
Ashley Olsen
Mary Kate Olsen
Sean Penn
River Phoenix
Jason Priestley
Phylicia Rashad
Keanu Reeves
Julia Roberts
Winona Ryder
Bob Saget
Susan Sarandon
Fred Savage
Arnold Schwarzenegger
William Shatner
Christian Slater
Will Smith
Sylvester Stallone
Jimmy Smits
John Travolta
Kathleen Turner
Denzel Washington
Damon Wayans
Keenan Ivory Wayans
Bruce Willis
B.D. Wong

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Graeme Base
Maya Ying Lin

Astronauts
Neil Armstrong
Mae C. Jemison

Authors
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Isaac Asimov
Jean M. Auel
Lynn Banks
John Christopher
Beverly Cleary
Arthur C. Clarke
Robert Cormier
Paula Danziger
Paula Fox
Jamie Gilson
Rosa Guy
Nat Hentoff
James Herriot
S.E. Hinton
Stephen King
Norma Klein
E.L. Konigsburg
Lois Lowry
David Macaulay
Stephen Manes
Norma Fox Mazer
Anne McCaffrey
Gloria D. Miklowitz
Toni Morrison
Walter Dean Myers
Phyllis Reynolds Naylor
Joan Lowery Nixon
Marsha Norman
Robert O'Brien
Francine Pascal
Gary Paulsen
Christopher Pike
Daniel Pinkwater
Anne Rice
Louis Sachar
Carl Sagan
J.D. Salinger
Maurice Sendak
Shel Silverstein
R.L. Stine
Amy Tan
Chris Van Allsburg
Cynthia Voight
Alice Walker
Jane Yolen
Roger Zelazny
Paul Zindel

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William Gates
Donald Trump
Ted Turner

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Roz Chast
Jim Davis
Greg Evans
Cathy Guisewite
Nicole Hollander
Gary Larson
Charles Schulz
Garry Trudeau

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Dan Aykroyd

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Jerry Seinfeld

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Suzanne Farrell
Gregory Hines
Gelsey Kirkland
Darci Anne Kistler
Rudolf Nureyev
Twyla Tharp
Tommy Tune

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Steven Bochco
Ken Burns
Francis Ford Coppola
John Hughes
Spike Lee
George Lucas
Penny Marshall
Leonard Nimoy
Rob Reiner
Steven Spielberg

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Mitch Longley
Marlee Matlin
Teddy Pendergrass
Itzhak Perlman
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Peter Jennings
Jane Pauley
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Diane Sawyer
Nina Totenberg
Mike Wallace
Bob Woodward

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George Benson
Black Box
Garth Brooks
C & C Music Factory
Mariah Carey
Ray Charles
Natalie Cole
Def Leppard
Gloria Estefan
Gerardo
Guns N' Roses
Whitney Houston
Ice Cube
Ice-T
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Jermaine Jackson
Michael Jackson
Kitaro
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Queen Latifah
Andrew Lloyd Webber
Yo-Yo Ma
Madonna
Barbara Mandrell
Branford Marsalis
Wynton Marsalis
Paul McCartney
Bette Midler
Midori
New Kids on the Block
Oakridge Boys
Sinead O'Connor
Teddy Pendergrass
Itzhak Perlman
Prince
Public Enemy
Raffi
Bonnie Raitt
Lou Reed
Kenny Rogers
Run-D.M.C.
Carly Simon
Paul Simon
Will Smith
Sting
Randy Travis
2 Live Crew
Vanilla Ice
Stevie Wonder

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Corazon Aquino
Yasir Arafat
James Baker III
Benazir Bhutto
Pat Buchanan
Jimmy Carter
Fidel Castro
Violeta Barrios de Chamorro
Shirley Chisholm
Bill Clinton
Edith Cresson
Mario Cuomo
David Duke
Elizabeth Dole
Robert Dole
Louis Farrakhan
Boutros Boutros Ghali
Alan Greenspan
Vaclav Havel
Saddam Hussein
Jesse Jackson
Ted Kennedy
Bob Kerrey
Coretta Scott King
Charles Everett Koop
John Major
Wilma Mankiller
Imelda Marcos
Brian Mulroney
Manuel Noriega
Antonia Novello
Sandra Day O'Connor
Major Owens
Rosa Parks
Dan Quayle
Marilyn Quayle
Ann Richards
Mary Robinson
Pat Schroeder
Gloria Steinem
Louis Sullivan
Aung San Suu Kyi
Paul Tsongas
Desmond Tutu
Lech Walesa
Boris Yeltsin

Royalty
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Diana, Princess of York
Duchess of York (Sarah Ferguson)

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Andre Agassi
Muhammad Ali
Sparky Anderson
Michael Andretti
Boris Becker
Bobby Bonilla
Michael Change
Jose Canseco
Jennifer Capriati
Michael Chang
Roger Clemens
Randall Cunningham
Eric Davis
Clyde Drexler
John Elway
Chris Evert
Cecil Fielder
George Foreman
Zina Garrison
Florence Griffith-Joyner
Rickey Henderson
Hulk Hogan
Evander Holyfield
Desmond Howard
Brett Hull
Raghib Ismail
Magic Johnson
Jackie Joyner-Kersee
Jim Kelly
Petr Klima
Bernie Kozar
Mario Lemieux
Greg LeMond
Carl Lewis
Mickey Mantle
Dan Marino
Willy Mays
Joe Montana
Martina Navratilova
Jack Nicklaus
Greg Norman
Joe Paterno
Scottie Pippin
Kirby Puckett
Jerry Rice
Mark Rippien
David Robinson
John Salley
Barry Sanders
Monica Seles
Daryl Strawberry
Danny Sullivan
Vinnie Testaverde
Isiah Thomas
Mike Tyson
Kristi Yamaguchi
Steve Yzerman

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Phil Donahue
Arsenio Hall
Jay Leno
David Letterman
Joan Lunden
Dennis Miller
Martha Quinn
Oprah Winfrey

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Marian Wright Edelman
Jaimie Escalante
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Wendy Kopp
Sister Irene Kraus
Mother Theresa
Elie Weisel
Jeanne White

BIOGRAPHY TODAY

Vol. 1 - No. 1 - Jan. 1992

Paula Abdul	entertainer
Larry Bird	sports
Judy Blume	author
Berke Breathed	cartoonist
Barbara Bush	public figure
George Bush	politi[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Wayne Gretzky	sp[illegible]
Matt Groening	cartoonist
Hammer	entertainer
Martin Handford	author/illustrator
Lee Iacocca	business
Bo Jackson	sports
Steven Jobs	business
Michael Jordan	sports
Madeleine L'Engle	author
Nelson Mandela	public figure
Thurgood Marshall	public figure
Ann M. Martin	author
Luke Perry	actor
[illegible]	public figure
[illegible]	[illegible]
Pete Rose	[illegible]
H. Norman Schwarzkopf	public figure
Dr. Seuss	author
Clarence Thomas	public figure
Bill Watterson	cartoonist

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No. 2
APR. 1992

Biography Today

Profiles

Readers

Magic Johnson

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

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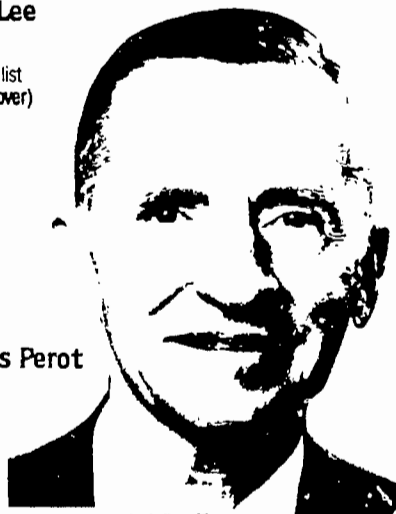
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

Featured in this issue...

Terry Anderson
Wynton Marsalis
Rosa Parks
Priestley
Stephen Hawking
Hulk Hogan
Spike Lee

(complete list on back cover)



H. Ross Perot

Kristi Yamaguchi

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Biography Today

Profiles of People of Interest to Young Readers

Volume 1
Issue 2
April 1992

Laurie Lanzen Harris
Editor

Omnigraphics, Inc.
Penobscot Building
Detroit, Michigan 48226

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Frederick G. Ruffner, Jr., *Publisher*

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Printed in the United States of America

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Letter from the publisher—

The enthusiastic response to this new magazine for young readers has not only delighted us, but has validated our belief in the need for such a publication. We have been encouraged from the start by teachers and librarians, and now we are further motivated by appreciative reviews. *Booklist* finds our journal useful for elementary and middle schools, and for public library children's collections; a Texas school district is using the publication to tempt reluctant readers; and students themselves give hearty endorsement, which we accept as a high compliment.

The concept of *Biography Today* is unique in that the subjects profiled here are not necessarily people of great or lasting stature. Many are, of course, noted writers or public figures who have made important contributions to the world we live in, but a goodly number of entries are biographies of modern sports heroes and entertainment personalities. These we have included in direct response to the interests of the young. They want to read about the athletes and actors and musicians whose names are familiar to them, and whose fame and talents are the current rage.

The one element we have kept in mind in launching this publication is that youthful readers have youthful interests. We have tried to give each biography a light and very personal touch without sacrificing the content. Certain terms and concepts that might have no meaning to this new generation are explained, often in detail, since we cannot assume that readers so young have the background knowledge that we take for granted. Even the trim size and the typeface were evaluated for their appeal to young readers.

Biographical dictionaries and encyclopedias abound—good reference works that our children will turn to and depend upon throughout their adult years. But we feel that *Biography Today* answers their existing needs with an appealing, story-telling approach. If a class assignment can also be a "good read," then we have met that challenge.

Frederick G. Ruffner, Jr.

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Preface

Biography Today is a new quarterly magazine designed and written for the young reader—aged 9 and above—and covers individuals that librarians tell us that young people want to know about most: entertainers, athletes, writers, illustrators, cartoonists, and political leaders.

The Plan of the Work

The publication was especially created to appeal to young readers in a format they can enjoy reading and readily understand. Each issue contains approximately twenty sketches arranged alphabetically. Each entry provides at least one picture of the individual profiled, and bold-faced rubrics lead the reader to information on birth, youth, early memories, education, first jobs, marriage and family, career highlights, memorable experiences, hobbies, and honors and awards. Each of the entries ends with a list of easily accessible sources designed to lead the student to further reading on the individual. Obituary entries are also included, written to provide a perspective on the individual's entire career.

The famous people profiled have been offered the option of providing autobiographical material for inclusion in their sketch. An obituary of Alex Haley is also included in this issue. Obituaries are clearly marked.

Biographies are prepared by Omni editors after extensive research, utilizing the most current materials available. Those sources that are generally available to students appear in the list of further reading at the end of the sketch.

Indexes

To provide easy access to entries, each issue of *Biogaphy Today* contains a Name Index, Places of Birth Index, General Index covering occupations, organizations, and ethnic and minority origins, and a Birthday Index. These indexes cumulate with each succeeding issue. The four yearly issues will be cumulated annually and will be available in a hardbound volume, with cumulative indexes.

Our Advisors

This new magazine was reviewed by an Advisory Board comprised of librarians, children's literature specialists, and a reading instructor so that we could make sure that the concept of this publication—to provide a

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readable and accessible biographical magazine for young readers—was on target. They evaluated the title as it developed, and their suggestions have proved invaluable. Any errors, however, are ours alone. We'd like to list the Advisory Board members, and to thank them for their efforts.

Sandra Arden	Troy Public Library Troy, MI
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Lee Sprince	Broward West Regional Library Fort Lauderdale, FL
Susan Stewart	Birney Middle School Library Southfield, MI
Ethel Stoloff	Birney Middle School Library Southfield, MI

Our Advisory Board stressed to us that we should not shy away from controversial or unconventional people in our profiles, and we have tried to follow their advice. The Advisory Board also mentioned that the sketches might be useful in reluctant reader and adult literacy programs, and we would value any comments librarians might have about the suitability of our magazine for those purposes.

We'd like to extend a special thanks to our Student Advisory Board, comprised of sixth, seventh, and eighth graders from Birney Middle School in Southfield, Michigan, for their helpful comments, and also to Margaret Ostrander of Franklin Middle School in Dallas, Texas, for her suggestions.

Your Comments Are Welcome

Our goal is to be accurate and up-to-date, to give young readers information they can learn from and enjoy. Now we want to know what you think. Take a look at this issue of *Biography Today*, on approval. Write or call me with your comments. We want to provide an excellent source of biographical information for young people. Let us know how you think we're doing.

And here's a special incentive: review our list of people to appear in upcoming issues. Use the bind-in card to list other people you want to see in *Biography Today*. If we include someone you suggest, your library wins a free issue, with our thanks. Please see the bind-in card for details.

And take a look at the next page, where we've listed those libraries and individuals who will be receiving a free copy of Issue #2 for their suggestions.

Laurie Harris
Editor, *Biography Today*

CONGRATULATIONS!

Congratulations to the following individuals and libraries who are receiving a free copy of *Biography Today*, Vol. 1, No. 2, for suggesting people who appear in this issue:

Aliez I.S.D., Aliez, Texas
Shirley Rosson

Alberto Bender, Marshall, Texas

City of Cerritos Public Library, Cerritos, California
U. Sigurdson

Klein Forest High School Library, Houston, Texas
Mary Jo Cooper

North Miami Beach Library, North Miami Beach, Florida
Sylvia Freireich

Paris High School Library, Houston, Texas
Glenna Ford

Paschal High School, Fort Worth, Texas
Cheryll Falcone

Pflugerville Middle School Library, Pflugerville, Texas
Donna Hector

Weslaco High School Library, Weslaco, Texas
Debbie Benedict

Westlane Middle School Library, Indianapolis, Indiana
Clara Shelton

Terry Anderson 1947-
American Journalist
Longest-Held American Hostage in Lebanon

BIRTH

Terry Anderson was born October 27, 1947, in Lorain, Ohio, to Glenn Richard and Lily Anderson. He was the fourth in a family of six children that included Glenn Richard, Jr., Peggy, Bruce, and twins Jack and Judy.

YOUTH

The man whose frightful ordeal as a hostage in Lebanon brought his name and face to the attention of the world grew up in circumstances that could not have prepared him for the experience

that was to come. His early years were spent in the western New York State town of Albion, near Batavia and about 30 miles west of Rochester. The Andersons' family life was characterized by tight finances and little structure. According to Peggy (Anderson) Say, the sister who fought for six-and-a-half years to keep Terry's memory alive, the household was one of constant friction. In *Forgotten,* her 1991 book about the relentless crusade to free her brother, she writes that Terry, as a kid, "managed to carve a place for himself that nobody much noticed...as if he wanted to stay removed from the chaos around him. Our house heard a lot of screaming and every time there was a conflict you could bet Terry would be out in the car with a book."

By all accounts, Anderson was well-behaved and able to function normally in the midst of what his sister describes as a malfunctioning family. He did well in school and became an Eagle Scout. As he grew to young adulthood, he and his father became very close. "As far as Terry was concerned," Peggy remembers, "Dad could do no wrong. To Dad, Terry was the star of the family." In later years, Glenn Anderson would visit his son in Japan, and again in Beirut.

EDUCATION

Terry Anderson was a high school honor student, but upon graduation in 1965, turned down college scholarship offers to enlist in the Marine Corps. He served six years in all including two tours of duty in Vietnam as a combat correspondent and a posting to Japan for part of that time. Anderson returned to the United States to resume his education, and subsequently graduated from Iowa State University.

FIRST JOBS

While studying for his college degree, Anderson worked as a radio and television newsman in Des Moines, Iowa. He was hired by the Associated Press (AP) in 1974, and assigned to the agency's Detroit bureau, but soon left for a job at the Ypsilanti (Michigan) Press. He rejoined the AP in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1975.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Reporting the news from his subsequent posts in Tokyo, in New York City where he worked on the foreign desk, and in Johannesburg, South Africa, Terry Anderson was making a name for himself in journalism. Nevertheless, this "rollicking, restless man" *(Newsweek)* was looking for a bigger challenge, and jumped at the chance to go to Lebanon on a temporary AP assignment in 1982, after the Israeli invasion. A person who "likes to be where the action is," he found himself in the thick of it, and soon became news editor in the Beirut office. He was named the bureau's chief Middle East correspondent within a year.

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A powerful writer and forceful editor, he plunged into the world of war reporting and the dangers that surround it. He loved his work and shared the daily risks of the war-torn region with his associates. Where there was action, there too was Terry Anderson. None of this, however, could have foretold the next chapter in his life. He was to say, years later, "you summon up the energy from somewhere, even when you think you haven't got it, and you get through the day. And you do it day after day after day."

Anderson was returning home from a tennis game with AP photographer Don Mell on the morning of March 16, 1985, when he was ambushed by armed Shi'ite Muslim gunmen on a street in West Beirut. His abductors were members of the extremist Islamic Jihad (the name means Holy War), a faction of the pro-Iranian Hizballah, or "Party of God." Blindfolded and shackled, he began a 2,455-day test of endurance. He was held in as many as fifteen to twenty different locations during his nearly seven years in captivity—an imprisonment longer than that of any of the other Americans taken. He eventually became a sort of team leader, endlessly hounding his cellmates to talk and to debate, in an effort to keep everyone alert and sane. He boldly challenged his captors for better conditions, and finally won their grudging respect. In a story of his survival through beatings, filthy conditions, and "near despair," *Newsweek* told, after his release, how his "strong will and quick mind sustained him."

Anderson never gave in. He continued his role as a reporter during times of solitary confinement, passing messages and whatever bits of information he could learn from the guards in a simplified sign language he had taught to his fellow hostages. He begged for books and more books, studied and memorized long passages from the Bible and, in 1990, was provided with a shortwave radio by his captors. He fought boredom in every way that he could devise. After the hostages were allowed to be together, Anderson organized "cutthroat games of Hearts" which they played with scraps of paper he had fashioned into a deck. He obsessively "cleaned" and mended; and, from Thomas Sutherland, a dean at the American University of Beirut and the man with whom he spent most of his captivity, he learned French. He also wrote a collection of 32 poems. Anderson had rediscovered his lapsed Catholic faith shortly before he was kidnapped, and later would speak often of the strength that faith had given him in his darkest moments.

For some of the years of imprisonment, there were two clergymen in the group—Rev. Benjamin Weir and Father Lawrence Martin Jenco—and services were allowed (although mocked) in what the hostages called their "Church of the Locked Door." The captives, men of interesting and varied backgrounds, also used their long, empty hours keeping journals and working out math equations or talking about their careers. There were "imaginary tours" of foreign lands, recitations and readings, and every

possible conversational and mental activity that would keep their spirits alive. Through all this, they endured acts of unspeakable cruelty (three Americans died in captivity—nine hostages in all).

At home, Peggy Say continued her quest to free her brother and *all* the hostages. "A simple housewife is what I am," she told the media. "I don't pretend to be anything else." But Say put aside a modest, uncomplicated life to talk to the White House, the State Department, the pope, Yasser Arafat and, always, to the press. It was as much her persevering fight to keep the hostage story alive, as it was any other single effort, that resulted in the final releases negotiated by the United Nations' representative, Giandomenico Picco, who traveled around the dangerous Middle East for six months bargaining with the captors.

Anderson was finally released in December 1991, and he returned to the enthusiastic welcome of an entire nation. While he was held hostage, the Iran-*contra* scandal unfolded, the Berlin Wall came down, the U.S. engaged in a war in the Persian Gulf, and the Soviet Union collapsed. On a more personal level, Anderson's father and elder brother died of cancer. Still, when the subject of bitterness was raised during a talk with newspaper publishers and editors in New York five months after his release, he said, "I have no room for it, I have no time for it. My hating them is not going to hurt them an ounce; it's only going to hurt me." As for being courageous, he added, "People are capable of doing an awful lot when they have no choice and I had no choice. . . .Courage is when you have choices."

Since his release, Anderson has made no announcement of long-term career plans. He has accepted a fellowship from the Freedom Forum Media Studies Center at Columbia University for one year, which he will spend writing a book.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

At the time of his release from captivity, Anderson's personal affairs were in a tangle. He was still married to Mihoko (Mickey), his wife of twenty-three years, who had left Beirut in 1984 with their daughter, Gabrielle, to return to her parents' home in Iwakuni, Japan. A divorce had been under way since before his kidnapping, but there was also another family situation waiting to be resolved: a second daughter, Sulome, had been born to Anderson's fiancée, Madeleine Bassil, less than three months after he was abducted. When legal matters are straightened out, Anderson plans to marry Bassil and make his home with her and their child. Gabrielle, now sixteen, remains in Japan with her mother. Anderson spent Christmas of 1991 in Japan with his elder daughter.

Little Sulome's face became familiar to television viewers during the latter years of Anderson's imprisonment as she spoke shyly to him on videotape and danced ballet steps for the daddy she had never known. Although

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Sulome was born in the United States, where her Christian-Lebanese mother had come to stay briefly with Anderson's relatives, most of her young life has been spent in Nicosia, Cyprus. Mother and daughter lived there near friends and family for nearly six years, waiting for the day that Anderson would be released.

After their reunion, and with the first flurry of public appearances behind them, the family of three vacationed quietly for four months on the Caribbean island of Antigua.

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

Anderson nearly gave in to despair on one particular day during his years in captivity. "The worst day I had was Christmas of 1986," he revealed at a news conference. He was in solitary, but had eye contact with Thomas Sutherland and others. There was no way to communicate except through the sign alphabet, so they passed messages back and forth that way. "One thing we could do was 'talk' to each other. Then I took off my glasses and dropped them and broke them. My eyes are very bad. Couldn't see. End of silent cell-to-cell dialogue. End of story. *That* was a bad day." Other hostages told of how, in his frustration, he beat his head against the wall of his cell until blood ran down his face. His glasses were later repaired, but were still in patched-up condition when he first appeared on television after his release.

In an interview on "Dateline NBC" on May 5, 1992, Anderson told that there were other moments, too, especially in the early days after his kidnapping, when he almost abandoned hope. "Sometimes I wanted to die," he admitted, "but I *couldn't* give in." He denied ever being a hero, though, emphasizing that "you can do anything you have to—human beings are infinitely strong."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Books have been an important part of Terry Anderson's life since his schooldays in western New York. His sister Peggy tells of the hundreds of volumes he had "tucked away in a trunk" at his apartment in Beirut. Music is another of his passions—and cooking, too. He is known among his friends for the "three-alarm chili" he prepared for parties, and for his special touch with Irish coffee, which his sister calls "a concoction of renown."

Anderson also is a physically active man who played tennis regularly before that March day in 1985 when he was snatched off the street in Beirut. Even during his long imprisonment, he exercised whenever possible in his confined space—this, no doubt, contributed to his surprisingly good health upon release.

HONORS AND AWARDS

National Hostage Awareness Day: October 27, 1989, Terry Anderson's forty-second birthday; designated as a special honor for the man who had become a symbol of the Americans still held (at that time) against their will in Lebanon

President's Award (Overseas Press Club): 1992, for lifetime achievement in foreign reporting

Free Spirit Award (Freedom Forum): 1992, for contributions to free press, free speech, free spirit (including a cash award of $245,500 given to Anderson, equaling $100 for every day he spent in captivity)

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ADDRESS

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Charles Barkley 1963-
American Professional Basketball Player
Recently Traded from the Philadelphia 76ers
to the Phoenix Suns

BIRTH

Charles Wade Barkley was born February 20, 1963, to Frank and Charcey Mae (Gaither) Barkley in Leeds, Alabama, a small town about fifteen miles northeast of Birmingham. He is the only child of that union. He has two half-brothers—Darryl Barkley, three years younger; and John Glenn, seven years younger, born to his mother in a later marriage.

YOUTH

Barkley, now a man of massive, overpowering size, was a severely anemic infant who required blood transfusions for the first six

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months of his life. After his parents separated when he was only thirteen months old, Charles and his mother (now Charcey Mae Glenn) moved in with his grandmother, Johnnie Mae Edwards, and her second husband, Adolphus Edwards. The family was poor, but Barkley recalls no deprivation. He remembers how both mother and grandmother "made sure I had everything I needed, even though they had to go without paying bills." He looks back on his life in the projects (government housing) as a clean and relatively safe place, in those years, to be born and raised. Charcey Mae worked as a maid in the white neighborhoods of Leeds to help support her little boy, and Johnnie Mae was a beautician.

There was a missing link in family life, however, since Frank Barkley had run off to California, and the child had no contact with his father until they met again when Charles was nine years old. In his 1992 autobiography, *Outrageous!*, written with Roy S. Johnson, he talks about the bitterness he felt then and still has not completely resolved, although father and son have developed some closeness in recent years. "I had no real idea of who he was, what type of person he was, nothing. . . . I hated the fact that he left my mother alone to fend for herself. . . . I came to think of him only as an evil man," he says, "because only an evil man would leave his wife and son." Adolphus Edwards, whom Charles called "Little Daddy," filled the void as best he could by being a positive male influence. He was good to Charcey Mae and all of her children, even after he and the grandmother were divorced, but Charles "was his heart."

Because his mother and grandmother were quite strict and did not allow him and his brothers to roam the streets, young Charles became focused on one recreation: basketball. "It was the only fun Mama'd let me have," he remembers. He worked hard at it, usually by himself when the other kids had left the playground. He would even practice jumping—a skill that has had a tremendous impact on his game—by leaping back and forth across a three-and-a-half-foot fence for two or three hours at a time. He is certain now that it was the fence-jumping that gave his legs their incredible strength.

EARLY MEMORIES

Young Barkley was, by his own admission, headed in the wrong direction by the time he was in junior high school. Probably because of boredom—as he says, "when you're a poor kid in the projects, you'll do anything for excitement"—he and his friends started stealing small items or boxed cakes from the stores downtown. But one night they got rowdy as they ripped through the bakery boxes and started throwing cakes at one another. The police came and chased after them into the dark woods. Barkley, in his panic to get away, ran face first into a tree at full speed, and "when I hit the ground, I thought I was dead." The boys were not caught, but after

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that frightening experience, Barkley realized that he had to find something better to do with his time. He stuck to basketball.

EDUCATION

Barkley attended elementary and junior high school in Leeds and graduated from Leeds High School in 1981. He then spent three years at Auburn University (in his home state) on a basketball scholarship before declaring hardship and entering the 1984 draft of the National Basketball Association (NBA). While at Auburn, he majored in business management.

CHOOSING A CAREER

Even as a five-foot-ten, 220-pound high school junior, Barkley insisted at the time that he was going to make it in the NBA. His single-mindedness paid off, but he now admits to having harbored doubts. "I had no hope," he says. "Most people who brag are insecure, and I was insecure because I wasn't that good." Then, a one-year growth spurt of six inches allowed him to become a quick forward rather than a slow guard, won him a scholarship to Auburn, and set him on a course to stardom.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

At Auburn, Barkley led the Southeastern Conference in rebounding for three straight years, despite carrying close to 300 pounds on his almost six-foot-five frame. His unusual body type and surprising combination of skills earned him the nickname "The Round Mound of Rebound." Additionally, the controversy that has dogged his career first came to light: Barkley began to be seen as an overly fierce loudmouth on the court, but as apathetic and lazy in practice. His attitude led to his being cut from the 1984 Olympic team by the famed disciplinarian and coach of Indiana University, Bobby Knight, for whom Charles had no sufferance. "I hate the S.O.B.," Charles said at the time, but recently he has somewhat grudgingly softened his feelings.

Although his weight and discipline problems caused many teams to be wary of Barkley, the powerful Philadelphia 76ers felt that he had enough talent to overcome his weaknesses, and they drafted him fifth overall. It took a little time for the newly dubbed "Sir Charles" to excel in the NBA. He played every game of his rookie season, though rarely as a starter. He made the starting lineup in the 1985-86 season, averaging twenty points and thirteen rebounds per game, a remarkable feat for a man of his height.

In his third year as a pro, Barkley became the shortest player ever to lead the league in rebounding, making up for his lack of height with quickness, intelligence, and determination. Barkley was named to the NBA All-Star team that year. After carrying his team to an Atlantic Division title in 1989-90, he finished second in MVP (Most Valuable Player) balloting.

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As the Sixers have declined as a team, Barkley's star has risen—yet, the controversies have multiplied as well. He is clearly one of the game's dominant players, but has drawn criticism for his outspokenness and temper, blasting coach, management, teammates, and fans. He has had trouble with the law on more than one occasion, for fighting and flaunting league rules, and in general makes life as rough on himself as on others. With both mouth and fists, he has earned the adjectives "outrageous" and "fearsome." He made perhaps his most offensive remark of all in November 1990: "This is a game that if you lose, you go home and beat your wife and kids," he joked, following a win over the then-lowly New Jersey Nets.

Those who know Barkley, however, paint a different picture. Charles is a kind, decent man, they insist, adding that his emotional outbursts and competitiveness can give people the wrong impression. "Charles is the exact opposite of most modern athletes," says former Sixers public relations director Dave Coskey. "Most of these guys are jerks who want you to think they're nice guys. But Charles is a genuinely nice guy who wants you to think he's a jerk."

In June 1992, Barkley was traded to the Phoenix Suns. He says that he probably will continue to play for a while, although he once announced that he would quit at thirty (that would be February 1993), then "never get up before noon again." Regardless, his unusual combination of court skills—rebounding, shooting, jumping, and intimidating—make Charles Barkley, the league's shortest forward, into one of its best in decades.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

It is not easy to get a fix on Barkley's true impressions of people and their impact on his life except, of course, for what he feels about the women who brought him up. "I owe everything I have to my mother and grandmother," he writes in his autobiography. "They were...my support and my security. They were everything I needed." Moses Malone, a former Sixers teammate, is another person Barkley credits with being an inspiring

presence. "Moses filled a gap in my life that had burdened me since my father abandoned my family. He was always there for me. . . .The day he was traded to the Washington Bullets [was] one of the saddest days of my life."

Barkley cites Larry Bird, the Boston Celtics superstar, as the man from whom he learned the most about NBA play. Bird's ability to appear calm under extreme pressure has intimidated opposing players for years, and Barkley has developed a similar style. "Clutch play," he says, "is all mental."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Charles Barkley married wife Maureen, a former legal-aid secretary, February 9, 1989. They lead a quiet life in suburban Philadelphia with their three-year-old daughter, Christiana. The Barkleys are aware that their interracial marriage prompts controversy, but say that they are determined not to let it spoil the happiness they share.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Barkley likes to listen to pop music and relaxes by watching television. He enjoys poking fun at life, too—offering his own philosophy that "if you're not enjoying it, you might as well be dead."

This "most quotable" of sports stars is concerned with the plight of black athletes who, he says, remain the victims of discrimination. He is generous in helping others, but for all his outspokenness, he keeps his personal life private, and insists that his extensive contributions to charity go unpublished.

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HONORS AND AWARDS

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NBA All-Star Team (6 Times): 1987-92
NBA All-Star Game Most Valuable Player: 1991
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ADDRESS

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Shannen Doherty 1971-
American Actress
Plays Brenda Walsh on "Beverly Hills, 90210"

BIRTH

Shannen Doherty was born April 12, 1971, in Memphis, Tennessee, to Tom and Rosa Doherty. She has one brother, Sean, who is about four years older.

YOUTH

When Doherty was six, the family moved to Palos Verdes, California, a suburb of Los Angeles, so her father could expand the family trucking business. Ever since that time, acting has

dominated her life. As she tells it, "When I was eight and a half, a friend invited me to watch her audition for a children's theater production of *Snow White* that was being held at a church. Acting wasn't anything I'd thought about up until that point, and when the director invited me to audition, at first I shied away. But after some prodding, I finally did. Boy, was I surprised when I landed one of the lead parts!" Encouraged by the recognition she received, Doherty wanted to become a professional actor. Yet her parents refused, worrying about the effects of the life style of a child actor. By her response, Doherty showed the self-confidence, determination, and perseverance for which she is known today. During the next two years, she kept up with her school work, her chores at home, and her roles with the children's theater, eventually convincing her parents to allow her to see an agent. Within a week, she had her first job: a voice-over part in the animated movie, *The Secret of Nimh.*

FIRST JOBS

After several commercials and a small part in the film *Night Shift*, Doherty landed her first role on television, on a two-part segment of "Father Murphy." The show's creator, Michael Landon, was so impressed with her skill and maturity that he soon cast her as Jenny Wilder in his new series, "Little House: A New Beginning." Doherty continued to act from that time onward, appearing in commercials, documentaries, and in guest-starring roles in "Airwolf," "The Voyagers," "The Outlaws," "Magnum, P.I.," "Highway to Heaven," "21 Jump Street," and "Life Goes On." She also appeared in a small role in the film *Girls Just Want to Have Fun* and in the made-for-television movies "The Other Lover" and "Robert Kennedy and His Times."

EDUCATION

Shannen's education was divided between regular schools and on-set tutors: television and movie studios are legally required to provide three hours of tutoring to young actors each day. She started out her freshman year in a parochial high school, but felt different from her classmates. She found it difficult to combine school hours with the many absences required by her acting jobs, and she felt left out of the cliques that developed. She later attended Lycee Francais, a private school whose headmistress was more tolerant of an actor's schedule. Although she has spoken of attending college, she has delayed those plans to continue her acting career.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Doherty's next big break came in 1986, when she appeared in the television series "Our House" as Kris Witherspoon, a mature, responsible, perky, and hard-working teen. The series was on the air for three seasons. While working on "Our House," Doherty began to develop a reputation

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for her assertive manner and outspoken views. She felt strongly about the show's responsibility to present her character as a positive role model, and she often clashed with the directors and writers about any behavior or language that she considered inappropriate to any of the show's characters. Following "Our House," Doherty played the part of Heather Duke in the movie *Heathers*, a black comedy about high school life that also starred Winona Ryder and Christian Slater. *Heathers* has since become something of a cult favorite. Doherty didn't work much for about a year following that role, rejecting many parts that portrayed teens negatively. "I don't like playing airheads. Anything that's demeaning to women, I don't want to do. If I'm going to play a teenager, I'm going to play someone with brains, intelligence—a thinking young person."

In 1990, auditions began at the Fox Broadcasting Network for their new high-school series. Originally called "Class of Beverly Hills," the show would be produced by Aaron Spelling, the creator of such hits as "Charlie's Angels," "The Mod Squad," "The Love Boat," and "Dynasty." The Fox creative team auditioned many young actresses without finding anyone right for the role of Brenda Walsh—until Spelling's daughter Tori (who plays Donna Martin on the show) suggested Doherty based on her performance in *Heathers*. She got the job.

"Beverly Hills, 90210" is a weekly, one-hour dramatic series that depicts

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the lives of a group of friends at fictional West Beverly High School. The group includes twins Brenda and Brandon Walsh, who have recently moved from Minnesota to southern California with their parents, Cindy and Jim, following his job transfer. With their devoted family ties and solid Midwestern values, the Walsh family represents the moral center of the show. Many of the stories have depicted Brenda and Brandon's internal struggles between their fascination with the more glamorous lifestyle of Beverly Hills and their respect for their parents' values. With time, however, Brenda and Brandon—as well as their friends—have come to appreciate the love, attention, and guidance that the Walsh family has to offer. Within this framework, the show has been able to explore many issues of concern to teens, including drug and alcohol use, date rape, sexuality, peer pressure, divorce, homosexuality, and teenage pregnancy. Many of these problems have concerned her relationship with her boyfriend on the show, Dylan McKay, played by Luke Perry. While the show received lukewarm ratings and scant press coverage with its October 1990 debut, it has since become a must-watch show for many young viewers. Observers agree that it is the show's honesty, forthrightness, and respect for teens that have won it such a devoted audience.

Doherty's character, Brenda, has evolved since the show began, from an often insecure and flighty young girl to a more confident and serious young woman determined to express her feelings—more and more like Doherty herself! Asked whether she identifies with Brenda, Doherty said, "In the beginning we had nothing common. [Brenda] was very insecure, would have done anything to be part of the clique. But she's maturing now, starting to realize some things. . . like she doesn't need a boyfriend for her life to be perfect, that she needs to stand on her own and find out who she is. That's an important lesson for any girl at any age." For Doherty, such lessons are vital. She feels a real sense of responsibility that her character and the show itself should provide positive role models, and she most enjoys the episodes that deal with serious issues And the audience responds, sending Doherty and the other actors bags of letters describing their problems and asking for advice.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Doherty has often spoken of her great respect and admiration for Michael Landon. "Working with Michael Landon," she has said, "was one of the most important stepping stones in my career. I credit him for guiding me in the right direction when I was very young."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Throughout her career, Doherty's family has been crucial to her success. Despite their initial reluctance, her parents soon became supportive of her work. When Shannen was young, her mother, Rosa Doherty,

accompanied her to the set each day to ensure that she wasn't overworked. Coming from such a close-knit family, Doherty found it especially difficult when her father, Tom Doherty, had a debilitating stroke when she was twelve. After a long and difficult recovery, he now works as an investment banker.

Doherty zealously guards her privacy. She currently lives alone in the Malibu Beach area, outside Los Angeles. She recently became engaged to her boyfriend Chris Foufas, a businessman from Chicago, with whom she has had a long-distance, commuter relationship. At press time, no information about wedding plans had been released.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Doherty enjoys playing with her dogs, rooting for the L.A. Kings hockey team, horseback riding, painting, and all types of exercise, especially skiing and tennis.

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ADDRESS

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David Duke 1950-
American Politician
Former Grand Wizard of the Louisiana Ku Klux Klan and Former Presidential Candidate

BIRTH

David Ernest Duke was born July 1, 1950, in Tulsa, Oklahoma, to David Hedger and Maxine Crick Duke. He was the second of their two children; his sister Dottie (now Dorothy Wilkerson) is five years older.

YOUTH

Duke's early life was unsettled. His father, a petroleum engineer for Shell Oil Company, moved the family throughout the Midwest,

the South, and to the Netherlands for a brief period, before finally settling in New Orleans. By this time, Maxine Duke had become an alcoholic, which made her young son embarrassed and angry. He would not bring friends to the house, and reportedly once threatened to set his mother on fire unless she stopped drinking. Maxine Duke became so terrified of David that she often spent nights at her housekeeper's home.

In spite of this home life, Duke idolized his extremely strict father, although they later would be separated for David's teenage years while David, Sr., worked in Southeast Asia for the U.S. Agency for International Development. The senior Duke insisted on his children reading for three straight hours every day and writing a book report on what they had read—winter and summer. Dottie Duke Wilkerson told, in a 1992 television interview, that she rebelled, but David "just shone. He loved to read and it was just what he wanted to do." Duke now paints his childhood as idyllic, but researchers and biographers insist that it was troubled and possibly scarring.

EARLY MEMORIES

According to Duke, his life was changed at the age of fourteen when his teacher at an all-white Christian academy gave him an assignment to write an essay opposing racial integration. The book he read, *Race and Reason—A Yankee View*, by Carlton Putnam, argues that blacks are genetically less intelligent than whites and that integration would fail. "I couldn't put it down," he says.

EDUCATION

Duke attended early grade school in the Netherlands, then in both the city of New Orleans and suburban Metairie, where his family had moved to an all-white neighborhood. He also studied at the Clifton L. Ganus Christian School in New Orleans which was, at that time, all white. When his father went to Asia to work, Duke was enrolled at a military academy in Georgia, but returned to New Orleans and graduated from the John F. Kennedy High School. It was at Kennedy that he read and re-read Adolf Hitler's *Mein Kampf* and otherwise exhibited signs of having added anti-Semitism to his already formed racist beliefs. A former neighbor recalls that a Nazi flag hung on the wall of Duke's room.

In 1968, he enrolled at Louisiana State University (LSU). An average student, he formulated his racist views into a system of beliefs from which he has not strayed. He became known as a radical rightist through his bitter and abusive lecturing against blacks and Jews at LSU's open-air commons, known as "Free Speech Alley." Undeterred by jeering crowds, he declared himself a National Socialist in a 1969 speech. "You can call me a Nazi if you want to," he said then.

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Duke majored in history and, although he interrupted his education to participate in activities of the National Socialist White People's Party, he graduated in 1974.

One incident from his college years is often mentioned today. Duke picketed an appearance at Tulane University by radical attorney William Kunstler—wearing a swastika armband and carrying a sign reading "Kunstler Is A Communist Jew." While Duke now dismisses the episode as a "college prank," he says that he learned then not to address audiences except in the tone they expected. Critics point to this as evidence that the former Klansman's conversion to more moderate politics is merely a false power grab and that Duke is as much a Nazi as ever.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

During his adolescence, when his father was so long away from home, Duke fell under the influence of James Lindsay, a local real estate developer. Lindsay, using the pseudonyms Jack Lawrence and Ed White, spread racist politics, admired Hitler, and was active in an organization called the Ku Klux Klan. The modern Klan, or KKK, was formed in Georgia in 1915 as a secret fraternal society whose aims were to maintain white supremacy, fundamentalism in religion, and militant patriotism. The original Klan, which dates from post-Civil War days, was a terrorist group that inflicted whippings and lynchings on blacks (and some sympathetic whites) who were moving into positions of equality and power. Klan members rode the countryside in strange disguises of hoods and flowing white sheets, posing as spirits of the Confederate dead. The Klan was banned by many states after the Second World War, but still functions in limited form.

During his teen years, Duke began devouring obscure literature that supported the cause of white supremacy and questioned the reality of the Nazi Holocaust against Jews, Poles, Russians, Gypsies, Communists, and gays. Duke still claims admiration for Nathan Bedford Forrest, who oversaw the establishment of the original Klan in 1865. He contrasts the founders of the society against the current "guys with green teeth" who have made the KKK synonymous with racial terror. Historians of the Reconstruction Era dispute that there ever existed a peaceful Klan dedicated to protecting the "Flower of Southern Womanhood."

FIRST JOBS

David Duke's only job before entering politics full-time was teaching in the Asian republic of Laos for six weeks during the Vietnam War, a position he reportedly obtained through the influence of his father. He has since claimed that he served heroically in the Vietnam conflict, but this civilian job was, in fact, his only contact with the war theater.

CHOOSING A CAREER

A year after completing college, Duke became Klan Grand Wizard of Louisiana, head of the state organization. He announced that he would lead the group to power through the ballot box and by admitting Catholics and women for the first time.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Early in his career, Duke worked to increase the respectability of the former "secret empire" of the Klan, portraying it as a pro-white, rather than anti-black, organization. Yet at about the same time, he wrote a manual called *African Atto* (1973) under the pseudonym Mohammed X. Portraying himself as a black man teaching street fighting techniques, he was, in fact, collecting names of subscribers to compile a list of radical blacks for the Klan. In his political work, he began speaking about issues that appealed to the conservative middle class—issues such as busing, affirmative action, and illegal immigration. This political savvy allowed him to run twice as an independent, and as an open member of the Klan, for the Louisiana State Senate in the late 1970s, garnering a third of the vote each time.

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Duke is accused of having Nazified the Klan during this same period, through his increased focus on anti-Semitism and his open admiration for Hitler, for whom he repeatedly had "birthday parties" well into the eighties. He also denied that the gas chambers in the concentration camps were used for mass executions, claiming that their primary purpose was the delousing of inmates. This view is widely denounced by scholars and historians, who offer documented proof that the Nazis exterminated millions of people. In addition, Duke was implicated (although never charged) in a planned coup against the government of Dominica, an island in the Caribbean, and later was videotaped selling secret Klan membership lists to a rival faction.

After resigning from the Klan in 1980 to form the National Association for the Advancement of White People, Duke fell out of the media spotlight. He concentrated on bringing the NAAWP into the modern era by casting it as a white civil rights movement and training its members in a leadership program based on the principals of "est," Werner Erhard's controversial personal development philosophy.

In the late 1980s, Duke returned to the public eye with a flurry. He ran for president in 1988, first as a Democrat and then with the extreme-right Populist Party. "If Jesse Jackson can speak for the Rainbow Coalition, why can't we of European descent have a Sunshine Coalition?" he asked. He received less than one percent of the vote, but people were again paying attention. When, running now as a Republican, Duke won a vacant seat in the Louisiana legislature, he was thrust again into the national spotlight.

In 1990, David Duke ran for the United States Senate against Bennett Johnston, the Democrat holding that office. Scorned by the Republican Party and largely dismissed by the press, he used his toned-down message to win forty-four percent of the vote. His ploys had set him up for his next, and closest, approach to major political power. The year 1991 brought Duke into full national prominence when he and former Governor Edwin Edwards both finished ahead of the incumbent Buddy Romer, leading the former Klansman and the scandal-ridden Democrat into a runoff for the post of governor of Louisiana. Duke was masterful in his national televised appearances, coming off as an unfairly scorned gentleman who only advocated what most of the white majority thought—that they had been unfairly discriminated against through job quotas and the welfare system. But he appeared to have reached his threshold. A majority of voters, even in conservative Louisiana, simply could not swallow Duke's purported transformation from an extremist to a more mainstream political figure. Edwards won with a comfortable margin.

Duke decided to run once again for the U.S. presidency, but his campaign was "rendered stillborn" in 1992 by the appearance of former presidential speech writer and newspaper columnist Patrick Buchanan. While he has

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also campaigned from an extreme right-wing, conservative platform, Buchanan has had no involvement in Klan or Nazi activities. Buchanan's views have led some to refer to him as "Duke without the baggage." Short of money and kept off the ballot in many states, David Duke officially withdrew from the race on April 22, 1992, stating "I know that my role in this presidential election is over." Duke has talked of taking a break from politics, but few doubt that he will be back. He hints that he may someday run for Congress.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

David Duke married Chloe Hardin of West Palm Beach, Florida, on September 9, 1972. Two daughters were born to them—Erika Lindsay (named after Duke's Klan mentor) in 1975; and Kristin Chloe in 1977. After several years of separation, the Dukes were legally divorced in 1986, and Chloe Hardin Duke is now married to Don Black, the former "Grand Dragon" of the Klan for the state of Alabama, and once a political confidant of her ex-husband.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Duke enjoys his suburban home, reading (mostly political tracts), and films that many would expect him to denounce. In a recent candidate's survey, he chose the raw-edged and feminist *Thelma and Louise* as his current favorite.

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ADDRESS

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OBITUARY

Alex Haley 1921-1992
American Writer and Lecturer
Author of *Roots*

BIRTH

Alexander Palmer Haley was born in Ithaca, New York, on August 11, 1921. His father, Simon Alexander Haley, was a student at Cornell University at the time of his birth, and his mother, Bertha George (Palmer) Haley, was a teacher. Haley had two younger brothers, George and Julius.

YOUTH

Haley spent his early years with his maternal grandparents, Will and Cynthia Palmer, in the town of Henning, Tennessee, while

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his father finished his degree. Both of Haley's parents put a great emphasis on education: his mother was the first person in his family to go to college, and his father worked his way through undergraduate school in grinding poverty while studying agriculture. The sacrifices his parents made in the pursuit of education were a major influence on the young Haley. He often referred to an incident in his father's life that changed the course of the family's fortunes. While working as a porter on a railroad one summer, his father met a white man, R.S.M. Boyce, who was so impressed with Simon Haley and his aspirations that when the young man returned to school, he found that Boyce had paid his tuition in full. This allowed Simon to concentrate on his studies and to earn entrance to Cornell University, where he completed a graduate degree. He later became a professor at Alabama A & M University. Of Boyce's generosity, Haley said: "Instead of being raised on a sharecrop farm, we grew up in a home with educated parents, shelves full of books, and with pride in ourselves."

EARLY MEMORIES

While his father completed his degree at Cornell, Haley grew up in the atmosphere that would prove to be the greatest influence on his life and career. His grandmother and his great aunts loved to tell the young boy the stories of his ancestors, whom they were able to trace back to one they called "The African," a man named "Kintay," who had been brought to this country as a slave at the end of the eighteenth century. Haley remembered the power and the pleasure of this experience: "There, in the summer early evenings, my. . .grandmother and her sisters, my great aunts, used to sit in their rocking chairs on the front porch, dipping their Sett Garrett snuff and 'skeeting' its amber fluid in little shots at the lightning bugs all around the white-blooming honeysuckle vines. Night after night, they'd reminisce about our family members who had been slaves in somewhere called Alamance County, North Carolina, and then were freed by the Civil War and came in a wagon train led by grandma's grandpa."

EDUCATION

Despite his love of reading and history and his parent's expectations, Haley was never much of a student. He graduated from high school at 15 and went on to Elizabeth City Teachers College in North Carolina. Much to his father's dismay, he continued his rather lackadaisical ways and dropped out of college after two years.

FIRST JOBS

At his father's urging, Haley joined the Coast Guard in 1939, where he remained for 20 years. His first experience as a writer came from composing love letters for his fellow sailors, for which he charged $1.00 each. He

began to submit articles to magazines, and after collecting a great pile of rejection slips, began to see his articles published. When he left the Coast Guard in 1959, he was at the level of chief journalist, a rank created for him.

CHOOSING A CAREER

After his discharge, Haley decided to try to make his living as a writer. The assignments were few and far between, and in another often-told piece of his personal history, Haley related how he found himself "down to 18 cents and two cans of sardines when a friend called with the offer of a job in the civil service. I turned him down." Then a writing job came his way that allowed him to continue in his chosen career, but Haley kept the sardine cans and framed them. They still hung on the wall of his home in Tennessee at the time of his death.

In 1962, Haley conducted a long discussion with jazz giant Miles Davis, which was published as the first *Playboy* interview, now a major feature in the magazine. This led to additional interview assignments for the magazine, in which Haley questioned such famous (and infamous) people as Martin Luther King, Jr., Johnny Carson, the American Nazi leader George Lincoln Rockwell, and Malcolm X.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

The interview with Malcolm X led to Haley's first major work, *The Autobiography of Malcolm X* (1965), which has sold six million copies to date. The book is currently in the news again because film director Spike Lee is preparing a movie on the life of Malcolm X, the powerful black political leader and spokesman for the Nation of Islam. The manuscript was completed just before Malcolm X's assassination in February 1965. Haley felt that the book "represents the best I could put down on paper of what Malcolm said about his own life from his own mouth. I'm glad the book exists because otherwise Malcolm would be a pile of apocryphal and self-serving stories."

But it was *Roots* (1976) that brought Haley fame and fortune and changed the way that African-Americans viewed themselves and their ancestry. In the mid-1960s, inspired by the stories his grandmother and great aunts had told him, Haley began a 12-year search into his past that began at the National Archives in Washington and led him around the world, to the village of Juffure, in Gambia, West Africa. He went to Gambia to find the *griot*, or oral historian, whom he hoped could give him more information on the history of his family, especially the background of "Kintay"—spelled "Kinte." In Haley's words, the *griots* were "almost living archives, men trained from boyhood to memorize, preserve, and recite—on ceremonial occasions—the centuries-old histories of villages, of clans, of families, of great kings, holy men and heroes." In the retelling of the Kinte family

history, the *griot* came to the point at which Haley's personal history and his African heritage came together. The griot told how the eldest son of Omoro and Binta Kinte, Kunta, "went away from this village to chop wood—and he was never seen again."

Haley felt "as if I were carved out of rock. What that old man in back-country Africa had just uttered dovetailed with the very words my grandmother had always spoken during my boyhood on a porch in Tennessee, telling a story she had heard from her father, Tom, who had heard it from his father, George, who had heard it from his mother, Kizzy, who had been told by her father, the man who had called himself Kintay: that he had been out, not far from his village, chopping wood, intending to make himself a drum, when he had been set upon by four men and kidnapped into slavery."

The revelation in the village in Gambia was the culmination of 6,500 hours of research for Haley, during which he had consulted over 1,000 records in over 50 libraries. This quest he transformed into *Roots*. The work relates seven generations of Haley's family, from the birth of Kunta Kinte to the present generation. *Roots* was referred to by the author as "faction," a combination of fact and fiction in which historical events are given a fictional cast to heighten the narrative effect. It begins with the story of Kunta, brought to the United States in horrifying conditions aboard a slave ship bound for Annapolis, Maryland, where he is sold to a Virginia slave owner. He is renamed Toby, a name he refuses to accept. Caught trying to escape, Kunta is punished by having a part of his foot cut off. He proves to be the inspiration of the Kinte clan, and he raises his children to take pride in their African heritage, to treasure and preserve it. Kunta's legacy is passed on to later generations, spanning the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries, the Civil War and the movement of the family to Alabama and Tennessee, where Haley first heard the family story from his grandmother.

Roots proved to be a phenomenon in American publishing and television history. The book was published in 1976 and received both the Pulitzer Prize and a special National Book Award, since, according to the judges for that award, it did not fall into the realm of either fiction or history. The hardback edition has sold six million copies, and millions more have been sold in paperback editions. The work has been translated into 37 languages.

But it was the television adaptation of *Roots* that truly brought Haley to the attention of the American public. Broadcast in January 1977, the work was one of the first mini-series ever produced for television, in part because network executives did not believe there would be a broad audience for a show about blacks that spanned several weeks. How wrong they were! The eight episodes of *Roots* were seen by more than 130 million people,

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making it one of the top-rated television shows of all time. It won more than 145 awards, including 9 Emmys.

But *Roots* inspired controversy as well as praise. Two lawsuits were filed against Haley claiming copyright infringement—that Haley had used the words of another author without permission in his novel. One suit was dismissed, and one was settled out of court. The work was also the center of critical controversy as commentators debated whether the work, admittedly a blend of fact and fiction, was based on research or creativity. Overall, however, *Roots* is regarded as a tremendously important work that inspired people, both black and white, to learn about their past and to be proud of their heritage. People all over the world were motivated to do what Haley had done: to examine the genealogical records of births, marriages, and deaths to trace their ancestry.

Haley became a favorite on the lecture circuit: "One calendar year, I spent 226 nights in motels," he claimed. In his warm and conversational style he combined the influence of both his grandmother and the *griot*, relating to his audiences the inspiring story of his own search for "roots." Haley was certainly surprised by his success. "Do you know what it's like to go from the YMCA to the Waldorf? If I'd known I'd be this successful, I would have typed faster."

But the life of a lecturer did not leave much time for writing, and when the demands of his schedule proved to be too much, Haley would book passage on a freighter and spend months at sea, writing. "At sea," he said, "I will work from 10 at night until daybreak. Then comes that magic moment when you start to dream about what you are writing, and you know that you are really into it."

Two subsequent television series continued the story of the Kinte clan: *Roots: The Next Generation*, which aired in 1979 to great audience response, and *Roots: The Gift*, which appeared in December 1988.

Haley never again published a work with the impact of *Roots*. Only one book appeared before his death, *A Different Kind of Christmas*, which depicts the escape of a slave through the Underground Railroad. When Haley died in Seattle, Washington, on February 10, 1992, he was working on two books. One was a tribute to the people of Henning, Tennessee, where he had grown up and where his family home is now a state historic site. The other was an examination of his father's side of the family and of his white ancestors. Tentatively titled "Queenie," the work explores the life of his grandmother, Queen Haley, who was born on a plantation near Florence, Alabama. "Her father was the master and her mother a mulatto weaver," said Haley. "She was raised as the servant of her half-sisters.

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She was what they called 'a child of the plantation'." As Juan Williams reported in the *Washington Post*, Haley's idea "was that this next book would take America beyond *Roots* by breaking down what he called the artificial lines that too many conclude are walls." Haley, according to Williams, "clearly saw it as the final message to emerge from his lifetime of listening to stories and collecting secrets. America is poorer for having missed that message."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Haley married three times. He and his first wife, Nannie Branch, were married in 1941 and had two children, Lydia Ann and William Alexander. They divorced in 1964. He married Juliette Collins in 1964, and the couple had one child, Cynthia Gertrude. The second marriage also ended in divorce, in 1972. Haley married Myra Lewis in 1974, a researcher who had been his assistant at the time of the publication of *Roots*. They were separated at the time of his death. He had four grandchildren. Haley is survived by his two brothers, George, who is a lawyer, and Julius, an architect.

WRITINGS

The Autobiography of Malcolm X, 1965 [with Malcolm X]
Roots: The Saga of an American Family, 1976
A Different Kind of Christmas, 1988

HONORS AND AWARDS

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National Book Award: 1977, for *Roots* [special citation]
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Stephen W. Hawking 1942-

British Theoretical Physicist and Mathematician
One of the World's Foremost Cosmologists and
Author of *A Brief History of Time*

BIRTH

Stephen William Hawking was born in Oxford, England, on January 8, 1942, exactly three hundred years to the day after the death of Galileo. His parents, Frank and Isobel Hawking, had recently lived in London. But with the German bombing of London during World War II, they decided to move back to Oxford, where they had both attended school, when Isobel was pregnant with Stephen. His father was a doctor and medical researcher at Oxford's National Institute for Medical Research, eventually becoming the head of the Department of Parasitology.

He specialized in tropical illnesses and was frequently away on research trips to Africa. Stephen was the oldest child in the family, with two sisters, Mary and Philippa, and a brother, Edward.

YOUTH

After the war, the Hawking family lived in London for a few years before moving in 1950 to St. Albans, a small cathedral city north of London. An intellectual family, they valued education and good books highly. At the age of eleven, Hawking entered St. Albans School, a British public secondary school (what would be called a private school in the United States), which his parents hoped would prepare him for Oxford University. He was unhappy at school, unpopular with his classmates, and unskilled at athletics. He was also, at that time, an undistinguished student. Although he had a good intuitive grasp of scientific and mathematical concepts, he did little schoolwork and received only fair grades.

Then and now, the British educational system requires students to pick a field of specialization in their early teens. Hawking was most interested in mathematics, which worried his father, who hoped that he would go into medicine. "I reacted against my father to the extent that I did not go into medicine. I felt that biology and medicine were too descriptive, not exact enough. Had I known about molecular biology I might have felt differently. I wanted to specialize just in mathematics and physics, and my father was very unhappy about that, because he did not think there would be any jobs for mathematicians." The younger Hawking acquiesced and chose to concentrate on chemistry, physics, and a little math. Yet he rarely studied, and received poor grades. His parents were concerned, but needlessly: he scored near perfect marks on the physics part of the entrance examination and was accepted at Oxford University, one of the oldest and most prestigious universities in England.

EDUCATION

Hawking entered University College at Oxford in 1959. Initially he was bored and lonely, with little interest in his studies and no friends. Soon, though, he joined his college's rowing team as coxswain, the person who steers. He became very popular, known for his long hair, interest in classical music and science fiction, and keen wit. He has described the prevailing attitude among his fellow students as "very antiwork." According to Hawking, "At Oxford, you were supposed to be brilliant without effort or to accept your limitations and get a fourth-class degree. To work hard to get a better class of degree was regarded as the mark of a gray man, the worst epithet in the Oxford vocabulary." Hawking fit in perfectly with this attitude. Yet he was "completely different from his contemporaries," according to his physics tutor (or professor), Robert Berman. "Undergraduate physics was simply not a challenge for him. He

could do any problem put before him without even trying." In 1962, Hawking received his B.A. with a first, or highest honors.

Hawking then went to Cambridge University to study cosmology, a branch of theoretical physics that investigates the origin and structure of the universe. At about the same time, though, he began to have trouble, on occasion, with tying his shoelaces and speaking, and even fell a few times for no apparent reason. After many tests, the problem was diagnosed in early 1963 as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), or motor neuron disease; it is also known as Lou Gehrig's disease, after the New York Yankees' first baseman who died from it. A fatal illness, ALS gradually destroys the nerve cells in the spinal cord and brain that control muscular activity. Early symptoms include difficulty walking, trembling hands, and trouble with speech and swallowing. Over time, as nerve cells deteriorate, the muscles they control atrophy and cease to function. The disease is painless, though, and the brain functions normally throughout. Usually, the muscles that control breathing eventually fail, and death comes for most within just a few years.

When first diagnosed, Hawking didn't expect to live long. His immediate reaction was depression. He spent most of his time in his room, listening to classical music, primarily Richard Wagner, reading science fiction, "drinking a fair amount," and ignoring his studies. According to Hawking, "The doctors offered no cure or assurance that it would not get worse. At first, the disease seemed to progress fairly rapidly. There did not seem to be much point in working on my research because I didn't expect to live long enough to finish my Ph.D." After about two years, though, the progression of the disease stabilized. At about the same time, he became engaged to Jane Wilde, whom he had met in 1963. He has often credited his engagement with changing his life, saying that it motivated him to finish his degree so he could support his future wife. As he has said, "When you are faced with the possibility of an early death, it makes one realize that life is worth living and that there are lots of things you want to do." He returned, with enthusiasm, to his doctoral research, and received his Ph.D. from Cambridge University in 1966.

CHOOSING A CAREER

Hawking decided very early in life what kind of work he planned to do: "From the age of twelve, I had wanted to be a scientist. And cosmology seemed the most fundamental science." Considering the limitations imposed by ALS, the choice has proven to be a good one. In cosmology, Hawking can do all the work in his head; in addition, he isn't required to lecture, which his current speech disability would have ruled out.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Hawking's serious intellectual and theoretical work began while doing his doctoral research at Cambridge. He became intrigued by the work of another physicist, Roger Penrose, on singularities and black holes. Physicists had been speculating for years about black holes. They believed that these theoretical objects could be created if a massive star were to collapse in on itself. Its intense gravity would cause it to shrink to a point of infinitely dense matter, which would prevent any light or other matter from escaping from the surrounding space. Penrose helped to show how a singularity, an infinitely small point of infinite density, could exist at the center of the black hole.

Collaborating with Penrose, Hawking took the idea one step further. He applied the idea of a singularity to the Big Bang theory, the belief by physicists that the universe was created by an explosion in the distant past—perhaps fifteen billion years ago—and continues to expand to this day. In his doctoral dissertation, Hawking took Penrose's conclusions about individual black holes and applied them to the universe as a whole. He also applied Penrose's ideas in reverse, going back through space and time to find a singularity at the creation of the universe. By hypothesizing that the universe had been created from a singularity, Hawking and Penrose's work lent support to the Big Bang theory and to the idea that there had been a specific beginning of time. Their work culminated in a general theorem of singularities in 1970.

Hawking's work to date had all rested on Albert Einstein's general theory of relativity, a set of laws of physics that prescribe the behavior of gravity on a very large scale. But Hawking's theories soon ran into trouble as he began to look at very small black holes. For these he turned to the laws of quantum mechanics, a branch of physics that describes the behavior of objects on a very small scale—at the subatomic level. The accepted theory, as predicted by relativity, held that the strong gravitational field of black holes prevented any matter from being emitted from them. Yet when Hawking applied quantum theory to minuscule black holes, he determined that they could emit particles—which have since become known as Hawking radiation. This discovery contradicted all that Hawking, as well as other scientists, believed about black holes. While it was almost universally challenged when published in 1974, this view has come to be accepted by most physicists.

In the ensuing years, Hawking has been working to reconcile these contradictions. His goal is what has been called Grand Unification, a single, broad theory that would encompass both relativity and quantum mechanics and that would describe the interactions of all matter. Such a theory might also explain the creation of the universe. Even Einstein spent years trying, without success, to develop a unified theory; and many consider it the most difficult problem facing scientists today.

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Developing a unified theory would be a tremendous achievement, of course, but "only the first step," according to Hawking. "My goal is a complete understanding of the universe, why it is as it is and why it exists at all." Just as important, for Hawking, is to share that understanding with as wide an audience as possible, including nonscientists. That is why he wrote *A Brief History of Time* (1988), in which he reviews the history of different theories on cosmology, from Aristotle to Einstein, and describes his own work, including the Grand Unification theory. In his introduction, Hawking described his intent: "Where did the universe come from? How and why did it begin? Will it come to an end, and if so, how? These are questions that are of interest to us all. But modern science has become so technical that only a very small number of specialists are able to master the mathematics used to describe them. Yet the basic ideas about the origin and fate of the universe can be stated without mathematics in a form that people without a scientific education can understand. This is what I have attempted to do in this book. The reader must judge whether I have succeeded." Readers responded with a resounding yes. *A Brief History of Time* spent over a year on the *New York Times* bestseller list and achieved surprisingly strong sales for a science book. Most reviewers seemed to enjoy it too, praising the clear and succinct treatment of the difficult subject matter and the brief but enjoyable glimpses at the personality of its author.

COPING WITH DISABILITY

Hawking has managed to accomplish all this despite the deteriorating physical condition caused by ALS. According to Hawking, "If you are disabled physically, you cannot afford to be disabled psychologically"—and many people marvel at the wit and good humor that he brings to his difficult life. He is only able to control the muscles for two fingers on his left hand, which he uses to control his motorized wheelchair. He lost the ability to speak in 1985, when he had to have a tracheostomy—surgery to provide an opening in the neck to allow breathing—following a bout with pneumonia. Since then, he communicates by using a computerized speech synthesizer mounted on his wheelchair. He is able to create sentences from pre-selected words that appear on a video screen, which are then "spoken" by the computer. It is a slow and laborious process. He is attended by nurses and graduate students, who take care of his personal needs and assist him with his work. With their help he is able to get around surprisingly well, navigating his motorized wheelchair from his home to his office at Cambridge and traveling widely to lecture and participate in scientific conferences. While many people marvel at what he has been able to accomplish despite his physical limitations, Hawking consistently downplays that aspect and refocuses attention on his ideas. As he told an audience at the University of Southern California, "I would like to be thought of as a scientist who just happens to be disabled, rather than as a disabled scientist."

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Hawking uses a unique method for his work. Theoretical physicists use complicated mathematical equations to try to describe the behavior of objects in the physical universe. Most develop ideas, then test them by performing the derivations that either prove or disprove their theories. Yet for Hawking, unable to write without assistance, this type of work is phenomenally difficult. He has compensated, though, by developing his own approach: "I tend to avoid equations as much as possible. I simply can't manage very complicated equations, so I have developed geometrical ways of thinking, instead. I choose to concentrate on problems that can be given a geometrical, diagrammatic interpretation. . . .Often I work in collaboration with someone else, and that is a great help, because they can do all the equations." According to the astronomer William Press, what is crucial to theoretical physics is "key overview ideas—great organizational principles, from which the details can follow. And then, of course, working out those details, ultimately to compare them with experiment, with reality—that involves technique and calculation and so forth. That's what Stephen leaves, by both necessity and choice, to his collaborators, and Stephen is the one who tries to come up with the great ideas that make these calculations possible. His track record on that is not just superb. It makes him one of the great physicists of our age."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Hawking first met his future wife at a party in January 1963, just before he was diagnosed with ALS. Jane Wilde was soon to graduate from St. Albans and was planning to attend college in London in the fall to study languages. Their courtship extended over two years, as they visited between London and Cambridge, before they became engaged. According to Hawking, "The engagement changed my life. It gave me something to live for. It made me determined to live. Without the help that Jane has given I would not have been able to carry on, nor have had the will to do so." They were married in July 1965. They have three children: Robert, born in 1967; Lucy, born in 1970; and Timothy, born in 1979. After 25 years of marriage, Hawking left his wife to live with his nurse, Elaine Mason, in 1990. Stephen and Jane Hawking remain separated.

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Superspace and Supergravity, 1981 [editor, with M. Rocek]
The Very Early Universe, 1983 [editor, with G.W. Gibbons and S.T.C. Siklos]
Supersymmetry and Its Applications: Superstrings, Anomalies, and Supergravity, 1986 [editor, with G.W. Gibbons and P.K. Townsend]

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Three Hundred Years of Gravitation, 1987 [editor, with Werner Israel]
A Brief History of Time: From the Big Bang to Black Holes, 1988

Hawking has also written and edited many articles for scientific journals.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Eddington Medal (Royal Astronomical Society, United Kingdom): 1975
Pius XI Gold Medal (Medaglia d'Oro Pio XI, Pontifical Academy of Sciences, Vatican City): 1975, "for research concerning black holes"
Hughes Medal: 1976
Maxwell Medal (Institute of Physics): 1976
Albert Einstein Award for Theoretical Physics: 1978
Albert Einstein Medal: 1979
Franklin Medal (Franklin Institute): 1981, "for his revolutionary contributions to the theory of general relativity, astrophysics and cosmology, and to the dynamics, thermodynamics and gravitational effects of black holes"
Commander of the British Empire: 1982
Royal Astronomical Society Gold Medal (Royal Astronomical Society, United Kingdom): 1985
Paul Dirac Medal and Prize (American Institute of Physics): 1987
Wolf Foundation Prizes—Physics—with Roger Penrose (Wolf Foundation, Israel): 1988, "for their brilliant development of the theory of general relativity, in which they have elucidated the physics of black holes"

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ADDRESS

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Hulk Hogan 1953-
American Professional Wrestler

BIRTH

Hulk Hogan was born Terry Jean Bollea in Augusta, Georgia, on August 11, 1953, to Peter and Ruth Bollea. He has an older half brother, Kenneth Wheeler, a retired Air Force colonel; another brother, Allan Bollea, is deceased.

YOUTH

Professional wrestling's lovable giant weighed in at ten pounds, seven ounces at birth and, by the age of twelve, had beefed up to nearly two hundred pounds. He and his family moved to Tampa when he was three, and it was in that northern Florida city that he spent his growing-up years, playing baseball and getting

acquainted with the rock music he has loved all his life. Bollea was a star pitcher on Little League and Pony League championship teams until an injury to his right arm ended his participation in that sport when he was fourteen. He turned to guitar and weight lifting and played junior high school football, but his mother's fears that he would be hurt again convinced him to drop that team sport, too. He did, however, become an outstanding bowler during those early years, winning a Tampa junior bowling doubles championship with his friend Vic Petit.

At about this same time, Bollea got mixed up in some street fights, and he was packed off to a session at the Florida Sheriffs' Boys Ranch, where unruly kids were given ample doses of discipline and guidance. There, he became a born-again Christian and, according to a profile in *People*, "emerged headed for the straight and narrow."

Bollea discovered wrestling in high school. As he had always done with any activity that truly interested him, he trained and eventually became obsessed with the sport. Long afterward, he said that he had always dreamed of being a wrestler. But, having watched television in the 1950s and 1960s, he no doubt had in mind the showmanship of professional wrestling more than the ancient sport that was popular in the earliest Olympic games nearly three thousand years ago. Modern professional wrestling is "good theater," explains the book, *Center Stage: Hulk Hogan*. "The wrestlers know who will win before the match begins. They follow a script written by the promoters." The fans don't mind; they love the action and enjoy a sport without too many rules. It's entertainment and business.

EDUCATION

Bollea graduated from Tampa's Robinson High School in 1971. He continued his education at Hillsborough Community College before enrolling at the University of South Florida, where he studied business and music.

FIRST JOBS

Big and strong, and heavily muscled from daily workouts, Bollea left college behind him and turned to the kind of work that often attracts men of his brawn. He took a job as a stevedore, loading and unloading the commercial boats on Florida's docks. Still, his music was not forgotten—he played bass guitar in bands in bars and small clubs, in addition to his daytime job, until a pair of Tampa wrestling promoters, Jack and Jerry Brisco, lured him into the training ring in 1973.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Bollea toured around the "boondocks circuit," earning little more than pocket money for a few years, then moved to Venice Beach, California

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(known as "Muscle Beach" for the hunks and would-be athletes who hang out there). He began training with onetime wrestler Freddie Blassie and appeared under the names Terry Boulder and Sterling Golden—the latter probably for his silvery blond hair that he kept tied back with a bandanna. He then moved on to the big time, where he acquired a new ring name from the late Vince McMahon, Sr., head of the World Wrestling Federation (WWF), who dubbed him "Hulk" after the TV character, The Incredible Hulk, and "Hogan" for what he said would be Bollea's "Irish" persona. A twist on the new name made him known also as the Hulkster.

It was largely through the marketing skills of Vince McMahon, Jr., a rock concert promoter who succeeded his father in the WWF post, that Hogan became the phenomenon that he is today. Michael Weber, WWF media coordinator at that time, explained in a *Maclean's* story that "Hulk had all the right charisma and the body build...and he and Vince had the right chemistry to put it all together." Hogan became the "good guy" in the ring. Against the blare of rock music, he and the other wrestlers made the showbiz sport fashionable again. The tanned, good-looking Hogan was billed as singer Cyndi Lauper's bodyguard—a move that beefed up the audience of old-time wrestling fans with hordes of rock and roll enthusiasts. These days eight million fans attend WWF contests, not counting the hundreds of thousands who watch the syndicated shows on TV. The Hulkster's personal income from television and arena performances, endorsements, and the sale of products bearing his name is now estimated at between $5 and $10 million a year.

Earlier in his career, Hogan appeared in the films *Rocky III* and *Gremlins II*, and also was seen in the wrestling movie *No Holds Barred*. In 1991, he won a lead role in *Suburban Commando*, an action comedy.

The widespread use of steroids among wrestlers and other athletes has become a serious issue in the past few years, and the WWF was in the news, although not charged, in the mid-1991 trial of a Pennsylvania physician, Dr. George Zahorian III, who had been distributing these drugs to help wrestlers build body mass. Several wrestlers testified about the damage done to their bodies, but Hogan was excused from appearing on the stand. Former wrestling champion Terry Funk was quoted in *Sports Illustrated* as saying that "McMahon [head of the WWF] has made a lot of guys very rich, but he may also be taking years off their lives." Neither the wrestlers nor the WWF were included in the indictment because of a technicality—the sale of steroids was legal until February 1991—but Dr. Zahorian was convicted for dispensing steroids and painkillers for "nontherapeutic" purposes.

Hogan insists that he is careful of what goes into his massive body, telling a *People* interviewer recently that he "briefly used steroids [only] when under a physician's care for injuries."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Home for Hogan is a large, expensive, and traditional two-story house on the Intracoastal Waterway, near Clearwater, Florida. He and his wife, Linda, have two children—daughter Brooke, four years old, and son Nicholas, two. The little blond kids call their daddy "Hulk."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

The affable "Hulkster," who lives a public life surrounded by hype, is generous in the personal time he gives to the Make-A-Wish Foundation. There is no self-promotion in the numerous visits he makes every week to sick and dying children. Friends say that inside that massive body is "a really nice guy with a heart of gold, who has always had a soft spot for kids."

Hogan is more than a superhero to a generation of "Hulkamaniacs" (mostly boys, but some girls too), who are glued to their TV sets for his syndicated shows, who scramble for tickets to his arena shows, and who beg for the Hulk Hogan figures and other toys and gimmicks that have brought millions of dollars to him and to the WWF. By all accounts, his interests lie in being a role model, too. Those who know the real Terry Bollea insist that he is sincere in his warnings against drugs, alcohol, and tobacco. He encourages his young fans to take vitamins, drink milk—and say their prayers.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Gold Belt: WWF World Championship, three-time winner

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ADDRESS

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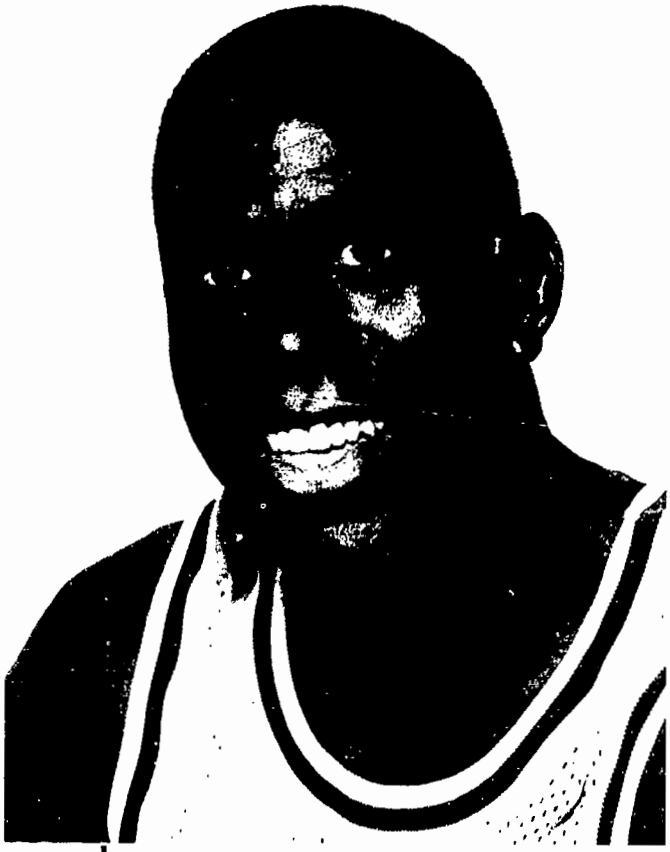

Magic Johnson 1959-
American Former Professional Basketball Player
Spokesman in the Fight Against AIDS

BIRTH

Earvin (Magic) Johnson, Jr., was born August 14, 1959, in Lansing, Michigan, to Earvin and Christine Johnson. The fourth of their seven children, he has two brothers, Quincy and Larry, and four sisters, Lily Pearl, Kim, and the twins, Evelyn and Yvonne. Earvin, Sr., is also the father of three older children, one of whom, Michael, lived with the family part of the time.

YOUTH

The story of Magic's early life in Lansing is one that speaks of sacrifice, hard work, family devotion, and modest goals. The

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Johnsons lived in a lower-middle-class neighborhood where the men worked in either the automobile or construction industries, often holding down two jobs. Most of the women also held two jobs—one, raising large families, the other, outside the home, usually in domestic service. Magic's dad (called the Big E) would put in a full shift at the General Motors' Fisher Body plant and then, already weary, would clean the shops and haul rubbish after hours to make extra money. Life was not easy, but there were many simple joys. Family values were strong, and the Johnsons were happy together. Magic often comments that "none of us children presented any serious disciplinary problems." He does smile, though, in recalling the "shouting matches and little fights and tantrums." But, he adds, "overall, we tolerated each other in the worst of times and enjoyed ourselves in the best."

Magic recalls many minor youthful incidents of innocently forgotten chores, basketball smudges on the living room walls, or missing a fifth-grade championship game for failure to turn in a school assignment. But one of his most vivid memories is that of a lesson learned at the tender age of nine, when he was caught stealing candy and balloons from a neighborhood store. His angry and disappointed father turned him over his knee and whipped him with a strap. "Listen," the Big E scolded, "you don't have to steal. If you want something, tell me. I'll get it for you. If I can't, then you know you can do without it." The boy who was to become an idol to a generation of young American sports fans, understood—and has never forgotten.

FIRST JOBS

Even as a young boy, Johnson began to think about earning money and making it work for him. He helped his dad in the after-hours hauling business while he was still in elementary school and started his own small business by cutting lawns and doing errands for neighbors. When he was old enough, he took other jobs, one as a building janitor and one on a soft-drink delivery route. Peter Pascarelli, author of a new biography, *The Courage of Magic Johnson*, tells that the boy who loved basketball also was fascinated with business and "sometimes had two or three jobs going, all fit in between school and basketball. . . .Whether walking or riding his bike, he dribbled his way to work."

EDUCATION

Magic Johnson's formative years were spent in Lansing. As a boy, he attended Main Street Elementary School in his hometown, learning to play basketball as early as third grade. He then moved on to Dwight Rich Junior High, and it was then that he began to be noticed for his expert ball handling and shooting. During those young years, he met another court star, Jay Vincent, and they developed a friendly rivalry that would

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continue through high school (Magic at Everett, Jay at Eastern), as teammates at college, and into the NBA (National Basketball Association).

It was at Everett High that Johnson's reputation as a basketball player flourished. Here, too, was where he was given the nickname Magic—a name that has defined his talent, his court instincts, and his charm throughout an astonishing career. In his autobiography, *Magic*, he confesses to an earlier nickname, June Bug, bestowed by his father during his pudgy grade-school years, long before his body lengthened to its present height of six feet, nine inches.

Johnson was pursued by recruiters from all over the country when it was time for college, but he decided on Michigan State University, which was, he said, "just down the road from home."

CHOOSING A CAREER

Street games and sports, and the usual athletic horseplay, were all part of Johnson's growing-up years, as they were for most of the boys in his neighborhood. But it was basketball that captured his mind and his heart. As his skills developed, his interest grew even stronger, until talent was matched with determination. Sports writers often note the similarities in the careers of Magic and the Boston Celtics' Larry Bird—two kids who always knew that basketball was *their* game, and who achieved their goals with a dedication that allowed few intrusions.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Johnson's college and professional careers have been nothing less than spectacular. The smiling dynamo of the basketball court led the Spartans in 1977-78, his freshman year, to a Big Ten championship—the team's first Big Ten title in nineteen years. Then, as a sophomore, his dazzling court skills and superb team spirit led the Spartans to the NCAA (National Collegiate Athletic Association) championship, capturing for himself the MVP

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(Most Valuable Player) award. He left school after his sophomore year to sign a lucrative contract with the Los Angeles Lakers of the NBA.

The $600,000 offer from the Lakers was too good to pass up, so Johnson signed a pro contract in 1979. His rookie statistics broke Lakers records. That season, when the Lakers won the NBA title, he began a decade of phenomenal accomplishments that would forever mark him as a superstar. His second season, however, was blemished by a serious knee injury that kept him out of 46 games; by tension among the team members who resented his unprecedented $25 million, 25-year contract; and by a disagreement with Coach Paul Westhead, which reportedly caused Westhead to be fired. Johnson's popularity fell, but only temporarily. With a new coach, Pat Riley, and somewhat "sobered by his experiences with club politics," he again began to work his brand of magic.

The Lakers moved ahead with their star point guard to five league championships and to NBA championships in 1985, 1987, and 1989. His contributions to his team in twelve years of play, and to basketball in general, are enumerated by biographer Pascarelli. It is not only his size, writes Pascarelli. "He became the first point guard to dominate the game. He made it cool to pass the ball, not just shoot it. . . . He made unselfish play the way to play the game, a legacy that coaches everywhere embraced." Pat Riley, now coaching the New York Knicks, endorses such praise with his own assessment of Johnson's talent. "I spent ten years with the greatest player ever. Earvin [Riley always uses Johnson's given name] was more than a great player, he was a coach on the floor. He has the heart of a great warrior."

The story of an incredible career *seems* to have come to an untimely end with his recent retirement. But Magic Johnson wrote a final chapter by playing in the NBA All-Star game February 9, 1992, and winning, once again, the MVP trophy. He is the first retired player ever to win such an honor, writes Terry Foster in the *Detroit News*, and "probably will be the last—unless he returns to play again. . . . A fairy tale played out on national television. That's what it was."

A postscript will be added to Johnson's story when he represents the United States at the 1992 Summer Olympics. After that, there are career decisions to be made, and no one knows better than Magic himself that basketball is his addiction.

COPING WITH AIDS

In November 1991, Johnson acknowledged to a stunned public that he was infected with HIV, the Human Immunodeficiency Virus that leads to AIDS, Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome. He pledged then, in the midst of his personal tragedy, to "stand firm" and to use his celebrity in the fight against the disease. While his message is to *all* young people,

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he says that his special crusade is "to prevent a generation of black Americans from being devastated" by this terrible illness. He appeared on television's Nickelodeon channel March 25, 1992, answering questions from kids about "his health, his future, and his fears," and telling them what he felt was important to know about AIDS. His talk was straightforward—even blunt—about sex, intravenous drug use, and death. The show was produced by journalist Linda Ellerbee, and was so successful that it was repeated at designated times over the next weeks so that it could be taped for use in schools.

Johnson's involvement in the AIDS program is sincere. He readily owns up to the mistakes which led to his own tragedy, telling young people, "It was wrong first of all for me to do the things I was doing. I can't correct that. All I can do is try to save your lives."

MAJOR INFLUENCES

All of the sports features and public relations releases about Johnson talk about his impressive passing and rebounding—about his exuberance and charm, too—but there are several people who helped him become the person he is. George Fox, Johnson's Everett High School coach, was the one who taught him to lead and to share the ball, advice that made him more than just a hotshot superstar. The style of play that Fox encouraged became Johnson's trademark as he moved through college and professional basketball. The *New York Times Biographical Service* magazine once praised such generosity on the court: "No player works as hard, or as deftly, to make other players look good."

Another strong influence in shaping Johnson's life was the man he calls Tuck—Charles Tucker, a young high school psychologist and one-time basketball hopeful, who became both friend and mentor. Tuck nurtured Magic's love of the game, lending him his own considerable knowledge and, all the while, providing an example of personal integrity.

The major influence on Johnson's life, however, has been his parents. He tells of his father's love of basketball, shared with him on Sundays as they watched televised games together; of the Big E's strength and honesty and sense of discipline; and of the warmth and spirit of Christine Johnson, the mother who wanted him to stay in college, hoped for him to be a clergyman, but lovingly supported his career decision. Those who know the family say that it is from Mrs. Johnson that Magic inherited his famous and devastating smile. Pictures of the two together leave no doubt.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Magic Johnson and his college sweetheart, Earletha (Cookie) Kelly, were married September 14, 1991, and their son, Earvin III, was born June 4, 1992. They live on an estate in the Los Angeles suburb of Bel Air. As

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freshmen at Michigan State in 1977, the Johnsons began a fourteen-year romance that was peppered with "a lot of breaking up and getting back together," Cookie revealed recently in an *Ebony* magazine interview. Two earlier marriage dates had been postponed, mainly because of Magic's inability to really commit himself to anything other than basketball. Now, when Cookie says "we have been through everything together," her words take on a deeper meaning than she could have imagined during their dating years.

Johnson has an eleven-year-old son, Andre, who lives in Michigan with his mother. The boy's parents were never married, but Johnson is a caring and involved father who called Andre to reassure him before going public about his HIV infection.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Most of Johnson's outside interests stem from his preoccupation with basketball. He has endorsement contracts with a number of businesses, including Converse, Spalding, Nintendo, Target Stores, and CBS-Fox Video. He also founded his own sports apparel company, Magic Johnson's T's, and is a general partner with Pepsi in a soft-drink distributorship in Washington, D.C. This world-class athlete, who always has liked the idea of becoming a businessman, would like to own the Lakers someday.

Johnson lends his time and talent to a number of charitable causes, among them the United Negro College Fund, American Heart Association, Boys' Clubs of America, Muscular Dystrophy Association, and the City of Hope. Each year he sponsors the Magic Johnson All-Star Camp (for kids), as well as a one week, money- raising basketball camp in Hawaii for businessmen. To all this activity, he now adds Project 32—for AIDS research and education.

WRITINGS

Magic, with Richard Levin, 1983
What You Can Do to Avoid AIDS, 1992

HONORS AND AWARDS

NCAA Tournament Most Valuable Player: 1979
NBA Playoffs Most Valuable Player: 1980, 1982, 1987
Sporting News Player of the Year: 1987
NBA Most Valuable Player: 1987, 1989, 1990
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Spike Lee 1957-
American Filmmaker and Actor
Director of *Do the Right Thing, Jungle Fever,* and the Upcoming Release, *Malcolm X*

BIRTH

Shelton Jackson (Spike) Lee was born March 20, 1957, in Atlanta, Georgia. The Lee family moved to Brooklyn, New York, when Spike, nicknamed by his mother, was about two years old. His father, William Lee, is a jazz composer and musician; his mother, Jacquelyn Shelton Lee, was an art and literature teacher who died quite suddenly from cancer in 1977, when Spike was in college. They had five children: Spike was the oldest, followed by Chris, David, Joie, and Cinque. Lee also has a much younger half brother, Arnold, from his father's second marriage.

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YOUTH

Lee comes from a strong and supportive family that valued education, culture, and their black heritage. His great-grandfather, who graduated from Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, was an author, educator, and disciple of Booker T. Washington; he also founded a school based on Washington's ideas. Both Lee's father and grandfather graduated from predominately black Morehouse College in Atlanta, and his mother and grandmother both attended its sister school, Spelman College.

Though filled with love, Spike Lee's family was certainly not well-to-do. His father's income as a jazz musician was sometimes erratic, and the family often relied on his mother's salary from teaching art at a private school. Yet his parents were able to provide a wealth of artistic and cultural experiences, including many that bolstered Lee's feelings of pride in being black. He visited art galleries and museums, attended plays, read the works of black writers, took piano and guitar lessons, and sometimes accompanied his father to his jobs at jazz clubs and music festivals. As Spike Lee once said, "We were raised in a very artistic family. So he was taking me to see him play at the Village Gate, at The Bitter End, at the Blue Note, when I was four, five years old. See him play with Odetta, Judy Collins, Leon Bibb, Peter, Paul, and Mary."

EARLY MEMORIES

Lee's experiences growing up were unique for his neighborhood, as he recalls: "I remember when my friends would come by the house, and they would say, 'You mean your father lives with you?!' A two-parent household was rare then—and now, and it made a great difference in my outlook on life."

EDUCATION

Lee's strong feelings of racial pride surfaced early. Given a choice between the predominately white private school where his mother taught, or the local public school with its mix of black and white students, Lee chose the latter. In 1975, he graduated from John Dewey High School in Brooklyn. It came as no surprise when Lee, like his father and grandfather before him, decided to attend Morehouse College. Lee has said that his years there, in a virtually all-black environment, had a profound effect on him. In his sophomore year he began, in his own words, "to dib and dab in super-8 filmmaking." By his senior year he had decided to pursue a career in film. He received his B.A. in communications in 1979, then spent the summer doing an internship at Columbia Pictures.

That fall Lee began the master's program in filmmaking at New York University's Tisch School of the Arts. There he met Ernest Dickerson, another black film student, who has worked as cinematographer on all

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of Lee's films. Dickerson once described how he and Lee felt as film students: "Fever—we all had it *bad*. We were on a mission. We wanted to make films that captured the black experence in this country. Films about what we knew. We just couldn't wait." Despite some difficulties in his early years in the graduate program, Lee's thesis project, entitled *Joe's Bed-Stuy Barbershop: We Cut Heads*, was a great success. The hour-long film tells the story of a Brooklyn barber shop that also serves as a front for a gambling operation. *Joe's Bed-Stuy Barbershop* received a student Academy Award for directing, was the first student film to be featured at a prestigious series at Lincoln Center in New York City, and was shown to great acclaim on public television and at various film festivals. Lee received his master's degree in filmmaking from New York University in 1983.

FIRST JOBS

Despite this success, no job offers awaited Lee after he graduated. As he soon discovered, raising enough money to fund projects is both crucial and difficult for a young filmmaker. While trying to finance what was to be his first feature film, Lee worked cleaning film at a movie distribution house, earning $200 each week. He was able to raise $40,000 to begin filming *Messenger*, the story of a young black bicycle messenger and his relationships with his family. There were pre-production difficulties, though, including a dispute with the Screen Actors Guild and problems with financing, and he was forced to cancel the project.

That experience fueled Lee's desire to work independently. As he later said, "If I had gone to Hollywood for money for [a] film with an all-black cast they'd have said 'Forget it.' I always knew I was going to have to do this on my own." He set out to create a movie that could be made for as little money as possible, with few characters and no elaborate sets or costumes. To fulfill that goal, he wrote the script for *She's Gotta Have It*.

With only an $18,000 grant from the New York State Council on the Arts, Lee and cast and crew shot the movie in an upstairs unventilated apartment in Brooklyn over 12 hot days in the summer of 1985. Every evening, Lee and Monty Ross, his friend from Morehouse and co-producer, would call everyone they knew, trying to raise enough money to continue. The film was produced on a budget of only $175,000, considered phenomenally low by Hollywood standards. Its immediate success, especially considering its low production costs, quickly made Lee into a bankable star.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Lee is an independent filmmaker. Rather than work for a movie studio, he has set up his own production company, Forty Acres and a Mule Filmworks (the name derives from the promise made to the freed slaves

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after the Civil War). With the staff there, which includes several longtime friends from his days at Morehouse and New York University, Lee writes his own scripts, raises money from investors, and directs his own films.

The issue of race is central to all of Lee's work, and he in turn sees it as the defining feature of American life: "To me, I don't think there's ever going to be a time in America where a white person looks at a black person and they don't see that they're black. That day ain't coming very soon. Don't hold your breath. So that's a given. So why am I going to get blue in the face, worrying about that? For me, that's one of the most important things Malcolm X said: 'What do you call a black man with a Ph.D.? Nigger.' That's it."

Lee has made five films in the past six years. With his pervasiveness in movies, television commercials, music videos, and even books, it's difficult now to believe that in 1986, when his first feature film was released, he was completely unknown. *She's Gotta Have It* (1986) tells the story of an independent young woman with three lovers. In interviews, Lee has discussed two issues he was trying to address in this film: the prevailing sexual double standard about what's acceptable for men and women, and the lack of contemporary romantic movies about blacks: "We wanted to. . .make an intelligent film that showed black people loving each other and black people falling out of love." It was in this film that Lee created the role of the hip, streetwise, fast-talking bicycle messenger Mars Blackmon, a role he has made famous through television commercials for products like Nike athletic shoes. *School Daze* (1988), a musical, depicted two rival groups on a predominantly black campus, the light-skinned Wannabees (for wanna-be-white) and dark-skinned Jigaboos. According to Lee, the film depicts his own college experiences: "The film *is* my four years at Morehouse. But I'm not trying to pick on black colleges. I used black colleges as a microcosm of black society." The film received mixed reviews, and its depiction of prejudice based on color within the black community generated much controversy.

Do the Right Thing (1989) depicts one scorchingly hot summer day in the Bedford-Stuyvesant neighborhood of Brooklyn, New York. A conflict rears up between the white Italian-American owners of a neighborhood pizzeria and the black community members. By the end of the day, a black man, Radio Raheem, has been killed by the police, and the community has erupted into a riot. Lee plays Mookie, who works delivering pizza and tries to mediate during the escalating conflict—although it is Mookie who ultimately touches off the riot by throwing a garbage can through the pizzeria window.

The movie won rave reviews, although many found it controversial. Some critics questioned Mookie's act of violence, which, according to Lee, is understandable, if not defensible, in light of the police brutality that killed

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a man. Many reviewers questioned Lee's decision to end the movie with a quotation from Malcolm X defending the use of violence. Some went so far as to voice concerns that showing the movie would ignite riots within the audience. Yet Lee, when asked, had a rather different interpretation of the film, one that focused not on the violence, but on the issue of race: "*Do the Right Thing* is about racism, about our own individual prejudices, which I feel are hurtling us as a nation into a descending spiral of hate. There's a character in *Do the Right Thing,* Radio Raheem, who gives a sermon on love and hate and their effects on people. Hate is a bitch. When you're hated as a people, you eventually end up hating yourself. Racism is a bitch."

In his next film, *Mo' Better Blues* (1990), Lee took a break from the issue of racism. The movie has been called a jazz romance, telling the story of a self-absorbed, almost obsessed trumpet player who is sought after by two women—although he ultimately puts his music first. *Jungle Fever* (1991), his most recent release, depicts a relationship between a black architect, who is married, and his white Italian-American secretary. The film was inspired, in part, by the murder of Yusef Hawkins, a black teenager, in Bensonhurst, an Italian-American section of New York City, by a mob who believed that he was dating a white woman. As Lee said, "I thought it was time to go back to the No. 1 problem in America—

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racism—but to try to broaden the canvas from *Do the Right Thing*. That was about race alone. This is about race, sex, class, drugs—and that's a more combustible mixture." Critics agreed, praising its inspired technical artistry and compelling treatment of issues; many consider it his best work to date.

Lee's next film is *Malcolm X*, a biography of the activist and leader who was slain in 1965. Due out in late 1992, the film has already generated a lot of heat from those who question how Lee intends to portray him. With his message of black pride and self-determination, Malcolm X has become an important symbol for many blacks. Yet their interpretations of his life vary greatly. According to Alex Haley, the coauthor of his autobiography, "Probably no scriptwriter alive could write a script that would satisfy the diverse groups who feel an ownership of Malcolm, feel a possessiveness of the image of Malcolm." With this film, Lee seems guaranteed to continue to generate controversy, broaden people's awareness, challenge their assumptions, and inspire them to think.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Lee often cites the influence of several filmmakers on his work, including Martin Scorsese, Akira Kurosawa, and Francis Ford Coppola.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Lee is unmarried. He is said to be dating the model Veronica Webb, who appeared as his wife in *Jungle Fever*, but he refuses to answer interviewers' questions about his personal life. He lives fairly simply in Brooklyn, near his family, to whom he remains close. Indeed, his siblings have done a lot of work for him: Chris handles merchandising at Lee's store, Spike's Joint; David, a photographer, does still shots for the films; Joie has acted in four of his films; and Cinque, who also hopes to become a filmmaker, has videotaped the making of his brother's movies for documentaries. In addition, his father has composed the music for his films.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Lee has always been more than a filmmaker, interested in disseminating his ideas in other ways too. He markets merchandise from each of his films, has written a book about each film's production, speaks at workshops on entrepreneurship, lectures on Afrocentricity, teaches film courses, and produces commercials as well as music videos for a diverse group of artists including Stevie Wonder, Public Enemy, Tracy Chapman, Anita Baker, Miles Davis, and Branford Marsalis.

He often discusses the need for economic self-empowerment for blacks. As he says, "Without money, you have no control. Without control, you have no power." To that end, he continues to direct resources into the black

community: by providing jobs through both his production company and his store, Spike's Joint, located in his Brooklyn neighborhood; by funding a minority student scholarship at New York University's film school; by creating a scholarship fund at Morehouse College; and by contributing to the United Negro College Fund and other charities.

MOVIES

She's Gotta Have It, 1986
School Daze, 1988
Do the Right Thing, 1989
Mo' Better Blues, 1990
Jungle Fever, 1991

WRITINGS

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Uplift the Race: The Construction of "School Daze," 1988
"Do the Right Thing": A Spike Lee Joint, 1989
"Mo' Better Blues," 1990
5 for 5, 1991

HONORS AND AWARDS

Prix de la Jeunesse (Young Director's Prize, Cannes Film Festival): 1986, for *She's Gotta Have It*

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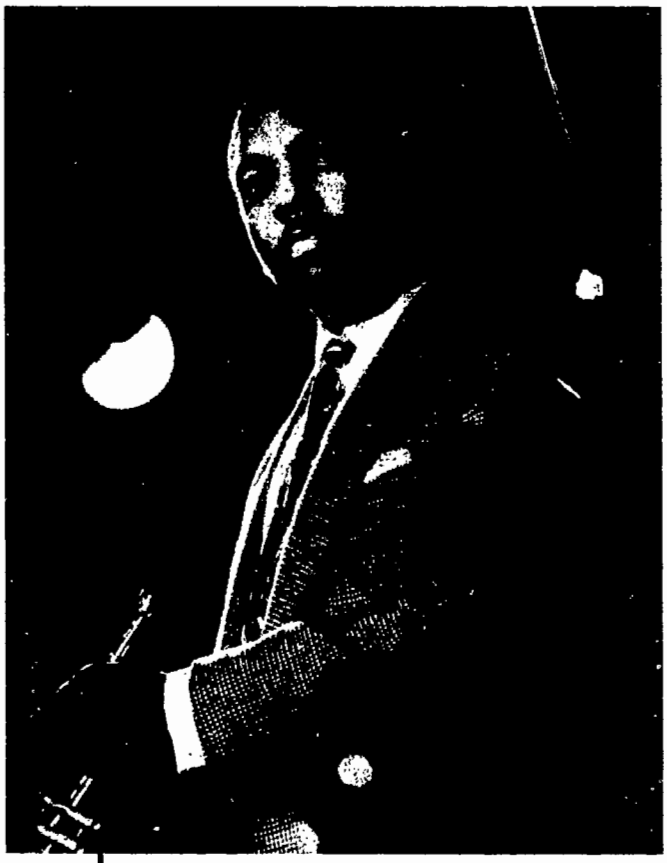
People, Oct. 13, 1986, p.67
Rolling Stone, July 11-25, 1991, p.63
Vanity Fair, June 1991, p.70

ADDRESS

40 Acres and a Mule Filmworks
124 DeKalb Ave.
Brooklyn, NY 11217



Wynton Marsalis 1961-
American Musician and Composer
Jazz and Classical Trumpeter

BIRTH

Wynton Marsalis was born October 18, 1961, in New Orleans, Louisiana, to Ellis and Dolores Marsalis and grew up in the neighboring town of Kenner. He is the second of six boys. His older brother, Branford, is also an accomplished musician (a saxophone player and musical director), as are younger brothers Jason (drums) and Delfeayo (trombone). Another brother, Ellis III, is a computer consultant, and Mboya is autistic and lives at home with his parents.

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YOUTH

Wynton was born into a tremendously gifted musical family. His father is a graduate of Dillard University and is head of jazz studies at the University of New Orleans. His mother is a former jazz singer and teacher.

Ellis Marsalis was playing in the band of trumpeter Al Hirt when he asked for an advance to buy his second son a trumpet. Hirt gave Wynton one of his own, instead. By the time he was eight, he was playing in the Fairview Baptist Church marching band. "But," he says, "I was the saddest one in the band. We played at the first New Orleans Jazz and Heritage festival, but I remember I didn't want to carry my trumpet because it was too heavy."

EARLY MEMORIES

Growing up in New Orleans was of great importance to Wynton: "Once I got serious about music, the best thing about New Orleans for me and other young musicians is that we had a generation of older musicians, maybe seven or eight people, who loved music so much they would do anything for us, because we were trying to actually play it." One of these was John Longo, Wynton's first trumpet teacher, and like his most famous pupil, Longo also played both classical and jazz music. Longo used to give him "two and three-hour lessons, never looking at the clock."

Excelling in two fields of music was a challenge that Wynton met with enthusiasm. "It's harder to be a good jazz musician at an early age than a good classical one," he says. "In jazz, to be a good performer means to be an individual, which you don't have to be in classical music. Because I've played with orchestras, some people think I'm a classical musician who plays jazz. They have it backwards! I'm a jazz musician who can play classical music."

EDUCATION

Wynton attended Benjamin Franklin High School and took classes in music theory at the New Orleans Center for the Creative Arts. When he was in the eighth grade, he formed a funk band with his brother Branford, called "The Creators." He played first trumpet in the New Orleans Civic Orchestra while still in high school, and was also a member of the New Orleans Brass Quintet.

Wynton says he was a "wild kid" in school, but maintained a 3.98 grade point average. He has always been extremely sensitive to the racial tensions that affected his life. He went to a chiefly white school and excelled academically, but refused to behave according to what was expected. He recalls that he was "the best English student they had, but that was only on tests. I never spoke English correct."

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Although he was one year younger than the official application age, Marsalis was accepted into the summer music program at the Berkshire Music Festival at Tanglewood when he was 17, where he won the top award for brass players. He was a National Merit finalist during his senior year in high school and received offers from a number of top colleges, including Yale, but he chose the prestigious Julliard School of Music instead. During his first year at Julliard, he also played in the pit orchestra for the Broadway musical *Sweeney Todd* and with the Brooklyn Philharmonic.

FIRST JOBS

During the summer after his freshman year, Marsalis received an offer to play with the band of Art Blakey and the Jazz Messengers, and he soon became their musical director. Back at Julliard, Marsalis became discouraged by the condescending attitude he felt many at the school had toward jazz music. "When you play jazz at Julliard, people laugh; it's like the darkies cracking jokes, man." Throughout his career he has fought the perception that jazz is not "real music," kept "in a position of subservience." He left Julliard in 1981, without finishing his degree.

His next important experience came in the summer of 1981, when he toured with Herbie Hancock and his V.S.O.P. quartet. The band was made up of Hancock on piano, Tony Williams on drums, and Ron Carter on bass. These players had all performed with jazz trumpeter Miles Davis in the 1960s, a musical giant whose "cool school" of acoustical jazz—jazz played without amplifiers or electrified instruments—was the main force in jazz music for a generation. Marsalis recorded with both the Blakey and the Hancock group, appearing on *A La Mode* with the Messengers in 1982 and on *Quartet* with V.S.O.P. in 1981.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

In 1982 he formed his own group, with his brother Branford on sax, Kenny Kirkland on piano, Jeff Watts on drums, and Phil Bowler and Ray Drummond on bass. Their first recording, *Wynton Marsalis*, was produced by Herbie Hancock, and it won Marsalis his first of eight Grammys to date.

The group's next recording, *Think of One*, which Marsalis produced, was released in 1983 at the same time as his first classical recording, *Trumpet Concertos by Haydn, Hummel, and L. Mozart*. These two recordings won him two more Grammys, and he became the first artist ever to win in both a classical and jazz category in the same year. In accepting the awards, Marsalis said: "I'd like to thank the great masters of American music, Charlie Parker, Louis Armstrong, and Thelonius Monk, all the guys who set a precedent in Western art, and gave an art form to the American people that can't be limited by enforced trends or bad taste."

In 1984 the group released *Hot House Flowers*, a collection of jazz tunes featuring string accompaniment, and Marsalis furthered his dual career

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with the classical release of *Wynton Marsalis Plays Handel, Purcell, Torelli, Fasch, Molter.* These two recordings won Marsalis two more Grammys, again in two categories, an unprecedented accomplishment in the musical world.

Black Codes (From the Underground), released in 1985, was another Grammy winner and the last recording of the group that included Branford Marsalis and Kenny Kirkland. They had decided to join the rock star Sting to form a new group, and Wynton was forced to rethink the direction of his musical career. The effect of the breakup on the relationship of the two brothers has been much discussed in the press, but it clearly established a new path for each. Branford played with Sting for several years, and has performed jazz with other groups as well, keeping up a rigorous touring schedule. He is now the musical director of "The Tonight Show," with new host Jay Leno.

Wynton found his new focus in 1986 with a group featuring the astounding talents of Marcus Roberts on piano. Blind since childhood, Roberts is known as a major force in the new generation of jazz musicians. Also in the group are Robert Leslie Hurst III on bass and Jeff Watts on drums. Their first recording, *J Mood,* earned another Grammy for Marsalis. His classical recording career continued with the release of *Tomasi/Jolivet: Trumpet Concertos.*

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In 1987, the group released *Marsalis Standard Time, Vol. 1*, a collection of "standards," favorite pieces from the world of jazz music written by such greats as Duke Ellington and George Gershwin, as well as original tunes by Marsalis. Another Grammy award was added to the list. On the classical side, Marsalis recorded *Carnaval* with the Eastman Wind Ensemble. 1988 saw the release of *Wynton Marsalis Quartet Live at Blues Alley* and *Baroque Music for Trumpet*. *Crescent City Christmas Card* was Marsalis's jazz offering for 1989, named for the "Crescent City" of New Orleans. He also appeared as guest soloist on a classical recording of Aaron Copland's *Quiet City*.

The *Standard Time* series continued in 1990 with the appearance of *Standard Time Volume 3: The Resolution of Romance*, a recording featuring the playing of his father, Ellis. 1990 also marked a new departure for Marsalis: he composed the score for *Tune in Tomorrow*, a film set in New Orleans and starring Barbara Hershey, Peter Falk, Keanu Reeves, and John Larroquette, and featuring a cameo appearance by Wynton himself.

Marsalis has always been outspoken and articulate, speaking often and at length on a number of issues of concern to him, including the importance of jazz education in the U.S. and the need to recognize the intellectual and emotional depth of the music. "My music is a very intellectual thing—we all know this—art music, on the level we're attempting. Sonny Rollins, Miles [Davis], Clifford Brown, Charlie Parker, . . . [Thelonius] Monk, Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong. These were extremely, extremely intellectual men. Whoever doesn't realize that is obviously not a student of their music, because their intellect comes out in that music."

In 1983, he began to hold workshops for elementary and high school kids to introduce them to the scope and importance of jazz, and to encourage them to learn to play it and play it well. "You don't just hit a chord 'cause you feel like hitting it—you got to understand the logic of the progressions of the harmonies—the logic of sound, the logic of drums, the logic of how bass parts should go." To Liane Hansen of National Public Radio, he explained it this way: "It's a combination of understanding what that experience is about and developing the technique to express that through music and through art. And I really won't rest until I see high school bands playing Duke Ellington's music and I hear an actual improvement in our musicians around the country as a result of coming into contact with the music of this great genius."

In 1987, he founded the Classical Jazz at Lincoln Center Series, which he also headed until 1990. Calling jazz "the ultimate twentieth-century music," Marsalis finds the art a symbol of democracy: "In terms of illuminating the meaning of America, jazz is the primary art form, especially New Orleans jazz. Because when it's played properly, it shows you how the individual can negotiate the greatest amount of personal freedom and put it humbly at the service of a group conception."

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He has also been an outspoken critic of pop music. "Coming out of a heavy pop area, it's hard to play jazz—because a lot of pop music addresses teenage and adolescent emotions, and jazz addresses adult emotions." Of styles like rock 'n' roll and rap, he says: "It's like a toy train. You don't try to put people in there. It's like what Louis Armstrong told Dexter Gordon: 'Don't bring a hamburger to a banquet.' It's not that a hamburger is bad. A hamburger is good sometimes, but don't turn it into a cultural statement."

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

"The biggest honor I ever had is for me to play with the musicians I've played with," says Marsalis. "To stand on-stage with Ron [Carter] and Herbie [Hancock] and Tony [Williams], Sonny Rollins, Dizzy Gillespie, to have the opportunity to talk with them and have them teach me stuff."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Marsalis is married to Candace Stanley, and they have two sons, Wynton Jr., and Simeon.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Performing with the great jazz giants of an earlier era had a great influence on Marsalis. He admires their "ability to be individuals every second that they're playing. *Every* second. All my biggest influences had that in some way—Clifford Brown, Louis Armstrong, Don Cherry, Miles Davis, Freddie Hubbard, Wood Shaw, Fats Navarro. Some set standards in sound and conception, some in virtuoso techniques. But they all provided so much quality."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Marsalis loves basketball, and sees parallels between jazz and his favorite sport: "Basketball moves so fast and requires such improvisational skills that it's an extremely beautiful game to watch. That's why the game works like a jazz quintet—with spontaneous creativity. The guards are soloists, the center is the bass player, and the forwards are the drum and piano players."

He is also committed to a number of charities, and has offered his talents to raise money for a number of scholarship funds, including the United Negro College Fund, as well as the Red Cross, Muscular Dystrophy Association, National Urban Coalition, Center for Battered Women, Thelonius Sphere Monk Jazz Center, National Guild Community Schools of the Arts, and the National Rehabilitation Hospital. He is also co-chairperson for the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission, National Youth Committee.

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SELECTED RECORDINGS

Wynton Marsalis, 1982
Think of One, 1983
Trumpet Concertos by Haydn, Hummel, and L. Mozart, 1983
Wynton Marsalis Plays Handel, Purcell, Torelli, Fasch, Molter, 1984
Hot House Flowers, 1984
Black Codes (From the Underground), 1985
J Mood, 1986
Marsalis Standard Time, Vol. 1, 1987; *Vol. 2*, 1991; *Vol. 3*, 1990

HONORS AND AWARDS

Grammy Award: 1983, for *Think of One* and *Trumpet Concertos;* 1984, for *Wynton Marsalis Plays Handel, Purcell, Torelli, Fasch, Molter* and *Hot House Flowers*; 1985, for *Black Codes (From the Underground);* 1986, for *J Mood;* 1987, for *Marsalis Standard Time, Vol. 1.*

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OTHER

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ADDRESS

CBS Records, Inc.
51 West 52nd Street
New York, NY 10019

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Antonia Novello 1944-
American Physician
First Female Surgeon General of the United States

BIRTH

Antonia Coello Novello was born August 23, 1944, in Fajardo, Puerto Rico, to Antonio and Ana Delia (Flores) Coello. She has one brother, Tomas.

YOUTH

Novello's father died when she was eight. Her mother remarried, and the family remained in Fajardo, a small city southeast of Puerto Rico's capital city of San Juan. Although Novello's mother was an educator, principal of the local Antonio Valero de Bernabe

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Intermediate School, and Novello's stepfather, Ramon Flores, was an electrician, the family was "far from rich."

"Tonita" was plagued by illness throughout her childhood and teen years. She was born with a congenital megacolon, which is an abnormally large, distorted colon that causes pain and swelling of the abdomen. "I was a sick kid," she says now, but there was more than chronic illness to her young life. She managed to rise above the pain and embarrassment of what she calls "those big bellies" that came and went, and to join in activities with other young people. She played softball, sang lead soprano in the high school chorus, was elected president of her class, and one year was chosen as queen of the town's patron-saint festival.

At eighteen, after high school, she made a decision to do something about her intestinal problem. Complications that arose after the first surgery sent her to the noted Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, where she helped pay for the treatment by caring for her physician's children and teaching them Spanish. It was three more years, however, before Novello was completely well.

EDUCATION

Novello graduated in 1965 from the University of Puerto Rico (UPR) at Rio Piedras,with a bachelor's degree in biology. After earning a medical degree at UPR in San Juan in 1970, she spent the next several years at the University of Michigan Medical Center in Ann Arbor, where she was an intern and resident physician in pediatrics and served a fellowship in pediatric nephrology (kidney specialty). Novello then moved to Washington, D.C., as pediatric nephrology fellow (1974-75) at Georgetown University Hospital. She earned a master's degree in public health in 1982 from Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland.

In addition, in the summer of 1987, Novello completed a program for senior managers in government at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government.

CHOOSING A CAREER

Antonia Novello often tells of being hospitalized for at least two weeks every summer when she was growing up, and of having to wait until she was a young adult to have corrective surgery. Her colon should have been repaired years earlier, but as she explains, "the university hospital was in the north, I was 32 miles away, my mother could only take me on Saturday, so the surgery was never done. . . . I thought, 'When I grow up, no other person is going to wait eighteen years'." The kindness of the doctors who treated little Tonita, and the fact that she felt that she had spent "all my life" in the hospital, helped to plant the seed of a medical career. Her dream was to help kids in her hometown.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Novello entered the U.S. Public Health Service (PHS) in 1978 after a brief stint in the private practice of pediatrics and nephrology. Until her appointment in 1990 as surgeon general, her entire PHS career was spent at the National Institutes of Health (NIH), where she quickly rose through the ranks. In 1986, she was appointed deputy director of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. She remembers thinking then that she probably would retire from that post. "The biggest jobs were held by men," she says. Novello's responsibilities covered a broad range of programs and research projects, among them pediatric AIDS, women's health issues, and the direction of a special work group planning the reorganization of the PHS. She also served as a legislative fellow for the U.S. Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources in 1982-83; it was in that position that she worked on a major organ-donation and transplant law and drafted warning labels concerning the health risks of cigarette smoking. The anti-smoking issue would become one of her most ardent missions.

In March 1990, Antonia Novello became a "doctor for all Americans" when she was sworn in as the nation's fourteenth surgeon general. The first woman and the first Hispanic ever to hold the position, she advises the public on AIDS, diet and nutrition, sex education, the dangers of smoking, environmental health hazards, and the importance of immunization and disease prevention. In the two years since her surprise appointment—"I never dreamed I would get to this level. Ever, ever, ever"—she has emerged as a worthy successor to the outspoken Dr. C. Everett Koop, who was surgeon general for seven years. Her manner is more laid-back than his, but there's no mistaking her purpose as she fights for a healthier America.

Novello has declared war on teenage drinking and presses, too, for a smoke-free society. "My style is as forceful as Dr. Koop's," she says laughingly. "The only difference is that now sometimes [the work] will be done in Spanish." Her quick wit, her diplomacy, and her modesty, in particular, are traits seldom seen in people who hold high office. Although she wears the uniform of the PHS and holds the prestigious rank of vice admiral, friends say neither military garb nor office of authority can hide her natural warmth. David Sundwall, a former assistant surgeon general under Koop, told the *Chicago Tribune* soon after Novello's appointment, "She comes across as a real person. She's not going to be a stuffy bureaucrat." Her mother added, "I always tell her to be humble and talk to everyone. Because if you forget where you came from, the thump will be loud when you fall."

In addition to being surgeon general, Novello holds a clinical professorship of pediatrics at Georgetown University School of Medicine, and at

Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Novello spoke at length about the positive influences in her life when she was profiled in 1990 by *Balance*, a magazine for women physicians. "She says," wrote the interviewer, "her first role model was her mother, a professional woman, principal of the local school. After that, because of the career path she had chosen, female mentors were rare." One of those rare persons of her own gender, though, was Dr. Ruth Kirchstein, director of the Institute of General Medical Sciences at NIH. "I learned from her," says Novello.

The mentors were mostly male—Dr. Duane Alexander, for example, whom Novello credits with "nurturing me to grow up as simply me." Now, the first female surgeon general hopes to be a role model to other women, as well as to Hispanics, and to career public health officers who, she says, should be given the opportunity to contribute their knowledge and experience.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

There are two Doctors Novello in the surgeon general's household—Antonia, and the man she married May 30, 1970, the day after her graduation from medical school. Joseph R. Novello, a naval officer and physician stationed in Puerto Rico at the time of their marriage, is a child psychiatrist and television personality in Washington. The Novellos went to Ann Arbor together early in their marriage to pursue their separate medical specialties, and then returned to the Washington area, where they now have a home in the Georgetown section of the city. They have no children.

An interesting note about the Novellos is that Joe's brother, comedian Don Novello, is the gossipy Father Guido Sarducci of "Saturday Night Live" fame. Until recently, he was the one in the family with the widest recognition. The chain-smoking aspect of his act does not amuse his sister-in-law, but a *People* article tells that they approach the portrayal in reasonably good humor—always the comedian, Don Novello says that he's *thinking* of giving up cigarettes now that Antonia is surgeon general. "For now, though," he teases, "I'm switching to menthols. I heard they have more Vitamin C." In real life, he does not smoke.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Her daily schedule is so demanding, and her public health mission so intense, that Novello finds little time for outside interests. She makes an effort to fit in aerobic walks around her Georgetown neighborhood a few times a week, and she enjoys listening to classical music or watching videos

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during quiet hours at home. She also collects French antiques. An endearing part of Novello's personality is her relationship with her mother, whom she still refers to as Mommy. Novello herself is called Toni by her family and friends.

WRITINGS

Dr. Novello is the author or co-author of more than seventy-five scientific papers on pediatric nephrology and public health.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Intern of the Year: 1971, University of Michigan, Department of Pediatrics
Woman of the Year: 1980, Distinguished Graduates, Public School System, San Juan
Public Health Service Commendation: 1983, Health and Human Services (HHS)
Public Health Service Citation: 1984, HHS
Public Health Service Outstanding Medal: 1988, HHS
Surgeon General's Exemplary Service Medal: 1989
Certificate of Commendation: 1989, HHS

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Miami Herald, Mar. 20, 1990, p.1C
Newsday, Apr. 28, 1992, p.39
People, Dec. 17, 1990, p.109
Saturday Evening Post, May/June 1991, p.38
USA Today, Apr. 30, 1991, p.D4

ADDRESS

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Rosa Parks 1913-
American Civil Rights Activist
Known for Her Pivotal Role in the Montgomery Bus Boycott

BIRTH

Rosa Parks was born Rosa Louise (or Lee) McCauley on February 4, 1913, in Tuskegee, Alabama. Her father, James McCauley, was a carpenter, and her mother, Leona (Edwards) McCauley, was a teacher. Parks had one younger brother, Sylvester.

YOUTH

The family started out in Tuskegee. When Rosa was two years old, her parents split up and she, her mother, and her brother moved to her grandparents' farm in nearby Pine Level, Alabama. Her grandparents were one of the few black families in the area

to own their own land, rather than work for someone else. Although they were poor, they were able to raise enough food on the small farm for all. As a child, Parks often worked alongside her grandfather in the fields, harvesting vegetables or picking cotton.

For Parks, and for all blacks living in America during the first half of this century, skin color affected every part of their lives. The South, in particular, was segregated by race. Slavery had been abolished only some fifty years earlier, and blacks were still hated and feared by many whites.

One result of these attitudes was the legal doctrine known as "separate but equal," which created the segregationist laws known as Jim Crow. Although the United States Constitution guarantees equal protection for all citizens, the Supreme Court ruled in 1896 that equal protection could mean separate but equal facilities. While the justices of the Supreme Court may have envisioned separate facilities for blacks and whites that were truly equal, the reality was appalling. Blacks were made to feel inferior to whites in every way. They were restricted in their choices of housing and jobs, were forced to attend segregated schools, and were prohibited from using many restaurants, movie theaters, and other public accommodations. The facilities available to blacks were consistently substandard. Often prevented from voting, blacks were discriminated against in the legal system as well. It was at this time, too, that hate groups like the Ku Klux Klan could beat and kill blacks without fear of retribution from the all-white judicial system. As Parks herself said, years later, "Whites would accuse you of causing trouble when all you were doing was acting like a normal human being, instead of cringing. You didn't have to wait for a lynching. You died a little each time you found yourself face to face with this kind of discrimination."

This segregated way of life meant, for Parks, attending a poor, one-room school, with few books or supplies; not being able to stop on her way home from school for a soda at a whites-only lunch counter; being prohibited from using whites-only restrooms or drinking fountains; watching at all times for the "colored-only" sections of movie theaters, restaurants, trains, and buses—and even then being forced to give up her place if any white asked for it; entering a bus in the front, paying the fare, then exiting and reentering by the rear door, to avoid walking through the whites-only section; always taking care to avoid giving offense to whites; and always living in fear of the Ku Klux Klan.

EARLY MEMORIES

Parks has written movingly, in her autobiography *Rosa Parks: My Story* and elsewhere, of lying in her bed at night while still quite small, listening to the hoofbeats of the horses as the Ku Klux Klansmen rode by the windows, and wondering if they would stop at her home that night. Her

grandfather, she knew, waited by the door with a rifle. But he would be no match for the Klan. "Back then," as Parks tells it, "we didn't have any civil rights. It was just a matter of survival;. . .of existing from one day to the next. I remember going to sleep as a girl hearing the Klan ride at night and hearing a lynching and being afraid the house would burn down."

EDUCATION

Rosa's mother, Leona McCauley, worked as a teacher, and the whole family knew the value of education. But for Rosa, that would be hard to achieve. She attended the local black elementary school, where her mother was the only teacher. When she graduated, the family worked hard to save enough money to send her to a private school for black girls. At the age of 11 she began to attend Montgomery Industrial School for Girls, known as Mrs. White's School for Girls, which stressed self-worth. At the age of 13, she started at Booker T. Washington Junior High, a black public school in Montgomery. Yet when she graduated two years later, no public high schools in Montgomery were open to black students, who were then forced to abandon their education. The McCauley family was determined that Rosa would succeed, and they worked together to raise enough money to send her to Alabama State College to finish her high school classes. When Parks was close to graduating, though, the family fell on hard times and could no longer afford the tuition. Her grandfather had died a few years earlier, and her grandmother became ill. Parks decided to leave school for a while to help care for her and to help out on the family farm. Her grandmother died soon after, and then her mother also became ill. Parks was forced to abandon her classes for good—or so she believed then.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

In 1931, Rosa met and fell in love with Raymond Parks, a barber who was active in civil rights causes; they were married in 1932 and settled in Montgomery. Raymond Parks encouraged Rosa to finish her education, and she received her high school diploma from Alabama State College in 1933.

FIRST JOBS

After her marriage, Rosa Parks worked at several different jobs, as an insurance saleswoman and as a seamstress, doing alterations either in a shop or in people's homes. Throughout the Depression, both Parks and her husband were fortunate to be able to find regular work.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

While Parks continued to support herself by sewing, she also became active in civil rights and community work. She was inspired, in part, by an event

she witnessed while on a Montgomery bus. A young black soldier celebrating his release from the hospital stepped off the curb in front of the bus. The white driver got off and beat the soldier with a metal ticket puncher until he bled so heavily that he had to return to the hospital. Infuriated, Parks attended the bus driver's trial. He was fined $24 for assault and battery, but he didn't lose his job.

Soon after, Parks joined the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, or NAACP. Founded in 1910, the purpose of the NAACP is, to this day, "to promote equality of rights" and to eliminate racial prejudice. Parks first joined the organization in 1943 and soon became the secretary, using some of the skills that she had learned in high school, but which she was unable to use to find a decent job. With the NAACP she was able to do more interesting and rewarding work, arranging meetings, lining up speakers, helping other blacks to register to vote, and working as an advisor to youth groups. Although Parks was dedicated to the work, she began receiving hostile and threatening phone calls. It was during this time, also, that Parks attended workshops at the Highlander Folk School, where people from all over the United States gathered to share their experiences in fighting segregation.

THE MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT

The action that would forever link her name with the cause of civil rights in the U.S. came on Thursday, December 1, 1955. Returning home from work as a department store seamstress at the end of the day, Parks boarded the bus and took a seat in the first row behind the whites-only section. Coincidentally, the bus driver was James Blake, who twelve years earlier had removed Parks from his bus for refusing to enter by the rear door. At the next stop, a white man entered and found all the seats full. The driver told the black passengers in Parks's row to stand—at that time, a black couldn't sit in even the same row as a white, and the driver had the right to change the boundary of the whites-only section as needed. Although they hesitated, the other three passengers in the row stood up. But Parks felt both tired and insulted, and she refused. "I had had enough," she later explained. "I wanted to be treated like a human being." The driver again ordered her to move, and then threatened to call the police. Parks told him to go right ahead. The police came, arrested her for violating racial segregation laws, and took her to jail. She was released on bail and returned home with E.D. Nixon, president of the Alabama chapter of the NAACP.

Nixon saw her arrest as an opportunity to challenge the laws requiring segregation on public transportation. Parks was well known and respected among Montgomery blacks for her work with the NAACP and with youth groups, and Nixon believed that the black community would support her. He asked her to appeal her case the following Monday in court. Raymond

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Parks urged her to refuse, warning "The white folks will kill you, Rosa." Although she knew it would be risky, Parks agreed.

Throughout the weekend, leaders in the black community planned the strategy to challenge Parks's arrest. To protest the unfair treatment and to show their strength, they decided to stage a one-day boycott of the city's buses on the coming Monday. As Nixon said, "The only way to make the power structure do away with segregation is to take some money out of their pockets"—and considering that 70 percent or more of the Montgomery bus riders were black, they were in a position to do just that. Ministers of black churches were soon involved in the planning, including Rev. Ralph Abernathy and Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., both of whom became leaders in the civil rights movement. King, then young and virtually unknown, was asked to lead the boycott, which soon brought him to the forefront of national attention.

The boycott was a phenomenal success. Parks was delighted to see the buses virtually empty of black passengers, and even more heartened to find 500 supporters at the courthouse for her trial, where she was found guilty and then appealed. The boycott was so effective that first day—90 percent of blacks refused to ride the buses—that leaders decided to continue the boycott until they received better treatment. It required a great deal of effort for all. Most blacks had no cars and little money. Many had to walk to work, while others were able to ride in car pools set up by the churches, or in

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black-owned taxis. Parks, along with other organizers, traveled around the country to raise support for their cause and money for the car pools. Everyone who participated was harassed by the police, city officials, and other segregationists: King was arrested and jailed, and his home and others were bombed. In the face of all this, the protesters maintained their nonviolent stance. Finally, on December 20, 1956, the United States Supreme Court ruled that segregation on public transportation was illegal—and the bus boycott, originally planned for one day and extended to over a year, finally came to an end.

Parks was made to pay heavily for her role in instigating the Montgomery bus boycott. Both she and her husband lost their jobs and were unable to find work. They frequently received hateful and threatening phone calls, and they worried constantly that the violent threats would come true. Raymond Parks suffered a nervous breakdown from all the stress. As their situation worsened, Rosa Parks decided in 1957 that she and Raymond, with her mother, should move to Detroit, Michigan. Her brother Sylvester lived there, and Parks, like many other Southern blacks before and since, hoped to find steady work and a new life there. Initially, it was very tough. Both her mother and her husband were too sick to work, and at one point Parks was hospitalized with stomach ulcers. Eventually she found a job as a seamstress, joined a church, where she became a deaconess, joined the local chapter of the NAACP, became active again with youth groups, and took part in ongoing civil rights activities. In 1965, Parks was hired by a newly elected black congressman, John Conyers, Jr., to work in his Detroit office, and her days as a seamstress were finally over. She continued working in his office until her retirement in 1988. In 1986, she was elected to the Board of Directors of the NAACP.

In recent years, Parks has become something of a celebrity. As her role in the civil rights movement has been recognized, she has been sought after for public speeches and received numerous awards. Today, Parks is widely respected for the great strength, dignity, and courage she showed in refusing to give up her seat on that Montgomery bus. A seemingly small event, perhaps, but one that galvanized blacks, inspired them to work together, and ultimately helped the civil rights movement win equal rights for black Americans. A few lines from an American Public Health Association citation aptly summarizes her importance: "There are rare moments when just one individual's action can change the course of history, mobilizing great numbers of people in a worthy cause. . . . Such a moment occurred. . . when one brave woman challenged a civil evil and set into motion a series of world-shaking events that ultimately changed longstanding patterns and discriminatory traditions in the United States."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Although Parks and her husband had no children, young people have always had a special place in her heart. In addition to her ongoing work

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with youth groups, in 1987 she founded the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self-Development to teach young people history, communication and leadership skills, political awareness, and how to work for social change. One program offered by the Institute is the Reverse Freedom Tour, in which a group of teenagers travel by bus to the major landmarks of the civil rights struggle, learning about the history and the people that fought for their rights.

WRITINGS

Rosa Parks: My Story, with Jim Haskins, 1992 (juvenile)

HONORS AND AWARDS

Springarn Medal (NAACP): 1979, "for the quiet courage and determination exemplified on December 1, 1955, when she refused to surrender her seat on a Montgomery, Alabama, bus to a white male passenger. Her defiance of a demeaning situation brought about desegregation of buses in Montgomery. In recognition of her personal dedication since that time to the cause of civil rights and particularly to the youth of the Detroit area to whom she is dedicated to help grow, develop, and reach their full potential."

Martin Luther King, Jr., Nonviolent Peace Prize: 1980

Martin Luther King, Jr., Leadership Award: 1987

Roger E. Joseph Prize (Hebrew Union College—Jewish Institute of Religion): 1987, " 'the mother of the modern freedom movement' and a national civil rights activist."

Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Legislative Achievement Award: 1990

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Who's Who among Black Americans, 1992-93

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ADDRESS

Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self-Development
65 Cadillac Square
Suite 3200
Detroit, MI 48226

H. Ross Perot 1930-
American Business Leader
Former Presidential Candidate

BIRTH

Henry Ross Perot was born in Texarkana, Texas (on the border between Texas and Arkansas) on June 27, 1930. His parents, Gabriel Ross Perot and Lulu May Perot, had lost their first child, Ross, Jr., to spinal meningitis. Doctors warned Lulu May Perot that having other children would carry a risk, but she went ahead anyway, giving birth to a girl, Bette, and then Henry Roy Perot, whose name they changed to "Ross" when he was in the fifth grade.

YOUTH

Growing up in east Texas in the 1930s and 40s, Ross learned much

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from his father, a trader in cotton and horses. Starting at the age of six, he helped his father to break in horses for riding, earning a dollar or two per horse. While doing that work, Ross twice broke his nose in falls, marking his appearance for life. As a child he also sold used saddles, magazine subscriptions, and garden seeds.

When he was 12, at a time of prejudice against blacks, particularly in the South, Ross offered to deliver the Texarkana *Gazette* newspapers to the black slum community of New Town. To do that he demanded—and received—70 percent of all the money he collected, instead of the usual 30 percent given to other newsboys. Each day he awoke in the darkness at 3:30 A.M. and, on horseback, delivered newspapers to families nobody else had been willing to serve. Soon he was receiving so much money that attempts were made to cut his commissions. But young Ross appealed directly to the publisher, saying they had a deal that should be kept. The publisher agreed. From that time on, Perot later declared, he "always went straight to the top with a problem."

EARLY MEMORIES

Well after his childhood, Ross remembered the poverty of his family and neighbors during the Depression of the 1930s. Tramps, out of work and hungry for food, knew that by coming to the Perot house they could count on being fed by his mother. Nor, as Ross later recalled, did she feel it necessary to tell her neighbors what she had done; she just did it. Young Ross also remembered that, often to the horror of their white neighbors, his father would sit side by side with local blacks on their porches or load them into his car for visits to the county fair.

Because of hard times, even the Perots, living in a paid-up home, were sometimes short of money. Ross vividly recalls one Christmas when his father had to sell a horse he very much loved in order to have enough money for Christmas presents and a Christmas dinner for the family.

Once asked on a nationwide TV interview what had been most important in shaping his life, Perot answered without hesitation. Undoubtedly, he said, it was his family.

Perot insists even today that the high point in his entire life was the day when, as a Boy Scout, he attained the rank of Eagle Scout. Such scouting ideals as "For God and Country" also helped to shape his personality.

EDUCATION

After graduating from high school, Perot attended Texarkana Junior College while persistently trying to win admission to the United States Naval Academy. After finally winning appointment to Annapolis, he achieved only moderate academic success, ranking in the middle of his class. But in his

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junior and senior years he was elected class president. Unlike many of the other cadets, he refused to smoke or drink alcohol and made it a point to be neat and physically fit. Although he never had seen a ship or the ocean before arriving at Annapolis and stood only five feet six inches tall, his classmates elected him "best all around midshipman" at the Naval Academy.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

While at Annapolis, Perot had a blind date with Margot Birmingham, a student at a nearby college. In 1956 they married and since have had a son, Ross, Jr., and four daughters, Nancy, Suzanne, Carolyn, and Katherine. They have four grandchildren, and two more are on the way. To Perot, a stable marriage and close-knit family are goals he considers necessary for American society, along with such traditional virtues as hard work, ambition, and reverence for religion. At the same time, he understands that not everyone in today's diverse world agrees with him. As a result, Perot takes pride in his own tolerance. Still, he has been quoted as saying that, "If I could do one thing, I would try to construct a strong family unit for every family [in America]. . . . All the other problems then would disappear."

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Along with his childhood in Texarkana, his family, and his Naval Academy experience, Perot has been deeply influenced by major figures in the history of American patriotism. Some visitors have remarked that his corporate office resembles a patriotic museum. There are pictures of George Washington, bronze statues of the American west by Frederick Remington, and throughout the office American eagles—some carved, some in bronze.

Perot also points to the enormous influence on his life of Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain during the darkest hours of World War II. Of all historical personalities it is the courageous Churchill whom Perot most admires, so that he includes in almost all of his speeches Churchill's deeply felt statement: "Never give in. Never give in. Never. Never. Never." In thinking about running for president, Perot is motivated by the belief that someone must do for America today what Churchill did during Britain's greatest crisis: mobilize the nation's will.

CHOOSING A CAREER

After graduating from Annapolis in 1953, Perot went to sea. As he later put it, "I loved the Navy, loved the sea, loved ships." What he did not like, however, was that to advance in rank he had to wait in line instead

of being judged by his own performance. In 1957 he decided to return to civilian life. He took a job with IBM (International Business Machines Corporation), selling computers in Dallas, Texas.

As an IBM salesman he proved astonishingly successful. In his fifth year with the company he met his sales quota for the entire year by January 19, less than three weeks after the year had begun. Once, while waiting for a haircut in a barbershop, he read a line quoted from Henry David Thoreau's *Walden:* "The mass of men lead lives of quiet desperation." At that moment, he later said, he decided not to accept IBM's offer of an administrative position, but instead to strike out on a career of his own.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

In June 1962, Perot founded Electronic Data Systems (EDS), using only a $1,000 personal check for seed money. During his years as an IBM salesman he had seen that many companies did not know how best to use the computer equipment they were buying. His company was organized to design, install, and then help in the operation of electronic systems. From the very beginning, he declared that "I want [to hire] people who are smart, tough, self-reliant, have a history of success since childhood, a history of being the best at what they've done, people who love to win."

By 1969-70, the price of EDS stock had risen to $150 a share. H. Ross Perot had become incredibly wealthy. But for him, "The day I made Eagle Scout was more important to me than the day I discovered I was a billionaire."

In the years that followed he gave vast amounts of money to Dallas public schools to help inner city black children. He gave money to the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, the Salvation Army, and the Dallas Symphony Orchestra. He bought one of only four existing copies of the British Magna Charta from England for $1.5 million and then donated it to the National Archives in Washington, D.C. By 1988 he had given away more than $120 million.

During the Vietnam War Perot became concerned that American prisoners were being brutally treated. For Christmas 1969, he rented two enormous jets and had them filled with food, medicine, and letters from the prisoners' families. The Vietnamese refused to allow the planes to land in Hanoi, but in the neighboring country of Laos, Perot dramatically shouted into a bullhorn, "Let us have our men!" Eventually the Vietnamese improved the conditions of the prisoners and permitted more mail to be received. While the action made him a hero for some Americans, many officials within the administration of then-President Richard Nixon were not pleased with Perot's willingness to take things into his own hands.

In 1978 during revolutionary turmoil in Iran, two EDS executives were imprisoned in Teheran. Perot personally visited the executives. Then,

unable to buy their freedom with money, he arranged for some of his company executives and a former U.S. commando leader to aid an Iranian revolutionary mob in storming the prison. The result was freedom for some 11,000 friends of the revolutionaries, as well as for the two Americans. Again Perot emerged as a hero to some members of the American public, but his actions clashed with the objectives of the U.S. State Department and the administration of President Jimmy Carter.

In 1984, Perot sold EDS to General Motors for $2.5 billion—$1 billion of that paid directly to him in cash. Although GM then owned the company, Perot stayed on as an executive. The arrangement, however, was a failure for all concerned. Just as Perot had been unable to change the U.S. Navy or IBM into "his kinds" of organizations, he could not change GM. In public statements he expressed irritation about the company's posh executive dining rooms, the use of uniformed chauffeurs for company managers, the large bonuses received by executives, and the quality of cars that GM was manufacturing.

By 1986, the other GM board members were so unhappy with Perot's criticisms that they voted to pay him $700 million for his remaining share in EDS. It was their way—an expensive way—of finally getting him to leave the company. Perot soon started a new company, Perot Systems Corp., which eventually went into open competition with EDS.

This outspoken American recently withdrew from the race for President of the United States. With the singular fervor of commitment that has marked all of his career, Perot burst upon the political scene in early 1992 and galvanized a significant number of the American electorate with his message: "We own this country. Government should come from us. In plain Texas talk, it's time to take out the trash and clean out the barn, or it's going to be too late." He claimed that the current government was not addressing the key issues of concern to the American people and that he offered a distinct alternative to the political establishment. He had organizations active in all 50 states and said he would run as an independent if he was able to get enough signatures to get on the ballot in all the states.

Perot's showings in the polls were significant: in early June 1992, he was running ahead of incumbent president George Bush and Democratic candidate Bill Clinton. His candid, singular approach to life, work, and politics was scrutinized in the media, and many aspects of his past and personality were closely examined; his percentages in the polls began to slip. But loyal supporters and political pundits alike were shocked when Perot suddenly withdrew from the race on July 16, 1992, without ever formally announcing his candidacy. Citing a "revitalized" Democratic party and claiming that "our objective is to improve our country, not disrupt the political process," Perot concluded that he could no longer win the election. At press time, Perot's plans as either a political figure or a business leader were uncertain.

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

To Ross Perot, despite all of his wealth and fame, it is still memories of his childhood and family background that move him most deeply. For that reason he headed a state commission in 1984 to improve the public schools in Texas. He recommended smaller classes, competency tests for teachers, and a rule that failing students would lose their eligibility for such extra-curricular activities as football. "We've turned our schools from places of learning into places dedicated to play," said Perot. "Organized sports, the marching band, the pep squad, the 4-H groups dominate some of our schools, and any time left over is devoted to learning." Many of the changes Perot suggested eventually were approved by the state.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Since his years in the Navy, boats have been Ross Perot's special fascination. He has three racing boats, one of them driven by jet engines, as well as a 45-foot cabin cruiser. At his home he has a pool, gymnasium, tennis court, and stables for his horses. As he once declared, "My dream is to die dancing with my wife, Margot, when I'm 94. Ninety-four or beyond."

HONORS AND AWARDS

Perot has won hundreds of awards and received many honors, including:
Horatio Alger Award: 1986
Thomas Jefferson Award for Greatest Public Service Performed by a Private Citizen: 1986
Raoul Wallenberg Award for Humanitarianism: 1987

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ADDRESS

777 Main Street
Fort Worth, TX 76102

Jason Priestley 1969-
Canadian Actor
Plays Brandon Walsh on "Beverly Hills, 90210"

BIRTH

Jason Bradford Priestley was born August 28, 1969, in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, into a show-business family: his grandfather was a circus acrobat, his father was at one time a set builder (although he has also worked in several other jobs), and his sister, Justine, eighteen months older than Jason, was a model and actress. His mother, though, was the real professional in the family: using the stage name Sharon Kirk, she worked as a dancer, choreographer, actress, and singer. "She even danced at two command performances for the Queen," Priestley proudly recounts. After snapping a hamstring muscle while dancing,

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Sharon Kirk retired from show business and now works in real estate; Lorne Priestley, Jason's father, is a manufacturer's representative for a furniture company.

YOUTH

Although he always enjoyed a lot of typical childhood activities, especially sports like rugby and hockey, Priestley was interested in acting from a very young age. He and Justine sometimes accompanied their mother to the set—in fact, he got his first job at age three months in one of his mother's films—and soon he wanted to act, too. His mother refused at first, but relented and allowed both brother and sister to sign with an agent when Priestley was just five. He began with commercials for all types of products. At age eight, he won his first real role, a part in the Canadian television movie *Stacey*. He began taking acting lessons as well.

Yet throughout this time, according to Priestley, he had a normal childhood. "I was Joe Average. I played sports, went to school, always in the classroom, never on the set." But he also quickly learned some fairly difficult lessons. "As a six-year-old I learned this: you always had to be a professional. If you weren't, if you just acted like a kid at any time, it was 'see ya, kid,' and you're out the door." Probably his most difficult experience from his young years was his parents' divorce when he was seven; both remarried a few years later, and Priestley gained two stepsisters, Christine and Karen.

Priestley quit acting rather abruptly when he was in junior high school. He has mentioned several reasons for quitting—trouble finding good parts, being ostracized by his friends at school—but he now says, "Mainly I quit because I just wanted to be a teenager. I didn't want to worry about how I looked—did I look right for this part or that part?" In fact, he had very firm ideas about how he wanted to look: "I jumped on the tail end of the punk movement. I was into chains, black jeans, combat boots. You know how everyone's shaving stripes into their hair now? I was doing that back in 1980, shaving stripes, mohawks, everything into my head. And I didn't want to worry, 'Oh, if I cut my hair this way I'm going to lose out on this or that part in a movie.' Spare me that! I just suddenly wanted to be a kid. And I was, I was a kid."

Even after he quit acting Priestley continued to take acting classes, and by age sixteen he was back in the business. He started out with school and community theater and quickly landed roles in a range of productions, including a couple of television series, some TV movies, and some stage productions, all based in Vancouver. In 1987, after finishing high school, he moved to Los Angeles.

FIRST JOBS

At first, following his move, Priestley had great success. He quickly won two successive roles on "21 Jump Street," which brought him recognition

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and work on such series as "Beans Baxter," "Airwolf II," and "Quantum Leap," as well as the lead role in the Disney movies *Teen Angel* and *Teen Angel Returns*, which were shown in fifteen-minute segments during episodes of the new "The Mickey Mouse Club." But he also had some lean times when no work appeared, and at one point he briefly returned home to Vancouver. In 1989 his luck changed, though, when he was cast in "Sister Kate," a weekly situation comedy about a nun who comes to live with a group of seven rebellious orphans. Priestley's character, Todd Mahaffey, was usually described as a nice guy, but not too bright—in his words, "My character has the IQ of a bag of dirt." The cancellation of that series, after just a few months, proved to be his best luck yet.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Unbeknownst to Priestley, he was being considered for a role on a new series on the Fox Broadcasting Network originally called "Class of Beverly Hills" (later "Beverly Hills, 90210"). The producer was Aaron Spelling, known for the hit series "Charlie's Angels," "Love Boat," "The Mod Squad," and "Dynasty." He and his team had auditioned hundreds of young actors, but none seemed right for the role of Brandon Walsh. His daughter, Tori Spelling (who plays Donna Martin), had developed a crush on Priestley from watching "Sister Kate," and she suggested to her father that he audition Priestley for the role of Brandon—after also suggesting Shannen Doherty for the part of Brenda. Priestley auditioned on a Thursday, won the role, and was on the set by the following Monday.

"Beverly Hills, 90210" is a weekly, one-hour dramatic series about a group of friends at fictional West Beverly High School. A set of twins, Brenda and Brandon Walsh, are part of the group. Their recent move from Minnesota to southern California with their parents, Cindy and Jim, is often used to highlight the differences between the glamorous lifestyle of Beverly Hills and the Walshes' emphasis on family ties and solid Midwestern values. As such, the Walsh family represents the moral center of the show. Over time, Brenda and Brandon—as well as their friends—have come to appreciate the love, attention, and guidance that the Walsh family has to offer. "Beverly Hills, 90210" has explored many issues of concern to teens, including drug and alcohol use, date rape, sexuality, peer pressure, divorce, homosexuality, and teenage pregnancy. The show's debut in October 1990 received lukewarm ratings and little attention from the press. Yet it soon became a must-watch show for many young viewers, who have come to expect the honesty, forthrightness, and respect for teens that have won it such a devoted audience.

Priestley describes Brandon as "a normal guy thrust into the glamorous, fast-paced lifestyle of Beverly Hills. He wants to fit in, but he's secure enough with who he is not to let go of his Midwestern values and morals."

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The character has changed somewhat since the show began, becoming less moralistic, less perfect—as seen, for instance, in the episode in which Brandon gets arrested while driving drunk and faces up to the consequences. Asked about the role, Priestley once responded, "I'm very different from Brandon. To play him, I found that little piece of Brandon within me. That piece is inside everyone. It's that sliver of sincere morality in there." In fact, Priestley is usually described as quite different from the character. He's known as fun-loving, adventurous, playful—the one member of the cast who is always joking around, keeping the atmosphere on the set relaxed when pressures build. His enthusiasm for his work shines through when asked how he sees his future: "I just can't see myself sitting behind a desk all day, so I think I will always do something creative. Hopefully, if acting didn't work out for me, I could get into something else in entertainment like directing or writing. I just love this business too much to even think of doing anything else."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Priestley lives alone outside Los Angeles. He is said to be dating the actress Robyn Lively, recently seen on "Doogie Howser, M.D."; they met when co-starring in *Teen Angel Returns.*

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Priestley's favorite pastimes are sports, especially hockey, his first love, but also golf, tennis, skiing, and bungee jumping. He also participates in charity events to benefit poor and sick children. Priestley spends a lot of time hanging out with fellow cast-members Luke Perry and Ian Ziering.

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ADDRESS

Fox Broadcasting Company
P.O. Box 5600
Beverly Hills, CA 90209

Queen Latifah 1970-

American Rap Singer
Recording Artist Whose Works Include *All Hail the Queen* and *Nature of a Sista*

BIRTH

The rap star now known as Queen Latifah [Lah-TEE-fah] was born Dana Owens on March 18, 1970, in Newark, New Jersey. Her father, Lance Owens, was a policeman, and her mother, Rita, later became a teacher. She has a brother, Lance Jr., who is two years older.

YOUTH

"Latifah" means "delicate and sweet" in Arabic, and the name was given to the future queen of rap by a Muslim cousin when she

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was eight. She added the Queen later: "not to denote rank, but to acknowledge that all black people come from a long line of kings and queens that they've never really known about. This is my way of giving tribute to them."

Her parents, who had separated when she was five, were divorced when she was eight, and Rita Owens was forced to move her family into a housing project in East Newark. "It wasn't as bad as you might imagine," Latifah says. "But a project can only get so good, because you're dealing with people with a different mentality, who may not care as much." Her family was "somewhere between some money and no money," she says, yet she really didn't think of herself as poor. But Rita Owens vowed to get them out, and she worked two jobs and went to college—taking her young children with her to class—to do so. After she completed her degree, she moved her family into a house.

EDUCATION

Education was very important to Latifah's family, so when Dana's teachers determined that she was gifted during her second grade year, her mother made the necessary sacrifices to send her daughter—and son—to a parochial school, Saint Anne's Roman Catholic School in Newark.

Although she first began singing at Shiloh Baptist Church, it was at Saint Anne's that Latifah first took to the stage: she played Dorothy in a school production of *The Wiz*, and according to her mother, Latifah brought the house down. "When she sang 'Home,' people were crying," she says.

Latifah started rapping at 16, while attending Irvington High School in Irvington, New Jersey, where her mother taught art. She and her friends would rap in the bathrooms and locker rooms of the school. Trying to sound like the Fat Boys, Latifah took the part of the human beat box. "I'd do the beat box and I'd be beatin' on the stalls," she remembers. Soon Latifah and friends Tangy B and Landy D formed a rap group, Ladies Fresh, and competed against other girl groups in high school talent shows.

She and her friends used to hang out and talk about serious things, too, like apartheid, drugs, and racism—things she would rap about in her later songs. She was voted Most Popular, Best All Around, Most Comical, and Best Dancer during her senior year: "In high school I was popular but I wasn't the type of popular other people were. I was popular for being me. I was popular with the coolest people and the nerds and the introverts."

She was also an outstanding basketball player for Irvington High, and her team won two state championships. Her rap talents were put to use on the court, too. "During rest periods, I'd say, 'Dana, give us a little rap and cheer us up'," says her former coach, Vinny Smith.

FIRST JOBS

It was her mother's search for the right DJ for a high school dance that brought Latifah to the attention of record companies. "I knew not to get a square DJ but one who really pumped it," recalls Rita Owens. "I heard Mark James (now known as DJ Mark the 45 King) play for another class and I just loved what he did." DJ Mark made some demos with Latifah and took them to Fred Brathwaite, known as Fab 5 Freddy, the host of *Yo! MTV Raps*, who played them for executives at Tommy Boy records. They signed Latifah to a contract in 1988, when she was only 17.

CHOOSING A CAREER

"I was attracted to the sound and the content and the freedom of rap," says the Queen. "To me, it's like a free art form. It flows—it's smooth. It can be anything you want it to be—harsh, bitter, funny, you name it. I used to write poetry when I was younger. Rap was just reciting my poetry to music."

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Although she had started to study journalism at Manhattan Community College, Latifah now devoted herself to her career as a rap artist, coming out with her first album, *All Hail the Queen*, in 1989. It included her singles "Wrath of My Madness" and "Dance with Me," and "Ladies First," a rap duet with fellow star Monie Love. Both "Dance with Me" and "Ladies First" were made into videos, which spread her music to the MTV audience. On her first album, Latifah performs the raps to a variety of background music, including reggae, house, jazz, and vocal choruses. *All Hail the Queen* sold 400,000 copies and reached No. 6 on *Billboard's* black music list.

Latifah is one of a growing number of female rap artists, including M.C. Lyte, Yo-Yo, Salt-N-Pepa, and Monie Love. But what sets her apart is her message: she talks about self-respect and pride, and she is clearly anti-drug. As she says: "we're the only ones who actually try to tell kids, don't do drugs and get an education, use contraception to not get pregnant or catch a disease, and have a conscience, and look around you and know yourself and know where you come from, and be proud of who you are." She avoids the feminist label often placed on her by others who feel that her raps about taking pride in being a black woman come from that specific social and political point of view: "What I have is common sense," she states, saying she believes in "womanism—feminism for black women, to be natural, to have her sisterhood." Neither she nor the women who appear on stage with her dress in the revealing outfits so often worn by women in rap videos and concert tours. "Sex sells; that's common sense. A lot of women sell their bodies—without *selling* them. It shows you're lacking in talent. Positivity takes a bigger push." She prefers African-style

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dress, and dashikis, kufi hats, turbans, and loose, billowing skirts and pants have become her trademark.

She has strong feelings about the anti-female lyrics of some male rappers, like Ice Cube and N.W.A., known as "gangstas": "They may say they're talking only about certain women but I don't buy that. They don't stop to think about the women they're offending....These guys have that negative streak in them regarding women. That's why they say those nasty, vicious things."

On the other hand, she is strongly anti-censorship, and believes that rap lyrics express an attitude toward life that needs to be heard. "This is not a fair country in a lot of ways, and you have to be black to completely understand that."

Latifah's second album, *Nature of a Sista*, was released in 1991. Featuring songs like "How Do I Love Thee," "Fly Girl," and "Nuff of the Ruff Stuff," the record shows off Latifah's talents as a rapper *and* a singer. "I've become more creative with melodies and things like that," she says of this record. "I am singing more and this album is really rhythmic." She also produced one of the songs.

Recently, Latifah has broadened her entertainment base by appearing on television, in episodes of "Fresh Prince of Bel Air," "In Living Color," and as a guest on the Arsenio Hall Show. She's also made her movie debut: she played a waitress in Spike Lee's *Jungle Fever* and had roles in the recent *House Party 2* and *Juice.*

Latifah now heads an enterprise known as Flavor Unit Management, a group made up largely of family and old high school friends. They edit her lyrics, appear on stage during performances, and help in finding and developing new talent, including the management of 10 bands. She remains positive about the power of rap and her role in the world of music: "When you can get a 50 percent black audience, 20 percent Spanish and the rest white, together, to listen to music from a black artist—no fighting, a lot of partying, a lot of fun going on—and then to have the artist tell them some things to bring them even closer, to tell them they need not be racist, they need to fight racism and things like that, to bring them closer together without a fight, then we're making the world a better place."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Latifah is unmarried, and currently lives in a new home with her mother and brother.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Latifah's mother, Rita Owens, is now a vice president of Flavor Unit Management, and has always been a great influence on her daughter. "Any

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person who can take two kids, basically without any support from their father and put them through Catholic school, because she felt they deserved a better education, is doing all right," she says. "She put us into a decent home, and gave us decent living conditions within the house. And watched us graduate from high school and do some college and become professionals."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Latifah has been active in fundraising for AIDS research and other causes.

RECORDINGS

All Hail the Queen, 1989
Nature of a Sista, 1991

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PERIODICALS

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New York Times, Sept. 15, 1991, p.B35
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ADDRESS

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Chris Van Allsburg 1949-
American Writer and Illustrator of Children's Books, and Artist
Author of *The Polar Express, Jumanji,* and *The Garden of Abdul Gasazi,* among Others

BIRTH

Chris Van Allsburg was born on June 18, 1949, to Richard Allen and Doris Marie (Christiansen) Van Allsburg. The family lived in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Young Chris was occasionally allowed to help his father and uncles in the family business, a dairy that purchased raw milk from local farmers and turned it into cottage cheese and ice cream.

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YOUTH

The Van Allsburg family lived on the outskirts of town, and his descriptions of his childhood sound almost idyllic: "There were open fields, trees, wandering dirt roads. The houses weren't big—they were nice, small houses for families of four or maybe five. There were still places nearby where I could catch tadpoles, there were places to go sledding, there were fields where you could play baseball—not someplace surrounded by a fence, just open fields. And I rode my bike to school." He also enjoyed building model cars, trucks, planes, and boats. And he became quite adept at drawing cartoon characters. Dagwood Bumstead was his specialty, but Pluto and Mickey impressed his friends the most. Soon, though, succumbing to peer pressure, Van Allsburg began to concentrate on sports rather than art. As he tells it, "Rumors circulate around the schoolyard: kids who draw or wear white socks and bring violins to school on Wednesday might have cootie."

EARLY MEMORIES

For a time, though, during elementary school, art classes were the high point of his week. "I loved those days," Van Allsburg once said. "Children often use a slight fever as an excuse to stay home from school, drink ginger ale, and eat ice cream in bed. Once, in the second grade, I felt feverish at breakfast but concealed it from my mother because it was an art day. Midway through the morning art class, my teacher noticed that I looked a little green. Ordinarily it wasn't unusual, but paint wasn't being used that day. She took me out in the hall where we children left our coats and boots, and asked if I felt OK. I said I felt fine, then threw up into Billy Marcus's boots. I was profoundly embarrassed. The teacher was very comforting. She took me to the nurse's office, and my mother was summoned. I went home, drank ginger ale, and ate ice cream in bed."

EDUCATION

Van Allsburg attended the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor with a vague plan to study law. During his freshman year, though, he enrolled in a course listed as "Fgdrw" [figure drawing]. "I did not know what Fgdrw meant," Van Allsburg confessed, "but the materials required were newsprint and charcoal. I went to the appointed room and was surprised to see an older woman wearing a terry-cloth robe and slippers. I thought, 'What? Does she live here or something? Maybe we're here too early, and she hasn't had time to dress.' Then she took off her bathrobe, and I deduced the meaning of Fgdrw."

The class rekindled Van Allsburg's interest in art, and he soon decided to study sculpture; as he later said, "When I studied three-dimensional art it reminded me so much of building models when I was a little kid.

I thought it was great that I was going to get a college degree for doing the same thing I did when I was six years old." He received his Bachelor of Fine Arts degree at Michigan in 1972. Van Allsburg then attended graduate school at the Rhode Island School of Design (RISD) in Providence, Rhode Island, one of the finest art schools in the country, where he received his Master of Fine Arts degree in sculpture in 1975.

CHOOSING A CAREER

In 1977, Van Allsburg began exhibiting his sculpture at the Alan Stone Gallery in New York City, where his pieces met with great success. Since then, his work has been shown at the Whitney Museum of American Art, the Museum of Modern Art, and the Schiller-Wapner Gallery, also in New York. Many depict a precise moment in time, capturing some event in progress: a coffee cup tipping, its contents frozen in air; a recreation of the Titanic, in the process of sinking; a tall obelisk being buffeted by a wind storm, its bricks exploding outward. His sculpture is known for its expert craftsmanship, intricate detail, offbeat humor, skewed perspective, and sense of the surreal. These qualities also mark his fine-art illustrations. Like his sculpture, these pencil drawings are a little offbeat. In one, a fish jumps out of a large tureen of soup; in another, an impatient dinner guest bites into an empty dinner plate, glass pieces flying, as his startled hostess looks on.

In addition to his artwork, Van Allsburg began teaching both sculpture and illustration at RISD. There he became friends with David Macaulay, who wrote and illustrated *The Way Things Work* as well as several children's books on architecture. After seeing Van Allsburg's drawings, Macaulay encouraged him to consider illustrating a book. Van Allsburg's wife, Lisa, an elementary school teacher at the time, showed him some of the standard picture books she used in teaching, which Van Allsburg considered simplistic and naive. She then submitted several of her husband's drawings to publishers, and their favorable reactions inspired Van Allsburg to begin work on his first book, *The Garden of Abdul Gasazi.*

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Since his writing career began in 1979, Van Allsburg has published twelve books that have garnered praise from reviewers, won numerous awards, and delighted readers, young and old. Like his other artistic creations, Van Allsburg's books engage the imagination by showcasing the unexpected. As he once explained, "To puzzle children is more interesting to me than to educate or frighten them. I like to plant a seed that will start a mental process, rather than present my own."

A feeling of mystery and uncertainty pervades the stories. Often, the reader is left with unanswered questions at the end—what really

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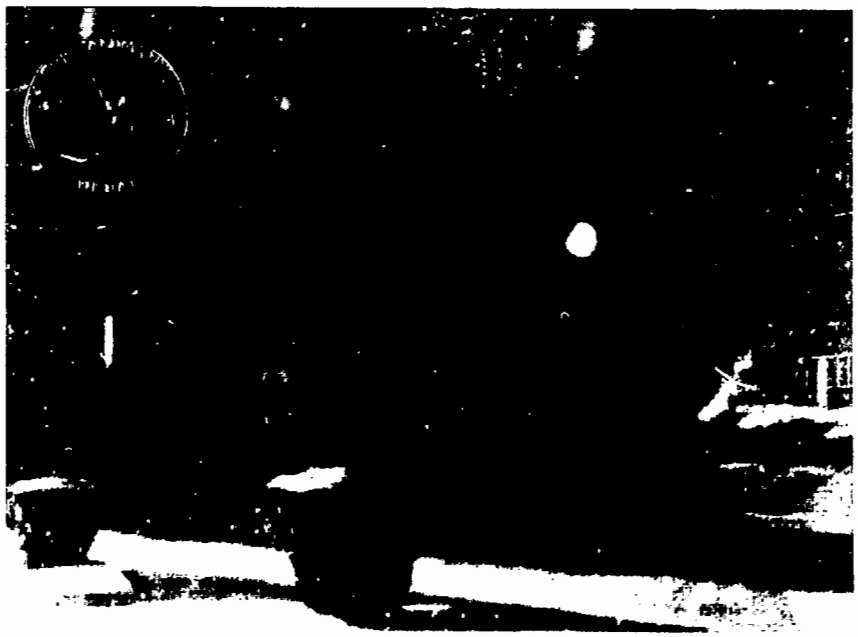
happened, and how? The illustrations reinforce this feeling, combining reality with fantastic elements, depicted from odd angles, to underscore the skewed point of view. His drawings typically combine several features: they are narrative, designed to tell a story; parts are realistic, depicting life as it is, but often with some unexpected twist; they use varied perspectives to show sometimes surprising viewpoints and to increase the dramatic quality of each scene; and they use strong contrasts in color, either through complementary colors or black and white. With these qualities, Van Allsburg has created drawings that are original, enchanting, intelligent, and quite sophisticated. Indeed, some critics feel that his illustrations are far more engaging than the stories that accompany them.

In Van Allsburg's first book, *The Garden of Abdul Gasazi* (1979), a mischievous dog, Fritz, runs into a forbidden garden. Chasing him, eight-year-old Alan finds not Fritz but Abdul Gasazi, magician and owner of the garden, who seems to turn Fritz into a duck, which then flies off with Alan's hat. Dejected, he returns home, but finds Fritz there playing with his hat—leaving the reader uncertain what exactly did happen. With its intriguing text and illustrations, *The Garden of Abdul Gasazi* won instant acclaim for Van Allsburg and was cited as a Caldecott Honor Book, a runner-up for the Caldecott Medal. The Caldecott Medal, given annually by the American Library Association to the best illustrated book of the year, is the highest

THE POLAR EXPRESS



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award for illustrated children's books, and a Caldecott Honor is a rare achievement for an author's first book.

Jumanji (1980), his second book, tells the story of two bored children left on their own one afternoon. They find a board game in the park, and return home to play. Its instructions include this warning: ONCE A GAME OF JUMANJI IS STARTED IT WILL NOT BE OVER UNTIL ONE PLAYER REACHES THE GOLDEN CITY. And with that the two children enter a world where fantasy and adventure abound: monkeys tear apart the kitchen, rhinoceroses stampede through the living room, monsoons flood the house, and volcanoes spill lava throughout. As soon as they finish the game, though, the house returns to normal. They quickly take the game back to the park, leaving it for some other children to find. The book won several awards, including the Caldecott Medal.

In *The Mysteries of Harris Burdick* (1984), Van Allsburg tried a new approach—this book contains fourteen unrelated drawings, each accompanied by just a title and a brief caption. The introduction claims that the author, Harris Burdick, left the drawings with a publisher, promising to return the next day with the stories to accompany them. But the author never returned, and many years later Van Allsburg found the pictures. The pictures defy categorization; they are all different and rather odd. The book is designed to inspire the imagination, to challenge the reader to create stories to accompany the drawings. Van Allsburg has received hundreds of stories from children who have taken up the challenge.

The Polar Express (1985), Van Allsburg's best-known and most acclaimed book, won for the author his second Caldecott Medal. In this fable about the power of belief, which Van Allsburg says is about his own life, a young boy takes a train trip one Christmas Eve to the North Pole. Santa Claus allows him to pick the first gift of the season, and he chooses a bell from Santa's sleigh. Yet when he returns home, the bell is missing. The next morning, the bell is under the Christmas tree with a cryptic note: "Found this on the seat of my sleigh. Fix that hole in your pocket, Mr. C." He and his sister think the bell has the most beautiful sound, but his parents can't hear it and believe it must be broken. Over time, his sister and his friends lose the ability to hear the bell chime, but not the boy: "the bell still rings for me, as it does for all who truly believe." Throughout, Van Allsburg uses muted yet rich pastel shades to depict fuzzy, indistinct backgrounds with sharply drawn objects in the foreground. *The Polar Express* was only Van Allsburg's second book to use color illustrations, and they have been widely praised.

Van Allsburg has written many more books, almost one each year since his first publication. These tales include *Ben's Dream* (1982), in which young Ben dreams about floating in his house throughout a flooded world,

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visiting the great monuments; *The Wreck of the Zephyr* (1983), in which a young boy finds an enchanted island where sailing boats can fly; *The Stranger* (1986), in which a mute stranger, whom Farmer Bailey brings home to recuperate after an accident, seems to have some power over the weather; *The Z Was Zapped: A Play in Twenty-Six Acts* (1987), in which the letters of the alphabet are subjected to various abuses; *Two Bad Ants* (1988), in which the dangerous adventures of two ants are depicted from their perspective; *Just a Dream* (1990), in which a young boy dreams about the future devastation of the earth and learns the importance of preserving the environment; and *Swan Lake* (1989), written by Mark Helprin and illustrated by Van Allsburg, a retelling of the classic tale. In his most recent effort, *The Wretched Stone* (1991), the captain and crew of a sailing ship discover an uncharted island, where they find a large, glowing rock that they bring on board ship. The rock seems to have some mysterious power: the sailors are enchanted by it, and, over time, they gradually turn into monkeys.

For many, Van Allburg's success derives from his ability to understand and engage the imagination of the reader. Yet he claims that he doesn't think about his readers when he sits down to write and illustrate his books; instead, he creates stories that interest him. Still, his stories appeal to both adults and children, as his many fan letters and brisk sales demonstrate. As one five-year-old wrote to him, "Dear Mr. Van Allsburg, I love the books you write. I am so glad your books are so weird because I am very weird. I think you are weird but great. I wish a volcano and a flood could be in my room when I am bored. I am happy I am only five because I have lots more years to enjoy magical gardens and crazy games in books by you."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Van Allsburg was married on August 17, 1976, to Lisa Carol Morrison, whom he met when they were both art students at the University of Michigan. They have one daughter, Sophia, born in 1991. Their home is in Providence, where Van Allsburg divides his time among his varied pastimes, sculpting, drawing, teaching at RISD, and writing and illustrating books.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

"If I were to name ten people who have influenced me," Van Allsburg once said, "I would feel that I've neglected the other fifty. Still, there are some, like the German etcher Max Klinger, who left a big impression on me. Also, something about the work of the painter Casper David-Friedrich moves me a lot. I like drawings and images in which the emotional content is not based on the subject matter. That may not be a fair evaluation of the work of Klinger and David-Friedrich, but I think some of their best work has a moody quality which is not dependent on subject matter. The

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feeling they create is not a consequence of content but of composition. It's easy to get an emotional response by doing a drawing of a little boy and puppy dog. It's much more difficult to create sentiment by drawing a landscape or a still life."

WRITINGS

The Garden of Abdul Gasazi, 1979
Jumanji, 1981
Ben's Dream, 1982
The Wreck of the Zephyr, 1983
The Mysteries of Harris Burdick, 1984
The Polar Express, 1985
The Stranger, 1986
The Z Was Zapped: A Play in Twenty-Six Acts, 1987
Swan Lake, 1989 [written by Mark Helprin; illustrated by Van Allsburg]
Just a Dream, 1990
The Wretched Stone, 1991

HONORS AND AWARDS

New York Times Best Illustrated Children's Books of the Year: 1979, *The Garden of Abdul Gasazi*; 1981, *Jumanji*; 1982, *Ben's Dream*; 1983, *The Wreck of the Zephyr*; 1984, *The Mysteries of Harris Burdick*; 1985, *The Polar Express*; 1986, *The Stranger*

Notable Children's Books (American Library Association): 1979, *The Garden of Abdul Gasazi*; 1981, *Jumanji*; 1983, *The Wreck of the Zephyr*; 1984, *The Mysteries of Harris Burdick*; 1985, *The Polar Express*; 1988, *The Z Was Zapped*

Boston Globe—Horn Book Award: 1980, for *The Garden of Abdul Gasazi*; 1985, for *The Mysteries of Harris Burdick*

Irma Simonton Black Award (Bank Street College of Education): 1980, for *The Garden of Abdul Gasazi*; 1985, for *The Mysteries of Harris Burdick*

Booklist "Editor's Choice": 1981, *Jumanji*; 1983, *The Wreck of the Zephyr*; 1984, *The Mysteries of Harris Burdick*; 1985, *The Polar Express*; 1987, *The Z Was Zapped*

New York Times Outstanding Books of the Year: 1981, *Jumanji*; 1983, *The Wreck of the Zephyr*

Randolph Caldecott Medal (American Library Association): 1982, for *Jumanji*; 1986, for *The Polar Express*

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Robin Williams 1952-
American Actor and Comedian
Star of *Hook, Dead Poets Society,* and
Good Morning, Vietnam

BIRTH

Robin Williams was born on July 21, 1952, in Chicago, Illinois, to Robert and Laurie Williams. According to Robin, his father, a Ford Motor Company vice president, was a "very elegant man with a powerful voice. He looks like a retired English army colonel, except he's not. My mother is the one who has show-business tendencies, but she never exerted them."

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YOUTH

The Williams family was wealthy. They relocated frequently when Robin was young, and eventually moved to a 30-room house on a 20-acre estate in Bloomfield Hills, outside Detroit, Michigan. He has two older half-brothers from his parents' previous marriages, but he grew up feeling like an only child. His father was usually working, and his mother was also often away. Always the new kid in school, Williams was basically happy but often lonely, he now says: "My imagination was my friend, my companion." He learned to enjoy solitary activities, reading, watching cartoons on television, and playing with his extensive collection of toy soldiers. Williams once described himself as "a shy, chubby child whose nickname was 'leprechaun.' My world was bounded by thousands of toy soldiers with whom I would play out World War II battles. I had a whole panzer division, 150 tanks, and a board ten feet by three feet that I covered with sand for Guadalcanal." By the age of twelve he began to recognize and develop his talent for comedy, doing imitations and routines for his mother, whom he describes as "always funny."

During Williams's senior year in high school, his father retired and the family moved to Tiburon, outside San Francisco, California, an area heavily influenced by the counterculture movement of the late 1960s. There he enrolled at Redwood High School, a public school with a relaxed atmosphere and curriculum—a far cry from the strict and academically rigorous preparatory school that he had attended in Michigan. "It was very much of a shock," he recalls. "I went from an all-boys private school where we had to wear ties to a school where even socks were optional. Did [California] broaden my horizons? It put them into *hyperspace*." The change seemed to suit him—he lost weight and became interested in athletics, especially wrestling and track. When he graduated in 1969, his classmates voted him "Most Humorous" and "Least Likely to Succeed."

EDUCATION

After high school, Williams enrolled in Claremont Men's College in southern California, planning to study political science. While there, though, he took a course in improvisation and discovered the thrill of making others laugh. Hooked, he transferred to the College of Marin to study classical drama. In 1973, Williams won a full scholarship to the Julliard School, the prestigious performing arts school in New York City. For three years, Williams studied drama and speech under the noted actor John Houseman and others. The program at Julliard was demanding, covering voice, movement, and the development of character through the study of drama, from ancient to modern sources. His teachers discouraged his attempts at humor, which he channeled into weekend performances as a mime on the steps of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, earning up

to $150 per day. In 1976, before completing his degree, he left Julliard to follow a girlfriend to San Francisco.

CHOOSING A CAREER

According to Williams, his choice of comedy as a career was inevitable: "Comedy is something I was meant to do, whether it's [some] kind of divine purpose...or not. I was meant to do this. I was not meant to sell insurance."

FIRST JOBS

Williams returned to San Francisco, enrolled in a comedy workshop, and began working in an ice cream parlor and as a bartender. One of the waitresses there was Valerie Velardi, a dancer who was working her way through school; she later became his first wife. With Velardi's help he worked on polishing his routines and began appearing in local comedy clubs. By the summer of 1976 they moved to Los Angeles, and Williams began doing stand-up improvisational routines in several comedy clubs. That led to appearances on a few television shows, including a new "Laugh-In," the "Richard Pryor Show," and "America 2-Night" with comedian Martin Mull. His fabled "big break" came in 1977, when Williams auditioned for and won the role of a space alien to appear in an episode of the television series "Happy Days." Viewer response to Williams's performance as Mork from Ork was so overwhelming that a new show was created.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

"Mork and Mindy," starring Williams and Pam Dawber, ran for four seasons, from 1978 to 1982. Depicting the surprising habits and startled reactions of a space alien trapped in Boulder, Colorado, the series was an instant hit. Many of the scenes featured Williams's improvisational style, and critics credited his wild and inventive physical and verbal comedy with the show's success.

Williams's comedic style has remained fairly consistent. According to Howard Storm, the director of "Mork and Mindy," "His special quality is his total freedom. It's as if there are no boundaries." This was especially true in his stage performances, which the critic Vincent Canby once described as "so intense that one feels that at any minute the creative process could reverse into a complete personality meltdown." Often frenetic, but also playful and inventive, his routines contain both improvisation and previously crafted material that he hones over time. In his improvisational routines, Williams is known for his lightening-quick reactions and his free-flowing associations. It has been said that he has a genius for voices, but he also has the ability to flesh out those voices

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into full-fledged, individual creations, and these characters form the basis of his comedy. Although Williams makes his routines look easy, he describes it as hard work: "Inspiration is like drilling for oil. Sometimes I can think for hours and come up with nothing, and then in a few minutes it all comes in waves. Maybe you have to go through those hours of dead time, like a drill bit piercing the shale and old sediment, to get to it, the new stuff."

Yet while Williams was achieving great success in his television series and club appearances, other parts of his life were doing poorly. He appeared in a string of movies that achieved, at best, lukewarm reviews. His two mild successes from this time were *The World According to Garp* (1982) and *Moscow on the Hudson* (1984). In addition to his professional difficulties, his personal life was deteriorating. After the debut of "Mork and Mindy," Williams went through a well-publicized period of personal upheaval that included extramarital affairs and drug and alcohol abuse. He has attributed much of this to the temptations of Hollywood and the pressures of dealing with sudden, unaccustomed fame. In early 1983, Williams quit drinking and using drugs. He later said that he was inspired by several events: the upcoming birth of his first child, his desire to be a good father, and the death of his friend John Belushi by drug overdose only hours after they had snorted some cocaine together. Williams and his wife, Valerie, moved from Los Angeles, first to a 600-acre ranch in northern California and later to San Francisco.

More recently, Williams has had a string of movie successes. In his first, *Good Morning, Vietnam* (1987), Williams portrays Adrian Cronauer, a disk jockey on Armed Forces Radio during the Vietnam War who is credited with originating an early version of shock radio. Williams excelled in the part, according to many critics, because it gave him the chance to show onscreen the sort of unscripted comedy that he does best. His next movie, *Dead Poets Society* (1989), features Williams as John Keating, an original, iconoclastic, and inspiring teacher who returns to teach English at his alma mater, a strict private boys' boarding school. In *Awakenings* (1990), Williams plays the part of Dr. Oliver Sacks, a neurologist who finds a ward of patients who were victims of the sleeping sickness epidemic in the 1920s. They are effectively frozen—not moving, or seeing, or speaking—and Sacks treats them with the drug L-dopa to bring them briefly, but movingly, back to life. *The Fisher King* (1991) followed, in which Williams depicts a former professor of medieval history now homeless and delusional after a personal trauma. In *Hook* (1991), his most recent film, Williams is Peter Banning, a grown-up Peter Pan; the movie was directed by Steven Spielberg and features Dustin Hoffman as Captain Hook and Julia Roberts as Tinkerbell. Peter, now a mergers and acquisitions lawyer, is forced to return to Neverland for a final battle with Captain Hook, who has kidnapped his children. The success of these recent performances, many

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critics agree, derives from the depth and complexity Williams was able to develop by integrating the comedic skills he has honed for years in live shows and the dramatic skills he gained while studying at Juilliard.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Williams's personal life has had a series of dramatic ups and downs, all well documented in the press. Williams married his first wife, Valerie Velardi, on June 4, 1978, shortly before the debut of "Mork and Mindy"; they have one son, Zachary, born in 1983. Their marital problems, along with Williams's drug and alcohol abuse, received a great deal of press attention. They have since divorced. Williams eventually became involved with Marsha Garces, a painter and sculptor who worked for a time as a nanny for Zachary Williams. Some press accounts have portrayed Garces as a home-wrecker, claiming that she and Williams became involved while she was still working for the family. He vehemently denies it, saying that they became involved a year after he and his first wife separated. Williams and Garces were married on April 30, 1989. They have two children: Zelda, born in 1989, and Cody, born in 1991.

At press time, Williams was scheduled to go to trial this summer in a $6 million lawsuit in which a former lover has charged him with negligent infliction of mental suffering and fraud, claiming that he gave her herpes without warning her about it. Williams has denied the charges and has countersued, accusing her of extortion and intentional infliction of emotional distress.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Williams has often spoken of comedian Jonathan Winters as his idol. Even as a child, Williams would tape record Winters's performances, studying and imitating his crazy characterizations. Later, Williams was able to perform with Winters on the "Mork and Mindy" show.

TELEVISION PROGRAMS

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"A Carol Burnett Special: Carol, Carl, Whoopi and Robin," 1987
"ABC Presents a Royal Gala," 1988

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Popeye, 1980
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The Survivors, 1983
Moscow on the Hudson, 1984
The Best of Times, 1986

Club Faradise, 1986
Good Morning, Vietnam, 1987
The Adventures of Baron Munchausen, 1989
Dead Poets Society, 1989
Awakenings, 1990
Cadillac Man, 1990
The Fisher King, 1991
Hook, 1991

RECORDINGS

Reality. . .What a Concept, 1979
Throbbing Python of Love, 1979
A Night at the Met, 1987
Good Morning, Vietnam, 1988
Pecos Bill, 1988

HONORS AND AWARDS

Golden Apple Award (Hollywood Women's Press Club). 1978, for Male Discovery of the Year
Golden Globe Award: 1979, for Best Actor in "Mork and Mindy"; 1988, for Best Actor in *Good Morning, Vietnam*; 1991, for Best Actor in *The Fisher King*
Grammy Award: 1979, Best Comedy Recording for *Reality. . .What a Concept*"; 1987, Best Comedy Recording for *A Night at the Met*; 1988, Best Comedy Recording for *Good Morning, Vietnam*; 1988, Best Children's Recording for *Pecos Bill*
People's Choice Award: 1979, for Best Performer in a New Program in "Mork and Mindy"
Academy Award nominations: 1987, for Best Actor in *Good Morning, Vietnam*; 1989, for Best Actor in *Dead Poets Society*; 1991, for Best Actor in *The Fisher King*
Emmy Award: 1987, for Outstanding Individual Performance in "A Carol Burnett Special"; 1988, for Outstanding Individual Performance in "ABC Presents a Royal Gala"
Harvard Hasty Pudding Man of the Year: 1989

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ADDRESS

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Oprah Winfrey 1954-
American Talk-Show Host, Actress, Producer

BIRTH

Oprah Gail Winfrey was born January 29, 1954, in Kosciusko, Mississippi, to Vernon Winfrey and Vernita Lee. She was to have been named *Orpah*, for the sister-in-law of Ruth in the Old Testament, but a reversal of letters on the birth record created a new spelling—and the now-famous name, Oprah. Winfrey's young, unmarried parents were unable to take care of her, and she spent the earliest years of her childhood on a rural farm with her paternal grandmother.

YOUTH

Everything about Winfrey's childhood seemed to point in the direction of her eventual career. She talked early and well, and

remembers now that, as a young child, she amused herself on the isolated farm, playacting for an "audience" made up of pigs and chickens and a corncob doll. Chatty and bright, she learned to read before she turned three and was confident enough at about that same age to recite short speeches in church. Grandmother Hattie Mae was a loving and deeply religious woman, but also a strict guardian who never hesitated to scold or punish the rambunctious little girl who lived with her; stern discipline was her way of building character. Looking back, Oprah Winfrey credits her grandmother with giving her the strength and "sense of reasoning" that she has today.

After six years in rural Mississippi, Winfrey went to live with her mother in a Milwaukee housing project, but soon was uprooted again. This time she was sent to her father and his wife, Velma, in Nashville. The move gave her a more secure environment for one short and happy year, and she began to make a name for herself with recitations at church and social functions. But her mother, Vernita Lee, wanted her child to come home, and the reluctant father complied. Oprah settled into cramped and less than desirable quarters with her mother's growing family and then, sadly, other forces started to create havoc in her life. The overworked mother had little time to devote to her imaginative, strong-willed daughter. She became the victim of sexual abuse, over a number of years, at the hands of men she trusted. Her frightened silence and growing confusion eventually turned her into a serious discipline problem and led her to acts of defiance that very nearly sent her to a detention center. She lied, she stole from her mother's purse, she was destructive, and she ran away from home. One crisis followed another until, finally, when Oprah was fourteen, her desperate mother sent her back to her father's home in Nashville.

"When my father took me, it changed the course of my life," Winfrey admits, in telling of those rocky years. "He saved me. He simply knew what he wanted and expected. He would take nothing less." Vernon Winfrey, a barber and city councilman, quickly straightened out his wayward daughter with rigid supervision and a structure in her life that she had not experienced for years. He and Velma guided her, encouraged her interest in books, and demanded from her a continuing effort to reach what they felt was her enormous potential. Young Oprah met the challenge. She earned excellent grades in school, became active in drama and speaking circles, was elected president of the student council, and, at sixteen, won an Elks Club oratorical contest that guaranteed her a full college scholarship.

EDUCATION

Winfrey attended two different high schools before leaving Milwaukee. Her district school was Lincoln, a typical big-city, public institution in a poor neighborhood, where there was nothing to motivate a bright and

high-spirited girl already ahead of her grade level. Interested teachers, recognizing her unusual abilities, secured a scholarship for her at Nicolet, an exclusive suburban school. Her grades there were superior, but she could not cope with her own poverty in surroundings of such wealth, and these were the unruly times when she was most out of control.

The good years began at East High School in Nashville. Winfrey was chosen one of the Outstanding Teenagers of America, participated in the 1970 White House Conference on Youth, and became involved in a number of school and community projects. After graduation, she enrolled at Tennessee State University, about seven miles from home, and majored in speech and drama. Winfrey was working at a local radio station as well as attending classes. To make her schedule even more hectic, she made public speaking appearances and entered beauty contests, winning both the Miss Black Nashville and the Miss Black Tennessee titles.

FIRST JOBS

A hefty speaking fee, said to be as much as $500, was Winfrey's first real paycheck, and that money convinced her that she would earn her living "being paid to talk." The unusual part of the story is that she was *twelve years old* at the time, visiting her father in Nashville and speaking before a large and spellbound audience.

As a senior in high school, Winfrey had a job reading newscasts for WVOL-Radio in Nashville. Then, in her sophomore year in college, she accepted a spot as co-anchorperson on WTVF-TV, Nashville's CBS affiliate. The offer was a tribute to her widely noted talent and poise, yet she knew that, as the first woman and the first black to appear on Nashville television news, she was a token. Nevertheless she was, by her own admission, "one *happy* token."

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Baltimore was the first stop for Winfrey after college graduation. She joined WJZ-TV as feature reporter and co-anchor, but differences soon arose over her emotional style of interviewing and over the producers' efforts to change her looks (and, at one point, even her name). Constantly upset by the ordeal, she turned to food for comfort and began her well-documented and ongoing struggle with her weight.

What seemed like a nightmare, though, turned into a dream when Winfrey was shifted to the station's morning show, "Baltimore Is Talking," as co-host with Richard Sher. She had found her niche. "This is what I was born to do," she said at the time. "This is like breathing."

Seven successful years on the Baltimore talk show led to the acceptance, in 1984, of an offer from WLS-TV in Chicago. There, Winfrey's unique talent

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for communicating with an audience quickly boosted what had been the poor ratings of "A.M. Chicago." She was in the same time slot as Phil Donahue's long-favored program on a competing station, but she took the ratings lead after only a few months. Donahue eventually moved his show east, but not, insists Winfrey, because of their rivalry in the Chicago television market; he wanted to be in New York with his wife, actress Marlo Thomas. "A.M. Chicago" became "The Oprah Winfrey Show" in 1985 and went into national syndication the following year. The show mirrors the appealing personality of its host, a woman who has been called candid, unspoiled, sassy, spontaneous, and fiercely loyal. To all this, she adds only, "I am truly blessed." She often speaks of how much she has enjoyed the hard work and discipline of building a career. It has been a process that has helped her, she maintains, to find—and be—herself.

In the flurry of all the television activity, Oprah Winfrey was cast as the proud, tough Sophie in the 1985 film, *The Color Purple,* and she received an Academy Award nomination for her moving performance. Winfrey also had a leading role in *Native Son* in 1986. In 1989, she appeared in a prime-time television special, *Just Between Friends,* with Gail King Bumpus, her own best friend from Baltimore days; that same year, she produced and acted in the ABC miniseries, *The Women of Brewster Place.*

Spring 1992 saw still another of Winfrey's many projects come to the television screen. She moved into prime-time with the first of a new series of celebrity interviews called *Oprah: Behind the Scenes.*

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Oprah Winfrey is single, but has a close friendship with businessman (and former basketball star) Stedman Graham, who has been her companion for the past few years. She lives in a luxurious condominium above Chicago's Lake Shore Drive, but her weekend and holiday retreat is a farm near Rolling Prairie, in northwestern Indiana.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Winfrey's keen business sense has made it possible for her to put her considerable wealth to good use. She formed Harpo (Oprah spelled backward) Productions in 1986 to produce videos and films of social importance, and the company has continued to expand and to thrive. Winfrey is deeply involved in community projects, especially those that deal with young people, and generously gives her own time as well as her "forceful advice" in encouraging education and the development of personal goals. An avid reader from her earliest years, she recently was one of several celebrities taking part in the American Library Association's promotional program to encourage reading. Winfrey constantly stresses education as the way to a better life, and has established an important scholarship program at the all-black Morehouse College in Atlanta.

Dark memories of the sexual abuse Winfrey suffered as a child triggered another commitment last year. She and former Illinois Governor James Thompson drafted federal legislation to create a national registry of convicted child abusers and other criminal offenders. She is dedicated to stopping the violation of children and intends next to lobby for mandatory sentencing of child abusers. In a *People* magazine article in late 1991, she is quoted as saying "We have to demonstrate that we value our children enough to say that when you hurt a child, this is what happens to you. It is not negotiable."

Oprah Winfrey has interests other than social or academic issues. She does not deny her passion for jewels and beautiful clothes, or for the antiques which she has started to collect. Her annual income, reported to be $38 million, makes these pleasures easy to indulge.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Miss Black Nashville: 1971
Miss Black Tennessee: 1971
Academy Award nomination: 1986, for *The Color Purple*
Golden Globe Award, 1986: for *The Color Purple*

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Woman of Achievement award (National Organization for Women): 1986
One of the Ten Most Admired Women (*Playgirl* magazine): 1985
Emmy Awards: 1987, for Best Daytime Talk Show Host, Best Talk Show
Broadcaster of the Year (International Radio and Television Society): 1988
Image Awards (NAACP): 1990

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Kristi Yamaguchi 1972-
American Figure Skater
Olympic Gold Medalist

BIRTH

Kristi Tsuya Yamaguchi, the first American woman to win a gold medal in Olympic figure skating in 16 years, was born July 12, 1971, in Fremont, California. Her mother, Carole, is a medical secretary and her father, Jim, is a dentist. Kristi has an older sister, Lori, and a younger brother, Brett.

YOUTH

Kristi's legs were turned in at birth. When she was only two weeks old, she had to wear casts to correct the problem. The casts were changed every two weeks until her first birthday. From the ages

of one to four, she wore corrective shoes connected with a bar. She began to skate at six, to continue the process to improve her legs as she grew. At the age of eight, she was competing. By the time she was nine, her mother was driving her to practice at four in the morning, and Kristi skated five hours before going to school.

EARLY MEMORIES

Kristi never seemed to mind the sacrifices demanded by her sport. Of her 4 A.M. to 9 A.M. practice schedule, she said: "It's been an equal trade-off because of what I've gotten back from skating." She used to sleep with a little Dorothy Hamill doll, modelled on the skating star who won the gold medal for the U.S. sixteen years before Kristi.

EDUCATION

Yamaguchi graduated from Mission San Jose High School in 1989 with a grade point average of 3.7. "Her life was skating, skating, skating. I couldn't get over how hard she worked," said Susie Anderson, her high school counselor.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Kristi's remarkable talent and energy motivated her to compete as both a pairs and a singles skater for several years. In 1983, she began to skate in pairs competitions with Rudi Galindo, a young man from San Jose, California. The two formed a very successful skating partnership, winning the 1988 U.S. Junior Championships and the 1989 World Championships. Kristi also won the singles title at the 1989 World Championships, becoming the first woman in 35 years to win both a singles and a pairs title in World competition. In the 1989 National Figure Skating Championships, Yamaguchi placed second after Jill Trenary.

In 1989, Yamaguchi's singles coach, Christy Kjarsgaard Ness, who had been coaching her in California since 1981, married and moved to Edmonton, in Alberta, Canada. In the summer of that year, Kristi moved to Edmonton to live with the Nesses and continue her coaching. Galindo moved with her so that the two could continue to practice as a pairs team.

Yamaguchi's young life has been touched by change and sometimes painful loss. Her pairs coach, Jim Hulick, died of cancer in December 1989. Hulick had been an important part of her life and work with Galindo, and despite the efforts of their new coach, the duo had trouble regaining their former spark.

At the World Championships in 1990, Yamaguchi and Galindo placed fifth, and Kristi placed fourth in the singles competition. It seemed time to make a change. So Yamaguchi decided to concentrate solely on her future as

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a singles skater. "I knew that to improve in one or the other, I had to drop one, and I figured it would be very tough to break into the top three in pairs. Everyone seemed to think dropping pairs was the best decision to make. . .except Rudi." Later, Galindo, too, decided to compete in singles competition.

Kristi began a weight-training program, adding muscle and strength to her 5-foot, 90-pound body. Known early in her career for her jumping ability, she now worked with a choreographer to add grace of movement to her routines. In August 1990, she beat Jill Trenary at the Goodwill Games, and in October of that year beat Japanese star Midori Ito at the Skate America competition. Other changes in the rules of the International Skating Union were also in her favor. For years, figure skaters were required to do "school figures," tracing figure eights and other shapes with their skates in the ice. But as of 1988, the school figures were eliminated, and Yamaguchi, who had never scored well on them, was able to concentrate on her strengths in competition: her ability as a free-style skater.

In 1991, with defending U.S. and World Champ Jill Trenary out with an injury, Kristi was favored to win the U.S. Championships. But Tonya Harding of Oregon stunned the skating world by becoming the first American woman to land one of the most difficult jumps in skating: the triple Axel. The 3½-revolution jump is named after Axel Paulsen, a Norwegian skater, and is the only jump a skater tries while moving forward. Kristi is a skilled and capable skater, able to land all the other triple jumps: the lutz, the Salchow, the toe loop, and the flip. But the Axel continued to elude her. On the strength of her program, Harding won the 1991 U.S. Championship, with Yamaguchi finishing second. At the World Championships in March 1991, Kristi skated beautifully and placed first.

But the triple Axel was also the most powerful weapon in the arsenal of Yamaguchi's chief international competition, Midori Ito of Japan. The winner of the 1989 World title and the top free-stylist in the 1990 World Championships, Ito was the first woman skater ever to complete the triple Axel in competition. Ito, 4-foot 7-inches and stocky, is known as one of the "athletes" of women's skating, and with Tonya Harding represents the acrobatic, physical style that threatens to dominate women's skating. Their style is in vivid contrast with that of Yamaguchi and American teammate Nancy Kerrigan, and much debate has centered on how the aggressive, new style of Ito and Harding has changed competition. "The jumps were never supposed to mean so much," said Carol Heiss, former Olympic champion. "You need it all: the lightness and the airiness; the music, the personality. You need the caressing of the ice." The stage was set for the 1992 Olympics in Albertville, France, where Ito was slightly favored to win the gold.

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Ito had beaten Yamaguchi in six of their eight competitive meetings; Yamaguchi had won two out of the last three contests. Harding was also considered a top competitor, and Nancy Kerrigan, whose grace on the ice reminded many of the days before triple jumps had become the measure of excellence in the sport, was a threat, too.

Kristi attended the opening ceremonies, which took place 11 days before the skating competition. So that she could focus and avoid the public scrutiny that so often goes with Olympic competition, Yamaguchi spent three days in Megeve, a half hour from Albertville, to complete her preparation, and in the opinion of her coach, she achieved her goal. "She skated beautifully in Megeve," said Ness, "a step above. I sat her down and said, 'That's all. You don't have to try to do anything more than what you just did'."

Ito looked terrific, too, when she arrived in Albertville. But she appeared to tense up prior to the opening of competition. The short competition took place on February 19, 1992. But if Yamaguchi was feeling under pressure, it certainly didn't show, as she skated to first place with a technically and artistically flawless program. Nancy Kerrigan skated beautifully, too, earning second place. Harding, looking nervous and unprepared, fell trying to land her triple axel, and ended up sixth. Ito skated uncertainly, falling on a triple Lutz, which earned her a fourth place position going into the final phase of the competition. She had a great deal of pressure on her, because she felt that she represented the hopes of the Japanese people to bring home the first gold medal in women's skating in 20 years. After her lackluster performance in the short program, she apologized to her people via television.

Yamaguchi received a last-minute visitor before her final performance in Olympic competition: Dorothy Hamill. "She wanted to wish me luck," Yamaguchi said. "Dorothy is part of the reason I'm in the sport, and it was a real inspiration to talk to her. She reminded me how hard I've worked for this and told me to

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go out and have a good time." That's exactly what she did. Her routine included a group of difficult jumps, but what impressed judges and spectators alike was her grace and poise. Her music was *Malaguena*, and its sweet and rhythmic phrases provided a backdrop for a gold medal-winning performance and Yamaguchi's greatest success on ice. Her routine included a fall on a triple loop, a jump that is normally within her reach. It was a night that found all the major contenders down on the ice. Kerrigan, too, had trouble with three of her triple jumps and ended in third place. Harding also fell several times and ended up in fourth place. Ito made something of a comeback, skating well enough, despite a fall, to earn a silver medal.

Yamaguchi was characteristically low-key in victory. "I'm still a little surprised everything has happened so fast," she said. "I've dreamed about this since I was a little girl and I first put on a pair of skates. To think about how far I've come, it's all still sinking in."

Yamaguchi continued her hold on first-place in the world of women's skating, winning the World Championships in March of 1992. She is the first woman skating for the U.S. to win two world championships in a row since Peggy Fleming in 1966. What lies ahead for her now remains to be seen. There is speculation that she may turn professional, and the International Skating Union is planning to vote on allowing pros to compete in the next Winter Olympics, scheduled to take place in Lillehammer, Norway, in 1994.

Why Yamaguchi has not received the flood of endorsements for products that usually comes with a gold medal is being debated in the press. Some suggest that her lack of endorsements stems from her Japanese heritage in a country where the mood is currently anti-Japanese, due to economic problems between Japan and the U.S. But of her strength and contribution to the sport, the writer E.M. Swift said, "God never gave anyone everything, but Yamaguchi, without the triple Axel, is as close to a complete package as women's skating has ever seen."

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Yamaguchi names her parents as her greatest influence. Their support of her through the years of training and competition has been constant, and they have helped her to keep her down-to-earth approach to skating and to life.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Kristi takes pride in her parents and in her Japanese heritage, which includes painful memories for the family. Even though the families of both of her parents had lived in California since the nineteenth century, Carole and Jim grew up in internment camps. The U.S. government forced more

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than 120,000 Americans of Japanese descent to move to these camps after the U.S. entered World War II in 1941, during which the U.S. was at war with Germany, Japan, and Italy. The government feared that Japanese-Americans would aid Japan during the war, and so kept them on reservations, restricting their movements until the war ended. Even though his family was interned, Kristi's maternal grandfather, George Doi, served the U.S. bravely in Europe during the war. The families of her mother and father lost their California homes and their livelihoods when they moved, but neither of the Yamaguchis have any bitterness about what happened to them. Kristi was particularly close to her grandfather Doi, who died in 1989. "My grandfather didn't talk much about World War II, but he let me know how proud he was to see me make it as an Asian-American representing the United States," she said.

HONORS AND AWARDS

U.S. Skating Championships: 1991, Second Place
World Figure Skating Championships: 1991, 1992, First Place
Olympic Women's Figure Skating: 1992, Gold Medal

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Boris Yeltsin 1931-
Russian Federation President
Leader of the Commonwealth of
Independent States

BIRTH

Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin was born February 1, 1931, in the Ural Mountains village of Butka to Nikolai Ignatievich and Klavdia Vasilieva (Starygin) Yeltsin. The eldest of three children, he has a brother, Mikhail, and a sister, Valya. Yeltsin's birthplace lies in a farming area of the Russian Federation's Sverdlovsk Region, 875 miles east of Moscow. The name Sverdlovsk, in use since 1924, now has been changed back officially to the original name, Yekaterinburg.

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YOUTH

Yeltsin's childhood, he says, was "a fairly joyless time. We had only one aim in life—to survive." At first, the family lived on a collective farm (a group unit), suffering through bad harvests and a frightening environment where gangs of outlaws roamed the countryside. The father later worked on a construction site, and family quarters were part of a large, bleak communal hut that had no conveniences and no privacy. "Winter was worst of all," Yeltsin recalls. "There was nowhere to hide from the cold. . . .We would huddle up to the nanny goat to keep warm. We children survived on her milk."

Young Boris did well in school, although his behavior was often less than praiseworthy. He admits to being "a bit of a hooligan"—a characterization that has followed him into his political life. He tells in his autobiography, *Against the Grain*, of being the mischief-maker who persuaded his entire fifth-grade class to jump out a first-floor window, just to annoy an unpopular teacher. The stunt almost backfired when the teacher punished the class with failing grades. Yeltsin, however, appealed to the headmaster, who allowed the students to be tested and graded on their subject matter and who marked them off only on bad behavior. Another brazen act for which Yeltsin is well remembered is the one when, at his primary school graduation, he dared to publicly expose the cruelty of a teacher who had humiliated her students and abused her authority by making them clean her house and feed her pig. He nearly was denied permission to go on to secondary school, but his appeal for a hearing was granted and he won back his diploma—and caused the teacher to be fired.

Yeltsin paints a picture of teen years filled with foolish adventure. There were neighborhood free-for-alls, with up to one hundred boys pummeling one another with sticks and fists—and there was the dangerous game, too, of leaping across floating logs in the swollen river. In Boris Yeltsin, the love of risk-taking remains today one of his most dominant personality traits.

Sports came into young Yeltsin's life at about the time he was "causing nightmares" for his parents. He tried skiing, wrestling, boxing and, above all, volleyball, which became his passion. He would eventually compete on a national level during his university years. Because he also coached volleyball, only late evening hours were left for studying, but, he says, "I had schooled myself to do without much sleep and I have managed to keep up that regimen ever since, sleeping for no more than three-and-a half hours at night."

EARLY MEMORIES

Of all his youthful escapades, the story of how Yeltsin lost the thumb and index finger of his left hand is the most appalling. The Second World War

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had begun, and he and his friends, too young to fight, stole some grenades from a local church that was being used as an ammunition dump. They wanted to see what was inside the little hand missiles and carried them to a forest some miles from town. "I volunteered to take the grenades apart," Yeltsin remembers. "I told the other boys to take cover. . .then I put a grenade on a stone, knelt down, and hit it with a hammer. I didn't realize I had to remove the fuse. There was an explosion, and two of my fingers were mangled." Boris's friends took him back to town for treatment, but surgeons later had to amputate when gangrene set in.

Yeltsin learned to compensate so well that he was never hindered by the loss of his fingers during the years he excelled at volleyball.

EDUCATION

Yeltsin attended primary school in his home district and completed his secondary education at the Pushkin School of Sverdlovsk. When he informed his family that he wanted to be a civil engineer, his grandfather insisted that he prove his interest in this type of career by spending the summer before college building a log *banya* (sauna) without help. He completed the chore when he should have been studying for entrance exams. Always a good student, though, he passed his tests successfully and enrolled at the Urals Polytechnic Institute in Sverdlovsk. He graduated in 1955 with a degree in civil engineering.

CHOOSING A CAREER

As a young boy, Yeltsin thought of becoming a ship builder, but the closer he drew to making a career decision the more interested he became in civil engineering. It was a natural choice, since his father worked in the construction business and he, too, had some experience as a building laborer. Politics had never been part of his dreams, although a wise observer might have made such a prediction, given the boy's scrappy style and supreme self-confidence.

Yeltsin worked in the construction industry for several years after becoming an engineer. He learned all the basic trades on the job before moving up to a supervisory level and, eventually, to the post of chief engineer of a large industrial complex in Sverdlovsk.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Boris Yeltsin was thirty years old before he joined the Communist Party—a late move for a man who would rise so dramatically through the ranks. He flourished in public life, forging a reputation as an energetic reformer and becoming, in 1976, first secretary of the Sverdlovsk District Central Committee. He was then, and still is, described as a highly charged leader, direct and rough, but always willing to listen to other opinions.

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In 1985, Mikhail Gorbachev, then general secretary of the Politburo (committee of party members in control of government), summoned Yeltsin to Moscow. Gorbachev had already started to introduce sweeping reforms in the Soviet Union and had opened discussions aimed at world peace. Yeltsin became Moscow party leader, but he was fired two years later for criticizing both the Politburo and Gorbachev's style of leadership. A profile of Yeltsin in *Time* tells of how he "nursed himself back to...political health and bided his time."

Always popular with the people, Yeltsin made a stirring comeback in 1989, winning election to the Supreme Soviet (the national parliament). In 1990, he became chairman of the Russian Republic, the largest of the fifteen republics that made up the U.S.S.R., and did the unthinkable—he left the Communist Party. Yeltsin won a landslide victory that same year in an open election, becoming president of the Russian Federation. Gorbachev, by this time, had proposed a treaty that would establish cooperation between the central government and the individual republics. Yeltsin and Gorbachev "buried the hatchet."

A big, gruff, bear of a man—obstinate, combative, and often dismissed as a buffoon—Yeltsin rose to international prominence and new respect in August 1991, when party hard-liners staged what turned out to be a failed coup and placed Gorbachev and his family under house arrest.

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Yeltsin defied the coup leaders, the Red Army, and the feared KGB (secret police). He climbed atop a tank in front of the Russian Parliament building and, backed by thousands of demonstrators, persuaded the military force to turn back and recognize the will of the people. He proved then, in those crucial four days of upheaval, his "credit of trust" with the Russian masses. "The man who had been one of Gorbachev's most strident critics," wrote the international editor of Denver's *Rocky Mountain News*, "became his most visible supporter during the coup—and [Gorbachev] will be forever in his debt."

A time of transition and upheaval followed the coup. In late 1991, several republics seceded from the Soviet Union. Then Yeltsin, along with the leaders of the Soviet republics Ukraine and Byelorussia, announced the formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States. As the year came to an end, Gorbachev officially resigned. The Soviet Union, an oppressive regime that terrorized its own people for decades and contributed to worldwide political polarization and massive escalation of military expenditures during the Cold War, had ceased to exist. As *Time* described it, "The event is one of the turning points of world history, proclaiming the end of a totalitarianism that has destroyed so much of the twentieth century."

As the leader of the new commonwealth, Yeltsin has faced a host of political, economic, and social problems. There is an ongoing constitutional crisis, as the various republics decide how to organize their new government. One particular area of concern is the role to be played by Russia, the largest and most powerful of the republics of the former Soviet Union. For many outsiders, the control of the military, and particularly its nuclear capability, has remained a serious issue. The economic system is in disarray, and attempts to shift from a planned, centrally controlled economy to a free-market private enterprise system have, to date, resulted in high prices and lost jobs. Food shortages were anticipated over the past winter, although they turned out to be less severe than many feared. Fuel, for transportation, industry, and home use, was also in short supply, as were all basic medical goods.

Many observers have expressed doubt about Yeltsin's ability to fill the role of leader in the new post-Soviet commonwealth of republics. His power base has been shaky, and he faces critics within the government, the military, and opposition groups, many of whom favor a return to authoritarian rule. In addition, charges of excessive drinking have followed him for years, and his rough-edged manners and reckless nature have made many leaders wary of the powers he has amassed. His legion of defenders argue that such concerns are unfounded, citing his resourcefulness, courage, and political daring. Yeltsin may have built his career by being unconventional, but it is he who oversaw the destruction of the Soviet empire and who peacefully brought about the establishment

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of the Commonwealth of Independent States. All the world is watching as Yeltsin stands at the center of a new chapter in Russian history.

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

Yeltsin often speaks about the summer during his university years when he made a journey alone around the Soviet Republic with no money in his pocket. "I traveled and observed during the three summer months," he recalls. "To have a checkbook while traveling is one thing. It is quite another to own only a student card." Yeltsin slept in parks or in sheds with homeless people and traveled on the roofs of railroad cars. He says that, during that trip, he learned things about his country and its people that he will never forget.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Yeltsin has been married since 1955 to Anastasia Girina of Russia's Orenburg province. Naya, as she has been called since girlhood, was Yeltsin's fellow student at Urals Polytechnic. Until they moved to Moscow in 1985, she was chief engineer at Sverdlovsk's Institute of Waterways, where she had worked for twenty-nine years.

The Yeltsins have two daughters. Lena, born in 1957, is married to Valery Okulov, an aircraft navigator, and they are the parents of daughters Katya and Mashenka. Tanya, younger than her sister by two years, is the wife of Lyosha Dyachenko and the mother of another Boris, named for his grandfather. Tanya and her family share a Moscow apartment with the Yeltsins.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Boris Yeltsin is said to be a workaholic. When asked, though, about what he does with his spare time, he insists that he enjoys vacations with his family and with old university friends. He is known to spend many hours reading and to play weekly games of tennis. He says that he attends the theater often, too—when he must, as an official duty.

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ADDRESS

The Kremlin
Moscow
Russian Federation (no ZIP code needed)

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Philippa Marrack
Helen Quinn
Barbara Smuts
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Aslihan Yener
Adrienne Zihlman

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Jim Abbott
Andre Agassi
Muhammad Ali
Sparky Anderson
Michael Andretti
Boris Becker
Bobby Bonilla
Jose Canseco
Jennifer Capriati
Michael Chang
Roger Clemens
Randall Cunningham
Eric Davis
Clyde Drexler
John Elway
Chris Evert
Sergei Fedorov
Cecil Fielder
George Foreman
Zina Garrison
Florence Griffith-Joyner
Rickey Henderson
Evander Holyfield
Desmond Howard
Brett Hull
Raghib Ismail
Jackie Joyner-Kersee
Jim Kelly
Petr Klima
Bernie Kozar
Mario Lemieux
Greg LeMond
Carl Lewis
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Dan Marino
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Scottie Pippin
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Jack Kevorkian
Wendy Kopp
Sister Irene Kraus
Mother Theresa
Elie Weisel
Jeanne White

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Vol. 1 - No. 2 - April 1992

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Charles Barkley . basketball player
Shannen Doherty . actress
David Duke . . . . . politician
Alex Haley . . . . . author
Stephen Hawking . . . . scientist
Hulk Hogan . . . . . wrestler
Magic Johnson . . . . . basketball player
Spike Lee . . . . . filmmaker & actor
Wynton Marsalis . musician
Antonia Novello . . . . . surgeon general
Rosa Parks . . . . . civil rights activist
H. Ross Perot . . . . . business & political leader
Jason Priestley . . . . . actor
Queen Latifah . . . . . rap singer
Chris Van Allsburg . . . . . author/illustrator
Robin Williams . . . . . actor & comedian
Oprah Winfrey . . . . . talk-show host
Kristi Yamaguchi . . . . . figure skater
Boris Yeltsin . . . . Russian President

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Vol. 1
No. 3
JULY 1992

...rapHy Tod...

...Profiles ...to Young Readers

Diana, Princess of Wales

Bill Clinton

Andre Agassi

Featured in this issue...

Kirstie Alley
Isaac Asimov
Fidel Castro
Gloria Estefan
Saddam Hussein
Peter Jennings
Mario Lemieux
Jay Leno
Yo-Yo Ma
Sandra Day O'Connor

...and more!
(complete list on back cover)

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Biography Today

Profiles of People of Interest to Young Readers

Volume 1
Issue 3
July 1992

Laurie Lanzen Harris
Editor

Omnigraphics, Inc.
Penobscot Building
Detroit, Michigan 48226

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Frederick G. Ruffner, Jr., *Publisher*

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Printed in the United States

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Letter from the publisher—

The enthusiastic response to this new magazine for young readers has not only delighted us, but has validated our belief in the need for such a publication. We have been encouraged from the start by teachers and librarians, and now we are further motivated by appreciative reviews. *Booklist* finds our journal useful for elementary and middle schools, and for public library children's collections; a Texas school district is using the publication to tempt reluctant readers; and students themselves give hearty endorsement, which we accept as a high compliment.

The concept of *Biography Today* is unique in that the subjects profiled here are not necessarily people of great or lasting stature. Many are, of course, noted writers or public figures who have made important contributions to the world we live in, but a goodly number of entries are biographies of modern sports heroes and entertainment personalities. These we have included in direct response to the interests of the young. They want to read about the athletes and actors and musicians whose names are familiar to them, and whose fame and talents are the current rage.

The one element we have kept in mind in launching this publication is that youthful readers have youthful interests. We have tried to give each biography a light and very personal touch without sacrificing the content. Certain terms and concepts that might have no meaning to this new generation are explained, often in detail, since we cannot assume that readers so young have the background knowledge that we take for granted. Even the trim size and the typeface were evaluated for their appeal to young readers.

Biographical dictionaries and encyclopedias abound—good reference works that our children will turn to and depend upon throughout their adult years. But we feel that *Biography Today* answers their existing needs with an appealing, story-telling approach. If a class assignment can also be a "good read," then we have met that challenge.

Frederick G. Ruffner, Jr.

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Preface

Biography Today is a new quarterly magazine designed and written for the young reader—aged 9 and above—and covers individuals that librarians tell us that young people want to know about most: entertainers, athletes, writers, illustrators, cartoonists, and political leaders.

The Plan of the Work

The publication was especially created to appeal to young readers in a format they can enjoy reading and readily understand. Each issue contains 15-20 sketches arranged alphabetically. Each entry provides at least one picture of the individual profiled, and bold-faced rubrics lead the reader to information on birth, youth, early memories, education, first jobs, marriage and family, career highlights, memorable experiences, hobbies, and honors and awards. Each of the entries ends with a list of easily accessible sources designed to lead the student to further reading on the individual, as well as a current address. Obituary entries are also included, written to provide a perspective on the individual's entire career. Obituaries are clearly marked in both the table of contents and at the beginning of the entry.

Biographies are prepared by Omni editors after extensive research, utilizing the most current materials available. Those sources that are generally available to students appear in the list of further reading at the end of the sketch.

Indexes

To provide easy access to entries, each issue of *Biography Today* contains a Name Index, General Index covering occupations, organizations, and ethnic and minority origins, Places of Birth Index, and a Birthday Index. These indexes cumulate with each succeeding issue. The four yearly issues will be cumulated annually and will be available in a hardbound volume, with cumulative indexes.

Our Advisors

This new magazine was reviewed by an Advisory Board comprised of librarians, children's literature specialists, and reading instructors so that we could make sure that the concept of this publication—to provide a readable and accessible biographical magazine for young readers—was on target. They evaluated the title as it developed, and their suggestions have

proved invaluable. Any errors, however, are ours alone. We'd like to list the Advisory Board members, and to thank them for their efforts.

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Our Advisory Board stressed to us that we should not shy away from controversial or unconventional people in our profiles, and we have tried to follow their advice. The Advisory Board also mentioned that the sketches might be useful in reluctant reader and adult literacy programs, and we would value any comments librarians might have about the suitability of our magazine for those purposes.

Your Comments Are Welcome

Our goal is to be accurate and up-to-date, to give young readers information they can learn from and enjoy. Now we want to know what you think. Take a look at this issue of *Biography Today*, on approval. Write or call me with your comments. We want to provide an excellent source of biographical information for young people. Let us know how you think we're doing.

And here's a special incentive: review our list of people to appear in upcoming issues. Use the bind-in card to list other people you want to see in *Biography Today*. If we include someone you suggest, your library wins a free issue, with our thanks. Please see the bind-in card for details.

And take a look at the next page, where we've listed those libraries and individuals who will be receiving a free copy of Issue #3 for their suggestions.

Laurie Harris
Editor, *Biography Today*

CONGRATULATIONS!

Congratulations to the following individuals and libraries, who are receiving a free copy of *Biography Today,* Vol. 1, No. 3, for suggesting people who appear in this issue:

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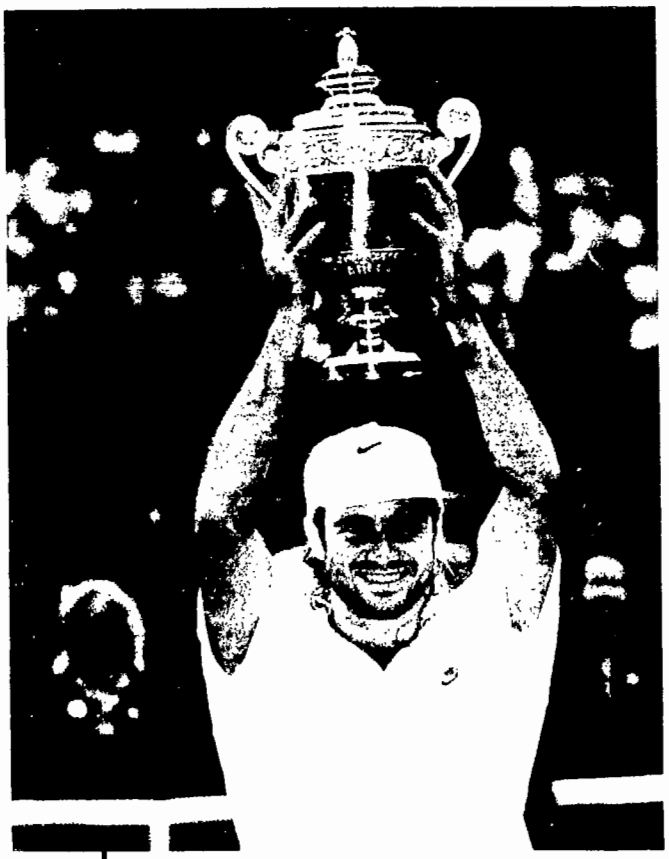

Andre Agassi 1970-
American Professional Tennis Player
Winner of 1992 Wimbledon Tournament

BIRTH

Andre Agassi (AH-gus-see) was born April 29, 1970, in Las Vegas, Nevada, to Emmanuel (Mike) and Elizabeth (Betty) Agassi. He is the youngest in a family of four that also includes a brother, Philip, and two sisters, Rita and Tamee.

YOUTH

Andre was groomed from infancy to be a court star. His father, although Armenian by heritage, was born in Iran and boxed for that country in the 1948 and 1952 Olympics. He moved to the

United States in the mid-1950s and married. Mike Agassi had been so intrigued by the game of tennis since his own youth that he decided to settle his family in Las Vegas, where the climate would be suitable for year-round play. He then taught the game to all of his children, with the goal of eventually producing a champion. By the time Andre was born, Mike had fine-tuned an early training plan that would develop both interest and skill, and in his young son he saw the prospect of stardom.

When Andre was a baby, his father strung a moving tennis ball above his crib for "eye coordination." By the time the child could sit in a high chair, Mike Agassi was tossing water-filled balloons toward the paddle he had strapped to his son's little hand. At two, Andre was serving on a full court—on his fourth birthday, he was a crowd-pleaser as he practiced with tennis great Jimmy Connors during a Las Vegas resort exhibition. The young prodigy further developed his game on the family's backyard court, pounding away at balls fired from as many as eight machines set at different angles.

There was little doubt about Agassi's remarkable skills, but tennis—and more tennis—was the focal point of his young life. Part way through the eighth grade, and still only thirteen years old, Andre was sent to the famous Nick Bollettieri Tennis Academy in Bradenton, Florida, for intensive coaching. His play there with other teenage hopefuls was often less than sensational. The pressures of being away from home and family and of trying to live up to his father's expectations began to show in his personality. He became resentful at losing, arrogant at winning, and verbally abusive toward the other players. Some time later, after confronting his problems, much of this offensive attitude was channeled into the showmanship, gaudy wearing apparel, and funky hairstyles for which he has become famous.

EDUCATION

Agassi attended traditional school in Las Vegas before transferring to the Bollettieri Academy, where private tutors work a shortened academic program around the long hours of tennis instruction. He was not known as much of a student during those years, but eventually he earned a high-school diploma through correspondence courses. His formal education has been spotty at best, yet a childhood friend, Perry Rogers, who himself went on to university study, insists that the young tennis phenomenon has a quick and eager mind.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Andre Agassi turned pro on May 1, 1986, two days after his sixteenth birthday. His performance at Bradenton may have been erratic, but with this move away from the juniors, a natural ability and competitive spirit

,888

seemed to shift into high gear. He quickly made his presence known in early tournaments that year, astounding established players with his aggressive, hard-hitting style. A discouraging slump followed, but by the end of 1987, the brash young man with the racquet had regained confidence and surged ahead in the rankings from number 91 to number 25. He captured his first career title on the year's final stop at the SuL [South] American Open in Itaparica, Brazil, by defeating (in succession) Brad Gilbert, Martin Jaite, and Luiz Mattar.

Staggering success was just around the corner, and so was unbelievable celebrity. In 1988, the sassy, teenage marvel racked up six titles in seven finals and reached the semifinals of both the U.S. and French Open tournaments. He also made his debut that same year on the U.S. roster of the Davis Cup international competition, compiling a 3-0 record. Breaking hearts along the way with his often-noted "come-hither grin" and "exotic Middle Eastern surf-rat looks," Agassi's demeanor was described at about that time in *Sports Illustrated* like this: "Being Just Andre means blowing kisses to the crowd, belting balls into the stands and handing out haberdashery—even a pair of his with-it signature denim shorts—to the courtside maidens."

There were critics, too. Tennis traditionalists were irritated by his bizarre mode of dress, and he was accused of faking injuries, skipping out on exhibitions, and "tanking" sets (purposely losing to conserve energy for the next set). In general, his hotdog antics endeared him to some while offending others.

Agassi forged ahead, grabbing the spotlight by winning matches from such top players as Jimmy Connors, Boris Becker, and Stefan Edberg. He reached number-three ranking in the world, his best up to the present time. Then, with 1989, came a series of struggles, and Agassi often reacted immaturely to his losses. "I guess you could basically say that I got too big for my britches," he finally admitted. Criticism rose when he turned his back on

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England's famed Wimbledon tournament. His explanation smacked of arrogance when he and his brother/manager Philip implied that Wimbledon was just another contest. Others speculated that Andre's real reason was a fear of embarrassing himself playing on grass, which is not his best surface—and further, a reluctance to forgo his trademark attire for the tournament's required tennis whites.

The sudden slide in early 1989 was reversed when Agassi won the Italian Open, then reached the semifinals at the U.S. Open by beating Jimmy Connors for his first ever five-set victory. Other wins and losses have followed in what has been described as a roller-coaster career. Agassi was runner-up in 1990 in two Grand Slam events, the U.S. and the French Open, and made it to the finals again at the French in 1991. He returned to Wimbledon that season after a three-year absence, but reached only the quarter-finals. Inconsistent play marked most of his year except for some solid wins in Davis Cup play.

Frustrated in his continuing failure to win a major tournament, Agassi decided, as 1992 began, to rededicate himself physically and mentally. The strategy paid off on a simmering Sunday afternoon in July—victory at last. He entered Wimbledon as a long shot No. 12 seed and battled his way to center court past two former champions, John McEnroe and Boris Becker. In a stirring five-set triumph over Croatia's Goran Ivanisevic, Agassi won the first major title of his life. "He didn't just wave away the memory of haunting failures in previous championship finals," wrote a *Detroit Free Press* columnist the next day. "What he did—with style and talent and, yes, grit—was lend substance to transparency."

A stunned Agassi sank to his knees and collapsed in tears. "I was Wimbledon champion, Grand Slam winner," he said after regaining his composure. "It is quite an irony. I really have had my chances to fulfill a lot of my dreams, and I have not come through in the past. To do it here is more than I could ever ask for."

Andre Agassi at last has lived up to the expectations of his defenders—and lived down the doubts of his detractors.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

According to Agassi, it is religion that has had the greatest influence on him. Tennis observers notice the transformation from a rebellious, often vulgar, show-off whose antics raised criticism wherever he played, to a more thoughtful (although still colorful) competitor.

By his late teens, Agassi began to realize how troubled and unhappy he was, and how out of control. He said later that he "was facing a lot of questions" in his life and felt that "there had to be more important things than tennis, money, and fame." With the encouragement of Fritz Glauss,

the traveling minister of the pro tour who had earned his trust, he joined other players in Bible study. What has emerged is a somewhat restrained, and certainly more gracious, young man. Few doubt his sincerity in saying that renewing his childhood faith in Christianity offered him peace of mind and "the understanding that it's no big deal if you get beat."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Agassi, now twenty-two, is unmarried, but frequently is seen in the company of Wendy Stewart, who is said to be his steady girlfriend. When he is not on tour or staying in Bradenton, he goes home to his parents in Las Vegas. The Agassis form a close family, and all the siblings either are, or have been, involved in tennis. Rita, the eldest, a former pro, is married to the legendary Richard (Pancho) Gonzales, who rose to court fame in the 1950s and was eight times world professional tennis champion. Philip, who is Andre's manager and traveling companion, once played on the satellite tour, and Tamee played collegiate tennis in Tyler, Texas.

FURTHER READING

PERIODICALS

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New York Times, July 6, 1992, p.C3.
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World Tennis, Mar. 1991, p.22

ADDRESS

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Kirstie Alley 1955-
American Actress
Co-Star of "Cheers" TV Series

BIRTH

Kirstie Alley was born January 25, 1955, in Wichita, Kansas, to a well-to-do lumber company owner, Robert Alley, and his wife, Mickie. She has an older sister, Collette, and a younger brother, Craig, both of whom still live in Wichita.

YOUTH

Growing up in a typical midwestern family of the 1950s, Kirstie Alley was the feisty, daring middle child who strained against the limits of convention. She stood up for herself and her offbeat notions from a tender age and always was willing to do the unusual to get attention. Her lifelong best friend, Sarah Campbell, told *People* a couple of years ago that the "closest Kirstie came to

an interest in acting [in those days] was when she read the movie magazines in my mom's beauty shop. Maybe she was too embarrassed to admit it." More than likely, she was dreaming, even then, of being a star.

By the time she had reached her teens, Alley was into a free-wheeling lifestyle that unnerved her parents, whose other children showed no such sign of willfulness. "I guess I was wild, but not promiscuous wild," she says now, recalling those disturbing times. "I was an artsy, troubled, searching, obnoxious kid, the one they [her parents] worried about. I was insecure about everything and uncomfortable with myself." Alley hated her unique name (a Scottish variation of Christina), her husky voice, and having to conform to normal expectations, so she rebelled by sneaking out in "geeky" clothes and running around town in fast cars and on motorcycles, either with or looking for boys.

Shortly before her mother was killed in an auto accident in 1982, Alley wrote home apologizing for what she called all the "rotten things" she had ever done, and for being such a difficult child to raise. "The day she died," Alley reveals with sorrow, "I got her answer in the mail. She had written back saying that during all our conflicts, she had always been trying to protect me because she loved me. The biggest regret in my life is that my mother never got to see me be successful. . . . She would have loved my success. My mother always gave to me. How I wish I could have given something back to her."

EARLY MEMORIES

A touch of outrageous behavior has always been part of Alley's emotional makeup. "When I was a child, I said stupid things which turned out to be shocking," she recalls. "I would think of something that would really pique your interest, not that it was necessarily sane. . . . something like 'Have you ever been in a fire?'. . .One day my dad decided I'd become too bizarre and offered me a silver dollar if I would not talk for an hour. I made it for two minutes."

EDUCATION

Alley graduated from Wichita High School Southeast where, she says, she never fit the image of the wholesome, midwestern cheerleader-type (she did, however, make the cheerleading squad). With her defiant attitude, her rangy, unkempt looks, and her offbeat attire, she was not accepted by the "in" crowd. Alley went on to Kansas State University to study literature and art, but stayed less than two years. Although she transferred to the University of Kansas, she remained restless and soon dropped out of school altogether.

FIRST JOBS

Returning to Wichita, and inspired by a Doris Day role in the light romantic comedy *Pillow Talk*, Alley started working for a design firm as a free-lance

interior decorator. "I was a good decorator," she says of that first career, "but I snorted up all my profits." Still bored and basically unchallenged, she got hooked on cocaine, most weeks spending as much as $400 on her habit. "Finally," she admits, "it caught up with me and I realized what a jerk I was." The day of reckoning came when her sister dropped in for an unexpected visit with her children, and Kirstie was in such a fog that she could not even relate to her family.

Twenty-six years old and ready for a new start, Alley quit cocaine "cold turkey," quit her job, too, and moved to Los Angeles. There she entered the Church of Scientology's Narconon, a drug rehabilitation program, and sought out an acting career. Today, she is one of the many celebrities (Tom Cruise, John Travolta, jazz pianist Chick Corea, Mimi Rogers, Anne Archer, and Olympic gymnast Charles Lakes are a few of the others) who continue to defend the controversial Scientology "self-help" cult, and who credit it with giving new direction to their lives. Scientology, however, is rejected by many critics and was described in a lengthy special report last year by *Time* as a "hugely profitable global racket that survives by intimidating members and critics in a Mafia-like manner."

CHOOSING A CAREER

Giving herself a year to break into show business, Alley made the usual rounds of agents and studios with unusual grit and perseverance. She pounded the pavements and beat on doors "in a town," says *Good Housekeeping*, "where almost everybody was beautiful and at least a few dozen were talented." Finally, she was called to read for a part in *Star Trek II: The Wrath of Khan*, but that was the week that her parents were in a tragic car accident that took her mother's life and left her father near death. Her dad survived, and Alley returned to the studio to win the role of Lieutenant Saavik, Mr. Spock's pointy-eared protegé.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

After *Star Trek*, Alley had a starring run in "Masquerade," a short-lived television series, then moved on to parts in *Runaway*, a film with Tom Selleck, and the miniseries "North and South," in which she and husband Parker Stevenson appeared as brother and sister. The actress's further credits included a number of less-than-memorable parts as she moved back and forth from movies to television.

Then, in 1987, came "Cheers," the enormously successful TV comedy set against the backdrop of a fictional Boston bar that has showcased her considerable talents as a comedienne. She replaced the Emmy-winning Shelley Long, who had left the series to pursue a career in films. Alley's character was cast with a different angle, and her own wacky disposition has been instrumental in shaping her pivotal role in the hit series, now in its eleventh season. She plays the uptight, overachieving Rebecca Howe with vulnerability and comedic talent, and she has been a major force in helping the sitcom climb to first place in the ratings.

Alley's career runs on a fast track as she "crams six lifetimes into one," her husband tells a *People* interviewer. Her role in *Look Who's Talking*, a

surprise comedy hit of 1989, was followed by a well-received sequel, *Look Who's Talking Too.* Other films have brought mixed reviews, but the actress's confidence is unshaken in the belief that one day her big break in movies will come. She says that "there's this untapped territory which is actually exciting to me. It keeps a future there for me." Kirstie Alley—still daring to go out on a limb.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Kirstie Alley has been married since December 22, 1983, to Parker Stevenson, the Princeton-graduate actor of *Hardy Boys* and "Baywatch" fame. As yet, they have no children, but their San Fernando valley estate shelters a menagerie of dogs, cats, parrots, exotic fish, monkeys, rabbits, and geese (close to fifty in all), attesting to the actress's love of animals, her passionate advocacy of animal rights, and her long-standing interest in ecology.

The estate, which encompasses lush acreage and a huge swimming pool, once belonged to old-time vaudeville and film entertainer Al Jolson and later to the actor Don Ameche. Alley, however, has put her own creative decorator touches on the mansion. In addition to the California property, she and Stevenson own a ranch in Oregon and a colonial-revival home at Isleboro, a tiny island village on the coast of Maine.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Narconon, which helped Alley overcome her addiction to cocaine, remains one of her most important interests; she serves as an international spokesperson for that rehabilitation program. She also devotes much of her time to issues involving animal rights and the environment, and has been instrumental in producing *Cry Out*, a primer for junior environmentalists. She is a member of the Earth Communications Office.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Emmy Award: 1991, for Outstanding Lead Actress in a Comedy Series
Golden Globe Award: 1991, for Best Actress in a Musical/Comedy Series
People's Choice Award: 1991, for Best Female Television Performer

FURTHER READING

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Redbook, Oct. 1987, p.10
Time, May 6, 1991, p.50
TV Guide, Nov. 14, 1987, p.8
Us, Feb. 1992, p.41
USA Today, June 25, 1990, p.18; Oct. 25, 1990, p.1D

ADDRESS

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Suite 208
Los Angeles, CA 90024

OBITUARY

Isaac Asimov 1920-1992
American Writer and Scientist
Author of Nearly 500 Books of Science Fiction and Nonfiction for Young Readers and Adults

BIRTH

Isaac Asimov was born on January 2, 1920, in Petrovichi, Russia, to Judah and Anna Rachel (Berman) Asimov. Judah Asimov worked in the family grain business, earning a comfortable income. But there was a great deal of uncertainty and upheaval in the new Soviet Union at that time, shortly after the Bolshevik Revolution (1917) and World War I (1914-18). The family decided to join Anna Asimov's half-brother in America. They emigrated to the United States in 1923, when Asimov was three years old,

and he became a naturalized American citizen five years later. Asimov was the oldest child in the family, with a sister, Marcia, and a brother, Stanley.

YOUTH

The Asimov family settled in a poor neighborhood in Brooklyn, New York, along with many other immigrants. There Judah Asimov held a series of jobs before buying, in 1926, the first of several neighborhood stores that sold candy, tobacco, and newspapers and magazines. The elder Asimov liked being his own boss, even though it meant working very long hours, from 6:00 A.M. to 1:00 A.M., seven days a week. Isaac was in second grade at the time, and he and the whole family began helping out in the store. While the business didn't make them rich, the Asimov family did get through the Great Depression without suffering much hardship.

The Asimov family valued education. Judah and Anna encouraged their children to work hard and to read good books. Their son Isaac was a very bright child. He taught himself to read at the age of five and always excelled at school—so much so that he skipped several grades. But he also had trouble fitting in. About the only time he was able to get along with his classmates was when he was telling stories. He frequently got in trouble with his teachers, and he was so boastful about being smart that the other students picked on him. Years later, he said, "Even when, as the result of skipping, I ended up the youngest pupil in the class by better than two years, I was still the smartest and knew it and made sure *they* knew it." This robust self-esteem, evident here in Asimov's own words from his two-volume autobiography *In Memory Yet Green* and *In Joy Still Felt*, is frequently mentioned by his biographers as a key personality trait throughout his life.

EARLY MEMORIES

Working in the family store every day, Isaac Asimov soon became fascinated with the glossy magazines that filled the racks. His father, though, refused to let him waste his time on what he considered junk—until young Isaac hit on a plan. By pretending that the new magazine *Science Wonder Stories* was really about science, young Isaac soon won his father's permission to indulge his love of science fiction. As he later recalled, "I started reading science fiction at the age of nine. My father wouldn't let me read anything else. He thought that science fiction dealt with science. That was his mistake. Later on, of course, I read other books, but nothing interested me as much as science fiction. It stretched my mind."

Those early stories got him started on his career. At age eleven he began writing his first novel, which he set aside after eight chapters. Beginning in 1934, several of his letters were published in one of his favorite science fiction magazines, *Astounding Stories*. Encouraged by this success, Asimov soon began writing stories and working with John W. Campbell, an

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influential author and editor of science fiction. Campbell once described the young Asimov as "lean and hungry and very enthusiastic. He couldn't write, but he could tell a story. You can teach a guy how to write, but not how to tell a story."

EDUCATION

After graduating from Boys High School in Brooklyn at the age of fifteen, Asimov entered Columbia University. He received his bachelor's degree there in 1939 and his master's degree in chemistry in 1941. During World War II, Asimov took a break from his education to assist in the war effort. He went to work as a chemist at the Naval Air Experimental Station in Philadelphia and then served in the Army in 1945-46. After his discharge as a corporal, he returned to Columbia University and earned his Ph.D. in chemistry in 1948. He finished up his work at Columbia by doing postdoctoral research on nucleic acids.

CHOOSING A CAREER

In 1949, Asimov accepted a teaching position at Boston University School of Medicine, ready to begin his career as a research scientist. At the same time, he was starting to have some success as a writer. He had already sold a few pieces—his first short story, "Marooned Off Vesta," appeared in the October 1938 issue of *Amazing Stories*, and "Nightfall," the most popular story of his career, appeared in 1941. Since its publication, "Nightfall" has repeatedly been voted the best science fiction short story of all time by both science fiction writers and readers.

Asimov continued to write while teaching at Boston University. *Pebble in the Sky*, his first science fiction novel, was published in 1950; *I, Robot*, his famous collection of stories, appeared that same year; and he and two colleagues wrote a medical textbook, his first nonfiction work, two years later. He also completed the original "Foundation" trilogy at about this time. In 1958, Asimov quit teaching to write full-time. As he later recalled, "I had thought of myself as a research chemist (or, later, biochemist) for a dozen years. To be sure, I was a writer also, but that was my avocation, not my profession. Writing was a spare-time activity, a sideline, something to make a little extra cash with and to gain a little extra importance with. I was beginning to think of myself as a writer and that was crucial."

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Before his death in New York on April 6, 1992, of heart and kidney failure, Asimov had completed almost 500 books, 350 short stories, and some 2000 articles. Asimov loved to write. His daily routine was to wake by 6:00 A.M., sit down to write by 7:30 A.M., and continue to work most days until 10:00 P.M. He worked very quickly, typing 90 words per minute, with very little

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rewriting. In addition, he preferred to work without assistance, handling his own typing, phone calls, letter writing, research, proofreading, and indexing. An amazingly prolific author with wide-ranging interests, Asimov wrote a tremendous amount on many different topics. In addition to science fiction, he wrote nonfiction science books, for both youthful readers and adults, on such subjects as biology, chemistry, astronomy, physics, and mathematics. He also published books on the Bible, Shakespeare, the origin of words, ancient and modern history, and dirty limericks. In most of these works, particularly those on scientific topics, Asimov was widely acclaimed for his ability to interpret complicated technical issues for the general reader. He explained difficult concepts with a straightforward, clear, humorous, and easy-to-understand style. His appeal was perhaps best summarized by the astronomer Carl Sagan, who called Asimov "the greatest explainer of the age."

Asimov's science fiction stories and novels remain his best-known and best-loved works—and the Robot and "Foundation" series are widely considered the best of the best. The Robot series began with a group of short stories first collected in *I, Robot* (1950). In one of them, "Runaround" (1942), Asimov created the "Three Laws of Robotics," which define and describe the relationship between robots and humans:

1. A robot must not injure a human being or, through inaction, allow a human being to come to harm.
2. A robot must obey the orders given it by human beings except where those orders would conflict with the First Law.
3. A robot must protect its own existence, except where such protection would conflict with the First or Second Law.

Asimov's depiction of robots as machines that would help but never harm humans was profoundly influential in the field. It helped many people to overcome their fears about new technology. His view eventually became so popular that it was generally accepted by readers and other writers as an accurate description of what robots would become. To this day many modern scientists, particularly those working in the field of artificial intelligence, credit Asimov with inspiring them to become scientists by encouraging them to dream about what could be.

The "Foundation" series began as several stories and novellas that were then grouped into three novels: *Foundation* (1951), *Foundation and Empire* (1952), and *Second Foundation* (1953). The "Foundation" trilogy, considered one of the most influential works in science fiction, won a Hugo Award in 1966 as the "Best Novel Series of All Time." The work is often described as a "future history" patterned after the renowned *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* by nineteenth-century historian Edward Gibbon. The "Foundation" trilogy describes the dissolution and subsequent rebuilding of a galactic empire of the future consisting of perhaps 25 million inhabited

worlds. Asimov repeatedly returned to the themes of the "Foundation" and Robot stories, writing new works that eventually linked the two series. This combined series now totals fifteen books, including a final title, *Forward the Foundation,* to be published in late 1992. With the mature dialogue and themes of these works, Asimov is often credited with helping to elevate the genre of science fiction from pulp-magazine status to a more intellectual level. While some critics fault Asimov's literary technique, particularly his writing style and creation of characters, his broad and imaginative vision of a future society continues to entrance readers.

"What characterized all his writing," according to University of Michigan professor of English Eric Rabkin, "was the ability to find the tantalizing details that led his readers to go on and do further thinking. For example, in one of his essays, he wondered whether the Renaissance was created by the invention of eyeglasses, because it suddenly tripled the number of available scholars in the world. It's one of those absolutely impossible things to prove, but tantalizing. Asimov walked with one foot in the land of fiction and one foot in the land of fact."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Asimov met Gertrude Blugerman on Valentine's Day, 1942, and they were married just a few months later, on July 26, 1942. They had two children: David, born in 1951, and Robyn Joan, born in 1955. Asimov and his first wife were divorced in 1973, and he married Janet Jeppson, a retired psychiatrist, on November 30, 1973.

SELECTED WRITINGS

THE "FOUNDATION" AND ROBOT BOOKS

Fifteen of Asimov's novels, the "Foundation" and Robot books, comprise a series about the future of humanity. According to Asimov, he did not write them in the order in which they were intended to be read. The following list presents the titles in chronological order, according to the historical narrative:

1. *The Complete Robot,* 1982 (includes stories from the original collection *I, Robot,* 1950)
2. *The Caves of Steel,* 1954
3. *The Naked Sun,* 1957
4. *The Robots of Dawn,* 1983
5. *Robots and Empire,* 1985
6. *The Currents of Space,* 1952
7. *The Stars, Like Dust,* 1951
8. *Pebble in the Sky,* 1950
9. *Prelude to Foundation,* 1988

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10. *Forward the Foundation* [to be published in 1992]
11. *Foundation*, 1951
12. *Foundation and Empire*, 1952
13. *Second Foundation*, 1953
14. *Foundation's Edge*, 1982
15. *Foundation and Earth*, 1986

OTHER SCIENCE FICTION

Fantastic Voyage, 1966
Nightfall and Other Stories, 1969
The Gods Themselves, 1972
The Bicentennial Man and Other Stories, 1976

SCIENCE FICTION FOR YOUNG READERS

David Starr, Space Ranger, 1952
Lucky Starr and the Pirates of the Asteroids, 1953
Lucky Starr and the Oceans of Venus, 1954
Lucky Starr and the Big Sun of Mercury, 1956
Lucky Starr and the Moons of Jupiter, 1957
Lucky Starr and the Rings of Saturn, 1958
Norby, the Mixed-Up Robot, 1983
Norby's Other Secret, 1984
Norby and the Invaders, 1985
Norby and the Lost Princess, 1985
The Norby Chronicles, 1986
Norby and the Queen's Necklace, 1986
Norby Finds a Villain, 1987
Norby: Robot for Hire, 1987
Norby through Time and Space, 1988
Norby and Yobo's Great Adventure, 1989
Norby Down to Earth, 1989
Norby and the Oldest Dragon, 1990
Norby and the Court Jester, 1991

All the David and Lucky Starr books were written under the pseudonym Paul French; all the Norby the Robot books were written with Janet Asimov.

SCIENCE FOR YOUNG READERS

The Moon, 1966
Stars, 1968
ABC's of Space, 1969
Great Ideas of Science, 1969
ABC's of the Ocean, 1970
ABC's of the Earth, 1971
ABC's of Ecology, 1972
Comets and Meteors, 1972
"How Did We Find Out About" Series, 35 vols., 1972-1992

OTHER

In Memory Yet Green: The Autobiography of Isaac Asimov, 1920-1954, 1979
In Joy Still Felt: The Autobiography of Isaac Asimov, 1954-1978, 1980

Asimov was also the editor of many anthologies; a contributor of short stories and editorials to magazines and anthologies; a contributor of articles to science magazines; and the author and editor of a vast collection of other books of mystery, history, etymology, and other nonfiction.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Hugo Award (Science Fiction Achievement Award, given by the World Science Fiction Convention): 1963, Special Award for Distinguished Contribution to the Field of Science Fiction; 1966, *The Foundation Trilogy,* for Best Novel Series of All Time; 1973, *The Gods Themselves,* for Best Novel; 1977, "The Bicentennial Man," for Best Novelette; 1983, *Foundation's Edge,* for Best Novel
James T. Grady Award (American Chemical Society): 1965
American Association for the Advancement of Science—Westinghouse Science Writing Award: 1967
Nebula Award (given by the Science Fiction Writers of America): 1973, *The Gods Themselves,* for Best Novel; 1977, "The Bicentennial Man," for Best Novelet; 1987, as "Grand Master"
Washington Post/(Children's Book Guild Nonfiction Award): 1985

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Asimov, Isaac. *In Memory Yet Green: The Autobiography of Isaac Asimov, 1920-1954,* 1979
Asimov, Isaac. *In Joy Still Felt: The Autobiography of Isaac Asimov, 1954-1978,* 1980
Contemporary Authors New Revision Series, Vol. 19
Encyclopedia Britannica
Erlanger, Ellen. *Isaac Asimov: Scientist and Storyteller,* 1986 (juvenile)
Who's Who in America, 1990-91
World Book Encyclopedia

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Los Angeles Times, Apr. 7, 1992, p.A1
New York Times, Apr. 7, 1992, p.B7
Time, Dec. 19, 1988, p.80
Washington Post, Apr. 7. 1992, p.B6

Fidel Castro 1927-

Cuban Revolutionary and Political Leader
President of Cuba and First Secretary of the Cuban Communist Party

BIRTH

Fidel Alejandro Castro Ruz was born August 13, 1927, at his parents' farm near Mayari, in Oriente Province, Cuba, the third of seven children. His father, Angel Castro Argiz, was a Spaniard by birth and a former army sergeant. His mother, Lina Ruz González, was a domestic. Castro has two older siblings, Anjela and Ramón, and four younger—Juanita, Raúl, Emma, and Augustina. He also has two half-siblings, Lidia and Pedro Emilio, from his father's first marriage.

YOUTH

As a boy, Fidel Castro worked in his prosperous father's sugarcane fields. His thirst for education led his parents to belatedly marry, in order that they might send him to Catholic school. While they had not originally planned to send their children to school at all, Fidel displayed his iron will early by threatening to burn down the family home unless they relented. This first revolutionary act was successful.

EDUCATION

Castro entered the LaSalle School in Santiago de Cuba, run by French Marianist brothers, at the age of six or seven. His birth year was changed to 1926 so that he would appear old enough to begin third grade, and he was baptized at this time. Two years later, he was enrolled at Colegio Dolores, a Jesuit institution also in Santiago. After his graduation, he enrolled at the Colegio Bolén, a Jesuit preparatory school in Havana and the most prestigious secondary institution in Cuba. There he not only excelled in history and Spanish, but also was voted the school's outstanding athlete in 1944. The Jesuits instilled in Castro a passion for discipline, order, and hard work—but he disliked their authoritarianism and rejected their belief in God. In 1945, he entered the University of Havana to study law, and was graduated in 1950. It was here that his political career began.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

When Fidel Castro entered law school, Cuba was in political turmoil, and that unrest expressed itself on campus through violent student demonstrations. Fidel's intellectual gifts, courage, and oratorical skill secured for him the leadership of the University Students Federation. He aligned himself in 1947 with the Partido del Pueblo Cubano (Party of the Cuban People) and thrust himself into national politics. He interrupted his studies that year to take part in an abortive coup against Dominican dictator Rafael Trujillo and, in 1948, traveled to Colombia to participate in the Bogotaza —another violent uprising. Despite his liberal orientation at this time, Fidel's lifelong commitment to internationalism was already evident.

In 1950, Castro set up a law practice in Havana with two partners, often representing poor and working-class clients for no fee. He ran for the Cuban Congress in 1952, but his bid was frustrated when Fulgencio Batista seized power in a military coup, canceling the election results. When the courts refused to declare the coup unconstitutional, Fidel turned to revolutionary struggle. He organized a small band of rebels and attacked the Moncada military barracks on the night of July 26, 1953. He was captured after the unsuccessful assault, but was spared execution when a university colleague intervened.

Castro gave his first important speech in defending himself at his secret trial. It was printed and circulated underground as *History Will Absolve Me,* increasing support for the rebel movement. In 1955, Fidel and his brother Raúl were released after serving two years of their fifteen-year sentences, and they and their supporters left for Mexico, forming there the "26th of July Movement" (named after the date of the Moncada defeat). In December 1956, they sailed for their homeland with 82 Cubans and the Argentine revolutionary Ernesto "Che" Guevara, aboard the yacht *Granma.* Only thirty survived an assault by Batista's troops. The survivors, including the Castros and Guevara, fled to the Sierra Maestra mountains. From there they launched the Cuban revolution.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION

Aided by alliances with populist groups in the cities, deteriorating social conditions, the rampant corruption of Batista's dictatorship, and the bravery of their commanders, the rebels soon controlled much of eastern Cuba. Fidel ordered land redistribution in liberated areas, thus building further on his immense popularity. The rebels began a multifront offensive in mid-1958 that resulted in Batista's flight to exile on New Year's Day, 1959. Fidel Castro triumphantly marched into Havana, seizing the power he has held for more than 33 years.

Shortly after the revolution, tribunals were convened in an effort to execute former Batista officials. This caused the first uneasiness among Americans, who had previously been supportive of what they saw as a liberal-democratic revolution. When, in 1960, the Cuban government began to seize American-owned businesses as part of its economic program, the United States retaliated by sharply cutting its quota of sugar imports from Cuba. Rhetoric on both sides became more hostile, and historians still debate which country holds ultimate responsibility for Cuba's drift into Soviet influence. On January 3, 1961, the United States broke off diplomatic relations.

THE BAY OF PIGS AND CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS

Just over three months later, 1300 Cuban exiles staged an invasion of Cuba with American support. Cuban defense forces routed them, and the disastrous raid became infamously known as the "Bay of Pigs Invasion," named after the bay on the south coast of Cuba where the exiles landed. By the end of 1961, Castro had publicly proclaimed his faith in communism, tightened his ties with the Soviet Union, and set up a one-party state. Raúl Castro, now officially second-in-command, made several trips to the Eastern Bloc (the communist states of eastern Europe), making arrangements that brought the world to the brink of nuclear war. Soviet ballistic missiles were placed in Cuba, causing President John F. Kennedy to threaten a nuclear strike. The tense days in 1962, known as the Cuban Missile Crisis, ended when Soviet Premier Nikita Kruschev agreed to remove the menacing weapons.

Since 1963, Castro has consolidated his power and ruled Cuba with an iron hand. Admirers point to his stunning achievements—literacy, below fifty percent before the revolution, is now at a level comparable to that of the United States and Canada. Health care is guaranteed to all Cubans, as is employment and housing. More importantly, perhaps, to a politician, Fidel (as he is called by his countrymen) continues to enjoy the support of a vast majority of Cubans. Critics are no less vocal in their denunciations of human rights abuses; these include suppression of political dissidents and of homosexuals. They also accuse Cuba of attempting to export communist revolution to such places as Angola and Ethiopia, as well as to the rest of Latin America. However, few serious historians see Cuba as being on a par with the hemisphere's worst human rights abusers—Guatemala, Paraguay and, until recently, El Salvador.

The fall of the U.S.S.R. has placed the Cuban economy in a serious bind. Subsidized exports from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union have been curtailed, leaving Cuba much more vulnerable to the continuing United States embargo. Castro has responded with a multitiered program: extreme austerity measures, further tightening of political controls, and encouragement of joint-venture projects with other Western countries. All of these tactics come at a cost. Ordinary Cubans are reportedly whispering, for the first time, that Fidel has outlived his usefulness. Also, there continues to be strong anti-Castro feeling among the growing Hispanic community in Florida. Cuba seems now to be, more than ever, one of the last bastions of a dying communist system.

Fidel Castro's appeal is a mystery to many North Americans—but to few who have met him. One of the world's most powerful orators, he can mesmerize a crowd for hours at a time. He is known as an engaging one-on-one conversationalist as well, though revolutionary rage is never far from the surface. Whether such a combination of charisma, ardor, and political repression is enough to hold power is an open question. "I would not work near Fidel," said José Luis Llovio, Cuba's former assistant culture minister, in an interview earlier this year with the *Montreal Gazette*. "He is like the sun. From a distance he warms. Up close he burns."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

While Castro has attempted to keep his private life secret, some details have become public knowledge, and rumors abound. He married Mirta Diáz-Balart, daughter of a prominent Cuban family, in 1948, and much of their tempestuous life together is detailed in Georgie Anne Geyer's 1991 biography, *Guerilla Prince*. The couple had one son, Fidel (Fidelito), born in 1949. Fidelito, who uses his mother's family name, graduated from Tomorrasov University in Moscow in 1972 with a degree in nuclear physics, and now heads Cuba's Atomic Energy Commission. He and his Russian wife have two children. Fidel and Mirta divorced in 1954, but still are in contact and reportedly continue to share strong feelings for each other.

Castro has a daughter, Alina, by a woman named Naty Revuelta. He has been linked to a number of other women, too, and when his longtime personal assistant, Celia Sánchez, died in 1980, Fidel was said to have been withdrawn for months. Rumors are that he has fathered as many as five other children out of wedlock.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Castro leads a fairly simple life, devoting most of his energies to politics. He enjoys cooking and fishing. Once a major-league prospect as a pitcher, he remains an avid baseball fan. As part of an anti-smoking campaign, he has given up the cigars that were, for years, an important part of his image.

WRITINGS

History Will Absolve Me, 1958
Revolutionary Struggle, 1947-58, 1972
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Fidel Castro: Nothing Can Stop the Course of History, 1986
Fidel and Religion, 1987

HONORS AND AWARDS

Lenin Peace Prize: 1961
Order of Lenin: 1972
Somali Order, first class: 1977
Order of Jamaica: 1977
Dimitrov Prize (Bulgaria): 1980
Gold Star (Vietnam): 1982

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Mother Jones, July/Aug. 1989, p.20
National Geographic, Aug. 1991, p.90
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Reader's Digest, June 1991, p.129
Scholastic Update, Feb. 9, 1990, p.18
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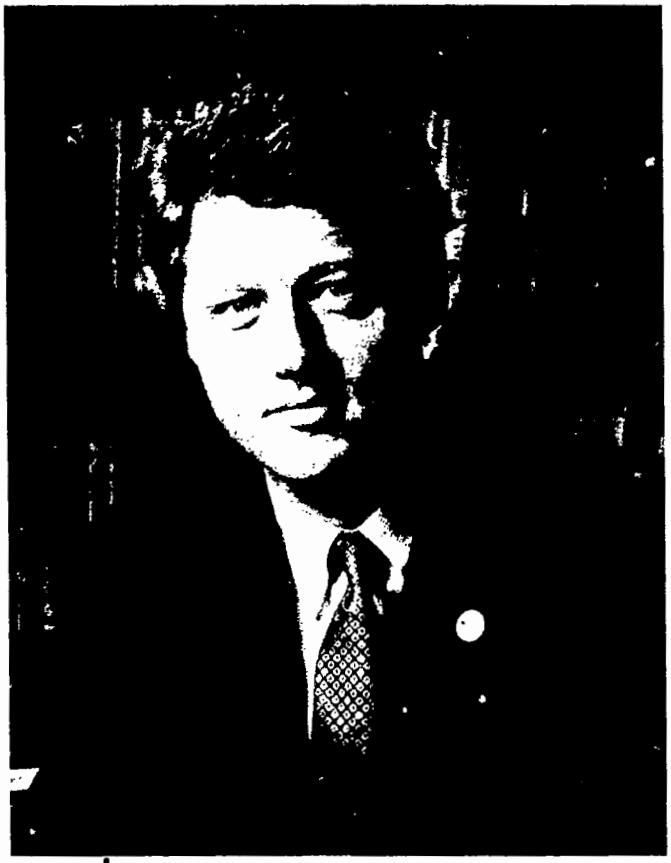

Bill Clinton 1946-
American Politician
Governor of Arkansas and Democratic Nominee for U.S. President

BIRTH

Bill Clinton was born William Jefferson Blythe IV on August 19, 1946, in Hope, Arkansas, to Virginia (Cassidy) Blythe. His mother was recently widowed; his father had been killed in an automobile accident just three months before Bill's birth. In order to support her son, Virginia Blythe left Arkansas for school in New Orleans to become a nurse-anesthetist. Young Bill lived with his grandparents in Hope during his first four years. His grandfather ran a small grocery store that provided the family with a modest income, and both grandparents provided Bill with lots of love.

YOUTH

Young Bill's life changed when his mother married Roger Clinton. Virginia had returned to Hope after graduating from nursing school, where she met Roger, the local Buick dealer. After their marriage, when Bill was seven, the family moved to Hot Springs, Arkansas, where Roger Clinton went to work in his brother's Buick dealership. A resort town, Hot Springs at that time attracted visitors for the gambling, nightclubs, racetrack, and the medicinal quality of the mineral springs. When Bill was about ten, his half-brother and only sibling, Roger Jr., was born. Their mother, who has been called smart, strong willed, quick witted, and a free spirit, was devoted to her sons. As Hillary Clinton once explained, "The important thing about Bill Clinton's upbringing is that he was always surrounded by love. He had a mother who, despite all the heartbreak and tragedy in her life, got up every day optimistic and positive and determined to try to make the best of it—and to love her children."

Clinton's home life was deeply troubled. Roger Clinton was an alcoholic. Although good natured when sober, he was violent when drunk—so violent that once, during an argument with Bill's mother, he fired a gun in the house. Young Bill watched in despair for years, until he finally grew old enough—and big enough—to step in. As a teenager, he broke down the door to his parents' bedroom during a fight and threatened his stepfather. Motioning to his mother and brother, Clinton warned, "You will never hit either of them again. If you want them, you'll have to go through me." During this difficult time Bill, at the age of fifteen, formally changed his name from Blythe to Clinton, in what he later called "an expression of family solidarity." Family troubles escalated, though, and his mother divorced Roger Clinton in May 1962, although they remarried three months later. Clinton kept his difficult home life a secret, and none of his friends, or the adults at his school or church, knew about these problems. In fact, it was only during the last few months of his campaign for the Democratic nomination, after repeated questioning by reporters, that Clinton began to discuss these issues publicly.

Despite such hardship, Clinton excelled in school, displaying early his strong intellect and driving ambition. According to Joe Klein, writing in *New York* magazine, "There are many possible ways to respond to an alcoholic parent. Bill Clinton's was to become the perfect child." He was a leader in many school activities, playing saxophone in the band, setting up concerts, participating in Boy Scouts, and volunteering with community organizations. He was so responsible, in fact, that his principal began to limit his activities, concerned that others were taking advantage of him. By high school, he was already involved in politics. As one friend recalled, "Bill was the kind of person who would come up to everyone new in high school and say: 'Hi. How are you? My name's Bill Clinton, and I'm running for something,' whatever it was. We always thought, well, someday Bill will be President."

EDUCATION

Clinton worked his way through college at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., earning his bachelor's degree with a major in international studies in 1968. His experiences were largely shaped by two major social struggles, the movement for civil rights and the protest against American involvement in Vietnam. During his last two years at Georgetown he worked for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and for one of his heroes, Arkansas senator J. William Fulbright, the committee chairman and an influential early critic of the Vietnam war. According to Clinton, "Those were the two years that they had all the big hearings on the Vietnam War and our policy in Southeast Asia and its relationship to China and the Soviet Union. It was an utterly fascinating time to be there." It was also during his final year at Georgetown that his stepfather, Roger Clinton, lay dying of cancer in a hospital in North Carolina. Bill Clinton made the long drive each weekend to see him, making peace with the past.

After finishing his undergraduate degree, Clinton spent two years studying at Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar, a prestigious scholarship awarded to outstanding students from the U.S. and the British commonwealth. He completed his formal education by attending Yale University Law School, where he also met his future wife, Hillary Rodham. He earned his law degree in 1973. While still a student in Yale's very challenging program, Clinton also helped run the Texas campaign of George McGovern's unsuccessful bid for the presidency in 1972—Clinton's first involvement in a presidential campaign. Although he spent much of one year in Texas, he still managed to ace his exams.

FIRST JOBS

After a brief stint as a staff attorney for the House Judiciary Committee, Clinton returned to Arkansas. From 1973 to 1976, he worked as an attorney in private practice and as a professor at the University of Arkansas School of Law. In 1974, Clinton officially began his political career, running for a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives. In his first bid for election, he almost beat the four-term incumbent, losing by only four percentage points. In 1976, he headed Jimmy Carter's successful presidential campaign in Arkansas and also ran for office himself, becoming attorney general for a two-year term.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS

In 1978, Clinton was elected to his first term as governor of Arkansas. At 32, he was the youngest governor in the nation. He and his young aides attacked state government with enthusiasm, reforming existing programs

and developing a wide range of new projects. Two years later, though, he was defeated in his bid for reelection, becoming the youngest ex-governor in the nation's history. Political observers chalked it up to immaturity, claiming that many Arkansas voters objected to his arrogance, zeal for reform, reliance on outside experts, and support for tax increases. In their view, he simply tried to do too much too soon. Many also objected to Hillary Rodham's use of her own name, which she later gave up to take her husband's name.

A year later, Clinton began his comeback campaign by appearing on television, apologizing to the voters, promising to listen to their concerns, and asking for another chance. "The people sent me a message," he later admitted, "and I learned my lesson." He was reelected governor in 1982, a position he has held ever since. Commentators generally describe the post-defeat Clinton as a changed man, one interested in moderation and compromise. While some see this as a virtue, others have labeled Clinton "Slick Willie" for his shifting opinions, carefully developed not to offend anyone. Few commentators agree on his record as governor. Most applaud his reforms of the education and welfare systems, but his environmental and tax policies are widely criticized.

There was one decision, though, for which Clinton is widely respected. In 1983, during his second term, his brother, Roger, was filmed by the state police selling crack cocaine to a police informant. Clinton authorized the sting operation that resulted in Roger's arrest and eventual imprisonment, and then followed up by undergoing counseling with the entire family. For this, Clinton is often credited with much personal courage.

RUNNING FOR PRESIDENT

On October 3, 1991, Clinton entered the race for president, declaring himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination. That day he presented many of the themes that he has returned to throughout the campaign. He defined his mission as "preserving the American Dream, restoring the hopes of the forgotten middle class, and reclaiming the future for our children." Calling for government that puts people first, he speaks of justice, compassion, and inclusion, emphasizing the need for all people to work together. Clinton has generally downplayed foreign policy issues and focused on domestic concerns instead. He is considered a moderate who proposes a more limited role for government than traditional Democrats. His administration, he contends, would develop programs to improve education, provide college scholarships, redefine welfare, create new jobs, provide tax breaks for the middle class, and devise other economic measures to fight the recession. But he would also expect something back from those who receive government help, some form of repayment of time, money, or services. With opportunities, according to Clinton, should come additional responsibilities. This is the "new

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covenant" between government and individuals that forms the cornerstone of his public policy.

During the 1992 presidential primaries, Clinton faced a field of five rivals for the Democratic nomination: Jerry Brown, Tom Harkin, Bob Kerrey, Paul Tsongas, and Douglas Wilder. After winning the majority of delegates in the primaries, Clinton selected Albert Gore as his running mate and secured his party's nomination at the Democratic convention in July 1992. At that time also, independent candidate H. Ross Perot, citing a "revitalized" Democratic party, announced that he was suspending his campaign, leaving a two-man race between Clinton and the Republican candidate, President George Bush.

Clinton's campaign has been dogged by controversy and potentially disastrous revelations. A great deal of press attention was devoted to rumors and allegations of his extramarital affairs. With wife Hillary at his side, Clinton publicly proclaimed on "60 Minutes" that their marriage had been troubled, but that they were committed to staying together and working out their problems. Clinton's draft record was also called into question. His 1969 letter to an Army R.O.T.C. colonel, which seems to contradict his earlier comments about his draft deferment during the Vietnam War, has painted him as a draft dodger for some voters. His stated desire in the letter "to maintain my political viability within the system"

despite his opposition to the war and his deferment strikes some people as overly calculating. Doubts were also raised by his evasiveness when reporters asked him whether he had ever smoked marijuana.

These and other issues have led to many questions about Clinton's credibility, his character, and, ultimately, his electability. Some commentators have argued that Clinton's character and personality directly result from his experiences as a child. Many observers, including Clinton himself, have described his early, almost obsessive achievements as one of several typical patterns for children of alcoholic parents. His secrecy about the past and frequent desire to avoid conflict by building consensus also fit into this pattern. Others, though, focus less on his background, describing him as a slick politician with no firmly rooted beliefs whc will do anything for a vote. The key question, though—what the voters think—will be decided in November.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Clinton met his future wife, Hillary Rodham, while both were students at Yale University School of Law. Like Clinton, Rodham was also an excellent student. She grew up outside Chicago and earned her bachelor's degree at Wellesley College before attending Yale, where she and Clinton began dating. Yet she intended to remain on the East Coast, while Clinton always planned to return to Arkansas. After Yale, they briefly separated, and she went to work in Massachusetts at the Children's Defense Fund. When that position ended after one year, she decided to try small-town life. As she later said, "I had no choice but to follow my heart there. Following your heart is never wrong."

In 1974, Rodham moved to Arkansas and accepted a teaching position at the University of Arkansas School of Law. She and Clinton were married in 1975, and they have one daughter, Chelsea, born in 1980. Hillary Clinton has worked as an attorney since her marriage and has been twice named by the prestigious *National Law Journal* to their annual list of the "100 Most Influential Lawyers in America." She has, of late, received a great deal of press attention because of the rumors of Clinton's infidelity and because of her presumed influence if he is elected president.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

In his acceptance speech before the Democratic convention in July 1992, Clinton explained a bit about his background and identified the people who have had the greatest influence on him.

"My mother taught me. She taught me about family and hard work and sacrifice. She held steady through tragedy after tragedy. And she held our family, my brother and I, together through tough times. As a child, I watched her go off to work each day at a time when it wasn't always

easy to be a working mother. As an adult, I've watched her fight off breast cancer. And again she has taught me a lesson in courage. And always, always she taught me to fight. . . .You want to know where I get my fighting spirit? It all started with my mother. . . .

"When I think about opportunity for all Americans, I think about my grandfather. He ran a country store in our little town of Hope. . . .My grandfather just had a grade-school education. But in that country store he taught me more about equality in the eyes of the Lord than all my professors at Georgetown; more about the intrinsic worth of every individual than all the philosophers at Oxford; and he taught me more about the need for equal justice than all the jurists at Yale Law School. If you want to know where I come by the passionate commitment I have to bringing people together without regard to race, it all started with my grandfather.

"I learned a lot from another person too. A person who for more than 20 years has worked hard to help our children. . .all while building a distinguished legal career and being a wonderful loving mother. That person is my wife. Hillary taught me. She taught me that all children can learn, and that each of us has a duty to help them do it. So if you want to know why I care so much about our children and our future, it all started with Hillary."

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

One of the defining experiences of Clinton's life occurred when he was only seventeen. In 1963, he was selected as a delegate to the American Legion Boys' Nation convention in Washington, D.C. There he met and shook the hand of President John F. Kennedy, who remains one of Clinton's heroes. That meeting strengthened his resolve to enter politics. As his mother later recalled, "I'd never seen him get so excited about something. When he came back from Washington, holding this picture of himself with Jack Kennedy, and the expression on his face. . .I knew right then that politics was the answer for him."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Clinton is an avid reader and golfer. He also enjoys playing the saxophone, as he recently demonstrated on the "Arsenio Hall Show."

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National Governors' Association (chairman 1986-87)

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Diana, Princess of Wales 1961-
English Member of the Royal Family
Wife of Prince Charles, Heir to
the British Throne

BIRTH

Diana, Princess of Wales, was born July 1, 1961, to Edward John and Frances Burke (Roche) Spencer, then the Viscount and Viscountess Althorp. Her birthplace was Park House in Norfolk, England, on the edge of the royal estate at Sandringham, and it was here that she spent the early years of her childhood. She has two sisters, older by six and three years, respectively: Lady Sarah McCorquodale and Lady Jane Fellowes (wife of Sir Robert Fellowes, Queen Elizabeth's private secretary). Diana's brother, three years her junior, is Charles, the ninth Earl Spencer, who

inherited the title upon his father's death March 29, 1992. Another brother, John, born eighteen months before the princess, lived for only a few hours.

Diana is descended from a long line of English nobility, linked by blood to kings and dukes, and by service to both court and state. The home where she was born was a royal grant to her maternal grandfather, Maurice Roche, the fourth Baron Fermoy, who later became a member of Parliament; the baron's Scottish wife, Ruth, Lady Fermoy, remains a close friend and member of the official household of Queen Mother Elizabeth. The Spencers, Diana's paternal ancestors, have served England's sovereigns for generations—her own father was equerry (officer by appointment) to both the present queen and her late father, George VI. The ancestral Spencer home, where the princess lived after her father inherited the earldom, is Althorp House in Northamtonshire, one of England's grandest estates.

YOUTH

As a child of privilege, the Honourable Diana Spencer was raised in an aristocratic country lifestyle that biographer Ingrid Seward describes in *Diana: An Intimate Portrait*, as "very much in the 'Upstairs, Downstairs' tradition, almost Edwardian in its order and routine." She was taken to parties with the royal princes, went on summer trips to the seaside, romped with her siblings and her animals, and made frequent visits to her grandparents at Althorp.

Diana's sisters were in boarding school by the time she and her little brother were ready for the classroom at Park House. Life should have been carefree and uncomplicated, but their world came to a shattering halt with the messy divorce of their parents. Lady Althorp had left her husband for an affair with wealthy wallpaper heir Peter Shand Kydd; she was branded an adultress and denied custody of her children. Diana and brother Charles, in particular, were bewildered and shaken by the turn of events, and the princess recalls how her parents were "busy sorting themselves out. I remember my mother crying, daddy never spoke to us about it. We could never ask questions. Too many nannies. The whole thing was very unstable."

In the England of the 1960s, scandalous divorce among members of the nobility was very much an embarrassment, and the young Spencers were deeply scarred by their parents' breakup. They alone among their schoolmates had lives that had been so publicly exposed and they felt, say their friends, "set apart." Family times as they knew them had ended, and they were shuffled around among grandparents and nannies, and between parents who had difficulty hiding their bitterness toward one another. It is thought by those who know the princess best that the impact of those traumatic years has influenced her strongly in the devotion and unstinting attention she gives to her own children.

Diana's mother, the Honourable Frances Shand Kydd, remarried in 1969 and moved to the Sussex coast. She currently lives on the Isle of Seil in Argyllshire, Scotland, and is separated from her second husband. In 1975, Diana's father was elevated to the peerage upon the death of his own father and, as Lord (Earl) Spencer, moved to the opulent manor at Althorp. His young son became the new viscount, and his daughters' titles were raised from "Honourable" to "Lady." The earl was soon married again—this time to Raine, the countess of Dartmouth and daughter of romance novelist Barbara Cartland. There was an uneasy relationship between the Spencer children and their new stepmother, reportedly stemming from jealousy, but most of it coming from what they considered her overbearing attitude and her mishandling of the family home and priceless treasures. However, since the death of their father in the spring of 1992, they have reclaimed their ancestral property and Charles has inherited the peerage.

EDUCATION

Diana's earliest education was at home with a governess before she attended primary day classes at nearby Silfield School. Then, at the age of nine, she was enrolled at Riddlesworth Hall, a Norfolk boarding school forty miles from Park House. It was the first time that the sensitive little girl had been away from her family, and the early weeks found her sad and lonely, particularly after the trauma of her parents' divorce. Biographer Seward explains that the "British boarding school is a strange institution . . . .Yet by its very routine and insistence on rules and order it can give a sense of security. Diana, like many other children from broken homes, found a stability there she might otherwise have missed." At Riddlesworth, Diana was only a passable student, but she is still remembered for her athletic abilities, her love of animals, and her exceptional kindness and helpfulness.

The princess's next boarding school venture was at West Heath, in a woodland park outside Sevenoaks in Kent where, by tradition, she followed in the footsteps of her sisters; her mother also had been educated here, as had Prince Charles's great-grandmother, the dowager Queen Mary. Again, success eluded Diana in the classroom, but she excelled at swimming and netball (a girls' game somewhat like basketball) and enjoyed community work. With children and with old people, her gentleness and concern were already evident. She also loved ballet, although at five feet, ten-and-a-half inches, she was too tall to consider dancing professionally.

Diana left West Heath at sixteen, after twice failing her "O" level exams, to attend the Institut Alpin Videmanette, an exclusive Swiss finishing school near Gstaad. Her stay among the more sophisticated European students was brief and miserable, and she returned to England, ending her formal education.

FIRST JOBS

Without qualification for even the most basic of professions, Diana went to work as a babysitter and sometime-housemaid for the upper-class friends of her family. For a short time, she lived in her mother's London quarters and, although her wealthy parents eventually bought her a flat in London's fashionable South Kensington neighborhood, the industrious young woman continued to work for pocket money. Doing occasional ironing or clean-up, say her former flatmates, was never beneath her.

At the time she became romantically involved with Prince Charles, Diana was a teachers' assistant at the Young England Nursery School in Pimlico (southwest London) and a babysitter for the son of an American oil executive two days a week. All was not drudgery, though, for she had several boyfriends (none serious) and was part of a young social set that lived and partied around Sloane Square and was teasingly identified in the press as the "Sloane Rangers."

PREPARING FOR MARRIAGE

Lady Diana and Prince Charles had known one another as neighbors at Sandringham, and Charles had once dated her elder sister, Sarah, but their own romance did not begin until 1980, when Lady Diana was 19. When the courtship became public knowledge in the autumn of that year, the media went into a frenzy about the bachelor prince and the beautiful young noblewoman. "Charles's quest for a wife," says Andrew Morton, a royal biographer, "had developed into a national pastime." Diana was hounded relentlessly by reporters and photographers, but managed to handle the attention with appealing humor and grace. It was during those months, before the formal engagement announcement was made in February 1981, that "Shy Di" became the darling of the press.

Diana had a brief vacation in Australia with her mother and stepfather before moving into Buckingham Palace to prepare for marriage. Barely out of girlhood, she had started down a path strewn with public expectations and had embarked on a royal career for which, many say, she was ill-prepared.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

The marriage of Lady Diana Frances Spencer to Charles Philip Arthur George, the Prince of Wales, took place July 29, 1981, at London's St. Paul's Cathedral, the beautiful edifice designed three centuries earlier by Sir Christopher Wren, one of England's greatest architects. The spectacular ceremony was attended by 2500 guests and watched on television by more than seven hundred million viewers around the world. Diana, who rode with her father in a glass coach from Clarence House, the home of the Queen Mother, arrived at St. Paul's to the thunderous applause of British

subjects numbering in the hundreds of thousands. Even greater numbers of cheering onlookers had lined the Strand along the two-mile route to the church, waiting for a glimpse of the young noblewoman who would one day be their queen.

The marriage service was performed by Dr. Robert Runcie, Archbishop of Canterbury, and, in a break with royal tradition, prayers were offered by Catholic and other non-Anglican clergymen. Three orchestras, three choirs, and well-known operatic soprano Kiri Ti Kanawa provided majestic music for the lavish ceremony that came to be known as the "wedding of the century." Diana was attended by five young bridesmaids and two pageboys; Prince Charles had as his supporters his two brothers, Prince Andrew (now the Duke of York) and Prince Edward. All the bells of London pealed as the newlyweds rode from St. Paul's in an open landau (horse-drawn carriage) to Buckingham Palace for a private reception and a widely photographed public balcony appearance.

Two sons have been born to the royal couple: William Arthur Philip Louis on June 21, 1982, and Henry Charles Albert David (called Prince Harry) on September 15, 1984. The children are second and third in line to the throne, after their father.

The prince and princess have two major residences—their extensive London quarters at Kensington Palace, and Highgrove, their estate in the Gloucestershire countryside. In addition, there are Tamarisk, a tiny house on the Scilly Isles off southwestern England, and Craigowan on the Balmoral estate in central Scotland. The latter is royal property and is used only occasionally.

ROYAL CAREER

Press interest and public enthusiasm quickly made an idol of the new Princess of Wales. Immediately after her marriage, she plunged into her royal career with a grace and freshness rarely exhibited by the solemn Windsors. "Wherever she went," wrote *Current Biography* at that time, "whether attending exhibitions

at the Victoria and Albert Museum. . .switching on the Christmas lights on Regent Street, or being present at the opening of Parliament, she was Great Britain's brightest star." Her public appearances at home and abroad were attended by hordes of reporters and photographers, and the willowy, elegantly dressed princess became a style-setter as well as a new national symbol.

Diana produced two sons within three years—"an heir and a spare," quipped the press—endearing her even further to the already-enchanted Britons. Her devotion to her children is legendary and, as they have grown, she is more often pictured with them than in the glamorous images of her early marriage. Surprisingly, for all her popularity, she had come under frequent criticism for her excessive and elaborate wardrobe and also for her obsession with dieting. In recent years, it has been rumored that she suffered from the eating disorders anorexia and bulimia during this period in her life.

When the twenty-year-old Diana first married the heir to the British throne, royal watchers looked upon their new life as a fairy tale. Here were a beautiful and fascinating princess and a dashing prince whose love affair would enhance the monarchy and reaffirm the traditions of the House of Windsor. "The pageantry and. . .delirium of the wedding celebration," said *Time* in those heady days, "are the distillation not only of national spirit but of a shared dramatic soul." Sadly, eleven years later, the public dream has ended and the royal marriage is spoken of as merely a working arrangement.

Rumors of a royal rift surfaced early and have escalated to such levels that there is now wide speculation that the couple may enter into a formal separation—or even a divorce. Several new tell-all books and dozens of tabloids have raised the whispers to screaming headlines. Prince Charles, it is said, is disenchanted with his wife and resentful of her enormous popularity. She, in turn, is reportedly bored with his middle-aged friends and interests (he is twelve years her senior), hurt by his indifference and frequent absences, and humiliated and betrayed by his continued relationship with an old (and married) girlfriend, Camilla Parker Bowles.

Friends on both sides point fingers of blame for the disharmony. Diana, a beloved and dazzling figure to the rest of the world, is said by Charles's contemporaries to be spoiled (her old nannies confirm that she was a willful child), given to tantrums and moods, and an intellectual lightweight. Charles is accused of coldness, inflexibility, and eccentricity, although he is also known as a man who can be both charming and witty. Andrew Morton, in his much-publicized new book *Diana: Her True Story*, writes that "this much-discussed union which began with such high hopes has now reached an impasse of mutual recrimination and chilling indifference."

This year alone, Queen Elizabeth has faced in stony silence the breakup of two other royal marriages, those of Princess Anne and Mark Phillips,

and of "Fergie and Andy," the popular Duke and Duchess of York. Buckingham Palace issues only an occasional announcement relating to the mounting publicity affecting the throne.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

The Princess of Wales enjoys dancing, swimming, and skiing, but does not share the rest of the royal family's conspicuous interest in horses. She fell from her mount as a child, and the memory of her injury has kept her wary of riding. It is said that Diana reads only light fiction or fashion journals, but the growing maturity and the new self-confidence she has shown in recent speaking appearances belie that unsubstantiated report. She is said to have a genuine devotion, beyond the call of her royal patronage, to issues involving children and the aging and has become an outspoken advocate for AIDS research.

The diversions of the princess's youth—rock music, nightclubs, girlish pranks—are now rarely mentioned by the press. Her close friendship with the Duchess of York, once a source of great enjoyment to both women, appears to have been put on hold in the wake of the crumbling York marriage.

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Elizabeth Dole 1936-
American Red Cross President
Former U.S. Secretary of Transportation and Secretary of Labor

BIRTH

Elizabeth Hanford Dole was born July 29, 1936, in Salisbury, North Carolina, to John Van and Mary (Cathey) Hanford. She has one brother, John, thirteen years her senior. "Liddy," the widely recognized nickname that has followed her into adulthood, is her own baby pronunciation of her formal given name—Mary Elizabeth Alexander Hanford.

YOUTH

The little Southern girl who would grow up to acquire political stature shared by few women of her generation was drawn to

public service from an early age. "As a child, as she would do so often as an adult," relates a *Washington Monthly* story, "Liddy Hanford campaigned. She was [barely more than] a toddler when she won a competition to be mascot of the high school graduating class of her brother. . .and in the third grade she was president of a class club."

Liddy's father, John Van Hanford, owned a successful floral business. She was raised in a prosperous family that gave her all the advantages of gracious living—piano, ballet, and riding lessons; summer camp; rail journeys across the country and into Canada; and a weekend house. Yet friends say that although she was doted upon, she was not a spoiled child. "Driven" is the adjective used most often in describing her, then and now. She was an excellent student, anxious to please, and laughingly admits that "as ringleader of neighborhood children, I was a precocious organizer." She tells of banding together her schoolmates during the days of World War II to collect wastepaper and tinfoil for recycling, although she and her friends had little understanding of war itself. Dole's need and willingness to be involved have echoed throughout her life.

As Liddy progressed through the grades in school, she became an avid reader and an essay writer; at one point she won a gold key and a certificate from a Chicago radio program called "Quiz Kids" for an essay she wrote about her teacher. Later she won a literary contest sponsored by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

EARLY MEMORIES

One particular incident from Dole's childhood remains a touching memory to this day. Her brother was away in the Pacific during World War II, serving on the USS *Saratoga*, but eight-year-old Liddy had been, as young children are, insensitive to her parents' anxieties. Her mother, Dole recalls, "had worn a path" to the mailbox, hoping for news of Johnny's safety, and "her trial was made painfully vivid for me on [his] twenty-first birthday. That day, florist trucks that had been repainted to read 'J. Van Hanford and Son' appeared on the streets of Salisbury. When Mother first saw one, she pulled her car over to the side of the road and wept. Dad, without telling anyone, had used the occasion to make the family business a partnership. Mother just wanted to make sure her son lived to see it."

Other memories crowd in when Dole speaks of her childhood. She tells of the corrective glasses that she had needed since the age of three, and of how she complained to her mother during her grade-school years that, because of those glasses, "I'm always the last one when they choose sides" for games and sports. She remembers, too, or at least remembers being told, of her critical illness after her appendix burst when she was seven years old. There were no antibiotics then for the resulting bout of peritonitis (dangerous inflammation of the abdominal lining), and she nearly died.

EDUCATION

After graduating from Boyden High School in her hometown, Dole enrolled at Duke University in Durham, North Carolina, "for the simple reason," she says, "that my brother had gone there." The bright and ambitious young woman excelled in her studies and graduated in 1958 with honors in political science and a coveted key from Phi Beta Kappa (a prestigious scholastic society). But academics were not her only interest at college—her love of public service steered her into politics on campus, where she became president of the Women's Student Government and was elected student leader of the year. Dole also led an active social life, joining Delta Delta Delta sorority and dancing at the cotillions and "coming-out" balls that were so much a part of Southern custom both before and after the Second World War. Pretty and popular, she was chosen May Queen the year she graduated.

A brief course in English history and government at England's Oxford University was followed by graduate studies at Harvard University, where Dole earned a combined master's degree in education and government in 1960. She then attended Harvard Law School, from which she received her law degree in 1965. She began to practice law in Washington, D.C., several months later.

FIRST JOBS

Dole's first venture into the working world was in the autumn of 1958, a few months after her graduation from Duke. She moved north to Cambridge, Massachusetts, to take a job in the library of Harvard Law School. She made the most of her time in a part of the country so different from her own, and tells in her 1988 book, *The Doles: Unlimited Partners*, that "...all of New England became a classroom without walls. For a girl from Salisbury, there was something almost magical in the salt air of Marblehead and the icy perfume of a winter's morning in Vermont. I took to the ski slopes like a duck to water."

Dole taught history to eleventh-graders in suburban Boston the following year as part of her master's degree program at Harvard. She then worked on Capitol Hill during the summer of 1960, in the office of B. Everett Jordan, Democratic senator from North Carolina. Still later, while on summer breaks from law school, Dole held internships at the United Nations headquarters in New York.

CHOOSING A CAREER

From the day that she enrolled in the political science program at Duke University, there was never any question in Dole's mind about her life's work. She knew then—and maybe years before—that Washington would be her eventual destination, and everything she studied or was involved in prepared her for that goal.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Elizabeth Dole started government work in 1966, during the Lyndon Johnson administration, as a staff assistant at HEW (the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare that is now the Department of Health and Human Services); there, she organized the first national conference on education for the deaf. As a community service, she also represented impoverished defendants in the District of Columbia courts. From 1968 to 1971, during the administration of Richard Nixon, she served on the President's Commission for Consumer Interests, first as associate director of legislative affairs, then as executive director.

Dole had been reared in an atmosphere of Democratic politics, but by the time Virginia Knauer tapped her to be deputy director in the White House Office of Consumer Affairs, a job she held from 1971 to 1973, she had registered as an independent. She met her future husband, Robert Dole, the Republican senator from Kansas, at about this time (Knauer introduced them), but they did not marry until 1975, when she was 39 years old. "I never felt any pressure. . .I was enjoying very much being single and going to graduate school and traveling," she explains. "But it happened with the person who was absolutely right for me, and I think I'm right for him. It's incredible to me that it meshed together so beautifully, so that two careers could go forward together without any adjustments." The Doles are often spoken of as a power couple, or even a "golden" couple.

Elizabeth Dole took a leave of absence from the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) in 1976 to campaign for her husband when he was the vice presidential candidate for the Republican Party, running with Gerald Ford. She resigned her post to help him in 1979 in the presidential primaries, and then campaigned for Ronald Reagan when her husband dropped out of the race. A *Vogue* profile of Liddy Dole, published a few years afterward, quoted an explanation of why she had become such a fervent Republican. "She once told me," said Jeffrey Edelstein, who knew her from her FTC days, "she felt the Republican Party had great challenges ahead of it, and it had to broaden its base. It had to be more sensitive to the concerns of women and minorities. She felt that the challenge would be exciting to work for."

Dole went to work for the Reagan administration, directing the transition team's human services' group in 1980. During the next two years, she headed the White House Office of Public Liaison, but never seemed to be in a position to press on the issues for which she had claimed the greatest empathy. Women's groups were disappointed. Eventually, "the White House began to realize that it had a serious problem with the gender gap," says *Vogue*, and in 1983, Dole was appointed to the Cabinet as secretary of transportation. In 1987, she again put her own career aside to help her husband in his second bid for the Republican presidential nomination.

Elizabeth Dole, known for her negotiating skills, was made secretary of labor in the new administration of George Bush in 1988—adding still another plum to her impressive resumé. Her popularity remained high in most quarters; however, there was criticism throughout her tenure at both Transportation and Labor, says a 1991 *People* article, that "she produced more impressive-sounding press releases than results."

Dole has now moved on. In October 1990, she was named president of the American Red Cross, and quickly announced ambitious plans to streamline and revitalize the 110-year-old institution. She took no salary her first year (the job pays $200,000) because, she explained at the time, "I decided that the best way I can let volunteers know their importance is to be one of them—to earn the patches on my sleeve."

There is always speculation that Liddy Dole will appear on a Republican national ticket, but so far she remains committed to the Red Cross. She is often heard to say that she is not interested in running for public office, but she also says she has learned to "never say never."

MAJOR INFLUENCES

When Liddy Dole speaks of the forces that have motivated her, both personally and in public service, she always credits the influence of her family. She admits that, even now, she keeps her brother John "on a pedestal"—and together they agree that their mother has provided the support and shrewd advice that has directed them into productive lives. Mary Cathey Hanford, says Dole, "was not only there for me to lean on, but she worked to make leaning unnecessary." In addition to the enormous influence of her own mother, she also identifies with her maternal grandmother, Cora Alexander Cathey, who was "more than a role model. . . .She lived her life for others."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Elizabeth Hanford was married December 6, 1975, to Robert Joseph Dole, the senior senator from Kansas who now serves as minority leader of the United States Senate. Their wedding ceremony, which they say had to be "scheduled around the congressional calendar," took place in Bethlehem Chapel of the noted Washington Cathedral (more properly named the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul.)

There are no children from this union, but Senator Dole has an adult daughter, Robin, from a previous marriage. Elizabeth and Robert Dole live in an apartment at the Watergate, the Washington complex that became famous in 1972, during the Nixon administration, as the site of the burglary of Democratic Party national headquarters.

Charismatic and extremely witty herself, Liddy Dole is credited for softening the "nasty edge" *[Newsweek]* of her husband's notoriously caustic humor. They are an interesting and devoted pair who say that they have learned not to take themselves too seriously.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Committee meetings, traveling, and insanely long hours were leaving little time for Dole in her private life, so she has been trying to add balance. "I reached a point several years ago where I reassessed my priorities and decided that my life should not be built around my career, that there were other things that were important to me," she says. She takes time now to be more responsive to family, friends, and church work. She and her husband regularly attend Foundry Methodist Church in Washington, have brunch with friends, and make every effort to keep their overloaded work calendars from infringing on their Sundays together.

Liddy Dole likes to ski (both on water and snow) when time permits, and is said to be a fanatic about using the treadmill and exercycle she keeps at home.

WRITINGS

The Doles: Unlimited Partners (with Bob Dole and Richard Norton Smith), 1988

HONORS AND AWARDS

Arthur S. Fleming Award for Outstanding Government Service: 1972
One of America's Two Hundred Young Leaders *(Time)*: 1974
Esquire Woman of the Year: 1988
Humanitarian Award (National Committee Against Drunk Driving): 1988
Distinguished Alumni Award (Duke University): 1988
One of World's Ten Most Admired Women (Gallup Poll): 1988

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Gloria Estefan 1958-
Hispanic-American Singer, Composer, and Dancer
Recording Artist Whose Hits Include *Cuts Both Ways* and *Into the Light*

BIRTH

Gloria Estefan, the dynamic lead singer for the Miami Sound Machine, was born Gloria Maria Fajardo on September 1, 1958, in Havana, Cuba, to Jose Manuel and Gloria Fajardo. Her father was a motorcycle policeman whose job was to guard the wife of Fulgencio Batista, the former dictator of Cuba, who was ousted in the revolution of 1959 that brought Fidel Castro to power. The Fajardo family left Cuba and moved to Miami in the wake of Castro's victory. Gloria has one sister, Becky, who is five years younger.

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YOUTH

In 1961, Jose Fajardo took part in the disastrous Bay of Pigs operation, a CIA-backed invasion of Cuba designed to overthrow Castro. He was captured and imprisoned for nearly two years in Cuba. Gloria and her mother lived in a small apartment behind Miami's Orange Bowl while her dad was in prison. With newspapers as bed sheets and supper cooked in tin cans, their life was one of deprivation and disappointment.

EARLY MEMORIES

Estefan recalls these early days with touching humor: "I remember a little birthday party I had when I was 5. I was real sad because my dad hadn't shown up. I knew where he was. But my mother kept telling me he was on the farm. So I would tell people, 'Don't tell my mom my dad's in prison. She thinks he's a farmer'."

When her father was released, he moved the family to Texas and joined the Army. He served in the Vietnam War, an experience that brought him home with a debilitating illness that affected his mind and body. It was finally diagnosed as multiple sclerosis. Gloria's mother contended that the slowly degenerating disease Jose Fajardo was suffering from was directly related to his exposure to Agent Orange. Agent Orange is a defoliant—a chemical weapon designed to destroy plant life—that was used in Vietnam and that has been linked to a number of illnesses suffered by Vietnam veterans. Gloria Fajardo fought the U.S. Government for a full pension and won, with the government acknowledging that her husband's condition was directly related to his service. With the proceeds, she sent Gloria to Our Lady of Lourdes, a Catholic high school.

EDUCATION

Gloria's years at Lourdes were shadowed by her father's illness. She was an A-student and a shy, withdrawn girl. She spent a great deal of her time caring for her father, while her mother, a former teacher, took courses that would allow her to teach in U.S. schools. Gloria helped out her mother by translating her papers from Spanish into English. "My mother leaned on me a lot and I thought I had to be strong for her. I was holding onto my emotions so much that I wouldn't cry. Instead I just sang." To escape from the sad atmosphere, Gloria would go to her room and sing and play the guitar. "Music was just my own thing, my person l thing that I loved. I would lock myself up in my room for two, three hours and sing to myself." When her father lost total control of his body, he was moved to a Veterans' Administration (V.A.) hospital, where Gloria would visit him every day to feed him dinner. He died in 1980.

After high school, Gloria studied psychology and communications at the University of Miami. She also worked for the Department of Immigration as a translator, and at that time, she planned a career in translation. She also taught guitar.

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FIRST JOBS

It was Estefan's first job with a band called the Miami Latin Boys that determined her career. The head of the band was a fellow Cuban immigrant named Emilio Estefan, of mixed Cuban and Lebanese background, who came to the U.S. in 1967. He formed the Miami Latin Boys in 1974, while working as head of Hispanic marketing at Bacardi. Estefan knew he was breaking new ground with the addition of a female to the traditionally all-male Latin band, but the choice proved to be prophetic. The group, now renamed the Miami Sound Machine (MSM), was a hit. The original band, made up of Gloria, Emilio, Enrique "Kiki" Garcia, and Juan Marcos Avila, began recording in 1976, while Gloria was still in college. Their first record had one side in Spanish and one side in English. The Spanish song, "Rehacer," was #1 on Spanish radio stations in Miami for 16 weeks. The band toured Mexico, Central America, and South America, but were unknown outside of the Miami Hispanic community. "We would play for like 50,000 people in Lima and then we would come back to Miami and do a wedding," Estefan recalls.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

But there was more than a professional relationship going on between Gloria and Emilio. He often teased her that she could improve "95%," and her response was "so, you only like 5% of me?" They began to date and were married in 1978, the year she graduated summa cum laude from the University of Miami. A son, Nayib, was born in 1980.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

The year 1978 marked the release of the Miami Sound Machine's first album, and over the next several years, the band recorded four albums in Spanish. MSM's big break came in 1984 with the hit "Dr. Beat," from their first English-language album, *Eyes of Innocence.* The band had succeeded as a "crossover" group, appealing to an audience outside the Hispanic market. MSM's music is a combination of salsa, conga, and samba, with a driving beat that makes audiences want to get up and dance.

Their next big hit was "Conga," from the album *Primitive Love,* a recording that sold 2 million copies and made their name across the country. It also resulted in fans forming ever-longer conga lines wherever they performed. In Burlington, Iowa, 11,142 fans formed what's believed to be the world's longest conga line at an MSM concert. After the success of *Primitive Love,* a Miami-area street was renamed Miami Sound Machine Boulevard. Pepsi made a commercial using "Conga," and the music of MSM began to appear in such movies as *Top Gun* and *Three Men and a Baby. Primitive Love* also included a love ballad written by Gloria, "Words Get in the Way," which proved her ability as a songwriter and the band's ability to produce something besides dance tunes.

Gloria, who describes herself as a "shy and chubby" teenager, was gaining the reputation as a vibrant and attractive star. She began a rigorous weight control and exercise routine, training like a professional athlete to keep up with the demands of her performing schedule. The group began to make music videos, which continued to broaden their appeal.

In 1987 MSM released *Let It Loose*, which produced four Top 10 hits for the group, including "Anything for You," their first #1 hit. The album sold three million copies. In 1988, Emilio left the group as a performer to devote himself to writing and producing. The group now became known as "Gloria Estefan and the Miami Sound Machine," and their next album, *Cuts Both Ways*, featured Gloria, solo, on the cover. Gloria wrote seven of the 10 songs on the album, with two songs in Spanish. In recognition of her continuing success as a composer, Gloria was named BMI Songwriter of the Year in 1988.

In 1990, Gloria hosted the American Music Awards, and in March of that year, she was asked to visit the White House, where President George Bush talked with her about an anti-drug billboard campaign.

THE ACCIDENT

Shortly after her White House visit, Gloria and the MSM were traveling through a snowstorm in their customized tour bus on their way to Syracuse, New York, when they were involved in a horrible accident. They were struck from behind by a truck with such force that Gloria, who had been sleeping on a sofa in the bus, was thrown to the floor. "I remember lying on my back on the floor in excruciating pain," she recalls. "I had the strangest taste in my mouth, almost electrical, and I knew instantly I had broken my back." Her first thoughts were for Emilio and Nayib, but once she knew they were alright, the pain brought her back to her own condition, and to the fear uppermost in her mind: that she would be an invalid like her father.

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After battling the snowstorm, a rescue squad reached the bus, and Gloria was strapped to a board and carried through a hole that used to be the windshield. When she reached the hospital in Scranton, Pennsylvania, the doctors confirmed her worst fears: she had broken a vertebra in her back and nearly severed her spinal cord. She was faced with two options: a body cast for six months, with little hope of recovery, or surgery, with the possibility of a return to 95-100% mobility, but also the risk of infection and permanent paralysis. She chose the surgery.

She was helicoptered to the Hospital for Joint Diseases in New York, where her surgeon, Dr. Michael Neuwirth, made a 14-inch incision in her back and inserted two 8-inch metal rods with hooks on either side of her broken vertebra. The operation was a total success, and Gloria Estefan began a painful road back to recovery.

Meanwhile, thousands of fans responded with love and concern for the star: "I received four thousand flower arrangements and more than forty-eight thousand cards," she said. "I distributed the flowers to other patients and the AIDS ward at the local V.A. hospital."

A rigorous physical therapy routine began, for six hours a day. "She was in pain so much of the time," remembers Emilio, "but she never complained. Not once." Her recovery has been rapid, but Gloria refused to perform until she was sure she was ready. "I wouldn't want to get back on that stage and be less than I was. I'm trying to even go beyond what I did before."

Her first post-accident appearance was on the American Music Awards in January 1991. She was dancing, singing, and ready to launch a new tour with a new album, aptly named *Into the Light*, and inspired by her recovery: "Coming out of the dark, I finally see the light now, It's shining on me. Coming out of the dark, I know the love that saved me."

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Estefan has named her husband, Emilio, as her personal hero. "We met when I was just out of high school. I was very, very shy and he was my first boyfriend. He always makes me think I can be better than I am."

ON BEING HISPANIC

Gloria Estefan continues to be an important role model for many Hispanics in the U.S. "Everywhere I go, it's not that people look at me as a Cuban, they look at me as an Hispanic. That's great. I do think it's necessary to be unified and help each other out."

RECORDINGS

Eyes of Innocence, 1984
Primitive Love, 1985
Let It Loose, 1987

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Cuts Both Ways, 1989
Into the Light, 1991

HONORS AND AWARDS

Tokyo Music Festival: 1986, Grand Prize for "Conga"
American Music Award: 1988, Best Pop/Rock Group
BMI Songwriter of the Year: 1988
Lo Nuestro Latin Music Awards: 1990, Crossover Artist of the Year

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Rolling Stone, June 14, 1990, p.73
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ADDRESS

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Saddam Hussein 1937-
Iraqi President
Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces

BIRTH

Saddam Hussein al-Tikriti was born to peasant parents April 28, 1937, in al-Auja, a village close to the Sunni Muslim town of Tikrit, Iraq, about 100 miles north of Baghdad. His father, Hussein al-Majid, is believed to have died either before, or within a few months after, the child's birth, although it has been suggested that he abandoned his family. Hussein has three half-brothers—Barzan, Sawabi, and Watban Ibrahim—sons of his mother, Subha Talfah (al-Majid), and Ibrahim Hassan, her second husband. The confusion over the names that follow Arab tradition are explained in *Instant Empire: Saddam Hussein's Ambition for Iraq,* by Simon

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Henderson: sons take the father's given name as their last name and, in Saddam's case, al-Takriti (meaning from Takrit) is his own choice of family designation. Others who use al-Takriti are not necessarily related to him or to one another.

YOUTH

The man who rules Iraq today lived in harsh poverty as a child. There was neither electricity nor water supply in the windowless, single-story house where he spent his earliest years. Worse than the lack of comforts, though, was the abusive treatment he suffered at the hands of his crude, illiterate stepfather, who forced him to steal chickens and sheep for resale, and who tried to deny him a chance to go to school.

Saddam (he still prefers to be called by his given name alone) was ten years old when he finally started school, learning to read and write a full four years behind the town children of Tikrit. He was encouraged in his desire for an education by his maternal relatives, a family of higher social class than that of either his natural father or his stepfather.

EARLY MEMORIES

Information on Saddam's boyhood is sketchy, and often contradictory. But, in *Saddam Hussein and the Crisis in the Gulf*, authors Judith Miller and Laurie Mylroie reveal that in his adult years "Saddam would bitterly recall how his stepfather would drag him out of bed at dawn," screaming at him to get up and look after the sheep. Ibrahim fought over him with Subha (Saddam's mother), grumbling, "He is the son of a dog. I don't want him."

EDUCATION

The first years of Saddam's schooling were in the Tigris River town of Tikrit—a long walk every day for a young boy. When he later moved to Baghdad to live with his mother's brother, Khairalla Talfah, an Arab nationalist and former army officer, he studied at the al-Kharkh Secondary School. However, he spent more of his time as a political activist than as a student.

After being involved in an assassination attempt on Iraq's military dictator, Abdul Karim Kassem (Qassem, in Arabic), Saddam fled to Egypt, where he completed his high school education at al-Qasr al-Anai School in Cairo. He was already twenty-two years old. Saddam enrolled at Cairo University to study law in 1961, but soon returned to Iraq. It was 1970 before he received the law degree he sought, this time from al-Mustanseriya University in Baghdad—the degree, however, was honorary.

CHOOSING A CAREER

Saddam's introduction to politics came while he was still in his teens. He plunged into partisan activities soon after starting high school in Baghdad,

although mainly as a street fighter rather than as the hero that his propaganda would have the world believe. He joined the socialist pan-Arab Baath Party (the Arabic term Ba'th means renaissance, or rebirth), and was among the ten militants who tried without success to assassinate General Kassem. Saddam was sentenced to death, but managed to escape across the desert to Syria, and from there to Egypt, where he continued his education.

In 1963, Saddam was back in Baghdad. The Baath Party had formed a new government after overthrowing (and executing) Kassem but, in less than a year, the Baaths were out of power and Saddam was again in hiding. He was found and imprisoned for two years—still planning his political moves and continuing to study law.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

A bloodless coup in 1968 brought the Baath Party back to power and Saddam to a position of leadership. By 1979, he had assumed the presidency of Iraq after shamelessly portraying himself as a hero and military man (according to his biographers, poor grades had kept him out of Baghdad Military Academy, and he had never had any military training). Life-size portraits of Saddam Hussein appeared throughout the country—on billboards, in schoolrooms, in every imaginable public place—promoting an image of him as a "father-leader." He appeared on television, in propaganda films, and even had songs and poems written about himself.

But the real Saddam Hussein was creating a brutal dictatorship. He purged or executed those who questioned his authority, and has survived, to this day, numerous threats and attempts on his life by surrounding himself only with close friends and relatives. Yet, in spite of his ruthlessness and the ghastly atrocities connected to his name, few can deny that it is Saddam who thrust a backward nation into the modern age of technology through his ambitious social and educational programs.

In 1980, Iraq invaded neighboring, revolutionary Iran and fought an eight-year war that ended in an uneasy truce negotiated by the United Nations. The original dispute had been over borders and the Shatt al-Arab waterway, but the real objective is said to have been control of the tremendous oil wealth in the region.

THE INVASION OF KUWAIT

In August 1990, Saddam invaded again but, this time, his victim was tiny, oil-rich Kuwait, nestled between Iraq and Saudi Arabia. The powers of the world balked, and a major crisis unfolded early in 1991 in the Persian Gulf. Operation Desert Storm, a U.N. offensive led by more than half a million American troops, was the largest U.S. military action since Vietnam. It was swift and devastating, leaving in its wake an estimated 200,000

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dead, uncounted numbers injured, and millions displaced. Added to this was the appalling environmental damage from 600 oil wells that were spitefully torched by the Iraqi armies that occupied Kuwait, as well as from the bombing of Iraq's nuclear, chemical, and biological facilities. The Iraqis were forced to surrender after six weeks of horror. Critics discredit the action as a "war over oil," and one that might have been avoided through less drastic means, including the imposition of economic sanctions.

After the war ended, the United States encouraged the civil unrest that broke out among the Kurdish tribes in northern Iraq and in the predominately Shiite population in the south. No military aid was forthcoming, however, and Hussein brutally crushed these rebellions.

Saddam Hussein has also played a cat-and-mouse game with U.N. inspectors, several times threatening to deny them access to government buildings and to thwart them in attempts to confirm Iraq's observance of cease-fire terms. The U.S., in a reversal of policy, has warned Iraq that failure to comply—or further repression of the Shiites—will lead to military action. The situation remains tense.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Saddam Hussein married his first cousin, Sajida (Khairallah) Talfah, a primary school teacher, in 1963. They have two sons, Udai and Qusai, and three daughters, Raghad (married to Hussein Kamil), Rina (married to Saddam Kamil), and Hala, still a schoolgirl.

Reports are often circulated that Saddam has a second wife, a custom acceptable under Islamic law, but this is not true. The woman in question is Samira Shabandar, who was his mistress and for whom, it is claimed, he once considered either divorcing Sajida or arranging for her to have a fatal accident. No such action took place, but this story recounts only one of the many scandals and family rivalries that surround Saddam Hussein.

FAVORITE MOVIES

Iraq's president is said to be fascinated with *The Godfather.* The authors of *Saddam Hussein and the Crisis in the Gulf* write that it is his favorite movie, and that he has watched it many times over. They refer to him as the "Don from Takrit." The comparison made is that the shrewd, real-life Hussein and the fictional Don Corleone are men of driving ambition and iron will who "both come from dirt-poor peasant villages; both sustain their authority by violence; and, for both, family is...the key to power." The likeness is further noted with the explanation that these men "relish power and seek respect, the more so because each knows what it means to have none."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Saddam is reportedly an avid reader of history and political theory. However, observers say that his other activities seem to be in a lighter vein; he enjoys the luxuries that his immense wealth has brought—sumptuous living quarters, a yacht, a custom-made wardrobe of suits and uniforms (hundreds, it is said), and a broad range of personal services.

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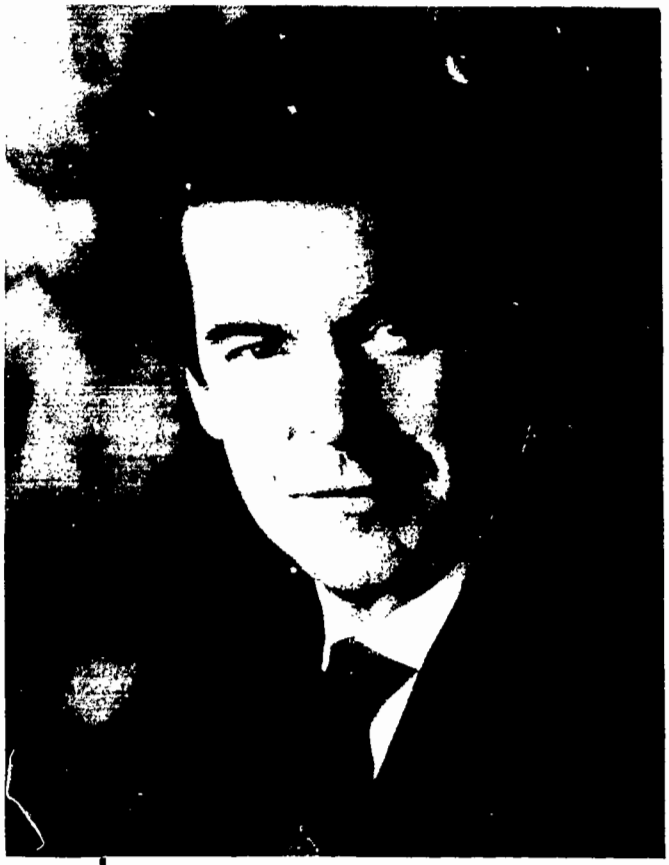

Peter Jennings 1938-
Canadian Broadcast Journalist
Anchor and Senior Editor of
"ABC World News Tonight"

BIRTH

Peter Charles Archibald Ewart Jennings was born July 29, 1938, in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, to Charles and Elizabeth Ewart (Osborne) Jennings. He has one sister, Sarah, younger by three years. Jennings's father, who died in 1973, was a respected radio newsman and vice president of CBC (Canadian Broadcasting Corporation); it was his voice that was heard on that nation's first coast-to-coast hookup in 1936.

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YOUTH

The poised, patrician network anchor who graces the ABC television screen each weekday evening has not always been so smooth and in control. As a child he was, by his own admission, "a schlump, bone lazy, and a bit delinquent." His mother is said to have wondered what would become of her errant son. Young Jennings refused to study, read nothing but comic books, taught his eight-year-old sister to smoke (he was eleven at the time), and eventually dropped out of school in the tenth grade because of boredom—a decision he deeply regrets, and one that still embarrasses him. Now self-educated and steeped in the knowledge of world affairs, he projects an image that is no reflection of the irresponsible child he once was.

Peter Jennings grew up in a privileged household. There was great wealth on his mother's side of the family and, through his father's prestige in the CBC, he was exposed to a cultural life that his sister describes in the 1990 Goldberg book, *Anchors*, as a wonderful environment for a child. She tells of their home being filled with "the most talented and interesting and eccentric group of people. There were obscure French horn players, dancers, the people who started Canada's national opera company and the National Ballet."

Young Peter was stimulated by this lifestyle and the other pursuits that often accompany money and social position—travel, riding, skiing, tennis, and cricket. He was an outgoing child who, when he was only nine, hosted a morning radio show for kids on CBC. *Peter's Program* was so popular that Charles and Elizabeth Jennings found themselves answering a flood of fan mail for their little boy.

By all accounts, Peter's teen years were empty of serious goals, a fact that he has never denied. Neither his dashing good looks nor athletic grace, nor even his imposing air of confidence, could mask a distinct lack of interest in academics. He eventually was asked to leave Trinity College School, the upper-crust boarding establishment that had educated his grandfather. The headmaster is quoted in *Anchors* as advising Peter's distraught parents that "this is a great waste of your money and our time."

EARLY MEMORIES

Peter was intrigued with his distinguished father's world from an early age. The elder Jennings was, says his son now, "a very large presence in the family, and a very large presence in the business. . .so I think it was natural" to follow in his footsteps. As a boy, Peter sometimes was allowed to sit in the booth at Massey Hall as his father introduced the Toronto Symphony to Canada's radio audience. He has vivid memories of those heady times, and recognizes that they were his "passport to an even more interesting world."

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EDUCATION

The people who have worked with Jennings during his more than a quarter-century as foreign correspondent and network anchor speak far more often of his quest for knowledge than of his skimpy schooling. As an adult, he has read and studied with an obsession—overcompensating, say many associates, for the squandered years.

After leaving Trinity College School, Jennings spent an additional year in public high school in Ottawa, where his family had moved. He later enrolled in night courses at Ottawa's Carleton University, but stayed only a week or two. However, his significant contributions to news gathering and broadcasting in the ensuing years have earned him special academic recognition. He holds an honorary LL.D. (doctorate in law) from Rider College in Lawrenceville, New Jersey, as well as other honorary degrees from Loyola University in Chicago and the University of Rhode Island.

FIRST JOBS

The sons of Canada's well-to-do families often found work in banking circles during the days of Jennings's youth, and he was no exception. Through his father's connections, he spent a brief period in his late teens at the Toronto branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, "cashing people's checks," he says, "and adding sums of figures." It was his first taste of independence, but never a lifetime ambition.

CHOOSING A CAREER

Broadcasting as a profession was always Jennings's dream, but in spite of the obvious talent shown at his auditions, there was an obstacle. The CBC had a rule against nepotism, which is family favoritism in job placement, and this regulation kept him from starting his career at his father's workplace. He found a job of lesser prestige, at the age of twenty, spinning records, announcing, and generally handling operations at tiny CFJR in Brockville, Ontario.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

By 1959, Jennings had finally joined CBC Radio in Montreal, doing news and farm reports for its northern service. Soon he moved on to television as a reporter for station CJOH in Ottawa, where he also performed a variety of other duties, among them hosting "Club 13," a dance program for teens. Jaunty and handsome, and possessed of a rich and elegant voice, Jennings quickly won wide recognition in the broadcasting field. He joined Ottawa's CTV Television in 1961 as a reporter and anchor of Canada's first commercial nationwide newscast. His reportorial skills and on-screen presence so impressed ABC (American Broadcasting Company) that he was lured to the States in 1964 to begin work as a national correspondent. His first beat was Mississippi and coverage of the civil rights movement.

Then, in 1965, roving-reporter Jennings was placed in the ABC evening news anchor seat for what he (and others) say now were all the wrong reasons. The network was on a youth kick in those years, and the twenty-six-year-old Canadian with boyish good looks and cultured accent fit their desired image. "I was simply unqualified," he says, thinking back to the three grim years he spent at the anchor desk, resented by more seasoned colleagues and hampered by his scanty familiarity with American culture. He asked to be reassigned as a reporter and is quick to admit that if he hadn't left the anchor desk then, "there's no question they would have fired me." Burned by the unfortunate experience, Jennings was relieved to report from the field again. It was his chance at a new beginning.

Jennings was a national correspondent for more than a year before heading overseas, first to Rome—and then to Beirut for what he called the most exciting time of his professional life. With dedicated study and an unmatched passion for work, he came to know that part of the world as no other broadcast journalist knew it. He filed informed reports and conducted interviews with a special edge that earned him new-found recognition and stature. "Everywhere he went," says a 1989 *Esquire* feature, "he took a book-filled satchel. . . . He talked of nothing but the Middle East." His coverage of the horrifying terrorist attack on the Israeli compound at the Munich Olympics in 1972, continues this article, "enhanced his reputation as a reporter who couldn't be beat on a foreign story." Jennings had put to rest his reputation as a lightweight.

There was a brief assignment in Washington for Jennings in 1976, then ABC named him chief correspondent, based in London, the following year. He also shared the nightly news broadcast during this time on a three-way hookup with Frank Reynolds in Washington and Max Robinson in Chicago. When Reynolds died in 1983, Jennings was brought back to this country to be sole anchor and senior editor of the evening news—once again from New York, the scene of his mediocre performance in the mid-sixties.

Nearly a decade has passed since his return, and "World News Tonight With Peter Jennings" has boosted both man and network to new heights. The crisp composure he projects on camera, however, belies his off-screen intensity and combativeness. He is a perfectionist, setting exacting standards for himself and those around him, yet he is genuinely surprised when his impatience or abrupt criticism is hurtful. Jennings is forever probing and correcting and, as his colleague John McWethy once told *Esquire*, "the things that are a pain. . .about him also are generally the things that drove him to the top of his profession."

Holding one of the most influential jobs in television, the mellow-voiced Canadian is deemed insightful and believable. His instinct for news is legendary, and, says the *Saturday Evening Post*, he is "brightest in moments of crisis." In live broadcasts or on location when he must depart from

prepared text, Jennings speaks with a clarity that is said to impress even his highly competitive peers.

Yet, for all of his accomplishments, and despite the esteem he has earned, a fragment of self-doubt continues to plague him. "I do not think I would measure up well in any comparison test to my father," Jennings said modestly a year ago. "He was a journalist in the truest sense of the word."

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

A 1971 incident in a Bengali refugee camp is a memory that haunts Jennings to this day. He tells of being in the midst of teeming thousands, when a weathered old man "dropped to the ground and wrapped his arms around my knees—I panicked. I felt trapped by this sea of humanity. So I asked the camp director to get me out." He realized, too late, that he should have leaned down and comforted the unfortunate man. Now, when covering stories of the homeless or the needy, a mature and more sensitive Jennings still pictures that moment, revealing emotionally that "It's an image that has never left me."

MAJOR INFLUENCES

The public broadcast specials and the community work for which Jennings has become known are, says *Esquire*, "his attempt to honor his father's [lifelong] commitment to public service." Charles Jennings was a man "of high ideals and impeccable morals," says the ABC anchor in remembering his distinguished parent. "I think," he concedes, "I still—to a very great measure—want to impress my father."

Even two decades after the elder Jennings's death, the influence of his father and the imprint of his own early life remain so strong that Peter Jennings clings to his Canadian roots, although his wife and children are American citizens. At least for now, while his mother lives and his father's legacy endures as a driving force in his professional life, he probably will remain a Canadian.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Jennings has been married since September 19, 1979, to Kati Marton, critically acclaimed author and journalist, who came to America as an eleven-year-old in 1957 with her Hungarian parents, Andre and Ilona Marton. The elder Martons had been imprisoned in Budapest for reporting on life under Soviet rule and arrived in the United States to accept the George Polk Award for news coverage of the Hungarian Revolution. In 1990, daughter Kati's book, *The Polk Conspiracy*, would unveil the mystery surrounding the murder of the American reporter for whom that award was named.

Peter Jennings and Kati Marton live in a ten-room apartment above New York City's Central Park with their two children—Elizabeth, twelve,

and Christopher, ten. The family also has a home at Bridgehampton, Long Island.

Jennings's marriage is his third. His first wife was Valerie Godsoe, a Canadian; his second, Anouchka (Annie) Malouf, a Middle Easterner whom he met while based in Lebanon. In 1987, Jennings and Marton went through a painful separation after allegations surfaced about her affair with a Washington columnist. Jennings himself had long had a reputation as a ladies' man, and, as his wife said later, the marriage was "on automatic pilot." The couple reconciled within weeks and have rebuilt their relationship into one that is considered steadfast and happy. "When you've been tested by fire," says Jennings, "you discover what is truly meaningful in your life."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Athletic since childhood, Jennings enjoys an active and exuberant outdoor life. He skis, rides horseback, still plays an occasional game of hockey, and is adept at iceboating and mountain biking. In a recent interview with *USA Weekend*, film director and friend Alan Pakula calls him "an incredibly physical, exhaustingly physical, man...a great big overgrown boy." Jennings walks to his office on most workdays, and usually has a workout there on his exercise bicycle. Friends say that there are no quiet moments in his life except those, when away on assignment, where he often spends hours reading and studying in preparation for his broadcasts.

It is his family, however, that is Jennings' consuming interest. "Fathering is quite possible what I do most naturally and best. It is certainly what I most love," he says with pride. He and his wife share every possible moment with their children—evenings as well as early mornings in their New York apartment, and weekends at their country home on Long Island.

The anchorman who has won many of broadcast journalism's most coveted awards, displays only one in his ABC office—the Father of the Year award he was given in 1985.

WRITINGS

During his years as reporter and anchorman, Jennings has contributed articles to a number of newspapers and magazines, among them the *Christian Science Monitor* and *Maclean's*. He also writes story elements for many of his television documentaries.

HONORS AND AWARDS

George Foster Peabody Award (Henry W. Grady School of Journalism and Mass Communication, University of Georgia): 1974

Emmy Awards (two): 1982; for outstanding coverage of a news story, "Personal Note: Beirut"; and for a ten-part series, "U.S.-U.S.S.R.—A Balance of Powers"

Overseas Press Club of America Awards (three): 1982, for coverage of the assassination of Anwar Sadat, of the Falklands Islands War, and of life in the Soviet Union
Alfred I. DuPont-Columbia University Award in Broadcast Journalism: 1989 and 1991
Bob Considine Award (St. Bonaventure University): 1984, for excellence in news reporting
Father of the Year Award (National Father's Day Committee): 1985
Best Anchor (*Washington Journalism Review*): 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991
Robert F. Kennedy Journalism Award (Robert F. Kennedy Memorial): 1990, First Prize—International, "for a special report on the Khmer Rouge and U.S. policy in Cambodia" [with Tom Yellin and Leslie Cockburn]
George Polk Award for Network TV Reporting (Long Island University Journalism Dept): 1990, "for their report on the U.S. role in the resurgence of the communist-backed Khmer Rouge in Cambodia" [with Tom Yellin and Leslie Cockburn]
Edward Weintel Prize for Diplomatic Reporting (Georgetown University Institute for the Study of Diplomacy): 1991

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ADDRESS

ABC "World News Tonight"
47 W. 66th St.
New York, NY 10023

Mario Lemieux 1965-
Canadian Professional Hockey Player
Member of the Pittsburgh Penguins,
Current NHL Champions

BIRTH

Mario Lemieux was born October 5, 1965, to Jean-Guy and Pierrette Lemieux. The family lived in Ville Emard, a suburb of the French-Canadian city of Montreal, Quebec. His father worked in the construction business, while his mother stayed at home to care for Mario and his two older brothers, Alain and Richard. The Lemieux family speaks French as their native language.

YOUTH

Winters in Canada are cold, and Montreal is no exception. But children there look forward to winter because they love to play

ice hockey, Canada's most popular sport. Like most kids, Lemieux learned to skate on a neighborhood rink when very young, and by the age of six he was playing on an organized hockey team with other kids his age. He got a lot of pointers from his oldest brother, Alain, who went on to play professionally. Mario's father provided encouragement and support, but never pushed—although he did build a hockey rink inside the house, packing snow wall-to-wall so his children could practice indoors.

For Mario, it paid off. By the age of nine he was developing a reputation throughout Montreal for his skill on the ice, his control of the puck, and his size. At the age of 13, as the captain of his bantam team, he scored 130 goals in 32 games. His bedroom, at his parents' home, is filled with trophies from those years. To this day, children walk by the Lemieux home to see where Mario lived.

EARLY MEMORIES

When Lemieux reminisces about his childhood, it's clear that he always knew what he wanted to do with his life. "I started to skate when I was two or three, and played my first game at six. By the time I was twelve, I knew I had a lot of talent."

EDUCATION

Lemieux dropped out of high school at the age of 16. At that point he was playing on a junior league team, and he already knew that he wanted to play professionally. "I quit school when I was 16, in my second year of junior. I wanted to be able to skate in the morning and play hockey at night without being tired for the game. And I figured I could do my learning through living and traveling.

"My father tried to talk me out of it, when I told him during the summer. I told him I was not going back to school. We talked enough and finally he agreed with me that I should concentrate on hockey because I was only two years away from the draft."

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

JUNIOR LEAGUE

There is nothing in the United States that quite corresponds to the Canadian junior hockey league, where Lemieux was playing when he dropped out of school; it is perhaps closest to baseball's minor league. Lemieux played center for the Laval (Quebec) Voisins of the Quebec Major Junior Hockey League for three seasons, beginning in 1981, while he was still in school. During his first year, he scored 96 points, and the team finished in seventh place. For the next two years, Lemieux led the team to the league championship, finishing with 184 points his second year and an astounding 282 points during his final season, with 133 goals and 149

assists. In the process, he broke all the junior league scoring records. Talent scouts from the National Hockey League (NHL) teams had been watching his progress, and he was the first player selected in the NHL draft in 1984. Lemieux was signed by the Pittsburgh Penguins, a team with a consistently losing record in the mid-1980s.

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

It took a while for Lemieux to get adjusted during his first season with the Penguins. He was living with a local family, but he missed his family and friends back home. He spoke and understood little English; according to Lemieux, what little he did know he learned by watching television soap operas. In addition, tremendous expectations were placed on him, and tremendous pressure. With their poor performance, the Penguins were able to sell very few tickets. The team was losing money and was in danger of going bankrupt, being sold, or moving to another city. Team management looked on Lemieux as a savior, created a huge public relations campaign to "market" him to the fans, and sent him out on a round of public appearances to generate interest in the team.

Lemieux got off to a great start with the Penguins, scoring a goal on his very first shot as a professional player. He scored only once during his next twelve games, but he soon returned to his usual form. He finished the 1984-85 season with 43 goals and 57 assists, for 100 points, and was named Rookie of the Year, the first of many such awards. The following year he scored 141 points and was named Most Valuable Player (MVP) by the NHL Players Association. He was well on his way to another outstanding season in 1986-87 when he was sidelined with a sprained knee and bronchitis, finishing the season with 107 points.

In his next season, 1987-88, Lemieux became a hockey superstar. In the Canada Cup tournament in September 1987, he was placed at right wing on a line with Wayne Gretzky, who set up 9 of the 11 goals he scored. By playing with Gretzky, Lemieux learned a lot about the drive and intensity a great player brings to the game. According to Lemieux, "The Canada Cup was the highlight of my career. Watching Gretzky play at the level he does every night and trying to keep up with him showed me what it takes to help your team make it to the top."

In regular season play that year, Lemieux scored 70 goals and 98 assists for 168 points. That earned him the NHL scoring title, which Gretzky had owned for the past seven years, and the Hart Trophy for league MVP, which Gretzky had captured for the past eight years. Lemieux's career-high total of 199 points the following year won him a second scoring title. Initially, 1989-90 looked to be more of the same, until his 46-game scoring streak was stopped by some back trouble. He ended up missing 21 of the last 22 games, finishing the season with 123 points. In July 1990 he had surgery to fix a herniated disk. His recovery was going well, he thought,

until he began having new and more severe back pains in late August. He was eventually diagnosed with osteomyelitis, a rare bone infection so severe that his doctors thought he might never play again. After massive doses of antibiotics and a long recovery, he returned to play only 26 games during the 1990-91 season. But even with a shortened season, he scored 45 points, led the Penguins in the championship series against the Minnesota North Stars, and brought home the Stanley Cup for the first time in the history of the Pittsburgh team. For his efforts, Lemieux was named Most Valuable Player of the championship series.

This past season, 1991-92, was difficult for the Penguins. Their popular coach, Bob Johnson, died of brain cancer, the team was sold to a new owner, and several key players were traded. Throughout this string of bad news, the team's performance was erratic, even in the playoffs. Lemieux had to be careful with his back, and he often played in pain. Although he appeared in only 64 regular-season games, he scored 131 points and won his third scoring title. During post-season play, Lemieux missed five playoff games with a broken hand when New York Ranger Adam Graves slashed him with his stick. Lemieux still managed t score 34 points in the playoffs, earning the MVP award for the championship series. The Penguins defeated the Chicago Blackhawks in a 4-0 sweep and won the Stanley Cup for the second year in a row. In Pittsburgh, there's talk of a dynasty.

Comparisons to Gretzky, "the Great One," have dogged Lemieux since his junior league days—an honor, to be sure, but also a burden. Many have described Lemieux's style of play as similar to Gretzky's. Both are said to have great "hockey sense," the ability to forecast the movements of the players and the puck. This special sense allows them to anticipate the play. They seem to know intuitively—almost omnisciently—exactly where each player is, and where all will be moments after the puck is hit. Despite these similarities, there are certainly differences between the two players as well, first and foremost their size. The smaller Gretzky can use speed to finesse his way

along the boards or between the opposing players. For Lemieux, at six feet four inches and about 210 pounds, that's impossible. He's known, instead, for his long skating stride, his very long reach, and his powerful, accurate shots. As veteran player Emile Francis described him, "He can thread the eye of a needle with the puck. Mario is one of the best passers I have ever seen."

Lemieux's style of play has earned him some criticism, too. During his early years with the Penguins he was often faulted for lacking intensity, for taking it easy at times during the games. Some of that reputation may have derived simply from his style of play. With his great skating power, he often appears to move effortlessly down the ice. Questioned about this, Lemieux responded, "I skate with a long stride, and that's why I sometimes look slow. But I can skate with all the good skaters in the league. And I don't like to skate for nothing. I look first, and anticipate, and try to be at the right spot at the right moment. That's why a lot of people say that I don't look as though I work hard. But I work my mind. That's a lot better than skating all over the place." John Davidson, former NHL goalie and television commentator, agrees with this assessment. "One of the many things Mario does well is conserve energy," Davidson once said. "He conserves fuel. People think he's lazy, but that's not true. He's just smart." Davidson's comments would earn wide agreement now that Lemieux has led the Penguins to two Stanley Cups, and criticism of his style of play and comparisons with the great Gretzky may have finally come to an end.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Lemieux's steady companion for the past ten years has been Nathalie Asselin. They first met when he was 17 and she was 15 and working as a lifeguard. According to Asselin, a French-Canadian, it was love at first sight: "After the first minute, I knew." They have been living together in a mansion he had built in the wealthy suburb of Mount Lebanon, Pennsylvania, which is just 10 minutes from the Penguins' practice rink. In December 1991, Lemieux and Asselin became engaged.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Until recently, Lemieux was an avid golfer who dreamed of someday joining the pro circuit, but his back problems have put a kink in that plan. At least for now, he has to be very careful. Fortunately for Lemieux, he can still indulge in the activity he enjoys most: kicking back at home with Nathalie. They are currently buying a second home, in the countryside south of Pittsburgh, where they can keep horses, add to Lemieux's wine collection, and maintain some privacy.

"I've always been quiet," Lemieux once remarked, "and I've always tried to guard my privacy. It was the same when I was very young and, now

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that I've become a celebrity, it's even more true. It's true I have more money than most people but when I'm in Pittsburgh, I stay at home. I'm happy with Nathalie and I don't want to complicate my life. We have a few favorite restaurants where the people don't bother us even if we are recognized.

"On the road it is just the same. . . .What I like most is just to go have a quiet beer with my teammates and then go to bed. It sounds a little boring, but I'm happy like that."

HONORS AND AWARDS

Calder Memorial Trophy (Rookie of the Year): 1984-85
Lester B. Pearson Award (Most Valuable Player, voted by NHL Players Association): 1985-86, 1987-88
NHL Player of the Year *(Sporting News):* 1987-88
Hart Memorial Trophy: (Most Valuable Player, voted by hockey writers): 1988
Art Ross Trophy (NHL scoring title): 1988, 1989, 1992
Conn Smythe Trophy (Most Valuable Player of playoff series): 1991, 1992

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Sport, Mar. 1988, p.66; Feb. 1990, p.48
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ADDRESS

Pittsburgh Penguins
Civic Arena
300 Auditorium Place
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

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Jay Leno 1950-
American Comedian and Television Personality
Host of "The Tonight Show"

BIRTH

Jay (James Douglas Muir) Leno was born April 28, 1950, in New Rochelle, New York, to an Italian-American father and a Scottish-born mother, Angelo and Catherine (Muir) Leno. Born when his parents were already in their forties, he is younger by ten years than his brother and only sibling, Patrick. The family moved to the northeastern Massachusetts town of Andover when Leno was nine, and it was there that he spent most of his childhood and adolescence.

YOUTH

Jay Leno was a funny kid, just as he is a funny man. He started drawing chuckles when he was in grade school, with his smart

quips and disruptive high jinks. In every way, he was the typical class clown. "The things I'd do—flush tennis balls down the toilets, lock dogs in lockers—were not exactly career moves," he says in speaking of those days. Yet, behind all the silliness and the horsing around was a true wit, as well as a developing sense of the ridiculous that has made his adult humor so unique. *Time* explains that "he is always himself. . . . He is the voice of common sense teased out to the absurd."

It is said that comedians often spring from unhappy or luckless childhoods, but Leno cannot make that claim. Jamie (the name his family still uses) grew up happy in a traditional, middle-class household. He absorbed honesty, decency, and respectability in the stable environment provided by his insurance-salesman father and his good-natured, levelheaded mother. His brother, Patrick, educated as a lawyer but now also in the insurance business, was the quiet one and the scholar in the family. Jamie, however, was an indifferent student and athlete, but was popular with his classmates and well-liked by their parents. Even his exasperated teachers appreciated his amiable disposition. He enjoyed life, loved to make others laugh, and never pretended to be anything but what he was—qualities that have clung to him throughout his career.

Leno's love of comedy was, no doubt, inherited from his father, whose delightful sense of humor and skill at telling funny stories brought him requests to entertain at company banquets and sales conventions. "His stories were all true," says the son, "and I used to think the whole thing was kind of neat. That's probably where the interest came from more than anything else."

As for Leno's other early interest—his now-celebrated love of cars and motorcycles—that came from being "a child of the auto culture," according to the *Boston Globe*. He tinkered with engines as a kid, bought his first car (a 1934 Ford pickup with a flathead V8) two years before he was eligible to drive, and worked as a car washer at a dealership during high school. Friends say that he enjoyed the usual pastimes of boyhood in a small town, and lived a normal, spirited youth.

EARLY MEMORIES

Leno talks openly about his young years in Andover, usually poking gentle fun at himself or his family. However, not all of those memories are of jokes and pranks, for when asked recently about his relationship with his parents, he revealed an especially touching incident that explained the depth of their feelings for one another. "We were never one of those [demonstrative] families," he answered. "But we were close. I remember when I was sixteen, I had a '34 Ford truck. I had just had the upholstery all done and I slammed the door one day and broke the window. Didn't have any money to get the window fixed. I drove the truck to school and

it was sitting out in the parking lot when it started to rain. I figured my new upholstery was going to get ruined. But I'm looking out the window and I see my mom and dad pull up, and my dad's got a big sheet of plastic and my mom's putting it over the truck. I started to cry. My dad left the office because he knew how much the truck meant to me. We were always close that way."

EDUCATION

Leno's public school years, except for the primary grades, were spent in Andover. He graduated from Andover High School and attended Bentley College in Waltham, Massachusetts, for one year before transferring to Boston's Emerson College, where he earned a bachelor's degree in communications in 1973. A *Saturday Evening Post* feature writer, who attended one of his early professional comedy appearances, quipped later that the wide audience approval for Leno's material and delivery should have earned him, in addition, "a master's in charisma."

FIRST JOBS

Like thousands of teenagers in every city and town across the country, Leno worked for a short time at a local McDonald's. He confesses now, with more than a little embarrassment and shame, to giving away "bags of food" to his friends, but somehow in the telling, it's easy to detect a certain impishness in his admission. "His high school years under the Golden Arches gave Leno his first stand-up experience," says a *Cosmopolitan* article. The monologue he worked up for a company-wide talent contest won him a camera and a vacation trip, but even then there was no master plan, and it wasn't until later that he would seriously consider comedy as his life's work.

While studying at Emerson, Leno worked part-time as a mechanic for a Rolls Royce dealer in Boston. In making overnight deliveries to customers in New York City, he took advantage of a unique opportunity to try out his routines at such popular comedy clubs as the Improv and Catch a Rising Star.

CHOOSING A CAREER

The decision to make a career of comedy began to take shape during Leno's student years at Emerson. There, as frequent master of ceremonies for variety shows in the college cafeteria, he reveled in the audience appreciation of his material. The applause was quick and enthusiastic—and Leno was hooked. He branched out, doing stand-up at local Boston bars and traveling around the East Coast circuit until he finished college. A *New York Times Magazine* profile tells of how "he played everywhere he could: colleges, strip clubs, comedy clubs, a brothel, carnivals—hewing to a basic,

simple character: an average Joe looking out at a world that was every day a little more strange than the day before."

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

In 1975, two years after college graduation, Leno committed himself to comedy by purchasing a one-way ticket to Los Angeles. He had no contacts in the entertainment world, but on his own without a family to support, he was willing to take the considerable risk. His first months in California were a struggle and job offers were spotty, but Leno, who laughingly refers to those days as his "romantic period," hung on, making just enough money in off-beat nightclubs to feed himself and the gas tank of his 1955 Buick Roadmaster. On occasion, he even slept in his car, depending on new-found friends for the use of their bathrooms.

Leno's first break came when he was hired as a writer for comedian Jimmie Walker, then the star of a popular television show called "Good Times." With this measure of economic security, he was able to live a somewhat more normal life. His second break came when he met comic David Letterman, newly arrived from Indianapolis and anxious to be part of the Los Angeles comedy scene. He found Letterman a job on the Walker writing staff, and the two became friends. Years later, it would be through his countless appearances on "Late Night With David Letterman" that Leno would gain national exposure.

Jay Leno's popularity grew slowly but steadily. He was a guest on Johnny Carson's, Merv Griffin's, and Mike Douglas's TV shows, made a few token appearances in small-screen comedies, and became a frequent warmup act for such seasoned (and diverse) entertainers as Perry Como and Tom Jones. All the while, he continued to polish his own material on the road, playing in small towns, on college campuses, and even at shopping malls—he was away from home as many as three hundred nights a year. Finally, by the mid-1980s, Leno had become a hot stand-up comic, headlining at higher-class clubs across the country. He played to a sell-out crowd in a one-man show at New York's Carnegie Hall in 1986. He had arrived.

That same year, he and another popular comic, Garry Shandling, took over as permanent guest hosts on the "Tonight Show," but Leno's wide popularity soon secured for him the solo assignment. He admitted at the time that he hoped to eventually succeed Johnny Carson, although it was generally believed then that David Letterman would be NBC's choice as Carson's replacement. "I would visit every [network] affiliate where I was performing and do promos for them," Leno says honestly and with just a touch of mischief. "Then they would promote me in turn. My attitude was to go out and rig the numbers in my favor." His campaign worked. "Leno became the obvious choice for NBC," wrote *Time* last spring.

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"Letterman's pervasive irony seems less suited to the '90s than Leno's sincerity. For NBC, giving Letterman the job was a lose-lose proposition: the network would lose 'Late Night With David Letterman,' the best and most profitable late-late-night show on TV, and it would lose Leno."

Leno's humor is a reflection of his clean and straightforward lifestyle. A big, cheerful guy with a lantern-jawed profile that a casting agent once said would "scare little children," his physical appearance is more accurately described as loose and pleasantly boyish (in spite of his graying hair), and with startling blue eyes. He is a polite, down-to-earth, energetic man who has made it in the entertainment world without sacrificing his own convictions. Racism, prejudice, dirty jokes—none of these are part of his act, say those who know him, any more than they are part of his personal world. His observations on the absurdities of everyday life are sharp, but never cruel, and his audience appeal seems to cross generational lines. If his more gentle form of humor can survive the sniping that has risen in the wake of his good fortune, Jay Leno may settle in for a long run as Carson's worthy successor. He is a "stand-up comic," says *Time*, "who is also a stand-up guy."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Leno has been married since 1980 to former scriptwriter Mavis Nicholson. They had met four years earlier during one of his performances at the Comedy Store, a Hollywood club where struggling artists showcase their talents and where, even today, Leno returns to try out fresh routines. The Lenos live in a comfortable, English-style home in Beverly Hills that is roomy enough for their considerable and vastly different collections—hers, of valuable books, and his, of motorcycles and antique automobiles. The cars and cycles are housed in a two-story garage on the grounds. Leno also keeps an office in the garage and works there on his nightly monologue, which he prepares with the help of a few writer-friends and the studied advice of his wife.

The Lenos have no children but, as told to *Woman's Day* in a recent interview, they share their home with "an independent gray cat called Cheesler, Jay's name for anything cute and little." There is, however, a special child in their life—Sara, the eleven-year-old daughter of Helen Gorman Kushnick, Leno's longtime agent and manager and now executive producer of his new "Tonight Show." An exceptionally close relationship has developed between the two families since the tragic death at the age of three of Sara's twin brother, Sam, who was infected with AIDS through blood transfusions given after his premature birth. The Lenos enjoy the time they spend with Sara and encourage her in her pursuit of horseback riding championships. Helen Kushnick confides that, seeing them together, it's sometimes hard to tell who is the biggest kid—Sara or Jay.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Leno never fails to credit his parents for their lasting influence on his personal life, nor his managers (Kushnick and her late husband, Jerry) for their loyalty and direction in his career, but he is basically a self-made man. His wife is quoted in *TV Guide* as saying that he is "amazingly self-produced—his outlook and talents he came up with on his own."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Other than his family and his work, Leno's consuming interest is in vintage cars and motorcycles. He maintains a huge storage garage on his property and slips into coveralls at every free moment to tinker with the nineteen autos and approximately forty cycles he has acquired in the past several years. Among these is the Buick Roadmaster that served as sleeping quarters when he first arrived in California to jump-start his career. Leno admits that he devours "every car magazine published," and he has been known to ride out miles from home in search of just the right part for a given engine. His collection is not just for show, either—he drives his exotic classics to and from the studio and on short leisure excursions.

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All royalties from these collections of weird and amusing headlines are donated to the Samuel Jared Kushnick Foundation to raise funds for pediatric AIDS programs.

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Rolling Stone, Nov. 2, 1989, p.47
Saturday Evening Post, Mar. 1988, p.32
Woman's Day, Mar. 10, 1992, p.38
Time, Mar. 16, 1992, p.58; Aug. 17, 1992, p.62

ADDRESS

"The Tonight Show"
3000 W. Alameda
Burbank, CA 91523

Yo-Yo Ma 1955-
American Musician
Cellist

BIRTH

Yo-Yo Ma, considered the finest cellist of his generation, was born in Paris, France, on October 7, 1955, to Hiao-tsiun and Marina Ma. He was the second of two children. His sister, Yeou-Cheng, is four years older. His first name, "Yo," means "friendship" in Chinese.

YOUTH

Ma's parents, both musicians, had emigrated to France from China. His father was born in a town near Shanghai and moved to France in 1936, where he continued his musical studies and made his living as a musicologist, composer, and music teacher,

specializing in instructing gifted young musicians. Ma's mother was raised in Hong Kong and moved to Paris in 1949, where she continued her career as a classical singer. Ma has talked about how his parents spoke different dialects of Chinese and had distinctly different attitudes toward music: he calls his father "analytical, technical, and intellectual," and describes his mother as "more emotional" and "less the pedagogue." Both these sides contributed in molding a prodigious talent in a young man whose cheerful, patient, and unruffled temperament make him one of the most delightful, as well as talented, of modern musicians. As Bernard Holland of the *New York Times* described him, "he is much as he plays—graceful, lyrical, thoughtful, and generous."

EARLY MEMORIES

Yo-Yo began lessons with his father at the age of four, in both cello and piano. He wanted something that was bigger than the violin, which his sister was playing at the time, so his father put a viola on an end-pin, and the young boy began to play on this makeshift "cello" while sitting on a stack of telephone books.

His father's method of teaching music offered Yo-Yo an exceptional opportunity to develop his young talent. He memorized two measures of music each day. But it wasn't two measures of a simple piece or a selection written for children: it was from a Bach suite for unaccompanied cello, music of great difficulty and complexity even for adult players. Yo-Yo was able to master these pieces at an astonishingly young age, and by the time he was five, he knew three of the Bach suites by heart and had performed one of them at a recital at the University of Paris. The world-renowned violinist Isaac Stern remembers hearing Ma play at that time: "The cello was literally larger than he was. I could sense then, as has now been confirmed, that he has one of the most extraordinary talents of this generation."

EARLY TRAINING

When Ma was seven, the family moved to New York City. Yo-Yo began to study with Janos Scholz, who remembers his young pupil with fondness: "He learned with lightening speed. He was everything one could wish for as a student, and the last I ever took." When he was eight, he appeared on television with Leonard Bernstein on the American Pageant of the Arts, which gave him national exposure as a child prodigy. By the age of nine, he was studying with Leonard Rose, one of the finest cellists of the modern era, at the Julliard School of Music. Under his teaching, Ma's talent flourished. "He may have one of the greatest techniques of all time," says Rose. "I'm always floored by it." Ma made his Carnegie Hall debut at nine.

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EDUCATION

He attended school in New York City, and it was his experience in the American educational system that first brought him face to face with the clash of Chinese and American cultures that was to pose problems in his young years. "One of the duties of an Oriental child is unquestioning obedience to the parents," he recalls. "At home, I was to submerge my identity. . . . At school, I was expected to answer back, to reveal by individuality." By the time he was in the fifth grade, he began cutting classes. He later attended the Professional Children's School in New York, but he continued to skip classes. His teachers placed him in an accelerated program, and he graduated at 15, but the rebelliousness continued. The summer after graduation, he went to summer music camp at Meadowmount and really "went wild," in his own words. He drank, left his cello out in the rain, slept on tables, played pranks.

Back in New York, Ma entered Columbia University, which didn't turn out well. He dropped out, not telling his parents, and spent most of his time at Julliard. One day, he got drunk and passed out in a rehearsal room and had to be taken to the hospital. His parents were deeply shamed by the incident, and Ma himself is still rather embarrassed by his youthful indiscretions.

Ma and his sister, Yeou-Cheng, who is now a pediatrician, have always been close. While a student at Radcliffe College, she combined her academic work with continued studies in music. On a visit to her at Cambridge after he'd dropped out of Columbia, Ma decided to enroll at Harvard for his undergraduate degree. It proved to be a pivotal choice in his life. At Julliard, the stress had always been on his skill and development as an instrumentalist; at Harvard, his teachers tried to reach and develop the whole musician: "You know, I went to Harvard as a budding cellist. And they all started getting down on me, saying, 'You play very well, but if you only knew what you were doing!' . . . And I fought that for a long time, because I was scared of it. Because you hear of people who are very gifted when they're young, and then suddenly they become conscious of what they're doing and lose their natural ability. But finally, after about two years, I began to appreciate their advice." Ma also studied a range of subjects, from literature to philosophy to anthropology, indulging his fascination and curiosity with the wide world beyond music.

Yet it is certainly his musical education and the self-knowledge that he achieved at Harvard that he remembers. "What the people at Harvard gave me was a way of looking at things so that I could continue on my own—sort of training the mind to search for the meaning behind the notes."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Ma met his future wife, Jill Horner, when he was sixteen, while she was a student at Mount Holyoke and he was at Harvard. Their friendship

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developed when they met again at the Marlboro Music Festival in Marlboro, Vermont, and continued long-distance during Jill's junior year abroad. When they married in 1978, their marriage put a strain on Ma's relationship with his parents. Because Jill was not Chinese, the elder Mas felt she posed a threat to the highly structured unit that typifies the traditional Chinese family. Yet they eventually accepted Jill as part of the family, and they take great delight in their grandchildren, Nicholas, born in 1984, and Emily, born in 1986.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

It is difficult to focus on highlights in the life of a young virtuoso who began playing solo concerts at five and had played Carnegie Hall at nine. He claims that his success took both him and his wife by surprise, for after he graduated from college his career took off, with a demanding performing and recording schedule that has only slowed in recent years to accommodate the needs of his family. He has played and recorded all the major pieces for cello, and his experience is distilled not only in performance, but also in his articulate response to the works of the great masters. Of Bach, one of his very favorites, he says: "Bach takes you to a very quiet place within yourself, to the inner core, a place where you are calm and at peace."

Ma's brilliant career was once in jeopardy because of a serious health problem. He was suffering from scoliosis, or curvature of the spine, and had to have an operation in his early twenties to correct a curve that formed an "s" in his back. The operation could have ended his cello playing because of potential nerve damage. He and Jill were both aware of the risks, yet with characteristic optimism, going into the operation Ma said: " 'Look, if I come out of this alive but not able to have control of my fingers, I will have had a very fulfilling life in music.'" The operation was a complete success, and he went on to even greater musical achievements.

Ma loves to play chamber music, music written for small groups of instrumentalists to perform. His frequent partner in this field is the American pianist Emanuel Ax, and their collaboration reflects a depth of training, talent, and sympathetic understanding that goes to the root of the chamber music experience. They have recorded the complete cello sonatas of Beethoven and Brahms, as well the Rachmaninoff and Prokofiev sonatas. As a reviewer in the *Los Angeles Times* wrote: "In the best ensemble tradition, they listen to each other, they watch each other, and minds and hearts become as closely attuned as bow and fingers." The two have also performed and recorded with Isaac Stern, who has been a great mentor to both of them.

Ma has also explored the realm of modern music, commissioning works from contemporary composers. Another recent departure for him is a foray into jazz, an often perilous field for a classically trained musician who

has not been encouraged to improvise, which is the very soul of jazz. These new interests have led him to perform and record with the great jazz violinist Stephane Grappelli, and to collaborate with jazz vocalist Bobby McFerrin, which has resulted in a new recording, "Hush."

Ma enjoys teaching and devotes a good portion of his busy schedule to giving masters classes at the Tanglewood Music Festival in the Berkshires of Massachusetts. He is concerned about the current cutbacks in arts education. "The arts are always the first thing to go," he says. "That's the biggest problem we have in developing musicians and listeners. I'm very aware of our aging audiences. That's why I appear on programs like *Sesame Street* and *Mister Rogers Neighborhood*."

Ma never plays the same concert twice and always tries to develop and grow with the pieces he plays. "You have to be within a piece of music, and then things become really exciting. You have to open yourself up to the audience. . . .What people call my exuberance comes from wanting to share what I've gained from a piece with my listeners. I hope I'll always do that."

INSTRUMENTS

Ma said recently that the cello is still his favorite instrument because it "has the exact range of the human voice, from basso profundo to soprano.

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So in that sense, it's a very human instrument." He has played three different cellos during his career, all with a distinguished history, and each with its own tonal gifts. One is a Matteo Goffriller, made in Venice in 1722. Nicknamed "Sweetie Pie," this cello once belonged to the world-renowned cellist Pierre Fournier. The second instrument is a 1733 Montagnana. The third, and perhaps the most precious, is a Stradivarius, built in 1712. This instrument was once played by the great nineteenth-century cellist Davidoff and most recently by the late Jacqueline du Pre, a greatly gifted cellist whose brief, meteoric career was cut short by multiple sclerosis. The Strad has been made available to Ma for his lifetime and will presumably pass on to another accomplished player.

Travel is a constant reality in the life of a performing musician, and Ma frequently takes his cello with him on airplanes, buying it a ticket and putting up with the surprised stares and bureaucratic red tape with humor and patience: "Good morning. This is my cello. It's 250 years old. I have a ticket for it and myself."

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

Ma was part of the all-star group of musicians who helped to celebrate the 100th anniversary of Carnegie Hall in 1991, an event he marked with a performance of the six Bach Suites for cello, the pieces he had learned at the age of four, playing all of them in a single evening.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

His family and his music provide the greatest influences on Ma. "Fame and success are always being dangled before you," he says. "You can easily become a slave to your desire, become an addict. But you have to choose your drugs carefully. I have yet to find something that beats the power of being in love, or the power of music at its most magical."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Ma enjoys playing chess, practicing calligraphy, reading, and jogging to relax.

SELECTED RECORDINGS

Haydn: Cello Concertos in D and C Major, 1981
Beethoven: Sonatas #1 and 2 for Cello and Piano [with Emanuel Ax], 1982
Shostakovich/Kabalevsky: Cello Concertos, 1982
Bach: Suites for Unaccompanied Cello, 1983
Brahms: Cello and Piano Sonatas in E Minor and F Major [with Emanuel Ax], 1984
Beethoven: Cello and Piano Sonata No. 4 in C/ and Variations [with Emanuel Ax], 1985

Elgar: Cello Concerto/Walton: Cello Concerto, 1985
Dvorak: Cello Concerto, 1986
Boccherini: Concerto for Cello and Orchestra/J.C. Bach: Symphonie Concertante, 1987
Brahms: Double Concerto/Piano Quartet #3 [with Isaac Stern, Jaime Laredo, and Emanuel Ax], 1988
Schumann: Cello Concertos/Fantasiestucke/ 5 Stucke in Volkston, 1988
Barber: Cello Concerto/Britten: Symphony for Cello and Orchestra, 1988
R. Strauss and B. Britten: Sonatas for Cello and Piano [with Emanuel Ax], 1989
Anything Goes [with Stephane Grappelli], 1991
Hush [with Bobby McFerrin], 1992
Brahms: Sextets [with Isaac Stern, Cho-Liong Lin, Sharon Robinson, Jaime Laredo, Michael Tree, and Emanuel Ax], 1992

HONORS AND AWARDS

Avery Fisher Prize: 1978
Grammy Award: 1984, for *Bach: Suites for Unaccompanied Cello;* 1985, for *Elgar: Cello Concerto & Walton: Cello Concerto;* 1985 for *Brahms: Cello and Piano Sonatas* [with Emanuel Ax]; 1986, for *Beethoven: Cello and Piano Sonata No. 4 in C/ and Variations* [with Emanuel Ax]; 1989, for *Barber: Cello Concerto & Britten: Symphony for Cello and Orchestra*

FURTHER READING

PERIODICALS

Current Biography Yearbook 1982
The Economist, Feb. 15, 1992, p.107
Los Angeles Times, Apr. 9, 1992, p.F6
Musical America, May 1990, p.23
New York Magazine, Mar. 28, 1988, p.31
New York Times Biographical Service, Apr. 1979, p.503; May 1981, p.683
New Yorker, May 1, 1989, p.41
Stereo Review, Apr. 1990, p.71

ADDRESS

ICM Artists Ltd.
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New York, NY 10019

1415

Emily Arnold McCully 1939-
American Illustrator of over 100 Children's Books
Author of Books for Both Adults and Young Readers

BIRTH

Emily Arnold McCully was born July 1, 1939, in Galesburg, Illinois, to Wade E. and Kathryn (Maher) Arnold. Her mother had been a talented actress and singer, although she never pursued it as a career. Her father had been a writer and producer for radio shows in New York City, before he moved back to Galesburg, home of Knox College. Both parents were alumni of Knox, and Wade Arnold had agreed to return and produce the college's centennial celebration. Emily was born there in 1939, and her sister, Becky, was born the following year.

YOUTH

World War II soon intruded on the family's plans. Shortly after Becky's birth, Wade Arnold moved to Washington, D.C., to work for the Office of War Information. The rest of the family stayed behind, and Emily had a pleasant early childhood growing up in a college town. In 1945, after the war's end, Wade Arnold took a job as a documentary scriptwriter and producer for NBC in New York, and the family went to join him there. They moved to Garden City, a suburb on Long Island, where Emily and Becky continued their childhood games: cowboys and Indians, hide and seek, playacting, riding bikes, playing ball, and climbing trees. As she grew older, she began to decorate sets for school plays and became active in student government. While she was a senior in high school, McCully's parents divorced, after several years of difficulties.

EARLY MEMORIES

McCully loved to read and draw throughout her youth, and her skill was recognized early and encouraged. "Drawing was my talent and therefore to be developed. My mother noticed when I was three or so that I drew from observation, and so she had me practice until I mastered ears, hands, feet, and so on. Soon I was making up little stories and binding them in books, complete with copyright pages."

EDUCATION

McCully selected Pembroke College, now part of Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island, because students there were able to take courses at the renowned Rhode Island School of Design (RISD). After two semesters there, including a course in illustration, she withdrew from RISD; after that, she did very little art work in college. Instead, she began writing and became active in the theater—in fact, she met her future husband when he came backstage to congratulate her on her performance in a Tennessee Williams play. She received her B.A. in art history in 1961.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

The early 1960s was an era vastly different from our own, especially for women. This was an era in which women were encouraged to pursue marriage and children, rather than education and careers. As McCully explained, "It's hard to remember how different society was for young women in 1961 and how differently society perceived us. We were not allowed to wear pants to class. Most girls dressed according to a formula; there was little variation, and despite the fact that this made fashion totally predictable, people passed judgment on others according to the correctness of their attire. Professors could ridicule women in class and get away with it. Brown students married Pembrokers, but not until after they had heaped scorn on them with the contempt bred of familiarity, not to mention availability. . . .Young women did not necessarily contemplate

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careers, and an education by no means led to one. We were years away, in 1961, from 'The Sixties'."

For McCully, and many of her classmates, the end of college meant the beginning of a new life. She was married on June 3, 1961, one day before her college graduation, to George E. McCully, her admirer at Brown. They had two sons, Nathaniel, born in 1968, and Thaddeus (Tad), born in 1971. McCully went through a period of personal upheaval during the 1970s, including problems with alcoholism, hospitalization for detoxification, divorce, and temporary loss of custody of her sons.

CHOOSING A CAREER

According to McCully, "I was groomed from early childhood to be an illustrator. My mother wanted me and my sister to be independent women, or at least self-supporting, and my talent seemed marketable. Illustrators were glamorous figures in American life then, and I loved stories, hence I chose illustrating a text over fine art from the start."

FIRST JOBS

After graduating from Pembroke, McCully went to work for a tiny advertising firm in New York City, and then worked for the art department of a large advertising agency. In both jobs she was stymied by the era's expectations of women: she was prevented from doing any interesting work and from advancing, even as she saw the men around her being promoted. When she quit her second job, she pulled together her portfolio and began showing her work to "as many art directors at publishing houses, ad agencies, magazines, and newspapers as would see me." A few freelance assignments began to come in, designing book jackets and some advertisements. Still frustrated, and afraid, as she says, "that my brain was atrophying," McCully decided to enroll in the master's program in art history at Columbia University. While there she was able to spend one year doing research in Europe, with the help of a fellowship granted to her husband, also a graduate student. After completing her master's degree in 1964, she continued her career as a freelance artist.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

McCully came to children's books in an indirect way. For a radio advertisement, she had prepared some posters that showed children at play. In 1966, a children's book editor saw one of the posters in the New York subway and contacted McCully to see if she would be interested in illustrating a children's book. McCully agreed, and has since illustrated over 100 books for children. Her approach to her work is fairly consistent. When she receives a manuscript to illustrate, she first reads through it to decide how to divide up the story, which events to depict, and what the characters should look like. She then makes a series of rough sketches.

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With pen and ink, she next does line drawings on tracing paper. Using a light table, McCully then traces the line drawings onto heavy paper, which she paints with water colors. She often works on several books simultaneously, alternating among the illustrations for the different texts. In addition to pen and ink and watercolors, McCully has also used tempera, woodcuts, and rice paper and ink.

In the mid-1980s, McCully moved from illustrating works by others to creating her own books. She is now the author of over ten books for young readers, some consisting solely of pictures, and others consisting of both text and illustrations. In addition to these books for young readers, McCully has written two novels and a short story for adults.

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

"So many compete for attention," according to McCully: "My first day in Paris long ago, the births of my sons, the day I learned that my first (and only) published short story had been selected for the *O'Henry Collection: Best Short Stories*. This encouraged me to go on writing and led to the publication of two novels: *A Craving* and *Life Drawing*."

FAVORITE BOOKS

"As a child," McCully has said, "I loved *Stuart Little*, *Mary Poppins*, the Tunis sports books, Howard Pease's sea adventures, and every sort of illustrated book. Now my favorites are too numerous to mention. I read a lot of fiction."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

According to McCully, "I still love athletics and play squash, swim, and ride a bicycle. I attend the theater often, read, write, and follow politics closely. I have homes in two places, each of which satisfies a different inclination: one is a loft on the edge of Soho, in Manhattan, with Greenwich Village right around the corner. The other is an eighteenth-century house in the New York Berkshires, where I garden and

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cook and swim in the most exquisite of ponds! In short,I still do the things I began to do when I was a child, or dreamed of doing."

WRITINGS

FOR YOUNG READERS (WRITTEN AND ILLUSTRATED BY McCULLY)

Picnic, 1984
First Snow, 1985
School, 1987
The Show Must Go On, 1987
The Christmas Gift, 1988
The Grandma Mixup, 1988
New Baby, 1988
You Lucky Duck! 1988
Zaza's Big Break, 1989
The Evil Spell, 1990
Grandmas at the Lake, 1990
I & Sproggy, 1990
Speak Up, Blanche! 1991

FOR ADULTS

O'Henry Collection: Best Short Stories, 1977 [contributor]
A Craving, 1982
Life Drawing, 1986

Emily Arnold McCully has also illustrated over 100 books for young readers.

HONORS AND AWARDS

National Book Award: 1969, for *Journey from Peppermint Street* [as illustrator]; National Book Award (finalist): 1982, for *A Craving*
Best Books of the Year *(School Library Journal):* 1984, for *Picnic*
Christopher Award: 1985, for *Picnic*

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Something about the Author, Vol. 50
Something about the Author Autobiography Series, Vol. 7

PERIODICALS

Language Arts, Oct. 1979, p.824

ADDRESS

Macmillan Publishers
Children's Marketing Dept.
25th Floor
866 3rd Ave.
New York, NY 10022

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Sandra Day O'Connor 1930-
American Associate Justice,
U.S. Supreme Court
First Woman on the U.S. Supreme Court

BIRTH

Sandra Day O'Connor was born Sandra Day on March 26, 1930, in El Paso, Texas, to Harry A. and Ada Mae (Wilkey) Day. Her family owned a cattle ranch, the Lazy B, on the Arizona-New Mexico border. O'Connor's grandparents had bought the 300-square-mile desert spread in the 1880s, and years later they left the ranch to their youngest son, Harry Day. Forced to give up his dream of attending college, he returned to run the ranch. Harry met his future wife, Ada Mae, on a trip to El Paso while buying a herd of cattle from her father. After several months of courtship

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across 200 miles, they were married in 1927. Life was very hard on the ranch then: there was no indoor plumbing, running water, telephones, or electricity, and the four ranch hands shared their small adobe home. Because there were no doctors nearby, Ada Mae briefly returned to her family's home in El Paso when she was ready to give birth to their first child, Sandra.

YOUTH

Much of O'Connor's character and personality is said to derive from her experiences growing up on the ranch. As her brother explained years later, "We all have deep ties here," referring to the family and cowboys who work there. "This dried up-old piece of desert is what we are." Life on the ranch fostered certain qualities, like perseverance, dedication, and a willingness to work hard. There were no neighbors nearby, and no children to play with, but O'Connor kept very busy. As she later said, "It is very different from growing up in a city. When you grow up on a ranch, you tend to participate along with everyone else in whatever the activity is that's going on around you. If there's a roundup, then everyone gets involved in working on the roundup. If there's a fence to be fixed, or if there's a gate, or a well to be repaired, then everybody participates." O'Connor often tagged along with her father and the cowboys who worked on the ranch, riding horses, mending fences, fixing windmills, and taking care of the cattle. By age eight, she learned how to drive a truck and how to use a gun. But O'Connor also spent time on indoor activities, playing with dolls, learning to cook, and listening to her mother read her stories from an encyclopedia, the *Saturday Evening Post*, and *National Geographic* magazine. O'Connor loved the time she spent at the Lazy B.

O'Connor was a bright child; she even learned to read by the age of four. Her parents wanted her to attend a school that would match her intellectual abilities, but that was impossible in such a remote area. When Sandra was six, they decided to send her to live in El Paso with her maternal grandparents. As her mother described it, "We missed her terribly, and she missed us, but there was no other way for her to get a good education." Her grandfather was ill and died shortly afterward, but her grandmother, Mamie Scott Wilkey, was a self-sufficient woman who managed the household and carefully supervised young Sandra's education.

Wilkey enrolled her young charge at the Radford School for Girls, an exclusive private school. O'Connor did very well in her classes and enjoyed living with her grandmother, but she still missed her family. She returned to the ranch each summer, but her departure at the beginning of each school year was always hard—and it became especially difficult after the birth of her sister, Ann, when O'Connor was eight, and her brother, Alan, two years later. For one year, during the eighth grade, O'Connor stayed at the ranch and attended the local school. Because of the distance, she had to leave

the house before sunrise and didn't return until sunset. Ultimately, the long bus ride proved too tiring, and she returned to the Radford School for one more year. She then skipped a grade and moved on to Austin High School. She was placed in honors classes yet still completed all the credits for her diploma a year early. She graduated from Austin High at age sixteen, in 1946.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

O'Connor has described her grandmother Mamie Scott Wilkey, with whom she lived as a girl, as one of her greatest influences. "She was a wonderful person—very supportive of me. She would always tell me that I could do anything I wanted to do. She was convinced of that, and it was very encouraging."

EDUCATION

Determined to attend college, O'Connor applied only to Stanford University, the school her father had hoped to attend. At that time, shortly after the end of World War II, colleges were flooded with applicants. It seemed unlikely that a 16-year-old, and a girl at that, would be accepted to such a renowned school. Yet to her family's surprise, she was accepted. O'Connor did well at Stanford. As one of her roommates once said, "Even though she was younger than us, she always seemed to handle it. She never got upset. She never went into a panic about anything. She was easy to get along with and she was fun." O'Connor led an active social life, but also earned good grades in her classes. She majored in economics, looking forward to the day when she would return to the Lazy B or run her own ranch. Yet her courses in business law intrigued her, and she decided to attend law school.

At that time, Stanford had a "three-three" program in which a student could complete both their undergraduate and law degrees in six, rather than seven, years. In 1950, O'Connor received her bachelor's degree in economics with high honors, having already completed one year of her law courses. She did exceptionally well in law school. She was elected to a prestigious honorary legal society and chosen to work on the *Stanford Law Review.* Student editors of these legal publications typically select and edit articles prepared by legal professors and practicing lawyers. For a law student, it is considered a great honor to be selected to work on a review. In the spring of 1952, O'Connor completed her law degree, graduating third in her class.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

O'Connor gained more than just legal experience while working on the law review—that's also where she met her future husband, John Jay

O'Connor III. They first met in the law library, where they discovered that they were both assigned to check the same article. After finishing their work, they decided to continue their conversation at a restaurant. As he remembers it, "We liked each other immediately. We went out the next two or three nights, and then one night I asked for dates for the next five nights. She agreed. We ended up going out the next forty-two nights in a row! Neither one of us went out with another person after we met each other." They dated for two years, and were married at the Lazy B ranch on December 20, 1952, after Sandra had graduated from law school, and just one semester before John O'Connor would complete his degree. The O'Connors now have three grown sons, Scott, Brian, and Jay. To date, they have one grandchild.

FIRST JOBS

Despite O'Connor's excellent academic credentials, it proved very difficult for her to find her first job. With her new husband still completing his final year at Stanford Law School, she began interviewing with law firms in California. Yet at that time in the United States it was very rare for a woman to seek out a professional career; most remained at home, taking care of children and domestic responsibilities. As O'Connor later explained, "I interviewed with law firms in Los Angeles and San Francisco, but none had ever hired a woman before as a lawyer, and they were not prepared to do so." She did, finally, receive one offer from a law firm—to work as a legal secretary. She shifted her focus to public service positions, or governmental jobs, and soon went to work as a deputy attorney for San Mateo county.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

EARLY CAREER

O'Connor has worked in a variety of positions, both paid and unpaid, during her career, changing jobs to accommodate the needs of her family and her own evolving interests. She left her job with San Mateo county in 1953, when her husband was drafted into the army and they moved to Germany. There she worked as a civilian attorney for the Quartermaster Corps, which buys supplies for the army. They were able to spend their free time touring European capitals and skiing in the Austrian Alps.

STARTING A FAMILY

After John O'Connor's army duty ended in December 1956, they moved to Phoenix, Arizona. There Sandra O'Connor had their first child, Scott, in 1957. As she later explained, "There was never a doubt in my mind about wanting to have a career as well as a family. Life is just more interesting if one is engaged in intellectually stimulating work." She began looking for part-time work, and ended up setting up a new firm with

another young attorney. With the help of a wonderful babysitter, she was able to spend mornings at work and afternoons with her new son. As she once said, "Many women are happier juggling various roles than not having the opportunity. I'm like that."

After a while, though, the juggling became too hard. After the departure of her babysitter and the birth of her second son, Brian, in 1960, O'Connor decided to leave work for a while to be a fulltime homemaker. A third son, Jay, was born two years later. During this time she took care of her children, her home, and an increasing array of volunteer responsibilities. She was active with many local organizations and especially with the Republican party. After five years at home, O'Connor returned to her law career.

COMBINING FAMILY AND CAREER

Since that time, O'Connor has worked in a series of governmental positions. From 1965 to 1969, she worked as an assistant attorney general for the state of Arizona and continued her activities with the Republican party. That allegiance was rewarded in 1969, when she was appointed to fill a vacant seat in the Arizona state senate; she ran for election and won the seat in 1970 and 1972. Previously, as a lawyer and part of the judicial branch of government, she had seen how the law works in the courtroom; now, as a senator and part of the legislative branch, she had the opportunity to actually write the laws that the courts are charged with enforcing. Because of her competence, diligence, thorough preparedness, and ability to win compromises, she was elected majority leader of the Arizona senate in 1973, the first woman in the United States to hold such a position.

By 1974, though, O'Connor was ready to leave congress and return to the judicial branch of government. She ran for election, and won, as an Arizona Superior Court judge for Maricopa County. While on that court from 1974 to 1979, she heard cases involving offenses against state law, including both criminal and civil trials. In 1979, she was appointed to the Arizona Court of Appeals. After a trial, if one party wants to contest (or appeal) the decision, the case then goes before the Court of Appeals. The appeals (or appellate) court judge is responsible for reviewing the lower court's decision and either sustaining or overturning it. O'Connor served as an appeals judge for two years. As a judge on both the Superior and the Appeals courts, she developed a reputation among attorneys as fair-minded but tough. O'Connor was always very thoroughly prepared for each case brought before her, and she expected lawyers in her courtroom to know every detail of their cases, to be familiar with all aspects of the appropriate laws, and to represent their clients' interests diligently.

SUPREME COURT APPOINTMENT

On July 7, 1981, President Ronald Reagan appointed O'Connor to the United States Supreme Court. The Supreme Court is the highest court

in the land, the final court of appeals as well as the group charged with interpreting and upholding the U.S. Constitution. Supreme Court justices are appointed to that position for life. It is an extremely important position in the government, and appointees are the subject of much national scrutiny. By law, they must be confirmed by the U.S. Senate, which voted to confirm O'Connor 99-0. Many Americans were delighted that, for the first time in U.S. history, a woman had been selected for the court. As O'Connor herself described it, "I had no idea when I was appointed how *much* it would mean to many people around the country. It affected them in a very personal way—people saw the appointment as a signal that there are virtually unlimited opportunities for women. It's important to mothers for their daughters and to daughters for themselves." It was also important to O'Connor's family—they were thrilled with her achievement. As her husband, John, explained, "[I am] not only happy for Sandra because she is so competent and so deserving, but I am happy for myself and my family because all our lives have become more interesting. Sandra's accomplishments don't make me a lesser man; they make me a fuller man." O'Connor took the oath of office as a U.S. Supreme Court Justice on September 25, 1981. She has served consistently since that time, taking only a few weeks off in 1988 after a diagnosis of breast cancer, a mastectomy, and a round of chemotherapy.

Since she joined the court, O'Connor has occupied a centrist position among justices with widely divergent views, often casting the deciding vote on a divided court. She is considered generally conservative, but also an independent thinker who follows no set judicial or political ideology. She respects legal precedent, favors judicial restraint, and defends states' rights over the rights of the federal government. Court observers describe her as hardworking, open-minded, conscientious, and a meticulous legal thinker whose viewpoints are difficult to categorize and impossible to predict. In particular, many are uncertain about her opinions on the divisive issue of abortion, which will continue to receive much attention and analysis as additional cases are brought before the court. As the first woman on the Supreme Court, her role in history is undisputed. Yet after only ten years there, her ultimate impact is still unclear. As O'Connor herself once suggested, "History will have to determine that."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

In addition to her heavy work load, O'Connor enjoys reading, tennis, skiing, golf, and traveling. She and her husband, John, also frequently attend parties on the Washington social circuit. Her approach to the game of golf shows the type of dedication and perseverance she brings to all activities, both work and play. She first took it up while the family was still living in Phoenix. She signed up for golf lessons at a country club

and every Saturday she hit buckets of balls on the driving range. O'Connor did this every week for two years before she finally played a game of golf—and then, of course, she shot under 90 on her first game.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Service to Democracy Award (American Assembly): 1982
Jane Addams Medal (Rockford College): 1987

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Gherman, Beverly. *Sandra Day O'Connor: Justice for All,* 1991 (juvenile)
Greene, Carol. *Sandra Day O'Connor: First Woman on the Supreme Court,* 1982 (juvenile)
Huber, Peter. *Sandra Day O'Connor,* 1990 (juvenile)
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Woods, Harold, and Geraldine Woods. *Equal Justice: A Biography of Sandra Day O'Connor,* 1985 (juvenile)

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Current Biography Yearbook, 1982
Newsweek, May 1, 1989, p.35
People, Oct. 21, 1981, p.46
Saturday Evening Post, Sept. 1985, p.42
Scholastic Update, Jan. 26, 1990, p.4, 14
Time, July 20, 1981, p.8; July 9, 1990, p.27
Washington Post Magazine, June 11, 1989, p.21

ADDRESS

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Ted Danson
Tommy Davidson
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Isaac Asimov . . . author
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Bill Clinton . . . presidential candidate
Diana, Princess of Wales . . public figure
Elizabeth Dole . . . American Red Cross President
Gloria Estefan . . . entertainer
Saddam Hussein . . Iraqi President
Peter Jennings . . . journalist
Mario Lemieux . . . hockey player
Jay Leno . . . comedian and talk-show host
Yo-Yo Ma . . . musician
Emily Arnold McCully . . author & illustrator
Sandra Day O'Connor . . Supreme Court Justice

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Vol. 1
No. 4
OCT. 1992

Today

Profiles to Readers

Featured in this issue...

Roseanne Arnold
James Baker
Pope John Paul II
Jackie Joyner-Kersee
Barbara McClintock
Jane Pauley
Scottie Pippin
Yitzhak Rabin
Nolan Ryan
Jerry Seinfeld
Cynthia Voigt

Gloria Steinem

Mae Jemison

Garth Brooks

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Biography Today

Profiles of People of Interest to Young Readers

Volume 1
Issue 4
October 1992

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Penobscot Building
Detroit, Michigan 48226

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Frederick G. Ruffner, Jr., *Publisher*

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Printed in the United States

Letter from the publisher—

The enthusiastic response to this new magazine for young readers has not only delighted us, but has validated our belief in the need for such a publication. We have been encouraged from the start by teachers and librarians, and now we are further motivated by appreciative reviews. *Booklist* finds our journal useful for elementary and middle schools, and for public library children's collections; a Texas school district is using the publication to tempt reluctant readers; and students themselves give hearty endorsement, which we accept as a high compliment.

The concept of *Biography Today* is unique in that the subjects profiled here are not necessarily people of great or lasting stature. Many are, of course, noted writers or public figures who have made important contributions to the world we live in, but a goodly number of entries are biographies of modern sports heroes and entertainment personalities. These we have included in direct response to the interests of the young. They want to read about the athletes and actors and musicians whose names are familiar to them, and whose fame and talents are the current rage.

The one element we have kept in mind in launching this publication is that youthful readers have youthful interests. We have tried to give each biography a light and very personal touch without sacrificing the content. Certain terms and concepts that might have no meaning to this new generation are explained, often in detail, since we cannot assume that readers so young have the background knowledge that we take for granted. Even the trim size and the typeface were evaluated for their appeal to young readers.

Biographical dictionaries and encyclopedias abound—good reference works that our children will turn to and depend upon throughout their adult years. But we feel that *Biography Today* answers their existing needs with an appealing, story-telling approach. If a class assignment can also be a "good read," then we have met that challenge.

Frederick G. Ruffner, Jr.

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Preface

Biography Today is a new quarterly magazine designed and written for the young reader—aged 9 and above—and covers individuals that librarians tell us that young people want to know about most: entertainers, athletes, writers, illustrators, cartoonists, and political leaders.

The Plan of the Work

The publication was especially created to appeal to young readers in a format they can enjoy reading and readily understand. Each issue contains approximately 15 sketches arranged alphabetically. Each entry provides at least one picture of the individual profiled, and bold-faced rubrics lead the reader to information on birth, youth, early memories, education, first jobs, marriage and family, career highlights, memorable experiences, hobbies, and honors and awards. Each of the entries ends with a list of easily accessible sources designed to lead the student to further reading on the individual and a current address. Obituary entries are also included, written to provide a perspective on the individual's entire career. Obituaries are clearly marked in both the table of contents and at the beginning of the entry.

Biographies are prepared by Omni editors after extensive research, utilizing the most current materials available. Those sources that are generally available to students appear in the list of further reading at the end of the sketch.

Indexes

To provide easy access to entries, each issue of *Biography Today* contains a Name Index, General Index covering occupations, organizations, and ethnic and minority origins, Places of Birth Index, and a Birthday Index. These indexes cumulate with each succeeding issue. The four yearly issues will be cumulated annually and will be available in a hardbound volume, with cumulative indexes.

Our Advisors

This new magazine was reviewed by an Advisory Board comprised of librarians, children's literature specialists, and reading instructors so that we could make sure that the concept of this publication—to provide a readable and accessible biographical magazine for young readers—was on target. They evaluated the title as it developed, and their suggestions have

proved invaluable. Any errors, however, are ours alone. We'd like to list the Advisory Board members, and to thank them for their efforts.

Sandra Arden	Troy Public Library Troy, MI
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Lee Sprince	Broward West Regional Library Fort Lauderdale, FL
Susan Stewart	Birney Middle School Reading Laboratory Southfield, MI
Ethel Stoloff	Birney Middle School Library Southfield, MI

Our Advisory Board stressed to us that we should not shy away from controversial or unconventional people in our profiles, and we have tried to follow their advice. The Advisory Board also mentioned that the sketches might be useful in reluctant reader and adult literacy programs, and we would value any comments librarians or teachers might have about the suitability of our magazine for those purposes.

Your Comments Are Welcome

Our goal is to be accurate and up-to-date, to give young readers information they can learn from and enjoy. Now we want to know what you think. Take a look at this issue of *Biography Today*, on approval. Write or call me with your comments. We want to provide an excellent source of biographical information for young people. Let us know how you think we're doing.

And here's a special incentive: review our list of people to appear in upcoming issues. Use the bind-in card to list other people you want to see in *Biography Today*. If we include someone you suggest, your library wins a free issue, with our thanks. Please see the bind-in card for details.

And take a look at the next page, where we've listed those libraries and individuals who will be receiving a free copy of Issue #4 for their suggestions.

Laurie Harris
Editor, *Biography Today*

CONGRATULATIONS!

Congratulations to the following individuals and libraries, who are receiving a free copy of *Biography Today*, Vol. 1, No. 4, for suggesting people who appear in this issue:

Aliez I.S.D., Aliez, TX
Shirley Rosson

Brainerd Branch Library, Chicago, IL
Mary L. Jones

Fletcher Hills Library, El Cajon, CA

Friendship High School Library, Wolfforth, TX
Terry Parish

Lake Jackson Intermediate School, Lake Jackson, TX
Sandra Lea

Mears Junior High School, Anchorage, AK

Suffren Free Library, Suffren, NY
Sue Arnold

Wells Academy High School, Chicago, IL
Q.E. Jackson

Roseanne Arnold 1952-
American Comedian
Co-creator and Star of ABC's "Roseanne"

BIRTH

Roseanne (Barr) Arnold was born November 3, 1952, in Salt Lake City, Utah. Her parents, Jerry and Helen Barr, sold religious items door-to-door. Roseanne has a brother, Ben, and two sisters, Geraldine and Stephanie.

YOUTH

Growing up Jewish in mostly Mormon Salt Lake City made Roseanne feel like an outsider almost from the beginning. At Christmastime, she usually was asked by her teacher to sing a popular Hanukkah song about the dreidel, a toy associated with

that Jewish holiday. "So I would sing the dreidel song, and then explain why I didn't believe in Jesus," she recalls. "I was the designated heathen."

In her autobiography, *Roseanne: My Life as a Woman*, Arnold remembers feeling that her family was different and eccentric. She writes about an uncle who was convinced that the Coca-Cola Company was trying to make him confess to the Lindbergh kidnapping (a notorious case of 1932, in which the baby son of famed aviator Charles A. Lindbergh was kidnapped from his crib and murdered). She also relates that her maternal grandmother would repeatedly phone the local radio talk show to argue with anti-Semitic callers. Still, Roseanne managed to set herself apart. "Life was not easy for Roseanne," her mother commented to *People* in an interview several years ago. "It wasn't easy for me, either, because I'd never met anyone like her."

When she was three, Roseanne hit her head in a bad fall, and her facial muscles were paralyzed. The rabbi's prayers did not help, and her mother called a Mormon faith healer in desperation. The paralysis went away. Mrs. Barr, taking that as a sign from God, began to include Mormonism in the family's spiritual life. "My life was a total dichotomy," Arnold says in speaking of their involvement in contradictory religions. "My mother sent me to study the Talmud (a collection of commentaries on biblical texts) at the Jewish school at the same time she sent me to church to appreciate Jesus."

A medical textbook that Roseanne picked up when she was fifteen or sixteen years old provided another answer. Upon discovering that her paralysis as a toddler was, in fact, Bell's palsy, a condition that usually disappears after only days, she became angrily disillusioned about her Mormon "miracle." She reacted by breaking several Mormon taboos: drinking alcohol, smoking cigarettes and marijuana, and trying, but failing, to instigate a sexual encounter with her Mormon boyfriend. In her defiant state, she wandered down a busy highway until she was run over by a passing motorist. She suffered a concussion, as well as injuries to both legs. Roseanne, seriously injured in the accident and emotionally confused as well, was persuaded by counselors to check into the Utah State Hospital, a mental facility, to recuperate. She entered in August 1969, and stayed there for eight months. "I learned everything I need to know there. It made me everything I am," she says. "It's an incredible thing to have a group of insane people be your family for a year."

EARLY MEMORIES

According to Arnold, some of her childhood memories were repressed until very recently. In 1991, Arnold accused her parents of physically and sexually abusing her as a child. She claimed that she and her sisters were regularly beaten and molested in the Barr home. "What's so horrible is

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that the people you love most in the world hurt you," she says. "When I came forward with my story, I had to let go of the fantasy that I had a family. It's like they drove off a cliff."

Jerry and Helen Barr admit that they beat their children, sometimes severely. But they hotly deny the accusations of sexual abuse. "It wasn't sexual," Jerry told *TV Guide*. "It wasn't abuse. It was *parenting*." Stephanie and Geraldine also deny having been sexually abused. This disagreement among family members, which has been widely covered in the press, has contributed to Roseanne's reputation for generating controversy.

EDUCATION

Arnold never completed high school. Although she had been a good student when she was young, she had trouble concentrating and remembering after the accident. She returned briefly to school after she left the mental hospital, and then quit to go to work.

FIRST JOBS

After dropping out of high school, Roseanne left Utah for good. She traveled for awhile and then settled in 1971 in Colorado, where she lived in an artists' commune and worked as a dishwasher. In 1973 she married Bill Pentland, the only person in their Denver community with a bathtub, she would joke. In fact, she has often said that it was love at first sight. After their marriage, they moved to a six-foot wide trailer outside Denver and had three children over the next five years. Arnold's friends from Denver have said that her life during that period greatly resembles the Connor household on "Roseanne." At first she stayed at home with her children for several years, and then she took part-time jobs, as a window dresser and later as a cocktail waitress, to help support her family. It was the latter job that revealed her talent as a comedian. When her male customers made offensive remarks, she was always able to defuse the situation and make them laugh with her cutting responses. They convinced her to try out at a local comedy club.

CHOOSING A CAREER

In 1981, Roseanne began to do stand-up routines at a Denver comedy club, where she offered comic rebuttal to what she saw as the male comedians' sexism. She also joined a collective at a women's bookstore and began to explore feminist ideas. When the club owner told her that her feminist views were offensive, she began to perform at coffeehouses, to mostly lesbian audiences. "Thirty-five lesbians would show up," she told the *Advocate* early last year, "and then we'd put it in the paper that the show was sold out! And that would get me future bookings because I'd say, 'Hey, I've got a following.' Those women really gave me my start."

Having extended her performances to punk clubs and motorcycle bars, Roseanne still struggled with reworking her material to appeal to a wider audience. She softened her rough-edged message, drew on her own domestic experiences, and took the funny new act on the road in 1984, while her husband stayed home with the children. When discovered by Mitzi Shore, owner of Los Angeles' prestigious Comedy Store, Roseanne decided to move to that city and make comedy her vocation.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

After a two-week gig at the Comedy Store in 1985, Roseanne was signed to the television special "Funny." She continued touring clubs and striking familiar chords in audiences with a style and subject matter that few had dared to present. Overweight, often crude, and adamantly working-class, she punctured the popular view that feminism applied only to white, upper-class, professional women. She skewered men, children, and the family in general, while lampooning her own slovenliness. Commenting on her husband asking if there were any Cheetos left in the house, she wisecracked, "Like he couldn't go over and lift up the sofa cushions himself."

Her fame blossomed quickly. Three appearances on the "Tonight" show led to a performance backing Rodney Dangerfield on an HBO special, and

then to a special of her own on that network in 1987. The latter show won her an Ace Award for best female in a comedy and led to the creation of her hit situation comedy, "Roseanne."

"Roseanne" depicts the often-chaotic life of the Connors, a working-class family with three children. The show focuses on their real-life problems—lost jobs, failed businesses, financial hardship, health problems, teen sexuality and depression. The series also features the talented John Goodman as Roseanne's husband Dan. According to *L.A. Style*, "it all revolves around Roseanne Connor: obnoxious, sarcastic, whining, lazy, imperfect in almost every way—in all, a very funny characterization by Roseanne Arnold, based, one assumes, on herself."

Arnold insisted on creating a character based on her real-life experiences as a working-class mother. "I'm not gonna play a damn person who's making $500,000 a year and call that real American life," she said at the time. "I see myself as sort of like Ralph Kramden [of the famous "Honeymooners" sitcom]. . . . I'm proud to be a working-class person." Roseanne also wanted to portray gender struggles within the home without resorting to the stereotypes that she believes are rampant in TV comedy.

Roseanne has managed the difficult feat of appealing to a broad audience while keeping the intellectual honesty necessary to make what some see as powerful political points. Barbara Ehrenreich, writing in the *New Republic*, praises the show's realism, citing Arnold's "bleak and radical vision. . . . Yeah, she's crude, but so are the realities of pain and exploitation she seeks to remind us of. If middle-class feminism can't claim Roseanne, maybe it's gotten a little too dainty for its own good."

"Roseanne" was an instant hit when it premiered on ABC in 1988. While some viewers were repelled by a character they saw as crude, most audiences sided with critics like Cathleen Schine, writing for *Vogue*. Schine noted that Roseanne brought "a strangely comfortable dignity" to the proceedings and called her "the voice of reason." In making "Roseanne" the country's number-one show, viewers clearly identified with both the sarcasm and vulnerability Arnold brought to her character.

In spite of high audience ratings and critical approval for "Roseanne," strong differences of opinion started to disrupt the production. The star fought with then-co-creator Matt Williams for control of the scripts, complaining that the network was insisting on making the characters unsympathetic. "I want a portrait of working folks with a little warmth and dignity," she commented, "not buffoons. Bad grammar doesn't mean you're an idiot." She eventually gained control of the show, but remained upset about all the negative publicity. Roseanne believes that other stars are not singled out when they replace staff members, and that she has received such hostile criticism because the television industry doesn't tolerate powerful women.

Arnold once again provoked a raging controversy when she performed the national anthem at a San Diego baseball game in 1990. She sang off-key and, in an attempt to parody athletes, she spat and grabbed her crotch. What she saw as satire, the fans, and the tabloids, saw as a desecration. Roseanne has apologized for any offense she might have caused, but her reputation for controversy continues unabated.

"There is something in Roseanne's psyche that cannot tolerate silence," her former publicist Jim Dobson told *TV Guide*. "When it gets calm, she needs to go public with controversy." Arnold herself has a more relaxed take: "It's rock and roll. It's living life on the edge. I don't want to be normal. I couldn't ever be even if I wanted to be. . . . I hope never to be boring."

With her show in its fifth year and currently among the top two programs, and with unchallenged creative control, Roseanne Arnold stands as the most powerful woman in television. Like the working-class people she still claims as her source and inspiration, she has taken her shots and fired back in what Ehrenreich calls a "rags-to-revolution tale."

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Roseanne's father, a self-described funnyman who never went on stage, introduced his daughter to the stand-up acts that she now credits as her influences. She admired the recordings of Mort Sahl and Lenny Bruce, as well as the appearances of tamer comics on television. "I can feel Jack Benny in me, Totie Fields, Henny Youngman," she says.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Roseanne married her first husband, Bill Pentland, in Denver in 1973. They had three children—Jessica, now seventeen; Jennifer, sixteen; and Jake, fourteen. The two were divorced in 1990. She then married Tom Arnold, a comedian she had met seven years earlier in Minneapolis. Tom Arnold has worked as a writer and story editor on her show, and Roseanne credits Tom with helping her to be more assertive.

While she has often been sarcastic in her stage and screen persona about family duties ("I figure by the time my husband comes home at night, if those kids are still alive, I've done my job"), she is in fact fiercely loyal and protective toward her children. She has stood by her daughters through emotional and drug problems, and says she'd put them up against anyone's children.

Roseanne also has a daughter, Brandy, born twenty-one-years ago out of wedlock and adopted by another family. They have recently been reunited. The Arnolds say that they are planning to have a child of their own.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Roseanne and Tom Arnold, who stay in Hollywood only when necessary, are building a large neo-Victorian home on 1,600 acres in Tom's hometown

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of Ottumwa, Iowa. They enjoy establishing a home life and working together. True to their roots, they plan to have a bowling alley built in the mansion.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Ace Awards: 1987, for Best Female in a Comedy and Best HBO Special
American Comedy Awards: 1988, for Funniest Female Performer in a Television Special for "On Location: The Roseanne Bar Show"; 1989, for Funniest Female Performer in a Television Series (Lead)
People's Choice Award: 1989, for Favorite New Television Series and for Female Performer in a New Program; 1990, for Female Performer in Television and for All-Around Favorite—Female Entertainer

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James Baker 1930-

American Politician and Government Official
White House Chief of Staff; Former U.S. Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury

BIRTH

James Addison Baker III was born on April 28, 1930, in Houston, Texas. His father, James Addison Baker, Jr., worked in the family law firm, while his mother, Bonner Means Baker, was a homemaker. James Baker has one younger sister, Bonner Baker, named after their mother.

YOUTH

Biographical profiles of James Baker give little sense of what he was like as a boy, what he liked to play or study at school.

Instead, they focus on his family heritage. Baker, known to friends and family as Jimmy, is a member of one of Houston's oldest, best-known, and wealthiest families. He is one in a long line of first sons named James Baker. In 1872 his great-grandfather, a state judge, added his name to the law firm Gray & Botts, formed some six years earlier; it soon became Baker & Botts. His grandfather, known as Captain Baker, was a powerful attorney and financier, known for his great influence on city affairs. He often receives credit for building the family concern into what is now considered the most notable firm in Houston and one of the 20 or so largest in the country. Captain Baker used to advise young attorneys to "Work hard, study hard, and keep out of politics." Yet according to one of his partners, "Captain Baker ran the firm, and he ran the city." Even his grandson Jimmy has said that "Grandfather was a behind-the-scenes player." Of all his family, it is Captain Baker that James Baker is said to resemble most.

His father, a strict disciplinarian, was known as "the Warden" by James Baker's friends. Each morning "the Warden" expected young Jimmy to get out of bed immediately; if not, he would pour a pitcher of ice cold water over his head, soaking him and the bed. "Gets you up real fast," Baker now admits. Yet he was very close to his father, who encouraged his skill as an outdoorsman and athlete. They started hunting together when young Jimmy was only six or seven, and began playing tennis together a few years later.

EDUCATION

James Baker started out at the Kinkaid School and then, like his father, went to the Hill School, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. At that exclusive Eastern private prep school, Baker was a good student as well as captain of the tennis team.

After graduating from the Hill School, Baker attended Princeton University in Princeton, New Jersey. He was co-captain of the freshman tennis team, but switched over to rugby, he has said, because the rugby team took a trip to Bermuda. He majored in history and classics and received his bachelor's degree from Princeton in 1952. Baker served as a lieutenant in the Marine Corps from 1952 to 1954, becoming an expert marksman.

After military service, Baker returned to Texas and enrolled in law school at the University of Texas at Austin. To please his father, he joined a fraternity there, even though he was seven years older than the other pledges, the only graduate student, and by then a married man. During Hell Week, the ritual hazing period, Baker had to wear a dead fish on a string all week. "I did that for my father," he has said. "He wanted me to do it because he had done it. He believed it was the smart thing to do. If you're going to practice law in Texas, you go to the law school in Austin and make all the contacts you can. They'll pay off later." Baker received his law degree from the University of Texas in 1957.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Baker met his first wife while a sophomore at Princeton. During that rugby trip to Bermuda, he met Mary Stuart McHenry, then a student at Finch College in Ohio. According to Baker, he never really dated anyone else after he met Mary Stuart. They were married in Dayton, Ohio, her hometown, in November 1953, and had four sons: James, John, Stewart, and Douglas. She died in 1970, after a sixteen-month battle with breast cancer.

EARLY CAREER

After completing law school in 1957, Baker began his career in Houston. The family firm had enacted a rule against nepotism (showing favoritism for family members), and he was unable to work there. Instead he went to work for Andrews, Kurth, Campbell, & Jones, another prestigious corporate law firm in Houston. With his mastery of technical issues, organizational skill, attention to detail, hard work, and unaffected manner, he was very successful there. He was made managing partner within a decade.

It was during this time that he first met George Bush. The two became friends on the tennis court, where they often paired up in doubles tournaments at the Houston Country Club. Also, Baker's wife, Mary Stuart, was an active Republican who worked on Bush's congressional campaigns. Baker considered himself a Democrat, but was more likely to go hunt than go vote on election day, as others recall. Still, the Baker and Bush families soon became close friends, and George and Barbara Bush stood by Baker when Mary Stuart became ill, spending hours at her bedside.

Baker's whole direction in life changed, though, after her death in 1970. Bush had recently announced his candidacy for the U.S. Senate, and he asked Baker to direct the campaign in Harris County, which includes Houston and the area around it. According to Baker, "Within a month after Mary Stuart died, he asked me to run his Houston campaign. I think he did it to give me something to do, to get me involved." With that move, they forged a partnership that has endured to this day. Bush lost that election, but he did win a majority in Harris County. Baker was hooked: "I went back to practicing law, but it didn't hold the same fascination." He switched political parties then, becoming, in his own words, "absolutely, totally, pure Republican." In 1972, he worked on the reelection campaign of Republican President Richard Nixon, and soon after was appointed state Republican finance chairman. In addition, Baker continued to work at the law firm of Andrews, Kurth until 1975.

REMARRIAGE AND FAMILY LIFE

The early 1970s was a period of transition for Baker in both his career and family life. Raising four young sons alone was difficult. "It was the only

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time when I have felt at a loss as to the future," Baker has said. "I did maintain my work habits, and I couldn't satisfy the emotional needs of the boys. I couldn't be both mother and father to them. We had a succession of housekeepers—not a happy experience. This was 1970, and a tough time to be raising kids." Two of the children, it has been widely reported, eventually developed serious drug problems that required treatment in a hospital.

In 1973 Baker married Susan Garrett Winston, who had been one of his wife's closest friends. She had three children from her first marriage—Elizabeth, James, and Will Winston—and together they all moved into the Baker home. It was chaotic at first, according to Baker: "We recognized it wasn't going to be easy to put seven kids from two families together, and boy, it wasn't, that first year." As she recalls, "There were times when we wondered if the roof would stay on the house for all the emotion and conflict. But we've survived—very well." Both agree that their family life came together with the birth of their child, Mary Bonner Baker, in 1977. A devout Christian, Susan Baker has, since their move to the capital, started a prayer group for Washington wives. With Tipper Gore, the wife of Democratic Vice President-elect Al Gore, she also cofounded the Parents Music Resource Center, an anti-pornography group that fought for labeling rock records.

LATER CAREER

Baker has been active in politics since 1975. At that time, he was offered a position as Under Secretary of Commerce in the Republican administration of Gerald Ford, who had become president after Richard Nixon resigned in 1974 following the Watergate scandal. In 1976, when Ford was campaigning against Ronald Reagan and others for the Republican nomination for president, he asked Baker to join his campaign team as a delegate counter. In the weeks leading up to the nominating convention, Baker kept track of exactly how many delegates had pledged their support to Ford. His success in persuading delegates to support the president so impressed Ford that he hired Baker to manage his campaign against Democratic challenger Jimmy Carter. At that time, Ford was running some 30 points behind Carter; President Ford lost the election by only one percent of the vote, and Baker received much of the credit for Ford's come-from-behind effort. With that campaign, Baker began to develop his reputation as a skilled and astute political strategist.

Following Ford's defeat, Baker briefly returned to practicing law in Houston. In 1978 he made his only attempt at elective office, running for Texas attorney general. He lost. Baker then signed on as manager for George Bush's 1980 campaign for the Republican nomination for president. Although Bush was considered an underdog, he made a very respectable showing in the early primaries. Yet later in the season, it was clear that Ronald Reagan would win enough delegates to secure the nomination.

Baker urged Bush to withdraw from the race before the primary in Reagan's home state of California, but Bush refused. Baker took matters into his own hands and announced to the press that Bush was withdrawing from the race. As Baker later explained, "What I'll admit to, but George never will, is that the Veep thing [the vice presidency] was always the fallback. It was always on my mind. That's why, at every opportunity, I had him cool his rhetoric about Reagan." Baker's plan worked, and Reagan selected Bush as his running mate.

THE REAGAN YEARS

Following the Republican nominating convention in August 1980, Reagan asked Baker to serve as senior adviser during the fall campaign. They worked closely together in preparing for the debates against President Carter. Reagan's masterful performance in those debates was both a deciding factor in his success as well as a great credit to Baker's coaching abilities. Ten days after winning the election, President Reagan offered Baker the job of White House chief of staff. The move surprised many. Reagan is known to be very loyal, and it was expected that the post would be filled by one of his circle of close friends and advisers from his days in California government.

As chief of staff, Baker worked closely with long-time Reagan aides Edwin Meese III and Michael Deaver. Baker was responsible for directing all the day-to-day activities of the White House, including the press office, Congressional relations, speech writers, personnel matters, and relations with elected officials throughout the U.S. He also controlled access to the president. It is a position of great power, and Baker is widely credited with employing that power masterfully, particularly in his relations with members of the press and the U.S. Congress. It was in this position, in particular, that Baker developed his reputation for efficiency, competence, ambition, discipline, hard work, caution, and political pragmatism: he is not considered a visionary, but rather an expert at implementing the vision of others. During his tenure as chief of staff from 1981 through 1985, Baker is widely credited with securing passage of Reagan's controversial tax reform bill and budget cuts.

After Ronald Reagan's 1984 landslide reelection, Baker left his White House post in January 1985 to become Secretary of the Treasury. He served in that Cabinet-level post for three-and-a-half years. Commentators agree that his major achievements during that era include the 1986 tax-reform act, the U.S.-Canada trade agreement, and an international forum on economic policy, which brought about the devaluation of the dollar. Some critics, though, fault Baker for ignoring the savings and loan crisis, which developed during his tenure as Treasury secretary.

THE BUSH YEARS

In August 1988, Baker left his Cabinet post to become the director of Bush's 1988 presidential campaign against Democratic challenger Governor Michael S. Dukakis. It has been widely reported that Baker was reluctant to leave the Treasury department: he wants to be seen as a statesman, not a politician. Despite his reluctance, he took the job for his old friend. For Bush, it paid off. Baker joined the campaign when Dukakis was leading by seventeen points, and Baker has received much of the credit for Bush's come-from-behind win. The day after the 1988 election, President-elect Bush appointed Baker Secretary of State. Because of the importance of that position and his long friendship with Bush, Baker was widely considered the most powerful figure in the administration.

Baker served as Secretary of State from January 1989 until August 1992. It is a demanding job—he logged some 251,000 miles of travel to 40 countries in 1991. It is, perhaps, premature to judge Baker's accomplishments as a statesman. Still, political commentators applaud his work on arms-control agreements and his handling of the Mideast peace talks between Israel and the Arab states. Their views are more mixed, however, on the administration's responses to political changes in Germany, the U.S.S.R, and other Eastern-bloc nations; some fault the policies as too cautious, while others applaud this restraint. The state department's role leading up to and during the war against Iraq, though, receives widespread criticism, focusing on the administration's support for Iraq in the long war with Iran, its failure to predict Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, and its inability to avoid war.

In August 1992, Bush appointed Baker chief of staff and again asked him to lead his presidential campaign against Democratic challenger Governor Bill Clinton. As in 1988, there was widespread conjecture that Baker was unwilling to leave his post. Despite the political skill and organization that he brought to the race, Clinton won the election. Baker's political appointment will come to an end when the Bush administration leaves Washington in January 1993. When asked what he planned to do after the election, Baker has said that he will go to his ranch in Wyoming.

Over the years, there has been much speculation in the press about Baker's own political ambitions. Many believe that he will one day run for president, possibly in 1996. Others discount this idea. While praising his skill at behind-the-scenes maneuvering, they point to his lack of a grand vision and his disdain for campaigning and fundraising. With a Democratic administration in power, his immediate prospects are uncertain, yet few doubt that Baker will continue to play a major role in American politics.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Although he has had little free time in recent years, Baker still enjoys hunting, fishing, and camping out, particularly on his 1300-acre ranch

in Wyoming. His spread is completely undeveloped—no buildings, no electricity, no running water—just an old tent that he throws out when it starts to rot. "I call it the Rock Pile Ranch," Baker says, "and that's about all that's on it. Nothing else but some water wells and turkey feeders. Coming here is the closest I get to therapy. I'm not really into material things, but land, well, they're not making any more of it."

HONORS AND AWARDS

Woodrow Wilson Award (Princeton University): 1983
Jefferson Award for Distinguished Service (American Institute for Public Service): 1985
Award for Distinguished Public Service (John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University): 1986
Finance Minister of the Year (*Euromoney* magazine): 1986
George F. Kennan Award (American Committee on U.S./Soviet Relations): 1990
Hans J. Morganthau Award (National Committee on American Foreign Policy): 1990
Presidential Medal of Freedom: 1991

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Garth Brooks 1962-
American Singer and Guitarist
Country and Western Star

BIRTH

Troyal Garth Brooks was born on February 7, 1962, in Tulsa, Oklahoma. His father, Troyal Raymond Brooks, was a former Marine and an oil company draftsman. Garth describes him like this: "If I could wrap my dad up in two words, it would be thundering tenderness. He's a man with the shortest temper I ever saw, and at the same time he's got the biggest heart. . . . I learned from him that you gotta be thankful for what you got and treat people like you want to be treated. My dad drilled that into my head all my life. . .we're a lot alike in that way." Garth's mother, Colleen Carroll Brooks, was a country singer during the 1950s who

performed on TV with Red Foley's "Ozark Mountain Jubilee." Recording for Capitol, later her son's label, she released four singles in 1955-57. According to Garth, "We kids felt that she had cut her career short because of us, and we wanted to carry on the tradition for her." His mother, though, disputes this point. Today, people often say that Garth inherited his personality from his father and his desire to perform from his mother.

YOUTH

Brooks grew up in a small town near Oklahoma City named Yukon, which he calls "an average city in the middle of average Oklahoma in the middle of average America." He was the youngest in a houseful of kids. His parents' union was the second marriage for both. They had four children from their first marriages—Jim, Jerry, Mike, and Betsy—and added two more, Kelly and Garth.

The Brooks home was always filled with music. Garth's parents enjoyed listening to a style of country music known as honky-tonk, and they often played the music of George Jones and Hank Williams, Sr., as well as Merle Haggard and Marty Robbins. "We had music around the house 24 hours a day, it seemed," Brooks remembers. All the children learned to play guitar and sing, too.

EDUCATION

At Yukon High School, Brooks played occasionally in a band, but he devoted most of his time to sports. In football, he played quarterback (on a team that lost its first five games); in baseball, he was a decent pitcher and outfielder; and in track and field, he tried running, pole vaulting, the discus, and the shot put. He even played basketball for a while. A good student, Brooks was popular and well liked. His teachers, counselors, and fellow students have described him as personable, friendly, and down-to-earth, "genuinely a nice guy." Brooks graduated from Yukon High School in 1980.

Brooks often speaks of an experience he had shortly before starting college. Although he had listened to country music as a child, more recently he had become a fan of the singer-songwriters James Taylor and Dan Fogelberg, as well as many 1970s rock bands, including Kansas, Journey, and Boston. One day, though, he heard country singer George Strait. His sound was, for Brooks, completely new: "I heard Strait do "Unwound" on my car radio, and that's the exact moment it all changed," Brooks has said. "I became a George wannabe and imitator for the next seven years."

Brooks attended Oklahoma State University in Stillwater. He financed his education with grants, help from his parents, and odd jobs, selling shoes, delivering pizza, and working in a nightclub. He also received a partial track scholarship, competing in the javelin. Brooks is a large man—6'1",

225 pounds—and he was able to throw the javelin 200 feet and bench-press over 300 pounds. Athletics dominated his college years until he was a senior, when he failed to earn a place at the Big Eight conference finals in track and field. But he also played music at local bars and played duets with Ty Englund, then a roommate and now a guitarist with his band. Brooks graduated in 1984 with his bachelor's degree in advertising.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

During one college job, he worked as a bouncer at Tangleweeds, the local club. One night a brawl broke out in the women's rest room, and he was sent in to break it up. There he met his future wife, Sandy Mahr, a fellow student at Oklahoma State and rodeo champion. Trapped in the bathroom by a jealous former girlfriend of a man she had dated, Mahr threw a punch—just to scare her, she says—and promptly got her fist stuck in the wall. According to Brooks, all she said then was "I missed." He recently recalled that first meeting: "I threw her out of the club. That's how we met, and I couldn't take my eyes off her. I asked her to go home with me that first night, and she told me to drop dead." But he persisted, and they eventually began to date. They married in May 1986, and their first child, Taylor Mayne Pearl Brooks, was born on July 8, 1992. They currently live on a 20-acre spread in Nashville.

FIRST JOBS

After graduating from Oklahoma State, Brooks decided to seek his fame and fortune in Nashville, Tennessee, the home of the Grand Ole Opry and the center of the recording industry for country music. He lasted less than 24 hours before he decided to return to Oklahoma, first to his parents' home and then to Stillwater. "I thought the world was waiting for me," Brooks has said, "but there's nothing colder than reality." In Stillwater, he joined a band called Santa Fe. For the next year and a half they toured throughout the Southwest, playing mostly at bars and fraternity parties in college towns. In 1986, the group decided to move to Nashville and try to land a recording contract.

Although Santa Fe broke up within a few months, Garth and Sandy decided to remain in Nashville. They were broke at first, but gradually their luck began to change. They both found jobs working in a boot store, where Garth met several musicians who joined his new band, Stillwater. In 1987 and 1988, he started making contacts in the record industry, meeting songwriters, recording commercials, and finding a management team. His managers circulated his demo tapes and he even auditioned at Capitol Records, but he was repeatedly turned down. Finally, he attended an amateur night showcase at a Nashville club and, at the last minute, won a spot on the program when one act didn't show. His intense live performance so impressed a Capitol executive in the audience that he offered Brooks a recording contract on the spot.

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CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Brooks's rise to stardom has been meteoric. Just four years ago, he was a complete unknown working a day job selling boots and trying to make a name for himself in Nashville; today, he is the hottest singer in the country. With the release of *Garth Brooks*, his first album (1989), he catapulted from being just one more honky-tonk singer to becoming a headlining star. Four songs from the album hit No. 1 on the country charts, including "If Tomorrow Never Comes," his signature song. His next album, *No Fences* (1990), shipped gold, meaning that the album generated advance sales of over 500,000 before its release. One of the songs provoked a great deal of controversy—and ultimately a great deal of publicity as well. "The Thunder Rolls" portrays the theme of domestic violence. Its video, with Brooks playing the role of the abusive husband, was banned on two country music video networks, yet still won a major award from the Country Music Association. Brooks has said that he wrote the song to focus attention on the problem of domestic violence. Following the release of *No Fences*, he was named "Entertainer of the Year" by the Country Music Association, the industry's most prestigious award and one that he received again in 1992. His next album, *Ropin' the Wind*, started at the No. 1 spot on two *Billboard* magazine lists, country and pop. The album made country music history by becoming the first country record ever to debut at No. 1 on the pop charts. Brooks repeated that feat with his most recent offering, *The Chase* (1992), which had advance sales of almost four million. Currently, all five of Brooks's albums, including his selection of Christmas songs, *Beyond the Season* (1992), rank in the top 15 spots on the *Billboard* country chart. To date, Brooks has sold over 27 million records in less than four years—a phenomenal achievement, and testimony to the depth of his appeal to both country and pop audiences.

Yet cataloging Brooks's album releases and sales figures doesn't begin to explain his appeal. Industry insiders marvel at his ability to attract mainstream pop listeners

while not sacrificing his traditional country audience. His success, according to many, derives from three areas: his own personal charm, traditional country sound, and flamboyant stage shows. First, his personality contributes greatly to his popularity. Onstage and off, Brooks is consistently described as modest, polite, self-effacing, and grateful to fans, band members, and others. Second, his music is often described as mainstream country, including poignant lyrics, romantic and sad ballads, and rowdy honky-tonk music, all using such standard country instruments as acoustic guitars, pedal steel, and fiddles. His concerts, though, are very different from those by traditional country stars. Intensity, energy, and charisma are the words most often used to describe his stage persona. According to many, his concerts have the energy, excitement, and theatrical antics usually associated with rock and roll shows—Brooks has been known to smash guitars, pour water on band members, climb rope ladders, and flirt with the audience.

FAME AND FAMILY LIFE

Yet success has taken a toll on his personal life. Both Garth and Sandy have spoken publicly about their marital difficulties. Garth has admitted to a period of infidelity when he went on tour in 1989, after his first album was released and he became an overnight success. He now regrets his poor judgment in those first months of becoming a superstar, and he has long since recommitted himself to his marriage.

His career is currently in a state of transition. During the past year, Sandy's difficult pregnancy—she was hospitalized with a threatened miscarriage—and the birth of their daughter have inspired Brooks to reconsider his demanding schedule of songwriting, recording, touring, and promoting his records. As he says, "Kids deserve a lot of attention, so I think I'll be around for her." At first he suggested that he might retire; recently he has said that he wants to take a long break, for about eight months or so, beginning in December 1992. Explaining his change in attitude, Brooks recently said, "For the last few years, business always came before family. But the future will be extremely different. If that upsets people, I'm sorry. But with a kid coming, your life has to be slower. Years are the one thing you can't buy back."

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Brooks paid homage to his two greatest musical influences when he accepted the Entertainer of the Year award at the 1991 Country Music Association awards: "I know this embarrasses these two guys every time I say this, but I don't think an entertainer is anybody without his heroes. I love my Georges, George Strait and George Jones. Thank you, guys."

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

One of the biggest events in his career came when Brooks was inducted into the Grand Ole Opry in October 1990, becoming its youngest member.

Brooks has said that he considers his acceptance into this select group to be his greatest professional achievement. As he later described it, "That was it, man. They gave me an award you can't get anywhere else. They gave me membership in a family, a family that includes people like Mr. [Roy] Acuff and Ms. [Minnie] Pearl. [My wife] Sandy and Ms. Pearl have become friends, and they can go off and have a great time, but I can't relax. It's funny, but it's an 'I'm not worthy' kind of thing.

"When someone asks to take a picture of me with Mr. Acuff, I'll go up there and smile, but inside I'll be thinking, 'I can't believe I'm doing this.'"

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Brooks enjoys lifting weights, playing golf and baseball, and watching John Wayne movies on his VCR.

RECORDINGS

Garth Brooks, 1989
No Fences, 1990
Ropin' the Wind, 1991
Beyond the Season, 1992
The Chase, 1992

HOME VIDEO RELEASES

Garth Brooks, 1991
This Is Garth Brooks, 1992

HONORS AND AWARDS

Academy of Country Music Awards: 1991 (6 awards), Entertainer of the Year, Male Vocalist of the Year, Album of the Year for *No Fences*, Single Record of the Year for "Friends in Low Places", Song of the Year for "The Dance," and Video of the Year for "The Dance"; 1992 (3 awards), Special Achievement Award, Entertainer of the Year, and Male Vocalist of the Year

Country Music Association Awards: 1990 (2 awards), Horizon Award for best new artist and Video of the Year for "The Dance"; 1991 (4 awards), Entertainer of the Year, Album of the Year for *No Fences*, Single of the Year for "Friends in Low Places," and Video of the Year for "The Thunder Rolls"; 1992 (2 awards), Entertainer of the Year and Album of the Year for *Ropin' the Wind*

American Music Awards: 1991, Best Country Song of the Year for "If Tomorrow Never Comes"; 1992 (3 awards), Best Country Male Vocalist of the Year, Best Country Album of the Year for *No Fences*, and Best Country Song of the Year for "The Thunder Rolls"

Billboard Music Awards: 1991 (4 awards), Top Country Artist, Top Pop Album Artist, Top Country Album Artist, and Top Country Singles Artist

Grammy Award: 1992, Best Male Vocal Performance, Country, for *Ropin' the Wind*

People's Choice Awards: 1992 (2 awards), Best Male Country Performer and Best Male Musical Performer

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Mae Jemison 1956-
American Scientist and Physician
First Black Woman Astronaut

BIRTH

Mae Carol Jemison was born October 17, 1956, in Decatur, Alabama, the youngest of Charlie and Dorothy (Green) Jemison's three children. Before she was four, the family moved to Chicago, the city that she still refers to as her hometown. Jemison's mother teaches elementary school English and mathematics, and her father is a maintenance supervisor for United Charities of Chicago. Her sister, Dr. Ada Jemison Bullock, is a child psychiatrist in Austin, Texas. Her brother, Charles, is a Chicago real estate broker.

YOUTH

It may have seemed an unlikely objective to others, but to little Mae Jemison growing up on Chicago's south side in the sixties, space travel was a goal that she saw as entirely within her reach. "It was something I knew I wanted to do," she says now, recalling the fascination she felt in watching the Gemini and Apollo launchings and the moonwalks on television. "I read lots of books about space. I had an encyclopedia about the different phases of Apollo. I don't remember the time I said, 'I want to be an astronaut'; it's just always been there."

There were other interests in Jemison's young life—so many that she wasn't always totally dedicated to school work, although her teachers remember her as a fine student. She loved dancing, drawing, science fiction, and archaeology, and she enthusiastically pursued a number of hobbies that filled her days. Looking back, Jemison says smilingly, "I didn't get straight As, but my sister always did. Maybe the reason I didn't get straight As was that I did stuff because I enjoyed it."

EARLY MEMORIES

Like most small children, Jemison asked about the heavens but, unlike most, she still remembers probing for answers to satisfy her precocious curiosity. "When I was about five or six years old," she related in a recent interview, "I used to look at the stars with my uncle and he would tell me they were just like the sun except they were millions of miles away. That was why they were so small. I have always been interested in astronomy and what goes on in the world. So I guess you could say I've been interested in space travel ever since I can remember."

EDUCATION

A product of Chicago's public education system, Jemison attended Alexander Dumas Elementary School and graduated at the age of sixteen from Morgan Park High School, where she excelled in math and science. Her activities at Morgan Park were diverse enough to also include modern dance and membership on the pom-pom squad. Jemison entered Stanford University in Palo Alto, California, on a scholarship and received a bachelor of science degree in chemical engineering in 1977, at the same time fulfilling the requirements for a bachelor of arts in African and Afro-American studies. Coincidentally, Stanford is also the alma mater of Sally Ride who, in 1983, was the first American woman to travel in space.

Jemison, building on a career plan for biomedical engineering, went on to Cornell University Medical College in New York, earning an M.D. in 1981. During her years at Cornell, she received on-the-job training with the study of social medicine in Cuba and as part of a team providing primary medical care in rural Kenya and in the Cambodian refugee camps of Thailand. Jemison completed her internship at Los Angeles County/University of California Medical Center in July 1982.

FIRST JOBS

A desire to combine her medical skills with an opportunity to travel led the new young doctor to leave a brief assignment with a medical group in Los Angeles and enter the Peace Corps in 1983. She served for two-and-a-half years as a staff physician in the West African countries of Liberia and Sierra Leone, treating Peace Corps volunteers and State Department employees.

CHOOSING A CAREER

The shuttle program was announced by NASA (the National Aeronautics and Space Administration) in 1977, during Jemison's senior year at Stanford, and it was then that she felt that her longtime dream might possibly come true. "Being an astronaut isn't something you can plan for," she said some years later, "because there is such a small chance of success. I knew I had to have other options. But I also knew I would pursue it when the right moment came in my career."

The right moment for Jemison arrived upon her return from Africa in 1985. She filed an application with NASA but, considering the odds of being chosen quickly, if at all, she returned to medical practice, this time with Cigna Health Plans in Los Angeles. Then the Challenger disaster of January 28, 1986, which cost the lives of seven astronauts and teacher Christa McAuliffe, put the space program on hold. A determined Jemison renewed her application as soon as the selection process was resumed the following October. While she waited, she continued her medical practice and attended graduate classes in biomedical engineering.

In June 1987, the long wait was over. Mae Carol Jemison—chemical engineer and medical doctor, little girl from the black neighborhoods of the south side of Chicago—was one of fifteen candidates chosen from two thousand qualified applicants to begin training in America's space program.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Dr. Jemison underwent an intense, year-long training and evaluation program at the Johnson Space Center before becoming a mission specialist, the title given to scientists and technicians who conduct experiments in flight. It would be four more years, though, until she would be launched into orbit, in September 1992, on the shuttle Endeavor, making history as the first black woman astronaut. The flight was scheduled as NASA's fiftieth mission. Yet at the time of its launching, only four other African-Americans had preceded Jemison in space, and all of these were men—pilot astronauts Guion S. Bluford, Jr., Fred Gregory, and Charlie Bolden, and Dr. Ronald McNair, who perished in the 1986 Challenger explosion.

While Jemison waited for her turn to soar into space, she concentrated on technical assignments, made appearances, and sat for interviews. She was astronaut office representative to the Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral, Florida, a job that involved participating in the processing of the space shuttle for launch. Her particular duties were with the payloads and thermal protection systems and the launch countdown. She also worked in the Shuttle Avionics Integration Laboratory (SAIL), performing verification of computer software.

Jemison says that her excitement about the astronaut program never faded during the long months of preparation for actual flight. Time was spent learning about the shuttle and its operation, studying the response of the body to space travel, taking part in simulated space-walk sessions (in a large tank), learning to fly an airplane and, in general, coming to a basic understanding of the entire program. It was all new, but also a continuation of the plan she had charted years earlier at Stanford. "I think there is an assumption that I have changed careers," she said recently. "My interest is research. People think of space as being all rockets and engines. But actually, anytime you have people involved, you need medicine. Medicine requires research. . .and my background in biomedical engineering, a combination of engineering and medicine, makes me well suited for space exploration. It's not really a change of careers, it's more of an evolution."

The physician-astronaut began preparations in 1989 for her first flight into space—a cooperative mission between the United States and Japan to conduct experiments in life sciences and materials processing. Part of her training was in Japan, and it was there that she added Japanese to her other foreign language skills, Russian and Swahili.

Jemison and the rest of the seven-member Endeavor crew blasted off from Cape Canaveral September 12, 1992, on their eight-day, 3.3 million-mile journey. The physician's specialties on the mission were the study of space motion sickness, bone cell research, and developmental biology—the latter including the fertilization and hatching of frog eggs. One hundred fifty-five tadpoles were the result of the frog experiment and they are, reports NASA, the first creatures, other than insects, to have been developed in weightlessness. The crew on this laboratory mission broke ground by representing three space firsts: Jemison, the first African-American woman astronaut (she qualifies that by saying, "the first non-white woman"); researcher Mamoru Mohri, the first Japanese citizen to fly the shuttle; and Mark Lee and Jan Davis, the first married couple to travel together in space.

Dr. Jemison urges young blacks to pursue the promising science careers of the future, but is uncomfortable with being considered a role model. What she'd rather be, she insists, is someone who says: "No, don't try to necessarily be like me or live your life or grow up to be an astronaut or a physician unless that's what you want to do."

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

When the phone call about her appointment to the space program came on June 4, 1987, Dr. Jemison was on hospital duty. The low-key physician admits being elated, although more restrained than her sister, who started screaming when she heard the announcement on her car radio. "I didn't jump up and down and do a dance," Jemison recalls, "but, yes, I *was* very excited." It was the moment she had waited for since childhood, and had prepared for with diligence and determination. "I just said to myself," she adds, in remembering the impact of the call, "Wow, you asked for it. You got it."

MAJOR INFLUENCES

"My parents have always been supportive of me," is the answer Jemison repeats in her countless interviews since becoming the first black woman astronaut. "When I was a child, they put up with all kinds of stuff, like science projects, dance classes, and art lessons. They encouraged me to do it, and they would find the money, time, and energy to help me be involved."

Jemison also credits the many teachers who nurtured her interests and would let her go off and do things on her own. "One math teacher, David Drymiller, took me and another student aside during our senior year," she recalls, "and taught us solid analytic geometry."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Jemison, who is single, shares her home in a Houston suburb with Sneeze, the white, gray, and silver African wildcat that she brought here as a kitten from Sierra Leone.

Except to note that her busy career has not interfered with socializing and dating, Dr. Jemison will only say, "There are parts of your life that are yours and are very personal. I have to keep mine to myself, because if I don't, they aren't mine any more."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Jemison's NASA assignments call for long and demanding hours but, just as she did in childhood, she pursues other interests with equal intensity. Her recreational involvements include skiing, traveling, graphic arts, photography, sewing, weight training, foreign languages, and collecting African art. She also has an extensive dance and exercise background and is an avid reader. The reading Jemison speaks of ranges from light to serious and, in recent years, has included the study of economics.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Essence Science and Technology Award (Essence Communications, Inc.): 1988, for extraordinary accomplishments

A Detroit public school was named in the astronaut's honor in March 1992. The Mae C. Jemison Academy emphasizes science, math, and technology at primary-school level.

FURTHER READING

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ADDRESS

Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center
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Pope John Paul II 1920-
Polish-Born Head of
the Roman Catholic Church
First Non-Italian Pontiff Since
the Early Sixteenth Century

BIRTH

Karol Jozef Wojtyla (voy-TIL-ah), destined one day to be the spiritual leader of the estimated 700 million Catholics throughout the world, was born May 18, 1920, in the southern Polish market town of Wadowice (va-doe-VEET-suh). He was the second son of Karol and Emilia (Kaczorowska) Wojtyla; his only sibling was a brother, Edmund, fifteen years his senior. A daughter also was born to the Wojtylas, but she died at birth.

YOUTH

Life centered around the 600-year-old Cathedral of St. Mary in Karol Wojtyla's small town, and it was there that he was baptized a month after his birth. He grew up in the shadow of the church, which was next to the building that housed his family's modest apartment. The father's name, which is Polish for Charles, was given to the small boy who came to be known by the affectionate nickname "Lolek." The elder Wojtyla was an administrative officer in the Polish army, assigned to Wadowice, and his wife was a former schoolteacher of Lithuanian descent. Because of his mother, whose family had come from Silesia, the Austrian-occupied part of Poland, young Karol learned to speak German as well as Polish. The natural ability with languages that he has demonstrated in his adult life no doubt had its start in those early years.

The Wojtylas were a deeply religious family who prayed together and went to mass every day. They lived a simple life, as did most of the people in their town, and young Karol divided his time among school, church, and outdoor play. He was an athletic child who loved every imaginable sport, from the street game *palant* (played with two sticks), to swimming and canoeing, to soccer, a game he excelled in—usually as goalkeeper. Lolek's favorite of all sports, though, was skiing, and he practiced on the hills around home until he was old enough to go to the steep slopes of the nearby Tatra mountains. Skiing and mountaineering have held a lifelong fascination for him. George Sullivan, in his book, *The People's Pope*, quotes a friend who once said, "Karol *belongs* with the mountain people. He loves their songs and their poetry; he shares their simplicity, their sense of humor, their independence, their love of freedom. Karol has a lot of mountain man in his makeup. He, too, is in love with freedom."

Lolek's boyhood was marred by sadness. The gentle mother, to whom he bore a striking resemblance in both facial feature and temperament, died when he was barely nine years old. Then tragedy struck again within a few years when brother Edmund, by then a physician, died after contracting scarlet fever from a patient. Father and youngest son were left to fend for themselves. The senior Karol's military background made him a strict parent who expected obedience, but he was a warm and religious man as well. Lolek's friends from those days remember the special bond that loneliness forged between the elder Wojtyla and his young son. The two attended mass every morning and often strolled the streets together after their evening meal. During these years, they lived frugally on a small army pension, with the retired father doing all of the washing, mending, and cooking. He also guided Lolek in his studies and checked the boy's schoolwork each day.

There was nothing unusually pious about the young Karol Wojtyla. Although he led what might be called a spiritual life, he was a normal

youth reared in a country whose people are known for their fierce devotion to the Catholic Church. Yet there is no indication that the priesthood was on his mind in those days. He was vigorous and playful and, like boys everywhere, sometimes heedless of danger. A chilling incident, related by Rinna Wolfe in her biography, *The Singing Pope,* points out how close he came to never making a decision about his life's work at all. "When Karol was fifteen," she writes, "and his friend Boguslaw (Bogu) was thirteen, an almost fatal accident happened. Bogu's father kept a revolver in his cafe cash drawer. It belonged to a policeman who knew that when he drank too much he could use it harmfully. So he had left the gun with Mr. Banas for safekeeping. One day the two boys were playing alone in the café. Boguslaw took the revolver from the drawer. Jokingly he pointed it directly at Karol. Standing less than six feet away, he fired at Karol's heart. Somehow the bullet missed. . . . Instead it broke the window behind him."

EDUCATION

Young Karol Wojtyla was a good student from the time he entered primary school at the age of seven, but it was in the upper grades that he excelled. His father chose to send him to the state high school for boys rather than to either of the private schools in Wadowice, partly because of the expense involved, but also because he wanted Lolek to be free of pressure to choose his own career. The private academies were run by religious orders of priests—Pallotine and Carmelite fathers—who often guided their students into the seminary.

The high school years broadened Lolek's interests to include literature and drama, Latin, poetry, and music. He loved acting, too, and his friends and teachers felt that he would one day choose the theater as his profession. The church remained a major part of his life, though, and he continued to serve as an altar boy, as he had done in his very young years, and to head a student religious society. Archbishop Adam Sapieha of Cracow (spelled Krakow in Polish and pronounced "Krakoov") visited the Wadowice school while Karol was a senior and was so impressed with his welcoming speech and obvious intellect that the archbishop asked if young Wojtyla intended to become a priest. When told that the boy was more interested in Polish literature and drama than in religious life, Sapieha is often quoted as replying, "Too bad. He'd make a fine priest. We need someone like him."

After high school, Karol enrolled at Cracow's ancient Jagiellonian University, where the brilliant astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus had studied four centuries earlier. His father moved the thirty-five miles from Wadowice with him, and they shared an apartment in the Debrinki section of the beautiful and historic city. Karol's studies revolved around language and literature, but he also was prominent in a drama group.

WORLD WAR II

His life as a student was interrupted a year later by the beginning of World War II. Germany invaded Poland on September 1, 1939, and soon closed all universities. "The Germans were determined," James Oram explains in *The People's Pope*, "to wipe out all Polish intellectual thought because they saw the Poles only as slaves and there was no room in the plans of the Reich [the Third Reich, the name of the Nazi government] for those who studied, debated and questioned." It would be several years before Wojtyla would return to a formal classroom. He eventually continued his studies at a secret and illegal "seminary" at Archbishop (later Cardinal) Sapieha's palace. He had, by this time, decided to enter the priesthood. Cardinal Sapieha of Cracow certainly played an important role in Wojtyla's early life, making it possible for him to be educated for the priesthood even as the Nazis controlled Poland.

Young Karol had been issued a work card *(Arbeitskarte)* by the Germans after their invasion of his country and had been forced to labor in a limestone quarry belonging to the Solvay chemical works outside Cracow. He spent three years at the backbreaking job, and his meager pay was the only income to support him and his father, whose pension had been cut off when war broke out. During this time, Karol attended informal classes at night wherever young students could hide from the Nazis, and he began to write memorable and touching poetry. He also helped an old friend and designer of stage sets, Mieczyslaw Kotlarczyks, form an underground drama group, the Rhapsodic Theater, which would play to small groups in secret in an effort to keep Polish pride alive.

CHOOSING A CAREER

There are many who say that Karol Wojtyla's vocation for the priesthood began with the unexpected death of his cherished father. The year was 1941 and the horrors of war were everywhere. Innocent people were snatched away in the night, never to be seen again, and rumors had begun about the Nazi gas chambers at Auschwitz, not far from Cracow. Karol himself had survived two serious accidents—first, he was knocked down by a streetcar, then a few months later was nearly crushed by a truck. All of these traumas are said to have influenced him to consider religious life, but one of Wojtyla's oldest friends, who knew him well at this time, also "stressed the importance," writes biographer Lord Longford, "of the depth of Wojtyla's life of prayer." Wojtyla himself has only once been known to speak openly about this period of time, when "the most important questions of my life were born and crystallized," he revealed, "and the road of my calling was decided."

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

After the war ended, Wojtyla was able to return to his studies. He was ordained November 1, 1946, and sent to study at the Angelicum, or Papal

University, in Rome. From this institute, he received a doctorate of divinity in 1948.

Wojtyla began his priestly duties just as the Soviet-backed Communist Party in Poland replaced Nazi tyranny. He was first assigned to a small village church. Within a year, though, he returned to Cracow to attend the Jagiellonian University, which had reopened after the war, and he was awarded a doctorate in theology that same year and was appointed to the faculty there. Later he would earn a second Ph.D at the Jagiellonian, this time in the field of phenomenology—the study of human consciousness and self-awareness.

In 1954, Wojtyla began to teach at the Catholic University of Lublin, the only Catholic institution of higher learning in Poland that had not been shut down by the Communists; soon he became head of its ethics department. This was a time of government hostility toward religion, and many members of the clergy were imprisoned under trumped-up charges of "disloyalty" to the Polish nation. The popular Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski was among these. It was not until his release in 1956 that he was able to effect a degree of church autonomy unmatched in any other Communist country. He did this by agreeing that the church would not become involved in politics.

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Religion in Poland thrived, and it was during these years that Wojtyla began his rise through the ranks of Polish church leaders. He became auxiliary bishop of Cracow in 1958. Two years later, he went to Rome for the Second Vatican Council, the first general assembly of Catholic Church leaders in nearly a century. Here, under the guidance of the beloved Pope John XXIII, modernization and liberalization of church practices began. Here, too, Bishop Wojtyla "first established the international regard and contacts that were to make him pope," said *Time* in a 1978 cover story about his elevation to that office.

More church honors followed. In 1964, Wojtyla was named archbishop of Cracow, and in May 1967, at the age of forty-seven, he became the second youngest cardinal in Vatican history, joining the prestigious ranks of churchmen who elect new popes. An intellectual of note, a man of international reputation who had risen into the hierarchy of the Catholic Church, Wojtyla nonetheless continued to live a simple life. He was enormously popular with younger Poles and with workers—he visited parishes, performed wedding and funeral services, and remained accessible to old friends.

BECOMING THE POPE

As cardinal, he also moved easily in the elite circles of the Vatican, the independent state within the borders of Rome that houses the headquarters of the Catholic Church. He served under Pope Paul VI, successor to John XXIII. Paul had sparked dissent among liberals in the church and, when he died in August 1978, Wojtyla was among those who voted for a new pontiff. The cardinals chose from among themselves the gentle and fragile Albino Luciani, John Paul I, who died after little more than a month. The College of Cardinals convened again and, this time, did the unexpected. They elected the first non-Italian since 1522, Karol Wojtyla, a Pole—and, said *Time*, "the first international pope to lead the global church. . .a man of extraordinary qualities and experience." Out of respect for the recently deceased pope, and also because of reverence for Paul VI, "who was my inspiration and strength," Wojtyla chose the name John Paul II.

The new pope, schooled in the staunchly conservative Catholic Church of Poland, began his mission, says biographer Timothy Walch, "to solidify the foundations of Catholicism, which he believed were beginning to crumble under the weight of the modern age." After less than three years, the unthinkable happened. On May 13, 1981, an attempt was made on his life as he circled St. Peter's Square in the white vehicle that the press had dubbed "the popemobile." His assailant was Mehmet Ali Agca, a Turk already wanted for murder in his own country. After John Paul recovered,

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he forgave Agca, who was believed to have been an agent of the Bulgarian government. The pope's unbending stance against Communist repression had nearly ended his life. Security around the pope has been tightened in the ensuing years, but he still defies attempts to keep him from potentially dangerous situations.

In his almost 15 years as pope, John Paul II has traveled the world with his message, including an historic tour of the United States in 1987. He has charmed crowds with his personal warmth and enthusiasm, and has received their outpourings of affection and trust. But his popularity has come into question wherever liberal factions have looked to the church for reform, especially in the U.S. John Paul has stood firmly for traditional authority, by "calling repeatedly," according to Walch, "for a return to traditional Catholic ethical values: he condemned homosexuality as morally wrong; he called on priests to honor their vows of obedience and celibacy; he told the laity that premarital sex, contraception, and abortion were repugnant. . . .and he put severe limits on Catholic academic freedom and theological inquiry." Many Catholics in the U.S. and elsewhere have questioned these teachings, especially his rejection of birth control and his refusal to allow priests to marry and women to become priests. And commentators often discuss his demand for loyalty and intolerance for dissent. Yet they also view him as a champion of human rights and human dignity, a voice for all people throughout the world who are poor, oppressed, victimized, and powerless.

John Paul continues in his efforts to make the Catholic Church the most powerful moral force in the world. Although he puzzles some with his strategies, "even among [his] critics," claims the *New York Times*, "there is acknowledgement that here is a pope who knows exactly where he wants to take his flock; who. . .is many things to many people, but to all he is a leader determined to lead."

MAJOR INFLUENCES

The individual who made the greatest impact on the young man who became John Paul II was a simple tailor and self-styled philosopher. When, as archbishop, Wojtyla spoke of his vocation, he said, "I would be unjust if I failed at this point to recall Jan Tyranowski, an intellectual and at the same time a worker, a man who chose his profession so that he could commune better with God, a man who knew how to exercise an enormous influence on young people. I don't know if my priestly calling is due to him, but, in any case, it was born in his climate, the climate of the mystery of supernatural life he carried with him in his contacts with us. . ."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Members of the Catholic clergy are not permitted to marry, except for

parish priests of the Eastern rites—Byzantine, Chaldean, Armenian, Alexandrian, Antiochene—who share the faith and discipline of Rome. The pontiff's continued defense of this church rule puzzles (and alienates) many Catholics.

John Paul, whose closest living relatives are cousins, lives alone in the papal apartments that overlook St. Peter's Square in the Vatican.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

A man of rural background and simple tastes, the pope has no desire for the luxuries that his position might offer. Whatever spare time is left from his duties is spent either reading or listening to the music he has loved since his youth. Although he was sidelined by abdominal surgery in the summer of 1992, he has recovered well and has resumed mild exercise. He swims daily when he is in residence at Castelgondolfo, his summer home in the countryside near Rome. He has less time and vigor now to pursue the skiing and mountaineering for which he is so well known but, occasionally, he is still seen hiking—even on skis.

SELECTED WRITINGS

Sign of Contradiction, 1976 (collection of sermons, English translation)
The Acting Person, 1979 (translated and revised from the Polish-language publication of 1967; considered John Paul's major philosophical work)

In addition, the pope has authored four scholarly books, more than 500 essays and articles, a play (unpublished), and countless poems. His most widely quoted poem is "The Quarry" (available in translation), which reflects the deep impressions of his days of labor under the Nazi occupation of Poland. Some of his early works, because of the need for secrecy, were published under the pseudonym Andrej Jawien. John Paul also writes encyclicals (papal documents) defining the religious, moral, and political policy of the Catholic Church.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Smithson Medal (Smithsonian Institution): 1979
Olympic Order (International Olympic Committee): 1981

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ADDRESS

His Holiness John Paul II
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Jackie Joyner-Kersee 1962-
American Athlete
Two-Time Olympic Gold Medalist
in the Heptathlon

BIRTH

Jackie Joyner-Kersee, called the "world's greatest athlete," was born Jacqueline Joyner on March 3, 1962, in East St. Louis, Illinois, a mostly poor community across the Mississippi River from St. Louis, Missouri. She was the second of four children born to Alfred Joyner, a construction worker, and Mary Joyner, a nurse's assistant, while they were still in their teens. They had married when Alfred was 14 and Mary was 16. Jackie's brother, Al, is older, and two sisters, Angela and Debra, are younger.

Jackie was named for then first lady Jacqueline Kennedy by her grandmother, who said she was destined to "be first lady of something."

YOUTH

Her parents's early marriage and life in poverty in a decaying city did much to shape Jackie. Her mother was determined that Jackie do better in life, that she break the cycle of "children having children" and achieve. Mary Joyner was a tough disciplinarian in a tough town, where violence was a fact of life, with a painful, personal edge. Jackie's dance instructor was murdered when Jackie was 10; she saw a man shot to death when she was 11; and when she was 14, her grandmother was shot to death by her step-grandfather.

The Joyners did their best to raise their kids to value the things they did: honesty, education, and love of family. Even when there was no money for food and they lived on mayonnaise sandwiches, or when they slept on the kitchen floor because the stove provided the only heat in the house, the kids knew their parents loved them and expected alot from them.

EARLY MEMORIES

Across the street from the Joyner home was a youth activity center where Jackie noticed kids enjoying track and field games. She decided to join in and was coached by Nino Fennoy, a man who has devoted himself to aspiring athletes from the ghetto of East St. Louis. When she ran her first race she came in dead last but, according to Nino, with a "big, wide grin." "I can still see her head with pigtails, the little skinny legs, the knees and the smile," he says.

Within a short time, showing the determination and willingness to work hard that has made her such a great athlete, Jackie was winning all her races. She even got her little sisters to help out: they brought sand into the Joyner backyard in potato chip bags so Jackie could have a sand pit for her long jump practice. She began to compete in the five-event pentathlon, combining running, jumping, and hurdles. By the time she was 14, she had begun a four-year streak as National Junior Pentathlon champion.

EDUCATION

Jackie attended John Robinson Elementary School and enjoyed dancing, acting, and cheerleading, as well as academics. She did well in school and clearly excelled in sports. But her mother was adamant about how Jackie was to channel her energies. "Even at 10 or 12 I was a hot, fast little cheerleader," she says. "But my mother said, with no chance for negotiation, that I was *not* going out with guys until I was 18! So I threw myself into sports and school." She was a star of the Lincoln High School basketball

and volleyball teams—her basketball team averaged 50 points more than their rivals her senior year—and was heavily recruited by colleges when she graduated from Lincoln High School in 1980. She chose UCLA (University of California at Los Angeles), where she majored in history and competed in track and field events and in basketball.

During her freshman year tragedy struck: Mary Joyner contracted a rare form of meningitis and died suddenly, at the age of 38. Jackie was devastated, but remained strong for the other family members. "I felt that I was the strong link. If I went back to school and did what I was supposed to do, everyone else would know 'Hey—we're not supposed to sit here and cry'." She didn't allow herself to feel her deep sense of grief until months later. "It hit me. Hard. And I just let it all out, everything I had been holding in. I just exploded." Of her mother's early death, Jackie said this: "It brought about a clearer sense of reality. I knew about setting goals and things, but with her gone, some of her determination passed to me." She used that determination to help her through school. Jackie received her bachelor's degree in history from UCLA in 1986.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

When she returned to college after her mother's death, Jackie's coach, Bob Kersee, who had also lost his mother in his late teens, offered her friendship and strength in that difficult time. Kersee had taken an interest in Jackie's training earlier and had approached UCLA's athletic department demanding that he be allowed to help her to develop what he felt was an astounding sports potential. It was Bob, in fact, who encouraged Jackie to compete in the heptathlon, which has become her main sports event.

Although Jackie claims that with Bob "it was athlete at first sight," they began to develop a relationship based on their mutual love of sport. Jackie Joyner and Bob Kersee married in 1986, the year she graduated from UCLA. According to friends, they are able to separate their working and personal lives.

Family also includes other sports champions. Jackie's brother Al, who also coached with Kersee, was a gold medalist in the 1984 Olympics. His wife, Florence Griffith Joyner, another Kersee-coached star, won three gold medals in the 1988 Olympics.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Jackie had a distinguished collegiate athletic career. She was named UCLA Scholar Athlete in 1985, received the Broderick Cup for Collegiate Woman Athlete of the Year in 1986, and was named Most Valuable Player for UCLA's basketball and track and field teams in 1986. And while still in college, she began to realize the dreams she had had as a little girl in East St. Louis: to become an Olympic competitor.

1984 OLYMPICS

The Olympics of 1984 were the first to include the heptathlon for women, a seven-event competition that includes a 200-meter run, 100-meter hurdles, high jump, long jump, shot put, javelin throw, and an 800-meter run. Each activity is scored separately, and an athlete receives a certain number of points for how well she does in each event. The winner is the one with the greatest number of accumulated points. The competition takes place over two days, and it is considered one of the most grueling and demanding sports events. "It shows you what you're made of," Jackie says. "The heptathlon always slaps you back to reality."

Jackie was favored to win the gold medal in the 1984 Olympics. But due to a pulled hamstring, she did not do as well as she thought she would and had to settle for second place and a silver medal. The surprise of the Joyner family was Al, who received a gold medal in the triple jump. But he is best remembered from that Olympics for the encouragement he gave his injured sister in the last leg of her heptathlon race. As Jackie rounded the final turn of the last race, clearly in pain and slowing down, Al ran to the inside track and cheered her on. At the end of the awards ceremony, she collapsed in his arms, crying. "It's O.K.," Al said, trying to comfort her. "I'm not crying because I lost," said Jackie, "I'm crying because you won."

In 1986, Jackie broke the world heptathlon record at the Goodwill games in Moscow and broke her own record one month later at the Olympic Festival Games in Houston. She became the first women ever to break the score of 7,000 combined points in the heptathlon, and the first American woman since Babe Didrikson 50 years earlier to hold a world record in a multievent sport. That year she also received the prestigious James E. Sullivan Award, which is given to the outstanding amateur athlete in the U.S., and rarely given to a woman.

In 1987 she again broke 7,000 points to win the heptathlon at the World Track and Field Championships in Rome, where she also won the long jump. She was ready for Olympic competition again, this time in Seoul, Korea.

1988 OLYMPICS

Jackie qualified and was favored to win the gold medal in both the heptathlon and the long jump, and she met all expectations in this Olympiad, breaking an Olympic record in the long jump. It was also a stunning victory for the other women coached by Bob Kersee, including Griffith Joyner and Valerie Brisco, as they took home more gold medals for the U.S. But it was also an Olympics marred by the controversy over the illegal use of steroids and other drugs by some athletes to enhance performance. At Seoul in 1988, Canadian sprinter and gold-medal favorite

Ben Johnson was disqualified because of drug use. A Brazilian athlete suggested that Jackie and Florence Griffith Joyner had also used drugs, claiming that the way they looked and performed could only be the result of steroids. "Hey, it's sad for me," said Jackie. "I worked hard to get here. I haven't used drugs. It's time and patience and work. So it's just not fair to point fingers, to blame us all."

Injury again prevented Joyner-Kersee from completing the heptathlon competition in the 1991 World Championships in Tokyo, Japan. She strained a hamstring during the 200-meter run and had to leave the stadium in an ambulance.

1992 OLYMPICS

Joyner-Kersee headed to Barcelona in the summer of 1992 determined to win back-to-back gold medals in the heptathlon. "Coming back from the injury was very hard for me to deal with. I'd be running with the other girls in practice and suddenly I'd slow down. I had flashbacks to Tokyo. . . . I guess Tokyo was meant to happen. It helped me put a lot of things in perspective. It motivates me to do better."

All the time spent in physical and mental preparation paid off, as Jackie became the first woman to win the Olympic heptathlon two times. Her point total—7,044—was not her best, but it was good enough to outdistance

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her chief rivals, Irina Belova of the Unified Team and Sabin Braun of Germany. "It was tough," Jackie said. "I wanted to psyche myself up and not psyche myself out. . . . It was a feeling of relief and joy when I crossed [the 800-meter finish] line." Back-to-back gold was not to be hers in the long jump, however. She was bested by Heike Drechsler of Germany and Inessa Kravats of the Unified Team and received the bronze medal for third place.

GOALS AND ASPIRATIONS

Joyner-Kersee now looks to the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta to be her last competition. "I would like to stay around until '96 and end my career on American soil," she says. She and Bob would like to start a family, and she would also like to begin a career as a sports commentator. Always the professional, Jackie is practicing speaking and performing with a tutor in front of a teleprompter.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Jackie names her mother as her most important influence.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Joyner-Kersee enjoys watching movies and television, as well as shopping, something that her lucrative endorsement contracts allow her to enjoy. She has represented the products of Seven-Up, McDonald's, Primatene Mist, Adidas, and Massengill. Today, she and her husband enjoy their sports cars and remodeling their four-bedroom home in southern California.

She is also very committed to a number of activities to help disadvantaged young people, the homeless, and seniors, traveling often to speak to youth groups. "I realize that I've been blessed to do well in athletics. And I have had a lot of opportunities and a lot of doors have been opened for me. I think being able to share that with someone else is a great satisfaction like winning the gold, being able to give back."

HONORS AND AWARDS

Olympic Heptathlon: 1984, Silver Medal; 1988, Gold Medal; 1992, Gold Medal
UCLA Scholar Athlete Award: 1985
Broderick Cup: 1986
UCLA Most Valuable Player, basketball and track and field: 1986
James E. Sullivan Award: 1986
Jesse Owens Memorial Award: 1986, 1987
Woman Athlete of the Year, *Track & Field News:* 1986, 1987

Associated Press Sports Award Athlete of the Year—Women: 1987
World Track and Field Championships: 1987, First place, heptathlon and long jump
Olympic Long Jump: 1988, Gold Medal; 1992, Bronze Medal

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OBITUARY

Barbara McClintock 1902-1992
American Biologist
Winner of the Nobel Prize for
Her Work in Genetics

BIRTH

Barbara McClintock, called a "giant figure in the history of genetics" and the "most important figure there is in biology," was born June 16, 1902, in Hartford, Connecticut. She was the third of four children born to Thomas Henry and Sarah Handy McClintock; her sisters Marjorie and Mignon were older, and her brother, Malcolm Rider, called Tom, was younger. The McClintocks named their third daughter Eleanor, which they felt was a very

"feminine" name. But as her lively and strong-willed personality emerged, they decided to change her name to Barbara, which they felt was more "masculine."

YOUTH

Barbara's mother had come from a wealthy and influential family, and Sarah McClintock found the responsibilities of raising four young children too much sometimes. She sent young Barbara to live with her paternal aunt and uncle in rural Massachusetts for extended periods during her youth, which Barbara enjoyed very much. She was a solitary but happy child. The family moved to Brooklyn, New York, in 1908, where Thomas McClintock became a doctor for the Standard Oil Company, treating the men who worked on the company's oil rigs. The family spent summers at Long Beach, where Barbara loved to swim and to run.

EARLY MEMORIES

Barbara McClintock was raised in a family that valued and encouraged independent thinking, activity, and confidence. Dr. McClintock told his children's teachers that his children would not do homework, that they needed to get outdoors and explore their world instead. Her parents would allow Barbara to miss school whenever she wished, sometimes a day, sometimes whole semesters, to skate, to play, and to explore.

She also loved to read, and to sit just "thinking about things." Her solitary, intense nature sometimes worried her mother, who, although she respected her daughter's intelligence and drive, never quite gave up her expectations for Barbara to be a more conventional girl.

Always independent in her thinking, Barbara found long hair hot and messy, so she kept her own short; and she thought dresses were confining, so her mother had a tailor make her pants to wear under her dresses so she could climb, jump, and play "like a boy."

EDUCATION

Barbara attended P.S. [Public School] 139 in Brooklyn, where, despite her many absences, she made the honor role. She graduated from Erasmus Hall High School with honors at the age of 16, and wanted very much to go on to college. Her father was in Europe at the time, attending the men wounded in World War I (1914-1918), and her mother thought that college would hurt Barbara's chances of finding a husband. American society had profoundly different expectations and limitations for women when McClintock was young; most young girls were raised to confine their ambitions to becoming wives and mothers. To Barbara McClintock, this made no sense. But because of her family's difficult financial situation, she took a clerical position in an employment agency. She spent her evenings and weekends in the library, determined to continue her education.

From a very young age, Barbara McClintock knew she was different from other children, but she knew that she had to follow the path she had chosen for herself. "I found that handling [my difference] in a way that other people would not appreciate, because it was not the standard conduct, might cause me great pain, but I would take the consequences. I would take the consequences for the sake of an activity that I knew would give me great pleasure. And I would do that regardless of the pain—not flaunting it, but as a decision that it was the only way that I could keep my sanity, to follow that kind of regime. And I followed it straight through high school, and through college, through the graduate period and subsequently. It was constant. Whatever the consequences, *I had to go in that direction.*"

When her father returned home at the end of the war, he could see that Barbara's thirst for knowledge deserved to be satisfied. Besides, she had found a college with free tuition: the School of Agriculture at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York. She began her college studies in the fall of 1919. "I was entranced at the very first lecture I went to," she recalled. "I was doing now what I really wanted to do, and I never lost that joy all the way through college."

McClintock excelled academically and also enjoyed the social aspects of college life. She went on dates, played banjo in a band, and was elected president of the women's freshman class. She was also asked to join a sorority. She turned down the offer, though, because her Jewish friends had specifically been excluded. "I just couldn't stand that kind of discrimination," she said. "It was so shocking that I never really got over it."

McClintock took courses in genetics—the study of heredity—in her junior year of college, and her life-long fascination with the subject began. She was such an outstanding student that she began to take graduate courses in genetics in her junior year, and she received her B.S. (Bachelor of Science) degree in 1923. She continued her graduate studies at Cornell in botany rather than genetics because the department did not admit women. Her area of specialization in biology was "cytology"—the study of the way that cells work. Genetics was truly in its infancy when McClintock came to study at Cornell, where many of the pioneers in the field were teaching. She received her M.A. (Master's degree) from Cornell in 1925, and began work on her Ph.D (doctorate), which she received in 1927.

FIRST JOBS

McClintock's first academic job was as a botany instructor at Cornell, a position she held from 1927 to 1931. She also taught as a visiting scholar at the California Institute of Technology during this time. As the recipient of a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1933, she traveled to Germany to study at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute. She was shocked and frightened at the rise of Nazism, however, and left Germany before her fellowship was over, returning to Cornell. She then taught at the University of Missouri at Columbia from 1936 to 1941.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Realizing that her future as a research professor was dim due to the prevailing attitude toward women, she joined the staff of the Carnegie Institute's Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory on Long Island, New York, in 1941, where she remained for more than 50 years. It was at Cold Spring that her most important discoveries took place.

THE NATURE OF HER DISCOVERY

All living things are made up of cells, and all living things reproduce, passing on certain characteristics—the color of eyes and hair in humans, for example, or the size and shape of kernels in a corn plant. Cells pass on this information through a part of the cell called a "gene," which is the root of the word "genetics." The study of genetics really began with the work of Gregor Mendel, a Russian monk who lived in the mid-nineteenth century. Mendel studied peas and discovered a pattern in the way that certain characteristics—size, shape, and color—of peas were passed on from parent to offspring in the plant. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the American scientist Thomas Henry Morgan, who studied fruit flies and the way in which the shape and color of the eyes of the flies were passed on, provided the next most significant contribution to the study of genetics. At the time McClintock began her research, scientists were quite sure that genes behaved in a predictable, set way. But her research was to change all that, and to establish her as one of the most important figures in the history of biology, called one of the "Three M's" for her contribution to the study of genetics.

McClintock's lifelong study of the way cells pass on their genetic information was based on the study of corn, specifically maize, or Indian corn, the multicolored vegetable that is often used in harvest or Thanksgiving celebrations. The color, shape, and size of the kernels of maize reflect inherited traits. In her first year of graduate studies in the early 1920s, she developed a method for identifying the 10 different chromosomes—the parts of the gene that contain its information—of maize. McClintock began to see that the genetic material being passed on did not behave in the predictable way that scientists believed. Instead, she discovered that the genes appeared to move randomly, or "jump," during the breaking, rearranging, and joining of the reproductive process. She knew that what she had discovered would not be readily accepted by traditional scientists, and she was right. She was ignored, and even scorned by fellow scientists. While early in her academic career she had published a number of scientific papers, in the 1940s and 1950s McClintock fell silent, but was determined to continue her research and wait for the world to catch up. Her work even predated the discover of DNA—deoxyribonucleic acid—the molecular basis of heredity.

McClintock was a woman of profound intellect, great powers of concentration, and physical strength. She raised the corn she used for her studies herself, planting, pollinating, and harvesting it, and always keeping exact notes and records on the "parent" and "offspring" ears of corn. She always worked alone, without even a lab assistant.

In the 1960s and 1970s, the scientific world began to come around to McClintock's way of thinking. In the 1970s, molecular biologists—scentists who examine life on the level of molecules—began to discover that the way bacteria and other forms of life behave mirrored what McClintock had been saying about corn—that the genes passed on their information randomly, and not with the certain, predictable pattern they had assumed. McClintock began to be seen as a prophet, almost a mystic, and the praise and prizes began to come her way. In 1981, she became the first MacArthur Laureate Award winner, which included a grant of $60,000 a year for life. That same year she received the Albert Lasker Basic Medical Research Award, one of the more prestigious awards in science, and Israel's Wolf award, as well. The publicity and attention that came with the awards were surprising and somewhat annoying to this solitary scientist, who really just wanted to be left alone to continue her work.

THE NOBEL PRIZE

McClintock received the Nobel Prize for physiology and medicine in 1983 at the age of 81, nearly forty years after her ground-breaking research. The award committee cited "her discovery that genes can move from one spot to another on the chromosomes of plants and change the future generations of plants." She was the first women ever to win an unshared Nobel in the category and only the third woman to win an unshared Nobel (Marie Curie, who won the prize in 1911, and Dorothy Hodgkin, who won in 1964, are the others; both won in chemistry).

In the words of Nobel Laureate James Watson, the co-discoverer of DNA and McClintock's colleague at Cold Spring Harbor: "She is a very remarkable person, fiercely independent, beholden to no one. Her work is of fundamental importance."

When asked why she felt recognition for her work had taken so long, McClintock said this: "When you know you're right, you're right. You don't care. You can't be hurt. You just know that sooner or later it will come out in the wash."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

McClintock never married. Her life was solitary by choice, and even as an undergraduate she realized that close, emotional attachments were

not to be part of her life. "There was not that strong necessity for a personal attachment to anybody. I just didn't feel it. And I could never understand marriage." She worked seven days a week, sometimes 12 hours a day, until shortly before her death. She lived in an apartment over her lab for many years, until she won the Nobel, when she bought a car, got a telephone, and moved to an apartment overlooking the harbor. She died of natural causes on September 3, 1992.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

McClintock's daily routine almost always included a long walk in the woods around the grounds of the Cold Spring Harbor labs. Her research schedule was very demanding, but she always had time to respond to the letters that came from scientists and students, who wrote for autographs, pictures, and for help with questions.

HONORS AND AWARDS

National Medal of Science (National Science Foundation): 1970
Lewis S. Rosentiel Award for Distinguished Work in Basic Medical Research (Brandeis University): 1978
Albert Lasker Basic Medical Research Award: 1981
MacArthur Laureate Award: 1981
Wolf Foundation Award: 1981
Nobel Prize for Physiology and Medicine: 1983

MEMBERSHIPS

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Genetics Society, President, 1945
American Academy of Arts and Sciences
Royal Society of England

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Time, Nov. 30, 1981, p.84; Oct. 24, 1983, p.75

Jane Pauley 1950-
American Television Newswoman
Former Co-Anchor of the "Today" Show

BIRTH

Margaret Jane Pauley was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, on October 31, 1950, to Richard (Dick) and Mary (Patterson) Pauley. She has one sister, Ann, older by two years. The senior Pauleys moved to Florida several years ago after Dick retired from a longtime sales career with Dean Foods.

YOUTH

The shy little girl from the Midwest who grew up to be a television news superstar had what her parents called "a typical normal" upbringing. She and her sister, best friends throughout their

childhood (and now as adults, too), produced plays in their garage, led cheers in grade school and junior high, went to church on Sundays, and spent happy weekends on their maternal grandparents' farm in Hurricane, Indiana. There were unspoken expectations for the girls to bring home good grades, which they did, but family members and friends who watched the Pauley sisters grow up say that there was unconditional love and the rules were never overly rigid. The standards were high, however, and both Jane and Ann were able to meet them without sacrificing the exuberance of childhood.

Several stories about Jane Pauley's childhood emerged soon after she won the choice role of co-anchor on NBC's "Today" show in 1976. Now, poised and professional and the respected survivor of a TV news controversy that erupted in 1989, she was so timid as a little girl that she was called "Margaret" throughout second grade because she was too meek to tell the teacher that her family chose to use her middle name instead of her first. Tales of her embarrassment about being born on Halloween or about breaking out in hives are stories that she "delights in telling with typical self-deprecating wit," says an *Indianapolis News* article. "Her mother toted her youngest daughter to a specialist who announced that Jane was a nervous child, and would have to be careful her whole life." Pauley is noted for the self-assurance she projects today on live TV, but realizes that she sees in her own kids that "it's possible to be both shy and want to be noticed. I had the same simultaneous, contradictory impulses."

EDUCATION

Pauley was educated in the public schools of Indiana from early childhood through college. She attended Eastridge and Moorhead elementary schools and Woodview Junior High, all in the greater Indianapolis area. At Warren Central High School, where she was a prize-winning public speaker and debater, she represented her school as governor of Girls' State and, later, as an elected delegate to Girls' Nation. Among her toughest competitors in statewide high school debates was a Fort Wayne student who also would gain television celebrity—actress Shelley Long of "Cheers" fame.

Pauley's college years were spent at Indiana University in Bloomington, earning good grades, but also taking time for a social life in her sorority, Kappa Kappa Gamma. She completed credits for her degree in political science a semester early. With the thought of eventually returning to enroll in law school, she joined the 1972 presidential campaign of New York City Mayor John Lindsay, working as an aide in Arizona. When Lindsay's primary bid folded, Pauley returned to Indianapolis for a staff job with the Indiana Democratic Central Committee.

CHOOSING A CAREER

Law school had lost its appeal in the months that Pauley was out in the working world. Away from the classroom less than a year, and with no

television or news credentials, she applied for and won a job with WISH-TV, the CBS affiliate in her hometown. She was co-anchoring a midday broadcast and anchoring the weekend newscasts within fifteen months. Pauley eventually caught the eye of an NBC network official, who suggested that she try out for an opening at WMAQ-TV in Chicago. "I was twenty-four and I thought, '*No way* are they going to hire a woman my age,' " she said in an interview a couple of years later, when she had already moved on to national recognition. "Being confident that they were not going to consider me seriously, I was completely relaxed," she explained. "I had nothing to lose. And I'm sure that showed in the audition. I simply was not afraid."

Pauley spent an uneasy year at the Chicago station, fending off the critics' arrows and the skepticism of her fellow reporters. She was resented for her youth and lack of experience in such a high-profile job—that of first female evening newscaster in the city. Although the barbs hurt, Pauley took them in stride and struggled to establish herself. *Time* quotes a former WMAQ staff member as saying that "she didn't know the first thing about reporting. But her on-camera presence was incredible."

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

In 1976, Jane Pauley was swept away from the anxieties of her year at WMAQ. Her professional career began in earnest when she was chosen from a field of veteran reporters to replace the respected Barbara Walters as co-anchor on NBC's "Today" show. The selection was a surprise to nearly everyone involved, especially to Pauley herself, who felt that she had been given the chance to try out for the job merely as a courtesy to her Chicago affiliate. After the auditions, however, viewers in major television markets were polled on their impressions and Pauley, the indisputable favorite, was chosen for the "Today" show.

Only twenty-five years old and with a world of potential, if not experience, the poised young woman who had survived Chicago's harsh judgment took her place beside Tom Brokaw and learned the craftsmanship of television. "It was the only way someone of my age could have gotten away with it—to be anchored to someone with his credibility," admits Pauley. "Critical acceptance was a while in coming, probably until I had the good sense to turn thirty."

Pauley eased into a comfortable role on "Today," appealing to a nation-wide audience with her natural good looks and an unspoiled freshness seldom seen in the heady world of big-time TV. She interviewed celebrities and politicians, covered two British royal weddings, had a private audience with the pope, was beamed into American living rooms from the 1988 Seoul Olympics, and still remained the level-headed Jane Pauley from Indianapolis—uncorrupted by the glamour and prestige surrounding her.

There were many times, though, throughout her thirteen years in the early morning slot when she felt that she was being taken for granted. Bryant Gumbel, the show's current host, replaced Brokaw in 1982, and Pauley made the case then that she and former sportscaster Gumbel had comparable experience; and that she was the one with seniority on the show. She took it as a vote of no confidence about women in television. Nevertheless, she chose not to make waves, since she knew that there was "tremendous impact for Bryant to be the first black member of the cast, let alone host. To cry sexism," she said, "would pale against the thirty years of racism."

Gumbel and Pauley played well off one another, due in large part to the latter's good nature and well-documented willingness to be a team player. Witty and articulate, a competent writer, and a hard-working broadcast journalist, she had won the respect of her peers—and the affection of millions of viewers. But change came in September 1989 when, in an attempt to boost its ratings with a younger audience, NBC added thirty-one-year-old Deborah Norville to the main desk at "Today." Pauley concluded that her place on the show was in jeopardy and that the time had come to move on. "I...wasn't figuring in anyone's strategic plans," she says now. "It seemed pretty simple to me—I'd just leave." With her departure, there was an outcry by viewers who deluged the network with calls and letters—and worse—who stopped watching. The consequences were a public relations disaster, and the producer who had created the controversy in the first place was forced to make a public apology and to give up control of the program.

Pauley was now a genuine celebrity. Her courage to stick up for her convictions showed the toughness that had always lay beneath her agreeable exterior; it rose to meet her redefined identity. With new-found clout, she renegotiated her contract and began preparations for what turned out to be a smash prime-time special, "Changes: Conversations with Jane Pauley." Next on her agenda was a newsmagazine program called "Real Life with Jane Pauley." She wrote and co-produced "Real Life," and the early episodes dominated the ratings during their time slots. The show floundered in its second season, though, and ultimately failed.

In the spring of 1992, NBC introduced still another newsmagazine, "Dateline NBC," pairing Jane Pauley with Stone Phillips, a competent reporter recruited from ABC. The show appears infrequently, and in the meantime, Pauley does frequent duty as a deputy anchor for Tom Brokaw on "NBC Nightly News," and enjoys a normal daily routine that allows her to spend more time with her family. She was gracious enough earlier this year to return briefly to the "Today" set but, this time, she was sitting in for the host—a notch up from her old supporting role.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Although she gives herself credit for making good choices and for knowing her own priorities, Jane Pauley is quick to acknowledge those who have inspired her. She remembers the high expectations of her father—a gracious man who taught his children to always do the honest and decent thing—and friends say now that Pauley absorbed his goodness and warmth. She denies being "a pathologically nice person" like her dad, saying earnestly and with good humor, "Nice implies a selfless quality I just don't have."

Pauley also cites the special influence of her sister, who is now an engineering manager in the nuclear-safety division of Westinghouse in Pittsburgh. "Ann. . .was both an inspiration and a pacesetter for me," says Pauley. "I grew up trying to keep up with my sister. Whatever I accomplished, she had done it first." Pauley goes on to say, however, that there never was any sibling rivalry between them, and that they were—and are—best friends.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Jane Pauley has been married since June 14, 1980, to Garry Trudeau, the political satirist whose "Doonesbury" cartoon strip has influenced a generation of readers. They live in a spacious apartment on Central Park West in New York with their nine-year-old twins, Ross and Rachel, and six-year-old son, Thomas. Many family weekends are spent at their country house, where they are able to live quietly and in privacy.

Pauley and Trudeau "have never allowed their high-profile careers to interfere with their family life," said a *New York* feature written soon after Pauley left "Today." The magazine quotes journalist and friend Linda Ellerbee, who talks of the low-key life led by the two celebrities—the bright and eager Midwesterner who has earned her place as one of America's favorite newswomen, and the Yale-educated Easterner from a privileged background whose brilliant satire has merited a Pulitzer prize. Says Ellerbee, "Their household is as normal a place as you will ever be in the city of Manhattan. It's an island of sanity. . . . It's not that they are unaware of the extraordinary position they are in. They've thought about it a great deal and made conscious choices to raise their children the way they were raised, which is a pretty good way."

HONORS AND AWARDS

Media Award for Television News (American Association of University Women): 1980-81

Spirit of Achievement Award (National Women's Division of the Albert Einstein College): 1982

Broadcaster of the Year Award (International Radio and Television Society): 1986 (co-recipient with Bryant Gumbel)
Woman of the Year Award (*Glamour* magazine): 1990 (with nine others)

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Redbook, Sept. 1991, p.89
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TV Guide, Mar. 14, 1992, p.8

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Scottie Pippen 1965-
American Basketball Player
All-Star Forward for the Chicago Bulls

BIRTH

Scottie (Scott) Pippen was born September 25, 1965, in Hamburg, Arkansas, a small town in the southeastern part of the state. He is the youngest of twelve children born to Preston and Ethel Pippen. His father, now deceased, worked at the local paper mill.

YOUTH

Pippen grew up on the playgrounds of Hamburg, where he and his five brothers functioned as a team, often holding the basketball court for hours. Despite his ambition to play the game, Scottie

had little hope of fulfilling that dream. At the age of fifteen, he was still no taller than his mother, who is six feet tall. "Everyone in our family is tall," he told *Sports Illustrated* shortly after breaking into the NBA. "Being the size I was then, I didn't have any big plans for basketball." Pippen was happy to be an equipment manager for his high school football team and didn't count on any more exalted position in athletics.

Scottie suffered a shock when he was a freshman in high school—his father had a severe stroke, confining him to a wheelchair for the rest of his life. The loss of their only breadwinner put the large, poor family in dire financial straits, and not until the youngest son became a basketball star eight years later would they breathe easily.

EDUCATION

Pippen attended Hamburg High School, where he warmed the bench for the basketball team for his first three years. He was so discouraged that he skipped the off-season conditioning program between his sophomore and junior years to concentrate on his football-equipment duties. Coach Donald Wayne was prepared to kick Pippen off the team until the other players intervened. As a senior, he finally was given the opportunity to start at point guard—the crucial position that involves distributing the ball and running the offense. At about six feet tall, and 150 pounds, he was hardly a college prospect and did not receive a single scholarship offer.

Coach Wayne, believing that Pippen needed an education, convinced University of Central Arkansas coach Donald Dyer to give him a government grant and a work-study job as team equipment manager. He majored in industrial education, expecting to manage a factory after college, and spent two summers working in furniture plants. Before Pippen left school a few credits short of his degree, he had undergone a growth spurt, earned a basketball scholarship, and become the best player in the small-college National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA).

CHOOSING A CAREER

Although Pippen was an NAIA All-American in his junior year, Central Arkansas was so small that an NBA future was by no means assured. His unhappy experience working in furniture plants, however, made him dedicate himself to basketball. In his senior year, he got the attention of NBA scouting director Marty Blake, who contacted several teams about the young prospect. The Chicago Bulls sent a scout who was duly impressed, despite the poor quality of Pippen's opposition. Scottie's senior campaign was brilliant, as he averaged 26.3 points and ten rebounds per game, connecting on nearly 60 percent of his shots.

Also impressive was Pippen's versatility—he played all five positions at various times, confounding the opposition with his ability to score, pass,

rebound, defend, block shots, and steal the ball. He was a far cry from the six-foot tall high school boy of a few years earlier, having grown to nearly his current size, 6'7" and 210 pounds.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

When it came time for the NBA draft in 1987, the Bulls had hoped to sneak Pippen past their unwary opposition and select him in the second round, but Scottie ruined their game plan. He excelled in post-season exhibitions for scouts, playing for the first time against top-caliber competitors. So obvious were his multiple skills that the Bulls expected him to be gone by the time they made the eighth pick in the first round. Jerry Krause, the team general manager, was undeterred. He struck a deal with the Seattle Seahawks, trading up to fifth in the drafting order. The Bulls drafted Pippen and signed him to a six-year, five million dollar contract.

Pippen played well in the 1987-88 season, his rookie year. A dislocated thumb and a herniated disc limited his effectiveness after mid-season, but the Bulls still saw the potential greatness that had so excited them a year earlier.

After successful off-season surgery, Pippen returned in 1988-89 to become a starter and the team's second force after Michael Jordan, the shooting guard who is often described as the world's best player. Playing small forward with occasional stints at point guard, Scottie averaged 14 points, six rebounds, three-and-a-half assists, and nearly two steals per game. Pippen had arrived, thrusting the Bulls—previously criticized as a one-man team—into the league championship picture.

Despite a 4-2 loss in the Eastern Conference final series to the league-champion Detroit Pistons at the end of the 1988-89 season, things were looking up for Pippen and the Bulls. Scottie improved every aspect of his game in 1989-90, averaging over 16 points and nearly seven rebounds. The Bulls made the conference finals again, this time taking their arch-rival Pistons to a seventh and deciding game. Here Pippen hit the low point of his career and gained a label as a choker, which has dogged him to this day. Just before the final game, he was stricken with a blinding migraine headache. The Bulls lost badly, 93-74, as Pippen went one-for-ten from the field and managed only two points and four rebounds in 42 minutes.

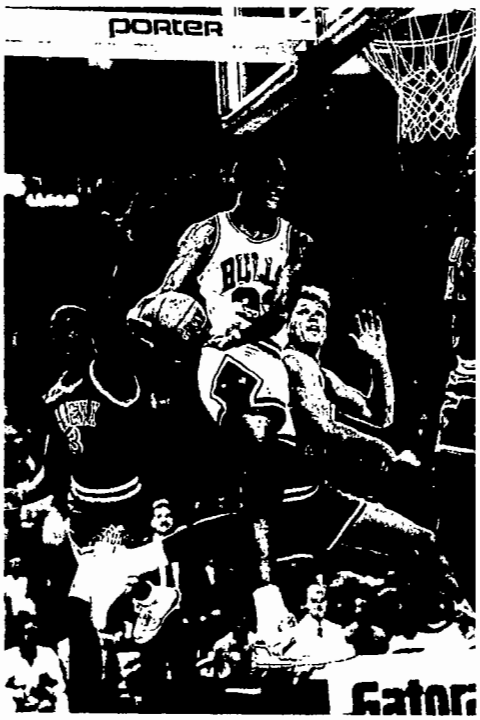
The 1990-91 season was payback time, and Pippen again took his game to a higher level. He was denied an All-Star spot during that season, however, which he felt could be attributed to his awful seventh-game performance against Detroit. By late in the season, he was playing as never before, but gaining a reputation for bitterness. When general manager Krause began wooing Croatian star Tony Kukoc before negotiating

Pippen's contract, Scottie became enraged. "I'll finish the season...but my heart won't be in it," he told a reporter. "I can't guarantee what kind of effort they'll get out of me because I am really upset."

By the time the playoffs rolled around, Pippen had forgotten those words. He averaged nearly 22 points and nine rebounds as the Bulls took the championship while losing only two playoff games. The sweetest revenge came in a four-game sweep of the hated Pistons. "Scottie's breakthrough was the Detroit series, no question," teammate Jordan later told the *New York Times*. "He dominated them. He made them respect him."

In 1991-92, Pippen helped Chicago to its second straight championship, but not without controversy along the way. After returning to the All-Star team in a season that saw his scoring average breaking 20 for the first time, Pippen was inconsistent early in the playoffs. He seemed befuddled by the defensive pressure applied by the New York Knicks and the Cleveland Cavaliers, which renewed the dreaded criticism that he choked in important games. That seemed academic, however, once the Bulls defeated Portland to win the title, largely because Pippen outplayed the Blazers' star forward, Jerome Kersey.

Scottie Pippen was named to the United States basketball team for the 1992 Olympics, solidifying his standing as one of the world's best players. He and the other eleven athletes, known as the Dream Team, cruised to the gold medal while winning their games by an average of 44 points.



At 27, Pippen still has room to improve. "He is just coming into that age range... when players are at the top of their game," Krause told *Sports Illustrated* this year. Many sports followers, especially Bulls fans, hope it's true.

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

Scottie Pippen's father was paralyzed from the time he suffered his stroke until his death in 1990, and never saw

his son play until the family showed him a videotape of Scottie's first professional game. "The stroke even took away his speech," Pippen quietly told *The National*. "But my mom told me he cried."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Pippen married Karen McCollun in 1988. They divorced in 1990. He has one son, Antron, from this marriage. Antron lives in Chicago with his mother.

HONORS AND AWARDS

NAIA All-America: 1985-86 and 1986-87
NBA All-Star Team: 1989-90 and 1991-92
All-Defense Second Team: 1990-91
Member of NBA Championship team: 1990-91, 1991-92
All-NBA Second Team: 1991-92
All-Defense First Team, 1991-92
Olympic Basketball: 1992, Gold Medal

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Yitzhak Rabin 1922-
Israeli Military Leader and Politician
Prime Minister and Head of the Labor Party

BIRTH

Yitzhak Rabin [YIT-sock rah-BEAN] was born March 1, 1922, in Jerusalem, in what was then Palestine. His parents, Nehemiah and Rosa (Cohen) Rabin, were both Russian immigrants who had met and married in Jerusalem. Yitzhak's only sibling, Rahel, was born three years after her brother.

YOUTH

Modern-day Israel only came into being in the late 1940s, after years of struggle between the Arabs, Palestinians, and immigrant

Jews who fought, through political and military channels, to claim Jerusalem and the surrounding lands as their own. The early 1920s, when Rabin was born, was an era of great civil unrest between the various factions. Under the directive of the League of Nations, England had been given the task of governing Palestine and trying to keep the peace among the warring factions.

The Rabins, both political activists, were brought together by their common commitment to the labor movement and their determination to build a Jewish state in Palestine. Nehemiah Rabin, who had been born in Kiev (Ukraine), and later fled the Czarist police for the United States, came to Palestine in 1918 as part of the Jewish Legion, a military unit under British command. Rosa Cohen, from a wealthy Russian family, was a strong, opinionated woman, dedicated to her political and social ideals. She and her husband represented a determined group of Zionists, a worldwide movement of Jews whose goal was the creation of a separate Jewish state in Palestine.

The parent's dedication to their political beliefs molded the way of life in the Rabin household. The family lived in a two-room apartment that the later Prime Minister called "spartan," and he grew up in an atmosphere where a life in public service was encouraged. "One did not work merely to satisfy material needs," he recalls, "work was valuable in itself."

EARLY MEMORIES

Nehemiah was a worker at the Palestine Electric Corporation and active in labor organizations. Both parents were involved in the Haganah, the underground military force of the Zionists, and Rosa had been named its first commander in 1922. Yitzhak and Rahel were expected to help with the upkeep of the house, and Rabin remembers "making beds, washing dishes, sweeping floors." They often spent days alone when their parents were busy with their political activities. When Rabin was only seven, the Arabs began the first concentrated attacks on Jewish settlements. According to a profile of Rabin by the Israeli writer Amos Elon, the "Rabin bathroom was turned into a secret military arsenal" at this time.

Rosa Rabin suffered from a heart ailment and later from cancer. When she died in 1938, Yitzhak was only 16; some say that this intensely shy man turned ever more inward from this point.

EDUCATION

Rabin went to the School for Workers' Children in Tel Aviv. His first experiences there were difficult, and he remembers feeling "confused and on the brink of tears. My character (which I seem to have inherited from my mother) always showed a tendency toward withdrawal, but soon I was

deeply involved in school—though then, as now, I did not show my feelings or share them with others." Because his parents were so busy, Yitzhak would spend eight hours a day at the school, six days a week. He was a good student and very interested in sports, especially football. He also enjoyed tending the school's garden and taking care of the school donkey.

He later attended school on a kibbutz, a settlement where a group of people live and share the tasks of developing the area for farming. Yitzhak originally wanted to go into agriculture, and he graduated with honors from the prestigious Kadourie Agricultural School in Kfar Tabor in 1940. He had applied for a scholarship and planned to attend the University of California at Berkeley to continue his studies, but those plans were cut short by the outbreak of World War II (1939-1945).

FIRST JOBS

In 1941, Rabin was living on a kibbutz near Haifa when he met Moshe Dayan, who would later distinguish himself as a military commander in Israel. It was Dayan who persuaded Rabin to join the Palmach, the commando unit of the underground Jewish defense forces in Palestine. Their goal was to undermine the efforts of the pro-Nazi French government controlling Syria and Lebanon at that point in the war. Rabin's first job as a member of the Palmach was to cut telephone lines in Lebanon. Thus his 26-year military career began.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

MILITARY CAREER

Rabin was part of the Palmach throughout the war, even fighting against the British. Although they were part of the Allies, the British also helped determine the future of Palestine, including limiting the number of Jews who could emigrate from Europe. In 1945, Rabin was part of a group that attacked a British detention camp near Atlit to free Jews who had tried to enter Palestine illegally and who had been captured and detained by the British. Rabin was later arrested with other members of the Haganah as part of a conspiracy responsible for blowing up a series of bridges under British protection. He spent six months in a British prison camp.

Weary of their mandate, the British gave up their command in Palestine in 1948, and the United Nations (U.N.) declared a Jewish State in Palestine, thereby creating Israel. This act triggered the Israeli War of Independence, as the surrounding countries of Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan went to war to reclaim land they thought was rightfully theirs. Rabin was named commander of the Harel Brigade, directing the defense of Jerusalem and fighting the Egyptians in the Negev region.

After the War of Independence, Rabin continued his career in the military, moving ahead swiftly as Israel continued to be involved in border skirmishes with their hostile neighbors. He was recognized as a superb technician and a strong leader. Furthering his military education, Rabin took a one-year course at the British Staff College, graduating in 1953. In 1964, he was named Chief of Staff, and in that position he headed the armed forces from 1964 to 1967. He put together the military plan that led to the decisive victory for Israel in the Six-Day War of June 1967, in which Israel decisively defeated their neighbors, annexing the Sinai from Egypt and the Golan Heights from Syria. These two territories have been fought over for years and continue to be a source of contention in the continuing debate on the future of the Mideast.

POLITICAL CAREER

In 1968, Rabin retired from the Army and was named Israeli Ambassador to the United States, a position he held until 1973. His goals as ambassador were to improve relations between his country and Washington, to secure increased military aid from the U.S. to Israel, and to further his own belief that Israel should withdraw from some of the land they had seized in the Six-Day War, a position that distanced him from conservative members of the Israeli government. He developed a close relationship with Henry Kissinger, then an advisor to President Richard Nixon, and was criticized for his outspoken support of Nixon at the time of his bid for re-election in 1972. Rabin claimed that he was misinterpreted in his words of praise for Nixon, whom he considered a good friend of Israel.

In March of 1973, Rabin returned to Israel and was elected to the Israeli Parliament, called the Knesset [kuh-NESS-it], as a member of the Labor party. In October of that year, Syria and Egypt launched a surprise attack on Yom Kippur, the Jewish Day of Atonement and an important holy day. The Yom Kippur War, as it became known, lasted 17 days, and Israel suffered heavy casualties. The government of Golda Meir, then Prime Minister of Israel, was criticized for being unprepared for the attack, and she and her coalition, which included Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, began to lose credibility and power. In March of 1974, Meir named Rabin Minister of Labor, and in May, she resigned. Despite his lack of political experience, Rabin became a Labor party candidate for Prime Minister. In May, he was elected the fifth Prime Minister of Israel. At 52, he was the youngest person ever elected to the post, and the first native-born Israeli.

Throughout his three-year term as Prime Minister, Rabin worked for greater peace in the Mideast. He often had the help of then U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who devoted a good deal of his time to "shuttle diplomacy," flying back and forth from Washington to the Mideast to hammer out negotiations between Israel and her restive neighbors. In negotiations with Egypt, then under the rule of the late Anwar Sadat, Israel

agreed to leave the oil-rich area of the Sinai they had held since 1967, and Egypt agreed to allow U.N. and American troops into the area to monitor the peace. Egypt also allowed Israel to use the Suez Canal, a vital trade link for goods passing from the Mediterranean Sea, through the Red Sea, and on to the Indian Ocean.

In July 1976, Palestinian terrorists hijacked a French airliner carrying many Israelis to Entebbe, in Uganda. Rabin orchestrated their release through the use of Israeli commandos who stormed the plane and freed the hostages. Called "one of the most daring, spectacular rescues of modern times" by *Time* magazine, the raid on Entebbe did much to restore Israeli self-confidence in military matters.

The Entebbe raid proved to be a high point for Rabin in an otherwise embattled term as Prime Minister. Growing pressure from right-wing parties and dissent within his own Labor party prompted him to call for a general election in 1977. In April of that year, one month before the elections, Rabin was forced to resign as revelations about his finances came to light. He and his wife had held two U.S. bank accounts with amounts higher than they had originally declared, in violation of Israeli law.

Out of office and power, Rabin spent the next four years in the shadow of Shimon Peres, a lifelong adversary, who became acting Prime Minister and head of the party after the scandal. The two remained bitter rivals, and their fighting seriously damaged the Labor party's strength and appeal in the eyes of many Israelis.

In 1984. Rabin became Minister of Defense in the coalition government of Labor and the Likud party, a right-wing group. As head of Defense, Rabin formulated the Israeli response to the *intifada*, the uprising by the Palestinians to protest Israel's continued occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza strip. His handling of the demonstrations and strikes of the Palestinians was popular in Israel, but sparked world-wide criticism as he sought to realize his country's policy of "might, power, and beatings" against the demonstrators. This aggressive stance also seemed to contradict Rabin's earlier commitment to ensure greater autonomy for the Palestinians and peace for the area.

In February of 1992, Rabin was elected to lead the Labor party, and in June was once again elected to the position of Israeli Prime Minister. It was a decisive victory of Labor over the Likud, the conservative hard-liners. Rabin's priorities include working for Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza and West Bank, an end to Israeli settlements in the area, and an improvement in Israel's relations with the U.S. Cautious, pragmatic, and willing to negotiate, Rabin begins a second term determined to bring peace to his embattled homeland.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Rabin has been married since 1948 to the former Leah Schlossberg. She is from a wealthy German family, and the two met as members of the Palmach. They have two children, Dalia, born in 1949, and Yuval, born in 1956.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Rabin enjoys photography, collecting art, and sports, particularly soccer and tennis. This quiet, reserved man is also an avid reader. Not one for small talk and pleasantries, Rabin is known for his intensely private nature.

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Nolan Ryan 1947-
American Baseball Pitcher with the Texas Rangers
300-Game Winner and Career Strikeout and No-Hit Leader

BIRTH

Lynn Nolan Ryan, Jr., was born January 31, 1947, the youngest of six children of Lynn Nolan Ryan, Sr., and Martha (Hancock) Ryan. His birthplace was Refugio, a small town in southeastern Texas about 38 miles north of Corpus Christi. The Ryans moved to nearby Alvin when he was six weeks old. His father worked there for Stanlon Oil Company (now Pan American Petroleum) and also as a distributor of the *Houston Post*. Ryan has four sisters, Lynda, Mary Lou, Jean, and Judy, and one brother, Robert.

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YOUTH

Nolan Ryan took up baseball early, playing throughout the summer on the sandlots of Texas. Taught to pitch by his brother, Bob, he quickly became aware of his ability to throw the ball past opposing batters. When the opportunity to play Little League came, he relished the chance to compete on a real diamond, wearing a uniform—"the only place you could pretend to be a big leaguer and really look the part," as he remembers in his autobiography. Ryan pitched and played infield, consistently making the All-Star team.

Aside from baseball, the young Nolan Ryan had a passion for animals. "He bought a calf when he was a little boy and he kept it in a pasture near town," his mother remembered in telling of those early days. "When we had hurricane threats around here, he'd take that calf into our garage, make a bed for it there, and feed it milk from a baby bottle." While cattle ranching eventually became an adult pursuit for Ryan, it is his ability to throw a ball that has made him a household name.

EARLY MEMORIES

Ryan recalls that, without air conditioning or television, he and his friends would play ball from sunup to sundown, leaving their makeshift diamond only when it was too dark to see. He believes that this experience, now rare but once almost the norm, improved the skills of his generation. "You got used to the ball," he says. "Your brain recorded angles and bounces and hops and even sounds."

FIRST JOBS

All was not play during Nolan's youth. Ryan started working in second grade, helping with his dad's newspaper distributorship. At first, he would help roll the papers to be delivered; as he got older, he drove over the back roads in the small hours of the morning before getting ready for school and baseball practice. He kept at that job until he graduated from high school. Today, Ryan credits his late parents for instilling in him a strong work ethic and value system.

EDUCATION

Biographies of Nolan Ryan, and even his own autobiographies, rarely mention his classroom experiences at school. Instead, they focus almost exclusively on his athletic pursuits. Even Ryan himself once said, "My attitude at that time was that I went to school to play sports. Now I wish I had paid more attention to my studies."

Ryan attended public schools in Alvin, Texas. At six-foot two, he played center on the high school basketball team, which had a record of 27-4 two

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years in a row. But his real love was baseball, and by the time he reached high school his skill had already begun to bring him notoriety. "I was wild in those days," he later said, "and I didn't have a curve ball because nobody in town knew how to throw one." What he did have, according to his high school coach, was "a fireball. I swear that ball jumped eight inches when it reached the plate." Ryan compiled a 20-4 record as a senior while batting .700 in the state tournament. That same year, he was picked for the All-State team and was named Outstanding Athlete at his school. Ryan graduated from Alvin High School in 1965.

It was on the local baseball diamond that Ryan met his future wife, Ruth Elsie Holdruff. They first went out on a date when they were teenagers and then stayed together through high school and beyond. According to Ruth, "There was never anybody else for either of us."

After high school graduation, Ryan enrolled at Alvin Junior College, but his education was interrupted by his baseball career.

CHOOSING A CAREER

Red Murff, a Mets scout, began watching Ryan when he was a high school junior in 1964; by the following year, Murff suggested that the Mets sign the young pitcher. "The first time I saw Nolan throw," said Murff, "I watched about four pitches and said, 'Am I really seeing this?' He was throwing 100 miles per hour. He didn't have any upper-torso strength except in his arm." Despite Murff's interest, the young ballplayer didn't believe that he had much chance of ever making the majors. He had a tendency to throw wild, and he pitched a poor game when Murff and Mets general manager Bing Divine came to watch. But the Mets did choose him in the draft—as the 295th player—and they thought highly enough of him to offer a $20,000 signing bonus. Feeling that the money would pay for college should he fail in baseball, Ryan signed with the Mets on June 26, 1965.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

NEW YORK METS: 1965-1971

Ryan has had an amazingly long and productive career in baseball. When he started out over 25 year ago in the minor leagues, on a rookie-class farm team in Marion, Virginia, he had a reputation as a powerful thrower. During his first two seasons, 1965 and 1966, he moved up through the Mets' farm teams and made his major league debut with the Mets at the end of the 1966 season. Although he was inconsistent in his early years, he showed flashes of the brilliant pitcher he would become. He had an amazing fastball that overpowered hitters, but his pitches were erratic and wild. This poor control, coupled with injuries and Army Reserve duty in 1967, prevented him from becoming a mainstay of the Mets' staff.

65 22

During his years with the Mets, he lost more games than he won. The Mets' 1969 postseason, however, was a triumph. Relieving Gary Gentry in the League Championship Series, Ryan gained the victory and the pennant for his team. The victory by the Mets, long an underdog team, surprised everyone. Then, in the World Series, he preserved Gentry's victory in game three, helping the Mets to their first world championship.

CALIFORNIA ANGELS: 1971-1979

Ryan was traded to the California Angels after the 1971 season, and he left New York determined to make the Mets regret the trade. And surely he succeeded: he learned how to throw a curveball, started to develop his reputation for strikeouts, threw four no-hitters, and averaged at least 17 wins a year with the Angels, although he never won more than 10 games in a season with the Mets. But equally importantly, in his view, Ryan discovered the weight room, and he credits his training there for his strength and longevity.

During his first year in California (1972), he pitched 20 complete games, going 19-16 with a 2.28 ERA (earned run average) and 329 strikeouts. He set an American League record by striking out eight Boston Red Sox players in a row on July 9. Over the next two seasons, Nolan Ryan would win 43 games and strike out more than 700 batters, establishing himself as one of the game's premier pitchers. He also threw three no-hitters, two of them exactly two months apart late in 1973. Ryan broke two records held by Hall-of-Famer Sandy Koufax in that year by striking out ten or more batters twenty-three separate times, with a total of 383 for the season. In 1974, his fastball was timed at 100.9 miles per hour, making him the hardest thrower ever. The next year saw Ryan tie Koufax's record of four career no-hitters when he shut down the Baltimore Orioles on June 1, 1975.

All was not well, however. Late in 1975, Ryan was sidelined for the year with bone chips in his elbow. He came back strongly the next season, though, winning 17 games and striking out 327 hitters. In 1977, he led the league in strikeouts (341) for the fifth time in six years while winning nineteen games, and was named American League Pitcher of the Year by the *Sporting News*. Ryan continued to pitch well over the next two seasons, 1978 and 1979, but Angels general manager Buzzie Bavasi felt that he was not worth the money it would take to re-sign him. Hurt by comments Bavasi had made, Ryan began talking to other teams.

HOUSTON ASTROS: 1979-1988

In 1979, Ryan signed a three-year contract for $3 million with the Houston Astros, based just one-half hour from his home and family. He knew that the contract was huge for its time and would bring pressure. But

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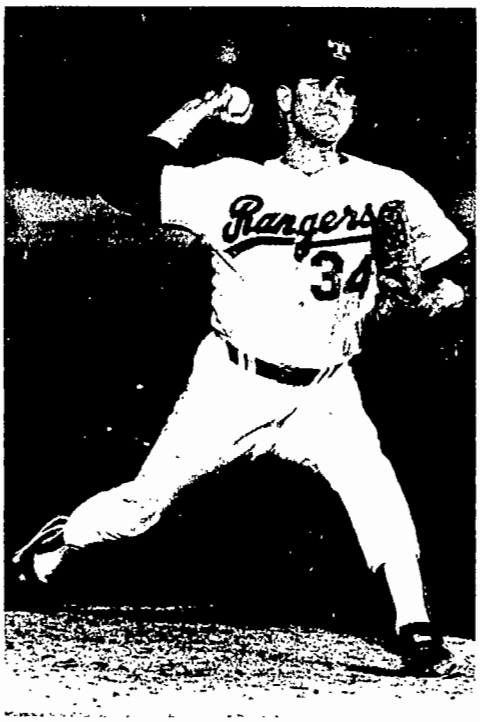
at age 32, he thought he was nearing retirement, and he wanted to finish his career near home. Ryan had a rocky first year in Houston, going 11-10 and pitching poorly in the League Championship Series against Philadelphia. The 1981 players' strike took a bite out of his statistics and his income, but Ryan still reached a milestone. At the age of 34, he pitched his record-breaking fifth no-hitter against the rival Los Angeles Dodgers. He finished the year 11-5, with a league-leading 1.69 ERA. The following season, 1982, saw a 16-12 record for a declining Astros team, win number 200, and 245 strikeouts. This last count left Ryan 15 short of Walter Johnson's career strikeout record. He broke that record in Montreal in his fourth start of the next year. But Ryan was becoming disillusioned with the Astros' management because of its failure to promote his accomplishments or to recruit the players necessary to win a championship.

Despite the team's divisional title in 1986—due largely to his good year and the emergence of pitcher Mike Scott—Ryan remained unhappy. He felt that he was being treated as an aging pitcher who was no longer of much use, despite his increasing ability to control the ball. After leading the league in strikeouts in both 1987 and 1988, Ryan was determined to make a move.

TEXAS RANGERS: 1988-PRESENT



Ryan negotiated with several teams, including the Tokyo Swallows of the Japanese league. But in the end, Ryan decided to stay near home and signed with the American League's Texas Rangers. That team has been rewarded handsomely for signing him. On June 29, 1989, Ryan notched his 5,000th career strikeout. He finished the year with sixteen victories and a league-leading 301 strikeouts. He again led the league in 1990 with 232, but that was hardly the highlight of the season. On June 11, 43-year-old Nolan Ryan amazed the baseball world by recording his sixth no-hitter, becoming

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the oldest pitcher ever to accomplish that feat. He won his 300th game on July 31, removing any doubt that he would join the Hall of Fame. The next season saw Ryan win 12 games, only the sixth time a player of his age had ever done so. Even more impressively, he pitched his seventh no-hitter against the Toronto Blue Jays on May 1. He has called this his most gratifying no-hitter of all. His longevity continues to astonish observers of the game. As early as 1986, the Houston pitching coach told *Sports Illustrated,* "How many pitchers have thrown that hard for that long? The answer is none."

In 1992, his most recent season, Ryan's skills seemed to decline as he posted a 5-9 record with a 3.72 ERA. But he still had his customary strikeout ability, getting 157 batters in as many innings. For the first time in his career, he was ejected from a ball game when plate umpire Rich Garcia ruled that he intentionally threw at Willie Wilson in an August game against Oakland. The harsh words he had for Wilson during and after the game contrasted sharply with his usual low-key approach. At press time, Ryan has announced plans to retire after the 1993 season, at the age of 46.

Five years after retiring, Ryan is expected to enter the Baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, New York, with career records for both no-hitters and strikeouts. It is unlikely, according to baseball analyst Bill James, that the latter record will be broken in the foreseeable future. "I just don't believe that we are likely to see anyone else who has his *combination* of abilities," James wrote in 1991. "Ryan's strikeout record, I think, would be much, much more difficult to break than Aaron's homerun record, Rose's hit record, or Joe DiMaggio's hit streak. It may be more difficult to break than Cy Young's win record. It's going to be around awhile."

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Ryan first met Hall-of-Famer Tom Seaver at minor league spring training in 1967. While Nolan still did not see a clear chance for stardom and was merely trying to throw hard, Seaver had his mind on bigger things. It was from Seaver that Ryan learned how a thinking pitcher works, absorbing much of the game that he had yet to master. The two remain friends.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Nolan Ryan married his high school sweetheart, Ruth Elsie Holdruff, on June 26, 1967. They have three children, Robert Reid, Nolan Reese, and Wendy Lynn. Reese and Wendy are now in high school; Reid attends the Texas Christian University, where he pitches for the baseball team. In 1991, Nolan and Reid Ryan, then a freshman at the University of Texas, had the opportunity to pitch against each other in an exhibition game between the Rangers and the Longhorns. The elder Ryan held the Longhorns to 5 hits and 3 runs, and the Rangers won 12-5.

A devoted family man, Ryan looks forward to spending more time at home after his retirement. "My family has always been my strength," he recently said. "They've always been supportive and understanding of my life. It has always been my goal to raise kids in the same kind of atmosphere I grew up in—a family doing things for each other and loving each other."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

The Ryan family lives on an 82-acre ranch outside Alvin, where he grew up. He also leases 3000 acres nearby, where he keeps cattle. About 150 miles west of there they also have a second ranch, some 2000 acres where they have another herd of cattle. Ryan enjoys the physical labor—when the baseball season is over, he can be found "getting kicked, stomped, and hooked." Meticulous in his ranching work and in his business dealings as well, Ryan has no intention of "coasting" after his baseball days are over. He says he will continue his hands-on approach to managing his property.

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Jerry Seinfeld 1954-
American Comedian
Co-Creator and Star of NBC's "Seinfeld"

BIRTH

Jerry Seinfeld, the only son of Kalman Seinfeld, owner of a commercial sign business, and Betty Seinfeld, a homemaker, was born in Brooklyn, New York, on April 29, 1954. He has an older sister, Carolyn Liebling.

YOUTH

Jerry grew up in Massapequa—"it's an old Indian name that means 'by the mall,'" he says—a Long Island suburb of New York City. Nothing was particularly unusual about his childhood except, perhaps, the fact that his parents had grown up without parents

of their own, passing on to their children the resulting independence. Jerry's mother remembers him as a television addict. "At one point, I had to get rid of [the TV set]," she said. "I couldn't stand it." Her ploy failed when Jerry simply went next door to watch his favorite programs. Carolyn remembers the same obstinacy. On his third birthday, Jerry wanted the entire cake instead of a mere slice. When refused this request, he chose to eat no cake at all rather than back down.

EARLY MEMORIES

Jerry's father, Kal, was known as the family comic, while Jerry seemed quiet and introverted. Apparently, though, such was not the case inside his mind. He wanted to be Superman. "I may look meek and mild," he says, "but inside there's a raging super power." Failing to develop any extraordinary physical skills, Jerry remembers looking inward. "When you retreat from contact with other kids, your only playground left is your own mind. You start exploring your own ability to entertain yourself."

EDUCATION

Seinfeld graduated from Massapequa High School in 1972. He earned a bachelor of arts degree from Queens College of the City University of New York in 1976, with a double major in theater and communications.

CHOOSING A CAREER

"I knew I was going to be a comedian at a very young age," Seinfeld claims. "I remember one time I made a friend laugh so hard he sprayed a mouthful of cookies and milk all over me and I liked it. That was the beginning." At the age of eight, Jerry was studying the techniques of comics on television and receiving continual inspiration from his cut-up father.

College only reinforced his choice. "I went from course to course going, 'I can't do this. I hate this.'" Then, sitting on a ledge in Manhattan one day, he observed people scurrying to and from their jobs. "Right then," he says, "I decided I never wanted to have a job. I wanted to do something I was really in love with, and that was more important than a job."

FIRST JOBS

Earning little or nothing performing at comedy clubs, Seinfeld was forced to work odd jobs to support himself. He purposely took the worst opportunities so that he would "never have anything to fall back on." He swept floors, waited tables, hawked umbrellas on New York sidewalks, and—his favorite—sold lightbulbs over the telephone. This last he has described as a tough job, joking "there aren't a lot of people sitting home in the dark saying 'I can't hold out much longer.'" He reduced his expenses during these lean years by living on the greasy food offered at comedy clubs and wearing the T-shirts sold there. He also dispensed with socks and a belt.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Jerry Seinfeld is known as one of the masters of "observational humor," the art of seeing everyday experiences from a fresh perspective. He honed this technique through a decade of working in comedy clubs, starting in his native New York City. Success was by no means immediate—when he first got on stage, he was so paralyzed with fear that he was almost unable to speak. He conquered his nerves and became a regular on the club scene.

At a time when most comedians were leading overindulgent lives and verbally assaulting their audiences, Seinfeld worked clean and told jokes without gimmicks. His audiences recognized his topics from their own lives. "All this education and conversation and parental guidance that you've had in your life does not prepare you for a huge number of things that come up," he told Tom Shales of the *Washington Post*. His skills in dissecting the pitfalls of life come from hard work (he still writes jokes every day) and from an attitude. "All comedians have an essential crankiness if they're funny at all. . . .Just being easily annoyed is kind of the early impetus for being a comedian," he says.

The only detour off course in his career came when Seinfeld decided to try his luck in Los Angeles. Down to his last twenty dollars, he landed a supporting role in the situation comedy "Benson." He played a joke writer for the show's bumbling governor—a bad joke writer. "They thought that would be funny," he explains, "but bad jokes aren't funny." Jerry was fired after only three episodes, making him realize what was unique about his niche in show business. With stand-up, "I have a job in show business that I have complete control over. So I said, 'From now on, I'm not doing anything unless it's mine.' "

In May 1981, Seinfeld got the break that most comedians only dream of. At only 27, he was booked for an appearance on the "Tonight" show, then hosted by the venerable Johnny Carson. He has called the pressure of that experience "like being on your dad's show." Nevertheless, he successfully put his five years of work into a five-minute performance that turned heads. Jerry was off and running, "lifted from the pack." He would appear on Carson's show over twenty more times before Johnny yielded his desk to Seinfeld's close friend Jay Leno. "Next year, when it'll really be Jay's show," Jerry joked in 1991, "[it] really won't be much of a thrill, because I don't have a lot of respect for him."

The rest of the decade saw Seinfeld undertake what would be a back-breaking schedule for almost anyone, tackling 300 nights of stand-up a year in venues ranging from tiny clubs to huge auditoriums. He steadily built a following with his droll observations about such mysteries as dry cleaning ("What the hell is dry-cleaning fluid? It's not a fluid if it's dry"); parakeets ("Even if he thinks the mirror is another room, why doesn't he

avoid hitting the other parakeet?"); and—a crowd favorite—detergents that remove blood stains ("If you've got a T-shirt with blood stains on it, maybe laundry is not your biggest problem right now").

"SEINFELD"

In 1988, NBC offered Seinfeld the opportunity to do a series. In search of a novel approach to TV comedy, he contacted his friend Larry David. A coffee-shop meeting between the two, which has been parodied on the program, produced the premise of the show—the everyday life of a comedian in search of material. To Seinfeld and David's surprise, the network bought the idea and hired them to create the show. After two years of time-slot moves and on-and-off production, "Seinfeld" became a hit. Importantly, the show attracts a loyal following of 18-to-39-year-old viewers that advertisers covet.

Jerry, playing himself, is joined on the show by George, a hyper-neurotic friend based on Larry David and played by Broadway veteran Jason Alexander. They, with crazy neighbor Kramer (Michael Richards) and Jerry's ex-girlfriend Elaine (Julia Louis-Dreyfus), negotiate the perilous path of single men and women in New York City. The plot lines are purposely thin (one episode features, in real time, the four waiting in line at a Chinese restaurant) and are punctuated by clips from Jerry's stand-up routine that comment on the issues raised. "Seinfeld" explores the inner workings of a mind stimulated mostly by minor irritants. The show also has a strict rule against moral lessons or character development—"no hugging, no learning"—that all connected with it continually espouse.

Critical reaction to "Seinfeld" has been largely positive, focusing on the show's unique qualities. "'Seinfeld' doesn't feel like sitcom television," says *New York* magazine's Chris Smith. "[It] feels more like a conversation with your funniest friends." While the accolades don't surprise the show's creators, the approval of the network and mass audience do. "We figured we'd do six shows and that would be it," Seinfeld says. "We wanted to be a legend, the show they *should* have left on."

Skeptics remain. Lawrence Christon of the *Los Angeles Times*, one of the country's most powerful comedy critics, complains that Seinfeld is "expressive. He's clear. And he's completely empty. . . . Seinfeld pays homage to insignificance, and he does it impeccably." Christon later said, less unkindly: "He *is* funny, but after a few minutes you want more. It's like eating cotton candy. There's nothing very nutritious." Most, however, see the focus on trivia as the very strength of Seinfeld's comedy. "If he were a superhero," claims Larry Charles, a writer and producer for the program, "he'd be Microscope Man."

In addition to his careful work habits, Jerry has a reputation for being obsessively neat. His trademark jeans are always pressed and creased,

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his Nike shoes ("Air Seinfeld") always a blinding white. Colleagues torture him with threats of dropping muddy leaves on his Porsche. And he insists that he can always tell when someone has moved something in his apartment, even if the object has been returned to its original place. He eats health food, abstains from alcohol and cigarettes, and practices yoga. He is also said to be a follower of Scientology, the cult-like religion created by science-fiction writer L. Ron Hubbard. Seinfeld counters that he merely took a couple of courses offered by the church, which he says helped him in his career and personal life. "There are things in yoga that I don't agree with and I don't do," he says. "I go to get what I need. And that's the way I approach everything."

On breaks from production, Jerry continues to perform stand-up comedy. He doesn't worry about the show's ultimate cancellation—he'll just go back to the old 300-nights-a-year routine. Jerry explains: "I remember reading something somewhere about some comedian and he was saying, 'I don't want to be fifty-something, getting up on a Tuesday night in Milwaukee,' and I thought, 'Boy, I'd love to be getting up on a Tuesday night in Milwaukee when I'm fifty-something.' "

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Although he has never been married, Seinfeld has no shortage of opinions on the subject. "I'm a single guy. I date," he wrote in *Redbook*. "I think I enjoy it. For me, nothing caps off a week like four hours of solid tension." He worries that no woman could put up with his obsessive devotion to his career, and comments: "Even Superman can't make a commitment. Why give me a hard time?" And while he says that he gets a "domestic fix" when he sees his six-year-old nephew on Long Island, he insists, "I've hit my biological snooze alarm."

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

Seinfeld says that the biggest satisfaction of his career was being credited with a great line. After hearing about Kirk Gibson's game-winning home run for the Dodgers in the World Series, he was treated to hearing the announcer quote one of his own stories, relating that that day in sports might be one of the things we could tell our grandchildren about—things Seinfeld had worried would be missing. "How can the world change that much again that we can blow kids away with stories like the ones our parents told us, about the war and the Depression, when milk was a nickel and cars were a quarter? What will we say? 'When I was a boy, dogs didn't have the vote. They had no say in the world at all. In fact, we kept them on leashes.' " Hearing himself thus quoted on radio, Seinfeld says, "was the biggest boost I'd ever had. That, to me, is the coolest thing you could do on this planet."

MAJOR INFLUENCES

"When men are growing up and reading about Batman, Spiderman and Superman, these are not fantasies, these are options," Seinfeld wrote in *Redbook*. Among mortals, he found fewer role models. While he acknowledges Bill Cosby as a youthful idol, he seems to have gotten the most inspiration from Robert Klein. "He shattered my image of a stand-up," Seinfeld says. "He wasn't distant or pretentious; he made it seem accessible, like something I could do."

Among his peers, he particularly enjoys the comedy of close friends Jay Leno and Larry Miller, and that of David Letterman, whom he describes as having the funniest show on television. "I've never once seen the Letterman show and not laughed out loud," he says. "He's my idea of funny."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Among the few things that interest him outside of his career are expensive watches and sports cars. He also enjoys baseball and plays outfield ("because it takes less skill") on Sundays in the Comics' Softball Game.

HONORS AND AWARDS

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Gloria Steinem 1934-

American Writer, Editor, Lecturer, and Feminist Political Activist and Leader in the American Women's Movement

BIRTH

Gloria Marie Steinem was born in Toledo, Ohio, on March 25, 1934, to Leo and Ruth (Nuneviller) Steinem. Both families had objected to the marriage because of the difference in religions: Leo was Jewish, while Ruth was Christian. Gloria's father, who died in 1962, was a charming, carefree, financially irresponsible man who worked as a traveling antiques dealer and as a summer resort operator. He took great pride in never working for anyone else. "He was always going to make a movie, or cut a record, or start a new hotel, or come up with a new orange drink," according to

Steinem. Her mother, who died in 1980, had been a teacher and journalist in the early days of her marriage. But Gloria never got to know this competent, confident woman. Ruth was able to juggle her beloved career and motherhood for several years after the birth of her first child, Susanne, in 1925. But when Susanne was five, Ruth suffered a nervous breakdown and was hospitalized for several months. From that time onward she suffered periods of depression and delusion, and her mental stability never returned. Years later, Steinem would attribute her mother's emotional illness, in part, to social pressures on women.

YOUTH

Steinem had an unconventional and difficult childhood. When she was young, each year was firmly split into two parts. During the winter, her family traveled to Florida or California. They lived out of a trailer while Leo Steinem bought and sold antiques. They moved about frequently, and young Gloria was never able to develop lasting friendships or attend school on a regular basis.

During the summer, the family lived in Clark Lake, Michigan. There Leo owned and managed an entertainment hall, the Ocean Beach Pier. He had big plans to turn that isolated spot into a fancy resort that would attract the dance bands that were so popular during the 1930s and 1940s. Gloria loved her summers at Clark Lake, whiling away the hours swimming, meeting the musicians and dancers, taking her first dance lessons, and dreaming of becoming a performer. The resort was never very successful, though, and conditions worsened when gasoline rationing during World War II limited family travel. The resort closed when Gloria was about ten.

Soon after, her father left the family and moved to California to continue his antiques business. He never returned to live with the family, and Leo and Ruth eventually divorced. Gloria's sister, Susanne, had left for college some two years earlier, and at first Gloria and her mother moved to Massachusetts to be near her. The following year, however, the two moved back to Toledo, Ohio, Ruth Steinem's childhood home. They lived at first in a basement flat, then in an old, rundown farmhouse that Ruth inherited from her family, where they were able to rent out the downstairs apartments.

The years in Toledo were extremely difficult for Gloria and her mother. Although she had periods of lucidity, most of the time Ruth was acutely depressed, anxious, and fearful. Without medication, she was terrorized, delusional, and unable to sleep, but with medication, her movements were clumsy and her speech was slurred—people thought she was drunk. She was unable to work or to manage even the most basic household tasks. Many days she could not even get out of bed. Gloria tried, without much success, to take care of her mother and the house. They were desperately poor.

Gloria dreamed of creating a different life for herself. She took music and dance lessons, lost herself in books, and pretended that she had been adopted, that Ruth was not her real mother. The two of them went on like this until several things happened. Their old furnace was condemned by the Health Department, their rat-infested, dilapidated house became unfit to live in, and the church next door offered to buy the land. Gloria's sister convinced their father to take care of Ruth for one year so that Gloria could move in with her in Washington, D.C Leo agreed, and Gloria spent one "normal" school year. She was elected vice-president of her senior class and graduated from Western High School in 1952.

EARLY MEMORIES

Years later, Steinem gave readers a glimpse of her early life, and her experiences with her mother, in a powerful and moving essay entitled "Ruth's Song (Because She Could Not Sing It)," published in *Outrageous Acts and Everyday Rebellions* (1983): "She was just a fact of life when I was growing up; someone to be worried about and cared for; an invalid who lay in bed with eyes closed and lips moving in occasional response to voices only she could hear; a woman to whom I brought an endless stream of toast and coffee, bologna sandwiches and dime pies, in a child's version of what meals should be. She was a loving, intelligent, terrorized woman."

EDUCATION

Steinem applied to Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts, a top women's college and her sister's alma mater. Although she didn't have top grades in high school, her counselor's glowing recommendation and her high test scores won her a place at that prestigious school. Her family decided to use the money from the sale of the Toledo house toward her tuition, and Ruth went to live with Gloria's sister. Steinem loved life at Smith; she has said that she "couldn't understand the women who were not happy there. They gave you three meals a day to eat, and all the books you wanted to read—what more could you want?" Despite the differences between her background and that of her wealthier classmates, Steinem became part of the community at Smith in every way. She worked her way through school, but still found plenty of time to study and to lead an active social life. She also spent one year studying in Geneva, Switzerland. She won numerous awards in college, including being chosen senior class historian and being elected to Phi Beta Kappa, an academic honors society. She graduated magna cum laude (with high honors) from Smith College in 1956 with a major in government.

Most young women at that time, including many of her classmates, planned to get married after college. And while Steinem was engaged to her college boyfriend, she felt unprepared for marriage. But she was uncertain what to do instead—until one of her professors suggested she

apply for the Chester Bowles Asian Fellowship. Steinem received the award and was able to spend 1957-58 in India, studying at the universities in Delhi and Calcutta. She also joined in the movement for land reform. At that time, as she learned, many Indian peasants worked on land that did not belong to them; they had to pay rent to wealthy owners to farm the land. Steinem joined a great march to convince landowners to give land to the poor. During her stay there she published a few freelance articles in Indian newspapers and was commissioned by the government to write a guidebook for American tourists, *The Thousand Indias*. After seeing the depth of poverty in India, Steinem was determined to work with oppressed people.

FIRST JOBS

Returning to the United States in 1958, she planned to live in New York City and work as a political writer. But at that time, women were rarely given such writing assignments. Many of the male editors Steinem encountered were patronizing and condescending. A woman wasn't intellectually capable of writing about serious issues, they thought, and women wouldn't be interested in reading about them. Instead, Steinem was offered pieces on so-called women's topics—fashion, makeup, caring for children and the home. Steinem then left New York to take a position in Cambridge, Massachusetts, as co-director of the Independent Research Service, where she worked to encourage democratic ideals, especially among youths in Communist countries.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

EARLY CAREER

Determined to win respect as a serious journalist, Steinem returned to New York in 1960. She got her start working on *Help!*, a new magazine of political satire. Through that position she met many writers and editors and began to develop a freelance career. Her first major piece in a national magazine was "The Moral Disarmament of Betty Coed," a discussion of the sexual revolution that was published in *Esquire* magazine in 1962.

That piece eventually led to an assignment for an article on Playboy Bunnies. These young women worked as waitresses and hostesses in Playboy clubs, semi-private men's clubs that were owned by the company that puts out *Playboy* magazine. At that time, working for a Playboy club was supposed to be an honor and an adventure for a young woman, "the chance of a lifetime." It was also supposed to be well paying. Steinem went undercover to work at the club, wearing a skimpy costume, bunny ears and tail, and shoes with three-inch heels that permanently enlarged her feet. Her expose showed the ways in which the Playboy clubs exploited women: the jobs were demeaning, the costumes were degrading and

painful to wear, the women poorly paid and dreadfully overworked, and the customers boorish. While none of this sounds very surprising today, it was a revelation in 1963, when "I Was a Playboy Bunny" appeared in *Show* magazine. Steinem got a lot of recognition for that piece, but it was not all positive. Many missed the point entirely, ignoring her findings about the Playboy organization and focusing instead on the fact that she had worked as a bunny. From that point onward she received lots of assignments, although much of the subject matter was rather frivolous. She did quite a few interviews with celebrities, and in the process she became a minor celebrity herself.

That all began to change in 1968, when she co-founded *New York* magazine with Clay Felker. As an editor on the new magazine, she was able to decide what stories would be covered in each issue. She often wrote a column entitled "The City Politic" covering political and social issues in the city and around the country. The year 1968 was a time of tremendous upheaval, as the country dealt with such divisive issues as the Vietnam War, the demonstrations and police brutality at the Democratic convention in Chicago, race riots, and the assassinations of Martin Luther King, Jr., and Robert Kennedy. It was a difficult time in American history, but, for Steinem, a fascinating time to be a journalist. She also became active then as a volunteer in political and social causes, including the farm workers' strike in California. Finally, she was doing important and rewarding work.

A POLITICAL AWAKENING

Steinem's life changed dramatically that same year. She attended a meeting of the Redstockings, a radical women's group, to gather information for an article. At that meeting, women were discussing their experiences with abortion, then illegal throughout the United States. Steinem herself had an abortion shortly after college, and the anger, desperation, and helplessness these women suffered spoke directly to her. That night, Steinem had a sudden and profound understanding of sexual politics. A double standard, which encouraged men to do interesting work but kept women in low-paying, entry-level positions, became obvious to her. And she saw that the situation affected not only her, but was part of a larger political and social issue—discrimination against women solely on the basis of their sex. Steinem did eventually publish an article, "After Black Power, Women's Liberation," her first openly feminist piece, which won the Penney-Missouri Journalism Award. But perhaps more importantly, the experience changed the whole direction of her life.

Since that time, Steinem has been active in the feminist movement. Although she was not one of the movement's pioneers—Betty Friedan and her book *The Feminine Mystique*, along with other women, usually receive that credit—Steinem quickly became one of its most visible leaders. She started reading feminist pieces and continued writing her own. Along with

Friedan and Congresswomen Shirley Chisholm and Bella Abzug, she founded the National Women's Political Caucus (NWPC) in 1971. NWPC, which encourages women to run for political office, is still an important organization today. Steinem also started traveling around the country organizing events and giving lectures, despite her profound fear of public speaking. She was also active in the fight for the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA).

Ms. MAGAZINE

Steinem's travels around the country made it clear to her and others that there was widespread interest in feminist issues. They began planning a new type of magazine, the first of its kind, completely owned and operated by women. They named it *Ms.*, after the feminist courtesy title used to avoid labeling women by their marital status. The first issue of *Ms.* was published as an insert in *New York* magazine in December 1971. Response was so positive that they published the first full issue the following month. To their amazement, 300,000 copies sold out nationwide within ten days. The letters section soon offered convincing testimony on how important the magazine's singular viewpoint was to its readers, who were angry and frustrated by their own daily experiences with sexism. The magazine has had its ups and downs, both editorially and financially, since that time.

For the issue dated July/August 1990, Steinem wrote a piece titled "Sex, Lies & Advertising" that illuminated the magazine's financial difficulties. Magazines rely heavily on advertisements to pay their costs, and in this area she uncovered a widespread double standard. Unlike general interest publications, *Ms.* and others for women were expected to provide a "supportive editorial atmosphere" for the products advertised in their pages; in other words, recipes should be placed near food ads, fashion pieces near clothing ads, beauty tips near makeup ads. Without this "complementary copy," companies would not place their ads in *Ms.*; in addition, many other types of companies, like those for cars and electronic equipment, refused to advertise because they did not believe that women made their own decisions to buy such products. Because the staff refused to change the magazine's editorial content to comply with the wishes of the advertisers, the magazine ultimately foundered. Due to financial losses, *Ms.* was sold in 1987 to an Australian communications conglomerate, John Fairfax, Ltd.; they then sold it in 1989 to magazine publisher Dale Lang. Today, *Ms.* magazine is reader supported; they accept no advertisements, and the subscription price covers its full cost. *Ms.* is currently published bimonthly, and Steinem serves as consulting editor.

For over twenty years, Steinem has been a writer, editor, and political activist in the movement for full equality for women. She has worked

tirelessly for social change. But in her new book, *Revolution from Within: A Book of Self-Esteem* (1992), she takes a new direction. In it she focuses on the inner life, identifying poor self-esteem as an internal barrier to change and suggesting ways to overcome it. The book is a mixture of her own experiences and philosophy combined with politics, history, sociology, and psychology. This exploration of personal issues is widely viewed as a departure for Steinem. This derives, she has said, from feelings of exhaustion, vulnerability, and depression after a diagnosis of breast cancer in 1986 (she is cancer-free now, following a lumpectomy), the sale of *Ms.* magazine in 1987, and the end of a romance that same year.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Steinem lives in an apartment in New York City. She has never married nor had children. Steinem once suggested that her early experiences taking care of her mother were perhaps the reason she chose not to have children: "It may be true that since I had taken care of my mother for so many years that I felt I had done that already. I had already fed and looked after and nurtured another human being." She has had several serious relationships with men. Her most recent, with wealthy real-estate tycoon Mort Zuckerman, was the subject of a great deal of publicity, in part because of the perceived differences in their values and because of the many references to a recent failed relationship in her book.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

In response to a question about who has inspired her, Steinem once cited the courage of Robert Kennedy, Bella Abzug, and Alice Walker. She praised Kennedy for his willingness to speak in public even when afraid, Abzug for her dedication and ability to face conflict, and Walker for her deep empathy for others.

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The Thousand Indias, 1957
The Beach Book, 1963
Outrageous Acts and Everyday Rebellions, 1983
Marilyn: Norma Jeane, 1986
Revolution from Within: A Book of Self-Esteem, 1992

Steinem has also edited and contributed articles to various anthologies.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Chester Bowles Asian Fellow in India: 1957-58
Penney-Missouri Journalism Award: 1970, for "After Black Power, Women's Liberation"
McCall's Woman of the Year: 1972

Ohio Governor's Award for Journalism: 1972
Bill of Rights Award, American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU): 1975
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Fellow: 1977
Ceres Medal (Agricultural Organization, United Nations): 1975, for her contribution to the women's movement
Front Page Award (Newswomen's Club of New York): 1980
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Vanity Fair, Jan. 1992, p.88
Washington Post, Oct. 12, 1983, p.B1
Working Woman, Jan. 1992, p.66

ADDRESS

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541

Cynthia Voigt 1942-
American Writer
Author of *Homecoming, Dicey's Song, David and Jonathan, Orfe,* and Other Young Adult Novels

BIRTH

Cynthia Irving Voigt was born on February 25, 1942, in Boston, Massachusetts. Her father, Frederick C. Irving, was an executive, while her mother, Elise (Keeney) Irving, was a homemaker. Cindy, as she was called, was the second of five children: she had two sisters until she was thirteen, when twin brothers were born.

YOUTH

There have been few profiles published about Cynthia Voigt, and little information about her life is available. Even she once said,

"I actually remember very little of my childhood, which makes me think it was quite happy. I suspect it might have been very close to perfect." Yet she does distinctly remember nursery school. "Because my older sister was *thought* to be painfully shy, my parents decided to send us to nursery school together. I was a little young, but they felt I would be able to help her through. When it came time for the nursery school play, however, she was Miss Muffet, and I was the Spider. Later, when we got to dancing school—she was a Sweet Pea, and I was a Head of Cabbage."

EARLY MEMORIES

"My grandmother lived in northern Connecticut, in a house three stories high; its corridors lined with bookcases. I remember reading *Nancy Drew, Cherry Ames, The Black Stallion,* and the Terhune book. One day, I pulled *The Secret Garden* off one of her shelves and read it. This was the first book I found entirely for myself, and I cherished it. There weren't any so-called 'young adult' books when I was growing up. If you were a good reader, once you hit fourth grade, things got a little thin. I started to read adult books, with my mother making sure what I had chosen was not 'too adult.' I read Tolstoy, Shakespeare, Camus, and many classics."

EDUCATION

Because both her mother and father had attended a boarding school, they sent Voigt to Dana Hall, a private girls' school in Wellesley, Massachusetts. Voigt has said that the school gave the students a great deal of intellectual and even physical freedom, rare in a girls' school during that era. "Knowing the school trusted us, I believe, helped us to grow up," she has said. She wrote poems and short stories there and in ninth grade decided to become a writer. She graduated with distinction from Dana Hall, a member of the Cum Laude Society and president of her senior class.

Voigt attended Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts, a renowned women's college. She took some creative writing courses there, but she was disenchanted with the classes and her teachers were unimpressed with her work. She graduated from Smith College in 1963 with a bachelor's degree. She later took graduate courses at St. Michael's College (now College of Santa Fe), in New Mexico, to earn a teaching certificate.

FIRST JOBS

After her college graduation and a tour of Europe with a friend, Voigt moved to New York City. There she found a tiny apartment in Greenwich Village and a job with the J. Walter Thompson Advertising Agency, doing typing and dictation. As she recalls, "I worked for a wonderful woman in public relations, who at the time was putting together a centennial history. A vaudevillian, her best act was tap dancing while playing the xylophone blindfolded!"

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Voigt has been married twice. She and her first husband, whose name she prefers not to reveal, were married in September 1964. They had one daughter, Jessica, who remained with Voigt after her divorce in 1972. On August 30, 1974, she married Walter Voigt; they have one son, Peter, known as Duffle.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

After her marriage in 1964, Voigt moved with her new husband to Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he was a student. She looked for secretarial work to help support them while he was in school. Despite her experience in New York, she had trouble finding a job. Discouraged, she went to the Department of Education to find out how to become a teacher. She took courses for six months at St. Michael's College to become certified. Voigt had never planned to become a teacher; in fact, "I vowed I would never teach when I left Smith, and yet, the minute I walked into a classroom, I loved it."

TEACHING CAREER

With her husband, Voigt moved back East, to Maryland, where he finished school. In 1965, she began teaching high school English in Glen Burnie, Maryland. In 1968, she moved to The Key School in Annapolis, where she taught English to second, fifth, and seventh graders. She continued teaching there, eventually part-time, until the late 1980s, through the birth of her first child, her divorce in 1972, her remarriage in 1974 to one of her colleagues on the teaching staff, the birth of her second child, and her appointment to chair of the English department in 1981.

WRITING CAREER

Throughout much of this time Voigt had been writing stories, setting aside time each day to write. It was her experiences as a teacher that ultimately determined the direction of her writing. While selecting books from the library for her fifth graders to use for book reports, she first began to think about writing novels for young adults. As she said, "I would go to the library and starting with the letter 'A' peruse books at the fifth, sixth, and seventh-grade age levels. If a book looked interesting, I checked it out. . . . It was then that I realized one could tell stories which had the shape of real books—novels—for kids the age of my students. I began to get ideas for young adult and juvenile books. The first year of teaching, and *reading* really paid off in spades. I felt I had suddenly discovered and was exploring a new country."

Since her first novel appeared in 1981, Voigt has been acclaimed as an insightful and imaginative storyteller whose stories are known for their

emotional depth and well-crafted characters. In just over ten years, Voigt has published 21 books, including 18 novels for young adults, one illustrated book for younger readers (*Stories about Rosie,* 1986), one adult novel (*Glass Mountain,* 1991), and a collection of the stories about the Tillerman family. There is a great deal of variety in her young adult books, which consist of some realistic novels, some in other genres, set in the present and in other eras. These include *Tell Me If the Lovers Are Losers* (1982), the story of three college students who forge a bond on their volleyball team; *The Callender Papers* (1983), a gothic mystery set in 1894; *Building Blocks* (1984), a fantasy about a twelve-year-old boy who travels through time to meet his own father as a boy; *Jackaroo* (1985), a mythical tale set in a medieval kingdom, similar to Robin Hood; *Izzy, Willy-Nilly* (1986), a modern story of a girl whose leg is amputated after an auto accident; *Tree by Leaf* (1988), a tale of the family problems faced by Clothilde, age 13, following World War I; *On Fortune's Wheel* (1990), an imaginative fantasy set in the same world as *Jackaroo; The Vandemark Mummy* (1991), which combines a modern story about family problems and a mystery about a missing mummy; *David and Jonathan* (1992), the story of two friends who reassess their values, their friendship, and the legacy of World War II when a self-destructive cousin, a Holocaust survivor, comes to visit; and *Orfe* (1992), a modern reworking of the classic Orpheus myth that tells the story of Enny and her friend Orfe, a musician, and his doomed relationship with Yuri, a former drug addict. Despite praise for these works, it is the stories about the Tillerman family that are considered her best.

THE TILLERMAN STORIES

The inspiration for *Homecoming,* Voigt's first published novel and the first of the Tillerman stories, came about in a rather mundane way. "I went to the market and saw a car full of kids left to wait alone in the parking lot. As the electric supermarket doors whooshed open, I asked myself 'What would happen if nobody ever came back for those kids?' I made some jottings in my

notebook, and let them 'stew' for a year, the way most of my ideas do. When I sat down to write the story that grew from my question (and this is typical of my process) I made a list of character names. Then I tried them on to see if they fit. I knew Dicey was the main character, but was not sure precisely *who* she was. The more I wrote about her, the more real she became to me. I'd planned a book about half the size of *Homecoming*. But a few chapters into the novel, the grandmother became central and I began to see that there was a lot more going on than would fit in one book."

Thus began the Tillerman saga. These novels, seven to date, focus on three generations in a Maryland family. The first novel in the series, *Homecoming* (1981), tells the story of four children abandoned in a shopping center parking lot by their emotionally unstable mother. The book details the experiences of the four Tillerman siblings, led by Dicey, the oldest, as they walk from Cape Cod, Massachusetts, to their grandmother's Maryland home. The next book, *Dicey's Song* (1982), picks up the story at Gram's, recounting how the family, and especially Dicey, adjust to life together. *A Solitary Blue* (1983) focuses on Dicey's friend Jeff, describing his abandonment by his mother and his adjustment to his reserved father. In *The Runner* (1985), Voigt goes back a generation to portray Dicey's uncle Bullet, her mother's brother, as a seventeen-year-old determined and sometimes bigoted runner. In *Come a Stranger* (1986), Voigt tells how Dicey's friend Mina, who is black, learns to deal with being rejected as an outsider. *Sons from Afar* (1987) returns to the experiences of Dicey's family, describing her brothers' search for their father, who had abandoned the family. Finally, in *Seventeen against the Dealer* (1989), which Voigt expects to be the final book in the series, we meet Dicey at age 21, as she tries, but fails, to earn a living building boats.

Voigt's novels in the Tillerman series have been widely praised by readers and critics alike. These works have received a variety of awards, including the 1983 Newbery Medal from the American Library Association for *Dicey's Song*. While many reviewers applaud Voigt's focus on realistic problems in modern family life, they reserve their greatest praise for her characterization. Even the author seems to share this feeling. "[Grandmother] was always very clear to me, and in some ways is a mirror image of her granddaughter, Dicey. I sometimes think that Dicey is the type of kid I would have liked to have been, and grandmother is the kind of old lady I would like to be." These and other characters, according to many, are distinct, strong, and compelling individuals; they draw us into the story and make us care about their lives. It is this ability to depict teenagers and others with honesty, dignity, and compassion that has won Voigt such devoted readers.

THE AUTHOR'S OWN WORDS ON HER LIFE

Voigt once told how two people, a friend and her mother, had said that her life was dull. Voigt then countered with this description. "I'm not about

to quarrel with either of them, although I've found my life interesting to live. The facts bear them out: a secure childhood, spent among siblings and friends and books, in a world run by adults who enjoyed taking their responsibilities seriously; that New England women's education, designed to foster independence of mind and recognizing that willfulness and rebellion affirmed rather than undermined its purposes; an employment that, while the world might find it unhonorable and unenviable, is deeply satisfying to the whole person; a failed marriage from which I emerged with a continued friendship and a wonderful child; a more successful marital endeavor with a good friend and good thinker, which has given me another terrific kid. And I get to write books."

ADVICE TO YOUNG WRITERS

From her own experiences, Voigt offers these words of advice to aspiring writers: "Do it, not for awards, but for the pleasure of writing. And remember that publication is often a matter of chance. *Homecoming* was turned down by three of the five editors to whom I submitted the first three chapters."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

In addition to writing and teaching, Voigt enjoys "going out to dinner, shopping with my son or daughter, and in the summer, trips to our island in the Chesapeake Bay where we enjoy the beach, go crabbing, read together, wash dishes. I'd love to have a house in Maine someday. It's so beautiful and quiet, and there are so many stars in the sky. When I see something I like, I always want to try and write it—that makes it *mine*, you see. It's almost as good as buying property—I put something in a book, and I almost own it. I suppose I'll have to write a book about Maine, perhaps that will make the dream come true." And in fact, her dream did come true recently, when Voigt and her family moved to Deer Isle, Maine.

WRITINGS

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Building Blocks, 1984
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On Fortune's Wheel, 1990
Tillerman Saga, 1990 (collection)
Glass Mountain, 1991 (adult)
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Notable Children's Trade Books in the Field of Social Studies (National Council for Social Studies/Children's Book Council): 1981, for *Homecoming*
Best Books for Young Adults (American Library Association): 1982, for *Tell Me If the Lovers Are Losers;* 1983, for *A Solitary Blue;* 1985, for *The Runner;* 1987, for *Sons from Afar;* 1991, for *On Fortune's Wheel*
Newbery Medal (American Library Association): 1983, for *Dicey's Song;* Newbery Honor Book: 1984, for *A Solitary Blue*
Boston Globe/Horn Book Honor Books: 1983, for *Dicey's Song;* 1984, for *A Solitary Blue*
Notable Children's Books (American Library Association): 1982, for *Dicey's Song;* 1983, for *A Solitary Blue*
Parent's Choice Award for Children's Books: 1983, for A Solitary Blue
Edgar Allan Poe Award (Mystery Writers of America): 1984, Best Juvenile Mystery, for *The Callender Papers*
Children's Books of the Year (Child Study Association of America): 1987, for *Come a Stranger*
Best of the Best Books for Young Adults (American Library Association): 1988 (4 awards), for *Homecoming, Izzy, Willy-Nilly, The Runner,* and *A Solitary Blue*
Silver Pencil Award (Holland): 1988, for *The Runner*
Deutscher Jugend Literatur Preis (Germany): 1989, for *The Runner*

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Contemporary Authors New Revision Series, vols. 18 and 37
Something about the Author, vol. 48

PERIODICALS

Booklist, Apr. 15, 1989, p.1452

Christian Science Monitor, May 13, 1983, p.B2
Horn Book, Aug. 1983, pp.401, 410
Language Arts, Nov./Dec. 1983, p.1025

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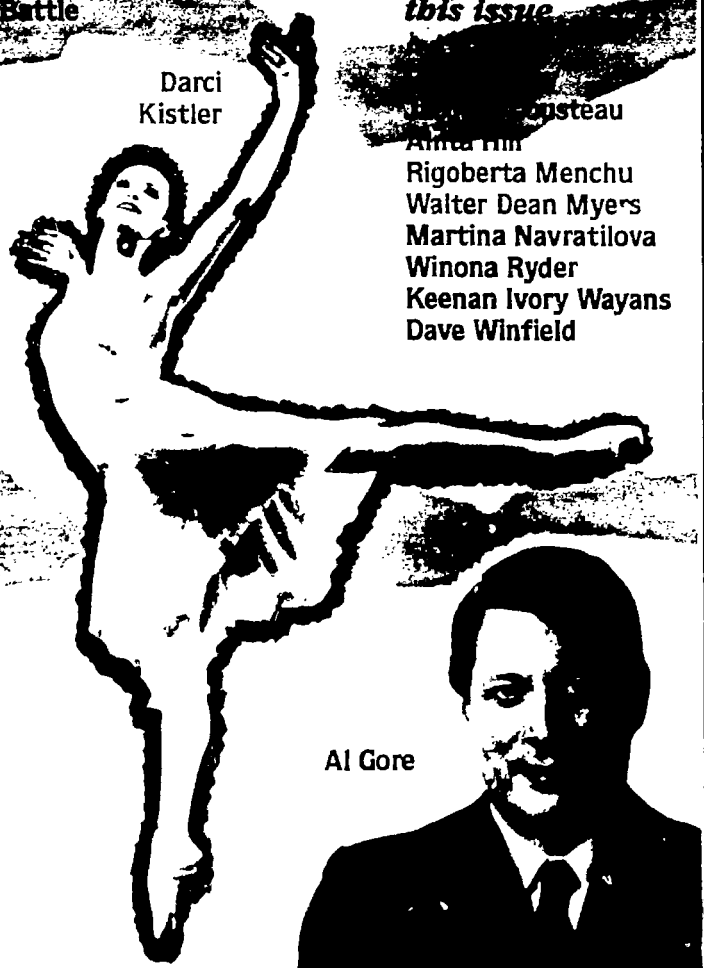
Today

Profiles

to Young Readers

Kathleen Battle

Darci Kistler



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Keenan Ivory Wayans
Dave Winfield

Denzel Washington

Al Gore

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Preface

Biography Today is a new magazine designed and written for the young reader—aged 9 and above—and covers individuals that librarians tell us young people want to know about most: entertainers, athletes, writers, illustrators, cartoonists, and political leaders.

In its first year (Volume 1, 1992), *Biography Today* was published four times. Beginning with Volume 2, 1993, *Biography Today* will be published three times a year, in January, April, and September. We have made this change to adapt our publishing schedule more closely to the school year. Despite this change in frequency, the total number of pages will not change. We had initially planned to produce four issues of approximately 100 pages each; now we plan three issues of 125-130 pages each, with a hardbound cumulation of approximately 400 pages.

The Plan of the Work

The publication was especially created to appeal to young readers in a format they can enjoy reading and readily understand. Each issue contains approximately 15 sketches arranged alphabetically. Each entry provides at least one picture of the individual profiled, and bold-faced rubrics lead the reader to information on birth, youth, early memories, education, first jobs, marriage and family, career highlights, memorable experiences, hobbies, and honors and awards. Each of the entries ends with a list of easily accessible sources designed to lead the student to further reading on the individual and a current address. Obituary entries are also included, written to provide a perspective on the individual's entire career. Obituaries are clearly marked in both the table of contents and at the beginning of the entry.

Biographies are prepared by Omni editors after extensive research, utilizing the most current materials available. Those sources that are generally available to students appear in the list of further reading at the end of the sketch.

Indexes

To provide easy access to entries, each issue of *Biography Today* contains a Name Index, a General Index covering occupations, organizations, and ethnic and minority origins, a Places of Birth Index, and a Birthday Index. These indexes cumulate with each succeeding issue. The three yearly issues are cumulated annually and are available in a hardbound volume, with cumulative indexes.

Our Advisors

This new magazine was reviewed by an Advisory Board comprised of librarians, children's literature specialists, and reading instructors so that we could make sure that the concept of this publication—to provide a readable and accessible biographical magazine for young readers—was on target. They evaluated the title as it developed, and their suggestions have proved invaluable. Any errors, however, are ours alone. We'd like to list the Advisory Board members, and to thank them for their efforts.

Sandra Arden	Troy Public Library Troy, MI
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Susan Stewart	Birney Middle School Reading Laboratory Southfield, MI
Ethel Stoloff	Birney Middle School Library Southfield, MI

Our Advisory Board stressed to us that we should not shy away from controversial or unconventional people in our profiles, and we have tried to follow their advice. The Advisory Board also mentioned that the sketches might be useful in reluctant reader and adult literacy programs, and we would value any comments librarians or teachers might have about the suitability of our magazine for those purposes.

Your Comments Are Welcome

Our goal is to be accurate and up-to-date, to give young readers information they can learn from and enjoy. Now we want to know what you think. Take a look at this issue of *Biography Today*, on approval. Write or call me with your comments. We want to provide an excellent source of biographical information for young people. Let us know how you think we're doing.

And here's a special incentive: review our list of people to appear in upcoming issues. Use the reply form to list other people you want to see in *Biography Today*. If we include someone you suggest, your library wins a free issue, with our thanks. Please see the reply form for details.

And take a look at the next page, where we've listed those libraries and individuals who will be receiving a free copy of this issue for their suggestions.

Laurie Harris
Editor, *Biography Today*

CONGRATULATIONS!

Congratulations to the following individuals and libraries, who are receiving a free copy of *Biography Today*, Vol. 2, No. 1, for suggesting people who appear in this issue:

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Southfield, MI
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Central Junior High School Library
Oklahoma City, OK
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Central Middle School Library
Dover, DE
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Citrus High School
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Linda Johnson

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Tampa, FL
Susan Oliver

Percy Julian Junior High
Oak Park, IL
Ella Pappademos

Robert Frost Middle School
Granada Hills, CA
Dr. E. Sinofsky

Southern Door Elementary/
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Brussels, WI
J. Davis

Wayland Free Public Library
Wayland, MA
C. Behr

Avi 1937-
American Writer for Children and Young Adults
Author of *S.O.R. Losers* and *The True Confessions of Charlotte Doyle*

BIRTH

Avi (AH-vee) Wortis, who prefers to be called by his first name only, was born in New York City on December 23, 1937. His father, Joseph Wortis, was a psychiatrist, and his mother, Helen (Zunser) Wortis, was a social worker. Avi has a twin sister, Emily, who is a poet and critic, and a brother, Henry, who is a scientist.

YOUTH

Avi grew up in Brooklyn in a family that encouraged reading and

storytelling. Two of his great-grandfathers were writers, and one of his grandmothers had been a playwright. He remembers his grandparents delighting him with stories, which inspired his own love of reading. According to family legend, at five he rushed into a room shouting "I can read!" and his appetite was filled with children's books, adult novels, even comic books. He recalls "watching, listening, reading: the natural education of a writer."

EARLY MEMORIES

Avi remembers being "shy, not into sports, but someone who loved to read and play games of imagination." He also remembers loving history from a young age, especially the era of the American Revolution. He later studied history in college, and many of his best-loved books are set in historical times.

While he was growing up Avi thought of himself as an outsider. He found solitude "enormously appealing. Now some of it was rationalization because I was isolated. But I remember wandering the streets intensely alone and happy."

EDUCATION

Avi was not a good student. Writing and spelling were especially hard for him. He remembers doing well in science, but dreading each Friday—the day of spelling tests. He wound up flunking out of the first high school he went to, largely because he could not write. He learned later that he suffered from dysgraphia, a writing dysfunction. His parents found him a different high school, a smaller one that emphasized reading and writing, and he also studied with a tutor. It was his work with his tutor that inspired him to become a writer, for though it was hard work, he was stubborn and determined to write well.

After graduating from Elisabeth Irwin High School, Avi attended the University of Wisconsin, where he majored in history and received his bachelor's degree in 1959. He developed a strong interest in the theater and stayed on at Wisconsin, finishing a master's degree in drama in 1962.

FIRST JOBS

Avi moved to New York after graduation and tried his hand at writing plays, without much success. He also tried writing a novel for adults, again without success. He recalls other jobs from this time in his life: "sign printer (sometimes with spelling mistakes), carpenter, theater coach, a whole host of jobs I never did with much satisfaction or success."

CHOOSING A CAREER

Avi was able to blend two of his loves—theater and reading—in a job

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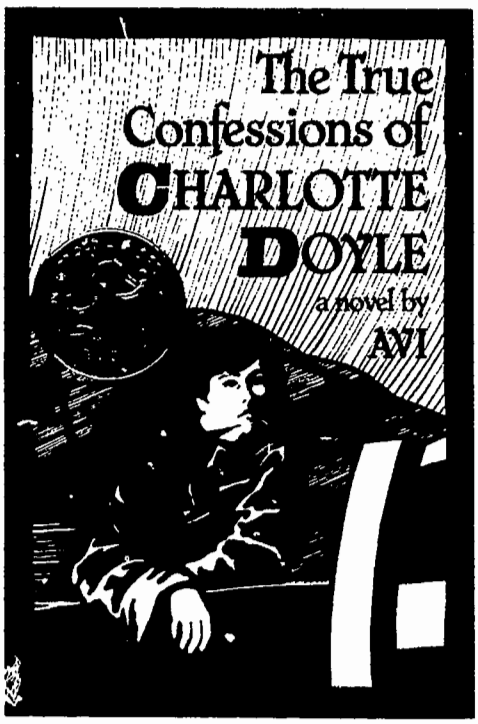
he held at the New York Public Library Performing Arts Research Center, where he was on the library staff for the Theater Collection from 1962 to 1970. He enjoyed library work and attended Columbia University at night to study for his M.L.S. (Master's in Library Science), receiving his degree in 1964.

It was while working as a librarian that Avi began to write for children, largely because he had started to invent stories for his own young sons. "Only when my own kids came into my life did I start to write for young people. I was to find what I did best. Writing for kids has been the center of my life ever since. Kids, if you will, gave me my life."

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

While he was establishing his writing career, Avi continued to work as a librarian. He combined his two careers from 1970 to 1986, working as a professor and humanities librarian at Trenton State College in New Jersey from 1970 to 1986, where he taught courses in research and children's literature. In 1986, he gave up his librarian job to become a full-time writer.

Avi's first titles, *Things That Sometimes Happen* (1970) and *Snail Tale* (1972), were for very young readers. He has since written successfully for a broad range of ages, from beginning readers through those in high school. The style and type of his fiction also varies: he has written historical novels, notably *The Fighting Ground* (1984), set in the time of the American Revolution, and more recently *The True Confessions of Charlotte Doyle* (1990), set aboard a sailing ship in the nineteenth century. But Avi seems equally at home writing fantasy (*Bright Shadow*, 1985) or mystery (*No More Magic*, 1975, *Emily Upham's Revenge*, 1978, and *Shadrach's Crossing*, 1983). He is also a sensitive and funny writer of tales of contemporary life for young adults, which is confirmed by the success of such books as *S.O.R. Losers* (1984) and *Romeo and Juliet—Together (and Alive!)—at Last* (1987).



Of his historical fiction, *The Fighting Ground*, which won Avi the Scott O'Dell award, centers on one day in the life of a young boy. Jonathan, 13 years old, sees only the glamour of war and is eager to test his courage in the cause of the American Revolution. Through his eyes, the reader is introduced to the horrors of war as Jonathan is captured by Hessian soldiers. *The True Confessions of Charlotte Doyle*, which was named a Newbery Honor Book, is another of Avi's much-praised historical fictions. In it, Charlotte, 13, is returning to Rhode Island from England aboard a ship whose captain is a brutal madman. Charlotte's story is related in the first person, through her journal entries, and tells of her involvement in a murder and a mutiny, and how her experiences give her insight into her own family and its problems.

Avi's mystery titles include the popular *Shadrach's Crossing*, set in the 1930s and detailing a week in the life of 15-year-old Shad Faherty as he deals with smugglers, as well as with his family's poverty and sense of helplessness, in the Prohibition era.

Avi's funnier fiction includes *S.O.R. Losers*, about a group of seventh grade boys who are happy being artists, writers, and poets, and who have successfully avoided all the sports activities at their school, South Orange River Middle School. They are forced to play together on a soccer team, which inevitably loses all its matches, living up to their motto: "People have a right to be losers." South Orange River is also the setting for *Romeo and Juliet—Together (and Alive!)—at Last*, which tells how the friends of two shy but lovelorn middle schoolers arrange for their first kiss—in a slapstick version of Shakespeare's famous tale of star-crossed lovers.

Avi has great respect for his readers: "I hold a strong belief that most young people are as emotionally complex as adults. Some, I dare say, are more complex." His writing is equally complex, and his young readers admire his believable characters, the tightly written, suspenseful way he tells his tales, and the humor and wit he brings to his fiction. "What I always seek is a good, suspenseful story, rich in emotions, contradiction, irony—a story that grabs, makes you want to race to the end. At the same time I'm working hard to make the characters and ideas stay with the readers long after the last page."

Avi's readers are eager to know how he gets the widely different ideas he uses in his fiction, and Avi has this to say: "Because I have always read a great deal (still do), I have taught myself to think about people, circumstances, events, not in terms of singular occurrences, but in the context of evolving narratives that contain beginnings, endings, tensions, and locales. This means I am never without ideas."

In terms of structure, Avi prefers the novella form: longer than a short story, but not as long as a novel. After trying (and failing) to write an

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adult novel, he discovered that the novella form suited his talents and his purpose: "I love the book you can swallow in one long drink," he says of the form. "[The novella] has concentration and complexity but also a kind of directness."

Writing is hard work for Avi, and he rewrites his stories over and over again, working toward a balance in the rhythm of the words in a sentence, in the development of the plot, or in the creation of a character. "I remain enthralled with the idea and act of writing, the capture of ideas, the design of plot, the finding and shaping of words, the struggle to discover the real truths that lurk within the hearts of imagined souls."

Avi's deep respect for his audience is conveyed in the books he writes, as well as in his thoughtful reflections on his readers: "Give [kids] a world they can understand and they will read you. Give them a world that expands, or better, defines, their often unspoken, often hidden perceptions and extraordinary sensibilities, and they will embrace you."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Avi married Joan Gabriner in 1963. They had two sons, Shaun and Kevin, who are now both rock musicians. They later divorced. He then married Coppelia Kahn, who has one son, Gabriel, from a previous marraige.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

When he's not writing, Avi enjoys photography.

ADVICE FOR YOUNG WRITERS

"I think reading is the key to writing. The more you read, the better your writing can be. Listen and watch the world around you. Try to understand why things happen. Don't be satisfied with answers others give you. Don't assume that because everyone believes a thing it is right *or* wrong. Reason things out for yourself. Work to get answers on your own. Understand why you believe things. Finally, write what you honestly feel then learn from the criticism that will always come your way."

SELECTED WRITINGS

Things That Sometimes Happen, 1970
Snail Tale, 1972
No More Magic, 1975
Captain Grey, 1977
Emily Upham's Revenge, 1978
Night Journeys, 1979
Encounter at Easton, 1980

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The History of Helpless Harry, 1980
Man from the Sky, 1980
A Place Called Ugly, 1981
Sometimes I Think I Hear My Name, 1982
Shadrach's Crossing, 1983
The Fighting Ground, 1984
S.O.R. Losers, 1984
Bright Shadow, 1985
Wolf Rider, 1986
Romeo and Juliet—Together (and Alive!)—at Last, 1987
Something Upstairs: A Tale of Ghosts, 1988
The Man Who Was Poe, 1989
Seahawk, 1990
The True Confessions of Charlotte Doyle, 1990
Nothing but the Truth, 1991
Blue Heron, 1992

HONORS AND AWARDS

Best Book of the Year (British Book Council): 1973, for *Snail Tale*
Edgar Allan Poe Award (Mystery Writers of America): 1976 runner up, for *No More Magic;* 1978 runner up, for *Emily Upham's Revenge;* 1984 runner up, for *Shadrach's Crossing*
Children's Choice Award (International Reading Association): 1980, for *Man from the Sky*
Christopher Award: 1981, for *Encounter at Easton*
Scott O'Dell Award: 1984, for *The Fighting Ground*
Boston Globe-Horn Book Award for Fiction: 1991, for *The True Confessions of Charlotte Doyle*
Newbery Medal Honor Book (American Library Association): 1991, for *The True Confessions of Charlotte Doyle*

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Children's Literature Review, Vol. 24
Contemporary Authors, New Revision Series, Vol. 12
Gallo, Donald R., ed. *Speaking for Ourselves: Autobiographical Sketches by Notable Authors of Books for Young Adults,* 1990
Helbig, Althea K., and Agnes Regan Perkins, *Dictionary of American Children's Fiction, 1960-1984: Recent Books of Recognized Merit,* 1986
Roginski, Jim. *Behind the Covers: Interviews with Authors and Illustrators of Books for Children and Young Adults,* 1985
Something about the Author, Vol. 14
Twentieth-Century Children's Writers, 3rd ed., 1989

PERIODICALS

Booklist, Jan. 15, 1992, p.930
Bulletin of the Center for Children's Books, Oct. 1989, p.27
Horn Book, Jan.-Feb. 1992, p.24
New York Times Book Review, Sep. 11, 1977, p.30
School Library Journal, Jan. 1973, p.116
The Writer, Mar. 1982, p.18

ADDRESS

15 Sheldon Street
Providence, RI 02906

Kathleen Battle 1948-
American Opera Singer

BIRTH

Kathleen Deanne Battle was born August 13, 1948, in Portsmouth, Ohio, to Grady and Ollie (Layne) Battle. The youngest of seven children, she has three brothers and three sisters. Portsmouth is an old steelmill town near the Kentucky border. Her father was formerly a steelworker, but the mill is now closed and the area is economically depressed.

YOUTH

Battle's earliest experiences of music were connected to family—her father was a tenor in a gospel quartet—and to her church, the African Methodist Episcopal Church, where her clear and

lyrical soprano voice was first recognized and where she first performed. "They'd put me on a table and I'd sing at civic functions, banquets, church affairs," she recalls.

She was the only child in the Battle family to ask for music lessons, and she began taking piano, which she still plays, at the age of 12. Battle is a musician who is known for appearing for rehearsals perfectly prepared, and that trait may come from an early experience with the piano. When her mother paid for her lessons each week, "she'd say 'I hope you practiced'," recalls Battle. "Once I was playing in a recital and I forgot the piece. I kept playing the first four measures over and over. I vowed never to let that happen again."

Many of Battle's fans in the music world are suprised but delighted that someone from her background became a reigning star of opera—a predominately white, Western European art form. Her first exposure to classical music came from a high school music teacher who gave her scores to learn, and she remembers not ever having heard a symphony orchestra when she began to study music in college. Yet she considers all of her musical background important in making her what she is today. "The culture I come from is just as rich as any Western European culture, therefore I believe what I'm bringing to it only enriches opera. Many times I'm asked, 'How can you be from a small town in the Midwest and sing Mozart?' Mozart was a human being with emotions and a sense of humor . . . we all share these qualities as human beings. As a black performer in opera . . . I grew up on the music of the sixties, the Motown sound, and I was touched and moved and formed in some way by that."

EDUCATION

Battle was educated at the local public schools in Portsmouth, and she graduated from Portsmouth High School in 1966. Although she always excelled in music and was encouraged to study voice in college, she also did well in math and science, and she almost chose math as her major. Instead, she entered the College Conservatory at the University of Cincinnati in 1966. Battle is known for her practical, straightforward approach to life and work, and, after deciding on music, she chose to pursue a degree in music education rather than music performance so that she "could have something to fall back on."

After receiving both her bachelor's degree and master's degree from Cincinnati, Battle taught music to eleven- and twelve-year-old students in Cincinnati's predominately black inner city schools for two years. She continued to study music, movement, and acting, and in 1972, she received her first big break. The late Thomas Schippers, then the conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony, chose Battle to sing the soprano lead in Johannes

Brahms's *German Requiem* for a performance he was directing at the Spoleto Festival of Two Worlds. The Spoleto Festival, founded by Schippers and composer Gian Carlo Menotti, takes place yearly in Spoleto, Italy, and Charleston, South Carolina. Battle's professional debut took place in Spoleto, Italy, and the experience gave her career its focus.

CHOOSING A CAREER

"That night was very magical for me," Battle said of her Spoleto debut. "After that experience I knew I wanted to be a singer and that somehow I would find a way to pursue music as a career."

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Her professional path was also helped by the important friendship and encouragement of a fellow musician from Cincinnati, James Levine, the director of the Metropolitan Opera in New York City. He first heard Battle in performance with the Cincinnati Symphony, and he was immediately taken with her talent. "I was blown away by that first audition," he recalls. "Some singers have little instinct but do have the intellect to balance technical and musical issues. Some have instinct and a beautiful voice but less intellect. I had never come across a more complete talent than hers." He became a trusted colleague and advisor, and when she moved to New York City in 1975, he continued to guide her career.

Battle arrived with $5,000 and the dream of becoming a star; with hard work and talent she realized those dreams. She came to New York City as an understudy in Scott Joplin's *Tremonisha*, and took over the title role in 1975. Her opera debut came in 1976 with the New York City Opera in the role of Susanna in Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's *The Marriage of Figaro*, one of the many roles with which she has become closely identified. Her Met debut came in 1977, when Levine cast her as the Shepard in Richard Wagner's *Tannhauser*. Both of these performances received widespread praise, and her career blossomed.

Battle is known as a "coloratura," or lyric soprano, which means that her voice is light and agile. She has a range of two-and-a half octaves, from a low A to a high E. Critics have used every superlative to describe her voice, calling it "like Devonshire cream from a pitcher," having a "special silver purity," with "a shimmer, a gleam, above all, a heart." Yet the roles that have made her famous are not the starring roles of opera. She does not perform the leading roles of Tosca in the famous opera of that name, or Mimi in *La Boheme*; rather, she has won fame for her roles as the *soubrette*, or female servant, light and playful parts requiring a high, light, flexible voice. Throughout the mid-1970s and 1980s, she won fame for what are called the "-ina" and "-etta" roles, including Rosina in *The Barber of*

Seville, Despina in *Cosi fan tutte*, Zerlina in *Don Giovanni*, Pamina in *The Magic Flute*, Adina in *The Elixir of Love*, and Zerbinetta in *Ariadne auf Naxos*. For many listeners, she brings something special to these roles. In the words of her manager, Samuel M. Niefeld: "Historically, the girls with her repertory are pretty little things. They come in. The conductor pats them on the head and tells them to chirp. Kathy has a sensuality her colleagues do not. Her Zerbinetta is a thinking-man's Zerbinetta, not a tweety bird."

As her reputation has grown, she has worked with the leading conductors and artists of the time, including Sir Georg Solti and Herbert von Karajan, two European masters of symphony and opera performance; she also has continued to appear with James Levine and the Met in New York. Several of her most important performances occurred in the mid-1980s, including her work in George Friedrich Handel's *Semele* and in his *Solomon*. Andrew Porter of *The New Yorker* described her singing in *Solomon* as "the most ravishing performance of a Handel air I have ever heard." In 1985 she sang the role of Zerbinetta in *Ariadne auf Naxos* in her Covent Garden debut in England. Her performance was a triumph and won her the prestigious Laurence Olivier award. She was the first American to receive the honor.

Battle has gained the reputation as the leading soprano of her generation, and also the reputation as someone who comes to each rehearsal and performance thoroughly prepared. In her pursuit of perfection in what she does, she has sometimes been described as "difficult." Yet most admirers, including the *New York Times*'s Bernard Holland, believe that what she demands of herself and her colleagues is done "in the name of the music" rather than for personal gain. For Battle, ego and artistry are linked: "In the arts, ego must play a part. I defy any performers to say they were selfless in making their way in the opera world." She claims that she has not faced racial discrimination in her rise to fame, saying that she has "no axe to grind" on the issue.

Battle is a singer who knows her voice: its strengths and weaknesses, and its suitability for different roles. Many singers damage their voices by trying to sing beyond their range and strength, and Battle is determined not to do that. She sings some 60 recitals a year and schedules her performances three years in advance. She trains constantly, not just with singing coaches, but also to perfect her ability to sing each language, whether French, Italian, German, or other foreign languge, accurately and with the correct feeling. Yet she is always careful not to damage her voice with oversinging: "I won't stretch or pull my voice beyond its capacity and capability," she says. "In this business you have to be careful about scheduling or you pay an awful price—your voice." Her repertoire is broad, for in addition to her famous opera roles, Battle has also chosen

to perform a number of recitals each year, where she sings songs of Handel and Mozart (a true favorite), as well as those of George Gershwin, Duke Ellington, and other modern composers.

She has always included spirituals in her recitals, and one of her most famous recordings was done in 1991 with soprano star Jessye Norman, in a performance that was also recorded for television. Her work with Jessye Norman is part of a series of successful collaborations she has done with other stars of the classical music world, including guitarist Chrisopher Parkening, flutist Jean-Pierre Rampal, violinist Itzhak Perlman, and, most recently, trumpeter Wynton Marsalis. In addition to the televised recital with Norman, she appeared in late 1992 in a televised performance of the opera *Un Ballo en Maschera* with renowned Italian tenor Luciano Pavorotti, and in a solo recital filmed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. All of these recent performances continue to add to her reputation as an artist of range and talent, a singer at the height of her powers whose ability to delight and inspire audiences has not diminished.

Battle did not debut in New York City's famous Carnegie Hall until 1991. When she did, another famous singer was in the audience. "I'm grateful this evening for the presence of the great Miss Marian Anderson," said Battle, and sang Rachmaninoff's *In the Silence of the Secret Night* as a tribute to the singer.

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

Her career has contained many milestones, including a performance for the Pope. "We were in the apse of St. Peter's," she remembers. "The altar is off to our right and a little in front of us. After everyone is in place, the procession begins, and John Paul II is at the end, in full vestments. It's hard to speak of it as a musical occasion. It was a moment in life that one treasures. Oh, it was great to be there."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Battle is single, and she is fiercely protective of her private life. "My personal life

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is just that," she told one interviewer. She has an apartment on the Upper West Side of Manhattan and a home in Quogue, Long Island.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Battle enjoys gardening and playing tennis for relaxation. She also loves clothes, and told *Vogue* magazine that they are her "most important hobby." Her many beautiful gowns for her recitals are created by costume designer Rouben Ter-Artununian. Battle is a strikingly attractive woman, called by *Time* magazine "the undisputed best-dressed concert performer in the business." The effect onstage is ravishing, and her audiences enjoy the spectacle: "In a live performance, who doesn't listen with their eyes as well?" says Battle.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Grammy Award: 1986, for *Mozart Arias*; 1987 (2 awards), for *Ariadne auf Naxos* and for *Salzburg Recital*

RECORDINGS

Mozart: *Mozart Arias*, Andre Previn conducting, 1985
Mozart: *Cosi fan tutte*, Ricardo Muti conducting, 1986
Strauss: *Ariadne auf Naxos*, James Levine conducting, 1986
Mozart: *Don Giovanni*, Herbert von Karajan conducting, 1986
Salzburg Recital [with James Levine], 1986
Mozart: *The Abduction of the Seraglio*, Georg Solti conducting, 1984
Handel: *Messiah*, Andrew Davis conducting, 1988
Kathleen Battle and Placido Domingo: Live in Tokyo 1988, 1989
Kathleen Battle and Jessye Norman: Spirituals in Concert, 1991
The Bach Album [with Itzhak Perlman], 1992
Baroque Duet [with Wynton Marsalis], 1992

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Story, Rosalyn M. *And So I Sing: African-American Divas of Opera and Concert*, 1990
Who's Who among Black Americans, 1992-1993
Who's Who in America, 1992-1993

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Chicago Tribune, Apr. 21, 1985, p.C12; June 26, 1986, p.C13; Oct. 5, 1989, p.C7
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ADDRESS

Columbia Artists Management Inc.
165 W. 57th Street
New York, NY 10019

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Dana Carvey 1955-
American Comedian and Actor
Star of NBC's "Saturday Night Live"

BIRTH

Dana Carvey was born April 2, 1955, in Missoula, Montana, where his parents, William and Billie Carvey, both worked as schoolteachers. The family, which included Dana's three older brothers and a younger sister, soon moved to San Carlos, California, a southeastern suburb of San Francisco. Carvey jokes that, when he was born, his parents "wanted a girl so badly they named me Dana."

YOUTH

Carvey was a shy child who retreated into imitation and fantasy

to bolster his self-esteem. He taped his impressions of Rich Little and Jonathan Winters, and created a character for his strict father, fashioning him as the commander of a submarine in a war movie, with the family "ever on alert." On Sunday mornings, the Carvey children would be extra quiet, hoping that their parents would oversleep and miss taking the family to services at the local Lutheran church. Carvey says now that his famous "Church Lady" character seen on "Saturday Night Live" is a combination of some of the parishioners in the front pews, saying with their disapproving stares, "Well, apparently the Carveys show up at the Lord's congregation when it's con*veee*nient. Some of us don't care too much about our Savior, the Lord *Jee*sus. Who helps with our church scheduling? S*aaa*tan?"

In adolescence, Dana was a self-described "nerd." He claims not to have dated at all in high school—in retrospect, he sees advantages in this and other aspects of shyness. "I hope I'm still a nerd in some way, or a geek," he told an interviewer. "There's nothing more uncool than someone trying hard to be cool, so it's pretty good to keep some nerdiness about you."

EARLY MEMORIES

There were few outlets for a shy traditionalist in the world of high school drama. Carvey remembers his halting attempt at a serious drama class. He found a method actor in a black turtleneck repeating, "You are sandpaper. Become sandpaper." Neither this weighty approach nor the high school musical was the proper forum for Carvey's talents. It would be many years before he found his niche.

EDUCATION

Carvey attended San Francisco State University after his graduation from high school, majoring in radio and television broadcasting. Too shy to display his talents publicly, he holed up in his dorm room, practicing his impersonations while Neil Young and Todd Rundgren blasted on the stereo. Despite his reclusiveness, though, he was a "maniac" in the company of close friends, who have long celebrated his sense of humor.

In both high school and college, Carvey lettered in cross-country running, and he was a particular fan of the late Steve Prefontaine, the counterculture track idol of the early 1970s. He and his friends would make up such fictitious Prefontaine sayings as "I will destroy you and everything you believe in" and "I ran until I heard no footsteps." Carvey ran a 4:29 mile in high school, and posted a time of three hours and four minutes for the difficult, mostly uphill Ocean-to-Bay Marathon.

CHOOSING A CAREER

Reinforcing his resolve with numerous drinks (he says he has been drunk only twice in his life), Carvey finally climbed on stage for an open-mike night at a San Francisco comedy club in 1978. He did a Howard Cosell imitation and told obscene "Star Trek" jokes, routines popular enough at the time to garner him an invitation to return. He has made his living at comedy ever since.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Rejecting "cool" comedians like Lenny Bruce and Richard Pryor, Carvey admired and patterned himself on Jackie Gleason and Carol Burnett. These preferences give his characters an edge, a mixture of eccentricity and innocence that provide them with a life of their own. "I try to invent characters who have humor and pathos going for them at the same time," he says. "That really excites me." An example of this type, from hero Gleason, is Ralph Kramden of "The Honeymooners." "[illegible]neless," Carvey asserts. "The sad saps who never quite live up to it."

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Dana Carvey's career began inauspiciously, with a move to Hollywood in 1981. He was given small movie parts (including a cameo as a mime waiter in Rob Reiner's 1984 hit, *This is Spinal Tap*), but was typecast against his natural talent. Producers wanted him to be a clean-cut straight man. "I went through a lot of pain," he remembers. "I went through five years of frustration and hell, having this huge secret of all this stuff I could do and never being able to show it." Carvey was cast opposite Mickey Rooney in a failed 1982 television situation comedy, "One of the Boys." He claims to have been almost too nervous to perform.

His next TV role was an even bigger disaster—a part with James Farentino in 1984's "Blue Thunder," an action series based on the movie of the same name. "We were stuck in this mock helicopter with toy missiles strung on the end of fishing poles," he remembers. "There were bad guys and we would shoot them. It was a very original idea for a show." Compared to the critical reaction, Carvey's assessment was charitable. "If it's still possible for a show to be bad beyond all imaginings," wrote critic Tom Shales in the *Washington Post*, "this one is." Shales went on to call the show "absolutely stupefyingly appalling."

Compounding these failures was the poor advice of Carvey's management firm, Rollins and Joffe, who encouraged him to wear a jacket and tie and to drop the Church Lady from his stand-up routine because it was "too gay." A friend told *Rolling Stone* that these head games intimidated Carvey so much that "he wasn't the same comic." Salvation came in 1986 in the

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form of Lorne Michaels, who was looking to boost sagging ratings by hiring an all-new "Saturday Night Live" cast. Michaels caught Carvey's act, including an impersonation of rock star Sting telling his friends that he's going to be called a verb. Carvey, in the routine, then becomes one of the pals: "And my name's Bite, and this is my buddy Scratch." Michaels was so taken that he signed Carvey immediately, later telling Norman Atkins of *Rolling Stone* that Dana had the range and sensibility "SNL" needed. "He's tremendously centered, gentle, and one of those comedians who leaves no fingerprints."

SATURDAY NIGHT LIVE

Carvey was an instant hit on the show, largely because of the running sketch "Church Chat," hosted by his character Enid Strict, known as the Church Lady. Mocking both the church matrons of his youth and popular televangelist programs, the Church Lady scored with viewers because of her outrageousness, particularly her willingness to shoot down anyone with the condescending sneer, "Now, isn't that special?" Also popular was the near-spastic, hip-shaking, "superior dance" with which she closed each segment. Her put-down of fallen evangelist Jim Bakker ("apparently some of us do our thinking *below* the Bible Belt") won particular acclaim.

Worried that his popular character might pigeonhole him, Carvey quickly went to work creating others. Among the better known was Ching Change, the Chinese pet-chicken store owner who has become so attached to his birds that he tries to discourage people from buying them. "Chick-ens make lousy house peeehts," he whines desperately. "You don't want him." Carvey and Kevin Nealon also scored with Hans and Franz, the fanatical bodybuilders who deride all those who have not achieved their degree of "pumpitude" as "girlie men."

After George Bush became president in 1988, Carvey served up running political comedy in the form of impersonation. His staccato, syntactically fractured impersonation of President Bush would often open SNL with such gems as "New Hampshire. Voters. Mad as hell. Message. Fed up with the status quo thing. Message. Got it!" The caricature was so dead-on that many other comics shied away from imitating the president, fearing the inevitable negative comparisons. Fortunately, Bush himself had a sense of humor about it: one of Carvey's most prized possessions is a note from the former president to his nephew, which reads, "John, have now seen both 'Saturday Night Live' tapes. The guy is improving on his entertainment 'thing'. G.B." During the recent election campaign, Carvey played both Bush and independent candidate Ross Perot to Phil Hartman's Bill Clinton in mock debates on "SNL."

After rejecting countless movie scripts, Carvey finally said yes to *Opportunity Knocks* (1990), a feature in which he plays a con man who con-

vinces an industrialist that he is an Ivy-League financial whiz and seduces the boss's daughter. The film featured several Carvey characters, but was poorly received by moviegoers and critics. One reviewer was unkind enough to call it "a poor excuse for popcorn consumption."

Carvey graced the big screen much more successfully in 1992. He co-starred in *Wayne's World* with "SNL" cohort Mike Myers in a film based on the TV sketch created by Myers. Carvey plays Garth, a wigged-out youth with stringy blond hair and thick glasses who is sidekick to Myers's Wayne. The two are teenagers from Aurora, Illinois, hosting a public-access show from Wayne's basement. They are proud ignorant and inspired only by heavy-metal music, beer, and "babes." *Wayne's World* was a smash at the box office and, for a movie so purposefully silly, got surprisingly good reviews. Even co-star and rock idol Alice Cooper verfied the authenticity of such characters, claiming "I meet people like that every day." Wayne and Garth, like the Church Lady before them, have enshrined themselves in popular culture through language: their exclamation "Not!" has entered everyday speech.

Dana Carvey recently signed a five-year extension of his contract with NBC, and the terms are being kept secret. It is widely rumored that, now that David Letterman has gone to CBS, Carvey will leave "Saturday Night Live" to star in a new Lorne Michael's comedy show to run in the time slot formerly held by Letterman's "Late Night."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Dana and his wife, Paula, were married in 1985. Paula, says Carvey, "met me ten, eleven years ago [when] I was a busboy. She's probably a little more attracted to me now, but she would be with me even if I were still a busboy." Dana claims that clean underwear is important in preserving a marriage: "That really, really fresh clean cotton smell helps us to relate to each other better."

The Carveys, who have an apartment on Manhattan's upper west side and keep a house in California's San Fernando Valley, recently had a son.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Carvey still enjoys running and covers six to eight miles per day. He also is an avid fan of music and movies, claiming to have several hundred films on laser disc and to have a car stereo system as valuable as the Volvo that houses it. After each week's show, he plays pool downtown, unwinding until the wee hours.

CREDITS

FILMS

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Opportunity Knocks, 1990
Wayne's World, 1992

TELEVISION

"One of the Boys," 1982
"Blue Thunder," 1984
"Saturday Night Live," 1986-

HONORS AND AWARDS

American Comedy Awards: 1990-91, as Television's Funniest Supporting Male

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ADDRESS

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Jacques Cousteau 1910-
French Marine Explorer
Film Producer, Writer, and Inventor

BIRTH

Jacques-Yves Cousteau (ZHAHK-eev koos-TOE), the legendary undersea explorer, was born June 11, 1910, in St. Andre-de-Cubzac, near the port city of Bordeaux in southwestern France. His parents, Daniel P. and Elizabeth (Duranthon) Cousteau, were residents of Paris, but had returned to their native town for the birth of their second son. The Cousteaus' other child, Pierre-Antoine, was three-and-a-half years older than Jacques. Both father and mother had come from prominent St. André families; Daniel, a lawyer, was the son of a leading businessman, and Elizabeth's family had been wealthy wine merchants for generations.

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YOUTH

Tales of Cousteau's childhood read like an exciting story. Home was a Paris apartment, but the family spent most of its time traveling with wealthy American businessman James Hazen Hyde, for whom Daniel was legal adviser, companion, and business analyst. Jacques Cousteau, eighty-three this year, still remembers being lulled to sleep by the motion of trains as they sped across Europe. As the years passed, it was a continuous round of holidays on the continent, winter terms at boarding school in Paris, and summers at glamorous seaside resorts. At about the time World War I ended (1914-1918), Daniel changed employers, this time working for Eugene Higgins of New York, richer still than Hyde—a yachtsman, golfer, equestrian, and social lion who stepped up the family's already hectic activities. For two years, beginning in 1920, Higgins moved the Cousteaus to New York, a vastly different environment that turned out to be a stimulating experience for Jacques and Pierre. From their new friends on 95th Street, they learned to play stickball (an American street game using a broomstick and a lightweight ball) and, in turn, they introduced young New Yorkers to two-wheeled European roller skates. Jacques was dubbed "Jack" by the kids in the neighborhood, although the family nickname for him (adopted later in life) comes from his initials, JYC, and sounds more like "Zheek."

The Cousteau boys were sent to Camp Harvey in Vermont that first summer. Jacques was unhappy with one of the instructors, Mr. Boetz, who insisted that he learn to ride horseback. "He didn't like me very much," Cousteau says, "and I didn't like him at all. He made me ride horses, and I fell a lot. I still hate horses."

But the future marine explorer, already a competent swimmer from months spent by the sea, had his first diving experience that summer. Forced by Boetz, as punishment for pranks, to clear fallen branches and other debris from the bottom of the lake, he found what came to be his favorite camp activity. "Like all kids," he remembers, "I tried to see how long I could stay under water. I worked very hard . . . in that murk without goggles, without a mask, and that's where I learned to dive."

Jacques's interests and talents were diverse, even at an early age. He built a four-foot working model of a marine crane when he was only eleven and, two years later, designed a battery-driven car. At fifteen he bought, from his allowance, a Pathé home movie camera that he used for making surprisingly good amateur melodramas. The home productions he wrote, filmed, and acted in were the first of a "lifetime of activities," says Richard Munson in *Cousteau: The Captain and His World*, "to be recorded by his camera and set down by his pen."

EARLY MEMORIES

Among the few memories that Cousteau shares about his childhood is one that shows his lifelong preoccupation with water. He was a frail child, too weak from anemia and enteritis (intestinal inflammation) to participate in robust sports, but his father's athletic employer pushed him to learn how to swim. "When I was four or five years old, I loved touching water. Physically. Sensually. Water fascinated me—first floating ships, then me floating and stones not floating. The touch of water fascinated me all the time." Later he would say that pondering the ships he watched from the seashore "triggered my mind to become a naval officer, and from then on, I wondered what was underneath my keel. It's a very simple story."

EDUCATION

During the two years the Cousteaus lived in New York, young Jacques attended Holy Name School in Manhattan. It was here in the classroom, as well as in streets with his American playmates, that he learned and perfected his English. Understandably, however, he speaks with a heavy accent to this day. Jacques was bright and inventive, but indifferent about his formal studies. Home again in France, he was expelled from his *lycée* (high school) for misbehavior. His studies improved, though, when his exasperated parents shipped him off to a rigorous and challenging institution in the Alsace region, on the German border.

From secondary school, he went on to Collège Stanislas (St. Stanislaus Academy), and from there to the Ecole Navale, the naval academy at Brest. He graduated in 1933, second highest in a class of 1,000, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the French navy. Later he would attend the fleet aviation school at Hourtin, near Bordeaux, but disabling injuries from an auto accident prevented him from completing the course. A few weeks before graduation, he borrowed his father's car to go to a wedding. That night, on a lonely, curving mountain road, his headlights failed, he spun out of control, and crashed into the darkness. With crushed ribs, perforated lungs, a severely fractured left arm, and a paralyzed right arm, he was fortunate to be found alive. Remembering the horror of the night, he says, "I thought I was going to die. I was losing my blood. . . .Trying to lie down on my back, which hurt a lot, looking at the sky and the stars, I said 'my God, how lucky I was to have seen so many things in my life.'"

Strange as it may seem, the accident probably saved Cousteau's life. He was reassigned to a different section of the navy after long months of therapy and recuperation. Says author Alex Madsen in *Cousteau: An Unauthorized Biography,* "With one exception, all his clasmates at the aviation school were killed in the opening weeks of the war that was only three short years away."

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CHOOSING A CAREER

Even as a boy, Jacques Cousteau knew that he wanted to spend his life at sea, so his efforts to be accepted at the naval academy were a natural progression of his dreams. As a midshipman he sailed with his class on a round-the-world cruise and used his ever-present camera to make a documentary. "In many ways," says Susan Sinott in her 1992 book, *Jacques-Yves Cousteau*, "this first full-scale expedition whetted his appetite for future seafaring expeditions."

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Cousteau's first assignment after graduation from the naval academy was at the French base in Shanghai. He returned to France to train as a navy flier and after his accident was reassigned to a base at Toulon, and then to carrier duty in the Mediterranean. When France fell to Nazi Germany in World War II (1939-1945), Cousteau worked for the underground resistance movement. The underground fought against the Nazis and the Vichy government, which the Germans had set up to control France. For his services, which he has never discussed in detail, but which made use of his skills at photography, he was given France's highest military award, the Légion d'Honneur, as well as the Croix de Guerre (War Cross) with palm.

Cousteau was also concentrating on his most compelling interest during the war years. He continued to dive and make underwater films and to work on the problems of breathing beneath the surface. From his experimentation on the latter, he and a Paris engineer, Emile Gagnan, developed equipment that is now used throughout the world by divers—self-contained underwater breathing apparatus, or SCUBA. After the war, a French company manufactured Cousteau's Aqua-lung, the frogman breathing unit that revolutionized undersea exploration.

In 1946, Cousteau organized and led the French navy's Undersea Research Group in clearing German mines from Mediterranean ports. The team also used the Aqua-lung to perfect diving techniques and underwater photography and to observe sea life in its own habitat. Cousteau's postwar service to the French government was in direct contrast to what was happening in his brother's life. Pierre, a controversial journalist, had been convicted of collaborating with, or supporting, the Germans. He was sentenced to death. The sentence was commuted, however, and Pierre spent ten years in prison. "Jacques's display of loyalty to his collaborationist brother," writes Richard Munson in his biography, "haunted him throughout his naval career . . . . Cousteau would be given responsibilities, but he remained a captain while [others] earned further advancements."

THE OCEANOGRAPHIC VESSEL

Eager to further his exploration of the deep, Cousteau formed a nonprofit

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organization in 1946 to buy a converted British minesweeper. He christened the vessel the *Calypso*, after the sea maiden in Homer's ancient epic *The Odyssey*. With friends Philippe Taillez and Frédéric Dumas, the naval officer and champion spearfisherman who would remain his partners in adventure, he outfitted the ship with a diving platform and underwater observation chamber and readied it for its first expedition to the Red Sea. His crew searched through the remains of shipwrecks, looked for oil, and made underwater films. In 1952, Cousteau came to the United States to find additional funds for his explorations on the *Calypso*. The National Geographic Society responded, making it possible for the French adventurer to continue his work and to record his expeditions on film. Although much of the new equipment and many techniques developed on the *Calypso* have found their way into commercial use, Cousteau's primary aim has remained exploring the wonder and enjoyment of the adventures themselves. One of his oft-quoted remarks on the subject explains: "In the beginning . . . I was investigating an unknown world—not unknown scientifically, but unknown visually. Naturally, I was fascinated by it. It was like giving a child an inexhaustible new toy. It was the same with inventions. It is fun to play with toys."

In 1957, Cousteau retired from the navy and turned his energies full-time to his marine explorations. He invented a submarine unit called the "Diving Saucer" in 1959 and three years later developed the first of three underwater research colonies. In Conshelf I (Continental Shelf Station), two aquanauts (people who explore the sea) spent a week under water. Conshelf II in 1963 was a similar success with a staff of five who were able to make dives as deep as 360 feet. From this latter experiment came the 1964 Oscar-winning film, *World Without Sun*. Cousteau's marine explorations continued in 1965 with Conshelf III, during which six men spent a month beneath the water. Their experience became a television special, shown in the United States as "The World of Jacques Cousteau."

Books, lectures, films, and TV specials followed as Cousteau and his team journeyed the oceans, seas, rivers, and large lakes of the world, capturing their adventures on film. In 1985, a still-vigorous Cousteau, seventy-five years old, set out on his refurbished *Calypso* for a round-the-world voyage called Rediscovery of the World

Jacques Cousteau is deeply committed to environmental issues. His Cousteau Society was founded in 1974 as a nonprofit organization dedicated "to the protection and improvement of life" on this planet. "The aim of our society is to make waves," he says. He has met that aim through wide media coverage and has also inspired considerable controversy over his outspoken efforts. "Those of us who love the sea," he pleads, "who recognize the blood relationship of all Earth's beings, who see on this

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water planet a growing threat to our most fundamental biological machinery . . . can wield the formidable power of our numbers."

Cousteau's vigorous efforts continue despite his increasing age. In the summer of 1992, a month past his eighty-second birthday, Cousteau presented a new environmental film at the international Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

On July 12, 1937, Jacques Cousteau was married to Simone Melchior, a descendant of three generations of French admirals. They were natural for one another—he with a promising navy career, she with a young life influenced by a family dedicated to service at sea. Simone had spent part of her childhood in Japan, where her father was stationed before retiring to become an executive with Air Liquide, France's major producer of industrial gases.

Two children were born to Jacques and Simone Cousteau: Jean-Michel in March 1938, and Philippe in December 1939. Both boys were introduced early to the sea and became expert divers when they were little more than toddlers. The youngest son, a dashing adventurer, cinematographer, and aquanaut who worked with his father on expeditions and productions, was killed in a seaplane accident near Alverca, Portugal, on June 28, 1979, leaving a pregnant wife (an American, Janice Sullivan) and a young daughter; a son was born a few months later. Jean-Michel, trained as an architect, became more involved with his father's activities and businesses after his brother's death. In addition to Philippe's children, there are two other grandchildren in the Cousteau family.

The senior Cousteaus spent most of their time for decades aboard the *Calypso*, but also kept an apartment in Paris and another in Monaco, overlooking the Mediterranean. Simone died in Paris on January 2, 1990, at the age of seventy-two. Today, Jacques is often at the Monaco apartment, where he continues to summon friends and acquaintances for a meal or for conversation about new ideas and new technologies. Even at his advanced age, Cousteau declines to work on his memoirs. Perhaps, as Richard Munson writes, "they hold the terrors of a life coming to an end."

MAJOR INFLUENCES

The internationally celebrated Cousteau, who numbers heads of state, prominent scientists, giants of industry, and celebrities from all walks of life among his friends and associates, credits his mother with having the most profound influence on his life. Her death in the early 1950s came as a crushing blow to him and to the entire family, which had looked to

Elizabeth for strength in the difficult days during and immediately following World War II. She had withstood her eldest son's disgrace as a Nazi collaborator, and in fact was in Paris to visit him in prison when she was felled by a stroke.

"On Jacques's seventy-fifth birthday," writes biographer Richard Munson, "he declared that of all the people he ever met, his mother had the greatest influence on his life. 'She was a sincere, hardworking woman who never committed a sin, never hurt another human being. She demanded performance and quality. She promoted the arts. She provided stability'."

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

In a lifetime filled with experiences far beyond what most people can imagine, Jacques Cousteau recalls one special day, when he was only twenty-six, that changed the focus of his life forever. Wearing aviator's goggles as he combed the waters of the shoreline near Toulon for fish, he slipped beneath the surface and felt a new thrill at being able to see so clearly under water. Cousteau later recounted that moment in *The Silent World*, his 1953 book written with Frédéric Dumas. "I was astounded by what I saw," he said. "Rocks covered with green, brown and silver forests of algae and fishes unknown to me swimming in crystalline water. Standing up to breathe I saw a trolley car, people, electric light poles. I put my eyes under again and civilization vanished with one last bow. I was in a jungle never seen by those who floated on the opaque roof."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

So much of Cousteau's life has been spent on his career that little has been said about his many other interests. He is known to write poetry—which he discards—to paint landscapes, and to play the piano, for which he had classical training as a child. At times, he sits alone to listen to music from his extensive record collection.

SELECTED WORKS

BOOKS

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Captain Cousteau's Underwater Treasury (editor, with James Dugan), 1963
The Living Sea (with James Dugan), 1963
World Without Sun (English-language edition edited by James Dugan), 1965
The Shark: Splendid Savage of the Sea (with Philippe Cousteau), part of the "Undersea Discovery" series that included *The Whale: Mighty Monarch of the Sea*, 1972; *Diving for Sunken Treasure* (with Philippe Diolé), 1972; and *Dolphins*, 1975
Calypso (part of the "Ocean World" 22-volume encyclopedia series), 1984

FILMS

The Silent World, 1956
The Golden Fish, 1959
World Without Sun, 1964
Voyage to the Edge of the World, 1975

Cousteau also produced 20 short documentaries between 1942 and 1956.

TELEVISION SERIES

"The World of Jacques-Yves Cousteau", 1966-68
"The Undersea World of Jacques-Yves Cousteau", 1968-76
"Oasis in Space", 1977
"The Cousteau Odyssey Series", 1977-81
"The Cousteau Amazon Series", 1984-85

TV SPECIALS

"The Silent World", 1966
"Cries From the Deep", 1982
"St. Lawrence: Stairway to the Sea", 1982
"The Reluctant Ally", 1985
"The Friendly Foe", 1985

HONORS AND AWARDS

SELECTED LIST

Légion d'Honneur and the Croix de Guerre, with palm (after World War II)
Berthault Prize (Academy of Sciences): 1958
Gold Medal (National Geographic Society): 1961
Gold Medal (Royal Geographic Society of London): 1963
Washburn Medal (Boston Museum of Science): 1965
Potts Medal (Franklin Institute): 1970
International Environmental Prize (United Nations): 1977 (co- recipient)
Founders Award (International Council of National Academy of Arts and Sciences): 1987
Presidential Medal of Freedom: 1985
TV Hall of Fame: 1987
Centennial Award (National Geographic Society): 1988
Induction into French Academy: 1989
Third International Catalan Prize: 1991

Also:

Oscar Awards (National Academy of Arts and Sciences): 1957, 1960, 1964
Emmy Awards (National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences): 1970, 1971, 1972, 1974

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ADDRESS

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Al Gore 1948-
American Political Leader
Vice President of the United States

BIRTH

Albert A. Gore, Jr., the newly inaugurated vice president of the United States, was born March 31, 1948, in Washington, D.C., to Albert Arnold Gore, Sr., and Pauline (LaFon) Gore. At the time of the child's birth, the elder Gore was serving a tenth year in the House of Representatives as a Democratic congressman from Tennessee; he would eventually serve four more years in the House before winning three consecutive terms in the Senate. The family's only other child, Nancy, ten years older than her brother, died in 1984.

YOUTH

Al Gore was reared in the heady atmosphere of government affairs. He spent half of each year with his parents in an apartment at the Fairfax, an exclusive residential hotel on Embassy Row in Washington, absorbing the passionate interest in politics that consumed their lives. The other half was spent on the family farm in Tennessee, where he was often left in the care of a tenant family while the senator and his wife tended to the duties of their electoral district. A revealing account of those young years appeared in a recent *New York Times Magazine* article, telling how young Al "lived in two worlds that could hardly have been more different." In Carthage, he "essentially adopted the Thompsons [the tenant farmers] as a second family . . . . Their home became a kind of emotional citadel, a refuge from the larger world, where great expectations awaited him."

Growing up in the public eye produced in Al Gore a sense of balance and caution that made him seem more adult than his peers. Shifting from school terms at St. Albans, in a setting of wealth and power, to less structured summer months in the cornfields of Tennessee, he became, says *Newsweek*, "a combination of St. Albans polish and down-home charm."

Gore lived in a family of super-achievers, and friends say now that the starchiness he often shows in public is the result of always trying too hard for perfection. He grew up in shadows cast by a famous father, an educated and politically savvy mother, and an older sister whose own intensity and accomplishments mirrored the family fervor. Expectations were high for young Al but, by all accounts, he lived up to them. In his high-school yearbook, he was called "the epitome of the all-American young man."

EDUCATION

Al Gore attended Washington's elite St. Albans Episcopal School, where he was an honor student and captain of the football team. He then attended Harvard University. His jobs during college were rather distinctive: his first paid employment was as a copyboy for the *New York Times*, and during his last summer before graduation, he worked on Eugene McCarthy's 1968 presidential campaign as chairman of Tennessee Youth for McCarthy. Gore graduated from Harvard *cum laude* (with distinction) in 1969, earning a bachelor's degree in government.

CHOOSING A CAREER

At that time, when Gore expected to be launching a professional career, he found himself in a painful situation. Like thousands of other young men of his generation, he opposed the war in Vietnam and seriously considered resisting the draft. But with his father in a tight race for reelection to the Senate, Gore chose to submit to the draft so his actions would

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not reflect on his father. There had been no pressure from his family—they urged him to follow his conscience, and his mother even offered to flee with him to Canada should he decide to avoid service. The decision was his own and one he made, say old friends, both as a point of personal honor and as a political sacrifice. From 1969 to 1971, Gore served in the U.S. Army in Vietnam, working as a reporter with the 20th Engineering Battalion outside Saigon. Despite this, Albert Gore senior lost his long-held Senate seat in 1970, presumably because of his outspoken opposition to the war and his support of civil rights.

Serving as an army reporter in Vietnam led the younger Gore into a career in journalism when he returned to the States. From 1971 to 1976, he worked for the *Tennessean* in Nashville, first as a reporter and later as an editorial writer. But he also enrolled in the School of Religion at Vanderbilt University. He decided to attend divinity school, he says, not with an eye toward ordination, but "to study the spiritual issues that were most important to me at the time . . . to find some answers." From 1974 to 1976, Gore studied law at Vanderbilt, planning to use the degree in tandem with his already budding career in journalism. "He vowed at the time," said a 1992 feature article in *Vogue*, that "he was not interested in politics, having been disillusioned by Vietnam, Watergate, and his father's embittering loss." Yet all the while, without a conscious plan to do so, he was heading toward politics.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The young journalist's unexpected career move came in 1976, when the congressman from his home district decided to retire. The years of covering local government for the *Tennessean*, said Gore, "had rekindled my interest in public service. I felt intensely frustrated about policies and decisions I was writing about because I felt they were often dead wrong. But as a journalist I could do nothing to change them." Gore entered the Democratic primaries, winning by a narrow margin. He was victorious that fall in the general election, and went to Washington at the age of twenty-eight for what would be the first of four terms in the House of Representatives.

Gore gained a reputation there as a tough investigator, tenacious and thorough—skills he had gained in his work as a reporter. He involved himself in a variety of issues, ranging from organ transplants, to housing for the poor and disadvantaged, to legislation concerning the TVA (the Tennessee Valley Authority, a government corporation devoted to the economic development of the Tennessee River and surrounding areas). He was not, however, without his detractors, most of whom claimed that

he loved the limelight and chose his issues specifically for the best media coverage.

THE SENATE AND BEYOND

Gore began a two-year-long campaign for a Senate seat early in 1983 when Howard Baker, Jr., the Tennessee Republican and majority leader, decided not to seek reelection. "Given his record and name, [Gore] was able to build considerable momentum while [the divided] Republicans squabbled among themselves," says *Current Biography*. Gore ran hard and won easily, but a cloud fell over the victory. His sister Nancy, a tireless worker through the years on her brother's behalf, died of lung cancer before the 1984 election, without ever knowing that he had come full circle to claim what many called his "political birthright."

In the Senate, as in the House, Gore was a workhorse. While he served on a number of committees with diverse interests, he was mainly concerned with environmental topics and arms control. He labeled himself a "raging moderate," looking for a balance, he said, between "national power and security on the one hand, and long-term human survival on the other." Gore diligently studied complex issues, talked with experts, and impressed his peers with his uncanny ability to absorb and process the most scientific details of new technologies. He was recognized as an authority in his specialties.

Gore's driving ambition pushed him to seek another level of government in 1988 when he entered the presidential primaries, but he was unable to define either his policies or himself. Appearing distant and awkward, often even smug, he campaigned, says Bill Turque in *Newsweek*, with a "confusing hash of messages: hawkish Southerner, champion of Israel, environmental protector." Gore withdrew from the race, wounded and humbled. The dismal failure of his campaign, coupled with a ghastly accident that almost took his small son's life, led him to "confront some difficult and painful questions about what I am really seeking in my own life, and why."

Albert III, then six years old, had darted in front of a car, and was thrown thirty feet into the air and dragged across the pavement before his horror-stricken father's eyes. He lay in the gutter, said Gore, with his eyes open in the "empty stare of death." Young Albert recovered after extensive surgery and a lengthy hospital stay; during the first several weeks after the accident, his parents kept a constant vigil at his bedside. The Gores say now that the trauma, and the subsequent counseling they underwent, has helped them to deal with the emotional aftermath and to reassess their priorities.

It was during the little boy's hospital stay that Gore began to write *Earth in the Balance: Ecology and the Human Spirit*, his best-selling book in which

he notes the parallel between "the global environmental crisis and [his own] inner crisis that is, for lack of a better word, spiritual." Also, in 1992, Gore was an official U.S. representative to the Earth Summit in Rio de Janiero, Brazil.

THE CLINTON-GORE TEAM

Some called the choice unwise—Bill Clinton of Arkansas asking Al Gore, another Southern, moderate-liberal Baby-Boomer, to join him on the Democratic ticket in the 1992 presidential election. The decision turned out to be an inspired one. Balancing one another's strengths and weaknesses, the two men pooled their considerable resources for a buoyant campaign that led to ultimate victory.

Clinton was an expert on domestic and economic issues, and Gore was knowledgeable about foreign affairs. The president-elect had avoided the draft, but his running mate was a Vietnam veteran. Clinton's experience was limited to state administration—Gore knew his way around the nation's capital. Clinton had been forced to confront allegations of infidelity, while the Gore marriage stood up to scrutiny. The governor of Arkansas was an exuberant man of the people, but the senator from Tennessee was just beginning to test his new-found public ease.

At every national party convention, there are balloons, flags, and singing, but the Democratic celebration took on a new and different tone last July in New York. Youth was in charge for the first time in decades, noted the media, and as Hillary Clinton and Tipper Gore danced to Fleetwood Mac's "Don't Stop (Thinking About Tomorrow)," the change had already begun. In the final count, it was the shared energy, the idealistic but focused approach to thorny issues, and the fever for politics that brought together a winning team.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Al Gore has been married since May 19, 1970, to Mary Elizabeth Aitcheson, known as Tipper, the nickname she acquired in babyhood from a favorite nursery rhyme. The couple met at a dance late in Gore's senior year at St. Albans and, after only a few dates, knew that they would one day marry. Like her husband, Tipper comes from a privileged background and also attended a private prep school in Washington. She holds both undergraduate and graduate degrees in psychology and has worked as a professional photographer. Tipper Gore is well known for her controversial campaign against profanity and violence in rock music, and for her success in forcing record companies to attach warning labels to albums with explicit lyrics. She is the author of a 1987 parents' manual, *Raising PG Kids in an X-Rated Society.*

The Gores have four children—Karenna, nineteen; Kristin, fifteen; Sarah, thirteen; and ten-year-old Albert III, whose chilling brush with death was emotionally described by his father at last year's Democratic National Convention.

Before the Gore family moved into the vice-presidential residence in Washington, they lived in suburban Arlington, Virginia. They also have a farm in Tennessee, across the Caney Fork River from the elder Gores.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Political life has been perhaps the biggest influence on Al Gore. Even in the post-Vietnam years, when his enthusiasm waned and he veered off into a career in journalism, he wrote about politics and government. He was strongly influenced by his powerful father, one of the great Southern liberals, and by his bright and resourceful mother, who has been called her husband's "political braintrust." Even Gore's late sister set an example of activism—she was one of the first two people to enlist in the Peace Corps and, before that, had worked for the United Nations at the 1958 World's Fair in Brussels.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Al Gore is a tall, vigorous, man who jogs every day and stays in shape by playing pick-up basketball in the Senate gym when he is in Washington. At home in Tennessee, he and his athletic family run, play lacrosse, and swim (sometimes in the river, more often in a neighbor's pool). The cool reserve so evident in Gore's public persona disappears when he returns to his roots at the farm. He is loose and comfortable with old friends from his youth—"a regular guy," they say, with a hilarious sense of humor.

The Gores still worship at New Salem Baptist, the simple, clapboard country church that the vice president attended with his grandparents during his childhood.

HONORS AND AWARDS

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Anita Hill 1956-
American Law Professor
Key Figure in the Confirmation Hearings
of Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas

BIRTH

Anita Faye Hill, the Oklahoma law professor whose 1991 testimony of sexual harassment in the workplace ignited a fierce public debate, was born July 30, 1956, near the small town of Morris in rural, east-central Oklahoma. She is the youngest of Albert and Erma Hill's 13 children, who range in age from 36 to 64. Her brother Winston, once a blues singer in Los Angeles, is now minister of the Baptist church in Lone Tree, the community where the family has lived and farmed for decades.

YOUTH

The little girl who helped her 12 siblings with chores on the family farm could have never imagined the national controversy she would help shape. The acreage they worked, raising cattle and cash crops, is often described as a hardscrabble farm—one that yields a meager living through strenuous labor. The farmhouse was small for such a large family, but considering the broad span in sibling ages, it is doubtful that all the children slept under the same roof at one time. The Hill family was especially close-knit; if there ever was serious tension or undue squabbling, no one seems to recall it now.

Albert and Erma Hill were modest and devout parents who expected much of their children. A rigid moral tone prevailed in their household, and education was firmly stressed. Sunday was church day. The entire family worshiped together at Lone Tree Baptist Church down the dirt road from the farm. In this community, Anita was—and still is—known by her middle name, Faye.

Friends and former classmates invariably remember the youngest Hill child as being sweet, earnest, religious, and scrupulously honest. "It's been instilled in her mind from day one to be truthful," her brother Bill told the *New York Times* during the furor of the 1991 Senate hearings, when Anita Hill accused Supreme Court appointee Clarence Thomas of sexual harassment (unwanted advances of a sexual nature). "It would be pointless," he added, "for anyone who came out of this house to fabricate anything about anyone . . . . There was none of that."

EARLY MEMORIES

Anita Hill is an intensely private person who rarely speaks of her personal life, even of the early years, to any but her closest friends. She makes only brief public reference to her youth in saying, "My childhood was one of a lot of hard work and not much money. I was reared in a religious atmosphere in the Baptist faith."

EDUCATION

Hill attended a small segregated village school for black children only, until she was 14. Then, when segregated schools in the outlying districts were absorbed into the central system, she entered the mostly white junior high classes in the neighboring town of Morris.

Always an excellent student, Hill continued to flourish in her new surroundings. She is remembered as having a quiet and somewhat reserved nature, yet she was active in school affairs and genuinely popular among her peers. She was student council secretary at Morris High School, a

member of the National Honor Society, the Pep Club, and the Future Homemakers of America. When Hill was named valedictorian of her 1973 graduating class, she was only the latest in her family to earn such an honor. Four of her siblings had been valedictorian before her, and still another had once been salutatorian.

Hill moved on to Oklahoma State University in Stillwater, where she majored in psychology and graduated with honors in 1977. She was accepted at several of the country's best law schools and decided on Yale, where she studied under a scholarship from the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People). She lived in an off-campus apartment during her years at Yale, and her social life then, as now, was kept private. Hill earned her law degree in 1980, again with honors. Former classmates recall her diligence and her decency. In *Capitol Games*, their book about the Supreme Court nomination, authors Timothy Phelps and Helen Winternitz quote a fellow student from those days, Jerry Miranowski, who made what the authors consider the most telling comment of all about her. "She was great," says Miranowski. "You're probably tired of hearing that, but if there was one person I would absolutely believe of the one hundred and seventy-five of my law-school classmates, that person would be Anita Hill."

FIRST JOBS

Hill interned with a local judge while she was an undergraduate student at Oklahoma State, and it is probably this experience that directed her toward the study of law. She later held a summer job, between her second and third years at Yale, at the Washington law firm of Wald, Harkrader & Ross, where she would return after graduation.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

After graduation, Hill worked for a year at the Washington firm, and her associates there found her to be serious and reliable. She eagerly left private practice, however, when offered the job of special counsel to Clarence Thomas, the young black lawyer who had recently been appointed assistant secretary in the Department of Education's office of civil rights. The year was 1981, and Hill's politically liberal friends were surprised to see an avowed feminist working in the conservative administration of President Ronald Reagan. But what they failed to consider then was that, in many ways, Hill and Thomas were not so different in their basic beliefs and values. "Much of [his] up-by-the-bootstraps life story has its equivalence in hers," said *Time* during the dramatic public debate over Thomas's fitness to sit on the Supreme Court. "And just as his reputation for integrity makes the charges against him hard to believe, her reputation makes them hard to dismiss."

During that first year of working with Thomas, Hill continued to live a quiet social life in sophisticated Washington. Thomas asked her out a few times and, later, his behavior toward her in those days would be vividly detailed at his Supreme Court confirmation hearings.

In 1982, following what she considered her "best judgment" in furthering her career, Hill moved on with Thomas to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) when he was appointed chairman. Then, the following year, after accompanying him to a civil rights seminar in Tulsa, she decided to make a change in her life by accepting a position as a law professor at Oral Roberts University. Hill changed jobs again in 1986, this time to teach law at the University of Oklahoma, also in Tulsa. She was granted a full professorship with tenure after only four years (instead of the usual six) on faculty. Hill specializes in commercial law.

THE SENATE JUDICIARY HEARINGS

Professor Hill would have remained relatively unknown beyond the classroom had her former EEOC boss not been nominated by then-President George Bush for a seat on the Supreme Court. In the early autumn of 1991, Clarence Thomas, by now a federal appeals court judge, was facing almost certain confirmation to the higher bench. But news was leaked of sexual harassment charges against Thomas that Hill had privately made to Senate investigators, and what would have been a routine vote turned into new hearings—and a public spectacle unprecedented in Senate halls.

Surrounded by her elderly parents, seven other members of her immediate family, and the network news cameras, Anita Hill stood poised before the 14 white male judiciary committee senators to relate her story of Thomas's alleged harassment during the early 1980s. Her accusations were graphic and shocking. "He told me of his own sexual prowess," she said in calmly stated testimony, "and spoke about acts he had seen in pornographic films . . . . I am not given to fantasy. This is not something I would have done if I was not absolutely sure of what I was saying . . . . I felt that I had to tell the truth."

Judge Thomas's denials were as angry and emotional as Hill's accusations were cool and measured. He called the hearing "a travesty, a circus, a national disgrace," reported *Newsweek*. Witnesses appeared for both sides, further muddying the issue of who was lying and who was telling the truth. In the end, Hill's testimony failed to derail support for Thomas. He was confirmed in a close vote and sits today on the Supreme Court.

Anita Hill is back in the classroom, undaunted by the merciless grilling she endured at the hands of the all-male Senate Judiciary Committee. Her "courage and grace under pressure" were noted by *Glamour* in citing her

as a 1991 Woman of the Year. Hill herself says only, "I am hopeful that others who may have suffered sexual harassment will not become discouraged by my experience, but instead will find the strength to speak up."

And indeed, those Senate confirmation hearings proved to be both a revelation and an inspiration for many. Hill's experience before the panel became a catalyst for many women, who were determined to demand scrutiny of the issue of sexual harassment and to redress the inequality of women's representation in Congress. Saying that men "simply didn't get it," women were inspired to become part of the political process and to run for office in record numbers at the local, state, and national level during the 1992 election. This, in the opinion of many commentators, is Anita Hill's legacy.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Professor Hill is single and lives alone in a modest brick house not far from the university campus. She leads a low-key social life, but is friendly with her colleagues and joins them regularly in dining out. Hill remains close to her parents and siblings and is faithful to her religious upbringing. She is a member of Tulsa's Antioch Baptist Church.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Friends and associates agree that the most influential element in Anita Hill's life has been the proud and rigidly moral atmosphere of the family in which she was reared. Among the many who were interviewed at the time of the riveting Senate hearings was Professor Leisha Self, an Oklahoma law-school colleague, who told the *New York Times* that "the steel inside of Anita that makes her as strong as she is comes from her family." All of the Hill children shared in the work during their years on the farm, and were ingrained with a firm respect for parents, church, and school.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

In spite of her recent public exposure, Professor Hill is not openly political. "Those who know her," says *Time* magazine, "describe her as both a conservative and a feminist, but not an ideologue [an advocate of particular theories] in either area." Her interests lie mostly in the contract law she teaches and in the work she does on the faculty senate and dean's committee. In addition, Hill is a member of the President's Advisory Committee on Minority Affairs at the university. Until recently, she was on the board of the Women's Resource Center in Tulsa, providing legal advice on matters of domestic violence and sexual abuse.

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Hill enjoys both classical music and jazz, and also is a sports fan. Friends say that the Chicago Bulls basketball team is her favorite.

WRITINGS

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HONORS AND AWARDS

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Glamour Woman of the Year: 1991 (one of ten)
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Darci Kistler 1964-
American Ballerina
Principal Dancer with the
New York City Ballet

BIRTH

Darci Anna Kistler was born June 4, 1964, in Riverside, California, to Jack B. and Alicia (Kinner) Kistler. Her father is a physician, and her mother, once a French teacher, now sells real estate. Darci was the youngest of five children, and the only girl. Her older brothers, who later became wrestling champs, were a rugged, competitive group, and Darci, every bit as athletic, aggressive, and daring, joined them in their love of sports, waterskiing, playing football, even dirtbiking.

YOUTH

Darci began dance classes at the age of six, inspired by a performance of the famous ballet duo Dame Margot Fonteyn and Rudolph Nureyev, whom she'd seen in Los Angeles, and by a tutu given to her by a friend to wear on Halloween. "It was a ratty little thing, from the dime store, but I loved it," she recalls. "I loved frilly things. And once I got that tutu, I knew I had to take ballet lessons."

EARLY MEMORIES

The world of ballet offered a distinct contrast to her home life: "It was so feminine, so *pink*. In my family, everything was masculine. I had four older brothers, and everything was sport: wrestling and dirtbiking and dirty sneakers everywhere." She also remembers the first ime she learned of the New York City Ballet. In 1972, when she was eight, she saw an article on the company in a copy of *Vogue* magazine: "It showed Mr. Balanchine standing at the barre and, around him, all these beautiful girls . . . . To see these girls—so beautiful, so feminine. And the article said that Mr. Balanchine could walk into an elevator and know who had been in it, because he knew who wore what perfume. Well, for me, at that age—*perfume!* I fell in love."

EDUCATION

Darci attended the local grade schools in Riverside. Always drawn to music, she began to study clarinet in the second grade and also sang in the chorus—she once thought of becoming an opera singer, but knew her talents were elsewhere.

THE EDUCATION OF A DANCER

Darci enrolled in dance classes at six, starting with tap and scarf dancing, but ballet soon became her passion. At the age of 12, she began studying with Irina Kosmovska in Los Angeles, which required a 150-mile commute from her Riverside home. Kosmovska was also a teacher at the School of American Ballet in New York City, the training ground for dancers for the New York City Ballet, one of the finest dance companies in the world. The NYCB was founded in the 1930s by George Balanchine, an immigrant from Russia and one of the most distinguished choreographers of the twentieth century. "Everything [Kosmovska] taught us was 'Balanchine says . . ., Balanchine says . . . .' Just like at the school. All I had in my head was Balanchine."

Darci began a series of three summer workshops in New York City with the School of American Ballet, and in 1978 she was given a full scholarship to train at the school. So, at the age of 14, she moved to

New York, taking dance classes and continuing her academic studies at the Professional Children's School, although she never finished her high school degree.

The first time she saw Balanchine, she thought it might be her last. She and two other students had been called to a rehearsal for *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme* so that one could be picked as an understudy, to learn the dance in case the ballerina in the role could not perform. "Everyone was there," she recalls, "Balanchine, Nureyev, Jerry Robbins, Peter Martins, Patricia McBride—just everybody. And I couldn't sit still. I was very nervous. So way back in the back, in a corner, I started to practice to the music, thinking no one could see me. But I kicked my leg up so high that my bottom leg went out from under me and I fell down. It made the loudest noise, and every one of those people looked at me and laughed."

But her precocious talent overshadowed this youthful glitch, and in 1980 she danced the lead in *Swan Lake* in the School workshop, giving a performance that delighted the audience and deeply impressed Balanchine. So much so that in 1980, when Kistler was 15, he selected her to leave the school and join the NYCB as an apprentice. She became his last "baby ballerina," one in a distinguished line of the greatest dancers in the company, who had been chosen by Balanchine to work closely with him, to learn directly from him the dances he had created.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Her rise within the company was extraordinary. She became a soloist in 1981 and was made a principal in 1982, at age 17 the youngest dancer to reach the level of principal in the company's history. Unlike other major dance companies who rely on "star power" and big names to draw crowds, the NYCB divides its dancers into three categories: member of the corps de ballet, soloist, and principal dancer. The dancers' names are listed alphabetically in the performance programs to highlight the concept of the company as an ensemble, not a collection of stars.

Balanchine was old and ill when he began working with Darci; he was 76, she was 16. He knew he didn't have much time left, and he knew he wanted to work closely with her. Her teacher at the School, Alexandra Danilova, protested that she was too young: "I told Mr. Balanchine that I thought Darci should stay at school another year, but he told me that he wanted her to work with *him*. I think he had the presentiment that he would die soon . . . . If she wasn't so talented and he wasn't so sick, he probably would have left her in school another year."

Darci was strong, young, and diligent. She was also an exuberant dancer, who took sheer delight in the thrill of dance. Her superb technique combined with a deep musicality, something that is essential in a Balanchine

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ballerina, and inspired critic Clive Barnes to exclaim: "She rides with the music as if it were a roller coaster." Of her approach to dancing at that time, Darci said this: "I enjoy dancing the way somebody else enjoys diving off a cliff into the ocean . . . I do it for that one moment of ecstasy. I may go three months at a time and never feel that outburst—and then something will happen and I'll go straight to heaven."

Balanchine taught Darci many of the major roles he had created for such famous NYCB stars as Suzanne Farrell, Merrill Ashley, and Gelsey Kirkland. But he also taught her more than steps: "Balanchine told me three things, and they're really very simple," she says. "Be in the moment. Be yourself. Don't act." Soon she was distinguishing herself in such roles as the Adagio in *Symphony in C*, the solo part in the *Walpurgisnacht Ballet*, roles in *Divertimento No. 15* and *Who Cares?*, as well as the Sugar Plum Fairy in *The Nutcracker*. Such critics as Jennifer Dunning of the *New York Times* praised her "clarity, ideal proportions, and the fluency of her long line." Rudolph Nureyev described her this way: "Have you seen that new one—seventeen years old—Darci Kistler with the New York City Ballet? Such aggression in her legs, by her feet. There are four other top ballerinas on stage and she's the one you're looking at, and she's not terribly pretty. But there's the devil inside. She already knows how to move to make everybody watch."

In a book of recollections on Balanchine published recently, Kistler said this: "I knew Balanchine as a master, as a teacher. His teachings and his ballets, all of the things he said to me, echo. I didn't have a deep personal relationship with him, but I got enough to live a whole life on."

THE INJURY

In early 1983, Darci slipped on a piece of duct tape during a rehearsal, injuring herself far more severely than was at first known. Doctors diagnosed a bad sprain, and when they discovered, months later, that it was in fact a broken ankle, Kistler was confronted with an injury that almost ended her

career. Also, in April 1983, Balanchine died. Direction of the company now fell to two men: Jerome Robbins, a major choreographer whose works include some of the finest in the repertoire of the NYCB as well as such Broadway hits as *West Side Story*, and Peter Martins, a veteran dancer with the NYCB who had been Balanchine's hand-picked successor.

Over the next two years, Kistler underwent two operations on her ankle. Her condition was complicated by the discovery of a bone spur, a piece of chipped bone that had lodged in the joint. She faced a long recovery during which she tried to regain her strength, knowing that if, and when, she returned to the company, she would no longer be able to dance the way she did before, that her characteristic abandon would have to be tempered with a more careful approach.

KISTLER'S RETURN TO DANCE

Her return to the stage in 1985 was tentative: she continued to struggle with the injury, and she had to cancel many performances. But she was determined to return to dancing. "It makes you fearless, overcoming an injury. If you've faced not being able to do what you really want to do, there's nothing more to be afraid of." She continued to dance, but was often in pain and found it difficult to regain her former strength. She also endured other injuries to her shoulder, elbow, and back while trying to make a comeback. Yet despite these physical setbacks, critics and audiences alike began to notice a maturity to her dancing, remarking on its graciousness, elegance, and delicacy. "Other ballerinas are a feast for the eyes," wrote Arlene Croce of *The New Yorker* in 1990, "Kistler is a drink for the eyes, a tonic for the senses, instantly inspiriting and ever so mildly psychedelic."

"I love to take class and work, work, work," Kistler said in 1990, but after years of work, and a dazzling 1990 and 1991 season, she was forced to take another leave from dance, from June of 1990 to the following spring. She went home to California to recuperate, and after physical therapy and rest, returned to the NYCB and to the role of Princess Aurora in *Sleeping Beauty* in a new staging by Peter Martins. The role was terribly demanding. "I worked steadily for two months to get back in shape enough to dance that role, and they were probably the two hardest months of my life. That's when you talk about bitterness and frustration—working and working to gain strength, but always having to be careful not to rehurt your foot." Despite all the obstacles, she was a great success in the role, and has gone on to new roles and continued acclaim.

"Dancing is like this endless train ride, and you never want to get off the train," says Kistler. "Dancing breathes life into you. The more you do it, the more you have to do it . . . . Things in you get chipped away—mannerisms, attitude, things where, before, you couldn't admit you were

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wrong. And by giving up those things in yourself, you end up doing more. You become part of the ballet. You're not it—you're part of it. And so you just do it, and pretty soon it's all you want to do."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Darci is still close to her mother, who is separated from her father. She was never close to her father, whom she feels ignored her and never encouraged her dancing.

In December 1991, Kistler married Peter Martins, now the sole head of the NYCB. They had been linked romantically when Kistler had first started with the company, but the relationship had not worked out. In the summer of 1992, their marriage made headlines when Kistler accused Martins of beating her. He was arrested, but Kistler later dropped the charges against her husband, and they issued a statement saying that they would seek professional help.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

When she's not rehearsing or performing, Kistler enjoys playing the piano and playing with her pet cockatoo, Eagle. She also likes to read, especially poetry, science fiction, and biography.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Capezio Dance Award: 1991
Dance Magazine Award: 1992

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Tracy, Robert. *Balanchine's Ballerinas*, 1983
Who's Who in America, 1992-93

PERIODICALS

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ADDRESS

New York City Ballet
New York State Theater
Lincoln Center Plaza
New York, NY 10023

Rigoberta Menchu 1959-
Guatemalan and Quiche Indian Activist
Winner of the 1992 Nobel Peace Prize

BIRTH

Rigoberta Menchu (Menchú in Spanish; pronounced men-CHOO) was born on January 9, 1959, in Chimel, a small village in El Quiche, a province in the northwestern part of Guatemala, on the border of Mexico. Her parents, Vicente and Juana Tum Menchu, were Indian peasants. Rigoberta was the sixth of ten children; only she and two sisters have survived the poverty and cruelty of their society.

GUATEMALA - BACKGROUND AND HISTORY

Menchu has lived during a period of great instability in her native

land. Guatemala has long been shaken by political unrest and social repression, throughout this century and long before. The history of this country has been shaped by several contributing factors: the history of the native Indians, their conquest by Spanish settlers, the eventual dominance of foreign economic interests, and the resulting economic and political conditions.

Guatemala was the center of Mayan culture, an Indian civilization that flourished from about the fourth to the ninth centuries A.D. It is believed that there were about one million Mayans, speaking perhaps some 35 different dialects. Theirs was an advanced civilization, with particular progress in the areas of writing, astronomy, and mathematics. No one knows why the Mayan civilization collapsed around 900 A.D. The Quiche Indians, including Menchu, are descendants of the Mayans.

In the 1500s, following Christopher Columbus's arrival in the New World, Spanish explorers conquered the Guatemalan Indians. The Spaniards set up a feudalistic system that forced Indians to pay taxes and to work on the Spanish-owned *haciendas* (plantations). This system has influenced Guatemalan society throughout the centuries.

The Indians have been denied participation in the political, economic, and social organization of Guatemala. Since it was granted independence by Spain in 1821, the country has been ruled by a series of repressive, military-controlled governments that have worked to safeguard the interests of the elite. Guatemalan society has long been divided along lines of race and class: *ladinos* (whites and those of mixed race) control the government, run the economy, and own almost all the land, while the Indians lack political and economic power. And in a country where agriculture remains the foundation of the economy, land ownership is key. The plantation system has continued, eventually controlled not by *ladinos* but instead by American business interests, notably the United Fruit Company, who hired the *ladinos* to run the plantations for them. While there have been a few efforts at reform, particularly during the late 1940s and early 1950s, these efforts have been stymied, usually by the military. In 1954, when the Guatemalan government, under the leadership of President Jacobo Arbenz Guzman, attempted land and labor reforms, including the expropriation of large plantations owned by foreign companies, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) intervened and sponsored a military overthrow of the government.

Since the mid-1950s, Guatemala has seen a succession of governments, most controlled either directly or indirectly by the military. For the most part, these governments have worked to maintain the status quo: to keep economic and political power in the hands of the *ladinos*, to keep the Indian population powerless, and to suppress dissent. An active opposi-

tion movement has sprung up, including armed guerrillas, or rebel fighters, in both the countryside and the cities. The government has responded with paramilitary groups and "death squads," determined to eradicate all resistance. Guatemala is widely considered the most brutal regime in Central America. During the past almost 30 years, according to international human rights' groups, 100,000 to 150,000 people have been killed, mostly by government security forces, 50,000 have "disappeared" and presumably been killed, 250,000 have been orphaned, and one million have been forced out of their homes. Guatemala has been pulled into civil war. It has been a time of increasing violence and unrest: labor and political leaders have been killed, foreign diplomats kidnapped, and in 1968, the U.S. ambassador was assassinated. This is the society into which Rigoberta Menchu was born.

MENCHU'S YOUTH

The best source for information about Menchu's early life is her autobiography, *I, Rigoberta Menchu*, first published in Spanish in 1983. The book is an oral history; Menchu told the story of her life, as well as the history of her people and her culture, to a Venezuelan writer, who transcribed and edited it. In the book, Menchu says, "My personal experience is the reality of a whole people." If that is true, the reality of her people is one of systematic oppression.

Menchu spent much of her early life in Chimel, a small village that her parents founded in the mountains of northwestern Guatemala. There were no roads, no cars, and for many years, no neighbors there; the nearest town, Uspantan, was about 15 miles away, and all goods were transported on horseback. Her parents had moved up into the mountains and founded the town when they were forced out of their home in town by the *ladinos*, who gradually took over. Eventually other Indians joined them. Vicente and Juana Menchu were elected the leaders of their community, positions with a long historical tradition in their Indian culture. In her autobiography, Menchu describes many of the beliefs and traditions that are sacred to the Guatemalan Indians, including the ceremonies for birth, marriage, and death, and the roles of the village leaders in all these events. Above all, their culture stresses the importance of the community.

The Menchu family had moved to the mountains to get their own piece of land to cultivate, but the rugged terrain made that very difficult. It took several years before the land started to produce a decent crop, and even then the vegetables would grow only about four or five months a year. So like many Indians, they became migrant laborers and went looking for work. They spent about eight months each year working on the *fincas*, huge plantations or estates in the lowlands along the southern coast of Guatemala, near the Pacific Ocean. This rich, fertile region contained

primarily coffee and cotton estates. Large, enclosed trucks would come to the mountain region and transport about 40 Indians at a time, whole families along with their animals. The trip lasted several days, the drivers would make few stops, the trucks became dirty and foul, and Rigoberta hated it.

The Menchu family traveled back and forth between their home in Chimel and the *fincas*, planting, weeding, and harvesting the crops of others before returning home to try to grow corn on their own poor land. The Indians were very poorly paid on the *fincas*, and they would end up spending all their wages there on essential items bought at inflated prices at the company store. Like most Indians, the Menchu family was unspeakably poor; Rigoberta vividly recalls watching one of her brothers die of pesticide poisoning, and another die of malnutrition, while the family had no money for food, medicine, or doctors.

EDUCATION

Like most Guatemalan Indians, Menchu never attended school, which makes her current world stature all the more impressive. She grew up speaking one of Guatemala's 22 native Indian languages, but unable to read or write. She learned Spanish years later to be able to communicate more easily with a broader group of people, and to safeguard the Indians' interests.

FIRST JOBS

"In Guatemala," Menchu says, "we Indians have no childhood," and her experience certainly bears that out. She began working as a very young child. On the *fincas*, only those who worked were fed, while the little ones had to share their mothers' meager rations, so children started working while still very young. The first job she remembers, at about age five, was watching her two-year-old brother so her mother could work without interruption. By the age of eight, she was old enough to work on the *finca* herself. When she started out, she had to pick 35 pounds of coffee a day, picking each coffee bean by hand, one at a time; within a few years, her quota was up to 70 pounds a day.

When she was about 13 or 14, she left her community to go and work as a maid in the home of some *ladino* landowners in the city. The family constantly insulted and humiliated her. They gave her very little to eat, worked her very hard, and cheated her out of some of her pay. They also instilled in her the will to learn Spanish, so she couldn't be cheated or tricked again. After about a year, Menchu learned that her father had been sent to jail. She left her job and returned to the *fincas* to try and earn extra money to help him.

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THE BEGINNINGS OF POLITICAL ACTIVISM

For years the Menchu family had been able to split their time between their own land and the plantations. After a while, though, according to Menchu, the family wasn't safe on even their own small plot of land. In the late 1960s, the landowners began coming into the mountains to harass the Indians, claiming that the land belonged to them or to the government, and that the Indians would have to pay them. As the leader of the community, Vicente Menchu, Rigoberta's father, tried to stop the *ladinos* from taking their land. He traveled to the capital to try to obtain title to the land from the government, but found no one would help him. Instead, he was sent from one place to the next to get papers, obtain signatures, hire a lawyer, but he was continually frustrated in his efforts. He had no money, no resources, and didn't speak Spanish well enough to negotiate. And he had no way of knowing that the government agents had been bribed by the landowners to obstruct his claims.

The Indians intensified their efforts, and their difficulties escalated. While Rigoberta was working as a maid in the capital when she was about 14 or 15, her father was arrested for the first time, charged with creating disturbances. He was sentenced to 18 years in prison but released after just over a year with the threat that he would be jailed for life if he continued to cause problems. While Vicente was in jail, the landowners came with gunmen to the Indians' mountain community and threatened them, ransacking and destroying their homes. Upon his release, Vicente Menchu continued to fight for title to the land. While traveling back from the capital, he was attacked by gunmen, kidnapped, tortured, and left to die in the mountains. He was found and was hospitalized for almost two years. After that he was in constant pain and was never able to work in the fields again. Still, he continued to fight. In 1977, Menchu was jailed a second time, given a life sentence as a political prisoner. By then he was well known and had won the support of the Catholic priests and nuns, the unions, and Indian groups. He was in jail for just 15 days. After his release he went underground, continuing his work in hiding. He was never able to return to live with the family.

The work of Vicente Menchu and other Indian leaders owes much to the Catholic Church. In the 1960s and 1970s, certain groups within the Church, both clergy and lay people, started working with the Indians and other peasants. The religious people taught the Indians how to read and write and how to organize unions and village cooperatives. Local leaders who are involved in the Church, called "catechists," have become the principal religious and political leaders of many Indian communities. Rigoberta Menchu was one such cathechist.

In the mid-1970s, Rigoberta began working with her father, to ensure that his work would continue even if he was killed. She often traveled with

him, meeting those in the city, especially in the unions and Catholic organizations, who had tried to help him. After a time, she began working on her own. She visited other villages, showing them some of the defensive measures that she and her people had devised to fight off the armed intruders. She also began organizing workers on the *fincas* and helped with several strikes. The different Indian languages became a barrier, one that divided her from other peasants. Menchu continued practicing Spanish, and began learning the other major Indian languages as well.

During this time, Rigoberta was going through a period of upheaval, trying to understand why her people have suffered so much. She began to see that it was not just a problem for her family, her community, but instead part of a much larger problem. As she explains, "We began to understand that the root of all our problems was exploitation. That there were rich and poor and that the rich exploited the poor—our sweat, our labour. That's how they got richer and richer." With time, she came to understand how the exploitation occurred. "We began thinking, with the help of other friends, other *companeros*, that our enemies were not only landowners who lived near us, and above all not just the landowners who forced us to work and paid us little. It was not only now we were being killed; they had been killing us since we were children, through malnutrition, hunger, poverty. We started thinking about the roots of the problem and came to the conclusion that everything stemmed from the ownership of land. The best land was not in our hands. It belonged to the big landowners. Every time they see that we have new land, they try to throw us off it or steal it from us in other ways." Rigoberta became more involved in organizing, working with the Indians in her own community and with those toiling on the *fincas*.

THE FATE OF THE MENCHU FAMILY

Rigoberta's family was made to suffer greatly for their attempts to help their people. By the late 1970s, the Indians' efforts to resist the government had escalated into armed conflict. Many villages were occupied by armed troops, who attacked the Indians, demolished their homes, killed their farm animals, and destroyed their crops. Claiming that many Indians were guerrillas, the army kidnapped and killed them, often in public to frighten others. In 1979, they kidnapped Petrocinio Menchu, one of Rigoberta's brothers. They claimed that he was a guerrilla and tortured him for 16 days. The army then ordered all of the local Indians to come see the guerrillas. They trucked in a group of dreadfully abused peasants, showed each of their wounds to the Indians who had been ordered to watch, and then set them on fire. The army burned those people alive, as Rigoberta and her family watched.

Driven by their anger and despair, all of the Menchu family members became activists. Both parents, Vicente and Juana, left the family to warn Indians in other communities about what was happening. Vicente Menchu began working with a group that was trying to draw national and international attention to the abuses that the armed forces were inflicting on the Indians. Their group went to Guatemala City and tried to create publicity—they visited the national Congress, sent out news releases to the media, held press conferences, visited colleges, and even occupied a radio station and several offices. But no one in the government would meet with them. On January 31, 1980, 29 people, including Vicente Menchu, decided to occupy the Spanish embassy, still hoping to generate interest in their cause. Instead, 400 armed troops surrounded the embassy. When the protesters refused to come out, the troops, acting on government orders, locked the building and set it on fire. Thirty-nine people, protesters as well as embassy workers, were burned alive.

Three months later, Rigoberta Menchu's mother was killed. The army captured her, hoping to learn about the location of the guerrilla hideouts. Juana Menchu was raped, beaten, and tortured. Finally she was put on public view, left outside in the sun and rain and cold to die. The soldiers who stood guard until after she died wouldn't even let her family recover her body for burial.

EXILE IN MEXICO

By that time, Rigoberta Menchu's life was in danger, too. She couldn't stay in her own village, where the army could easily find her; but she didn't want to endanger others by staying with them. She traveled from place to place, staying with sympathizers. Because she was well known and easily recognized, she mostly stayed inside. But one day, she simply got tired of hiding and went outdoors. As she and a companion were walking down a village street, an army truck passed by, and as she recalls, "its occupants said my whole name. I knew what that meant for me. It meant that I'd be kidnapped or killed." The soldiers came by again and said they wanted to talk to her. Menchu and her friend ran and hid in a church, and managed to get away. She went into hiding, working as a maid in a nuns' home until her supporters could smuggle her out of the country.

Since 1981, Menchu has lived in exile in Mexico, making a few brief trips back to Guatemala. In 1986, civilian rule was reinstated in Guatemala after decades of military rule, although the army continues to hold much power. Since April 1991, the government and the rebel armies have been holding peace talks, which have been held up by the issue of human rights' abuses. Throughout her years in exile, Menchu has continued speaking out, at the United Nations and other international forums, to draw the world's attention to the plight of her people.

THE NOBEL PRIZE

Menchu's work also drew the attention of the Nobel committee, and in 1992 she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. According to the Nobel selection committee, "Rigoberta Menchu stands out as a vivid symbol of peace and reconciliation across ethnic, cultural and social dividing lines, in her own country, on the American continent and in the world." They also stressed the significance of their choice of Menchu, an activist for native rights, to win the award during the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the New World. The announcement of her selection for this prestigious award was coolly received by the Guatemalan government, which had accused her of supporting the leftist guerrillas. The president offered a brief statement of congratulations, but the foreign minister denounced the award, claiming that Menchu "is tied to certain groups that have endangered Guatemala."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Menchu is unmarried. As she explains, "As a woman I have decided not to marry or have children. According to our traditions this is unacceptable; a woman should have children and we like to have them. But I could not endure it if what happened to my brother would happen to one of my children. From time to time, when I'm depressed, I wish my mother had had an abortion and never given birth to me. Before having children we have to change the situation . . . . I don't want a boyfriend because it would be one more reason to grieve. They would kill him for sure, and I don't want to cry anymore . . . . I am no longer the owner of my small existence; the world I live in is so cruel, so blood-thirsty, that it is going to annihilate me at any moment."

WRITINGS

I, Rigoberta Menchú: An Indian Woman in Guatemala, 1984 (first published in Spanish in 1983)

FILMS

When the Mountains Tremble, 1983 (narrator)

HONORS AND AWARDS

Nobel Peace Prize: 1992, "in recognition of her work for social justice and ethno-cultural reconciliation based on respect for the rights of indigenous peoples"

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Fried, Jonathan L., and others (editors). *Guatemala in Rebellion: Unfinished History*, 1983

Menchu, Rigoberta. *I, Rigoberta Menchu: An Indian Woman in Guatemala,* 1984

PERIODICALS

Miami Herald, Nov. 2, 1992, p.C1
New York Times, Oct. 17, 1992, p.A1
Sacramento Bee, Oct. 17, 1992, p.A1; Oct. 18, 1992, p.A1
San Jose Mercury News, Oct. 17, 1992, p.A1
Washington Post, Oct. 17, 1992, p.A1

OTHER

"All Things Considered" Transcript, Oct. 16, 1992, National Public Radio

ADDRESS

Verso
29 W. 35th St.
New York, NY 10001

Walter Dean Myers 1937-
American Writer for Young Adults
Author of *Somewhere in the Darkness*

BIRTH

Walter Milton Myers (later changed to Walter Dean Myers) was born on August 12, 1937, in Martinsburg, West Virginia. His birth parents were George Ambrose Myers and Mary (Green) Myers. Mary was George's second wife, and the family included seven children. When Walter was two years old, his mother died while giving birth to his sister Imogene. His father was left to care for the newborn baby, Walter, and the older children, two brothers and four sisters. It was a very difficult time for the family: few jobs were available during the Great Depression, and even fewer were open to blacks.

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In 1940, Florence Dean, who had been George Myers's first wife, came to visit with her new husband, Herbert Dean. They had moved to Harlem, in New York City, and they came back to West Virginia to take Florence's two daughters, who George had been raising, back home with them. To help out the struggling Myers family, they also took three-year-old Walter with them. The adoption was informal but permanent, and the Deans became, in every way, his "real" parents.

YOUTH

Walter Myers's foster parents, as he calls them, had little formal education. Herbert Dean left school in the third grade. He worked as a shipping clerk for U.S. Radium and always held down extra jobs to make ends meet, working for a moving company or in the shipyards loading and unloading cargo. He also loved to tell stories, stories that were sometimes so scary that Walter was afraid to be left alone with him.

Florence Dean worked in a factory, but she also found time while doing the housework to teach young Walter to read. As he recalls, "Those were good days. Sitting in that living room, the sun coming through the windows and her starched and ironed curtains. (My mother believed that if you could wash it, you could starch it and you could iron it.) . . . She would do housework . . . . And she would teach me to read. I was about four years old and what we read was *True Romance* magazine. She had an endless supply of *True Romance* magazines. I loved them. I didn't always understand them . . . . She also found some Classic Comics and we went through some of those. This was one of the greatest periods of my life with this woman."

Myers grew up in Harlem, on the island of Manhattan in New York City. Much of his early childhood there was quite pleasant. At that time in Harlem, crime, violence, and drugs were not the widespread problem they are today. Instead, Harlem was a real community where people knew one another and neighbors looked out for each others' children, where "anybody could yell at you," as Myers recalls. He spent much of his time playing games, like baseball and stoopball, with neighborhood kids. At the corner church, Church of the Master, he learned to play basketball in the basement, as he later described in *Hoops*; he also studied modern dance at the church, which later became the home of the Dance Theater of Harlem.

EARLY MEMORIES

Although his experiences outside of school were often pleasant, time spent at school, for many years, was very difficult. As a child, Myers had a severe speech impediment. His classmates teased him mercilessly, and he often

responded by fighting. Finally in fifth grade, his teacher, Mrs. Conway, helped him out. "I had been suspended for fighting in class and had to sit in the back of the class while I waited for my mother to appear. The teacher, known for her meanness, caught me reading a comic under the desk during a math lesson. The teacher decided that if I was going to read then I might as well have something decent to read. Later, she brought to school a selection of books for younger people, and I was introduced to reading good books." Soon after, he discovered the local branch of the New York Public Library.

EDUCATION

With time, Myers's speech impediment improved, and for a while, his school experiences did, too. In junior high he was classified as a bright student and was placed in an accelerated program in which the students completed two years in one. He then attended Stuyvesant High School, an excellent school with a special emphasis on science. Unfortunately for Myers, he wasn't much of a scientist. He was turning into a good writer, though—he won prizes in an essay and a poetry contest.

But he was once again having problems at school. As he explains, "I assumed I would go to college and eventually take my rightful place in the world of bright, influential people. But as I neared the end of my junior year in high school, I saw that going to college would be financially impossible. I also began to recognize that my 'rightful place' might be defined more by my race than my abilities. I became depressed, disillusioned. What was the use of being bright if that 'brightness' didn't lead me where I wanted to go. I stopped going to school, at least on a regular basis . . . .

"I felt my life was falling apart, that I had no control over my destiny. I had won a minor prize in an essay contest; I also won a set of encyclopedias for a long narrative poem. But my family didn't seem to think it was a big deal. I was from a family of laborers, and the idea of writing stories or essays was far removed from their experience. Writing had no practical value for a Black child. These minor victories did not bolster my ego. Instead, they convinced me that even though I was bright, even though I might have some talent, I was still defined by factors other than my ability . . . .

"We begin to compromise our ideals as we see that they exist in a more and more abstract plane. Sometimes, when the ideal seems completely unattainable, we abandon it altogether . . . . A youngster is not trained to want to be a gasoline station attendant or a clerk in some obscure office. We are taught to want to be lawyers and doctors and accountants—these professions that are given value. When the compromise comes, as it does early in Harlem to many children, it comes hard."

And that compromise came both early and hard for Myers. As he began to see school as a dead end, he started questioning the value of education, skipping classes, and hanging out on the street. In 1954, at the age of seventeen, he dropped out of school and joined the army. Although he went to radio repair school, where he "learned nothing about radio repair," Myers says that he spent most of his three-year army stint playing basketball.

Later, Myers attended City College in New York. He eventually earned a B.A. in communications from Empire State College in 1984.

FIRST JOBS

After leaving the army in 1957, Myers returned to New York and entered his "starving artist period," living on unemployment and reading constantly. He eventually got a job at the post office, where he met his first wife, Joyce. They were married in 1960, and soon had two children. While working at the post office he started writing on a daily basis, submitting poems and stories to black publications. From the post office, he went on to a string of jobs, as a messenger, a factory clerk, and an employment supervisor for the New York State Department of Labor (1966-69). During this time, he was also trying to live like a bohemian, as he says, playing bongos all night in clubs while his wife stayed home with their two small children. Their marriage dissolved. Throughout, though, he was writing, and he gradually became determined to make a living at it.

CHOOSING A CAREER

Myers got his professional start in 1968, when he entered a picture-book contest for black writers sponsored by the Council on Interracial Books for Children. He entered that contest, he has said, "more because I wanted to write *anything* than because I wanted to write a picture book." Still, his book *Where Does the Day Go?* won the contest, launching his award-winning career as an author for young readers. But it wasn't until ten years later that he worked as a writer full-time. From 1970 to 1977, Myers worked at the publishing firm Bobbs-Merrill Co. as a senior trade editor, learning, as he once said, "about the business aspects of my craft." He was laid off from that position following a restructuring in 1977, and he has supported himself as a writer ever since.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Myers is considered one of the foremost modern American authors for young adults. During the past 25 years, he has written over 30 titles that focus primarily on life for American blacks. *Where Does the Day Go?* (1969) was his first published book; with his second, *The Dancers* (1972), he

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changed his name to Walter Dean Myers, to honor his foster parents. For the first few years, he concentrated on picture books. From there, Myers has branched into young-adult novels in a range of genres, including humor, mystery, suspense, adventure, and realistic contemporary, considered his forte.

He made the transition to young-adult novels quite by chance. At a party in the mid-1970s, he spoke with an editor who had read and liked a draft of one of his short stories. Believing that it was actually the first chapter of a novel, she asked Myers to tell her about the rest of the story. Undaunted, Myers "made it up on the spot," and thus began his first young adult novel, *Fast Sam, Cool Clyde, and Stuff.*

Since that time, Myers has primarily focused on young-adult novels. Typically, these works portray contemporary African-American life in urban communities, usually Harlem. Some of his best, according to reviewers, include *Fast Sam, Cool Clyde, and Stuff, It Ain't All for Nothin', The Young Landlords, Hoops, Won't Know Till I Get There, Motown and Didi, Crystal, Scorpions, Fallen Angels, The Mouse Rap,* and *Somewhere in the Darkness.* His depiction of black life in urban America is widely praised as authentic. Life is often hard in Myers's fictional world, but he showcases its joys as well as its challenges. The stories focus on the themes of friendship, the importance of peer groups, strong father-son relationships, and life amidst adversity. He is considered a gifted writer and a skilled storyteller, equally adept at humor, suspense, and realism. He is partilarly noted for his use of the rhythms of black speech. He especially uses this gift for dialogue to define the characters, which reviewers describe as believable, sympathetic, complex, memorable, and well-defined individuals.

Myers has been involved in several different projects lately. In 1991 he published *Now Is Your Time!: The African-American Struggle for Freedom,* a history of the black experience in North America written for the young-adult audience. He has three new novels out in 1992: *Mop, Moondance, and the Nagasaki Knights,* a sequel to the story about a baseball team begun in his earlier novel *Me, Mop, and the Moondance Kid; The Righteous Revenge of Artemis Bonner,* a humorous tale about a young man in the 1880s in the Wild West, and *Somewhere in the Darkness,* a dark and moving story of a young man's journey down South with the father, recently escaped from prison and critically ill, that he has never known. Myers has also created a new series entitled "18 Pine St.," named after the address of a pizza parlor and teen hangout. The novels in this series focus on a group of teenagers, with realistic stories about family, friends. and romance in urban America. As Myers explained, "African-American kids need a chance to read about situations that interest them—featuring characters that they can identify with." For each book in the series, he provides the outline

and then supervises the writing by others. In addition, he has written a biography, *Malcolm X: By Any Means Necessary,* which is currently scheduled to appear in early 1993.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Myers and his first wife, Joyce, were married in 1960, and within three years they had two children, Karen Elaine and Michael Dean. They later divorced. Myers married Constance Brendel on June 19, 1973; they have one son, Christopher. Myers and his wife live in New Jersey; all three of his children are now grown.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Myers's favorite activity is writing. When asked what he likes to do to relax, he once responded, "Write. If I'm working on something and I feel like that day's over, I may write something else for fun." He also enjoys teaching writing to sixth, seventh, and eighth graders at a Jersey City school, as well as playing the flute and taking photographs.

Travel is another one of Myers's special interests. In 1974 and 1975 he toured Europe with his son Michael, who was then 12 years old. With wife Connie and son Christopher, Myers has visited Asia, Mexico, and South America. In some cases, material from his travels may find their way into his writings; his trip to Peru with Chris, for example, provided scenes for *The Nicholas Factor.*

WRITINGS

FICTION

Where Does the Day Go? 1969 (as Walter M. Myers)
The Dancers, 1972
The Dragon Takes a Wife, 1972
Fly, Jimmy, Fly!, 1974
Fast Sam, Cool Clyde, and Stuff, 1975
Brainstorm, 1977
Mojo and the Russians, 1977
Victory for Jamie, 1977
It Ain't All for Nothin', 1978
The Young Landlords, 1979
The Black Pearl and the Ghost; or, One Mystery after Another, 1980
The Golden Serpent, 1980
Hoops, 1981
The Legend of Tarik, 1981
Won't Know Till I Get There, 1982
The Nicholas Factor, 1983

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Tales of a Dead King, 1983
Mr. Monkey and the Gotcha Bird, 1984
Motown and Didi: A Love Story, 1984
The Outside Shot, 1984
Sweet Illusions, 1986
Crystal, 1987
Fallen Angels, 1988
Me, Mop, and the Moondance Kid, 1988
Scorpions, 1988
The Mouse Rap, 1990
Mop, Moondance, and the Nagasaki Knights, 1992
The Righteous Revenge of Artemis Bonner, 1992
Somewhere in the Darkness, 1992

Myers is also the creator of the "18 Pine St." Series.

"THE ARROW ADVENTURE SERIES"

Adventure in Granada, 1985
The Hidden Shrine, 1985
Duel in the Desert, 1986
Ambush in the Amazon, 1986

NONFICTION

The World of Work: A Guide to Choosing a Career, 1975
Social Welfare, 1976
Now Is Your Time!: The African-American Struggle for Freedom, 1991

HONORS AND AWARDS

Council on Interracial Books for Children Award: 1968, for the manuscript of *Where Does the Day Go?*

Best Books for Young Adults (American Library Association): 1978, for *It Ain't All for Nothin'*; 1979, for *The Young Landlords*; 1982, for *Hoops*; 1988 (2 awards), for *Fallen Angels* and *Scorpion*; 1990, for *The Mouse Rap*; and 1992, for *Now Is Your Time! The African-American Struggle for Freedom*

Coretta Scott King Book Award (American Library Association): 1980, for *The Young Landlords*; 1985, for *Motown and Didi*; 1989, for *Fallen Angels*; 1992, for *Now Is Your Time!: The African-American Struggle for Freedom*; Coretta Scott King Honor Book: 1993, for *Somewhere in the Darkness*

New Jersey State Council of the Arts Fellowship: 1981

National Endowment for the Arts Grant: 1982, 1989

Notable Children's Trade Book in Social Studies: 1982, for The Legend of Tarik

Parents' Choice Award for Literature: 1982, for *Won't Know Till I Get There*; 1984, for *The Outside Shot*; and 1988, for *Fallen Angels*

0 13

MacDowell Fellowship: 1988
Newbery Honor Book: 1989, for *Scorpions*; 1983, for *Somewhere in the Darkness*

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Bishop, Rudine S. *Presenting Walter Dean Myers*, 1990
Contemporary Authors New Revision Series, Vol. 20
Something about the Author, Vol. 41
Something about the Author Autobiography Series, Vol. 2
Who's Who among Black Americans, 1992-93

PERIODICALS

Publishers Weekly, July 20, 1992, p.217

ADDRESS

Scholastic Books
730 Broadway
New York, NY 10003

Martina Navratilova 1956-
Czech-Born American Tennis Champion
Winner of Nine Wimbledon Singles Titles

BIRTH

Martina Navratilova was born October 18, 1956, in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Her father, Miroslav Subert, a Prague restaurant manager, and her mother, Jana, divorced when Martina was only three. Her maternal grandmother, Agnes Semanska, was the finest woman tennis player of her generation. Martina has a younger sister, also named Jana, who still lives in Czechoslovakia.

YOUTH

The family returned to the Krkonose Mountains shortly after

Martina's birth, and she learned to ski almost as soon as she could walk. After her parents divorced, Martina and her mother went to the village of Revnice (pronounced zhev-NEE-tzeh), outside Prague, to live in the Semanska ancestral home. She saw her father infrequently, his visits eventually stopping altogether. Only years later did she learn that her father, always regarded as a rather unstable man, had committed suicide when she was eight.

Martina's family signed her up at the local tennis club at Revnice, and there at the courts she met and grew to like a friendly man— Miroslav (Mirek) Navratil. She was surprised and delighted when she first noticed him talking to her mother. In 1961, Jana and Mirek married, enriching young Martina's life with the presence of a man whom she has always referred to as a "second father." Two years after the marriage, her half-sister, Jana, was born. At the age of ten, feeling awkward at having a father and sister with a different surname, Martina changed her name from Subertova to Navratilova ("ova" is the feminine gender ending). Although, in the Czech language, the accent should be on the third syllable of her name, she now accepts what she calls the "Italian" pronunciation, NAV-rah-ti-LOW-vah.

Navratilova frequently accompanied her parents to the tennis court, pounding the ball against the wall with a wooden racquet inherited from her grandmother. Frustrated with the fact that a wall could never be defeated, she was thrilled at the age of six when she first stepped onto the red clay court at Revnice. "The moment I . . . felt the joy of smacking a ball over the net," she recalls, "I knew I was in the right place."

While tennis was always Navratilova's best and favorite sport, she remembers being the "school jock." Tiny and all muscle, she displayed early the athleticism and fierce competitiveness that have made her a superstar. She loved to run so much that teachers would send her on errands to get them done quickly.

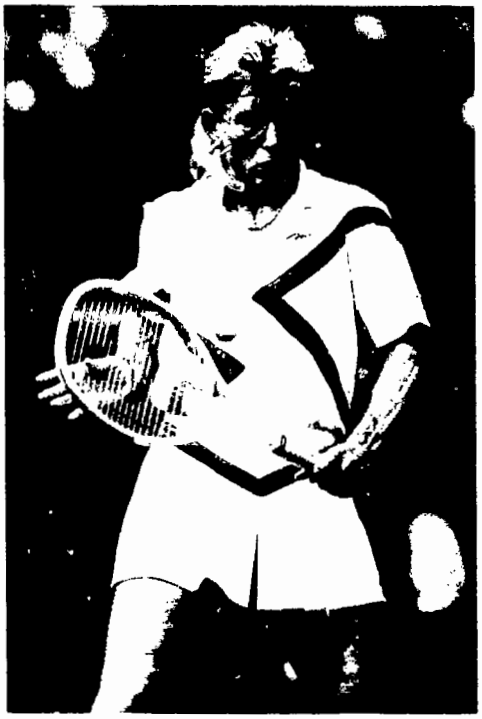
Navratilova's parents took different approaches to her fascination with tennis. Mirek Navratil always believed in his daughter's potential for becoming a great player. Her mother, while supportive, had resented being pushed into tennis by her own father and was too close to the game to be a good coach. "While [my father] was working me out," Martina recalls, "[my mother] would sit alongside the court, and if I missed a shot, she'd say, 'How could you miss that?' and I'd say, 'You're a player, *you* missed it before.' Meantime, my father would be saying, 'Here's what you did wrong.'"

TRAINING BEGINS IN EARNEST

When Navratilova was nine, she was admitted to George Parma's tennis school at Klamovka Park, on the edge of Prague. This was important not only because Parma was a superb teacher, but also because he had been one

of Czechoslovakia's best players. Just as importantly, Klamovka was the only indoor tennis facility in that part of the country and, considering the long and harsh Czech winters, being able to practice year-round was a tremendous advantage. "If you didn't play for George Parma at Klamovka," asserts Navratilova, "you didn't become much of a tennis player." She remembers Parma as a patient coach, tutoring her once a week. She would rush from school to the commuter train to Prague, board a streetcar there, and walk up a hill to the courts. Sometimes, though, Parma would travel to Revnice to work with his young star—a "big occasion" for which Navratilova would replace her warm-up suit with a white tennis skirt. "I was so excited to work with him," she recalls, "that I'd chase balls until I ran out of breath."

That same year, Navratilova began playing in local and national tournaments, excelling against girls as much as three years older than she. A tournament in August 1968 was to affect her strongly, though, for reasons that had little to do with tennis. Czechoslovakia was at that time part of the Eastern Bloc controlled by the Soviet Union. Under the regime of Alexander Dubcek, Czechoslovakia had adopted a policy of "socialism with a human face"—in contrast to the totalitarian, bureaucratic version set forth by the Soviet Union. Mirek Navratil called Pilsen, where Navratilova was playing, at six in the morning, to tell her not to go outside. The Russian leaders had lost patience with Dubcek, and their Russian tanks were in Czechoslovakia's streets. The "Prague Spring," as the period of reform was called, was over, and Navratilova's tournament canceled. George Parma was in Austria that day, and he joined with 120,000 other Czechoslovakians in defecting. For Navratilova, it was time to concentrate on tennis and wait for the sport to provide travel opportunities.



The first such chance came in 1969 with a junior tournament in what was then West Germany. After a harrowing train ride through occupied Czechoslovakia, Navratilova dominated the German com-

petition and received her first international publicity. Upon returning home, she captured her first national title (at the age of 14), winning Czechoslovakia's 14-and-under division. She became her country's top-rated player by winning the 1972 national title from Vlasta Vopickova in a stunning upset, 7-5, 6-4. By the time she was 16, the possibilities seemed endless. They were.

EARLY MEMORIES

When taking lessons in Prague, Navratilova would stay with her real father's mother, Grandma Subertova, who called her granddaughter "Zlata Holcicka"—golden little girl. Navratilova would sleep on a couch-bed in the small apartment, and the two would listen to the radio and do crossword puzzles. Proud as she was of Navratilova, Grandma Subertova didn't understand much about competitive tennis, but she provided support, inspiration, and comfort.

"She just loved me and encouraged me to enjoy life," Navratilova says. "Nobody has ever loved me so completely, so acceptingly, as Grandma." To this day, the memory is overpowering. She says in her autobiography that she still has recurring dreams about her grandmother, and notes: "I loved Grandma Subertova so much that she almost did not get into this book. Every time I started to talk about her, I would break into tears, and feel weak and tired inside."

EDUCATION

Martina Navratilova was a good student, for years juggling her tournament play with her studies at high school in Revnice. She was the third-best student there even though she had little time for her academic work. Her favorite subject was geography, where she could picture herself in some of the many cities she has since visited. Because of her defection to the United States in 1975, Navratilova never finished high school.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

As a young player, Martina idolized Billie Jean King and Margaret Court Smith, giants of the women's game during the 1960s and 1970s. And while her second father fired her ambition and confidence, it was George Parma who shaped her game. He noted that, even as a youngster, she preferred to rush the net and volley, so he taught her to use a one-hand backhand shot that improved her reach. He also instilled in her what little caution exists. "I'd try some fancy drop shot and George would raise his eyebrows or say, 'Just hit it back, Martina,'" she recalls. "I'd get in the groove and hit a few forehands. But if I saw an opening, I'd rush the net again, and he'd have to remind me that I was taking a lesson, not playing for the Czech championship."

Parma also gave Navratilova tips on playing in matches and reinforced her desire to compete internationally. Having suffered from politics and bureaucracy, he developed his young charge so as to quickly give her chances to compete against the top players, telling her to set her sights on being one of the best in the world. Mirek Navratil, however, set even higher targets, and he proved to be the better prophet. He had been telling his daughter ever since she was a little girl that she would one day win Wimbledon.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

After conquering the Czech women's field and playing several impressive tournaments in Europe, the young tennis star came to challenge America's best women on the Virginia Slims tour in early 1973. This first trip to the United States led to two discoveries: one, that she was competitive with all but the top players, giving Evonne Goolagong a sound match before losing 6-4, 6-4 in Hingham, Massachusetts; two, that she loved junk food. Navratilova usually stormed through the qualifying matches, and her power game ensured that she would win her share of them. And, "cutting my marathon eating swath through the New World," she gained 20 pounds, leading fans to call her "the great wide hope."

In Akron that year, Navratilova first encountered the woman with whose name hers will probably always be linked—Chris Evert. Two years Navratilova's senior, Evert was at that time a much more accomplished player and already one of the stars of the tour. Evert, known for her charming smile, pleasant demeanor, and vicious two-handed backhand, had been a semifinalist at both Wimbledon and Forest Hills (the former site of the U.S. Open) the previous year, and beat Martina 7-6, 5-4, 6-3. The match began a rivalry that lasted until Evert's recent retirement.

The Czech tennis federation thought enough of Navratilova's play to send her to the French Open, where she shocked Nancy Richey (then one of the world's best clay court players) with a 6-3, 6-3 defeat. She succumbed to Goolagong in the quarterfinals, 7-6, 6-4, but had garnered for herself an invitation to Wimbledon, the world's most prestigious tournament. She lost there in the third round to Patti Hogan. Returning to Czechoslovakia, Navratilova won a tournament at Pilsen, then closed out 1973 with another trip to North America. Her best showing here was a loss in the semifinals at Charlotte. Overall, it had been an exceptional year for such a young player, establishing her as a rising star.

The year 1974 was even better. Early on, Navratilova reached the finals of the Italian and German Opens, which are considered second-level tournaments. She joined the Virginia Slims tour and, in Orlando, notched her first tournament victory on this side of the Atlantic. Her match record on

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the tour was a respectable 13-9, putting her tenth in money earnings and gaining her *Tennis* magazine's "Rookie of the Year" honors. She closed the year with her best showing ever in a Grand Slam tournament, losing to Goolagong in the semifinals after beating Margaret Court for the first time.

Navratilova led the Czech women to their first victory in the Federation Cup (the women's equivalent of the Davis Cup) in 1975 with her first victory over Evonne Goolagong, 6-3, 6-4. With Chris Evert, she took four doubles championships. As a singles player, she reached the finals of seven major tournaments, including the French and Italian Opens, and became the second-leading money winner in women's tennis, bested only by Evert.

A NEW LIFE IN THE U.S.

Navratilova's biggest headlines in 1975, however, came with her defection to the United States on September 6. Having battled the Czech tennis federation for two years over her right to travel freely and keep the money she earned, and envying the freedom of American players, Navratilova made the difficult break with her family and her country. "I realized that I would never have the psychological freedom to play the best tennis as long as I was under their control," she commented after applying for political asylum.

Although 1976 began well with a Virginia Slims victory in Houston over Evert, her friend and nemesis, the year was to prove difficult. Persistent injuries and transition to Western life left Navratilova in a slump that denied her a tournament victory for nine months. She did capture the Wimbledon doubles crown with Evert, but was crushingly upset in the first round of the U.S. Open, the foremost tournament of her new country. After Janet Newberry defeated her 1-6, 6-4, 6-3, Navratilova collapsed in tears on the court. Six more Opens would pass before Navratilova could win one of her own.

Her rise to the top, despite this interruption, was to continue. Armed with a new dedication to training and the encouragement of friends, Navratilova stormed back over the next two years. She finished the 1977 women's professional tour in first place. The next year would feature the greatest triumph of a young career and the fulfillment of a childhood dream. After besting Goolagong in the Wimbledon semifinal, the stage was set for what later became almost a cliche: Navratilova versus Evert in the final. Coming back from a first-set loss, and defeat in the final two sets, Martina took the match 2-6, 6-4, 7-5. "I put my right hand to my forehead in disbelief," she relates, "and I could feel Chris patting me on the back and congratulating me." A few days later, Evert's four-year stranglehold on the world's number-one ranking had been broken—the 20-year-old adopted American was now the best woman player on the planet.

A DECADE OF VICTORIES

The win over Chris Evert was the first of what would be an unprecedented nine Wimbledon singles titles, added to eight doubles titles—with Evert and with her partner through the eighties, Pam Shriver. Navratilova captured the French Open twice and the Australian three times. But the win, after Wimbledon, that she wanted most proved to be the hardest to get. She had gained American citizenship July 20, 1981, but had never even made the finals in New York. She beat Evert to get there that year, but dropped the deciding match to Tracy Austin, 6-1, 6-7, 6-7, double-faulting at match point. Standing on the court after this heartbreaker, she admitted, "I wanted to crawl into a hole."

After being sick in 1982 and losing in the quarterfinals to doubles-partner Shriver, Navratilova's time finally came. She met Evert for the 39th time in a final, when they were even with 19 victories each. The setting—and the pressure—could not have been greater. The match wasn't even close. Navratilova won, 6-1, 6-3, in only 63 minutes. Winning 84 and losing 19 games, not dropping a single set and averaging just over 50 minutes per match, Navratilova had stormed her way to the championship of her chosen country, 11 years after conquering the title in the nation of her birth. On being told that she had accumulated $6 million for the year to date—a record—Navratilova joked, "I know New York is an expensive city to live in. Maybe this can go toward a down payment somewhere."

Only one goal remained: the Grand Slam. That came exactly one year later. First there was a win over Kathy Jordan in Australia, then consecutive wins over Evert in Paris, London, and New York. Navratilova had won the world's four most important tournaments in one calendar year. There were even suggestions that, with Evert's star fading, Navratilova might be so much better than the others as to make women's tennis unfair. That, with the rise of Steffi Graf and Monica Seles, proved untrue. But neither her inevitable decline in the late 1980s (interrupted by a stunning 1990 victory at Wimbledon), nor sensationalistic publicity about personal and legal problems, should eclipse the overpowering talent that led Martina to dominate women's tennis for nearly a decade. Ken Rappoport sums up her career succinctly in a *Saturday Evening Post* article: "She is said to be the best female tennis player ever. And the stats make that claim indisputable."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Martina Navratilova's personal life has caused much controversy. The fact that she, a self-proclaimed bisexual, has publicly acknowledged her long-term love affairs with other women has led to what might have been private problems becoming front-page news. She was involved with novelist Rita

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Mae Brown the author of *Rubyfruit Jungle* and *Southern Discomfort*) in the early eighties, and then with former beauty queen Judy Nelson later in the decade. After her breakup with Nelson, the latter sued her, claiming that their "life contract" on videotape was the equivalent of a marriage. The two settled out of court, and Navratilova weathered the furious storm of publicity with considerable grace.

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

Navratilova realized what her struggle for citizenship meant to Americans after her loss to Tracy Austin at the 1981 U.S. Open. "I was still crying when the announcer called my name for the runner-up trophy. But then something marvelous happened: the crowd started applauding and cheering . . . . I knew that they were cheering me as Martina, but they were also cheering me as an American . . . . They weren't cheering Martina the Complainer, Martina the Czech, Martina the Loser, Martina the Bisexual Defector. They were cheering me. I had never felt anything like it in my life: respect, maybe even love."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Navratilova is an avid reader, and enjoys movies, swimming, skiing (both on snow and water), and backgammon. She also is a confirmed animal lover, and her home shelters several pet dogs.

WRITINGS

Martina (with George Vecsey), 1985

HONORS AND AWARDS

Rookie of the Year (*Tennis*): 1974
Most Improved Player (*Tennis*): 1975
The Championships, Wimbledon: 1978-79, 1982-87, 1990, Ladies' Singles; 1976, 1979, 1981-84, 1986, Ladies' Doubles; 1985, Mixed Doubles
French Open: 1982, 1984, Women's Singles; 1975, 1982, 1984-88, Women's Doubles; 1974, 1985, Mixed Doubles
U.S. Open: 1983-84, 1986-87, Women's Singles; 1977, 1978, 1980, 1983, 1984, 1986, 1987, 1989, 1990, Women's Doubles; 1985, 1987, Mixed Doubles
Female Athlete of the Year (Associated Press): 1983
Honorable Citizen of Dallas: 1983
One of America's 100 Most Important Women: 1988
A Woman of the Year (*Ms.*): 1988

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Saturday Evening Post, Mar. 1988, p.50
Tennis, Apr. 1989, p.52; Mar. 1992, p.18
Time, July 2, 1990, p.62
World Tennis, July 1988, p.43

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Winona Ryder 1971-
American Actress
Co-Starred in *Bram Stoker's Dracula, Edward Scissorhands, Heathers,* and *Beetlejuice*

BIRTH

Winona Ryder (originally Winona Laura Horowitz) was born October 29, 1971, in Winona, Minnesota. Her unusual first name comes from her birthplace, where her mother was visiting relatives at the time. Her mother, Cindy Palmer Horowitz, runs a video production company, while her father, Michael Horowitz, currently runs Flashback Books, which specializes in counterculture books. Winona is one of four children: she has an older sister and brother, Sunyata and Jubal, from her mother's first marriage, as well as a younger brother, Uri.

YOUTH

Ryder had a rather singular, unconventional childhood. Her parents, who had settled in San Francisco, were part of the counterculture community of the late 1960s; they lived in the Haight and hung out with Allen Ginsberg and Timothy Leary. Leary, who is Winona's godfather, describes the couple as "hippie intellectuals and psychedelic scholars." During those years, her father, a rare book specialist, worked as an archivist for Leary, and her mother pursued her interests in Buddhism and macrobiotics. When Winona was about ten, the family moved to a 300-acre communal plot of land in northern California, which they shared with seven other families.

"It wasn't as hippie-do as it sounds," according to Ryder. "A lot of people, when they hear the word *commune*, connect it with, like, everyone's on acid and running around naked. This was more like this weird suburb, if suburbs were really cool. It was just a bunch of houses on this chunk of land; we had horses and gardens. You have so much freedom, you can go roaming anywhere. We didn't have electricity, which was weird, but it was great to grow up that way. We didn't have TV, so you'd have to *do* stuff. My friends' names were Tatonka, Gulliver, and Rio. We'd have hammock contests, sit around and make up stories, make up weird games. I don't know—it was a weird, weird childhood. I mean, it was great."

EDUCATION

Like the rest of her childhood, Ryder's education was a bit unconventional. After about a year on their communal land, the family decided to move to be closer to the father's job in the city and the children's schools. They settled in the suburban community of Petaluma, where the elder Horowitzes still live, and Winona started junior high there. With her short hair and offbeat clothes, she soon felt that she didn't fit in. On her third day at her new school, some kids mistook her for a boy, called her a faggot, and beat her up. She started studying at home, and eventually enrolled at the other junior high in Petaluma. But she also started taking an acting class at the prestigious American Conservatory Theatre (A.C.T.) in San Francisco. She was 13. "We weren't thinking of her being professional," says her mother. "We just wanted her to be happy, to be around more imaginative peers."

Ryder loved her classes at A.C.T. As she later recalled, "they'd give us these weirdo plays like *The Glass Menagerie*, and there were always these twelve-year-old girls playing these *women*. So I asked if I could find my own monologue to perform. I read from J.D. Salinger's *Franny & Zooey*. I made it like she was sitting, talking to her boyfriend. I had a connection with Salinger-speak; the way she talked made sense. It was the first time

that I felt that feeling you get when you're acting—that sort of *yeah!* feeling."

That monolgue caught the attention of a talent scout, who recommended Ryder for a part in the movie *Desert Bloom*. She lost out on that part, but the casting agent was so impressed that she sent Ryder's audition tape along to an agency, which immediately signed her. She soon landed her first part, in the movie *Lucas*, which was filmed during her eighth-grade summer vacation. It was for this film that she chose her professional name, Winona Ryder.

Over the next several years, Ryder continued to combine acting with her education, mostly through independent study with a tutor. She graduated from high school with a 4.0 grade point average. When asked if she had thought about taking a break from acting to attend college, Ryder responded, "Yeah, I've thought about it. But my education hasn't stopped. I read all the time, and I'm still learning, I'm not worried that my IQ is going to drop because I'm not going to college. I really love acting and making movies right now . . . And I don't want to knock college, but I went to visit a friend at a college, and I got there and it was like frat hell or sorority hell or whatever it is called. It felt just like [high school] . . . . There were the same sort of obnoxious cliques. It was all the same, just a little bit older."

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Over the past six years, Ryder has appeared in over ten films. While these films have achieved varying levels of critical and popular success, Ryder's performances are consistently praised. She has typically chosen offbeat roles in dark comedies, usually playing a teenager in a "coming of age" story. Her first big hit was *Beetlejuice* (1988), directed by Tim Burton. She played Lydia, the strange, death-obsessed daughter who always wears mourning clothes. *Heathers* (1989) features Ryder as Veronica Sawyer, in a part that she considers "*the* role of my life." This black comedy, one of Ryder's favorite movies of all time, has become a cult hit as well. Veronica, "whose teen angst bull has a body count," according to the actress, keeps murdering her popular and arrogant friends, then making it look like suicide. Although Ryder was acclaimed for this performance, the movie became controversial because some viewers believed that it glamorized teen suicide.

Ryder's next important role came in *Edward Scissorhands* (1990) in which she was again directed by Tim Burton. She plays Kim, the high school cheerleader who falls in love with the strange mechanical man, played by her real-life fiance Johnny Depp. The creation of a scientist, Edward has scissors for hands. According to Ryder, "*Edward Scissorhands* is a

beautiful Gothic romantic story with a lot of real-life feeling. Edward expresses the negative self-image possessed by so many—especially in adolescence. The desperate feeling that everything you do is wrong, everything you touch you destroy." In *Mermaids* (1990), directed by Richard Benjamin, Ryder plays Charlotte, the religious daughter of a careless, sexually promiscuous mother played by Cher. A teenager with wildly conflicting feelings, Charlotte is torn between her Jewish roots, her interest in Catholicism and desire to become a nun, and her new-found sexuality. For Ryder, "What I related to about Charlotte is that she's inconsistent. One day she'll be obsessed with Catholicism, but the next day she'll be obsessed with Joe the gardener. And the *next* day she'll want to be an American Indian. I had really been going through stuff like that. I would think, I'm going crazy! I don't know what I want! I don't know who I am!"

Ryder's current work marks her debut playing an adult woman rather than a teenager. Her most recent film, *Bram Stoker's Dracula* (1992), was directed by Francis Ford Coppola and co-stars Gary Oldman, Anthony Hopkins, and Keanu Reeves. As the title suggests, the movie was based on the nineteenth-century novel by Bram Stoker, rather than on previous Hollywood treatments of the story. Ryder was the impetus for the project: she gave the script to Coppola, hoping that he would direct what she felt would be an "epic movie." She plays Mina, an English school teacher and the lover of the vampire Dracula. Ryder describes the movie as "a love story, a fantasy, very, very surreal." She has also completed work on *The Age of Innocence*, based on the Edith Wharton novel of the same name. This film, directed by Martin Scorsese and co-starring Michelle Pfeiffer and Daniel Day-Lewis, is expected to be released in late 1993. With these films, according to *Esquire* magazine, "Ryder is set to become the most prominent and powerful movie actress of her generation. She is about to become a star in the old-fashioned sense, a classic combination of glamour, talent, and ambition."

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Ryder speaks frequently of her great respect for her parents, Cindy and Michael Horowitz. "They're great people to hang around. They're both incredibly smart and intellectual and they could have become very wealthy but they struggled to pay the bills and stuck to what they want. That has to do with how I make my decisions. If they taught me anything, it's to trust myself and go with what my gut tells me."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Ryder, who is unmarried, recently moved from her home in Southern California to New York City. She has been involved with actor Johnny Depp since 1989; the two became engaged about five months after they first met.

Their relationship has been avidly covered in the press, although both Ryder and Depp have tried to guard their privacy. Recently, there has been widespread conjecture about their on-again, off-again relationship, and their future plans are unknown.

FAVORITE BOOKS AND MOVIES

Ryder typically lists *Brazil, My Life as a Dog,* and *Heathers* as her favorite movies. When asked about her favorite book, there is no hesitation: "My all-time favorite novel is [J.D. Salinger's] *Catcher in the Rye.* It's my bibie. I bet I've read it 50 times . . . . It's funny. I read it at age 12—and I didn't get it. Then I tried it again when I was about 14. And wow, it was gospel. I was crushed when I found out a whole generation had loved it before me. I thought it was just my book."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Ryder's hobbies include reading, watching movies, traveling, and listening to alternative music (The Replacements is her favorite band). She particularly enjoys writing—she keeps a journal, and has also written a screenplay and short stories.

MOVIES

Lucas 1986
Square Dance, 1987 (shown on TV as *Home Is Where the Heart Is*)
1969, 1988
Beetlejuice, 1988
Great Balls of Fire, 1989
Heathers, 1989
Edward Scissorhands, 1990
Mermaids, 1990
Welcome Home, Roxy Carmichael, 1990
Night on Earth, 1992
Bram Stoker's Dracula, 1992

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Seattle Times, Dec. 9, 1990, p.J3
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Denzel Washington 1954-
American Stage and Screen Actor
Starred in *Malcolm X, Mo' Better Blues, Glory, Cry Freedom,* and *A Soldier's Story*

BIRTH

Denzel (pronounced den-ZEL) Washington was born on December 28, 1954, in Mount Vernon, New York. His father, the Rev. Denzel Washington, Sr., was a Pentecostal minister who worked at the water department during the week and then preached on Sunday. His mother, Lennis Washington, was a singer in the church choir and a beautician who owned several beauty shops. The second of three children, Denzel has one brother and one sister. Their parents divorced when Denzel was fourteen.

YOUTH

Mount Vernon, where Washington grew up, is a suburb just north of New York City, in Westchester County. This multiracial community was described in *New York* magazine as "one of those good/bad neighborhoods where some kids go to college and some kids go to jail." Of Denzel's three close friends, two ended up in jail, and one ended up dead. But the senior Washingtons worked hard to keep their children on the "good" side of the neighborhood. Denzel now says that his father taught him the importance of integrity, hard work, and responsibility, while his strong-willed mother kept him from "becoming a sure-nuf gangster." As he says, "My mother's love for me and her desire for me to do well kept me out of trouble. When it came to the moment of should I go this way or do that, I'd think about her and say, 'Naahh, let me get myself outta here before I get into trouble'."

But all that changed when Denzel was fourteen and his parents got a divorce. That event affected him deeply. "I rebelled and got angry and started beating people up at school," he said. "I rejected everything." Soon afterward, hoping to curb this rebelliousness, his mother pulled him out of the public schools and sent him to the Oakland Academy.

EDUCATION

The Oakland Academy, which Washington describes as "very rich and very white," is a private college prep school for boys in New Windsor, a town in upstate New York. He was a top athlete, going out for baseball, basketball, football, and track; he also played in the band. But he was an indifferent student with a barely adequate grade point average. As he recalls, in his junior year one teacher wrote in his yearbook, "Keep your individuality. But maybe cut down on the noise." Washington graduated from the Oakland Academy in 1972.

He then enrolled in the pre-med program at Fordham University in New York City. He soon felt unsuited to that program—he couldn't even pronounce the names of his biology classes, let alone pass them, he now says—and switched to a journalism major. One summer, while working as a YMCA camp counselor, he appeared in a talent show and immediately got hooked on the stage. On returning to Fordham, he signed up for a drama workshop with Robinson Stone, an actor and respected professor who became his mentor. Washington appeared in several college productions, including Eugene O'Neill's *The Emperor Jones* and Shakespeare's *Othello*, and Stone predicted that "Denzel had a brilliant career ahead of him. He played Othello with so much majesty and beauty but also rage and hate that I dragged agents to come and see it." While still a college senior, Washington won his first professional role in the television movie

Wilma (1977), based on the life of Olympic track star Wilma Rudolph. Washington ultimately graduated from Fordham University with a bachelor's degree in drama and journalism.

In 1978, Washington was accepted at the prestigious American Conservatory Theatre in San Francisco. Convinced that he could learn more about acting by working than by studying, he left after his first year there. He moved to Los Angeles to "test the waters," but soon returned to New York.

FIRST JOBS

Although he struggled during his early years in New York, and was no stranger to the unemployment line, Washington was able to build a serious stage career there. He had great talent, but he also had the good fortune to be starting out in the late 1970s, a time when black theater companies were thriving and when large, mostly white groups were creating multiracial ensembles and trying nontraditional casting. He appeared in a wide range of productions, including *The Mighty Gents, Spell #7, Coriolanus, Ceremonies in Dark Old Men, One Tiger to a Hill, Man and Superman, Othello, Split Second*, and *Every Goodbye Ain't Gone.*

Like so many aspiring actors in New York, there were times when Washington was unable to find work. Broke and discouraged, he gave up on his dreams at one point and took a job with the county recreation department. His wife, Pauletta Pearson, a professional singer and actress herself, convinced him to keep trying. Her advice paid off. He soon landed a part in *When the Chickens Come Home to Roost* (1981), in which he portrayed Malcolm X. The part focused on his relationship with Elijah Muhammad, the leader of the Nation of Islam, or Black Muslims. Although the show only ran for 12 performances, Washington earned a great deal of recognition, as well as additional roles.

Washington next won a part in a production by the Negro Ensemble Company, a renowned troupe that he had long hoped to join. He appeared in *A Soldier's Play* (1981), Charles Fuller's critically acclaimed drama about the racial tensions on a segregated army base during World War II. Washington won an Obie Award for his portrayal of Pvt. Melvin Peterson, the quiet but embittered killer. He also reprised the role in the movie version, re-titled *A Soldier's Story* (1984).

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

By that time, Washington's dramatic career was firmly established. He had already made a name for himself on the stage and on television, and although he has continued in those venues, he has also added feature films to his credits. In *Carbon Copy* (1981), he played the illegitimate son of George Segal. Although the film was unsuccessful, he earned praise

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for his performance. That role brought Washington to the attention of television executives casting the part of Dr. Philip Chandler, a Yale-educated doctor, for the new TV series "St. Elsewhere." This comedy/drama series was set at St. Eligius, a fictional Boston hospital. Washington was uncertain about accepting the part, but assumed the show would run only thirteen weeks. Instead, "St. Elsewhere" became a great success, airing for six seasons, from 1982 through 1988. Because Dr. Chandler was a secondary character on the series, though, Washington was able to continue taking on additional work.

Throughout much of the 1980s and into the 1990s, Washington has continued to act in feature films. He has been particularly careful to select scripts that meet his high standards for depicting African Americans. Following *A Soldier's Story*, his next important movie role came in the 1987 film *Cry Freedom*. He played Stephen Biko, the slain black South African activist. Many reviewers objected to the film's focus on the white newspaper editor, Donald Woods (played by Kevin Kline), who publicized the story, rather than on Biko himself. Still, there was near-unanimous praise for Washington, who received an Academy Award nomination for Best Supporting Actor.

After returning to the New York stage in 1988 to appear in *Checkmates*, a comedy about two unrelated black couples, one young and one old, who share a house, Washington went on to appear in the movie *Glory* (1989). This Civil War epic focuses on the Fifty-Fourth Regiment of the Massachusetts Voluntary Infantry, the first black unit to fight for the Union army. Washington portrayed the soldier Trip, an angry and illiterate fugitive slave. He devoted himself to research before the filming, reading historical accounts and personal narratives from the Civil War era. For his intense and charismatic performance, Washington won both an Academy Award and a NAACP Image Award for Best Supporting Actor.

With his next project, *Mo' Better Blues* (1990), Washington moved from an historical to a contemporary setting. In this Spike Lee movie, he plays Bleek Gilliam, a self-absorbed trumpeter who is sought after by two women. According to critic Elvis Mitchell, "*Mo' Better Blues* is Washington's chance to carry a movie, and he gives what is undeniably a complex and mature movie-star performance." In fact, Spike Lee wrote this film with Washington in mind, hoping to expand his opportunities as a lead actor. Both Lee and Washington have frequently lamented the limited choices available for black actors, especially leading roles. Many reviewers have felt that Washington has that certain star quality—looks, talent, humor, charm, personal magnetism, and sex appeal—to become a leading man in romantic films, a status that has been routinely denied black actors. He is often compared to Sidney Poitier, the last black actor to become a romantic lead in Hollywood films—a comparison Washington disdains,

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despite his respect for Poitier, as an attempt to categorize him, as if there is a single leading man role open to black actors. After *Mo' Better Blues* and a stint in the lead role in a Shakespeare in the Park production of *Richard III*, Washington made *Mississippi Masala* (1992), an inter-racial love story of a romance between an African American man and an East Indian woman in a small town in Mississippi.

Recently, Washington appeared in the lead role in *Malcolm X* (1992), another Spike Lee production. This film biography documents the slain leader's life, from his early days in Boston, to his criminal exploits in Harlem, his years in prison, his conversion there to the Islamic faith, his work preaching in New York and eventually around the country as a Black Muslim, his subsequent break with Elijah Muhammad and the Nation of Islam, his pilgrimage to Mecca, and, finally, to his assassination in 1965. Tremendous publicity was generated by Lee and the press before the film's release, and tremendous expectations as well. Many said that no film could satisfy all who felt a stake in Malcolm, and wondered how Lee would portray his constantly evolving views. And indeed, critical reaction to *Malcolm X* has varied widely: some reviewers have heaped lavish praise on the film for its accuracy and on Washington for his complex, inspired, intense, and even humorous performance. Others charged that the film's depiction of the revered leader was false or biased, and still others have expressed disappointment that the film failed to live up to all the media hype.

Since then, Washington has been working on two films. One is a film version of Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing*, directed by Kenneth Branaugh and co-starring Emma Thompson. The other, tentatively titled *Philadelphia*, is directed by Jonathan Demme. Washington plays a conservative attorney who represents another attorney (played by Tom Hanks) who is fired from his job after he develops AIDS. The film is expected to be released in late 1993.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Washington lives in Los Angeles, California, with his wife, Pauletta Pearson, and their four children: David, Katia, and the twins, Olivia and Malcolm. Washington and Pearson first met in 1977, when they both had parts in the TV movie *Wilma*; they started seeing each other two years later, when they ran into each other at a party, and were married in 1983.

Washington often speaks of his great admiration and respect for his wife: "Pauletta's sacrificed a lot of opportunities to build her own career. She was doing Broadway shows. My wife was a child prodigy, a concert pianist. She's competed in Van Cliburn competitions, and she's been all over the world. I told her I want her to do whatever she wants to do for her

career, but she's really committed to family and to helping and supporting me. I don't know what I'd do without her 'cause I'm all over the place, and she's my foundation and my stability. I have the utmost respect for her."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

When he is away from the set, Washington cherishes the time he is able to spend with his family. He also enjoys playing sports, including skiing, basketball, touch football, tennis, running, and weight-lifting, as well as reading, cooking, and listening to music by female vocalists.

CREDITS

STAGE

Ceremonies in Dark Old Men, 1981
When the Chickens Come Home to Roost, 1981
A Soldier's Play, 1981
Checkmates, 1988
Richard III, 1990

FILM

Carbon Copy, 1981
A Soldier's Story, 1984
Power, 1986
Cry Freedom, 1987
Glory, 1989
The Mighty Quinn, 1989
For Queen and Country, 1989
Heart Condition, 1990
Mo' Better Blues, 1990
Ricochet, 1991
Mississippi Masala, 1992
Malcolm X, 1992

TELEVISION

Wilma, 1977 (TV movie)
Flesh and Blood, 1979 (TV movie)
"St. Elsewhere," 1982-88 (TV series)
License to Kill, 1984 (TV movie)
The George McKenna Story, 1986 (TV miniseries)

HONORS AND AWARDS

Audelco Award: 1981, for *When the Chickens Come Home to Roost*
Obie Award: 1981-82, for *A Soldier's Play*

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Golden Globe Award: 1990, for *Glory*, for Best Supporting Actor
Academy Award: 1989, for *Glory*, for Best Supporting Actor
NAACP Image Award: 1990, for *Glory*, for Best Supporting Actor

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Keenen Ivory Wayans 1958-
American Comedian, Actor, and Filmmaker
Creator of the Hit TV Series "In Living Color"

BIRTH

Keenen Ivory Wayans was born in Harlem in New York City on June 8, 1958. His father, Howell Wayans, was a supermarket manager; his mother, Elvira Wayans, was a homemaker who later returned to school to become a social worker. Wayans was the second of ten children.

YOUTH

When Keenen was about six, the family moved to the Fulton housing projects in the Chelsea section of Manhattan. The family

of twelve shared a four-bedroom apartment, and space was always tight. "Each [bedroom] had a closet. The closet was like our 'office.' We would go there for privacy. At dinner, my mother would count us, and if one was missing she would go into the closet and see who had fallen asleep." Money was tight, too—their father's salary barely stretched to meet the needs of his large family. And discipline was tight as well. Howell Wayans was a member of the religious group Jehovah's Witnesses, and he closely monitored his children's activities. They weren't allowed to hang out with other kids, and they soon learned to rely on one another. Although the family was poor, Wayans believes that he and his sisters and brothers were better off than many other kids he knew: "We had a mother and father, and we had to eat as a family. All washed up, we sat down at the table at six o'clock. We had structure."

It was at the dinner table that Wayans developed his sense of comedy. Dinner in the Wayans household was loose, loud, and funny. "Anything that happened that day, that's what the jokes were about. We'd start snappin' on each other. Everybody had a twisted sense of humor. We cracked jokes about [our] most painful experiences. A lot of it had to do with being alienated, being different from other kids." Wayans was doing impressions by the age of four, starting with a neighborhood wino. Two years later, he saw Richard Pryor on television and decided to become a comedian. Throughout their childhoods, Keenen and his brother Damon would create characters and then act out funny stories about them. Many of them, including the Homeboys, appear on "In Living Color."

EDUCATION

In school, Wayans was always the class clown. "Our first audience was the class," he once said. "If I had missed a day of school, when I came in the next day I would get a round of applause." Yet he was also a responsible kid: he worked long hours as a manager at McDonald's, contributed his earnings to the family income, helped out around the house, looked out for his brothers and sisters, and earned good enough grades to win a scholarship to college. He graduated from Seward Park High School in 1976.

Wayans studied engineering at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. After growing up in Manhattan, small-town Southern life was a surprise. "I had such culture shock down there. I was used to the city, man. They'd say, 'Let's go downtown and have some fun,' and you'd get downtown and it wasn't nothing but a pharmacy and a Goodwill store." It was in that environment that Wayans started performing stand-up comedy routines, telling stories to fellow students near a fountain on campus. "There weren't a lot of kids from New York down there, and everyone was fascinated with New York. And I would tell all these stories about

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New York and do all the characters—a lot of the characters you see on ["In Living Color"]. They were like my practice audience." After three-and-a-half years, Wayans decided to leave Tuskegee Institute to become a comedian. He was just a few credits short of completing his engineering degree.

FIRST JOBS

During Wayans's first year at college, a student told him about the Improv, a New York comedy club that showcases new comedians. That first summer vacation, at the age of 19, he auditioned there. While he failed that audition, it wasn't a total loss—he met fellow comic Robert Townsend, who would later become a collaborator and a celebrated filmmaker. Wayans then passed the audition on just his second try. After leaving Tuskegee, Wayans returned to New York and began performing stand-up routines at the comedy clubs there. He soon moved to Los Angeles, again working the clubs and also trying out for acting roles in movies and TV. He won parts on "Benson," "Cheers," "CHiPs," and "A Different World," had a regular role on the series "For Love and Honor," and made his feature film debut in *Star 80*. Yet he was also frustrated by the limited opportunities for blacks in Hollywood: he felt that casting, for blacks, was consistently dictated by stereotypes. His next major project, *Hollywood Shuffle* (1986), parodied this very system.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Since the 1980s, Wayans has had a varied career as an entertainer, both in front of and behind the camera. He has done stand-up comedy, acting, scriptwriting, directing, and producing, in live performances as well as TV and films. To all these activities, though, he brings a satiric and distinctly African-American perspective. The first project to bring Wayans to national attention was the movie *Hollywood Shuffle*, which he co-wrote with his friend Robert Townsend. This film, in which Townsend, Wayans, and others portray black actors trying to get work, is a satiric look at stereotyping in the Hollywood casting system. While noting some flaws, critics called it inspired. Wayans worked with Townsend again in 1987, when they co-wrote and co-starred in the cable TV special "Robert Townsend and His Partners in Crime." That same year, Wayans co-produced and co-wrote *Eddie Murphy Raw*, the highest grossing concert film ever.

In 1989, Wayans made his directing debut with *I'm Gonna Git You Sucka*, which he also wrote, produced, and starred in. This film, an outrageous spoof of black exploitation and kung fu movies from the 1970s, features Wayans as Jack Slade, a decorated Army veteran with a medal for shorthand. He returns home after ten years in the service to find his brother dead—O.G.ed—from wearing too many gold chains. The parody con-

tinues with such absurdities as a "Pimp of the Year" contest, where bikini-clad men compete in platform shoes, and a "Youth Gang Competition," similar to a track and field contest, where gang members compete in races to strip cars and steal TVs, complete with Doberman pinschers at their heels. Wayans was quick to explain the movie's intent: "I'm not satirizing black people but bad moviemaking. The inspiration came from *Airplane!* I'm a big fan of that movie. I was sitting around watching old Superfly movies, and I realized they were ripe for humor." While many reviewers considered the quality of the movie uneven, they agreed that much of it was wildly funny.

The financial success of *I'm Gonna Get You Sucka*—it cost only $3 million to make and has grossed over $20 million—quickly brought Wayans to the attention of the movie-making community. He arranged advance screenings of his next movie and invited film executives to attend, hoping a studio would fund his next movie. Instead, Fox TV executives came and challenged the whole direction of his thinking. "I really wasn't interested in television," Wayans has said. "But they said the magic words, 'You can do anything you want.'"

"IN LIVING COLOR"

What Wayans wanted to do was a comedy/variety show with sketches from a black perspective, and Fox gave him the opportunity. He created "In Living Color," working as its executive producer, head writer, and host. The show is funky and urban, with a predominately black ensemble of comedians (including his brother Damon and sister Kim), a team of hip-hop dancers (the Fly Girls), and a house deejay (his brother Shawn, or SW1). Each half-hour show contains a mix of comedy sketches, dancing, short films, and music. Some of the sketches feature recurring characters, like Homey D. Clown, Little Miss Trouble, the Hedley family, the "Men on ..." pieces, "Snackin' Shack," and the "Homeboy Shopping Network," while others lampoon celebrities, like Arsenio Hall, Oprah Winfrey, Jesse Jackson, Whitney Houston, and Louis Farrakhan, to name just a few.

"In Living Color" was a popular and critical success following its debut in April 1990. Although the show originally aired during a later time slot on Saturday nights, it was changed to 8:00 p.m. on Sundays. Considering the show's content, that time period, during TV's family viewing hour, has caused problems. Many of the pieces have become controversial. Some people consider the "Men on . . ." pieces anti-gay, the Buttman sketches offensive, the Fly Girls demeaning to women, and the "Homebov Shopping Network" demeaning to blacks. For his part, Wayans takes such criticism in stride: "If I make a handful of people p----- off, but I have the support of the masses, I don't care. This is a parody show. We go for belly laughs. When you walk on the edge, you run the risk of offending

some people." For this willingness to walk on the edge, to challenge television's restrictive stereotypes and create fresh and innovative comedy, Wayans has been widely praised.

Recent events have changed all that. In December 1992, a spokesperson from Fox announced that Wayans had terminated his relationship with the network and had departed as executive producer of "In Living Color." There have been unconfirmed reports that Wayans and Fox fought over censorship issues and the company's decision to show reruns of early shows without his consent.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

"Richard Pryor has always been my comedic influence," according to Wayans "When I decided I was going to be a comedian at age six it was because I saw Richard Pryor on TV doing comedy and I said, 'That's what I want to do.' He showed me what my dream was going to be basically. I guess he was such a strong influence because the stuff he was talking about I could relate to. He grew up in an impoverished background. He had a very strict father. He talked a lot about his family and the people in his neighborhood. It was all very real to me. He made things funny that weren't funny. What I remember is him talking about getting his ass kicked by this bully and I had just run home from this dude who was trying to take my nickel. I had just run home and I'm sitting there watching him do jokes about it. I said, 'This is what I want to do.'

"I was always a weird kid, but I just couldn't figure out what was strange about me. Watching Richard Pryor I got a sense that it was my humor that made me different. There were others that I appreciated, like Red Skelton, Carol Burnett, Monty Python. I loved them. The guys who did *Airplane*. They made me laugh. But Richard Pryor was my influence. I mean, I studied Richard Pryor."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Wayans, who is single, lives alone in Hollywood. After growing up as part of a large family in a cramped apartment, he values his privacy and space.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Wayans usually avoids the Hollywood social scene. Instead, he likes to work out, play chess, do home remodeling projects, and hang out with his family.

CREDITS

Hollywood Shuffle, 1986 [co-writer and actor, with Robert Townsend]

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Eddie Murphy Raw, 1987 [co-writer and co-producer, with Eddie Murphy]
"Robert Townsend and His Partners in Crime," 1987 [co-writer and actor, with Robert Townsend]
I'm Gonna Git You Sucka, 1989 [writer, director, and actor]
"In Living Color," 1990-92 [creator, executive producer, writer, and actor]

HONORS AND AWARDS

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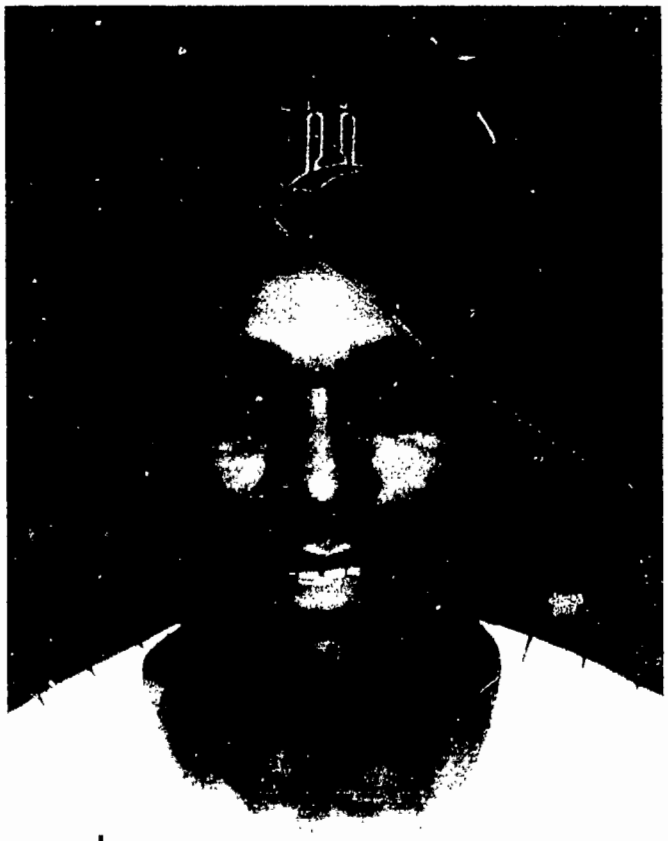

Dave Winfield 1951-
American Baseball Player with
the Minnesota Twins
National and American League All-Star
For Twelve Consecutive Years

BIRTH

David Mark Winfield was born October 3, 1951, in St. Paul, Minnesota, the son of Frank Winfield, a railroad porter, and Arline Vivian Allison Winfield, an audiovisual department worker for the public schools. His brother Steve, who is one year older, now coaches amateur teams and works for the David M. Winfield Foundation for underprivileged youth.

YOUTH

Dave remembers little of life with his father, although he does have vague recollections that his parents had trouble getting along. His father worked the St. Paul-to-Seattle line and was often absent from home. When Dave was three, his parents were divorced, Frank moving out west and Arline staying in St. Paul to take care of the little boys. She had help from the children's maternal grandmother, Jessie, and from her other relatives in the area.

Arline Winfield was what would now be called a "supermom"—she worked full time, brought up two boys, and was active in such community organizations as Cub Scouts and PTA. Dave remembers that his mother always involved him and his brother in family decisions. "I feel that it was valuable that she thought to consult us," he has said, "to make us feel that we had some say in our lives." Though poor, the Winfields had a rich family life that emphasized church, education, humor, and values. Dave still points out how his mother was the source of his fascination with language, and how her example of hard work and a positive attitude has helped him to form his successful life.

Winfield began playing sports when he was still quite young. His first position was third base, but he soon became enamored of the greater action at shortstop and began alternating between the two positions. A new coach, Bill Peterson, soon came to the all-black neighborhood to supervise the Oxford Playground down the street from the Winfield home. Peterson was such a fine coach that he molded a group of poor youths, none of whom had ever skated, into St. Paul's championship hockey team. In the summer, he taught Winfield and the other neighborhood kids how to concentrate on baseball fundamentals and develop a winning attitude. Peterson put them through so much work that, says Winfield, had he heard the "natural athlete" tag that haunts so many black stars, he "would have laughed his head off."

EARLY MEMORIES

Although St. Paul was a relatively progressive city in the fifties and sixties, Winfield nevertheless remembers feeling separate because of his race. He calls it, however, "background stuff, on the fringes of a childhood that was never bothered much by the color issue." The civil rights struggle, though, was important to the family because of its larger implications, and Dave remembers the trauma caused by the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. "Most of all, I was frustrated and angry," he says, having been convinced that King's nonviolent approach was indeed the best route to a just society. "More than a bunch of black militants," Winfield argues, "his assassination created a bunch of black cynics, which I think may

turn out to be a whole lot more dangerous . . . . I remember seeing black leadership founder, and asking myself, 'Now, whom do I look up to? Whom do I respect?' For a while the answer was simply no one."

EDUCATION

At Central High School in St. Paul, Dave Winfield was an average student who concentrated on sports. Having made the All-City and All-State teams in baseball, and excelling in basketball despite playing only in his junior and senior years, he had two options. Most of his friends thought he should sign the contract offered by the Boston Red Sox, but he was reluctant to start out in the "boondocks" atmosphere of minor-league baseball's farm club system. Instead, Winfield opted for a half-scholarship at the University of Minnesota, across the river in Minneapolis. There he majored in African-American studies and political science. His academics improved after a slow start, but his focus was still athletics.

A brush with the law in the summer after his freshman year gave him an education in life that he's not likely to forget. He and a friend were caught stealing snow-blowers. Winfield ended up with a three-year suspended sentence. "I was lucky," he told *Sport* magazine. He says he tells the story now so that kids will know "what a terrible feeling it is to do something so stupid and so wrong."

In baseball, Winfield had switched to the pitcher's mound. He went 8-3 in his sophomore year at Minnesota with an ERA of 1.48, the lowest in the Big Ten. Summers he played in the semipro Alaska Summer League, working on both pitching and hitting. He also made the basketball team in his junior year, helping the Gophers to their first Big Ten championship in 38 years. The physical exertion, though, took a toll on his body. He was unable to pitch that year, and some coaches worried that his baseball career might be in jeopardy. But that summer in Alaska he proved himself a good enough hitter to have value even if he couldn't pitch.

Pitch he did in his senior year—Winfield posted a 13-1 record with a 2.74 ERA, while hitting .385. Although the Gophers lost a heartbreaker to USC in the College World Series, two beautifully pitched games made Winfield the series' Most Valuable Player. Dave left school a few credits short of graduation, but was one of the finest Gopher athletes ever.

CHOOSING A CAREER

At that point, Winfield had a selection of professional sports careers available to him. In basketball, he played well enough to be drafted in the fifth round by the NBA's Atlanta Hawks. In the baseball draft, he was chosen in the first round by the San Diego Padres. And though he'd never played a down of high school or college football, he was a 16th-round pick of the NFL's Minnesota Vikings, who felt that this outstanding athlete could excel in any sport. Winfield chose the job he had wanted since following the Minnesota Twins as a boy: major league baseball player.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

SAN DIEGO PADRES: 1973-80

The conversion from pitcher to outfielder, a process that began with his college injury, continued for Winfield because the Padres wanted him as an everyday player. He soon realized that he needed to sharpen his skills to remain in the league. A stint over the winter in the Mexican League, where he found the living and playing conditions intolerable, convinced him to work on his conditioning stateside. He hooked up with an independent batting instructor named Bill Allen, and they studied videotapes of successful hitters. This, along with extensive physical work, brought the opportunity for everyday play. Winfield responded, blasting 20 home runs and driving in 75 base runners in his second season.

Established as one of the stars of the Padres, Winfield labored in obscurity throughout the seventies, far from the notice of the media and pennant races. His speed and powerful arm made him one of the best defensive outfielders in baseball, while his line-drive power and intelligence assured that he continued to be a feared hitter. After hitting over .300 for the first time in 1978, he decided that he needed either more money or more exposure. In 1979 he hit .308 with 34 homers and 118 RBIs, and decided it was time to test the free-agent market. Winfield played without a contract in 1980, making only 80 percent of his 1979 base pay, but he was free after that year to seek contracts with more generous clubs.

NEW YORK YANKEES: 1981-90

Foremost among the high rollers was George Steinbrenner, the "Boss" of the fabled New York Yankees, the most successful franchise in the

history of sports. A series of deft moves by Winfield's agent, Al Frohman, led to a Yankees pact that gave Dave $20 million over ten years, a figure that was then a record amount. This meant exposure in the country's largest market—fame, fortune, and incredible pressure. It also meant an adjustment in Winfield's batting style, for Yankee Stadium's "death valley," the 430-foot space to the wall in left-center, was exactly the spot that represented the right-handers' power alley. Winfield shortened his stroke and compensated sufficiently that first year with the Yankees to aid the team in grabbing their 33d American League pennant. But he had a terrible World Series, going 1-for-22 at the plate as the Dodgers beat the Yankees in six games.

Winfield didn't know it at the time, but it would be 11 years before he would get a chance to redeem himself in a series. He continued, however, to play well on both offense and defense, compiling Gold Glove awards while hitting close to .300 and regularly socking 20 or 30 home runs. In 1984, he and teammate Don Mattingly staged a season-long battle for the batting title. Winfield lost on the last day of the season, hitting a career-high .340 to Mattingly's .343. And while the Yankees played extremely well after the All-Star break, they could not catch the red-hot Detroit Tigers. Three years without a pennant was too long for the Yankee faithful, and especially for their mercurial, sometimes vindictive owner. Steinbrenner had dubbed Winfield "Mr. May" to contrast his strong early-season play with the clutch play of "Mr. October," Yankee hero Reggie Jackson.

The tension between Steinbrenner and Winfield was not confined to baseball-related matters. Part of the long-term Yankee contract stipulated that the club would contribute to the David M. Winfield Foundation, set up by Dave to help underprivileged children. Winfield filed suit three times to force the Boss to pay. Steinbrenner counterattacked by charging that Winfield had consorted with gambler and felon Howard Spira. More charges and countercharges followed, turning up the heat in the already fiery atmosphere in the Bronx. Both the courts and the commissioner sided with Winfield, verifying that Steinbrenner had paid off Spira to discredit his outfielder and barring Steinbrenner from the team's day-to-day operations. Neither man came out unscarred, and the public was left with the impression that the Bronx Bombers were associating with gamblers and mobsters. Yankee fans knew with certainty what was, to them, more important: neither the flamboyant owner nor the clean-up hitter had produced a World Championship in nearly a decade.

All this tends to obscure what Dave Winfield *did* accomplish with the New York Yankees—the more than 200 home runs, the batting average close to .290, the outfield assists, and the very real contribution the Winfield Foundation made to children in New York's poorest neighborhoods. Were it not for an ego clash of monumental proportion with the team's owner

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and, in a sense, with the city itself, Dave Winfield would be remembered fondly in New York. Except for a year lost to injury (1989), he played consistently at a level that made him an All-Star every year.

CALIFORNIA ANGELS AND TORONTO BLUE JAYS: 1990-92

A trade to California during the 1990 season released Winfield from the climate of ill will and distrust surrounding his years with the Yankees. While many feared he was washed up at the age of 38, he performed creditably for almost two years with the Angels. He played 150 games for them in 1991, as outfielder and designated hitter, batting .262, knocking 28 homers, and driving in 86 runs. That performance gave him the opportunity to play for the perennial contenders, the Toronto Blue Jays, in 1992. Here might be a chance to smash the "Mr. May" label.

In Toronto's Skydome, the best hitters' park he has ever played in, Winfield had ample occasion to demonstrate his offensive prowress. He hit .290, slammed 26 home runs, and drove in 108 runs—his best total in seven years. When the Jays advanced to the World Series, Winfield responded in the clutch, driving in three runs. Most importantly, his two-run double in the 11th inning of Game Six won the series for the Jays—the first time a championship traveled north of the border. In his 20th major league season, Dave Winfield won his first championship ring. He also shucked a label that unfairly marked him as a choker in big games.

Winfield has signed a contract with his hometown Minnesota Twins for 1993 and 1994. There he will get a chance to extend his career statistics. At this point, he has 2,866 hits and 432 home runs to go along with his seven Gold Gloves. Winfield is almost certain to be elected to the Baseball Hall-of-Fame.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Winfield, it is true, got his attitude toward life from his family, and his athletic work ethic from his early coach, Bill Peterson. But the man the public sees—the fighter of newspaper stories, the extraordinary negotiator, and the player who stood up to George Steinbrenner and won—was shaped by his agent and close friend, Al Frohman. He taught Winfield about business and negotiation and was a loyal and dear friend until his death from a stroke in 1987.

"He spent more time with me than any grown man ever did," Winfield said in a eulogy. "Under him and with him I grew in wisdom, ability, and stature." In his autobiography, Winfield writes: "No man ever meant or will mean as much to me as Al Frohman." Just over a year after Frohman's death, Winfield was to suffer another blow when his mother, Arline, succumbed to cancer.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Dave Winfield married Tonya Faye Turner, a real estate agent, in New Orleans in 1988. They live in the Minneapolis area, where Winfield has maintained a home for several years. He has a nine-year-old child, Lauren Shanel, from a previous common-law marriage to stewardess Sandra Renfro. Winfield insisted that the two had never lived together as husband and wife, but a Texas jury decided otherwise. The judgment was thrown out on a technicality, and a new trial is pending. Winfield acknowledges Lauren as his daughter.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Winfield says that he watches a few selected television programs on PBS. He also enjoys theater, biography, jazz, fishing, and fine clothes.

WRITINGS

Winfield: A Player's Life (with Tom Parker), 1988

HONORS AND AWARDS

National League All-Star Team: 1977-80
YMCA Brian Piccolo Award for Humanitarian Service: 1979
American League All-Star Team: 1981-88
Rawlings Gold Glove Award: 1979-80, 1982-85, 1987
One of Ten Outstanding Young Americans (Jaycees): 1984
Outstanding Designated Hitter: 1992

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Winfield, Dave (with Tom Parker). *Winfield: A Player's Life*, 1988

PERIODICALS

Current Biography Yearbook 1984
People, Apr. 18, 1988, p.50
Sport, Oct. 1986, p.92; Aug. 1991, p.85
Sports Illustrated, Apr. 11, 1988, p.36; Oct. 10, 1990, p.34; June 29, 1992, p.58

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Jamie Lee Curtis
Ted Danson
Tommy Davidson
Geena Davis
Matt Dillon
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Ruchard Dreyfus
Harrison Ford
Jody Foster
Michael J. Fox
Richard Gere
Sara Gilbert
Tracey Gold
Whoopi Goldberg
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Jasmine Guy
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Melissa Joan Hart
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Arnold Schwarzenegger
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Christian Slater
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Graeme Base
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Lynn Banks
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Kathryn Fuller
Lois Gibbs
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Linda Maraniss
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Nina Totenberg
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Boutros Boutros Ghali
Pat Buchanan
Jimmy Carter
Violeta Barrios de Chamorro
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Biography Today

Profiles of People of Interest to Young Readers

Volume 2
Issue 2
April 1993

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Penobscot Building
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Preface

Biography Today is a new magazine designed and written for the young reader—aged 9 and above—and covers individuals that librarians tell us young people want to know about most: entertainers, athletes, writers, illustrators, cartoonists, and political leaders.

In its first year (Volume 1, 1992), *Biography Today* was published four times. Beginning with Volume 2, 1993, *Biography Today* will be published three times a year, in January, April, and September. We have made this change to adapt our publishing schedule more closely to the school year. Despite this change in frequency, the total number of pages will not change. We had initially planned to produce four issues of approximately 100 pages each; now we plan three issues of 125-130 pages each, with a hardbound cumulation of approximately 400 pages.

The Plan of the Work

The publication was especially created to appeal to young readers in a format they can enjoy reading and readily understand. Each issue contains approximately 15 sketches arranged alphabetically. Each entry provides at least one picture of the individual profiled, and bold-faced rubrics lead the reader to information on birth, youth, early memories, education, first jobs, marriage and family, career highlights, memorable experiences, hobbies, and honors and awards. Each of the entries ends with a list of easily accessible sources designed to lead the student to further reading on the individual and a current address. Obituary entries are also included, written to provide a perspective on the individual's entire career. Obituaries are clearly marked in both the table of contents and at the beginning of the entry.

Biographies are prepared by Omni editors after extensive research, utilizing the most current materials available. Those sources that are generally available to students appear in the list of further reading at the end of the sketch.

Indexes

To provide easy access to entries, each issue of *Biography Today* contains a Name Index, a General Index covering occupations, organizations, and ethnic and minority origins, Places of Birth Index, and a Birthday Index. These indexes cumulate with each succeeding issue. The three yearly issues are cumulated annually and are available in a hardbound volume, with cumulative indexes.

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Our Advisors

This series was reviewed by an Advisory Board comprised of librarians, children's literature specialists, and reading instructors so that we could make sure that the concept of this publication—to provide a readable and accessible biographical magazine for young readers—was on target. They evaluated the title as it developed, and their suggestions have proved invaluable. Any errors, however, are ours alone. We'd like to list the Advisory Board members, and to thank them for their efforts.

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67707

Lee Sprince	Broward West Regional Library Fort Lauderdale, FL
Susan Stewart	Birney Middle School Reading Laboratory Southfield, MI
Ethel Stoloff	Birney Middle School Library Southfield, MI

Our Advisory Board stressed to us that we should not shy away from controversial or unconventional people in our profiles, and we have tried to follow their advice. The Advisory Board also mentioned that the sketches might be useful in reluctant reader and adult literacy programs, and we would value any comments librarians or teachers might have about the suitability of our magazine for those purposes.

Your Comments Are Welcome

Our goal is to be accurate and up-to-date, to give young readers information they can learn from and enjoy. Now we want to know what you think. Take a look at this issue of *Biography Today*, on approval. Write or call me with your comments. We want to provide an excellent source of biographical information for young people. Let us know how you think we're doing.

And here's a special incentive: review our list of people to appear in upcoming issues. Use the bind-in card to list other people you want to see in *Biography Today*. If we include someone you suggest, your library wins a free issue, with our thanks. Please see the bind-in card for details.

And take a look at the next page, where we've listed those libraries and individuals who will be receiving a free copy of this issue for their suggestions.

Laurie Harris
Editor, *Biography Today*

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Congratulations to the following individuals and libraries, who are receiving a free copy of *Biography Today*, Vol. 2, No. 2, for suggesting people who appear in this issue:

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Maya Angelou 1928-
American Writer and Performer
Author of the 1993 Inaugural Poem,
On the Pulse of Morning

BIRTH

Maya Angelou (MY-uh AHN-juh-loh), the noted black writer who was chosen to read her poetry at the Clinton presidential inauguration in January 1993, was born Marguerite Johnson on April 4, 1928, in St. Louis, Missouri. Much of the information about her colorful life comes from her own autobiographical writings, which are sometimes imprecise about dates and details. The second child of Bailey and Vivian (Baxter) Johnson, she had a brother, Bailey, Jr., one year older, who referred to her as "Mya Sister," a name that eventually evolved into the Maya of today.

The family lived first in St. Louis and then moved to Long Beach, California. When little Bailey was four and Maya was three, their parents' marriage ended. The children were sent alone, by train, to live with their father's mother, Annie Johnson Henderson, in rural Stamps, Arkansas. Fortunately, as they reached the South, other black passengers took pity on the children and shared their box lunches with them.

YOUTH

Grandmother Henderson quickly became "Momma" to her little charges, and the strength and wisdom she imparted to them restored a sense of security they had lost when their parents divorced. The children were reared in the segregated world of the pre-war South. Annie Henderson kept a country store in Stamps, with modest living quarters in the back. There, young Maya and her brother enjoyed the simple pleasures of childhood—and learned to work, to study, and to pray. Maya discovered also, as Lynn Z. Bloom wrote in the *Dictionary of Literary Biography*, "what it was like to to be a black girl in a world whose boundaries were set by whites." Annie Henderson, proud and honest, was a force in her small community. Sharing a home with her and their handicapped Uncle Willie, the children were able to absorb the protective love and rich religious traditions of their heritage, while accepting the grim realities of life for Southern blacks.

Maya's ten-year stay in Arkansas was interrupted when she was seven and she and Bailey went to live in St. Louis with their beautiful, glamorous, and worldly mother. The bustling city life excited Bailey, but frightened his little sister. Deep trauma came to Maya at the age of seven and a half, when she was raped by her mother's boyfriend. Maya was absolutely devastated. When the rapist was found kicked to death (possibly by her uncles) after her court testimony, she believed, wrongly, that she was responsible for his murder. She stopped talking to anyone except her beloved brother for several years. The two of them returned to their grandmother's home, and Maya shut herself into a world of books and the soothing sounds of the spirituals she heard in Momma's church. She remained mute until Mrs. Bertha Flowers, a gracious, educated woman whom she still refers to as the "aristocrat of Black Stamps," encouraged her to read aloud, thus helping her to regain confidence and pride.

Angelou revealed as recently as a dozen years ago that "There isn't one day since I was raped that I haven't thought about it. . . . I have gotten beyond hate and fear, but there is something beyond that."

After Maya's graduation from eighth grade, she and Bailey again went to live with their mother, now remarried and living in San Francisco. The innocence and order of their childhood was behind them as they met and mingled with the colorful characters who moved in and out of the

rooming house run by Vivian and her new husband. Maya later spent a disastrous summer vacation with her own father in Long Beach. After a physical attack by his girlfriend, she ran off and found shelter in a junkyard commune inhabited by a racially mixed group of homeless children.

"From this experience," writes Nancy Shuker in a recent biography, *Maya Angelou*, "[she] gained an abiding knowledge of herself, of her own resources, and a strong tolerance for other people's differences." Maya returned to San Francisco after a month with a new determination to take charge of her own life. "Adults had lost the wisdom from the surface of their faces," she remembered. "I reasoned that I had given up some youth for knowledge."

EDUCATION

Angelou's early schooling was in Stamps, where she graduated in 1940 at the top of her eighth-grade class at Lafayette County Training School; she also attended Tousssaint L'Ouverture Grammar School when she lived with her mother in St. Louis. When she and her brother moved to San Francisco, she attended George Washington High School. She also earned a scholarship to California Labor School and began studying drama and dance there. She became pregnant during her senior year and gave birth to a son at the age of 16, one month after her graduation from Mission High School's summer program in 1945. As Angelou tells it, "I'm often asked, 'Why did you end the book [the autobiography *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*] with the birth of your illegitimate son?' And I tell them I wanted to end it on a happy note. It was the best thing that ever happened to me."

Although Angelou's formal studies ended there, she is a self-educated woman with broad literary and cultural interests. She holds more than thirty honorary doctorates from such schools as Smith College, Mills College, and Lawrence (Kansas) University.

FIRST JOBS

Angelou held her first job while still in high school. It was in the midst of World War II, and with so many men away in service, women were finding employment in traditionally male jobs. Maya Angelou, still a girl and temporarily out of school after her frightening experience while visiting her father in Long Beach, was one of these. She managed to get around the age requirements and was hired as San Francisco's first black and first woman streetcar conductor. Later, with only a high school education and a baby to support, she took a succession of other jobs, as a cook in a Creole restaurant (which she knew nothing about), as a cocktail waitress, and as a madam for prostitutes. At this lowest point in her life, she also experimented with drugs.

"For a few months," writes biographer Shuker, "Maya straddled two different worlds. In the one, she was . . . living outside the law, wheeling and dealing with people in the underworld. In the other, she was a hard-working, church-going, devoted and responsible mother. Within this [latter] world, she also had an intellectual and artistic life. She took modern dance lessons and she read."

Perhaps hoping to create a more stable home life, in 1950 Angelou married Tosh Angelos, a white man of Greek descent; it is from his surname that her own is derived. Their different races were an issue from the start: her mother strongly disapproved, and strangers stared whenever they went out in public. Their marriage ended in divorce in less than three years.

CHOOSING A CAREER

The love of dancing and the breakup of her first marriage eventually led Angelou into a stage career. While entertaining in a local bar, she was discovered by show-business people from the cabarets around San Francisco. Soon she was a celebrity in the city's artistic colony and received a scholarship in 1952 to study dance in New York. She then joined the European tour of *Porgy and Bess*, singing in 22 countries, in opera houses and concert halls that she could only have dreamed about before. As she traveled, she taught modern dance in Rome and Tel Aviv and learned new languages. She is now fluent in six languages, including Fanti, a West African tongue.

Although she loved touring with the cast of *Porgy and Bess*, Angelou missed her son. She returned to the U.S. and worked as a nightclub singer, mostly on the West Coast, except for a brief period living in a houseboat commune with her son and four others. In 1958, though, her work took a new direction, as she relates here: "I didn't seriously think of writing until John [Killens, a social activist and author] gave me his critique. After that I thought of little else. John was the first published black author I had really talked with. (I'd met James Baldwin in Paris in the early fifties, but I didn't really know him.) John said, 'Most of your work needs polishing. In fact, most of everybody's work could stand rewriting. But you have undeniable talent.' He added, 'You ought to come to New York. You need to be in the Harlem Writers Guild.'" By 1960, Angelou moved to New York, joined the Writers Guild, and began to learn to write.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Since that time, Angelou has had an amazingly varied career in the arts, including singing, dancing, acting, producing, editing, and writing, in a host of forms. In New York, she started out by appearing in off-Broadway plays, including the award-winning *The Blacks*. With Geoffrey Cambridge,

she wrote, produced, and appeared in a revue, *Cabaret for Freedom*. It would be the first of several to come. With a growing interest in social causes, especially civil rights, Angelou was appointed by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., to serve as northern coordinator for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in 1960. By this time, she had formed a relationship with the South African revolutionary Vusumzi Make, and she and her son soon moved with him to Egypt. There in Cairo, in 1961, she employed still more of her creative talents as associate editor of the *Arab Observer*, the first woman editor there. She took a trip to Ghana with her son Guy as he started college, planning to stay just long enough to help him settle in. On their third day there, Guy had an automobile accident and broke one arm, one leg, and his neck. Angelou stayed on in Ghana, helping Guy through his recovery. She then took a job from 1963 until 1966 as assistant administrator at the School of Music and Drama at the University of Ghana and feature editor of the *African Review*. During these years, she contributed to Radio Ghana and the *Ghanian Times*.

In 1966, Angelou returned to the United States to resume her writing career and to record the poetry that she had begun to write. Encouraged by novelist and essayist James Baldwin to write about her fascinating and complex life, she responded with *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*. The first in her series of five autobiographical works, it was published in 1970 to immediate popular and critical acclaim. With her recent celebrity as a speaker at the Clinton inaugural, *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings* has enjoyed a renaissance, earning it a place on the current *New York Times'* best-seller list for paperbacks.

A BROADENING PRESENCE

Drawing on her considerable talents, Angelou continued to act, to write screenplays, television scripts, and poetry, and to direct and produce. She was nominated for a Tony award in 1972 for her role in the stage presentation *Look Away*, and in 1977 won an Emmy nomination as best supporting actress for playing the grandmother, Nyo Boto, in the TV movie *Roots*. Angelou became a TV narrator and interviewer and, in every medium, acted as a representative of the black experience. She received academic appointments as writer in residence at the University of Kansas (1970), and distinguished visiting professor at the universities of Wake Forest, Wichita State, and California State in Sacramento, all in 1974.

Angelou was appointed by former President Gerald Ford to the American Revolution Bicentennial Council (1975-76), and she also served on the Presidential Commission for International Women's Year (1978-79) during former President Jimmy Carter's term of office. In 1981, Angelou was given a lifetime appointment as the first Reynolds Professor of American Studies at Wake Forest University in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, where she now resides. She continues to write and to lecture.

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Recently, she received an even greater honor by being chosen to write and deliver the ceremonial poem, *On the Pulse of Morning*, for the inauguration of Bill Clinton as forty-second president of the United States.

Of all her writings, Angelou's autobiographies are perhaps the best known. Although many commentators describe these volumes as uneven in quality, readers have enjoyed their painfully honest portrayal of a modern black American woman's search for identity and self-expression—what writer Lynn Z. Bloom describes as "Angelou's odyssey—psychological, spiritual, literary, as well as geographical." Critical response to her poetry has been mixed. Typically characterized by strong rhythms and short lyrics, her poems depict social issues and daily problems common to contemporary life for American blacks. Her works are vividly brought to life in her own powerful stage performances. Taken together, Angelou's autobiographies, poetry, and other writings have guaranteed her place as one of the foremost voices in contemporary American literature.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Angelou once said, "I will say how old I am, I will say how tall I am, but I will not say how many times I have been married. It might frighten them off." She is vague when asked about specifics of her personal relationships; she prefers not to discuss them. Yet she recognizes that others do discuss them: "They honor the coward who stays in a murderous and abusive relationship," Angelou says. "They herald that as something wondrous. But in every marriage I went with everything I had. Humor. Intelligence. Honesty. Faithfulness. Good appetites for everything. But if it didn't work, I never stayed."

She was first married in 1950 to Tosh Angelos; their marriage broke up within three years. In the early 1960s, Angelou lived with South African freedom fighter Vusumzi Make, first in New York and London, later in Egypt, but they were never legally wed. Angelou was also married, from late 1973 to 1981, to Paul Du Feu, a writer and carpenter.

Maya Angelou has one son, Guy Johnson, whose given name was Clyde but was changed to Guy, at his request, when he was an adolescent. Guy Johnson was educated at the University of Ghana during the time he and his mother made their home in Africa, and he now lives in Oakland, California, where he is a poet and also a personnel analyst for the city. Angelou has a grandson, Colin Ashanti Murphy-Johnson.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Angelou's life was shaped by three female role models—Annie Henderson, the grandmother who gave her love and a sense of duty; Bertha Flowers, the "aristocrat of Black Stamps" who opened up a world of

language and culture; and Vivian Johnson, the mother who gave her the courage to face challenges and to whom Maya, at last, gave unqualified love in return.

SELECTED WORKS

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings, 1970
Gather Together in My Name, 1974
Singin' and Swingin' and Gettin' Merry Like Christmas, 1976
The Heart of a Woman, 1981
All God's Children Need Traveling Shoes, 1986

POETRY

Just Give Me a Cool Drink of Water 'fore I Diiie: The Poetry of Maya Angelou, 1971
Oh Pray My Wings Are Gonna Fit Me Well, 1975
And Still I Rise, 1978
Shaker, Why Don't You Sing? 1983
Now Sheba Sings the Song, 1987
I Shall Not Be Moved, 1990
On the Pulse of Morning, 1993

DRAMA

Cabaret for Freedom, 1960 (with Geoffrey Cambridge)
The Least of These, 1966
Ajax, 1974 (adapted from Sophocles)
And Still I Rise, 1976

SCREENPLAYS

Georgia, Georgia, 1972
All Day Long, 1974

RECORDINGS

Miss Calypso, 1957
The Poetry of Maya Angelou, 1969
An Evening With Maya Angelou, 1975
Women in Business, 1981

TELEVISION SCRIPTS

Black, Blues, Black, 1968 (series)
Assignment America, 1975 (series)
"The Legacy," 1976

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"The Inheritors," 1976
"Afro-American in the Arts," 1977
"Sister, Sister," 1982
"Trying to Make It Home," 1988

HONORS AND AWARDS

Chubb Fellowship Award (Yale University): 1970
National Book Award nomination: 1970, for *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*
Pulitzer Prize nomination: 1972, for *Just Give Me a Cool Drink of Water 'fore I Diiie*
Tony Award nomination: 1972, for *Look Away*
Rockefeller Foundation Scholar (in Italy): 1975
Woman of the Year in Communications (*Ladies Home Journal*): 1976
Golden Eagle Award: 1977, for "Afro-American in the Arts" (PBS documentary)
One of "Top 100 Most Influential Women" (*Ladies Home Journal*): 1983
Matrix Award (Women in Communication): 1983
Essence Woman of the Year: 1992
Horatio Alger Award (Horatio Alger Society): 1992

In addition, Great Britain's National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has named its new London facility the Maya Angelou Family Center.

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Angelou, Maya. *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*, 1970
----- *Gather Together in My Name*, 1974
----- *Singin' and Swingin' and Gettin' Merry Like Christmas*, 1976
----- *The Heart of a Woman*, 1981
----- *All God's Children Need Traveling Shoes*, 1986
Contemporary Authors New Revision Series, Vol. 19
Dictionary of Literary Biography, Vol. 38
Notable Black American Women, 1992
Shuker, Nancy. *Maya Angelou*, 1990
Who's Who in America, 1992-93

PERIODICALS

Current Biography 1974
Ebony, Apr. 1990, p.44
Essence, Dec. 1992, p.48
New York Times, Dec. 5, 1992, p. A8; Jan. 20, 1993, p.B1

People, Mar. 8, 1982, p.92
TV Guide, Oct. 4, 1986, p.10
U.S. News & World Report, Dec. 14, 1992, p.22

ADDRESS
c/o Dave La Camera
Lordly and Dame, Inc.
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Boutros Boutros-Ghali 1922-
Egyptian Diplomat, Politician, and Legal Scholar
Secretary General of the United Nations

BIRTH

Boutros Boutros-Ghali (BOO-trohs BOO-trohs GAH-lee), the first Arab and first man from the African continent to serve as secretary general of the United Nations, was born November 14, 1922, in Cairo. His family was one of the most distinguished and politically active clans in Egypt: his father was once that nation's minister of finance, and his grandfather, Boutros Pasha-Ghali, served for more than a year as prime minister until his assassination in February 1910 by a radical Muslim student.

YOUTH

Boutros Boutros-Ghali was reared in affluence in the formal traditions of Egypt's Coptic-Christian society. Little has been published in English of his early years, but it is known that, even as a youth, he was scholarly and articulate and had a fine sense of humor that is still recognized as one of his most appealing characteristics. He was exposed to Western culture early in life and became fluent in French and English, as well as Arabic. In spite of his English proficiency, though, he speaks the language with a slight French accent, reflecting the influence of his student years in Paris.

EDUCATION

The young man who was to rise through academic and diplomatic circles to the most prestigious post in international service earned a bachelor of laws degree from Cairo University in 1946. Three years later, he received a Ph.D. in international law from the University of Paris, the institution more commonly known as the Sorbonne. Boutros-Ghali also has separate diplomas in higher studies in political science, economics, and public law. all earned at the Sorbonne. He later was a Fulbright research scholar at Columbia University in New York in 1954-55.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

In preparing for his eventual diplomatic career, Boutros-Ghali spent years in professional and academic activities. For 30 years, from 1949 to 1979, he was a professor of international law and chairman of the Department of Political Sciences at Cairo University. He was also, in 1963-64, director of the Center of Research of The Hague Academy of International Law, in the Netherlands. In 1960, Boutros-Ghali founded the publication *Al Ahram Iktiaadi*, which he edited for 15 years.

A no-nonsense man with a reputation for fairness, Boutros-Ghali accompanied the late Anwar Sadat on his historic mission to Jerusalem in 1977. His role in the Mideast peace process was pivotal. According to *Current Biography*, Boutros-Ghali "was an architect of the Camp David accords the following year, making possible the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty of 1979."

Yet he had other political roles as well. Boutros-Ghali was a member of the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union in the mid-1970s, acting foreign minister under Sadat Briefly during 1977, and Egypt's Minister of State from 1977 to 1991. He has also been a member of the Egyptian parliament since 1987 and president of the Center of Political and Strategic Studies at Al-Ahram (Egypt) since 1975. He helped to forge the American-led coalition during the Gulf War in 1990 and was also instrumental in gaining the release of Nelson Mandela from prison in 1990. His activities

on behalf of the UN include heading the Egyptian delegation to the UN General Assembly in 1979, 1982, and 1990.

THE UNITED NATIONS

In taking over the influential and demanding position of secretary general of the United Nations on January 1, 1992, Boutros-Ghali brought with him a lifetime of experience in international politics and diplomacy. As the first Arab and the first African to head the giant organization whose purpose is the promotion of international cooperation, Boutros-Ghali succeeds only five other secretaries general: Trygve Lie of Norway (1946- 53), Dag Hammarskjold of Sweden (1953-61), U Thant of Burma (1961- 71), Kurt Waldheim of Austria (1972-81) and, most recently, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar of Peru (1981-91).

It is the role of the secretary general to present problems and situations warranting their concern to the different bodies and agencies within the UN, such as UNESCO, the World Health Organization, and the Food and Agricultural Organization. The secretary's duties include the administration of a large staff, which is made up of a diverse group of individuals from around the world whose job is to work exclusively in the interests of the UN.

The secretary general of the United Nations is elected by the 166-member General Assembly, after being recommended by the 15-member Security Council, and in the case of Boutros-Ghali the recommendation was unanimous. Boutros-Ghali campaigned hard for his appointment, and his election impressed such specialists as former Carter official William B. Quandt, who called him "as international-minded as they come," praising him as "a walking UN in his own personal experience, and very fair-minded." Boutros-Ghali conceded, however, in an interview soon after his selection, that five years [before that time] he "would not have sought the position. The UN was not in good shape then, but I think that today it can fulfill its promise."

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

The secretary general's concerns for the UN are many. He sees the need for down-scaling the huge and cumbersome organizational structure and is pressing for financial stability in order to meet obligations. "Every day we receive new demands, " he says. He is anxious, also, to maintain a permanent peacekeeping force, insisting that "the United Nations must never again be crippled as it was in the cold-war era that has now passed." His current concerns include its peacekeeping missions in Bosnia, the continued Arab-Israel conflict in the Middle East, the plight of millions in danger of starvation in Somalia and other parts of sub-Saharan Africa, and the continued investigation into human rights abuses around the world.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Boutros-Ghali is married to the former Leah Nadler, a member of a prominent Egyptian-Jewish family from Alexandria. They have no children. Their home is in Cairo, on the west bank of the Nile and near the Great Sphinx and the pyramids.

An interesting note to Boutros-Ghali's background is that he, as a Copt, is a descendant of the world's oldest Christian community, and that the Coptic language (now used only for church ritual) is a variant of ancient Egyptian.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Although he is slightly built and does not project an image of vigor, the seventy-year-old Boutros-Ghali remains active, swimming whenever his busy schedule permits. He is an early riser and spends the first hours of his day reading, writing in his diary, or working on literary projects. Currently, he is in the process of translating African literature into Arabic. One of Boutros-Ghali's avid interests is collecting Greek antiquities.

WRITINGS

The more than 100 publications and numerous articles that Boutros-Ghali has authored, mostly in French, deal with regional and international affairs, law and diplomacy, and political science. *Foreign Policies in World Change*, a 1963 publication, is among the few available in English.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Order of the Republi· First Class, Egypt
Grand Croix de l'Ordre de la Couvonne, Belgium
Cavaliere de Gran Crice, Italy
Gran Cruz de la Orden de Boyaca, Colombia
Gran Cruz de la Orden de Antonio José de la Irisarri, Guatemala
Grand Officier de la Légion d'Honneur, France
Gran Cruz de la Orden Nacional Al Merito, Ecuador
Gran Cruz de la Orden del Liberacion San Martin, Argentina
Trishakti Patta, Nepal
Grand Croix de l'Ordre du Mérite du Grand Duché de Luxembourg
Great Cross of the Order of Infante Dom Henrique, Portugal
Grand Officier de l'Ordre du Mérite du Niger
Grand Officier de l'Ordre du Mérite du Mali
La Condecoracion de Aguila Azteca, Mexico
Ordre Phoenix-Grand Cordon (premier ordre), Greece
Grand Cordon du Mérite, Chile
Order of the Crown, Brunei
Grand Cross of the Order of Merit, Federal Republic of Germany

Gran Cruz del Sol, Peru
Commandeur de l'Ordre du Mérite National, Ivory Coast
Grand Croix de l'Ordre du Danebrog, Denmark
Grand Officier de l'Ordre du Mérite Centraficain, Central African Republic
Commander Grand Cross of the Order of the Polar Star, Sweden
Order of Diplomatic Service Merit, Korea

In addition, Boutros-Ghali holds the prestigious decoration conferred by the Order of the Knights of Malta, the most celebrated religious military order of the Middle Ages. The award is titled Grand Croix de l'Ordre Pro Merito Melitensi de l'Ordre Souverain Militaire et Hospitalier de St. Jean de Jerusalem de Rhodes de Malta.

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

International Who's Who, 1992-93

PERIODICALS

Current Biography Yearbook 1992
Economist, Feb. 15, 1992, p.47; Aug. 8, 1992, p.31
New Statesman & Society, July 10, 1992, p.10
New York Times, Nov. 22, 1991, p.A1; Dec. 30, 1991, p.A1; May 3, 1992, p.A10
Time, Feb. 3, 1992, p.28
U.S. News & World Report, Dec. 2, 1991, p.13

ADDRESS

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New York, NY 10017

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Hillary Rodham Clinton 1947-
American First Lady of the United States
Lawyer and Activist

BIRTH

Hillary Diane Rodham was born on October 26, 1947, in Chicago, Illinois. Her father, Hugh Rodham, Sr., was a salesman and later the owner of a small textile business; her mother, Dorothy Rodham, was a homemaker. Hillary has two younger brothers, Hugh and Tony, both of whom now live in Florida.

YOUTH

When Hillary was quite young, the family moved to the conservative, upper-middle class community of Park Ridge, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago. In addition to school, Hillary's many activities

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included ballet, piano lessons, swimming, ice skating, and Girl Scouts, where she earned every badge. She also played competitive sports. While not a great athlete, Hillary says that she still appreciates the lessons she learned: "You win one day, you lose the next day, you don't take it personally. You get up every day and go on." Like many kids, she did chores around the house and babysat for the neighbors—despite the Rodhams' comfortable financial position, Hillary's parents were determined that the children would develop a strong sense of responsibility and a willingness to work hard.

The Rodhams valued education highly. Both parents set very high expectations for Hillary and encouraged her to succeed. "I was fortunate because as a girl growing up I never felt anything but support from my family," she later acknowledged. "There was no distinction between me and my brothers or any barriers thrown up to me that I couldn't think about doing something because I was a girl. It was just: if you work hard enough and you really apply yourself, then you should be able to do whatever you choose to do." Her mother, who had never had the opportunity to go to college, was especially supportive: "I was determined that no daughter of mine was going to have to go through the agony of being afraid to speak her mind," Dorothy Rodham recalls. "Just because she was a girl didn't mean she should be limited."

EARLY MEMORIES

While her parents encouraged this attitude, much of society did not. In the early 1960s, the U.S. was in a race to catch up with the Soviet Union, which had recently launched the first manned rocket into space. At age 14, Hillary wrote to NASA, describing her academic strengths and asking how to become an astronaut. NASA replied that girls could not apply. This first experience with sexism was infuriating, but she didn't let it hold her back.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

In addition to her parents, Hillary calls her minister one of her strongest influences. When she started high school, the Reverend Don Jones took a position as youth minister at her church, First United Methodist. Fresh out of theological school, Rev. Jones took Hillary and the rest of the youth group into the inner city to meet with underprivileged black and Hispanic kids. This first brush with poverty was deeply affecting. Hillary participated in the church group throughout her school years, reading religious philosophy with Rev. Jones and organizing babysitting services for the children of migrant workers and the urban poor. Since this time, according to Jones, her Methodist faith continues to be a source of inspiration and support for her: "the key to understanding Hillary is her spiritual center. . . . Her social concern and her political thought rest on a spiritual

foundation." To this day, Hillary is a devout Methodist who attends church regularly.

EDUCATION

Rodham attended Maine East High and then, after redistricting, was sent to Maine South for her senior year. Even then she was a leader—active in student government, a member of the debate team and the National Honor Society, the chair of the Organizational Committee, and, as a senior, voted Most Likely to Succeed. Encouraged by her teachers, she applied to Wellesley College, a prestigious women's college near Boston, and was accepted. Hillary graduated from Maine Township High School-South in 1965.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE

Arriving at Wellesley, Hillary was a product of her community—a conservative Republican, but one concerned about issues of social justice from her experiences with the youth ministry. She was soon affected, though, by the social upheaval of the era. Studying political science, she discussed the civil rights movement, the assassinations of Martin Luther King, Jr., Bobby Kennedy, and Malcolm X, the Black Panthers, the Weathermen, and the Vietnam War. She and her friends engaged in long political debates, where she developed a reputation as intelligent, articulate, confident, open-minded, forceful, insightful, and fun. As her political views evolved, she became more outspoken and active at school, taking on a leadership role. She organized student protests, but often served as a mediator, working with both the school administration and student groups to reach a consensus. She also taught reading to children from a poor neighborhood in Boston. In her senior thesis, which incorporates many of the issues she has addressed for 20 years, she evaluated community action programs for the poor, trying to determine which programs worked, and why.

In her senior year she was selected by her peers to be class speaker at graduation—the first time the college had ever allowed a student to speak. And as it turned out, the school administration was not pleased with her non-traditional approach: "We feel that our prevailing, acquisitive and competitive corporate life . . . is not the way of life for us. We're searching for more immediate, ecstatic, and penetrating modes of living." Excerpts from her speech appeared in *Life* magazine, her first brush with the national press. Hillary Rodham graduated from Wellesley in 1969 with high honors.

YALE UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL

Hillary then attended Yale Law School, not with the intent of becoming a highly paid corporate attorney, but instead to develop the credentials

for public service and social activism. During the summers, instead of clerking for a law firm, she worked on social issues. She met Marian Wright Edelman, the founder of the Children's Defense Fund, who sent her to study the conditions of migrant labor camps; Hillary also explored the issue of tax-exempt status for segregated schools. In addition, she spent an extra year at Yale, studying child development and family law. As at Wellesley, she also played an active role in student movements and in mediating conflicts, becoming a well-known figure at the law school in the process. Hillary received her law degree from Yale University in 1973.

While at Yale, she met her future husband, Bill Clinton. Although they had seen each other around campus, they first met at the library one night when they were studying at opposite ends of the room. Bill was talking to someone, but watching Hillary the whole time. Finally, she got up and marched the full length of the room, coming up face-to-face. As he recalls, "She came up to me and she said, 'Look, if you're going to keep staring at me, and I'm going to keep staring back, I think we should at least know each other. I'm Hillary Rodham. What's your name?'" According to Clinton, "I was dumbstruck. I couldn't think of my name." They soon became involved, staying together throughout law school. But the end of law school created a seemingly unresolvable problem, and they went their separate ways: Hillary stayed on the East Coast to work in public policy areas, while Bill returned to Arkansas to eventually run for public office, as he had always planned.

FIRST JOBS

After leaving Yale, she worked in Cambridge, Massachusetts, for about six months as an attorney for Edelman's organization, the Children's Defense Fund, working on the problems of poor families. In January 1974 she was appointed to what most young attorneys considered a dream job: she was asked to work on the legal staff of the House Judiciary Committee, which was investigating the possible impeachment of President Richard Nixon after the Watergate scandal. The job came to an abrupt end in August, when Nixon resigned.

Exhausted and eager to leave Washington—and to be close to Bill—Hillary got a job at the University of Arkansas, teaching criminal law and setting up a legal aid clinic. Many of her friends objected to the move and were worried that she was sacrificing her dreams and her own chance at a career; some had hoped that she would ultimately serve in public office herself. But Hillary has never voiced any regrets: "I had no choice but to follow my heart there. Following your heart is never wrong."

In August 1974, Hillary moved to Fayetteville, Arkansas, where Bill also was teaching at the law school. She soon discovered that she enjoyed small-town life: "I liked people tapping me on the shoulder at the grocery

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store and saying, 'Aren't you that lady professor at the law school?'" After about a year Hillary took a trip, first to visit her parents near Chicago, then to friends in Boston, New York, and Washington, to see what she would be missing if she stayed in Arkansas. She realized that nothing meant as much to her as the time she had spent with Bill. She returned to Arkansas.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Hillary Rodham and Bill Clinton were married on October 11, 1975, in Fayetteville. The bride kept her name, a decision that has often been an issue throughout her husband's political career. Their daughter Chelsea was born in 1980; both parents are said to dote on her and to fiercely protect her right to privacy.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Since her marriage, Hillary has managed to juggle a number of roles. In addition to being a wife and mother, she has worked as the First Lady of Arkansas, a tireless political campaigner, an attorney in private practice, and an advocate for children on the national stage. These different roles have often overlapped—sometimes leading to conflict. For Hillary, the balancing act described by many working women began early.

In 1976, when Bill was elected attorney general of Arkansas, he and Hillary moved to Little Rock, where they lived until their move to the White House. Hillary was asked to join the Rose Law Firm, one of the top legal firms in Arkansas. She worked there throughout her husband's successful campaign for governor in 1978 and the birth of her daughter in 1980, and she soon became a partner in the firm. But after his first term as governor, Bill lost his reelection campaign. Although there were many reasons that he was rejected by the voters, most observers agree that Hillary's image was one of those reasons. She simply didn't fit the image Arkansans expected of their First Lady—she was an accomplished professional in her own right, paid little attention to her appearance, wore thick glasses and long frizzy hair, and, perhaps most importantly, didn't change her name when she got married. After Bill's defeat, both partners made concessions. For Hillary, this meant updating her wardrobe and hairstyle, trying once again, and successfully this time, to wear contact lenses, and taking her husband's name. Bill was reelected governor in 1982, and Hillary Rodham *Clinton* served as First Lady of Arkansas until December 1992.

Throughout her years in Arkansas, Hillary continued to work on behalf of children. In the late 1970s, she helped to found the Arkansas Advocates for Children and Familiies, which monitors state government's services to children. In 1983, she was appointed by her husband to chair the newly formed Arkansas Education Standards Committee, which was charged

with improving the quality of education in the state's public schools. Hillary traveled around the state, meeting with school officials, teachers, and parents in each county. The committee eventually pioneered such reforms as school accreditation standards, smaller class sizes, and teacher testing. The latter, in particular, proved especially controversial. In 1985 she helped start HIPPY—the Home Instruction Program for Preschool Youngsters, a nationally recognized program that provides parent education to help poor women prepare their young children to start school. She also helped establish the state's first neonatal nursery and worked for the Southern Governors' Association Task Force on Infant Mortality.

In her legal work, she was a partner at Rose Law Firm until the 1992 presidential campaign. There she had a successful practice as a litigator, arguing cases in the courtroom. She has long been the main family breadwinner—she has recently earned about $180,000 a year, while Bill, as governor, earned $35,000 annually. From 1978 to 1981 she also served on the board of the Legal Services Corporation, a federal agency that funds legal aid clinics for poor people. In 1987 she was selected to chair the American Bar Association's first Commission on Women in the Legal Profession, and she was twice selected as one of the "100 Most Influential Lawyers in America" by *The National Law Journal*. She has also served on the boards of dozens of corporations and nonprofit organizations, including Wal-Mart, TCBY Yogurt, Arkansas Children's Hospital, the Children's Television Workshop, the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute, and the Children's Defense Fund (CDF).

In addition to her efforts on behalf of families in Arkansas, her work as an advocate for children also includes her commitment to the Children's Defense Fund and her legal writings. She became involved with the CDF when she first met Edelman while in law school. She joined the board of directors at CDF in 1976, and served as chair of the board from 1986 until she resigned in 1992. With the CDF, Hillary worked to help children and their families, fighting for programs like prenatal care, day care, Head Start, parental leave policies, and new welfare policies. She has also written law articles on children's rights in which she argued that children should be able to speak in their own behalf in a court of law before their eighteenth birthday, an unusual idea at that time. In cases of such serious family trouble as abuse or neglect, older children deserve the right to have some input into crucial decisions in their own lives, she argued. These writings proved to be controversial during the campaign: while some political observers argued that Hillary wanted to undermine family unity and parental authority over their children, legal scholars claimed that her views had been misrepresented by her husband's opponents.

THE 1992 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

The presidential campaign proved to be a wrenching experience for

Hillary. Several events pushed her into the media glare. She first came to national attention with her appearance on the TV news show "60 Minutes," in which she and Bill publicly discussed charges that he had had affairs during their marriage. Eventually, an anti-Hillary backlash ensued—"the Hillary problem," one commentator called it—and she came under the most intense scrutiny. Her hairstyle, makeup, clothes, legal and political views, and every remark became fair game. A wisecrack that "I'm not some little woman standing by her man like Tammy Wynette" angered many; another comment, which she thought was taken out of context, that "I suppose I could have stayed home and baked cookies and had teas," instead of pursuing a career offended women who have chosen the traditional role of homemaker.

Indeed, it is her nontraditional choices that proved to be the crux of the issue for many. "To a large extent," writes Margaret Carlson in *Time* magazine, "the controversy swirling around Hillary Clinton today reflects a profound ambivalence toward the changing role of women in American society over the past few decades." She is often described as a lightening rod for hostile attitudes about accomplished women. Of the choices and conflicts confronting women today, Hillary Clinton has this to say: "The rules [for women] that prevail all too often in our society go something like this: If you grow up and you don't get married and you don't have children, you're an oddball. If you get married and you don't have children, you're a selfish yuppie. If you get married, have children and go out into the work world as well, you're a bad mother. And if you get married, have children and stay home, you've wasted your education."

HER ROLE AS FIRST LADY

Despite "the Hillary problem," Bill Clinton won the presidential campaign and Hillary Rodham Clinton became First Lady of the United States in January 1993. A political wife who has her own career, Hillary represents a transition in the role of First Lady; as such, she is a pioneer in re-defining this role. She will continue to fulfill the traditional domestic and social duties of running the White House and being hostess at state functions. But she will also take on major policy roles. In an unprecedented step, President Clinton appointed her to chair the President's Task Force on National Health Care Reform. Reforming the $840 billion health-care system is believed to be one of the most complex and important domestic issue facing this country—a task that will require all the intellectual acumen, leadership ability, and consensus-building skills that Hillary Rodham Clinton can command.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Hillary's various activities keep her extremely busy. She reserves her free time for her daughter and husband, and has often remarked that she has

had to sacrifice her social life and time with friends in order to accomplish all that she wants to do.

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HONORS AND AWARDS

Arkansas Woman of the Year: 1983

Arkansas Young Mother of the Year: 1984

Public Citizen of the Year (National Association of Social Workers, Arkansas Chapter): 1984

National Humanitarian Award (National Conference of Christians and Jews): 1988, jointly with Bill Clinton

One of the "100 Most Influential Lawyers in America" (*National Law Journal*): 1988 and 1991

One of *Glamour* magazine's Women of the Year: 1992

Lewis Hine Award (National Child Labor Committee): 1993, for distinguished service to children and youth

Arkansas Citizen of the Year (March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation, Arkansas Chapter): 1993, jointly with Bill Clinton

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Cindy Crawford 1966-
American Fashion Model

BIRTH

Cynthia Crawford was born February 20, 1966, in De Kalb, Illinois, a rural community and also the home of Northern Illinois University. Her father, Dan, was an electrician and glazier, and her mother, Jennifer, was a homemaker. She has two sisters, Chris, who is older, and Danielle, who is younger. Another sibling, Jeff, died of leukemia when Crawford was eight. Her parents are now divorced.

EARLY MEMORIES

Her parents' marriage disintegrated several years after her brother's death. Crawford has bitter memories of that period of her life.

"The hardest thing in my life has been to see my parents step off a pedestal. I was angry because I grew up thinking they were perfect." Her father left, and her mother bore the brunt of Cindy's anger. She found her mother's acceptance of the traditional role of homemaker to be backward and unchallenging. "I was rebelling against what my mother was at the time. I loved her, but I didn't respect her. She didn't fight being a mom."

YOUTH

As teenagers, Cindy and her sisters used to ride around town in an old 1976 Impala, driving to a mall that was some 40 miles from home. During the summer, Cindy would babysit, clean houses, and work in the cornfields, pollinating corn. She was pretty, and her friends often encouraged her to get into modeling, but it didn't appeal to her. At that time, she neither wore makeup nor read the fashion magazines for which she would later model.

EDUCATION

Cindy attended the local grade schools and did well academically. She was a straight-A student and graduated from De Kalb High School as valedictorian. "From the sixth grade on, Cindy never saw a grade under an A," a teacher from her high school remembers. She had aspirations at the time to become the first woman president, and she remembers wearing an ERA (Equal Rights Amendment) button on her senior class trip. She applied and was accepted into the chemical engineering program at Northwestern University. But modeling intervened, and she never finished her degree.

FIRST JOBS

Cindy began modeling at the age of 15, during her sophomore year in high school, first at a local department store, then in Chicago and surrounding areas. She was chosen to appear as "Co-Ed of the Week" for a local college newspaper, then she volunteered as a model for a Clairol demonstration in Chicago. Her parents wanted her to make it on her brains and not her face, so they were less than encouraging. But they lent her $500 to get started, and the money she made was so good that she was able to pay them back with her first paycheck. During her senior year, she would drive to Chicago, fly to shoots, and get back in time the next day for classes. The agency she was working with merged with the famed Elite Modeling Agency in New York, and Crawford entered the Elite Look of the Year contest. She didn't win, but she did make the finals. The summer after her senior year, she worked in Europe and hated it. She was forced to cut and dye her hair, and the hours and demands were too much. She returned home and entered Northwestern.

While in college, Crawford continued to model part-time. She began to

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work with legendary Chicago fashion photographer Victor Skrebneski, and doors started opening for her. She stayed with Skrebneski for two years, leaving college in the process and making $200,000 a year. After a falling out with Skrebneski over a dual booking, she left the Midwest and settled in New York in 1986, at the age of 20.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Crawford was a surprise and instant hit in the modeling world. With her olive skin, brown eyes, and curvaceous figure, she was a distinct departure from the previous modeling ideal of a waif-like, blue-eyed, and painfully thin blonde. She also had a distinctive mole above her lip, one that early modeling coaches urged her to have removed, advice she refused to take.

This supermodel, whose face has graced more than 200 magazine covers, now earns $1 million a year from her Revlon contract alone, and makes $10,000 a day as a working model. She got to the pinnacle of her profession through hard work and determination. In a field where models are often notorious prima donnas, prone to outrageous behavior and a wild lifestyle, Crawford is admired as a smart, courteous professional. "A lot of models go to clubs after work and stay out until three in the morning, but I'm not one of them," she says. When she was getting started, she worried so much that she wound up getting an ulcer. She now has learned to take the demanding life of a model—the hectic scheduling and the travel—more in stride.

Crawford appeals to many age groups and types. The rock star Prince wrote a song for her, called "Cindy C," that appeared on his *Black Album*. Besides her Revlon ads, she is also seen in a well-known commercial for Pepsi that first aired during the 1993 Superbowl, in which two little boys, watching Cindy approach a Pepsi machine, are more impressed by the new Pepsi can than by her.

Crawford appears to have a realistic focus on her chosen field: "*Vogue* uses me. I have no delusions. They say they love me, but when I don't sell their magazine, they won't love me anymore. It's flattering, it's fun, some girls get caught up in it. What does it really matter, four covers for *Vogue* or five or ten? I plan to make bigger contributions than that in my lifetime." And she condemns the attitude that models are dumb: "It's not just outsiders who think we're dumb. People within the business talk down to you, use one-syllable words. I was valedictorian of my high school—a four-point average—and I don't think I should be treated like someone with an elementary school education."

In 1988, Crawford made the move into television, becoming the host of "House of Style," a very successful program on MTV that appears six times a year and features segments on the latest in the fashion industry. Her

work on "House of Style" has been praised by New York Times critic Woody Hochswender, who finds her delivery "poised and articulate," and who notes her "gentle cynicism of an insider, one who would demystify fashion without debunking it."

Crawford likes the turn in her career. She feels that, because she is an insider, the models and photographers will be more open with her. She has no pretensions about the show's purpose: "It isn't hard news. It can be funny or goofy." But she does want to tackle more serious issues on the show and has included segments on bulimia and breast implants. She also plans a piece on the pitfalls of modeling. "We get so many letters from girls who want to find out how to become models. Every 15-year-old girl wants to be a model, but most of them don't have the look or the height or whatever. We'll expose some of the scam schools." In another career move outside the realm of modeling, Crawford released a best-selling exercise video in 1992.

Already planning for the post-modelling part of her life, Crawford hopes to be the "Barbara Walters of my generation," and also wants to eventually get into Hollywood films. She's been offered film roles she finds demeaning, and she has refused them. "Hollywood scares me," she admits. "It's really Boys Town out there . . . . Modeling is perhaps the only business in the world where women have more power than men. To go back to being

another girl isn't all that interesting." With her current schedule of commitments, she can take her time until the right offers come along.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Crawford met her husband, actor Richard Gere, at a party photographer Herb Ritts threw for Elton John in 1988. They eloped to Las Vegas in December 1991, exchanging wedding rings made of tin foil. She acknowledges the difficulties of keeping up a relationship when both members have hectic schedules. "If anything's a priority, [the marriage] would be it." Crawford and Gere have three homes: a Manhattan apartment, a California beach house, and a country home in New York's Westchester county. Crawford would love to have children, and she is looking forward to that phase of her life. "I love kids and sort of feel that's the thing in my life I'm going to be best at, a mother."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

One-half of the proceeds from Crawford's successful pin-up calendar go to support the research efforts to fight leukemia, the disease that took her brother's life. Crawford is also an avid reader and mentions Lillian Hellman and Isabella Allende among her favorite authors.

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Marian Wright Edelman 1939-
American Advocate for Children
Founder and President of the Children's Defense Fund

BIRTH

Marian Wright (later Marian Wright Edelman) was born on June 6, 1939, in Bennettsville, South Carolina, to Arthur Jerome Wright and Maggie Leola (Bowen) Wright. The youngest of five children, Edelman has one sister and three brothers. Over the years, a total of twelve foster children also lived with the family.

YOUTH

The abiding lesson of Marian Wright Edelman's youth, as she often testifies, was that "Service to others is the rent you pay for living

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on this planet." This was the credo by which the Wright family lived, and around which Marian has constructed her life. As a child, she recalls, "Service was as essential a part of my upbringing as eating and sleeping and going to school."

That lesson began with her parents. Her father was a minister, the pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church; her mother took care of the family and helped out with his ministry. Marian grew up in the small, rural, and segregated community of Bennettsville. Helping others was a part of her father's profession, of course, but it also meant building a playground behind the church for the local black children, who couldn't use the "white" facilities, and starting up a place for the elderly, run by her mother, that was the first home for black senior citizens in South Carolina. All the Wright children helped out, learning early what is meant by service to others. Today, the description she gives of her youth is of a community that worked together to care for all its members, young and old. Her community was so supportive that years later, when Marian attended college, people would send her shoe boxes stuffed with chicken and biscuits and the occasional greasy dollar bill.

EARLY MEMORIES

Despite the strength of her family and community, Wright was deeply aware of segregation, and often humiliated and angry by racial discrimination. She recalls being scolded when she was only five about using a whites-only drinking fountain, and being forced to sit in the blacks-only balcony of a movie theater. One of her earliest memories is of an accident that occurred on the highway in front of her home. Two vehicles were involved. An ambulance came, determined that the white truck driver was OK, and drove off—leaving the black family from the other car lying bleeding in the road. "I remember watching children like me bleeding," Edelman says. "I remember the ambulance driving off. You never, ever forget."

EDUCATION

There were certain values that Arthur and Maggie Leola Wright taught to their children: hard work, self-discipline, belief in oneself, and, above all, the importance of education. And Marian learned these values well. She participated in several activities, including the drum majorette corps and lessons in voice and piano, but she maintained a straight-A average all the while. The family held a study hour every evening for the children to do their homework. According to her brother, "If you said the teacher hadn't assigned you anything, Daddy would say 'Well, assign yourself.' It was just read, read, read." When Marian was 14, her father had a heart attack and died. In the ambulance, his last words to her before falling unconscious were "don't let anything get in the way of your education." Marian took this directive very seriously.

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After graduating from Marlboro Training High School in 1956, Wright attended Spelman College in Atlanta, the nation's oldest private liberal-arts college for black women. She was an outstanding student. For her junior year, she won the Charles Merrill scholarship to study and travel in Europe. She spent the first summer at the Sorbonne in Paris, studying French civilization, then attended the University of Geneva in Switzerland during the academic year. That second summer she spent in Russia, exploring an interest that was kindled by reading Tolstoy in high school. As she later said, "That year gave me a sense of confidence that I could navigate in the world and do just about anything." She then returned to Spelman for her senior year, planning a career in the foreign service.

But history conspired to change that. Wright returned to college in Atlanta as the civil-rights movement was getting underway. She began doing volunteer work for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and joined civil-rights demonstrations. There was one massive sit-in at the segregated cafeteria at Atlanta City Hall, where a group of black students were determined to show their opposition to racial discrimination. Many were arrested, including Marian Wright, who spent a night in jail reading the book she had brought just in case. With this first taste of the civil-rights movement, she decided to forego graduate studies in Russian in preparation for the foreign service; instead, she chose law school. "I didn't think I had an aptitude for the law," she later recalled, "but I wanted to be able to help black people, and the law seemed like a tool I needed."

After becoming class valedictorian and graduating from Spelman with a bachelor's degree in 1960, Marian Wright entered Yale Law School as a John Hay Whitney Fellow. A pivotal experience came during spring break of her third year, when she traveled to Mississippi. She saw the police there attack a group of black people who were peacefully trying to register to vote. The police ordered their guard dogs to attack the group, and then arrested them and threw them in jail. When Wright tried to call a lawyer to get them released from prison, she discovered that there were only three black lawyers for 900,000 blacks in the whole state of Mississippi. As she recalls, "That's really when I decided to become a lawyer." She returned to Yale and received her law degree in 1963.

FIRST JOBS

Her mission then was clear. She joined a new program run by the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund (LDEF) to train young attorneys in civil-rights law, studying for a year in New York. She then returned to Mississippi as the director of the LDEF office there, planning to do legal work on civil-rights cases. She arrived during a massive voters' registration drive. It was extremely dangerous—three civil-rights workers were

killed in Mississippi the summer of 1964. And almost all of the clients that she had released from jail had been severely beaten there.

She soon realized, though, that working for civil-rights and the right to vote, which black people were guaranteed with the Voting Rights Act of 1965, would not relieve the unspeakable poverty and hunger she found in Mississippi. She began to do community work as well. Despite strong opposition from the state's white leadership, she was instrumental in bringing in a large federal grant to set up the state's first Head Start program. Head Start is a federally funded preschool program designed to ensure that all children begin elementary school ready to learn. According to writer and educator Robert Coles, "It's almost impossible to convey to people what it meant for a black woman to do that in Jackson, Mississippi, in 1965. She has unwavering moral courage." Wright stayed in Mississippi for four years, becoming the first black woman to pass the bar there.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

It was in Mississippi that Wright met her future husband. At that time, Peter Edelman was a legislative assistant to Senator Robert F. Kennedy. Wright met Edelman, a graduate of Harvard Law School and a former law clerk on the Supreme Court, when she testified before a Senate subcommittee hearing in Mississippi on local poverty conditions. One year later, she moved to Washington, D.C., because she wanted to live near Edelman and also because she had come to realize that the people she worked with in Mississippi had no voice in the capital, no one to safeguard their interests. She was determined to become that voice.

Marian Wright and Peter Edelman were married in July 1968, and she took the name Marian Wright Edelman. They have three sons, now grown: Joshua, 24, a Harvard graduate and teacher; Jonah, 22, a Rhodes scholar at Oxford; and Ezra, 18, an undergraduate at Yale. The children have been raised in a home that combines their mother's Baptist beliefs with their father's Jewish heritage, including a "Baptist bar mitzvah" that each boy celebrated in the garden of their family home in Washington, D.C.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Marian Wright Edelman has worked throughout her professional career as an advocate for those who are disadvantaged, for the poor, and for children.

With a Field Foundation grant to study how to make U.S. law work for poor people, Marian Wright Edelman started the Washington Research Project after her move to the capital in 1968. She and a small staff did research and advocacy on public policy issues. It was a wrenching time for the nation, the year both Martin Luther King, Jr., and Robert F. Kennedy were assassinated. Following her marriage that summer, she and

Peter took a five-month trip around the world, visiting Africa, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam, where American troops were fighting. With her return to the U.S., Edelman continued to direct the Washington Research Project. The family moved to Boston in 1971, when Peter became vice-president of the University of Massachusetts; Marian worked there as head of Harvard University's Center for Law and Education. Despite this new job, Marian continued her work in the capital, traveling there once a week. The Edelman family moved back to Washington in 1979.

FOUNDING THE CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND

Over time, though, the nature of her work changed. She was haunted by the words spoken by a young man the day after King was assassinated. She had tried to persuade him and other teens that looting and rioting would destroy their future. As she later reported, he replied, "Lady, why should I listen to you? Lady, I ain't got no future." His feeling of hopelessness, plus the political realities of the era, motivated her to change direction. The desire for social change, so prevalent in the 1960s, faded in the 1970s, as many people lost interest in helping blacks or the poor. A new strategy was needed. She thought that focusing on the needs of children would cut through the issues of race and class, cut through ideological lines, and bring together liberals and conservatives.

In 1973, Edelman founded the Children's Defense Fund (CDF), whose mission is "to educate the nation about the needs of children and encourage preventative investment in children before they get sick, drop out of school, suffer too-early pregnancy or family breakdown, or get into trouble." For the past twenty years, CDF has provided information to public policy makers on such topics as child health, education, youth employment, child welfare and mental health, and family support systems. Quality affordable day care and pregnancy prevention for teens have been the focus of intensive long-term campaigns, with particular emphasis on breaking the cycle of poverty that recurs when teenagers have babies before they have such resources as an education or a job. A 1992 campaign summarized the Fund's overall goal: a healthy start (basic health care), a head start (quality preschools), and a fair start (economic security for all families). One of the CDF's earliest and strongest supporters is First Lady Hillary Clinton. She first worked for Edelman while a law student in the early 1970s; later, she sat on the board of the CDF, serving for many years as chairperson.

The Children's Defense Fund is a private, nonprofit foundation with an annual budget of about $10 million and a staff of over 100. Their approach is to begin with well-documented research into social problems, then to publicize their findings in reports that detail problems and possible solutions—they publish about 2000 pages of research reports each year.

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Here are some of the statistics they have compiled:

One in five (14 million) U.S. children live in poverty.
Every 32 seconds an infant is born into poverty.
Every 14 minutes a baby dies in the first year of life.
100,000 children are homeless.
Every 13 seconds child abuse and neglect are reported.
Every day 135,000 children bring a gun to school.
Every 26 seconds a child runs away from home.
Every 8 seconds a child drops out of school.
Every minute a teenager has a baby.

Edelman is widely acknowledged to be the foundation's best resource. She speaks out in interviews, speeches, and commencement addresses, to keep the work of the CDF constantly in the public eye. As Calvin Tomkins wrote in a lengthy profile in *The New Yorker*, Edelman has "gained an enviable reputation over the years for political astuteness and tactical skill in the hardheaded, highly competitive long-range process of influencing social policy and legislation." Her critics call her bullheaded and unable to compromise, a '60s liberal trying to solve '90s problems by throwing money at them. Yet others admire her intensity and her relentlessness on Capitol Hill, roaming the halls of Congress to lobby legislators. Lobbyists try to persuade lawmakers to support laws that favor the special interests they represent; but unlike some, she can't contribute to politicians' campaign funds, hoping to secure their attention. Edelman has only her statistics, her unbounding energy, and her commitment fueled by anger—anger that our nation, with such tremendous resources, would allow its children to suffer in poverty.

Recently, many political observers have wondered what influence Edelman will wield during the Clinton administration, because President Clinton has emphasized many of the same domestic issues and because Hillary Clinton values her as both friend and mentor. Whatever her influence, one thing remains clear—Edelman will continue to work for, in her words, "those who have no voice."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Consistently working 12-hour days leaves Edelman little free time. She loves to read, consuming books on policy issues, religion, and philosophy, plus the occasional thriller, and she does so whenever possible—even in the bathtub. She also enjoys music, gardening, and looking at paintings. She attends church regularly, and her Baptist faith is a particular source of strength for her.

WRITINGS

Families in Peril: An Agenda for Social Change, 1987

The Measure of Our Success: A Letter to My Children and Yours, 1992

HONORS AND AWARDS

One of *Mademoiselle* magazine's Most Exciting Young Women in America: 1965
One of America's 200 Young Leaders (*Time* magazine): 1971
Presidential Citation (American Public Health Association): 1979
Leadership Award (National Women's Political Caucus): 1980
Rockefeller Public Service Award: 1981
Roy Wilkins Civil Rights Award (NAACP Image Awards): 1984
MacArthur Foundation Prize: 1985
Hubert Humphrey Civil-Rights Award (Leadership Council on Civil Rights): 1985
Public Service Achievement Award (Common Cause): 1985
William P. Dawson Award (Congressional Black Caucus): 1987
Albert Schweitzer Humanitarian Prize (Johns Hopkins University): 1988
Radcliffe Medal: 1989
Murray-Green-Meany Award for Community Service (AFL-CIO Award): 1989
Gandhi Peace Award: 1990
Perlman Award (B'nai B'rith Women): 1992

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People, July 6, 1992, p.101
Rolling Stone, Dec. 10, 1992, p.126

ADDRESS

Children's Defense Fund
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Bill Gates 1955-
American Computer Software Company Executive
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Microsoft, the World's Leading Computer Software Firm

BIRTH

William Henry Gates III, a pioneer in the personal computer revolution, was born in Seattle, Washington, on October 28, 1955. His father, William H. Gates, Jr., is a partner in one of Seattle's biggest law firms, which today represents his son's company; his mother, Mary (Maxwell) Gates, who has long been active in community service, is on the Board of Regents of the University of Washington and has served on the boards of many other corpora-

tions and public institutions, including the charitable organization the United Way. The second of three children, Bill Gates has two sisters, Kristianne, two years older, and Libby, nine years younger.

YOUTH

Bill, known to his family as "Trey" for the "III" following his name, grew up in a close-knit, upper-middle-class family in Seattle. Surrounded by bright people, his parents and their friends, Bill grew up listening to their discussions about their work. "It was," he now says, "a rich environment in which to learn."

As a child, Gates enjoyed some fairly typical activities: he rode bikes, had a paper route, joined the Cub Scouts and, later, the Boy Scouts, and played sports like tennis, rollerskating, skiing, and baseball. Summers were spent at the local beach club and at "Cheerio," a group of rustic cabins near Bremerton, where his father grew up. For several weeks each summer the Gates family and their friends would convene at Cheerio, where they would organize games, build bonfires, and play watersports.

The school year, though, was far less idyllic. Gates had problems at school. He was a troublemaker who encouraged other kids to create disturbances in class. His parents became worried about his self-discipline, his study habits, and his ability to get into a good college. As his father recalls, "It wasn't as if he was some kind of obvious super-bright kid. I think we recognize it better looking back than we did at the time. At the time we just thought he was trouble." Rather than continue in the public schools, Bill moved to the private Lakeside School.

EDUCATION

Lakeside School proved to be very different from his earlier experiences in education. It was structured, tradition-bound, and academically rigorous, and required a serious adjustment for Gates. It was also the place where he first learned about computers, setting his course for life.

When Gates was 13, the Lakeside Mothers Club used the money it raised from a rummage sale to pay for the use of a time-share computer. It is hard now to imagine that during the late 1960s only a select few owned or knew how to operate a computer. Of course there were no personal computers; the only ones available were huge, expensive, and typically owned by large businesses and universities. They were virtually inaccessible. So it was quite a coup for the kids at Lakeside to hook up their terminal to a computer operated elsewhere. Gates and a small band of math and science students, including Paul Allen, with whom he would later found Microsoft, began teaching themselves computer programming.

For the next few years, much of his energy was devoted to gaining access to computers, and finding ways to pay the expensive hourly rates. He

devised several computer-related money-making schemes while still at Lakeside: he and a few others, including Allen, developed a program for class scheduling, earning $4200 (Gates later admitted that he had put himself in classes with all the prettiest girls). They managed to get jobs at a local time-share computer center, where they searched for bugs in the programs being run there. Gates also learned how to make an operating system crash, successfully trying out this new skill on Control Data Corporation's CYBERNET system, which earned Gates a serious reprimand. They created a new company, Traf-O-Data, to analyze traffic patterns around Seattle; the firm earned $20,000 by the time Gates was in tenth grade, but eventually lost business as their customers learned that they were only high-school students. In his senior year, Gates took a several-month leave from high school to work with Allen as a programmer at TRW, helping write the computer programs that would control a giant hydro-electric system for the Bonneville Power Administration in Vancouver, Washington.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

After scoring 800 on his math SAT—a perfect score—Gates graduated from Lakeside in 1973 and left that fall to attend Harvard University. He studied pre-law, but he ended up staying at Harvard for only two years. What happened next has become one of the legendary stories in computer lore. In January 1975, Paul Allen showed Gates an article in *Popular Electronics* magazine that described a new microcomputer, the Altair 8600, manufactured by MITS, a company in Albuquerque, New Mexico. While simple by current standards—it boasted a memory of just 256 bytes, compared to 640,000 for most computers today—it was revolutionary for its time. But while MITS had developed the hardware, they had created no software—no system of commands that would enable the computer to *do* anything. Allen urged Gates to help write a program, and Gates essentially abandoned his courses. "We realized that the revolution might happen without us," Gates later explained. "After we saw that article, there was no question of where our life would focus."

Gates and Allen set up a partnership and then set out to adapt the programming language BASIC (Beginner's All-Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code), written for large computers. Their goal was to condense the language enough to fit into the memory of the smaller Altair. They called the president of MITS, lied and said that they had already written the program, and then spent several feverish weeks of day and night activity. And they succeeded, creating the first language for a personal computer (PC) and landing Microsoft's first customer. Despite his parents' objections, Gates dropped out of Harvard at the end of his sophomore year, in June 1975.

FIRST JOBS

Gates, like Allen before him, moved to Albuquerque. There they worked first with MITS and eventually won contracts from such other new hardware companies as Apple and Commodore. Their first big job came in 1977, when they were hired by Tandy Corporation to create software for the popular Radio Shack computers. In 1979, they moved the company headquarters to Washington. Even then, their goal was clear: "A computer on every desk and in every home, all running Microsoft software." Their big break came just one year later.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

A COMPUTER REVOLUTION: THE IBM PC AND MS-DOS

In 1980 the computer giant IBM, which then dominated the industry, approached Gates and Allen about creating an operating system for their new personal computer. PCs are comprised of several parts: the hardware, which is the actual physical equipment; the operating system, or the series of commands, written in a symbolic computer language, that controls the basic functions of the computer; and the applications software, which are the supplementary programs that allow the computer to perform such tasks as word-processing and financial analysis. Gates and Allen were uncertain whether they could develop a system for IBM by the deadline so they recommended a competitor, Digital Research. Unable to reach an agreement with Digital, IBM returned to Microsoft, and this time Gates and Allen agreed.

Microsoft bought an operating system created by another programmer, expanded and polished it, and sold it to IBM for their new personal computer. When it debuted in 1981, the IBM PC with MS-DOS (Microsoft Disk Operating System) revolutionized the industry and immediately pushed Microsoft into the big leagues. As a writer for *The Vancouver Sun* explained, "DOS has become to the personal computer what the internal combustion engine is to the car. It was as if Ford had cornered the exclusive right to manufacture a vehicle with gasoline-driven engines at the beginning of the century." Several factors came together to push Microsoft to the forefront of the industry: IBM's commanding role in the field obliged other companies to create compatible software; Microsoft shared information about its system with other software companies to encourage them to write programs that would fit with MS-DOS; and the resulting abundance of applications software made these systems even more appealing to consumers. Eventually, Microsoft's pioneering operating system would run on over 80% of personal computers, with the company collecting royalties on every one.

But the company didn't stop there. Those royalties funded the develop-

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ment of applications software for IBM and IBM-compatible PCs, as well as Apple and Macintosh computers. Successes continued despite the departure of Paul Allen in 1983, after he was diagnosed with cancer; later, with the cancer in remission, he went on to start a new software company. In 1986, Microsoft went public by selling stock on the New York Stock Exchange, and many employees who had received stock as part of their compensation package became millionaires. In 1988, Microsoft became the largest software company in the world. Much of its recent success derives from its user-friendly Windows software. Like the Macintosh system, the user can point a "mouse" at a graphic depiction of each computer function, rather than type in a lengthy command or press buttons for a specific function. After several less successful versions, Windows 3.1 was introduced in 1992 to unprecedented demand, becoming Microsoft's best-selling applications product to date. By 1992, the company had grown to almost 12,000 employees, with sales of $2.7 billion in the year ending June 1992.

RECENT PROBLEMS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

Despite these successes, there have been problems as well. Microsoft currently faces several challenges to its products from competing software firms, notably a recent alliance between IBM and Apple. More importantly, though, the company faces legal problems. Microsoft is the target of a Federal Trade Commission (FTC) investigation into its business practices. The FTC has questioned whether the company's dominance of the software market may have resulted in anti-trust violations, whether the company used any unfair tactics to eliminate competition from other companies. The purpose of the investigation, according to the FTC, is to determine if Microsoft "has attempted to monopolize the market for operating systems, operating environments, computer software, and computer peripherals." The charge is extremely serious.

Looking to the future, Microsoft has several new projects in development. The company's biggest project is in the area of multimedia software, in which they have already invested over $40 million in research and development and which many see as the industry's next technological breakthrough. Multi-media software is an electronic data base that integrates art, music, photographs, literature, and historical information in a personal computer, with high-definition video screens for display.

GATES'S ROLE IN THE COMPANY

As the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Microsoft, Gates oversees both management issues and technical development. Known for his fierce devotion to his work, he arrives shortly after 8:00 A.M. and often works until midnight, sometimes continuing after he gets home; he takes only Sundays off. He is passionate about his work and his commitment to the company, and he expects such devotion from his employees as well.

In return, Microsoft employees have a lot of freedom; the company is known for its relaxed standards of conduct, casual dress, and parties. But Gates also has the reputation of being abrupt, argumentative, competitive, rude and sarcastic in disagreements (especially with his own employees), and unaccustomed to losing. For many, this is offset by his unique talent: his profound grasp of both technological issues and business principles sets him apart from many other software innovators. Today, with a personal fortune worth over $6 billion, Gates is believed to be the richest man in America.

All technological areas, and especially computer software, are highly volatile fields, where a leader today can quickly be pushed aside by the next big development. For Gates, this is especially crucial, as much of his fortune is tied up in Microsoft stock, whose value is closely linked to the company's position in the industry. Gates will have to use all his personal drive, visionary foresight, keen business sense, commanding intellect, competitive spirit, and good fortune to remain on top.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

After years of keeping his personal life strictly under wraps, Gates announced his engagement to Melinda French, a 28-year old mid-level executive at Microsoft, in March 1993. She and Gates have dated for about five years, and he was so concerned about their privacy that he persuaded the authors of a new biography on him not to mention her name. Rivals within the industry are delighted with Gates's news, hoping that domestic life will dull his fierce competitiveness. Willard "Pete" Peterson, former vice president of WordPerfect software, joked: "If the rest of the industry is lucky, he'll have a couple of kids soon." Gates says that they would like to have children someday, and has included five kids' rooms in the home that he is building outside Seattle. The house is said to be over 40,000 square feet—for contrast, 2,000 square feet would be considered fairly generous for a single-family home. Gates's new place, on the shore of Lake Washington, is said to contain a swimming pool, salmon run, racquetball court, 14,000-book library, pavilion with dinner seating for 100, and a large array of electronic equipment, including large-screen high- definition TV monitors to preview Microsoft's new multimedia technology.

FAVORITE BOOKS

Gates is a voracious reader who will exhaustively explore any area that excites his interest. He particularly enjoys books on scientific topics, notably biotechnology, but he has also read widely in such fields as law, business, and history, as well as biographies of individuals in those fields. Yet he also enjoys fiction: his favorite books are said to be *The Catcher in the Rye* by J.D. Salinger and *A Separate Peace* by John Knowles.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Despite his heavy work schedule, Gates has managed to develop quite a few outside interests, in addition to reading. He doesn't watch TV, but he does enjoy watching videotapes of physics lectures, especially those by the Nobel Prize-winning theoretical physicist Richard Feynman. Gates also loves to drive fast cars and has owned, at different times, a Lexus, Porsche, Mercedes, Jaguar, and a classic Mustang. A decent athlete, he plays tennis and still enjoys the watersports he first played as a child.

Recently Gates has added philanthropy to his ongoing interests. He had long said that he planned to concentrate on business throughout his forties and later turn his energies and resources to charitable giving. He has recently made several large bequests, donating $12 million to the University of Washington to create a department of molecular biotechnology and $6 million to Stanford University to help fund a computer sciences building.

HONORS AND AWARDS

National Medal of Technology: 1992

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ADDRESS

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Sara Gilbert 1975-
American Actress
Stars as Darlene Connor on "Roseanne"

BIRTH

Sara Gilbert was born on January 29, 1975, in Santa Monica, California. Her father, Harold Abeles, is a lawyer; her mother, Barbara (Crane) Gilbert, is a talent manager and producer. Her parents' marriage was the second for her mother, and Sara has two siblings from her mother's first marriage, Melissa Gilbert-Brinkman, now 28, and Jonathan Gilbert, 25. Harold Abeles and Barbara Gilbert divorced when Sara was a young child. Though she lived with her mother and siblings, she always kept in close touch with her father, and still sees him frequently to this day. Sara grew up in the family's five-bedroom home in Encino, just

outside Los Angeles in southern California. Her mother has since remarried, to diamond manufacturer Manny Udko.

FAMILY BACKGROUND

Accounts of Sara Gilbert's childhood usually focus on her family's experiences in show business. Her grandfather, Harry Crane, was the creator of the legendary TV show, "The Honeymooners," starring Jackie Gleason; Crane continues to work on several TV shows. Her grandmother, Julia Crane, was a dancer and a former Miss Brooklyn. And her older sister and brother, Melissa and Jonathan, grew up on the long-running TV series "Little House on the Prairie." Her mother, Barbara, managed their careers when they were young, and now does the same for Sara.

EARLY MEMORIES

After watching the careers of her older siblings, Sara Gilbert decided that she, too, wanted to act. And by age six, she was adament about it. "I was always jealous of my brother and sister being on TV when I was little, but what really got me involved was watching my sister get a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame one day," Gilbert explains. "I don't remember if my mother was thrilled or not that I wanted to act, but she did warn me that it was going to be a very hard thing to do. When I convinced her that I really was serious, she found me an agent, and I started going on interviews and auditions. It was as simple as that." Her mother, who considers Sara more reserved than her sister and brother, was surprised at this choice, but has supported her decision.

YOUTH AND EDUCATION

After that, most of Gilbert's childhood combined acting and keeping up with school. She debuted on TV in the movie *The Apple Dumpling Gang Rides Again* in 1981, appeared in a Kool-Aid commercial, and then landed a role in the 1984 TV movie, *Calamity Jane*. She kept up with her schoolwork with the help of a tutor, eventually earning an A average at her private school. After just a few years she retired from acting to have more time for school and fun things like skiing, ice skating, and summer camp.

Out of retirement by age 11, Gilbert filmed more commercials and a couple of small parts. Her first professional disappointment came when, after five auditions, she was turned down for a role on the TV series "The Facts of Life." "I was pretty bummed," she admits, although she now says that rejection ultimately helped her. "Many child actors, I think, run into problems because all they've ever had in their life was a job, and the minute they don't have one, they fall apart. But I worked sporadically. And as a result, I went to school, had friends, and did regular things. I wasn't famous. I wasn't even recognized."

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Little did she know then, but her big break was just around the corner. Her mother heard about auditions for a young actress to play a smart and funny tomboy on the new series "Roseanne," based on the comedy routines of Roseanne Arnold. Gilbert showed up for the audition in her baseball uniform, Roseanne saw the audition tape, and Gilbert got the part. She says that she got the part because Roseanne thought that she was funny and that they look alike, but there was another reason, too: "Roseanne, who helped pick all the kids in the series, told me later that she wanted me because I reminded her of herself at that age. Professionally, she looks out for me on the set. Personally, I think of her as my second mom—someone I can go and tell my problems to."

"Roseanne" depicts the often-chaotic life of the Connors, a working-class family with three children. The show focuses on real-life family problems: lost jobs, failed businesses, financial hardship, teen sexuality and depression. Since the show's debut in 1988, it has become the top-rated situation comedy in the country. Gilbert plays Darlene Connor, the middle child, whose parents are played by the talented comedians Roseanne Arnold and Dan Goodman. Darlene, who has grown from a young girl to a teenager since the series began, is typically described as spunky, brash, sarcastic, headstrong, outspoken, and down-to-earth. Gilbert's true-to-life portrayal of Darlene has won raves from critics and viewers alike.

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In addition to her ongoing work on the series, Gilbert has also taken on a few additional roles. She appeared in the cable TV movie *Sudie and Simpson* (1990), which dealt with the difficult subjects of racism and child molestation. She recently drew praise as the schoolgirl Cooper in the feature film *Poison Ivy* (1992), with Drew Barrymore. And she's also doing the voice this season for Bart Simpson's neighbor on "The Simpsons" TV show.

FUTURE PLANS

Gilbert has been accepted at Yale University, and says that she plans to begin there in the fall of 1993; it has been reported that she might leave the series. By selecting Yale, she is following in the footsteps of her idol Jody Foster, who took time out after her career as a child star to attend Yale and then successfully made the transition to adult roles and directing. Gilbert has said, at different times, that she will study psychology at Yale in case her acting career bombs, but she has also hinted that she might study theater to prepare her to become a director. Yet a recent report in *Variety* calls these plans into question: it was suggested that Gilbert may star in a spin-off series in which Darlene leaves home to attend college—at Yale! For now, Sara Gilbert's future plans remain uncertain.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

At only 18, Gilbert is unmarried. She lives at home with her mother, although she has recently been talking about moving out and getting her own place. Her bedroom is rumored to be as messy as Darlene's.

FAVORITE BOOKS

Gilbert's favorite book is *The Catcher in the Rye* by J.D. Salinger.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Like Darlene, Gilbert loves sports. She enjoys snow skiing—both downhill racing and slalom—water skiing, sailboarding, and snowboarding. She also spends a lot of time hanging out with her friends, particularly in her backyard teepee. And music is very important to her, too. She likes composing music, playing guitar, and listening to The Beatles, Pink Floyd, David Bowie, Bob Marley, Sting, and Edie Brickell and the New Bohemians.

Gilbert has a serious side, too. She often appears as a spokesperson for environmental causes, particularly in her work for Earth Communications Office (ECO), for which she is youth director. She acted as co-host for the recent childrens' special "50 Simple Things Kids Can Do to Save the Earth." Her concern for the environment led her to become a vegetarian a few years ago. She has a special interest in the 1960s, in its movements for free speech and social change, and also in its music and culture.

PERFORMANCES

The Apple Dumpling Gang Rides Again, 1981 (TV movie)
Calamity Jane, 1984 (TV movie)
"Runaway Ralph," 1985 (TV special)
"Roseanne," 1988- (TV series)
Sudie and Simpson, 1990 (TV movie)
Poison Ivy, 1992 (feature film)

HONORS AND AWARDS

Youth in Film Award: 1990, for Best Actress in a Comedy ("Roseanne"); 1991 (2 awards), for Best Actress in a Comedy ("Roseanne") and Best Actress in a Cable Special (*Sudie and Simpson*); 1992, for Best Actress in a Comedy ("Roseanne")

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OBITUARY

Dizzy Gillespie 1917-1993
American Trumpeter and Composer
Co-Founder of Bebop Style of Jazz

BIRTH

John Birks Gillespie, known as "Dizzy" to jazz fans around the world, was born in the small rural town of Cheraw, South Carolina, on October 21, 1917. He was the ninth child born to James and Lottie Powe Gillespie, although only seven of the children survived childbirth: Edward, Mattie, James, Hattie Marie, Eugenia, Wesley, and John Birks.

YOUTH

Cheraw was a poor town surrounded by cotton fields. Dizzy

grew up in a house where the only source of water was from the local well. The family was poor and struggled to make ends meet. In addition to his work as a brickmason, James Gillespie played piano in his own band on the weekends. Dizzy recalled how his father collected instruments: "We had a piano, a guitar, a set of drums, a mandolin, and a big red one-stringed bass fiddle laying around our front room." The little boy was fascinated by the way the instruments felt and sounded.

EARLY MEMORIES

James Gillespie was a hard man. He beat his sons every Sunday with a leather strap. "He was usually mean," Dizzy recalled in his autobiography, "and hated to hear about his children misbehaving . . . . He wanted us all to be tough, and he turned me into a tough little rebel, very early, against everyone but him." James Gillespie was so hard on his children that two of the boys ran away while still in their teens.

Dizzy's sisters and brothers remember the youngest Gillespie as a rugged little troublemaker, and Dizzy remembers getting pushed around in his large family.

EDUCATION

Dizzy's formal education began at Robert Smalls Public School in Cheraw where he recalled that he "spent alot of time getting into mischief." He skipped kindergarten because he already knew his alphabet, how to count, and a little bit about reading. He was smaller and younger than the rest of the kids in his classes, and he was rambunctious. He got into a lot of fights, but eventually developed a stronger interest in school. He especially liked English. In the third grade he had a teacher, Mrs. Alice Wilson, who, in his words, "became my mentor, and later, the greatest early influence in my development as a musician."

James Gillespie died when Dizzy was ten, and the family was thrown into wrenching poverty. Dizzy's way of coping with his father's death and the family's deprivation was to become angry. "Anger got control of me after Papa died, and instead of grieving I became real mean and used to do all kinds of devilish things." Alice Wilson came to his rescue, introducing him to music and redirecting his energies. Wilson headed the annual minstrel shows at the school, and she got Dizzy involved. The school had just received a group of musical instruments, and Dizzy joined the band, beginning on the slide trombone, even though his arms were so short that he couldn't reach the extended positions. Dizzy surprised himself with how much he loved making music and how willing he was to spend hours practicing. He later started playing a neighbor's trumpet, which he loved, and then played the cornet, shaped like a small trumpet. He had an old horn, held together with tape.

While still an adolescent, Dizzy began playing with his own band, and

he would also sit in on other bands when they came to Cheraw to play. He also got invited to play in some of the white clubs in the area. This was the time of the segregated South, where there were separate facilities—schools, restaurants, buses, clubs, etc.—for whites and blacks, and where blacks were neither welcome nor safe in the white part of town. Dizzy knew white folks in Cheraw—he was such a good trumpeter that he was asked to teach students at the local white high school while he was still in grade school. He knew that it was his talent that allowed him entrance to that world; but he also knew the hatred some whites felt for blacks, and the lengths they would go to show it. One member of his band, Bill McNeil, disappeared one day and never returned. A rumor came out that he had been killed by white men. His body was never found. "We all knew that it could just as easily have happened to any of us," Gillespie said. "Our band never sounded the same again, but it made us want to impro[illegible] ourselves so we could get the hell out of Cheraw."

In 1933, a friend of Dizzy's who knew his talent recommended him to the head of the Laurinburg Institute, a private high school for blacks in North Carolina. They needed a trumpet player for the band and were willing to provide room, board, tuition, and an instrument to Gillespie. He spent the next several years at Laurinburg studying music, focusing on trumpet and piano, and also playing on the football team.

EARLY JOBS

After their father's death, the Gillespie kids did whatever kind of work they could find to help bring in money. Dizzy worked as a door guard at a movie theater in Cheraw, and he also played wherever he could, whether the job paid or not. In 1935 the family moved to Philadelphia to find work, and Dizzy dropped out of Laurinburg to join them. His siblings soon found jobs, and so did he: he started to play trumpet in a band at the Green Gate Inn for $8.00 a week. The entire Gillespie family was living in a three-room apartment at the time.

Gillespie's reputation began to get around Philadelphia, and he landed an audition with Frankie Fairfax's band. He wasn't nervous, but he couldn't read the hand-copied music, and so he didn't get the job.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Dizzy auditioned again for Fairfax's band and made it, gaining a new job and a nickname. Trumpet player "Fats" Palmer Davis listened in as Gillespie warmed up one day, commenting, "listen to that dizzy cat." The name stuck. Fairfax's group was a "swing" band, which played a type of jazz music popular in the 1930s and 1940s that had a steady beat, a distinct melody, and simple harmonies. From the time he first began to play, Dizzy liked to take the melody apart, to rearrange chords, and to explore

the harmonies and rhythms he heard in the music. This style of individual expression wasn't always appreciated in the swing bands Gillespie played with throughout the 1930s, because the band leaders wanted a more stylized, consistent sound from their players. But Dizzy was on his way to creating the type of jazz—bebop—with which his name became linked and which made him famous.

In 1936, Gillespie moved to New York City, where he played with Lucky Millender's band and sat in with small jazz groups. That same year, he took the place of one of his idols, Roy Eldridge, in the Teddy Hill Orchestra. Eldridge had joined Fletcher Henderson's band, and Dizzy got the job with Hill largely because he could emulate Eldridge's style. Hill asked Gillespie to tour Europe with the band, at a salary of $70 a week. "Europe . . . ? For $70 a week? Yeah! I was 20 years old, single, and insane!" was Dizzy's recollection. While in Paris, he bought his first beret, which later became his trademark and the symbol for a generation of jazz musicians. He continued his impish ways and became almost as well known for his comic personality and antics on stage as for his new approach to music.

After a terrific tour of Europe, Gillespie returned to New York, but couldn't get steady work because he hadn't joined the union. While he waited for his union card to come through, he had to bum change to eat. Around this time, he met his future wife, Lorraine Willis, who was a dancer at Harlem's famed Apollo club. He was interested in her, but she wasn't sure at that time how she felt about him. However, she did feel sorry for the hungry young musician and would bring him sandwiches and soup from home. They married in 1940, and Lorraine was his close confidant and friend until his death some 53 years later.

In 1938, with a union card in hand, Dizzy had offers coming in from several top-notch jazz bands. He played with the Savoy Sultans, with Teddy Hill's Orchestra again, and with Alberto Soccares, who headed a Latin band. In 1939, while playing with Teddy Hill, Gillespie met Kenny Clarke, who later became a renowned jazz drummer, and a major musical partnership was born. Like Dizzy, Clarke was anxious to explore the new innovations in jazz, and they would jam with other musicians in small clubs in New York, which for years provided the incubator for jazz.

In 1939, Gillespie joined Cab Calloway's big band and toured with the group. It was while on tour with Calloway in Kansas City that Gillespie met Charlie Parker, known as "Yardbird," the alto saxophonist whose name is also linked to the birth of bebop. Parker soon moved east and took part in the now-legendary jam sessions at Minton's Playhouse in Harlem, run by Teddy Hill, where Parker, Gillespie, Thelonius Monk, Kenny Clarke, Don Byas, and others met to continue the experimentation in harmonics

and rhythms that led to bebop. Calloway was unimpressed: "I don't want you playing that Chinese music in my band," he told Dizzy. In his two years with Calloway, Dizzy recorded over 50 sides with the band, including one of his first important compositions, "Pickin' the Cabbage."

Dizzy and Calloway parted company in 1941 in the aftermath of an infamous incident. Calloway noticed someone throwing spitballs during a concert and accused the ever-mischievous Gillespie, who protested his innocence. The exchange became so heated that Gillespie took a knife to Calloway's backside; Calloway fired him from the orchestra.

THE BIRTH OF BEBOP

Gillespie was picked up right away by Ella Fitzgerald's band, then played with the groups of Benny Carter, Les Hite, and Earl "Fatha" Hines, whose band featured Charlie Parker on alto and debuted the talent of a young up-and-coming jazz vocalist and piano player, Sarah Vaughan. Throughout the early 1940s, Gillespie also played with groups headed by Coleman Hawkins and Duke Ellington and frequented the jazz clubs that were making 52nd Street in New York the hot spot for the latest in jazz. At the Onyx, he played with Oscar Pettiford, Don Byas, George Wallington, and Max Roach, creating music in which their new ideas began to come together. In one tune, he sang the words "salt peanuts, salt peanuts," instead of taking an octave jump on his horn, thus creating one of his most famous songs. On another une, he substituted the words "bebop" to indicate a short two-note phrase, and the term stuck to this and the other music Gillespie and his band of innovators were formulating.

In 1944, Billy Eckstine put together what is considered the first bebop orchestra, with Gillespie as musical director and Sarah Vaughan and Charlie Parker as featured soloists. Neither Dizzy nor bebop were well-accepted wherever they went. Gillespie was considered too innovative by some, and the new bebop music was hard on the ears of audiences accustomed to the more melodious music of the big bands.

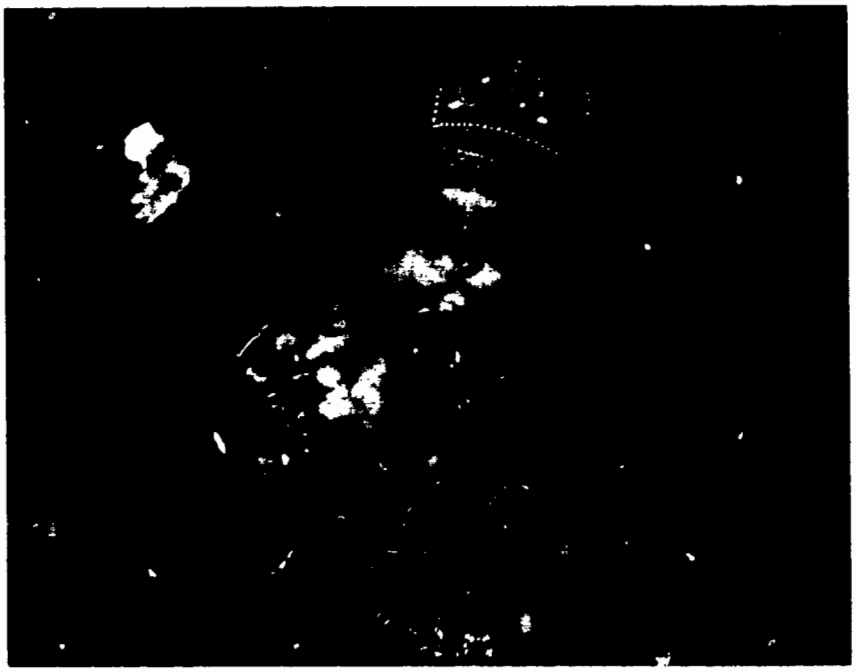
Unlike the swing style of jazz played by the big bands, bebop was music to listen to, not to dance to. Its complex chords were too unusual for some who were used to the easy harmonies of swing. Bebop was influenced in part by the musical theories of such classical composers as Igor Stravinsky and Paul Hindeminth, and the musicians who developed bebop had spent years talking, thinking, and playing out their own interpretations. Improvisation has always been a part of jazz, but even in this area bebop offered something new. Bebop explored the harmonic qualities, especially the chord progressions, rather than the melodic possibilities of a piece. This gives the music its distinctive and often dissonant flavor.

Dizzy's own style of the 1940s was described by *New Yorker* jazz critic Whitney Balliett this way: "He would start a twelve-bar blues chorus

with a blaring single note, follow it with a split-second silence, go into a jolting descending run, drop in another tiny punctuating pause, and play a soft triplet and a hurrying ascending figure capped by a second shout."

This was the style Gillespie shared with his co-creator in the birth of bebop, Charlie Parker. Gillespie's collaboration with Parker is one of the most famous and innovative in the history of jazz. "Yard and I were like two peas," Gillespie said in his autobiography. "His contribution and mine just happened to go together, like putting salt on rice. Before I met Charlie Parker my style had already developed, but he was a great influence on my whole musical life. The same thing goes for him too because there was never anybody who played any closer than we did on those early sides like 'Groovin' High,' 'Shaw Nuff,' and 'Hothouse.' Sometimes I couldn't tell whether I was playing or not because the notes were so close together." But Parker, whom Gillespie called "the other side of my heartbeat," was hooked on heroin and, after a tragic, deteriorating slide into addiction, died in 1955.

In the 1940s, on recordings with Parker, Cootie Williams, Red Norvo, Sarah Vaughan, and others, Gillespie continued to play and write what became the standards of bebop: "Salt Peanuts," "Bebop," "Woody 'N You," "Groovin' High," and one of his most famous tunes, "Night in Tunisia." In the late 1940s, Gillespie took another innovative turn when h.



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encountered the Cuban jazz of Chano Pozo. Together, they created another new musical genre, Afro-Cuban jazz, characterized by the polyrhythmic beat of African percussion, as heard on Gillespie's "Manteca."

In the 1950s, Gillespie founded his own record label, Dee Gee, but the business was shortlived. In 1953, Gillespie, Parker, Bud Powell, Max Roach, and Charlie Mingus got together in Toronto's Massey Hall for what has become known as "The Greatest Jazz Concert Ever," and which featured Parker blowing a plastic sax borrowed from a local music store.

In 1954, at a birthday party for his wife in New York City, a comedian stepped on Dizzy's trumpet, causing the bell to stick up in the air. "I was angry at first, of course," he said. "It was cracked, which closed up the air current. But when I played it—boy that sound!" Thus, one of Gillespie's trademarks was born. Another famous trademark, his bulging cheeks, occurred over the years as his facial muscles collapsed. It is now a recognized medical condition known as "Gillespie's pouches."

In 1956, Gillespie formed a new band, and as representatives of the U.S. State Department, toured the Middle East and South America. One of the musicians who helped organize the tour was a young Quincy Jones, now one of the most important artists of American music. Gillespie was always involved in developing young talent, from his earliest days to the time of his death. In the forties and fifties, in addition to the giants of his own era, he gave a start to the careers of such artists as John Lewis, Milt Jackson, and Percy Heath, who, together with his old friend Kenny Clarke, formed the Modern Jazz Quartet, one of the most successful ensembles in jazz. Just years before his death, he recorded with Wynton and Branford Marsalis, Kenny Kirkland, and Marcus Miller, working with the newest and perhaps most promising young talents of the current generation. Nearly all the musicians who worked with Dizzy mention his unselfishness and his dedication to the best in music.

The 1960s and 1970s saw Gillespie touring constantly with his own ensembles and other jazz bands. He also ran for president in 1964, claiming that "anybody coulda made a better President than the ones we had in those times, dillydallying about protecting blacks in the exercise of their civil and human rights and carrying on secret wars against people around the world." He didn't remember how many votes he received, but knew it was in the thousands.

Around this time, in 1968, he embraced the Baha'i faith, drawn to its concepts of unity and seeing a parallel between religion and jazz: "In jazz, a messenger comes to the music and spreads his influence to a certain point, and then another comes and takes you further. In religion—in the spiritual sense—God picks certain individuals from this world to lead mankind up to a certain point of spiritual development."

In the 1980s, he was still touring 300 nights a year and forging new jazz alliances with such stars as Paquito de Rivera. In 1992, at the age of 75, Gillepsie was treated to a series of tributes from generations of adoring fans. He gave back in kind, playing for four weeks at New York City's Blue Note, accompanied by some of the brightest talents in jazz, young and old.

Reflecting on his life and what he hoped would be his legacy, Gillespie said this: "I would like to be remembered as a humanitarian, because it must be something besides music that has kept me here when all of my colleagues are dead. My main influence on whatever we'll have as a historical account must be something else because God has let me stay here this long, and most of my contemporaries . . . are gone. So maybe my role in music is just a stepping stone to a higher role. The highest role is the role in the service of humanity, and if I can make that, then I'll be happy. When I breathe the last time, it'll be a happy breath."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Dizzy and Lorraine Gillespie were married for 52 years at the time of his death on January 6, 1993, in Englewood, New Jersey, of pancreatic cancer. They had no children.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Gillespie was a talented photographer and also enjoyed swimming, playing pool, and, always, listening to music.

SELECTED RECORDINGS

Teddy Hill and His NBC Orchestra, 1937
Cab Calloway and His Orchestra, 1940
The Men from Minton's, 1941
Billy Eckstine with the Deluxe All-Stars, 1944
Dizzy Gillespie All-Star Quintet, 1945
Dizzy Gillespie and His Orchestra, 1947
Dizzy Gillespie Sextet, 1951
Quintet of the Year: Jazz at Massey Hall, 1953
Groovin' High, 1955
Dizziest, 1955
Dizzy Gillespie's All Stars, 1956
Dizzy Gillespie and his Orchestra, 1957
Manteca, 1958
Dizzy Gillespie Quintet, 1961
An Electrifying Evening with the Dizzy Gillespie Quintet, 1961
A Portrait of Jenny, 1971
Giants, 1971
Oscar Peterson and Dizzy Gillespie, 1975
Dizzy Gillespie Jam: Montreux '77, 1977

Dee Gee Days, 1985
Oo Pop A Da, 1985
Dizzy Gillespie and His Orchestra, 1988
To Bird with Love, 1992
To Diz with Love, 1993

WRITINGS

To Be or Not . . . to Bop: Memoirs, 1979

HONORS AND AWARDS

Handel Medallion (New York City): 1972
Grammy Awards: 1975, for *Oscar Peterson and Dizzy Gillespie*; 1980, Lifetime Achievement Award; 1991, for *Live at the Royal Festival Hall*
National Music Award (the Music Industry): 1976
Chevalier of the Legion of Honor (French Government): 1989
National Medal of the Arts (National Endowment for the Arts): 1989
Kennedy Center Honors: 1990

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Ice-T 1957?-
American Rap and Rock Performer Star of the Film *New Jack City,* and Controversial Writer/Singer of "Cop Killer"

BIRTH

Ice-T, called "the godfather of hardcore rap," was born Tracy Marrow in Newark, New Jersey, in the late 1950s. Believed to be a good ten years older that most rappers, he seems reluctant to reveal his exact age. Tracy's mother died of a heart attack when he was seven, and his father was killed five years later. He then went to live with an aunt in Los Angeles when he was around twelve. He took his pseudonym from the author Iceberg Slim. Not even close friends call him Tracy.

YOUTH AND EDUCATION

Marrow first moved to Windsor Hills, a middle-class section of Los Angeles. He began to hang out with a tough crowd on the streets of South Central (the area where the 1992 riots occurred). A teacher at Crenshaw High School remembers him as a mild-mannered young man whose mischief was little more than trying to sneak into basketball games, but the rapper's own recollections have a harder edge. "Yeah," he says, "I was involved with the gangs then . . . . I became a street hustler . . . . I'd run the streets doing petty thievery . . . we would get away with a lot of things." Ice-T was shot twice, once during a jewelry heist that went awry and once in a drive-by shooting in South Central.

ON GANGS

These episodes helped him decide to get away from gang life. "When I got shot I got kinda worried," he remembers. "I thought I was a dead man, but couldn't even go to the hospital [because] the police would get involved. That's when I thought about getting out. Y'see, the key in the ghetto is simply not to care . . . . Now I look back at things that were real scary, but I wasn't scared then."

Ice-T claims that the nation became fixated on gangs when they spread their mayhem into white neighborhoods, and that law enforcement officials weren't concerned when the violence was contained in the poorest black and Hispanic locales. "My attitude is you have to make crime equally wrong anywhere," says the former gang member. "You can't make like it's O.K. to steal in one particular neighborhood because it starts to breed. . . . [If] you let one room in a house get dirty soon the dirt spreads into the other rooms. And that's what happened in L.A."

With his occasional stints in jail threatening to turn him into someone with no way out, Ice-T finally reformed when his girlfriend became pregnant and he realized that he had no life to offer a child. He signed up for a four-year stint in the army as a way to turn his life around. He still believes that others can leave their destructive lifestyles behind, and he works to help them turn around. "I'm out to fight that line-em-up and kill-em attitude that people got toward the gangs . . . . I think if I can become these kids' friend maybe I can push them out."

CHOOSING A CAREER

In 1982, Ice-T returned to Los Angeles after his stint in the army and rejoined his compatriots in South Central. Finding the early rap sounds inspiring, he recorded a single, "The Coldest Rap," for a local independent label. He received only $20 for this effort. He was, however, gaining a reputation as a rap pioneer. Instead of rapping about parties and women to a tight beat, Ice-T was convinced by friends to extend his

old "rhymes about crimes" slogans. "I started doing that," he recalls, "and that's when I invented another style of rap."

Having drifted back into a criminal lifestyle, and performing at clubs "just for fun and to get girls," Ice-T was once again in danger of being caught up in the death-trap of gang violence. He wasn't sure he could handle it. "I never really was a violent person," he claims. "No matter what part of the hustle you get into, though, eventually violence comes into it . . . . The fact that I didn't want to kill nobody made it unsafe for me, because that little hesitation might take you out." Nevertheless, the feeling that he had been taken in with the recording "The Coldest Rap" made him reluctant when approached for a movie deal. "But the guys in my crew were like 'Go for it man,'" he remembers. "'You got a chance. White people like you, Ice.' We were supposed to be going to Palm Springs the next day to rob jewelry stores. We were on our way, and they said: 'You ain't going . . . . You going to that audition.'"

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Still unable to get a record deal with a major label, Ice-T took matters into his own hands. He formed the Rhyme Syndicate to promote himself and fellow rappers on the theory that they could at least record independently and control their own destinies. When his work impressed Sire Records (part of Warner Communications) in New York, he released his *Rhyme Pays* in 1987, got several friends signed, and watched rap explode into a much wider audience. While being the first album to be voluntarily stickered to warn parents of explicit lyrics, *Rhyme Pays* was no dirty party record. It was an explosion of anger, violence, and insight that began the "gangster rap" trend. Never had music been so charged or frightening. "Ice-T tells it the way he sees it," said Britain's *Melody Maker*. "Every song he's ever written annihilates any possible middle ground, forces us to take sides. If you end up hating him, it'll be for exactly the same reasons that others love him. Rap's never been this naked."

On both *Rhyme Pays* and its successor, *Power* (1988), Ice-T made it clear that he would not surrender to others' conceptions of what music should be. "I'll die before I do mainstream," he has said. "If you doing mainstream, that means you ain't saying s---." He has been accused of advocating a brutally sexist attitude and condoning racial violence. In fact, his public persona is one that is belligerently anti-estabilishment and often seems designed to be deliberately off-putting to what he perceives as the white, conservative power structure. Along with other "gangstas" such as N.W.A. (Niggas With Attitude), he insists that his message is that racial and gender problems are, in fact, class problems. He frequently expresses

disdain for the phrase "it's a black thing," and asserts that conservative power brokers are worried more by unity than violence. "Soon as you start focusing and going right after people, people get scared," he said in 1991. "If all you're saying, is, "I'll kill you, I'll kill him, no one's scared . . . . Unity and racial harmony, that scares people more than Black Power."

As the audience for his music grew, Ice-T went from being scarcely noticed outside of the music world, to running afoul of parents, politicians, rock critics, and even members of his own profession for his explicit lyrics. One group in particular, the Parents' Music Resource Council, founded by Tipper Gore (now wife of the U.S. vice president), took exception to his songs. He has fought back with more venom than has any other performer. He believes that the censorship issue is a smokescreen to keep children from hearing challenging material and to cover up matters that truly are damaging youth. "Why don't they have a Parents' Homework Resource Center, where parents stay home and help kids with their homework?" he asked. "Or a Parents' Non-Drinking Center?" His *The Iceberg/Freedom of Speech . . . Just Watch What You Say* (1989) was a sustained attack on the censors he describes as "a bunch of bitches playing records backwards." But such industry insiders as David Geffen of Geffen Pictures, director Ivan Reitman, and Disney Studios, which was once considering him for a starring role in a project, have denounced or distanced themselves from him.

In 1990, Ice-T starred as a policeman in the critically acclaimed film, *New Jack City*. His song from the movie—"New Jack Hustler"—was an anti-drug anthem nominated for a Grammy award. He joked that his acting ability came from "repeated late shows in front of police flashlights," claiming his innocence. He also produced an anti-gang record and video, "We're All in the Same Gang." The crowning achievement of his rap career so far, though, is *O.G. Original Gangster* (1991). With tighter rhythms and less antagonistic lyrics, he brought his rap to a new level with this recording, his fourth straight gold record. *O.G.* is more explicitly anti-violent than anything he has ever done. Critical acclaim in the rap press, and even in the parts of the white rock press that had been hostile to him, was nearly universal. But Ice-T hadn't lost his anti-establishment edge: he was proud of the fact that the record was Number 1 for weeks on the charts at Harvard. "It scared the hell out of white folk," he said. "I mean, these are the kids who will be the senators and the Supreme Court justices of tomorrow. They'll be sittin' up there on the bench with Public Enemy T-shirts." In 1991 he also co-starred with Denzel Washington in the little-noticed film, *Ricochet*.

CONTROVERSY ARISES

In 1992, having long expressed a desire to play rock-and-roll, Ice-T formed a punk-metal band, Body Count, with several friends. They had performed without incident on the previous year's Lollapalooza Tour (a grouping of alternative rock bands). But when their album *Body Count* was released, a huge storm of controversy broke with criticism of the song "Cop Killer." The song's character describes his anger at the police and fantasizes about killing one. Then-Vice President Dan Quayle, the actor Charlton Heston, police groups, and investors recommended a boycott against Warner Communications, which had released the album. Notably, some black police groups defended the song and Warner's right to release it. Warner's president, Gerald Levin, wrote an impassioned defense of free speech in the *Wall Street Journal*, and Ice-T and his supporters pointed out that many white performers (including Arnold Schwarzenegger and Eric Clapton) had glorified police killing in their work.

The controversy was further inflamed when rioting broke out in Ice-T's old neighborhood of South Central after four white Los Angeles police officers accused of beating Rodney King, a black man, were acquitted, and the worst riots in American history took place amid a call for scrutiny of the issue of police brutality.

After increased pressure including, ironically, death threats, Ice- T voluntarily withdrew the song from the record. With the version that included "Cop Killer" coming off the shelves, a run on stores almost instantly tripled the sales of *Body Count*. The band itself continued to tour without incident, but Warner has since drawn back from its public support of this controversial artist. In January 1993, it refused to release Ice-T's rap album *Home Invasion*, severing its contract with him.

The long-term effects of this controversy remain unclear. Critics point out that, while such pressure on corporations could make them more wary of signing certain types of new acts, established artists will likely find a new outlet for their music. Ice-T is among those who have done just that. He was signed soon after his release from Warner's Sire label by Los Angeles-based Priority Records, which has, says *Time*, "built a financial fortune and a reputation as the music industry's House of Raunchy Rap." In the mean time, Ice-T continues to inspire controversy for the fury of his message.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Ice-T credits such early rappers as the Sugar Hill Gang with inspiring his work, but still has created his own style. He speaks particularly well of Public Enemy. In rock, he listened to such heavy-metal bands as Black Sabbath and has worked with Jane's Addiction and Megadeth.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Ice-T lives with his longtime girlfriend, Darlene, and their son, Little Ice, in a newly purchased home on Los Angeles' Sunset Strip. He and Darlene also have a 15-year old daughter.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

The controversial rap star directs his energy into several businesses, including a limousine company, a Porsche shop, and a recording and video studio. Although he strives to maintain his nonconformist image, he works extensively in anti-gang and anti-drug efforts in the inner cities and schools. When not keeping in touch with his "out-crowd," Ice-T enjoys his home, cars, and dogs.

RECORDINGS

Rhyme Pays, 1987
Power, 1988
The Iceberg/Freedom of Speech . . . Just Watch What You Say, 1989
O.G. Original Gangster, 1991
Body Count, 1992
Home Invasion, 1993

FILMS

Breakin', 1984
Breakin' 2: Electric Bugaloo, 1984
New Jack City, 1990
Ricochet, 1991

HONORS AND AWARDS

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Grammy nomination: 1992, for "New Jack Hustler"

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ADDRESS

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Dan Marino 1961-
American Professional Football Player
with the Miami Dolphins
NFL Leader in Yardage and Touchdown
Passes Among Active Players

BIRTH

Daniel Constantine Marino, Jr., was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on September 15, 1961, the first of three children of Dan Sr., a truck driver for the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette*, and Veronica (Kolczynski) Marino, a homemaker. He has two sisters, Cindy, who is two years younger, and Debbie, five years his junior.

YOUTH

Marino grew up in Pittsburgh's working-class Oakland district, just five miles from downtown. "I was a city kid all the way," he says. "When I was a kid I could stand on my porch and literally touch the house next to ours. The entire neighborhood was like that. People lived close, they stayed close." Marino's neighborhood was racially and ethnically mixed, allowing Dan to learn tolerance for many different perspectives and lifestyles.

He also learned football early. Since his dad worked nights, he had plenty of time to play with his son and teach him the game, which the younger Marino describes as "the biggest thing in my early development." The focus of these lessons was getting Dan to throw without any wasted motion. Despite his youth and lack of arm strength, "my dad said if I worked on it the right way, I'd be able to throw it a lot better once I got bigger and stronger. He made me practice the right way. It was good advice." Dan's mother saw potential, at least in attitude, as well. She recalled to sportswriter Bob Rubin that little Danny called everything a ball—"he even called light bulbs balls."

Marino began playing organized football in the fourth grade at St. Regis elementary school, just across the street from his home. As a developing quarterback, he was fortunate to be on a passing team even then. While most teams at that level used the run on almost every play, St. Regis even experimented with the shotgun, a formation in which the quarterback stands several yards behind the center to facilitate the quick release of passes. In addition to their supervised activity on the school field, Dan and his friends played on the street, three or four to a team, whenever they got the chance. Baseball figured in Dan's life. too. He played in Little League as a kid, and became so adept at the game that he later starred on his high school team.

Marino's early sports background does not end there. In sports-crazy Pittsburgh, which was known in the 1970s as the "city of champions," there were opportunities to watch the winning Steelers and Pirates, and even to rub shoulders with the players. Pirates stars Willie Stargell and Donn Clendenon shared an apartment next door to Dan's grandmother, and often went to her house for family picnics and barbecues. While Marino now asks other celebrities for autographs, as a youngster he was unimpressed. He says that Stargell was "a real nice guy, but mostly I just thought of him as the guy that lived next door to my grandmother."

As a boy, Dan enjoyed singing, despite an inability to carry a tune, and he also liked to watch television (his favorite show was "Lassie"). The family often went fishing together.

EARLY MEMORIES

While he generally avoided trouble growing up, Dan's love of throwing got him into a few scrapes—accidents like broken windows, for instance. An especially embarrassing incident occurred at elementary school when a game of tossing an orange with a friend got out of hand. "I picked up the orange and returned it to Dominic," he says. When his friend ducked, the orange split open and splattered across the blackboard just as the teacher walked in. Although this was hardly a major delinquency, the errant throw earned Dan and Dominic a suspension.

EDUCATION

Dan Marino had some early problems with academics. He spent more time playing and thinking about sports than doing his schoolwork, and his grades suffered as a result. His teacher at St. Regis warned his parents that if he didn't shape up he probably would not graduate. Dan buckled down on his studies just enough to get into the high school of his choice, nearby Central Catholic. There he maintained a "B" average, and was able to further his dreams of an athletic career.

Marino started for Central Catholic freshman football team, was a backup quarterback for the varsity as a sophomore, and was the starting quarterback in his final two years. He was named to *Parade* magazine's All-America team in 1978. Dan also starred in baseball, leading his high school team to the state championship game. His combined pitching record was 25-1, and he hit over .500 for his junior and senior years.

After graduating from Central Catholic in 1979, Marino went on to the University of Pittsburgh. He received his B.A. there in 1983.

CHOOSING A CAREER

By his senior year in high school, it was clear that Marino was headed toward a professional career—the major question was which sport he would choose. That year the Kansas City Royals drafted him in the fourth round, projecting him as a power-hitting third baseman. In addition, many colleges coveted his powerful arm for their football teams. Yet he chose Pitt because it was close to his home and because Coach Jackie Sherrill used a pro-set, pass-happy offense that would showcase Dan's skills. "I not only wanted to play football," he says, "I wanted a college education. I couldn't see throwing away college, or football, for baseball." It was certainly a wise choice.

In his 1986 autobiography, *Marino!*, which he wrote with Steve Delsohn, Dan says that even though he gave up baseball, he couldn't get it out of his blood. "I'd been playing since I was small, and I loved it," he admits, adding, "I still miss baseball to this day. . . and there are times when I feel like picking up a bat and getting in some cuts."

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

THE PITT PANTHERS

Marino started playing quarterback for his college team, the Pitt Panthers, in his freshman year. As a mid-year replacement for injured starter Rick Trocano, Marino led the Panthers to an 11-1 record and a Fiesta Bowl win over Arizona. His 15 touchdown passes in his sophomore year helped Pitt to another 11-win season. His junior year was his best and most satisfying. Ranked number one for most of the season, the Panthers won their first 10 games behind Marino's outstanding play. Dan completed the year with nearly 3,000 yards passing and a Pitt record of 37 touchdown throws. The devastation of a 38-14 loss to archrival Penn State in the final regular-season game was soothed by a thrilling 24-20 victory over Georgia in the Sugar Bowl. Marino's winning TD pass was his third in the sensational game.

The next season, Marino's senior year, was a major disappointment. His stats slipped, the Panthers lost three games, and an ugly (and untrue) rumor circulated that Dan had a drug problem. He kept his head up, however, as his draft prospects drifted away. "If you ask me if I think the season was a total loss," he says, "I'd answer 'no way.' I learned more that year, about football and about dealing with life, than during any other time in my life." Despite the controversy and the lack of perspective on the part of Pitt fans at the team's slide, Marino came out of college with an impressive list of statistics. His college career totals set school records for passing yards (8,597) and touchdown passes (79), while his team went 42-6. He is considered Pitt's greatest quarterback ever and one of its two or three best players.

THE MIAMI DOLPHINS

When the Miami Dolphins selected him in the 1983 NFL draft as the twenty-seventh pick, and sixth quarterback chosen, Coach Don Shula was one of the most surprised. "We just never thought Dan would be around when it was our turn to draft," he told *Sports Illustrated*. Shula's confidence paid dividends that no one could have imagined when Marino had one of the best rookie seasons in league history. Playing spectacularly in backing up David Woodley, Marino earned his first start in the Dolphins' sixth game. He has been the quarterback ever since. He won the conference passing championship and became the first rookie quarterback ever to start in the Pro Bowl, leading Miami to a divisional title.

Never has the term "sophomore jinx" seemed so foolish as in 1984. Marino served notice in the Dolphins' first game. He threw five touchdowns and completed 75 percent of his passes with no interceptions in leading Miami to a 35-17 win over the Washington Redskins. He tore up the league

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through 15 more regular-season games, ending with 48 touchdowns and only 17 interceptions. He threw for over 5,000 yards (a record) that year and led the Dolphins to the Super Bowl against Joe Montana and the San Francisco 49ers. That 38-16 loss could be Marino's last trip to the Bowl, but there was no question: Dan Marino had arrived.

The records kept piling up. Protected by a stellar offensive line and a quick release, throwing to star receivers Mark Clayton and Mark Duper, Marino rocketed to superstardom. After only 10 seasons in the pros, he is at or near the top of nearly every all-time passing category. Among active players, he is first in attempts, yardage, and touchdowns. He is already fourth on the all-time yardage list and on a pace to vault to the top in just four years. He has more 3,000-yard seasons than anyone in the history of the game, and also more seasons with 20 or more touchdown passes. And, since his first start, he has never missed a game. Whatever qualifiers might be offered (that he plays for a passing team with a very good line and fine receivers, for instance), it is widely agreed that Dan Marino is a great quarterback. There is little doubt that, by the end of his career, many will call him the best of all time. In fact, some are already doing just that.

Marino has not, however, done what every player dreams of—win a Super Bowl. In fact, he has been to the playoffs only three times since his second pro year, and has suffered through several poor-to-mediocre seasons. Though a neglect of the defense and running game caused the Dolphins' problems, Marino knows he can suffer in comparison with Pittsburgh's other three famous quarterbacks: Terry Bradshaw (who played there) and Joe Namath and Joe Montana (who grew up there) have taken their respective teams to the top. Marino is optimistic that he can do the same. "I think we're heading in the right direction," he says of the Dolphins. "We're a good team. I don't think we're a great team yet, but we could be heading

that way." Despite being knocked out of the 1992 play-offs, Miami's 11-5 finish and divisional title went a long way toward proving him right.

Needless to say, the Dolphins have a dangerous man at the most important position. As explained by Foge Fazio, one of the coaches at Pitt: "If you could build a quarterback from scratch, he would look and act just like Dan Marino."

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Aside from his parents, whom he reveres, Marino's greatest influence has been Dolphins coach Don Shula. When the Pitt star first arrived in Miami, Shula forced him to call his own plays, a highly unusual charge for a rookie. "It made me learn a lot quicker," says Marino. "The fact that he put the pressure on me to learn fast was a major factor." Shula's confidence that Dan could overcome his mistakes helped the young quarterback to become one of the best almost from the moment he stepped on the field.

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

Having failed to win the big one as a pro, Marino can look back to the 1982 Sugar Bowl for inspiration. Trailing Georgia 20-17 with only thirty-five seconds left, and facing fourth-and-five from his own thirty-five, Marino had to gamble that tight end "Downtown" John Brown could get open. Dan threw the ball "as hard as I could"—an astonishing 70 yards in the air—and Brown snared it in the Georgia end zone. Final score: Pitt 24, Georgia 20. Another shock came on the sideline. The normally reticent Sherrill planted a big kiss on Marino's cheek, saying "Dan, I love you." Marino tells of the moment: "For a second I was speechless. 'Well, Coach,' I finally replied, 'I love you, too.'"

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Faithful to his roots, Dan Marino married his Pittsburgh sweetheart, Claire Veazey, in 1985. Claire was a student at Carnegie Mellon University when he was at Pitt. The Marinos have four children: Daniel Charles, six; Michael Joseph, four; Joseph Donald, three; and Alexandra Claire, one. The family makes its home in Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

A fine golfer, Marino reports a passion for the game. His teammates describe him as a "regular guy," despite his celebrity and huge salary. He and Claire still enjoy socializing with old friends from Pittsburgh who visit frequently. Dan has worked with charities involving muscular dystrophy, leukemia, retarded children, and the needy. He is active in the National Italian-American Hall of Fame, and his love of Italian food has never left him.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Parade All-American (high school, first team): 1978
All-American: 1981
Most Valuable Player (Sugar Bowl): 1982
NFL Rookie of the Year: 1983
Pro Bowl: 1983-87, 1991
Jim Thorpe Trophy (Newspaper Enterprise Association): 1984
Sporting News NFL Player of the Year: 1984

WRITINGS

Marino! (with Steve Delsohn), 1986

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Rubin, Bob. *Dan Marino, Wonder Boy Quarterback*, 1985
Marino, Dan with Steve Delsohn. *Marino!*, 1986

PERIODICALS

Current Biography Yearbook 1989
Inside Sports, Aug. 1987, p.21; Oct. 1987, p.26
Newsweek, Jan. 21, 1985, p.62
Sport, Dec. 1991, p.20
Sports Illustrated, Sep. 1, 1982, p.28; Sep. 10, 1984, p.15; Jan. 14, 1991, p.20
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ADDRESS

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Phyllis Reynolds Naylor 1933-

American Writer for Children and Young Adults
Author of *Shiloh*, the 1992 Newbery Medal Winner

BIRTH

Phyllis Reynolds Naylor, celebrated author of books written mainly for children and young adults, was born Phyllis Dean Reynolds on January 4, 1933, in Anderson, Indiana. Her parents, Eugene Spencer Reynolds and Lura Mae (Schield) Reynolds, reared their family during the difficult years of the Great Depression, moving around central Indiana as job opportunities arose for Phyllis's father. Eugene and Lura Reynolds had met at Anderson College (now a university), where they were preparing for a lifetime of church work—he in the ministry, she in religious education. When

the nation's economy collapsed in 1929, Eugene was one of the millions of Americans forced to abandon career plans; he found work first as a grocer, and later went into sales.

Young Phyllis was the middle child in her family, coming between an older sister, Norma, and a younger brother, John. The books and stories that surrounded the children in their growing years and the interest in music and drama engendered by their parents contributed, not surprisingly, to the development of their own considerable talents. Norma's creativity showed itself in art and painting, and John became an architect.

YOUTH

Many of the stories that have brought success to Naylor in her adult years were inspired by memories from her own childhood. She grew up in what she describes as a "most ordinary family . . . descended from preachers, teachers, and farmers." From the people and experiences of her formative years have sprung novels enjoyed today by a generation far removed from the spartan lifestyles of the 1930s.

Naylor's father worked for various Midwestern companies, and she writes that, "by the time I entered high school, we had lived in eight different neighborhoods stretching across Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa." Vacations were spent either on an Iowa farm with her mother's parents, or in Maryland, where her paternal grandfather was both a farmer and the pastor of a small church, and her grandmother, an untrained nurse, cared for wards of the state in their home. These family elders, and others whose lives were connected with them, would later serve as models for characters in Phyllis's novels.

The Reynolds siblings were reared in a deeply religious home. Mealtime blessings, church music, and Bible stories were part of their everyday existence, yet entwined with the tedium of these routines was the warmth of simple pleasures. Naylor has tender memories of an understanding mother who would slip her a stick of gum or a mirrored compact to play with during a long and boring church sermon, and of a father who took her "walking to the woods . . . on a Sunday morning to see the gypsies and finding only their campfire. These are the memories of my childhood," Naylor now says, "that seem different from the experiences of young people today."

EARLY MEMORIES

Fear was a major element in young Phyllis's nature. Although her home life was secure, small worries and even irrational fears drained her emotions. The possibility of losing those she loved loomed as the most frightening thought of all. "So strong was my fear of being separated from Mother," she relates, "that I almost lost my life." She tells of having to

cross railroad tracks on the way home from kindergarten, and how a train came by one day at the exact time she reached the tracks, cutting off her immediate access to home. "The thought of the train separating me from my mother was unbearable. And so I ran. I reached the other side only seconds before the train thundered by . . . . I can still see the horrified face of the engineer as he leaned out the side window."

Lura Reynolds accompanied her five-year-old child home from school for a while, then tempted her with candy in an effort to teach her to wait at the crossing should a train come into sight. The situation never repeated itself but, Naylor admits, "deep down I knew that if I [had been] once again put to the test, I would have run."

EDUCATION

Despite her fears, Naylor enjoyed school right from the start. Her kindergarten teacher would write down stories as the children told them, and young Phyllis's enthusiasm for spinning tales often left little time for others to have their chance as "authors." By fourth grade, Phyllis was caught up in storytelling: "Each day I would rush home from school to see if the wastebasket held any discarded paper that had one side blank. We were not allowed to use new sheets of paper for our writing and drawing, so books had to be done on used paper. I would staple these sheets together and sometimes paste a strip of colored paper over the staples to give it the appearance of a bound book. Then I would grandly begin my story, writing the words at the top of each page and drawing an accompanying picture on the bottom. Sometimes I typed the story before stapling the pages. And sometimes I even cut old envelopes in half and pasted them on the inside covers as pockets, slipping an index card in each one, like a library book, so I could check it out to friends and neighbors. I was the author, illustrator, printer, binder, and librarian, all in one."

Naylor attended elementary schools in both Muncie and Anderson, Indiana, before the family moved to Joliet, Illinois. There she went to junior high and high school, graduating in 1951. She tells of being asked to try out for the honor of class poet, since she already had begun to write for a church paper and for a few small magazines. Remembering now the "dreadful" poem she submitted, Naylor says she is convinced that she won only "because no one else wanted the job."

In college, Naylor put aside childhood dreams of such diverse careers as missionary or actress. Although she longed to be a writer, she doubted that she could really make a living at it. So she attended Joliet Junior College, preparing for a teaching career. She taught elementary school briefly, but in resuming her education some years later, she changed direction. In 1963, she earned a bachelor's degree in psychology from American University in Washington, D.C.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Naylor has been married twice. The early marriage which she describes vividly in *Crazy Love: An Autobiographical Account of Marriage and Madness* was to a brilliant young scholar named Thomas A. Tedesco, Jr. (Names and places were changed in the 1977 book to protect family members living at that time.) The couple had married on September 9, 1951, when Phyllis was only eighteen, but their union was doomed within a few years as the young husband fell victim to paranoid schizophrenia. The tragic experience ended with Tedesco's commitment to a state hospital. Phyllis, who had lost any hope for his recovery, divorced him in 1959. She reprised the experience, though, in writing *The Keeper* (1986), a novel about a teenager forced to cope with his father's mental illness.

Naylor has enjoyed a happy home life since May 26, 1960, the day she married for the second time. Her husband, Rex V. Naylor, is a speech pathologist whose advice and helpful literary criticism have been major elements in her success. The Naylors have two grown sons—Jeffrey Alan, a knowledge engineer for a computer consulting firm, and Michael Scott, who does video production work.

FIRST JOBS

During her painful first marriage, Naylor held a series of jobs. Besides her short stint as a third-grade teacher, she found work as a YWCA locker-room attendant, a clinical secretary, an editorial assistant, and an executive secretary. All during this time, she wrote and sold short stories to pay the bills as her husband descended into mental illness.

CHOOSING A CAREER

Throughout the 1950s, the hopeful young writer submitted stories to small magazines and church publications. She was paid a pittance for some, and she learned, too, about rejection slips. However, the need to support herself and her mentally ill husband kept her working at other jobs. "I did not know that writing would be my life's work until I was in my late twenties," the acclaimed author of 75 books says now.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Although Naylor has been writing most of her life, she began her professional career in earnest in 1960. The security and stability of her second marriage and the decision to finish her education gave her the self-confidence she lacked throughout the trying years of the previous decade. Earlier, her work had appeared as written either by P.R. Tedesco or Phyllis Dean Reynolds (her full given name), but now, as Phyllis Reynolds Naylor, she struck out creatively with assurance and dedication. She did well

enough, even in the beginning, to pay part of her American University tuition with revenue from her writing.

The Galloping Goat and Other Stories and *Grasshoppers in the Soup*, short story collections published in 1965, were Naylor's first offerings to find their way into public view. Soon she was spinning out a dizzying array of novels, picture books, and nonfiction, borrowing themes from the experiences of her own life and polishing the tales with her thriving imagination. Versatility quickly became the hallmark of her work. A prolific author, Naylor writes for a wide range of audiences, from pre-schoolers to teenagers, and adults as well, with humor and compassion. She uses a wide range of forms and styles, including mystery and suspense, adventure, humor, realism, and fantasy. The settings vary from city to country and from the fourth century to the present. Despite such diversity, her works are consistently distinguished by their complex, believable, and individual characters. Her "Witch" and "York" trilogies, in particular, demonstrate a special sensitivity to the problems of childhood and adolescence. One of Naylor's most cherished projects is *Maudie in the Middle* (1988), a novel co-authored with her eighty-seven-year-old mother and based on the latter's recollections of her childhood in the early part of this century.

Honors started to accumulate as early as 1971, when *Wrestle the Mountain* became a Junior Literary Guild selection and was chosen also as Children's Book of the Year by the Child Study Association of America. More recognition followed through the next two decades, culminating in 1992 with the prestigious John Newbery Medal for *Shiloh*, the touching story of a boy who befriends a mistreated beagle. The story sprang from one of her own experiences. Visiting friends in West Virginia, she and her husband encountered a skinny, frightened, and mistreated dog while out taking a walk. They were unable to find its owner. Although her friends eventually adopted the dog, Phyllis was haunted by the experience and decided to write a story about it. According to Naylor, the story deals with justice—and the difficulty, for children and adults, of making ethical decisions in complex situations.

BOOKS FOR ADULTS, TOO

Although Naylor is known principally for her books for children and adolescents, she also has produced significant writings for adults. *Crazy Love*, the poignant story of a wrenching period in her life, was published in 1977, and it has brought more reader response than anything else she has written. In addition, she is the author of two adult novels, a book of essays, and an instructional volume titled *The Craft of Writing the Novel*.

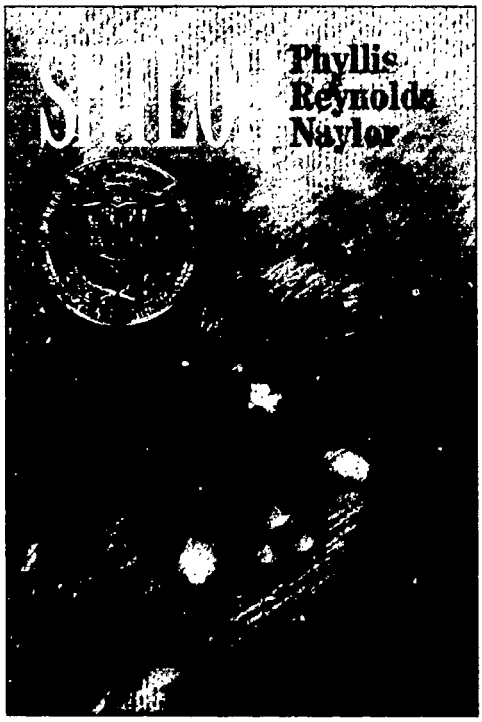
Naylor often acknowledges how important writing has been in her own life: "On my deathbed," she asserts in *How I Came to Be a Writer*, "I am sure I will gasp, 'But I still have five more books to write!' . . . I will go

on writing, because an idea in the head is like a rock in the shoe; I just can't wait to get it out." Her husband, Rex Naylor, concurs, as he says in a profile in *Horn Book Magazine*: "Writing is as necessary for her as eating or sleeping. She has taught this family the value of focus and perseverance. A rejected manuscript or an unfavorable but fair review simply spurs her to greater effort."

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Naylor credits her father with instilling in her the drive and persistence she exhibits to this day. He always believed that "you could accomplish anything you wanted if you really tried," she remembers, and it was the example of that positive approach to life that bolstered her in her most challenging times. Naylor's mother was a somewhat fearful person, much like her middle child, always cautioning, "What if, what if," but Eugene Reynolds's incurable optimism balanced what the author calls "drumbeats of alarm."

Several years of psychotherapy helped Naylor to set a new course in life and to stop agonizing over things she could not change. So, too, did her second marriage, which she claims was one of the best decisions of her life. "But mostly," she reflects, "it was that I had found myself—who I was and what I could do. I could write."



HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Naylor says that there is always a book on her mind, even when she is not doing the actual creating or revising. "I have given up a lot for writing—oil painting, madrigal singing, dozens of books I'd planned someday to read," she admits, all the while insisting that the sacrifice is worth it.

In the moments that she can borrow from her busy career, she enjoys most being with her husband and family. A short trip or a weekend at the ocean are what she calls "joyful interludes."

ADVICE TO YOUNG WRITERS

Naylor offers these words of advice to aspiring writers: "Write the story only you can write—something you can really love or feel. Too many beginning writers try to write about something they don't know, like robberies, or travel to the moon. They can write about a young boy who really wants to write, or excel. This would ring true. Get them looking to their own life for tidbits and local color."

SELECTED WRITINGS

FOR YOUNG READERS

The Galloping Goat and Other Stories, 1965
Grasshoppers in the Soup, 1965
The New Schoolmaster, 1967
When Rivers Meet, 1968
Dark Side of the Moon, 1969
Ships in the Night, 1970
No Easy Circle, 1972
An Amish Family, 1974
Witch's Sister, 1975; *Witch Water*, 1977; *The Witch Herself*, 1978 (first "Witch" trilogy)
Walking Through the Dark, 1976
How I Came to Be a Writer, 1978
Shadows on the Wall, 1980; *Faces in the Water*, 1981; *Footprints at the Window*, 1981 ("York" trilogy)
The Boy With the Helium Head, 1982
A String of Chances, 1982
The Mad Gasser of Bessledorf Street, 1983; *The Bodies in the Bessledorf Hotel*, 1986; *Bernie and the Bessledorf Ghost*, 1990 (series)
The Agony of Alice, 1985; *Alice in Rapture, Sort of*, 1989; *Reluctantly Alice*, 1991; *All But Alice*, 1992; *Alice in April*, 1993 ("Alice" series)
The Keeper, 1986
Beetles, Lightly Toasted, 1987
Send No Blessings, 1990
Witch's Eye, 1990; *Witch Weed*, 1991; *The Witch Returns*, 1992 (second "Witch" trilogy)
King of the Playground, 1991
Shiloh, 1991

FOR ADULTS

Crazy Love: An Autobiographical Account of Marriage and Madness, 1977
Revelations, 1979
In Small Doses, 1979
Unexpected Pleasures, 1986
The Craft of Writing the Novel, 1989

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HONORS AND AWARDS

Children's Book of the Year (Child Study Association of America): 1971, for *Wrestle the Mountain*
Golden Kite Award (Society of Children's Book Writers): 1978, for *How I Came to Be a Writer*
Notable Book Award (American Library Association), 1982, for *A String of Chances*; 1985, for *The Agony of Alice*; 1986, for *The Keeper*; 1991, for *Shiloh*
Child Study Award (Bank Street College of Education): 1983, for *The Solomon System*
Edgar Allan Poe Award (Mystery Writers of America): 1985, for *Night Cry*
Creative Writing Fellow (National Endowment of the Arts): 1987
International Book Award (Society of School Librarians): 1988, for *Maudie in the Middle*, co-written with the author's mother, Lura Schield Reynolds
Christopher Award (The Christophers, a religious organization that promotes Christian principles): 1989, for *Keeping a Christmas Secret*
Best Book Award (American Library Association): 1990, for *Send No Blessings*
John Newbery Medal (American Library Association): 1992, for *Shiloh*

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BOOKS

Children's Literature Review, Vol. 17
Naylor, Phyllis Reynolds. *Crazy Love: An Autobiographical Account of Marriage and Madness*, 1977
Naylor, Phyllis Reynolds. *How I Came to Be a Writer*, 1987
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Something about the Author Autobiography Series, Vol. 10
Twentieth-Century Children's Writers, 3rd ed., 1989
Who's Who in America, 1992-1993

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Horn Book Magazine, July/Aug. 1992, pp. 404, 412
NEA Today, May 1992, p.9
The Reading Teacher, Sep. 1992, p.10
The Writer, Mar. 1986, p.12

ADDRESS

Macmillan Publishing Co.
Children's Book Group
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New York, NY 10022

OBITUARY

Rudolf Nureyev 1938-1993
Russian Ballet Dancer, Choreographer, and Director

BIRTH

Rudolf Hametovich Nureyev, considered by many to be the greatest male ballet dancer of the twentieth century, was born March 17, 1938, aboard a train bound for Vladivostok, in the former Soviet Union, where his father was a political instructor to Soviet soldiers. He was the fourth child of Hamet and Farida Nureyev, and the only boy. His sisters, Rosa, Rosida, and Lida, were traveling with their mother at the time of Rudolf's birth.

The Nureyevs were Tartar, rather than Russian, and that ethnic

distinction was always important to Rudolf. "Our Tartar blood runs faster somehow, is always ready to boil. And yet it seems we are more languid that the Russians, more sensuous . . . . We are a curious mixture of tenderness and brutality."

YOUTH

Nureyev grew up in incredible poverty and deprivation. Soon after his birth, the Soviet Union entered into World War II (1939-1945), and his father joined the army. It was a time of tremendous famine throughout the Soviet Union. The family lived first in Moscow, where their home was bombed. They then moved to the small village of Tchichura, where the mother and her four children shared a room with two devout peasants. Farida was angry at their efforts to convert her children to Christianity, but Rudolf, driven by hunger, didn't mind praying with the old people, for they gave him food as a reward. "In those days stomachs were more often empty than not," he recalled in his autobiography. "Only potatoes mattered to me—they were worth their weight in gold, let alone their weight in prayers. The whole country was like a ravenous wolf." Indeed, his mother had once been attacked by wolves as she made her daily trek to find something for her children to eat, often trying to pawn shoes, belts, anything she could for food.

The family later moved to the city of Ufa in Bashkir, a remote Soviet republic east of the Ural mountains. There they lived with two other families—20 people—in one room. Nureyev remembered being a solitary child, playing alone and always loving trains and train stations. He also loved music and would sit and listen to the classical music broadcast on the radio for hours, even as a child of two or three.

EDUCATION

Nureyev attended kindergarten in Ufa, and the experience was a humiliating one. His mother had to carry him to school, for he had no proper shoes or other clothing. The children made fun of him and called him a beggar. He became acutely aware of the differences between those who had money and those who did not—of those who were fed and those who were hungry. He would sometimes faint from hunger during school. The experience made him even more distant from the other children, and he remembered no friends from his youth. He saw himself as solitary, different, and driven by a different destiny than those around him.

In his early years of grade school, Nureyev was an outstanding student. He began to dance at the age of seven, when he learned Bashkir folk dances. His talent was noted immediately by family friends and teachers alike. He knew, too, that he would be a dancer from the age of seven, when he attended his first ballet at the Ufa Opera House. "I shall never

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forget a single detail of the scene that met my eyes: the theater itself with its soft, beautiful lights and gleaming crystal chandeliers . . . . Something was happening to me which was taking me far from my sordid world and bearing me right up to the skies. From that unforgettable day when I knew such rapt excitement I could think of nothing else; I was utterly possessed. From that day I can truthfully date my unwavering decision to become a ballet dancer."

But there were many obstacles to overcome. His father, home from the war, wanted Rudolf's schooling to lead to a job that would help support the family; he wanted his son to have a masculine profession, to become a scientist or an engineer. He never understood the artistic temperament that drove his son, and he bitterly opposed Rudolf's ambition to dance. Rudolf's school work began to suffer as his obsession with dance grew. He had heard his teachers and his parents' friends say that he should go to Leningrad, to study with the Kirov Ballet, and he was determined to get there.

BALLET TRAINING

When he was 11, Nureyev began to study with his first real teacher, a woman named Udeltsova, who was then 70 years old. She had danced with one of the most famous ballet troupes of the twentieth century, the Ballet Russes, directed by Sergey Diaghilev in the early decades of the century. Its premier star was the great Vaslav Nijinski, to whom Nureyev would be compared throughout his career. "Child," Udeltsova said to Nureyev, "you have a duty to yourself to learn classical dancing. With such an innate gift, you must join the students at the Maryinsky Theater," calling the Kirov by its former, pre-Revolutionary name.

At 15, still without any training in classical ballet, he apprenticed to the Ufa Opera House dance troupe and performed in Moscow with them. In 1955, while on tour with the Ufa group, he auditioned for the Kirov. His audition judge had this to say to the young hopeful: "Young man, you'll either become a brilliant dancer—or a total failure. And most likely you'll be a failure." Nureyev knew what she meant: "I would have to work like mad." And he was willing to do anything to realize his dream.

At the age of 17, Nureyev began his formal training with the Kirov Ballet, the age at which most dancers, who begin at five or six, have completed their training and begun their careers. Nureyev, rebellious by nature, fought with the teachers constantly, and he refused to join the Komsomal, a communist student organization. He despised politics and had no time for anything that stood in the way of his dancing. His mercurial temperament and arrogance gained him many enemies throughout his career, for there were always some people who found his behavior intolerable from either a political or an artistic standpoint. His rebelliousness got him kicked

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out of his first class at the Kirov, and landed him in the class of Alexander Pushkin, who became a father figure to the young man. Pushkin's gentle but demanding methods worked well with eager but difficult Nureyev.

At 20, after only three years of professional training, he had offers from both the Kirov and the Bolshoi, the only other company in the Soviet Union to rival the Kirov. He chose the Kirov and became a soloist immediately, partnering the prima ballerina of the troupe, Natalia Dudinskaya, the wife of the head male dancer of the ballet, Sergeyev.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

The response of audiences and critics alike to the young dancer's debut was ecstatic. Nureyev was learning the classical repertoire at lightening speed and performing the roles with the power and abandon that always characterized his dancing. Yet his contempt for conformity—for either the established rules of the Kirov or the political pressures of Soviet society—stood in his way. For three years, as his ability and his popularity grew, so did the efforts of the Soviet government to control his actions. He remembered at this time that "a point had been reached where everything I did was interpreted with special significance." When he and a friend missed a train from Vienna back to Moscow after a performance, he was greeted with charges of insubordination, and he was subjected to what he termed "an organized campaign of calumny and almost daily denunciations over a period of three years."

When the Kirov was scheduled to perform in Paris in the spring of 1961, Nureyev never expected to be allowed to go with them. But Sergeyev, the Kirov's leading male dancer, had been asked to step aside in favor of a younger male dancer, to please the Parisian taste for young stars. That's how Nureyev arrived in Paris in 1961 and made the defining decision of his career.

DEFECTION TO THE WEST

The French press and public loved Nureyev, and the Kirov's performances in France were a tremendous success. In June, the troupe was scheduled to travel to London for the next leg of their tour. But as they were about to board the plane, Nureyev was told that he was to fly back to Moscow for a special performance at the Kremlin. "This, I knew, was the final coup of a three-year campaign against me," he recalled. "I had seen it coming all too clearly. I knew exactly where I stood and also what this immediate recall to Moscow would entail: no foreign travel ever again and the position of star dancer to which I was entitled in a couple of years would be forever denied me. I would be consigned to complete obscurity. I felt I would rather kill myself." So, with the help of a new friend in Paris, he ran from the Soviet agents who were following him into the arms of two

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French policemen. "I want to stay," he said and was granted political asylum. He became the first of a distinguished line of defectors from the Kirov, including Mikhail Barishnikov and Natalia Makarova, who fled to the West in search of artistic freedom.

From his first appearances, Nureyev captured the attention of Western audiences, ballet lovers and novices alike. With his long hair and high cheekbones, he seemed almost as much a symbol of the defiant 1960s as a premier dancer. He attracted millions of new fans to ballet, who were drawn to his rugged, masculine presence, the athleticism, speed, and technical virtuosity of his dancing, and his innate theatricality. He became a superstar.

DANCING WITH FONTEYN

Nureyev's first dancing opportunities in the West came from the Marquis de Cuevas ballet company, and he was also asked to dance with a variety of European and American troupes. But it was a phone call from Dame Margot Fonteyn, the prima ballerina of the Royal Ballet in London, asking him to dance in a benefit for her company, that signaled his way to stardom in the West.

Nureyev and Fonteyn began dancing together in 1962, when he was 24 and she was 42 and considering retirement. Their legendary partnership, which lasted until the mid-1970s, revealed a magnetism and an artistic sympathy despite an age difference of nearly 20 years. "I don't care if Margot is a Dame of the British Empire or older than myself. For me she represents eternal youth; there is an absolute musical quality in her beautiful body and phrasing. Because we are sincere and gifted, an intense abstract love is born between us every time we dance together." They danced in such great classical roles as *Giselle, Swan Lake,* and *Sleeping Beauty.* They also distinguished themselves in two modern ballets that bore the signature of their special partnership: *Marguerite and Armand,* by Sir Frederick Ashton, and *Romeo and Juliet,* by Kenneth MacMillan. The MacMillan piece became known to a wide audience after it was made into a film in 1966. Fonteyn's memories of their alliance were equally heartfelt: "When I dance with him, I see not Nureyev but the character of the ballet."

He was a demanding perfectionist who saw the male role in ballet as something other than a platform for displaying a ballerina's technique. His range was stunning: in addition to the male leads in such nineteenth-century ballets as *Le Bayadere, Le Corsaire, Giselle,* and *Romeo and Juliet,* Nureyev performed the modern pieces of Frederick Ashton, Jerome Robbins, and George Balanchine. In a seemingly endless quest to test his talent, he worked with such modern choreographers as Rudi van Dantzig, Glen Tetley, Paul Taylor, Maurice Bejart, Jose Limon, and a giant of

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modern dance, Martha Graham. Balanchine saw Nureyev as limited by the classical roles he performed so well: "My ballets are too dry for you," he said. "Go and dance your princes. When you're tired of them come back." Graham saw no such limitations. "He doesn't permit himself to be limited," she said of Nureyev. "He wants to break the mold that the audiences have made for him to move into twentieth-century things . . . . He has an endless capacity for work." With the Graham company, he danced *Night Journey, Appalachian Spring,* and a work she created for him, *The Scarlet Letter.*

Nureyev traveled the world over to dance; he once said that instead of a nationality, his passport said "Dancer." He did become a citizen of Austria in the 1980s, but he truly was a dancer whose range and thirst for new challenges made him an artist of the world. His flamboyant superstar image also added to his international flair and appeal: he loved discos and hobnobbing with jet-setting socialites.

In his later career, Nureyev continued to tour widely and to dance when, in the opinion of most observers, his talent and technique were spent. Arlene Croce of the *New Yorker* noted in 1981 that "For some time, his appearances have belonged to the history of his career rather than to the history of his art." He seemed unable to cope with aging and with the end of his career. In 1989, he returned to the Soviet Union and to the Kirov for a disappointing series of performances. Well past his prime, he "came at the twilight of his dancing career, in his fifties, already losing his form, and with ailing legs," said Soviet critic Inna Sklarevskaya. "The tragedy for the Leningrad audience was that its encounter with Nureyev came too late. We were removed from him in space, and now we are removed from him in time."

From 1983 to 1989, Nureyev directed the Paris Opera Ballet. He brought a higher standard to the company, but his frequent absences to continue to dance with other troupes and his insistence that he continue to dance roles that

were clearly no longer within his range led to his departure.

Nureyev also tried his hand as a movie actor, with limited results. His performance as the lead in *Valentino*, the film biography of Rudolf Valentino, is noted more for its camp than its truthfulness. He later played a violinist in the movie *Exposed*, which was widely panned.

In 1989 and 1990, Nureyev played the role of the King of Siam in a U.S. road tour of the musical *The King and I*, cheered by some audiences and panned by most critics. His lifelong love of music led him to study orchestral directing in 1991, and he began conducting in that same year, making his New York debut directing Sergey Prokofiev's *Romeo and Juliet*.

In October 1992, Nureyev made his last public appearance, at the premiere of a performance of *La Bayadere* at the Paris Opera. He was obviously gravely ill and had to be helped to the stage. He received the Commander of Arts and Letters award from the Minister of Culture of France and a ten-minute ovation from the audience. He never appeared in public again. On January 6, 1993, Rudolf Nureyev died. His physician, saying he was speaking according to Nureyev's wishes, did not reveal the cause of his death. Later it came to light that he had died of AIDS.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Although his name was linked with many stars from the world of dance, Nureyev never married, and he never had children. When he defected from the Soviet Union, the K.G.B. had tried to use his family to force him back, but he had not returned to the country of his birth until his mother became very ill in the 1980s. His sister Rosa, who was his closest relative, was with Nureyev during his final illness.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Nureyev was a man consumed by dance, and he had little time for other things. He loved music, and at the end of his life was learning to conduct. He had homes in Paris, New York City, St. Bart's in the Caribbean, and also owned an island off the west coast of Italy that had once belonged to Leonid Massine, the famed choreograper of the Ballet Russes.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Dance Magazine Award: 1973
Capezio Dance Award: 1987
Commander of Arts and Letters (France): 1992

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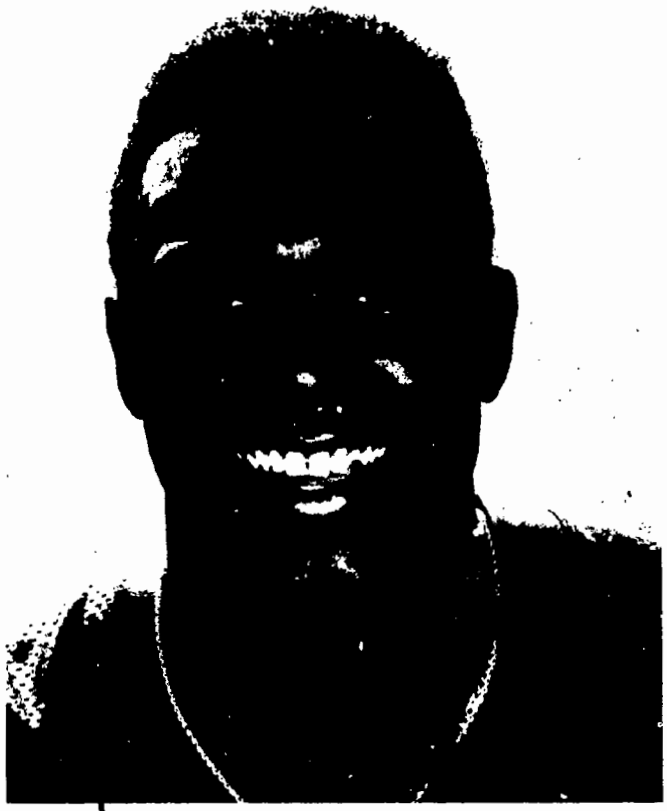

Jerry Rice 1962-
American Professional Football Player with the San Francisco 49ers
NFL All-Time Leader in Touchdown Receptions

BIRTH

Jerry Rice was born in the rural eastern Mississippi town of Crawford on October 13, 1962. His father, Joe, a brickmason, and his mother, Eddie, had seven other children, five boys and two girls. Jerry was their sixth child.

YOUTH

Crawford, an all-black town of about 500 people near the small city of Starkville, offered an idyllic place to grow up. Ralph Wiley wrote in *Sports Illustrated* that Rice's childhood was "simon-pure.

No streetlights, or sidewalks, or traffic signs, or stadium concerts. No drugs, or crime, or sirens. No distractions." The family lived in a house that Joe Rice had built himself on the edge of a pasture, with few of the luxuries to which Jerry has now become accustomed.

The Rice children entertained themselves by playing games and sports, a favorite being chasing horses in the pasture until the animals tired enough to be caught and ridden bareback. Rice also helped his father by carrying bricks and mortar. While he describes his childhood as happy, he *does* remember that "when you live in Crawford, all you want to do is get out." He always believed that his now-famous hands would be his ticket to the "greener grass" on the other side. At first, though, he thought that more pedestrian manual skills would determine his career. He would "fix anything that was broken, toys, appliances. I wanted to open my own shop someday."

Rice credits his parents with the work habits that have lifted him a step above others in the National Football League (NFL). "I take a lot of pride in everything and try to be the best in what I'm doing," he says. "Every time I step on the football field, it's not like a job to me; I really enjoy it. Working with my father taught me the necessity of hard work. On my mother's side, I'm a caring person. I guess that's why I've been successful."

EARLY MEMORIES

Rice remembers practicing his phenomenal speed in chasing horses. "They didn't just come to you," he explains. Also, without a ride to football practice, he had to find a way to quickly travel the five miles to school in the early morning and back home again. He ran. "That's what made me," he claims, "running those back dirt roads and country fields."

EDUCATION

Rice graduated in 1980 from B.L. Moor High School in Crawford. He began playing football there after a rare instance of misbehavior. During his sophomore year, the assistant principal caught him cutting class. When Rice heard his name called, he took off running. Noting his speed, school authorities decided to give Jerry a choice: punishment or sports. Sports it was. While Eddie Rice didn't object to her son's participation as a forward on the basketball team or as a high-jumper on the track team, she had difficulty accepting the more violent sport of football. "I didn't love it," she remembers, "but the more I fought it, the more determined he was, so I gave it up. You just never know what God has in the storehouse for you."

Playing many positions, including quarterback and tackle, Rice showed great promise as a football player. Only one college coach showed up to recruit him, though—Archie Cooley, from all-black Mississippi Valley State

University in Itta Bena. Cooley was impressed, and decided to play Rice at wide receiver where his hands and speed could be put to their best use. Jerry attended MVSU for four years, but did not graduate.

FIRST JOBS

Rice's summer jobs with his father provided unintentional conditioning that would later prove invaluable. Pushing a brick-filled wheelbarrow in Mississippi's stifling heat was an upper-body strength builder that could hardly be matched in a gym, and it increased Jerry's stamina as well. Most important, though, was the work with his hands. "I would be standing on this tall scaffold," he recalls, "and they would toss the bricks up to me. I was catching bricks all day. One of my brothers would stack about four bricks on top of each other and toss them up. They might go this way and that, but I would catch all four. I did it so many times, it was just a reaction." This was good enough to impress his father. "Jerry handled bricks better than any workers I ever had," Joe Rice told the *Sporting News*.

CHOOSING A CAREER

"Until my junior year at Mississippi Valley, I thought I was going to be an auto mechanic or TV repairman," Rice relates. "A pro football career was just a fantasy." However, the records piled up to such an extent that the pro scouts had to notice, even at a tiny school in Division I-AA. Over four years, Rice caught 214 passes for 3,295 yards and 50 touchdowns, 28 in his senior year alone. He achieved this despite being double-teamed throughout his college career. Such phenomenal success was possible because Coach Cooley, seeing Jerry's talent, installed a new offense—the "stack," a no-huddle forerunner of the run-and-shoot so popular today in pro football. "Some teams go for three yards and a cloud of dust," Cooley told *Sporting News* in 1985. "We think three plays and a touchdown."

Jerry Rice caught the attention of Bill Walsh, the innovative coach who had recently guided his San Francisco 49ers to two

Super Bowl championships. "As soon as I saw him run and catch," Walsh told *Sport*, "I knew that if we didn't get him, someday we'd be playing against him." After Rice was the MVP of the 1984 Blue-Gray all-star game, the Niners were forced to trade three draft picks to move up far enough to choose Rice. They snagged him in the first round with the sixteenth overall pick, just beating out the Dallas Cowboys, who were waiting to choose him with the seventeenth. That choice is certainly more popular now than it was in 1985, when many Bay Area fans felt that Rice would not be able to perform well against a top-quality NFL defense.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Rice's rookie year did not at first look to be the opening chapter of a storybook career. Driving to training camp in a new BMW with a license plate reading WORLD (because in college he caught "everything in the world"), he began to struggle with the 49ers' triple-scripted offense. "At Mississippi Valley," he says, "I had the option of running any route I wanted, and I became accustomed to that freedom. I had to adjust." Rice dropped 15 passes that year, largely because of concentration problems. "He'd be the first to admit that every time he touched the ball that first year, he wanted to go all the way," quarterback Joe Montana remembers. Montana was not discouraged, though, and told *Sport*, "There's a difference between a guy who's catching the ball and then dropping it, and a guy who can't catch."

Rice showed the world which category he belonged to on December 9, 1985, in a game against the Los Angeles Rams. He grabbed a 66-yard touchdown pass and totaled 10 receptions for 241 yards. Freddie Solomon, the veteran player Rice was drafted to replace, had seen enough to retire after the season. Jerry had rebounded from a poor start to earn 927 receiving yards in 49 catches, a team record for a rookie. He was named Rookie of the Year by UPI (United Press International) and the NFL Players Association.

Even this stunning late-season success, however, did not prepare fans for the explosiveness that Rice would demonstrate in 1986. His 1,570 receiving yards and 15 touchdowns led the league and broke team records, and his 86 catchs led the NFL. His yardage total was the third highest in league history. Rice's efforts got him to the Pro Bowl and earned him recognition by *Sports Illustrated* as NFL Player of the Year.

SPECTACULAR SEASONS

The strike-shortened 1987 season represented an even greater leap for the third-year star. In only 12 games, Rice set an NFL record for touchdown receptions with an astonishing 22. His 138 points made him the first wideout to capture the scoring crown since 1951, and represented the

highest point total ever achieved at the position. He gained 1,078 yards for the year, traveled again to the Pro Bowl, and was named the league's Most Valuable Player. An unusual poor game against the Minnesota Vikings in the playoffs eliminated the 49ers from the Super Bowl chase. Rice had become the league's most feared opponent, but had not yet led his team to the big prize. He vowed to change that.

Change it he did, in a most spectacular way. After gaining 1,306 yards during the 1988 regular season to again lead the team, Rice for the first time turned it up in the playoffs. Bringing down the ball for five total touchdowns against the Vikings and the Chicago Bears was only a taste of the heroics to come. In one of the most exciting Super Bowls ever, Rice caught 11 Joe Montana passes for 215 yards and a touchdown. His three receptions during the last-minute 49er drive set up the touchdown that beat the Cincinnati Bengals with only 34 seconds left in the game. Rice's Super Bowl-record yardage earned him the game's MVP award, and the Niners had their third championship of the decade.

Rather than basking in the glow of his MVP award and the Super Bowl victory, Rice became embroiled in controversy. Upset that Montana and the retiring Walsh were getting the most media coverage, Jerry complained to reporters. He implied that racism was involved, a charge that upset many fans and was hotly denied by local editors. "Being MVP doesn't necessarily mean you are the news lead of the paper," commented San Francisco *Examiner* executive editor Larry Kramer, who pointed out that Montana had engineered his third Super Bowl victory. Rice later turned down the heat, saying, "It was just the respect of being the MVP I wanted. Really." It is respect that none could begrudge him, and that he has continued to earn.

The 49ers clinched the Team of the Decade title in 1989, due in no small part to Rice's abilities. Leading the league with 1,483 yards and 17 touchdowns, Rice once again brought the Niners to the Super Bowl. There he set a record with three touchdown catches as his team routed the Denver Broncos 55-10 for new coach George Seifert. The Niners became only the second team, after the Pittsburgh Steelers, to win four Super Bowls. Jerry again went to the Pro Bowl, and was elected by his peers to the All-Star team of the 1980s.

Rice caught 100 passes in 1990, including a record-tying five touchdown catches in a single game against Atlanta. Leading the league again with 1,502 yards, he was named Player of the Year by *Sports Illustrated*. Talk was beginning to center around career totals, and many suggested that Rice was the best player to ever play his position, while still in only the sixth season of his career. Rice played down the hype. "There's still a lot that has to be proven," he said. "To be the ultimate receiver one day, I

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have to hold all the records for receptions, for yardage, for touchdowns . . . . Right now, Steve Largent [formerly of the Seattle Seahawks] is the best."

HEADING FOR ALL-TIME RECORDS

Despite his modesty, Rice has spent the last two years taking important steps toward the top. With 80 catches in 1991 and 84 in 1992, he totals 610 for his career, putting him on pace to break Largent's record of 819 sometime in 1995. His 24 touchdowns over the last two seasons already have placed him in the all-time lead in that category, with 103 in just eight seasons. In total yardage, he now has 10,273, just about 3,000 (less than three average Rice-years) off Largent's all-time total. Nothing short of a severe injury is likely to stop Jerry Rice from sitting atop all three major receiving categories. "Best ever" no longer seems too great a compliment.

Having signed a three-year deal with the 49ers, Rice hopes to break the records in San Francisco. Former teammate Dwight Clark remembers years of awe in watching Rice. "The first time I saw him, he was the best I *ever* saw, and I learned how to turn on the television set at an early age. Jerry's like a Mike Tyson, a Michael Jordan, a Joe Montana. He's a step above the field." Clark adds that with his tactical speed, leaping ability, and great hands, he is a joy to watch. "If football is theater, Jerry Rice is a leading actor. His world is one of grace and fear. Each performance may be his last. The next performance may be his best."

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

In 1989, just prior to the Super Bowl, Rice suffered with a recurrence of a sore ankle that had plagued him throughout the season. A year earlier he had said, "I don't think about how many touchdowns I scored. I don't think about the yardage . . . . I just want to go to the Super Bowl." Now, in his first opportunity, he was listed as questionable. But he didn't play as if he were hurt. He caught 11 passes, including a sensational 27-yarder on the final, winning drive. "What Rice did this windy evening," wrote Thomas Boswell in the *Washington Post*, "warps the imagination and redefines what is possible." Rice himself was so moved by finally reaching the top that he needed time alone before joining his teammates and the press. Standing by a row of lockers, he had to bend over to hold back his tears.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Jerry Rice and his wife, Jackie, live in Redwood Shores, California, with their three-year-old daughter, Jacqui, and two family pets—Max, a Rottweiler, and Casio, a poodle. They also spend considerable time in Crawford, where Rice has built a new home for his parents.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Rice enjoys soul music, dancing, luxurious sports cars, and designer clothes. "He's got some clothes," jokes his father [that] "I don't even know what they are."

HONORS AND AWARDS

Blue-Gray Classic Most Valuable Player: 1984
NFL Rookie of the Year: 1985
Pro-Bowl: 1987-93
NFL Most Valuable Player: 1987
Sports Illustrated Player of the Year: 1987, 1990
Sporting News Player of the Year: 1987, 1990
Super Bowl XXIII, Most Valuable Player: 1989
Pete Rozelle MVP Trophy (*Sport*): 1989
Associated Press All-Pro First Team: 1992
Football News All-Pro Team: 1992

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Jerry Spinelli 1941-
American Writer of Books for Children and Young Adults
Author of *Maniac Magee*, the 1991 Newbery Medal Winner

BIRTH

Jerry Spinelli was born on February 1, 1941, in Norristown, Pennsylvania. His parents were Louis Anthony Spinelli, a printer, and Lorna Mae (Bigler) Spinelli. Jerry has one brother, Bill.

YOUTH

Very little has been written about Jerry Spinelli's life, particularly his childhood, except by Spinelli himself. His own words best describe this time: "For most of my kid years, we lived in a brick

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rowhouse in the West End [of Norristown, Pennsylvania]. I did the usual kid stuff: rode my bike, played chew-the-peg, flipped baseball cards, skimmed flat stones across Stony Creek, cracked twin popsicles, caught poison ivy, wondered about girls, thought stuff that I would never say out loud."

EDUCATION

Spinelli attended Stewart Junior High School and Eisenhower High School, both in Norristown. He was a popular student, active in sports and school government. After graduating from high school, Spinelli attended Gettysburg College in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, earning his bachelor's degree in English in 1963. The following year, he earned a master's degree in creative writing at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland. He then briefly attended Temple University in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, taking classes and teaching as a graduate assistant for one semester. After leaving Temple, Spinelli joined the U.S. Naval Air Reserve. He attended boot camp and military school in Memphis, Tennessee, and Denver, Colorado, in late 1965 and early 1966, and continued serving as a "weekend warrior" with the Naval Air Reserve until 1971.

CHOOSING A CAREER

Spinelli had first decided to become a writer while still in high school. As he tells it, "When I was 16, my high school football team won a big game. That night I wrote a poem about it. The poem was published in the local newspaper, and right about then I stopped wanting to become a major league shortstop and started wanting to become a writer.

"But first I became a grown-up. And I thought, as most grown-ups do: okay, now on to the important stuff.

"So I tried writing grown-up novels about important stuff. Nobody wanted them."

FIRST JOBS

Spinelli's career has turned out a bit different from what he now says he originally envisioned. While a student, he planned to become a writer and professor at an "ivy-covered New England college, sort of J.D. Salinger." But his teaching experiences at Temple University proved to be so time consuming that he changed plans. From 1966 to 1989, he worked at the magazine publisher Chilton Co. as an editor of *Product Design and Development*, a trade journal. As he describes it, "I wrote pieces about new products, like a valve, a new transistor, just little product descriptions. Most people are looking for an interesting, exciting, glamorous job. I looked for just the opposite, something that was routine and wouldn't leave me

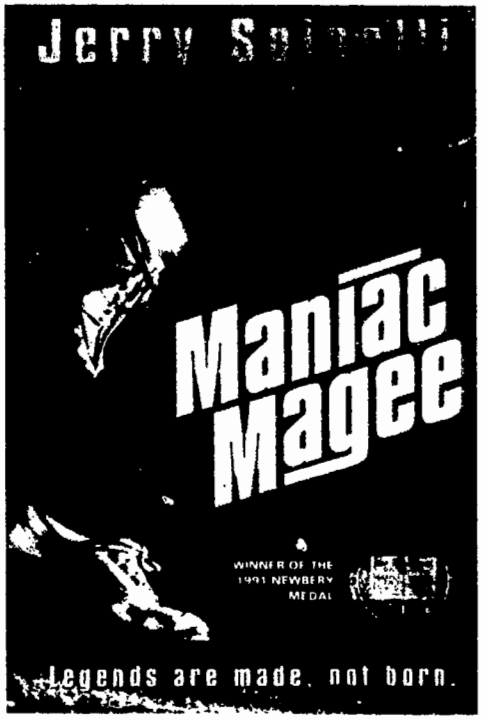
exhausted at five o'clock." Whenever he had the chance—on his lunch hours, at home each night, even while on guard duty in the military—he would use every bit of free time to write, working on his grown-up novels.

He continued this way for over ten years. And all he had to show for it was four unpublished manuscripts and a stack of rejection slips from publishers. But his next book, inspired by a late-night refrigerator raid by one of his own children, changed all that. As he tells it, "One night one of our angels snuck into the refrigerator and swiped the fried chicken that I was saving for lunch the next day. When I discovered the chicken was gone, . . . I wrote about it.

"I didn't know it at the time, but I had begun to write my first published novel, *Space Station Seventh Grade.* By the time it was finished, hardly anything in it had to do with my grown-up, 'important' years. It was all from the West End days [of my childhood]."

At first, Spinelli submitted the book to publishers as an adult novel. More rejections came, though, when they objected to his use of a child's point of view in an adult novel. But then his literary agent suggested that he submit the book as a young-adult novel. Success! Spinelli's first published novel, *Space Station Seventh Grade,* appeared in 1982.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS



Since that time, Spinelli has become a successful author of contemporary novels for young adults. His works are widely praised for their accurate characterizations and dialogue. Often told by the teens themselves, these novels typically present realistic situations from teenagers' lives. Although the situations themselves are often serious, Spinelli leavens his work with humor. Some of the topics in his books have proved controversial, and reviewers have questioned the appropriateness of some crude references to drinking, swearing, farting, teen sexuality, and racial issues. But other commentators have emphasized his

nonjudgmental depictions of many of the awkward and embarassing moments that can occur during adolescence, praising his respect, compassion, and deep affection for his audience.

Maniac Magee (1990) is widely considered his best work to date. This captivating novel tells the story of 13-year-old Jeffrey Lionel Magee, a legendary character who can run faster and hit farther than anyone. Orphaned at age three, sent to live in a loveless home with an estranged aunt and uncle who never speak to one another, "Maniac" Magee is literally on the run, searching for a loving home. Along the way he meets a rich cast of characters, good and bad, black and white. Often described as a fable or folktale, this story confronts the issue of racism, showcasing a divided community and contrasting the actions and attitudes of two families, one white and one black. Maniac's greatest feat, if he can do it, is to bring his divided community together. Maniac is, according to Spinelli, "a hero, a kid who's a hero to other kids."

Maniac Magee has won numerous awards, including the prestigious Newbery Medal, whose awarding body was inspired to remark: "The best of Spinelli's irresistible poetic prose keeps time with the slap, slap, slap of Maniac's sneakers as he runs in search of a home. Through Maniac's encounters with an extraordinary cast of characters, the reader not only sees the world as it is, but as it could be."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Spinelli married the writer Eileen Mesi on May 21, 1977, and became stepfather to her six children: Kevin, Barbara, Jeffrey, Molly, Sean, and Benjamin. Most of the children are now grown and living away from the family home in Phoenixville, Pennsylvania.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Spinelli enjoys reading, traveling, playing tennis, listening to country music, and collecting antiques.

One of Spinelli's favorite pastimes is caring for his pets, a chinchilla and a rat. Certainly, these are unusual choices for a pet. But as Spinelli tells it, "I was looking for a low-maintenance pet. I kind of wanted a companion around the office, but I didn't want one that would be a lot of trouble. I wanted a pet that I didn't have to take for a walk everyday and that [wouldn't] poop on the rug . . . . That kind of leads you to the little rodents—the gerbils, hamsters, and guinea pigs, you know, creatures like that. And every book I read had a chapter on the rat as a pet. And they all said that among these animals, the rat is the most intelligent, the friendliest—it had all the recommendations, except it has a bad image . . . . And I can tell you from experience that once you live with a rat for a couple of months, they just begin to look as ordinary as a dog or a

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cat." Spinelli got his current rat, Daisy, last Christmas Eve, moved by the sentiment of the season; his first rat, Bernie, who has since died, is known to his readers as Bernadette in *There's a Girl in My Hammerlock.*

WRITINGS

Space Station Seventh Grade, 1982
Who Put That Hair in My Toothbrush? 1984
Night of the Whale, 1985
Jason and Marceline, 1986
Dump Days, 1988
The Bathwater Gang, 1990
Maniac Magee, 1990
Fourth Grade Rats, 1991
There's a Girl in My Hammerlock, 1991
Bathwater Gang Gets Down to Business, 1992
Do the Funky Pickle, 1992

SCHOOL DAZE SERIES

Report to the Principal's Office! 1991 (No. 1)
Who Ran My Underwear Up the Flagpole? 1992 (No. 2)

HONORS AND AWARDS

Boston Globe-Horn Book Award: 1990, for *Maniac Magee*
Notable Children's Book (American Library Association): 1990, for *Maniac Magee*
Best Book for Young Adults (American Library Association): 1990, for *Maniac Magee*
John Newbery Medal (American Library Association): 1991, for *Maniac Magee*
D.C. Fisher Award: 1992, for *Maniac Magee*

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Something about the Author, Vol. 71
Who's Who in America, 1992-93

PERIODICALS

Horn Book Magazine, July/Aug. 1991, pp.426, 433
Reading Teacher, Nov. 1991, p.174

ADDRESS

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Happy Today

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to
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Macaulay Culkin

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Biography Today

Profiles of People of Interest to Young Readers

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Preface

Biography Today is a new magazine designed and written for the young reader—aged 9 and above—and covers individuals that librarians tell us young people want to know about most: entertainers, athletes, writers, illustrators, cartoonists, and political leaders.

In its first year (Volume 1, 1992), *Biography Today* was published four times. Beginning with Volume 2, 1993, *Biography Today* will be published three times a year, in January, April, and September. We have made this change to adapt our publishing schedule more closely to the school year. Despite this change in frequency, the total number of pages will not change. We had initially planned to produce four issues of approximately 100 pages each; now we plan three issues of 125-130 pages each, with a hardbound cumulation of approximately 400 pages.

The Plan of the Work

The publication was especially created to appeal to young readers in a format they can enjoy reading and readily understand. Each issue contains approximately 15 sketches arranged alphabetically. Each entry provides at least one picture of the individual profiled, and bold-faced rubrics lead the reader to information on birth, youth, early memories, education, first jobs, marriage and family, career highlights, memorable experiences, hobbies, and honors and awards. Each of the entries ends with a list of easily accessible sources designed to lead the student to further reading on the individual and a current address. Obituary entries are also included, written to provide a perspective on the individual's entire career. Obituaries are clearly marked in both the table of contents and at the beginning of the entry.

Biographies are prepared by Omni editors after extensive research, utilizing the most current materials available. Those sources that are generally available to students appear in the list of further reading at the end of the sketch.

Indexes

To provide easy access to entries, each issue of *Biography Today* contains a Name Index, a General Index covering occupations, organizations, and ethnic and minority origins, Places of Birth Index, and a Birthday Index. These indexes cumulate with each succeeding issue. The three yearly issues are cumulated annually and are available in a hardbound volume, with cumulative indexes.

Our Advisors

This series was reviewed by an Advisory Board comprised of librarians, children's literature specialists, and reading instructors so that we could make sure that the concept of this publication—to provide a readable and accessible biographical magazine for young readers—was on target. They evaluated the title as it developed, and their suggestions have proved invaluable. Any errors, however, are ours alone. We'd like to list the Advisory Board members, and to thank them for their efforts.

Sandra Arden	Troy Public Library Troy, MI
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Lee Sprince	Broward West Regional Library Fort Lauderdale, FL
Susan Stewart	Birney Middle School Reading Laboratory Southfield, MI
Ethel Stoloff	Birney Middle School Library Southfield, MI

Our Advisory Board stressed to us that we should not shy away from controversial or unconventional people in our profiles, and we have tried to follow their advice. The Advisory Board also mentioned that the sketches might be useful in reluctant reader and adult literacy programs, and we would value any comments librarians or teachers might have about the suitability of our magazine for those purposes.

Two New Series

In response to the growing number of suggestions from our readers, we have decided to expand the *Biography Today* family of publications. *Biography Today Author Series,* to be published in mid-1994, will be a 200-page hardbound volume covering 20 authors of interest to the reader aged 9 and above. The length and format of the entries will be like those found in the regular issues of *Biography Today,* but there will be *no* duplication between the two publications.

Kings, Queens, and Leaders of Africa will be the first volume published in the new *Black Leaders of the World Series.* This 200-page hardbound volume, ready in mid-1994, will cover between 30 and 40 leaders of Africa and will cover historical as well as modern figures. The biographical entries will be similar in format and content to those found in *Biography Today.* Please see the bind-in card for order information.

Your Comments Are Welcome

Our goal is to be accurate and up-to-date, to give young readers information they can learn from and enjoy. Now we want to know what you think. Take a look at this issue of *Biography Today,* on approval. Write or call me with your comments. We want to provide an excellent source of biographical information for young people. Let us know how you think we're doing.

And here's a special incentive: review our list of people to appear in upcoming issues. Use the bind-in card to list other people you want to see in *Biography Today.* If we include someone you suggest, your library earns a free issue, with our thanks. Please see the bind-in card for details.

And take a look at the next page, where we've listed those libraries and individuals who will be receiving a free copy of this issue for their suggestions.

Laurie Harris
Editor, *Biography Today*

CONGRATULATIONS!

Congratulations to the following individuals and libraries, who are receiving a free copy of *Biography Today*, Vol. 2, No. 3, for suggesting people who appear in this issue:

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OBITUARY

Arthur Ashe 1943-1993
American Professional Tennis Player,
Author, Comentator, and Activist
First Black Man to Achieve #1 Ranking
in Professional Tennis

BIRTH

Arthur Robert Ashe, Jr., was born July 10, 1943, in Richmond, Virginia, to Arthur Ashe, Sr., and Mattie (Cunningham) Ashe. He had one younger brother, John, a stepsister, Loretta, and a stepbrother, Robert.

YOUTH

Arthur Ashe, Sr., was a superintendent for the city recreation department, and the Ashe family lived in a house that sat alone overlooking Brook Field, where Arthur Jr. spent so much of his youth. The house was isolated—they were five minutes from their nearest neighbor—and Arthur spent most of his early years in the company of his mother, a frail, quiet woman who taught him to read when he was five. She died of a stroke when he was six. When the little boy heard of his mother's death, he told his father "Well, Daddy, as long as we're together, everything will be all right." Arthur and his brother were raised by their father and a housekeeper, Mrs. Otis Berry, who stayed on with the family after Arthur Sr. married Lorene Kimbrough when Arthur was 12.

One of nine children, Arthur Sr. always worked hard at a number of jobs. In addition to his recreation department job, he started a landscaping company and also worked as a chauffeur and caterer as his young sons were growing up. He instilled in his sons the importance of hard work, discipline, and respect. Arthur Sr. knew it took exactly 10 minutes to get home from school—and young Arthur was expected to be home on time, every day, no excuses. It was a rule he never broke.

Ashe's cool temperament and dignified manner were also a result of his upbringing. "You don't get nowhere by making enemies," his father told him. "You gain by helping others. Things that you need come first. Foolishness is last." The courage, grace, and determination that marked Ashe's entire career were instilled by his dad. Later in his life, when the honors of a world-class tennis champion came his way, he said this of his father: "Nobody would be honoring me if Daddy hadn't raised me the way he had."

Ashe was able to trace his ancestry back to his great grandparents, who were all slaves. His father's father, known as "Pink" Ashe, was half Native American and half Mexican. Ashe also had two high-profile second cousins: boxer Archie Moore and actor Sidney Poitier.

EARLY MEMORIES

As the only black player in the all-white world of championship tennis, Ashe remembers being as "noticeable as the only raisin in a rice pudding." He started to play at the age of six, with "arms and legs as thin as soda straws." He played as much as he could, and often he'd watch the white kids play in Richmond's Byrd Park, where it was illegal for blacks to play.

Two themes run through Arthur Ashe's life: tennis and the struggle for racial equality. He had a segregated upbringing in Virginia, where separate facilities, from buses to tennis courts, severely limited the lives of black people. He attended all-black schools, and despite his early and obvious

talent in tennis, had to break one racial barrier after another to succeed as a tennis champion. He remembered "the unmistakable impression left in black school children that there is not much they can do beyond being garbagemen or mailmen. You might be a policeman, but never a bank president, mayor, or chief of police. Every black kid I knew grew up feeling that certain jobs were off-limits and unattainable, that books and the Pledge of Allegiance said one thing, but once you left school, you had to live in a completely different set of circumstances."

EDUCATION

SCHOOL AND TENNIS

Ashe attended Baker Elementary School in Richmond, where he earned all As and Bs. At the same time, he was developing into a young tennis powerhouse. His first coach was Ronald Charity, a college student who noticed Ashe on the courts of Brook Field and who taught at the 17th Street Mission in Richmond. Ashe entered his first tournament at the age of eight, and although he lost, he learned that he loved to compete.

Ashe later came to the attention of Dr. Robert Walter Johnson, who took young black tennis proteges under his wing to give them a start in a sport that was long the domain of the white upper classes. Another of Johnson's proteges, Althea Gibson, became the greatest black woman's tennis player to date. They competed in the American Tennis Association, the black equivalent of the USLTA (United States Lawn Tennis Association), which excluded black players. Ashe spent eight summers under Johnson's tutelage, beginning a winning streak in 1955 when he won the ATA 12-and-under singles and doubles. He dominated ATA championships from 1955 to 1963, and in 1960 and 1961 won the U.S. Junior Indoor singles tournament two years in a row.

Always an outstanding student, Ashe attended Booker T. Washington Jr. High and Maggie L. Walker High School in

Richmond. Before his senior year, he moved to St. Louis, Missouri, to train full-time with coach Richard Hudlin. He graduated from Sumner High School in St. Louis with the highest grade point in his class. At this time, he was the fifth-ranked junior player in the U.S.

His excellent academic and tennis credentials earned Ashe a scholarship to UCLA (University of California at Los Angeles), where he was coached by J.D. Morgan and Pancho Gonzalez. Gonzalez, one of the finest professional tennis players of all time, was the man Ashe later named as his only sports idol. In 1963, Ashe became the first black to be named to the U.S. Davis Cup team, and he also made his debut at Wimbledon. His record as a Davis Cup competitor set a record: from 1963 to 1978, he won 27 singles matches and lost only five. In 1965 he led UCLA to an NCAA championship in tennis.

Ashe graduated from UCLA in 1966 with a bachelor's degree in business administration. He later recounted how his proud grandmother focused on his achievements in the classroom, not the courts. "I'll never forget how proud my grandmother was when I graduated from UCLA," he recalled of this strong woman, once a domestic worker. "Never mind the Davis Cup, Wimbledon, Forest Hills. To this day she still doesn't know what those names mean. What mattered to her was that of her more than 30 children and grandchildren, I was the first to be graduated from college, and a famous college at that. Somehow that made up for all the floors she scrubbed all those years." In September 1966, he entered the Army Reserve, where he served for two years, as a lieutenant and also as an assistant coach at the U.S. Military Academy.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

EARLY YEARS

In 1967, Ashe won the U.S. Clay Courts singles, and in 1968, he again made tennis history as the first black man to win the U.S. National men's singles, the first black man to win the U.S. Open, and the first black man to achieve a #1 ranking in tennis in the U.S.

Ashe was an outstanding doubles player as well, winning the U.S. Indoors doubles with Stan Smith in 1970, the French Open doubles in 1971 with Marty Riessen, and the Australian Open doubles with Tony Roche in 1977. During these years, he also won the Australian Open singles title in 1970 and the WCT Championship singles in 1975.

WIMBLEDON

One of the finest moments in Ashe's career came in 1975, when he met Jimmy Connors, the brash, mouthy favorite, on the courts of Wimbledon. Ashe had always been known as a serve-and-volley player, whose power-

ful serve and stamina at the net wore down his opponents. But for the Connors match at Wimbledon, Ashe used a new strategy. He took Connors by surprise by varying his game, winning in four sets. His record for 1975 was an incredible 108 victories to 23 losses, and it led to his ranking as the #1 player in the world.

Ashe's cool, unruffled temperament, almost as much a part of his signature as his killer serve, offered a vivid contrast to Connors and his generation of tennis champions. Players like Connors, Ilie Nastase, and John McEnroe shunned the polite reserve that characterized the game before they arrived, and often made rude gestures and comments when a call didn't go their way.

The year following his Wimbledon win, Ashe suffered from eye and heel problems, plummeting to 257th in the rankings, but he made a stunning comeback to a #7 spot by 1979. But in July 1979, following a tennis clinic, Ashe suffered a serious heart attack. In December, he underwent quadruple bypass surgery on his heart. In April 1980, Ashe retired from tennis. He was named the captain of the U.S. Davis Cup team that year, and he coached the team to two consecutive championships, in 1981 and 1982, despite the continuing ill-mannered court behavior of Connors and McEnroe, whose unruly conduct reflected negatively on Ashe and on the team a whole.

ACTIVISM

Throughout his career, Ashe dedicated himself to encouraging minority children to participate in athletics, and he sponsored clinics in poor areas all over the country. He also encouraged blacks to achieve in school, advocating that communities "build more libraries than gymnasiums." A *New York Times* columnist paraphrased Ashe's approach this way: "the wise youngster should aspire as much to own the Chicago Bulls as to be a member of the team."

Eventually, the NCAA also made a more rigorous stand on academics and athletes. In 1989, they approved Proposition 42, which outlined minimum academic requirements for players to receive athletic scholarships. Some black critics found the ruling racist, because it denied black players without passing grades the ability to play. Ashe disagreed vehemently, claiming that black athletes should be able to meet the requirements and that "too many black athletes develop a hard-core cynicism that specifically de-emphasizes education and views athletic stardom as a worthy goal in and of itself." These athletes are encouraged in this attitude by schools and parents, said Ashe, who declared "If public school districts—even poor ones—can organize their sports programs to produce first-class athletes, then they can use the same organizational skills to at least produce second-class scholars."

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His activism in support of equal rights extended to international affairs, and he got involved in anti-apartheid campaigns against South Africa. In 1969, he joined a players' group that protested South Africa's status as a competing nation in the Davis Cup. In 1970, he was banned from playing in South Africa. Also in that year, South Africa was barred from the Davis Cup, and Ashe spoke to the United Nations asking that South Africa be banned from the International Lawn Tennis Federation.

In 1973, Ashe made the decision to play in South Africa. He competed in the South African Open, against the wishes of many anti-apartheid groups who thought he and other high-profile black activists should continue to boycott the country. But Ashe chose to go, saying: "Ellis Park [in Johannesburg] will be integrated and I will be a free black man on display." He became the first black man to reach the finals of that Open. Afterwards, he visited the all-black township of Soweto, where he gave a clinic on an old, cracked public court. He was cheered by the people of Soweto, and one hung an amulet around his neck and gave Ashe a nickname: *sipho*, meaning "gift."

Some black leaders felt he wasn't militant enough. "I tried to reconcile it by weighing the immediate advantages of being more militant and out front with the longer-term benefits of continuing to break new ground. I was convinced—and I believe today—that most of the progress in the world, scientific or social or anything else, is made bit by bit. That is the way things work, and when you look back . . . quite a bit has been accomplished."

In 1983, Ashe, still suffering from heart problems, underwent another bypass operation. Around this time, he became a regular television commentator for HBO and NBC on their tennis broadcasts. In 1985, he was inducted into the Tennis Hall of Fame. Ashe was always an articulate speaker and a fine writer. He began a column for the *Washington Post* in 1978, was a regular contributor to *Tennis* magazine, and also published three autobiographies, *Advantage Ashe* in 1967, *Arthur Ashe: Portrait in Motion* in 1975, and *Off the Court* in 1981. In 1983, Ashe was asked to lecture on the history of black athletes for Florida Memorial College. His research for that course led him to embark on a six-year project in which he explored the history of blacks and athletics from 1619 to the present. The result was the three-volume *A Hard Road to Glory*, published in 1988. "The more I delved into it, the more emotionally attached I got to the information—especially with people I felt had undertaken heroic actions."

AIDS

Around the time of the publication of *A Hard Road to Glory*, Ashe noticed a numbness in his right hand. He was admitted to the hospital and underwent brain surgery. The operation revealed a brain infection, "toxoplas-

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mosis," that indicated that Ashe had AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome). He was sure that he had contracted the disease from blood transfusions he had received after his heart surgery in 1983. (Although all blood is screened today, it was not tested uniformly until 1985).

Wishing to protect his and his family's privacy, Ashe kept silent about his condition, except for close family and friends. But in 1992, *USA Today* got hold of the story and planned to publish the information regardless of Ashe's wishes. Ashe called a press conference in April 1992 and announced his condition to a stunned public. He expressed outrage and concern for the invasion of his family's privacy, particularly that of his five-year-old daughter, Camera. When he was momentarily overcome, his wife, Jeanne, continued his prepared statement: "beginning tonight Arthur and I must teach her how to react to new and sometimes cruel comments that have very little to do with her reality." The public responded with equal outrage, and *USA Today* was widely condemned for its handling of the issue.

The activist in Ashe emerged again, and he founded the Arthur Ashe Foundation for the Defeat of AIDS and began to speak out on the issue. He gave a speech at the United Nations on World AIDS Day in December 1992, a speech he considered to be the most significant of his life. He was taking a variety of drugs to help his body fight the increasingly debilitating disease and was in pain from his continuing heart condition. In January of 1993, he became ill with PCP, a form of pneumonia that often takes the lives of AIDS patients. After a brief recovery, he came down with PCP again, and died February 6, 1993. His final work, *Days of Grace*, deals with his struggle with AIDS and was published in the spring of 1993.

His legacy is summed up in the words of Donna Doherty, editor of *Tennis* magazine: "Arthur Ashe cast a spotlight across the paths of all he touched. He was eulogized as a prince, a hero, a Christ figure, an instrument through which higher powers work their mysteries. He used tennis as his platform to spring into the business of trying to right the wrongs of this world. He would want us to do the same: to see beyond the tennis courts that bring us so much enjoyment and learn to help others; to spend the time we have on earth making a difference, however small. It's the Arthur Ashe way."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Ashe married photographer Jeanne Marie Moutoussamy on February 20, 1971. Their daughter, Camera Elizabeth, was born in December 1986. Both Jeanne and Camera have tested HIV-negative. Ashe has left Camera a series of letters to remember him by.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

After his retirement, Ashe played only a "social" game of tennis, pre-

ferring to play golf, which is less physically demanding. His contributions to charities were numerous, including the Children's Defense Fund and the United Negro College Fund. He also served on the boards of the Aetna insurance company and the USLTA and was past chairman of the National Heart Association.

WRITINGS

Advantage Ashe (with Clifford G. Gewecke, Jr), 1967
Arthur Ashe: Portrait in Motion (with Frank Deford), 1975
Getting Started in Tennis, 1977
Arthur Ashe's Tennis Clinic, 1981
Off the Court, 1981
A Hard Road to Glory: A History of the African-American Athlete, 3 vols., 1988
Days of Grace, 1993

HONORS AND AWARDS

ATA 12-and under championship: 1955
ATA 15-and-under championship: 1957, 1958
ATA 18-and-under championship: 1960
ATA men's championship: 1961, 1962, 1963
U.S. Hardcourts championship: 1963
NCAA championship: 1965
U.S. Clay Courts championship: 1967
U.S. National championship: 1968
U.S. Open championship: 1968
Australian Open championship: 1970
Wimbledon championship: 1975
WCT Championship: 1975
Tennis Hall of Fame: 1985
Sportsman of the Year (*Sports Illustrated*): 1992

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Ashe Arthur, with Clifford G. Gewecke, Jr. *Advantage Ashe*, 1967
Ashe, Arthur, with Frank Deford. *Arthur Ashe: Portrait in Motion*, 1975
Getting Started in Tennis, 1977
Great Athletes, Vol. 1, 1992
Who's Who among Black Americans, 1992-1993

PERIODICALS

Current Biography Yearbook 1966

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Esquire, Oct. 1992, p.101
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New York Times, May 7, 1992, p.A18; Feb. 8, 1993; Feb. 9, 1993, p.B9
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Sports Illustrated, Apr. 20, 1993, p.24; Feb. 15, 1993, p.12
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Candice Bergen 1946-
American Actress, Photojournalist, and Author
Star of "Murphy Brown"

BIRTH

Candice Bergen was born May 9, 1946, in Beverly Hills, California, to Edgar and Frances (Westerman) Bergen. Her mother was a former model, and her father was a famous ventriloquist, whose wooden dummy, Charlie McCarthy, had been delighting audiences for decades at the time of Candy's birth. Candice Bergen was a child of Hollywood, and many members of the press, who scrutinized every aspect of her life from childhood on, made much of the idea that she was Charlie's "sister"—at least until her brother, Kris, was born when she was fifteen.

YOUTH

Candy Bergen grew up in wealth and privilege among Hollywood's richest and brightest stars. She was raised in the Beverly Hills suburb of Bel Air, with neighbors and family friends that included Ronald Reagan, Dick Powell, Jimmy Stewart, Arthur Rubinstein, and David O. Selznick. She remembers riding the toy train at "Uncle Walt" Disney's estate, and playing with the children of other stars. At Christmas time, "tinseltown" made up for the lack of snow by draping the trees with white flock to mimic the mythical "White Christmases" celebrated in the movies. Candy's own Christmas memories include attending parties where Santa was played by David Niven or Charlton Heston, stars of Hollywood's Golden Age and close family friends. Her private life was so public that when her pet turtle died, the "funeral" was attended by the press and the photographs ran in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

Birthday parties were ambitious extravaganzas, "lavish competitions in professional skill, loving displays of parental pride," Bergen recalls in her autobiography *Knock Wood*. "Most seemed to agree that the Oscar for Best Birthday Given by a Parent went to Vincent Minnelli for Liza's sixth given at Ira Gershwin's house in Beverly Hills. The Gershwin lawn rolled on forever, and in the center, children spun slowly on a many-colored carousel, while others clustered round the Magic Lady—a woman in a long blue gown sprinkled with stars who pulled doves from her sleeves and rabbits from hats. There were hot-dog stands and ice-cream cones and clouds of cotton candy. Clowns clowned and jugglers juggled and sleek, shining ponies circled the lawn at a tiny, clipped canter for any child who wanted a ride. It was a fairy-tale gift to a daughter from a father who was a master at making fairy tales come true."

Despite the sensational aspects of a Hollywood childhood, the Bergens tried hard to give their daughter direction in her world. "My parents made every effort to give me a sense of values so that I was ultimately much less spoiled than other kids with whom I grew up. I mean, I was the kid who had to earn her allowance and make her bed and didn't get a Corvette and all that stuff."

EARLY MEMORIES

Candice Bergen remembers spending a good deal of her young life trying to win her father's affection. This withdrawn man had a hard time showing emotion and letting those around him know that he loved them. He had created a hugely successful career as the "straight man" to his dummy, Charlie McCarthy, who was all wit and bluster, able to say the kinds of things Edgar Bergen could, or would, not. One of Candy's earliest memories is of spending Sundays with her father, when he would put

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Charlie on one knee and her on the other, squeeze her neck, and speak for both of them. She cherished the Sunday afternoons they would spend flying to remote areas of California in her father's private plane, and riding the horses he bought for her. When she was six, she made her first appearance on her father's famous radio show, performing alongside Charlie and learning to play for the laughs.

EDUCATION

Candy was educated at the exclusive Westlake School for Girls in Bel Air. She was a good student, but she also remembers "clowning, wisecracking, and throwing my voice in class." When she was fourteen, she spent a year at a Swiss school, Montesano, where, she convinced her parents, she would learn about European culture. Instead, she learned to smoke and drink, and she bleached her hair. When her parents arrived for Christmas, they were appalled at the changes in Candy; after a long talk, they all decided that California was where she belonged. She graduated from Westlake, and in her last year was elected May Queen of the senior class.

In the fall of 1964, Bergen left California for the Ivy League world of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, where she was elected Homecoming Queen in her freshman year. The *Philadelphia Enquirer* ran a picture with the caption: "Charlie's Sister Homecoming Queen—No Dummy She." That spring, she began a modeling career in New York.

Bergen has always been a stunningly attractive woman, which she has considered more of a handicap than a virtue. Her father had told her that she would have to work harder at whatever she did to make people think she was smart and accomplished. "Something about the way I looked seemed to matter so much to other people; in fact, for a time, it seemed to be the *only* thing that mattered, leaving me to feel beside the point, practically an intruder on my looks." But without question, both her looks and her status as the daughter of a famous star opened doors for her throughout her career, doors that might have otherwise been closed. "I've had a lot of things handed to me and I'm still working through some of the guilt that involves," she admits.

Returning to Penn, she continued her studies, but only half-heartedly. She began her acting career, landing the role of Alma in Tennessee Williams's *Summer and Smoke,* for which she received the Best Actress and Most Creative Student Award. But she grew less interested in school than in the money she could make modeling. She rented an apartment in Manhattan and spent less and less time in Philadelphia. At the end of her sophomore year, she was kicked out, after flunking opera and art.

CHOOSING A CAREER

While at Penn, Bergen had met Mary Ellen Mark, who later became a celebrated photographer and who taught Bergen about the craft. Studying the works of the masters of photography, Bergen was particularly impressed with Margaret Bourke-White, an outstanding photojournalist who had been a pioneer for women in the field. After leaving Penn, Bergen thought about a career in photography, continued to model, and also began to make films. She made her film debut in *The Group* in 1966, playing the lesbian Lakey. Bergen was the only actress in the movie who was totally untrained, and it showed. For her performance, she received the types of reviews that would plague her work for years. The film critic Pauline Kael claimed Bergen "doesn't know how to move, she cannot say her lines so that one sounds different from the one before. As an actress her only flair is in her nostrils."

The criticism hurt, and so did the response of readers when she wrote of her film experiences in *Esquire*. Bergen had written a candid, humorous piece about life on the set of the movie, and people simply wouldn't believe she had the talent to have written it.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Despite her success today, Bergen's acting career got off to a shaky start. Over the next several years, she made a number of movies, most of them forgettable. She claims she took the roles more for their locale than for their substance, because they offered her a chance to see the world. She played opposite Steve McQueen in *The Sand Pebbles* (1966), filmed in the Far East, and *The Day the Fish Came Out* (1967), filmed in Greece. Her next movie, made in Paris, was Claude Lelouche's *Live for Life* (1967). She also began to travel with the "jet set," dancing in discos till dawn and staying on ancestral estates in Europe for the hunting season, but she grew weary of the lifestyle and returned to California to family and old friends.

Now in her early twenties, Bergen still seemed to want to straddle several careers. She made several more notably bad movies, including *The Magus* (1969), *Getting Straight* (1970), and *The Adventurers* (1970). Reviewers routinely panned her performances, as in this comment on the last-named film: "Miss Bergen performs as though clubbed over the head." Still keeping a hand in photojournalism, she produced articles for *Esquire* and *Cosmopolitan*. In 1968, she hit the campaign trail, traveling with the press who covered the presidential contest that year, despite the fact that until then she really wasn't clear just what a "primary" was. That same year, a twelve-page play she had written in college, *The Freezer*, was selected as a Best Short Play, and when it was performed, she received a whopping $6.75 as a royalty.

At this time, she was living with Terry Melcher, a record producer who was the son of actress Doris Day. Melcher introduced her to political activism, which came as a shock to the daughter of conservative Republicans. Melcher was being hounded by a strange, counterculture type named Charles Manson, who wanted Melcher to make a recording of him and his group. When Melcher and Bergen moved out of their California house, they leased it to Sharon Tate and Roman Polanski. Weeks later, Tate and several friends were brutally murdered by Manson and his gang; Bergen and Melcher had narrowly escaped being Manson's victims.

More forgettable films, such as the witless sex-and-violence piece *Soldier Blue* (1970) followed. But she was given a chance to truly show her talents in Mike Nichols's *Carnal Knowledge* (1971), where she costarred with Jack Nicholson and Art Garfunkel and which she described as "dreamlike, idyllic—like working in a state of grace."

Bergen continued to be involved in political activism throughout the early 1970s, taking part in a sleep-in at Alcatraz prison and getting arrested in Washington, D.C., during a protest against the Vietnam War. Photojournalism assignments also came her way, including exclusive photo rights to Charlie Chaplin's return to the U.S. after years in self-imposed exile in Europe. She also traveled to China on assignment for *Playboy*, which resulted in the article, "Can a Cultural Worker from Beverly Hills Find Happiness in the People's Republic of China?" During a trip to Africa, she met and interviewed Emperor Haile Selassie, photographed members of the Masai tribe in Nairobi, and visited Jane Goodall in Tanzania, where she chronicled the work of the legendary animal behaviorist. Her photojournalism won her an offer from NBC to present occasional pieces on the "Today" show, and she was considered for a position on "60 Minutes."

Turning 30 in 1976, Bergen went through a brief period of deep depression. She just couldn't seem to get her life together. "I just think I had always set it up for myself that 30 was a milestone by which time I wanted to have certain things—a husband, a family—but I didn't feel I would have them. I knew it was my last gasp . . . that if I didn't get myself in hand, if I didn't fix stuff in myself that was dopey and self-destructive *now*, then I wasn't going to fix it, and it would be too late."

Two years later she was devastated by the death of her father. This was a period of a great deal of soul-searching for Bergen. She began to collect notes for the autobiography she would publish in 1984 as *Knock Wood*, driven by the need to understand her life and particularly her father's place in it. This heartfelt, poignant, and funny memoir spent several weeks on the best-seller list.

In the late 1970s, she finally began to hit her stride, starring in a comedy for the first time, *Starting Over* (1979), with Burt Reynolds. She played a

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singer with a terrible voice who leaves her husband to start a singing career. She was a hit and received an Oscar nomination for Best Supporting Actress for her work. Next came another comedic role opposite Jacqueline Bisset in *Rich and Famous* (1981). She continued to make a comic name for herself through several guest hosting stints on NBC's "Saturday Night Live." After her marriage to French filmmaker Louis Malle in 1980 and the birth of her daughter, Chloe, in 1985, Bergen was content to stay at the family's home in the south of France for several years and devote herself to motherhood. But in 1987, she returned to Hollywood and television to star in "Mayflower Madame," happy to be back to work.

"MURPHY BROWN"

It was while aboard an airplane that Bergen found the role for which she is best known today. She first read the script for "Murphy Brown," the CBS hit focussing on the outspoken, wisecracking television journalist, while on a flight to the U.S. in 1987. She loved the role and was determined to get it. She made her first phone call from an airplane to her agent, asking her to call Diane English, the show's producer.

English wasn't sure at first that Bergen, who had the reputation for being cool and self-contained, could handle the role of the rough and cantankerous Murphy. But "as I've gotten to know her," English claims, "she is more like the character than I ever expected. Although the public

Candice is very tactful, cool, and patrician, the private Candice, which she reveals to those she knows is somebody who'll put a whoopee cushion on your chair. She's wickedly funny. She can be very impatient. She'll say exactly what's on her mind, which always takes you by surprise. It's real Murphy."

Set in Washington, D.C., "Murphy Brown" chronicles the lives of the news team of "FYI," a television news magazine loosely based on "60 Minutes," ironically the show that once considered Bergen for a correspondent's position. In the company of Grant Shaud as Miles Silverberg, Joe Regalbuto as Frank Fontane, Charles Kimbrough as Jim Dyle, and Faith Ford as Corky Sherwood Forest, Bergen is part of a terrific acting ensemble that has brought the show top ratings in the four seasons since its debut in the fall of 1988. In that time, the show has dealt with topics as different as Murphy's trip to the Betty Ford Clinic for alcohol addiction to her discovery that, at forty, she is pregnant without a husband.

Bergen and English found themselves involved in the political fray in the 1992 presidential election when then-Vice President Dan Quayle criticized the show for glorifying Murphy Brown's single motherhood. The accusations made headlines across the country, much to everyone's surprise. "I don't know what goes on inside Dan Quayle's mind," said Bergen. "and I'm very happy for that mystery to stay intact. It's a landscape I don't especially want to explore." Husband Louis Malle had this to say: "Tell Dan Quayle from us that a woman working is good. In fact, Marilyn should go back to work." When the brouhaha became part of the election, Bergen commented: "It's been a surrealistic episode in this country's political life. As Ross Perot said, only in America could this become a campaign issue."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Bergen married French filmmaker Louis Malle at his home in France on September 27, 1980. Their daughter, Chloe, was born November 8, 1985. As a mother trying to raise a child in Hollywood, Bergen is unhappy with the modern-day spirit of her old home town. "I find all of that very offensive, the way people want to display their wealth rather than put it to use in something creative and productive. I find the oblivion and narcissism and self-involvement and lack of information about everything except the film business really appalling. People's preoccupation with their looks and their clothes at a time when there's so much suffering in the country—I find it grotesque."

Bergen is making every effort to avoid the pitfalls of a celebrity childhood: "I'm raising her very similarly to the way I was raised. She has much less expensive clothes and fewer toys, less expensive toys, than a lot of kids she knows."

Malle has two children from previous relationships, Cuote, now 21, and Justine, 18. Bergen is a devoted stepmother to them both. Bergen and Malle currently have homes in California, New York, and France, and they spend a good deal of the year apart, due to their working schedules and Malle's professed dislike for L.A.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Bergen is active in a number of charities, including the Starlight Foundation, which grants the wishes of children with terminal diseases.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Hasty Pudding Woman of the Year (Harvard College Hasty Pudding Theatricals): 1979
Emmy Award: 1989, 1990
Golden Globe Award: 1989

WRITINGS

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Chris Burke 1965-
American Actor
Played Corky Thatcher on "Life Goes On"
First Actor with Down's Syndrome to Star in a Television Series

BIRTH

Christopher Burke was born August 26, 1965, in New York City to Francis D. and Marian Brady Burke. Francis was a policeman and Marian was a trade show manager. Chris was their fourth child; sisters Ellen and Anne and brother J.R. are older. Several hours after Chris's birth, his parents were told that he had Down's syndrome. "They said that it was likely that Chris might never be able to feed and dress himself, or read and write, and they recommended that we institutionalize him," his mother remembers.

DOWN'S SYNDROME

Down's syndrome affects 250,000 Americans, and 5,000 babies each year are born with the condition. It is a congenital disorder, which is caused by an extra chromosome received at conception. People with Down's syndrome suffer mild to moderate mental retardation and share common facial features. Until recently, many children born with Down's were often raised away from their families. They were called "mongoloids," a term coined by Dr. J.L.H Down, who discovered the syndrome. Dr. Down believed that the white race was superior and that Asian, or "mongoloid" peoples, with the type of slant eyes characteristic of Down's syndrome, were inferior. For years people with Down's syndrome were condemned to a life of prejudice based on false perceptions of their true abilities. As recently as 15 years ago, parents like the Burkes were encouraged to institutionalize their kids with Down's syndrome, to accept that they were severely handicapped, and to be prepared for their early death. But now attitudes are different. People with Down's are doing things that no one a generation ago thought possible, and Chris Burke's success as an actor is both a tribute to this new thinking and an inspiration to others.

YOUTH

The Burkes ignored their doctor's advice and took Chris home, where the entire family took part in his upbringing. "It was like having five parents" they say. His development was delayed—he didn't speak until he was 18 months old, whereas most children begin to speak when they are around 12 months old, and he didn't walk until he was two years old, unlike most children who take their first steps between 12 and 15 months. But the family was determined to give him every chance and to provide him the additional love and encouragement he needed. "We showed him how to feed himself and, using flash cards, we taught him how to read. By the time he was five, he could even write his name," recalls his mother.

Now parents of Down's kids are taught methods of infant stimulation and exercise to prompt their children's growth; the Burkes just did it as part of raising Chris. His sisters would sit with him in front of the mirror, teaching him the words for eyes, ears, and nose while they pointed his hand to his features. He would try to repeat the words, and when he got them right, they would cheer him on. Most people who meet the adult Chris Burke talk about his warm, good-natured personality, and even as a toddler, he strove to do the best he could, with smiles and humor for his teachers. His brother taught him how to swim and play ball with endless patience. His siblings also helped their brother deal with the prejudice he encountered. Sometimes, when his mother would take Chris to a park, the mothers of the other children playing would take their kids away. Once J.R. heard other kids making fun of Chris. He didn't threaten

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them, he just said: "He can hear what you're saying. You could be more considerate." They got the message.

Even so, Chris has memories of being taken advantage of, sometimes cruelly. When he was eight, a local bully shoved pine needles down his throat. He almost died of the infection that resulted from the brutal attack. He also remembers when his class would be asked to sit in a separate area of a public place while on field trips.

EDUCATION

Unlike many Down's kids today, and unlike Corky Thatcher, the character he played on ABC's "Life Goes On," Chris Burke was not "mainstreamed," that is, he did not attend regular public schools. He went first to the Kennedy Child Study Center in New York City, a special education facility where he got his first taste of theater. His older siblings had been in commercials as kids, and Chris wanted to work in front of the camera, too. He often told his family that he was going to Hollywood. At the Kennedy school, he had one line in the school production of *The Emperor's New Clothes*, and he was hooked. He then went to the Cardinal Cushing School in Hanover, Massachusetts. He later attended the Don Cuanella School in Springfield, Pennsylvania. He moved back to New York and lived with his parents, continuing his love of movies and theater by taking night classes in filmmaking and improvisation at the Young Adult Institute.

FIRST JOBS

Chris wanted to work with handicapped kids, and his first job after school was as an elevator operator at a school for the handicapped in New York City. He also worked as an aide at P.S. 138 in New York City, a facility for the severely handicapped, where his niece, Nora, was a pupil. In addition, he volunteered at a camp for the handicapped.

CHOOSING A CAREER

In 1987 Chris was watching an episode of "Fall Guy" on television and saw the performance of Jason Kingsley, a young actor with Down's syndrome. He sent off a letter to Kingsley, and the two began a pen-pal friendship. In 1989, Michael Braverman, a television producer, was casting a pilot for a show entitled "Desperate," for which he needed an actor with Down's syndrome. He called Jason's mother, Emily Kingsley, who has served as a consultant to "Sesame Street" and as a producer of the show "Kids Like These," to ask if she had any ideas. She thought immediately of Chris, and soon Chris and his father flew out to Hollywood to test for the part. He got it!

The pilot never resulted in a full-time series, but the executives for ABC who saw Chris's performance loved him. They asked Braver-

man to develop a show for him, and that's how "Life Goes On" came to be.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

"LIFE GOES ON"

First broadcast in 1989, "Life Goes On" chronicled the lives of the Thatcher family. Chris played Corky, the middle child of Libby and Drew Thatcher. The show, praised by *New York Times* critic John J. O'Connor as "sensitively written, wonderfully cast, and beautifully executed," was noted for its poignant treatment of a middle-class family facing the problems of modern life, as well as the challenges of raising a child with Down's syndrome. The cast included Broadway star Patti LuPone as Libby, TV veteran Bill Smitrovich as Drew, Monique Lanier as Paige, and Kellie Martin as younger sister Becca. In the first episode, Corky, 18, is being mainstreamed into regular public school, where he and Becca are both freshman.

The show dealt with the continuing debate on how kids with Down's and other disabilities deal with entering the "mainstream" world of other students without handicaps. Early episodes showed Corky being used by a cruel fellow student who goads him into running for class president as a joke. Corky's sensitive response, when he's made aware of what's been done to him, indicated the depth and tenderness of both the actor and the show. The realities of life for disabled students were dealt with throughout the series, including the teasing, the rejection, and even the physical aggression the kids encounter.

The writers, aware of Chris's abilities, wrote dialogue tailored to his needs. He has a fifth-grade reading level, and memorizing his lines was the most difficult part of the show for him. He worked with a dialogue coach every day. "If

"he gets nervous, he doesn't remember," said coach Kaley Goldberg. "Sometimes, we'll work on [his lines] for eight hours and we'll get to the set and he'll forget. Other times, his father will have him write out a particularly difficult line 10 times to remember it." Chris's dad, Francis Burke, retired from the police force and moved with Chris to California when "Life Goes On" began, and the two lived in a two-bedroom apartment. Chris's mom, Marian, remained in New York to continue her job as a trade show manager, visiting often.

The writers were also sensitive to Chris's capabilities when it came to having his character try a new task. "In terms of Corky, we ask, 'Could Chris do this?' and we translate that to Corky's character." For instance, there was an episode where Corky tries, and fails, to drive a car, an episode that mirrored Chris's own experience. But the writers did take dramatic license occasionally, as when Corky was first stumped and then solved a multiplication problem in math class that was beyond Chris's abilities.

The show received the highest praise from the families and friends of kids with Down's syndrome, as well as from the kids themselves. "Dear Chris," read a letter from a fan in Iowa, "I am 17 years old and I have Down's syndrome just like you. You are my hero. You have changed my world." However, some parents felt that Chris's portrayal of Corky offered unrealistic expectations for all Down's kids. Chris is referred to as "high functioning," meaning that the level of his disability is not as severe as some with Down's. Yet, as Chris's achievements prove, the full range of what a person with Down's can do is only now being explored. In the words of Donna Rosenthal, the executive director of the National Down's Syndrome Society, "Life Goes On" "really shows what a person with Down's syndrome can do—that they *can* be part of the community and grow and share. It shows how much people with Down's syndrome can give to others. And most importantly, [it shows] that they're *human*."

The producers formed an advisory board of Los Angeles teens with Down's, whose comments they used in evaluating the series. Prompted by the suggestion of one member, Andrea Freidman, that Corky should have a girlfriend, the producers chose Andrea herself to play the role of Corky's girlfriend, Amanda, in a series of episodes in the series' third season. In the fourth season, Corky and Amanda eloped, and one focus of the show became the concerns of a young couple with Down's syndrome coping with the problems of marriage.

In its last season, the series expanded to include more emphasis on the character of Becca, played by Kellie Martin, particularly her involvement with a character with AIDS.

After four years in one of the toughest spots in the television lineup—Sundays at 7:00 p.m., opposite CBS's "60 Minutes"—"Life Goes On" was

canceled in the spring of 1993. Although the show had a small but loyal viewing audience, the ratings were never spectacular. And with co-star Patti Lupone's decision to leave the show to return to the stage, the producers decided to call it quits. Chris was always very close to his screen mother and knows that he will miss her. "Patti and I had a difficult time saying goodbye. We were like mother and son. But I'm glad for her," he said.

Now Chris Burke is reviewing scripts and hoping to continue his career in acting. In the meantime, he has written and recorded a collection of songs for children, and he continues to be an active spokesperson and supporter for disabilities' groups. He has taken on the job of editor of the newsletter of the National Down's Syndrome Society. "It's good that I have a job, says Chris. "To work for a living is important."

ON DOWN'S SYNDROME

"I call it 'Up' syndrome," is Burke's description of his condition. "We can do the same things normal people do, although it may take a little longer. What we need the most is for people to give us a chance to show what we can do. Normal people can just say they can do something and everyone believes them. We must *show* people. When we can do that, and [a show like "Life Goes On"] gives us that chance, it works."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Chris loves old comedies, particularly the films of the Marx Brothers and Charlie Chaplin, and has always loved music. He is spokesperson for the National Down's Syndrome Congress and also works with the Ronald McDonald McJobs program, which encourages employers to hire people with disabilities.

PERFORMANCES

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OBITUARY

Cesar Chavez 1927-1993
American Political Activist and Labor Leader
President of the United Farm Workers

BIRTH

Cesar Estrada Chavez (SHAH-vehz), a migrant worker who founded the first successful farm workers' union, was born on March 31, 1927, near Yuma, Arizona. His parents, Librado and Juana (Estrada) Chavez, owned a store and worked on a family farm there. Cesar had one older sister, Rita, and four younger siblings, Richard (Rookie), Helena (who died when very young), Eduvigis (Vickie), and Librado, Jr. (Lenny). In addition, their cousin Manuel lived with the family.

YOUTH

Reading about Cesar Chavez provides an instant glimpse of the social history of farm workers in the United States. His life spanned the Great Depression, the great drought in the Southwest and the subsequent migration by many farm families to California, the hard life of migrant workers, the early efforts to organize workers, the political activism of the 1960s and early 1970s, and the conservative retrenchment that followed.

The Chavez family farm near Yuma, on the Arizona-California-Mexico border, was founded by Cesario Chavez, Cesar's grandfather and namesake. Papa Chayo, as the family called him, came to the United States from Mexico in the 1880s. He had escaped from a farm where he had been virtually enslaved, traveling across the Rio Grande River to El Paso, Texas. By 1888 he had saved enough money to send for his wife and 14 children. Eventually they settled in Arizona, in the Gila Valley along the Colorado River. It was desert there, but they dug irrigation ditches and homesteaded over 100 acres of land. Growing up, Chavez often heard his grandfather's stories of oppression and escape.

When Cesar was born, his father owned a store and helped out on the family farm. The family didn't have much, but they always had everything they needed. Cesar had a happy early childhood helping out on the farm and playing with his brothers, sisters, and cousins, swimming in the river, fishing, flying kites, and enjoying family picnics. His only real complaint was about school—he didn't like the clean clothes and new shoes, the long walk in the winter cold, and the teachers. They were mean to him, Chavez thought, because he spoke English poorly, after learning only Spanish at home. His greatest influence from that time was his mother. She believed strongly in charity and nonviolence, and she passed these beliefs, as well as her strong Roman Catholic faith, on to Cesar. Throughout these years, Juana Chavez would always share her family's meager rations with the hobos who would stop, hoping for a meal.

The Great Depression of the 1930s changed all that. Like many Americans, Librado soon lost his job and his home. A number of factors conspired together to uproot the Chavez family. Librado was cheated out of some land in a bad business deal, and he had to borrow money to buy it back. At the same time, they were earning little money, because few people could afford to buy goods from the Chavez farm or store. In addition, a great drought struck the Southwest, turning their land into desert and destroying their crops. Soon, Librado Chavez was unable to pay the taxes, and in 1937 the state seized their property. There were no jobs in Arizona, so Librado left for California, where he had heard there was work on the big farms. He found a job picking beans in southern California, and sent for his family to join him.

LIFE AS A MIGRANT WORKER

Like many others, the Chavez family packed up all their belongings in their car and headed west to California. As Chavez recalled in Jacques Levy's *Cesar Chavez: Autobiography of La Causa*, a biography based on his recollections, "I realized something was happening because my mother was crying, but I didn't really realize the import of it at the time. When we left the farm, our whole life was upset, turned upside down. We had been part of a very stable community, and we were about to become migratory workers. We had been uprooted." Still, they believed they could earn enough money to pay off the back taxes and reclaim their land. They were wrong. Instead, they discovered the hardships of life as migrant workers.

Migrant workers move from farm to farm as the season progresses, planting or harvesting each crop when ready and then moving on to the next. Often, whole families would move together, following the crops. The working conditions for migrant laborers, as the Chavez family soon discovered, were appalling. It was backbreaking work—for many crops, the workers would spend the whole day bent over double, low to the ground. They were paid on a per piece basis, which forced them to work faster and faster. They were continually exposed to dangerous pesticides sprayed on the crops. And there was often no drinking water available in the fields, despite the searing heat, and no bathrooms—workers were expected to simply squat down between the rows.

The living conditions were equally degrading. Farm owners often provided migrant workers with a place to live. Workers were crammed together, even sleeping ten to a room, or housed in tin shacks that would bake mercilessly in the summer sun. Some even slept outdoors, under bridges and in makeshift tents that let in all the winter damp and cold. And the pay was also horrendous. Unscrupulous owners would promise workers one rate and then underpay them, or even disappear before the workers received their wages. Migrant workers earned a mere pittance, not enough to feed, clothe, and house their families, and certainly not enough to save for those times when there was no work to be found.

What Cesar Chavez soon learned was that migrant workers were powerless. With the devastating economic conditions in the United States at that time, people were desperate. There was a constant stream of newly poor Americans and Mexican immigrants willing to endure any hardships just to earn enough money to feed their families.

Cesar and his family soon joined that stream of migrant workers, traveling up and down the rich agricultural region of California's Central Valley. They often stayed in San Jose, in a crowded *barrio*, or slum, called Sal

Si Puedes—Get Out If You Can. Cesar and his siblings worked alongside their parents in the fields. Life was unbearably difficult for the whole family, and they often didn't have enough to eat or a place to sleep. Despite their poverty, Librado Chavez taught his children to respect themselves and to stand up for themselves. As Cesar recalls, "I don't want to suggest we were that radical, but I know we were probably one of the strikingest families in California, the first ones to leave the fields if anybody shouted 'Huelga!'—which is Spanish for 'Strike!'" His father always joined in any attempts to protest the pay or the working conditions and to organize the farm workers, and it was from him that Cesar first learned about unions.

In addition to working in the fields, Cesar attended school for part of the day. He soon grew to hate school. The other children made fun of his dirty, worn clothes and his bare feet—he had no money for shoes. And the "Anglo" students and teachers clearly showed their contempt for Hispanics.

EDUCATION

Like most children of migrant workers, Chavez's education was erratic. He once estimated that he and his siblings had attended between 40 and 60 schools, some for only a few days at a time. In 1942, he left school for good when his father was injured in a car accident. By age 15, Cesar had completed only the seventh grade, and he was barely able to read and write. Years later, Chavez worked hard to educate himself. He read about many subjects but particularly labor history and people who had worked to help the less fortunate. He enjoyed biographies of labor leaders, but he was particularly inspired by the lives of St. Francis of Assisi, the thirteenth-century monk who helped the poor, and Mahatma K. Gandhi, the Indian leader who advocated nonviolence in his country's struggle to gain independence from Britain. Nonviolence became a hallmark of the farm workers' movement.

FIRST JOBS

By 1942 Cesar was working full time in the fields, only 15 but carrying the responsibilities of a grown man. That same year he and his friends stopped in a snow-cone parlor, where he met a girl, about his age, wearing flowers in her hair. That was Helen Fabela, his future wife. She worked at a grocery store in Delano, where he visited each time his family passed through. Soon, they started to date. In 1944, during World War II, he enlisted in the U.S. Navy for two years, serving primarily as a deckhand. After his discharge, he returned to migrant labor in California, working also for a short time in the lumber industry in the north. In 1948, he and Helen were married, and they eventually had eight children.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZING

In 1952, Chavez's life changed. While living in Sal Si Puedes, he was approached by Fred Ross, who had formed the Community Service Organization (CSO) to help Mexican Americans use group power to improve conditions in their lives. Ross came to Chavez's home, hoping to enlist his help. For Chavez, it opened his eyes. To improve the lives of farm workers, he had tried to help them on an individual basis. Until Fred Ross came, he didn't know how to help the community as a whole. As Chavez later said, "He did such a good job of explaining how poor people could build power that I could even taste it, I could *feel* it. I thought, Gee, it's like digging a hole, there's nothing complicated about it." For Ross, the feeling was mutual. That evening, he wrote in his diary, "I think I've found the guy I'm looking for."

The CSO was conducting a voter registration drive, and Chavez began working immediately. He went out to workers' homes, explaining how important it was to vote. As a Hispanic and a farm worker, he had immediate credibility with community members. He started helping people in other areas of their lives, too, translating, writing letters, and intervening with government agencies. And in the process, people became very loyal to him. He did this type of community organizing with the CSO for about 10 years. At first he worked as a volunteer, and then he was hired by the CSO in 1953. In 1958 he was named National Director.

After a few years, though, Chavez decided to leave the CSO. While the group continued to focus on those living in the cities, he wanted to organize a union for farm workers. After convincing Helen, and with only $1200 in the bank, Chavez quit his job with the CSO. With his experience of poverty and a growing family to support, it took a lot of courage and commitment to leave a secure, paying job to dedicate himself to helping others.

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Chavez and his family returned to Delano, where Helen's family still lived. He formed a new union, the National Farm Workers Association (or NFWA, later the United Farm Workers, or UFW). While Helen worked in the fields, Cesar and his two-year-old son, Anthony, would drive throughout the region, talking to workers, distributing leaflets, and trying to recruit union members. By late 1962, enough workers had joined to hold their first convention and to showcase the union flag—a black eagle against a white circle on a red flag, a symbol of their cause.

LA HUELGA AND LA CAUSA

Chavez's organizing efforts were put to the test in 1965. Another union representing grape pickers decided to go on strike and asked Chavez's union to support them. The membership agreed unanimously. From the start, Chavez was determined that the strike would remain nonviolent, no matter what provocation the growers offered. At first, they set up picket lines, shouting "Huelga" (Strike) to discourage workers from going into the fields. The growers, and sometimes the police, would harass and even beat them. But gradually the union began to broaden its base of support. Chavez spoke at local universities and convinced students to donate their lunch money to La causa (the cause). He recruited volunteers from outside the union, particularly civil rights workers who were accustomed to nonviolent protest. He enlisted the support of other unions, asking their workers not to load or ship any grapes. He led striking workers on a grueling 250-mile march, from Delano to the state capital in Sacramento, to call attention to their demands. He also began his first fast during this time, refusing all food to focus attention on the strike and to reinforce its nonviolent means.

The most far-reaching tactic, though, was to enlist the support of the American people. Chavez asked people to boycott, or refuse to buy, all grapes that didn't display the union label, knowing that the loss of earnings was the most powerful weapon against the growers. Their cause enlisted the support of many prominent people, including Robert Kennedy, Jr., Ethel Kennedy, Coretta Scott King, and Jesse Jackson. The strike and boycott continued for five years, but eventually the grape growers acceded to their demands and signed a union contract, increasing the workers' wages, protecting them against pesticides, and guaranteeing their right to representation and collective bargaining. It was the first time in U.S. history that farm workers were protected by a union contract.

Chavez continued to lead union activities throughout the 1970s, organizing other farm workers and fighting off rival unions. The Teamsters, who also wanted to represent farm workers, were believed to be in league with the growers, and they waged a long-standing campaign against the UFW, often resorting to violence against union members. Yet the UFW went

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on to other successes, in California lettuce fields, in Florida citrus groves, and in Arizona politics, where the union's voter registration drive sent many new Mexican Americans and Navajo Indians to the polls. The greatest achievement of this era was the passage in California of the Agricultural Labor Relations Act, the first bill of rights for farm workers in U.S. history. In retrospect, many experts agree that this bill, along with the grape boycott, was the high point of Cesar Chavez's work with the UFW.

RECENT ACTIVITIES

The 1980s and early 1990s saw the erosion of many of the gains that Chavez and the union had achieved. The right to be represented by a union and engage in collective bargaining; the increase in wages; the great improvements in working conditions, like eliminating the short-handled hoe and requiring drinking water and portable toilets in the fields; the fight against pesticides; the addition of unemployment, workers' compensation, and medical insurance—these and other benefits, which Chavez dedicated his life to securing and which many workers in other industries take for granted, are nonexistent for most farm workers. "There were many extraordinary accomplishments on behalf of farm workers in the 1960s and '70s," according to the labor historian Clete Daniel. "Yet today you still have people living in bridges, in lean-tos, in ditches. There is still an inexcusable level of misery."

What caused the decline in the union's influence is a question for historians to debate, but many experts agree on several contributing factors. Some have criticized Chavez's leadership, claiming that his authoritarian style alienated longtime supporters. They also criticize his high tech methods, claiming that his switch from organizing workers to organizing consumers via computerized mailing lists was ineffective. But observers point to other factors as well, including the difficulty of organizing a seasonal industry and the flow of illegal immigrants from Mexico. In addition, the change in political climate in California and throughout the U.S. brought to power conservative Republican administrations that favored the agricultural businesses while fighting or ignoring the union. The results, for the UFW, were fewer contracts, fewer members, and the return of some abusive practices.

The struggle was not yet over when Cesar Chavez died in his sleep on April 23, 1993, at the home of a supporter near Yuma, Arizona, his birthplace.

Chavez's legacy to the movement is two-fold, for the UFW has been both a labor union and a civil rights movement. In defining his importance to recent social history, many point to his ability to inspire people, and his

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work to empower them. According to Herman Gallegos, who joined up with Chavez in the 1950s, "He gave us a sense of pride, a sense of identity. Don't get caught up in the numbers game, or this business of how many union contracts he had. He provided such pride to our community. That's intangible—but priceless."

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Cesar Chavez's greatest influences were his parents, who taught him to honor all people, including himself, with dignity, respect, and charity. These early beliefs were reinforced by his study of the lives of St. Francis and Gandhi, and their teachings on charity and nonviolence.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Social Justice Award (United Auto Workers): 1972
Jefferson Awards (American Institute for Public Service): 1973, Greatest Public Service Benefitting the Disadvantaged
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Henry Cisneros 1947-
American Civic Leader and Politician
U.S. Secretary of Housing and Urban Development

BIRTH

Henry Gabriel Cisneros, the nation's best-known Hispanic public official, was born July 11, 1947, in San Antonio, Texas, where he would later serve as mayor. He was the first child of Elvira (Munguia) Cisneros and George Cisneros, who was in the military. Both the Cisneros and Munguia families had left a lasting mark on the American Southwest. George's ancestors were early Spanish settlers in the region, and Elvira's father, Romulo

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Munguia—an intellectual, journalist and printer—was prominent in the encouragement and development of Mexican-American interests. He had brought his family to San Antonio in the mid-1920s to escape an oppressive political regime in his own country.

The four Cisneros siblings who quickly joined the family after Henry's birth are Pauline, George, Jr., Tim, and Tina.

YOUTH

Henry grew up in the midst of a devoted family, learning by example from an industrious father and a purposeful mother who, according to *Current Biography*, "imposed on her children a summertime regimen of chores, reading, spirited family debates, and creative projects, in the firm belief that [they] would fulfill a special destiny." All of the sisters and brothers eventually made their mother's dream a reality by their successes in a variety of professional careers.

The neighborhood where Henry spent his early years has been described by him as a "Norman Rockwell" kind of place—rural, small-town America—although, he adds, "the faces were all brown." It was San Antonio's West End, where Mexican-Americans had settled in a mixed section of middle-class, well-maintained houses and tiny, run-down shacks. The Cisneros children joined in the usual neighborhood activities, took trips with their father, and were absorbed into the happy, extended Roman Catholic family created by their grandparents. Later, as mayor of San Antonio, and with his wife and children, Henry would make Grandfather Munguia's modest home his own.

Young Cisneros felt great pride in his family, as described by writer John Gillies, author of *Senor Alcalde: A Biography of Henry Cisneros*. "His relatives," he writes in the book whose title translates as Mister Mayor, "were hard-working people who believed in freedom and democracy, as well as in education and self-discipline. Over the years, Henry would learn to apply these values to his own life."

EARLY MEMORIES

One particular day stands out in the memories of his youth, says Cisneros. It was November 21, 1963, when he walked over to Broadway Street from his high school to watch with excitement the motorcade carrying President John F. Kennedy and wife, Jacqueline. The next day, Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, and a troubled and deeply moved Cisneros penned a touching poem to his lost hero.

EDUCATION

Young Henry spoke little English until he started kindergarten, since Spanish was the language heard at home and in his West Side neigh-

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borhood. He was highly motivated, though, and sailed through the curriculum at his parish elementary school, even skipping a grade. Graduating from San Antonio's Catholic Central High School at the age of sixteen, he was under age for the military career he had yearned for. He hoped to become a pilot but was too young to enter the Air Force. Instead, he began a course in aeronautical engineering at Texas A&M (Agricultural and Mechanical) University, but soon switched to a major in urban and regional planning—a good choice for the remarkable career that lay ahead. Cisneros earned a B.A. in 1968 and an M.A. two years later. During his university years, he was involved in a broad range of extracurricular activities, some of which foreshadowed his eventual leap into politics.

Over the next few years, Cisneros alternated periods of work and study, earning additional advanced degrees. With the help of a Ford Foundation grant, he earned a second master's degree in 1973, this time in public administration from Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government. While living in the Boston area, he performed doctoral research at MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) and worked there as a teaching assistant. His Ph.D. in public administration was awarded by George Washington University in 1975. Ambitious and energetic, Cisneros accumulated scholastic credentials to pursue a career in public service.

FIRST JOBS

After earning his Bachelor's degree, Cisneros started his working career in 1968 in the San Antonio city manager's office. He was inspired by a personal vision for the future of his culturally and economically divided city. He gained practical experience there and in a similar position in nearby Bryan, Texas. In 1969, he was made assistant director of the federally promoted Model Cities program in San Antonio.

Cisneros's growing passion for involvement in community policy issues led him to a stint in Washington, D.C., as assistant to the executive vice president of the National League of Cities. In 1971, he applied for and won a White House fellowship, which placed him in an enviable political position as assistant to Elliot L. Richardson, secretary of what was then called HEW (Health, Education and Welfare). The agency is now restructured as HHS (Health and Human Services). It was after his prestigious internship under Richardson that Cisneros spent two years in Boston earning degrees at Harvard and MIT. He was offered a full-time faculty post at MIT, but turned it down to return home and teach labor economics and urban studies at the San Antonio campus of the University of Texas. His credentials were rapidly matching his career ambitions, and he was ready to enter the political arena.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Public service may have begun with Cisneros's early jobs after college, but his career took off in earnest in 1975 when he was elected to the first of three terms on the San Antonio city council. The Hispanic community was looking for strong representation on the council, and according to a local news writer at the time, "They found it in the 27-year-old Cisneros. He is a man with impressive credentials and steady loyalty to his ethnic roots." During his first council term, Cisneros gained immediate popularity for his advocacy of economic development and his efforts toward cooperation between the Hispanic and Anglo factions of the city. When he ran for a second term in 1977, he garnered an incredible 92 percent of the vote.

Cisneros's final two years on the council had some rough spots—among them rejection by voters of a bond issue that he had supported and dissention within the council itself over his refusal to endorse construction sanctions. It was time, he felt, to try for the city's top administrative post—mayor. Setting out on an aggressive campaign that focused on economic development rather than ethnic elements, he was rewarded with more than 60 percent of the vote.

MAYOR OF SAN ANTONIO

In April 1981, 33-year-old Henry Cisneros became the first Mexican-American in 140 years to lead San Antonio. His inauguration also marked him as the first Hispanic mayor of a major U.S. city—San Antonio is the nation's ninth largest municipality. "We have managed to transcend the ethnic factor," he said when his election was certain, "and there's a great sense of anticipation that we're going to be able to work together, and that the coalition we built can be put to work for San Antonio."

Cisneros's vitality and effectiveness in building on his city's strengths brought him such popularity that he received 94 percent of the vote to gain a second mayoral term in 1983. He was reelected twice more during the '80s. As a four-term mayor, Cisneros rebuilt the city's economic base by attracting high-tech industries, expanding housing opportunities, recruiting convention business, increasing tourism, and creating jobs in downtown San Antonio. He quickly rose to national prominence and in 1985 was elected president of the National League of Cities.

A dynamic leader and an eloquent speaker, Cisneros was considered as a vice-presidential running mate for Walter Mondale in 1984. He was "viewed by many," said Peter Applebome in a 1988 *New York Times* article, "as the most promising Hispanic politician in the country and perhaps the most intriguing politician in Texas." However, he decided the following year against a bid for a fifth term as mayor of San Antonio, citing personal reasons. In 1990, Cisneros also ruled out the possibility of running

for governor of Texas because of the fragile health of his youngest child. He left public service to become chairman of his own newly organized asset management firm for tax-exempt institutions. During this time in private business, he also hosted "Texans," a television show produced quarterly in his home state, and "Adelante" ("Onward"), a national daily Spanish-language radio commentary. Although out of office, the former mayor continued to maintain a prominent role in civic activities on local, state, and national levels.

A CABINET POST

Cisneros is often described as a man who understands the needs of the future and talks in terms of global relationships, and he soon returned to public life, as was widely predicted. This time he would make his mark as a federal official. His nomination by (then) President-elect Clinton to serve as secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) was confirmed unanimously by the U.S. Senate on January 21, 1993, and he was sworn into office the next day. As secretary of HUD, Cisneros is now America's foremost federal housing and economic development official. HUD is one of the departments in the executive branch of government. It is charged with developing housing and community programs throughout the U.S. It fulfills this task in a wide variety of ways: by providing federal funds to local officials to build public housing, by creating community development programs, by paying part of the cost of housing for poor people, and by insuring mortgages and home improvement loans. The energetic public servant from San Antonio has come full circle from his youthful appointment to a White House fellowship scarcely more than two decades ago.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Henry Cisneros married Mary Alice Perez, whom he had known since high-school days, on June 1, 1969, the year after his college graduation. They have three children—Teresa Angelica, 22; Mercedes Christina, 18; and John Paul Anthony, who was born six years ago with a life-threatening condition called asplenia syndrome. John Paul has no spleen, and his heart lacks two of the normal four separate chambers. A newly developed surgical procedure was performed in mid-July 1993 to reshape the openings in his malformed heart. According to *Time*, in late July, John Paul "now has a good chance of living a full life, beginning with his return home this week and his first day of kindergarten in September."

Over the past several years, Cisneros's marriage and family life have been sorely tested by personal troubles including his acknowledged involvement in 1988 with another woman. The dynamic Hispanic leader, then thought to be ready to seek a fifth term as San Antonio's mayor, put his

political career on hold and entered private business. Mrs. Cisneros eventually filed for divorce, but quickly withdrew the petition, and friends reveal that the couple's problems have been resolved.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Cisneros's childhood in a principled and supportive family set a positive example for his later accomplishments. It is generally agreed, however, that the motivating force in his public career was Elliot Richardson, under whom he served at HEW in the early 1970s. It was Richardson, says *Current Biography*, "who became his intellectual and political mentor" and who convinced him "that returning to San Antonio on completion of the [White House fellowship] program was a vital first step in climbing the political ladder."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

These days, since his little son still needs so much of his time and attention, Cisneros confines most of his nonofficial hours to family activities. He and his wife and grown daughters agree that "each moment with John Paul is precious." In addition, Cisneros is an avid reader and physically active man, who stays fit by jogging.

WRITINGS

The Entrepreneurial City, 1986

HONORS AND AWARDS

One of Ten Outstanding Young Men in America, Jaycees (U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce): 1982
Distinguished Leadership Award (American Institute of Planners): 1985
President's Award (National League of Cities): 1989
Outstanding Mayor (*City and State* magazine): 1986
Local Government Leader of the Year Award (*American City and County* magazine): 1988
Hispanic Man of the Year (*VISTA* magazine): 1991
Hispanic Heritage Education Award: 1992, for founding San Antonio Education Partnership, an incentive program to prevent student dropouts

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Macaulay Culkin 1980-
American Actor
Star of *Home Alone* and *Home Along 2: Lost in New York*

BIRTH

Macaulay Culkin was born in New York City on August 26, 1980. His father, Christopher (Kit), is a former actor, taxi driver, and Catholic church sacristan, while his mother, Pat, is a former homemaker and telephone answering service operator. Both quit their jobs to help manage his career. Mack, as he prefers to be called, has six brothers and sisters: Shane, Dakota, Kiernan, Quinn, Christian, and Rory. Performing seems to run in the family. In addition to his father, several of Macaulay's siblings also act,

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as does his aunt, Bonnie Bedelia, best known for her roles in *Heart Like a Wheel, Die Hard,* and *Presumed Innocent.*

YOUTH

Mack lives on the Upper East Side of Manhattan, in New York City. Until recently, his family was crammed into a four-room apartment, and Mack shared a bedroom with all of his siblings. The success of his movies has allowed the family to buy a five-bedroom brownstone, where Mack now has his own room—and, more importantly, his own TV. "I watch everything. My parents can't limit me," he claims, "because I have a TV in my room and a lock on my door." He particularly enjoys Bart Simpson and "Saturday Night Live," especially Wayne and Garth.

But he has other interests as well. Mack likes skateboarding, playing Nintendo, bowling, professional wrestling, listening to music, and hanging out at the Museum of Natural History. Despite his large income, he gets $10 a week as an allowance, although his parents will usually give him extra money if he asks. If all this sounds like just an average kid, he is also a friend of Michael Jackson's; the two like to play video games and go shopping at Toys R Us, and Culkin appeared in Jackson's "Black and White" video.

EDUCATION

Culkin first attended the private St. Joseph's School of Yorkvile, a parochial school on the Upper East Side of Manhattan, and more recently transferred to a school for professional children, also in New York. While filming, he spends at least three hours each day working with a tutor on the set, as mandated by law. School is definitely not his favorite pastime. His teachers say that he likes math and science, but hates English class. He is known for playing pranks on his tutors, like pretending to be dead on the floor of his trailer, stealing a walkie-talkie to order champagne and caviar for lunch, and, in one inspired bit, putting two-sided sticky tape on a toilet seat so the tutor got stuck there. According to the instructor who worked with him on the set of *My Girl* (the one who got stuck to the toilet seat), "He is a B student academically, but I give him an A for street smarts."

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

For someone so young, Culkin has had quite a varied career. A talented actor and dancer, he has appeared in plays, films, and dance productions. He started acting at age four, appearing on stage with the rest of his siblings in 1984 in "Bach Babies." He was taking dance lessons already, and at a recital that year he first demonstrated an instinct for good theater.

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"He did this little dance step," his father recalls. "He wasn't self-conscious, he wasn't looking for his parents, and the audience was immediately amused. He had that kind of joie de performance—like the stage was the only place to be." He appeared in several other theatrical productions before winning his first movie role, in *Rocket Gibraltar* (1988) with Burt Lancaster. In 1989 he appeared in *Uncle Buck*, and many reviewers credited him with stealing the show from the accomplished comic actor John Candy.

HOME ALONE

While he went on to appear in other films, it was *Home Alone* (1990) that made his fame. In this story he played Kevin McCallister, who is accidentally left at home when his family leaves on a Christmas trip to Paris without him. The movie depicts a great childhood fantasy: Kevin lives on junk food, bounces on the beds, slides down the bannister, and even defends his home and fends off a pair of inept burglars by devising a bunch of pranks. Mischievous, imaginative, and clever, Kevin is said to be much like Mack. Though the film was criticized as implausible and overly sentimental, it was a phenomenal success. While Culkin was only paid about $100,000 for his work on the film, *Home Alone* is the highest grossing comedy and the third-highest grossing movie of all time (after *E.T.* and *Star Wars*), earning almost $300 million in the U.S. and Canada and over $500 million worldwide.

Some of Culkin's success can surely be credited to his parents. As his managers, they read the scripts and decide which roles will best suit his talent and which films will best further his career. Mack himself often points to their role, saying "I don't read many scripts. My parents read them and tell me about it and say whether it's any good or not. It's not my opinion, it's not like I choose." In addition, his parents deal with the movie studios, negotiating salaries and contracts.

They have been criticized for some of their decisions. Mack followed up his leading role in *Home Alone* by next appearing in a supporting role in *My Girl* (1991), a dark comedy about a young girl dealing with growing up and the deaths of her mother and her friend. The Culkins soon came under fire in the media, as many objected to the film's handling of the issue of death. There were also reports that Mack's parents had begun to throw their weight around following the success of *Home Alone*, holding up production on a film for which many, including its director, believed Mack was unsuited. The Culkins describe it differently. They say that they look for films that will broaden their son's appeal and strengthen his career as an actor, and they also argue that he deserves to wield some clout, based on the phenomenal financial success of his movie and the fortune that he has made for the studio.

HOME ALONE 2

Culkin scored another hit with the sequel *Home Alone 2: Lost in New York* (1992). It's Christmastime again, and the McCallisters are getting ready for another holiday trip, this time to Florida. Problems arise, though, when Kevin gets on the wrong plane at busy Chicago O'Hare airport and ends up alone in New York. Kevin sets up camp at the posh Plaza Hotel while his parents frantically try to reach him. Once again he meets up with the creepy burglars (who have escaped from prison), is helped by strangers, successfully boobytraps a house, and is ultimately reunited with his family. The movie received mixed reviews: some considered the familiar storyline reassuring and enjoyable, while others considered it formulaic and predictable. Although the plot might be similar to the earlier movie, Culkin's salary changed dramatically: it's been reported that he received about $5 million. Like its predecessor, *Home Alone 2* was an immediate box office hit and is expected to gross about $400 million.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

Since finishing *Home Alone 2*, Culkin has worked on a couple of other projects, including dancing in a production of "The Nutcracker" with the New York City Ballet; the film version is due out in 1993. There has been much speculation on whether Culkin will be able to make the transition from child star to adult actor, when he is no longer so cute. Few child

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stars do. As David Handelman wrote in the *New York Times Magazine*, "[It's] difficult to assess the long-term prospects of someone who hasn't yet gone through puberty. Mack has an ineffable charm and believability, but it's unclear how that will translate in deeper waters." Still, according to Chris Columbus, the director of the *Home Alone* movies, Culkin has the talent to make it: "He could certainly continue if he doesn't get bored with it. He was always really interested in the cameras and the storyboards, so, who knows, maybe he'll be a director one day." For now, Culkin just says, "I don't think that far ahead."

ACTING TECHNIQUE

Reviewers often note Culkin's captivating presence on screen. As explained by Howard Zieff, the director of *My Girl*, "When he's doing the scene live, it seems like a straight reading. So we were always surprised, when we looked at the dailies [film from that day's work], how much he was giving. He's just one of those lucky actors the camera loves. He has his own technique; what comes out of him is straight Mack." Acting is "simple," according to Culkin: "I just pretend I'm that person. I like pretending."

But director Chris Columbus disagrees with Culkin's assessment of his own talent: "He says he just pretends when he acts, but he has more technique than he's aware of. There's maybe a 30 percent intuition factor."

STAGE AND FILM CREDITS

AfterSchool Special, 1987 (stage performance)
Rocket Gibraltar, 1988
See You in the Morning, 1989
Uncle Buck, 1989
Home Alone, 1990
Jacob's Ladder, 1990
My Girl, 1991
Only the Lonely, 1991
Home Alone 2: Lost in New York, 1992

HONORS AND AWARDS

American Comedy Awards: 1991, Funniest Actor in a Motion Picture, for *Home Alone*

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Lois Duncan 1934-

American Writer for Children and Young Adults
Author of *Stranger with My Face* and
Don't Look Behind You

BIRTH

Lois Duncan Steinmetz Arquette, who writes under the name Lois Duncan, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on April 28, 1934. Her father and mother, Joseph Janney Steinmetz and Lois (Foley) Steinmetz, both worked as magazine photographers. Duncan has one younger brother, Bill.

YOUTH

Duncan grew up in Sarasota, Florida, where the family moved soon after brother Billy was born. They lived in a relatively isolated

spot near the beach. From there, her parents were able to take photo assignments throughout the South and in the Caribbean, too, usually during summer vacations so the children could accompany them. Her early home life was loving, secure, and completely devoid of the violence that often shows up in her books: "I was raised in a very loving, gentle home, we had rules and I obeyed them and all my friends obeyed them. I didn't know violence existed; we didn't even have television to let us know that."

Duncan was a bit of a loner, a solitary child who enjoyed riding bikes, playing in the woods, and exploring the beach by herself. This tendency was reinforced, in part, by her visual disability. Duncan has no visual memory, and she finds it extremely difficult to recognize people, even just after she has met them. Making new friends was a difficult process of trying to memorize their features. She found the whole experience so embarrassing, in fact, that she wouldn't even discuss it with her parents—this at a time when a number of disabilities were commonly undiagnosed that can be treated today. For years she simply used memory tricks in an attempt to make up for her disability. It wasn't until years later, when one of Duncan's children was diagnosed with a learning disability at school, that she learned that hers was a medical condition related to the shape of the brain. As she eventually discovered, though, two things helped to solidify her memory of a scene—to take a picture of it, or to describe it in writing. No wonder that photography and writing became her two favorite pastimes.

BECOMING A WRITER

As Duncan recalls, her love of writing began at an early age. "I can't remember a time when I didn't think of myself as a writer. When I was three years old I was dictating poems and stories to my parents, and as soon as I learned to print, I was writing them down for myself. At 10 I was submitting stories to magazines, and at 13 I started selling them. Throughout my teens I wrote regularly for youth publications, such as *Seventeen*, and I wrote my first young adult novel when I was 20.

"Obviously, I was not your everyday, well-adjusted kid. A shy, homely little girl, I was a bookworm and a dreamer."

Many of Duncan's early experiences are described in her autobiography, *Chapters: My Growth as a Writer.* This book includes Duncan's descriptions of the events from her youth and her stories from the same time, allowing the reader to trace the development of her skill. Above all, it documents her tenacity and determination to become a writer.

Although she began to submit stories at 10 to national magazines, for three years, she jokes, her hobby was collecting rejection slips. One factor in

her success was some advice she received from family friend and Pulitzer-Prize winning writer MacKinley Kantor. Duncan, not quite a teenager, had been writing passionate stories about romance and violence. As Duncan recalls, Kantor said it was all trash. "Good writing comes from the heart, not off the top of the head," he advised. "Throw this stuff away, child, and go write a story about something you know. Write something that rings true."

Although Duncan was devastated, she followed his advice. Her next story was accepted by the teen magazine *Calling All Girls*, earning $25. And as her autobiography makes clear, this was the most exciting event of her youth. With that first published piece she chose "Lois Duncan" as her pen name, using her first and middle name and dropping her last name to avoid being confused with her mother, after whom she was named. Duncan continued to work hard, and her efforts soon paid off: at age 16 she won second prize in *Seventeen* magazine's annual short story contest, at age 17 she won third prize, and at age 18 she won first prize.

EDUCATION

By that time she had come out of her shell a bit, and was having more success both socially and academically. She worked on both the high school yearbook and newspaper, and by her senior year she was editor of the yearbook. As Duncan recalls, she had expected to be named to the top position at the newspaper as well, editor in chief. But the journalism teacher said that position was always given to a boy, so she resigned herself to being managing editor.

Education was a tradition for Duncan's family. Her mother and father (graduates of Smith and Princeton) expected her to attend college, and she willingly enrolled at Duke University in North Carolina. But as she says, "It was a total surprise to discover that I was out of place there." The lack of privacy drove her crazy, and the sea of new faces, coupled with her visual disability, made it impossible for her to identify people. She did well in her classes though, making the honor roll in her first semester. While she managed to complete all her term papers, she was frustrated by her inability to write stories and novels, a problem that continued for the next few years. By the end of her first semester she announced to her parents that she might quit after her first year. The choices, if she did so, were few. At that time, single women didn't typically live on their own; they lived either with their parents, at college, or got married. So she returned to school and started dating a senior pre-law student. In May 1953, at age 19, Duncan got married and dropped out of Duke.

Years later, Duncan returned to college and graduated cum laude from the University of New Mexico in 1977, with a B.A. in English.

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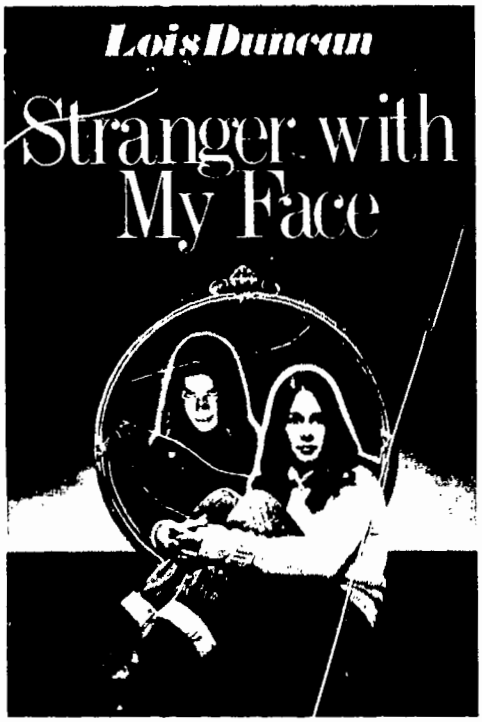
FIRST MARRIAGE

Duncan was married to her first husband, whom she now identifies only as Buzz, for nine years. They had three children, Robin, Kerry, and Brett. Those were difficult years for Duncan. During the first two years of their marriage, Buzz was in the U.S. Air Force, and the family moved frequently as he was transferred around. After receiving his discharge, Buzz moved the family to St. Petersburg, Florida, where he enrolled in law school. Between attending classes, studying at the library, and socializing with other students, Buzz soon spent little time at home. That only got worse when he completed law school and began working long hours as an attorney.

Despite her busy life caring for her children, Duncan was finally motivated to return to her writing. She started out with magazine articles and soon moved on to teen romance novels. Her first success came with *Debutante Hill* (1958). Against the advice of her new agent, she submitted it to a national contest sponsored by the publishers Dodd, Mead and Company—and won! Prizes included $1000, publication of her story, and a contract for her next book. Duncan took great pride in publishing her first book. Finally, she felt, she could call herself an author. Over the next few years, she went on to publish several more teen romances.

Despite this success in her work life, Duncan's personal life was falling apart. When she was 27, Buzz fell in love with someone else. He and Lois were divorced shortly after the birth of their third child, and Duncan and her children moved to Albuquerque, New Mexico, to be near her brother, Bill.



BUILDING A CAREER

With three small children to support, Duncan began working at a small advertising agency, doing general office work and writing some ad copy. On her lunch hours, she entered writing contests. When she won $500 for a short piece on the most fright-

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ening experience of her life, she quickly decided to quit her job. For the next few years Duncan supported her family by free-lance writing, sitting down to her typewriter each day to compose articles, short stories, and fictional "confessions"—purportedly true magazine stories in which the author confesses to some dreadful act.

SECOND MARRIAGE

Duncan continued writing confessions for several years, until the time of her second marriage. On July 15, 1965, she married Donald Wayne Arquette, an electrical engineer. He adopted her three children, and they had two of their own, Donald Jr. and Kaitlyn.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Duncan's remarriage brought her the financial security to leave confessional writing behind. When she tried writing other types of stories, she was surprised and pleased to discover that those years of practice had paid off. At the time, Duncan was only trying to earn enough to support her children, but in retrospect, it is clear that she was also teaching herself the elements of good writing. As she later wrote, "Somehow, during those years of sitting down every day and forcing out words, I had learned the professional way of telling a story, and those story-telling techniques could evidently be transferred over into other forms of writing."

Since that time, Duncan's career as a writer has taken off in several different directions. She began publishing articles and stories for adults in such national magazines as *Good Housekeeping, Reabook, McCall's, Ladies' Home Journal, Reader's Digest,* and *Saturday Evening Post,* among others; she also became a contributing editor for *Woman's Day* magazine. In addition, she taught journalism classes at the University of New Mexico from 1970 to 1982. For a woman who had dropped out of college after only one year this required no small amount of courage, and her success as a college instructor motivated her to work toward her own bachelor's degree, which she received in 1977.

In addition to her work for magazines, Duncan began to write in a variety of genres, including humor books, romances, picture books, poetry, historical fiction, biography, and other nonfiction. But novels for teenagers proved to be her favorite. She quickly discovered that the world had changed a great deal since she published *Debutante Hill* in the late 1950s. As she explained, "One major change is the sophisticated subject matter that is now deemed appropriate for teenagers. The first book I wrote was returned for revision, because in it I had a 19-year-old drink a beer. Today, there are books for young people on every subject imaginable, from alcoholism to premarital sex to mental illness."

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Duncan soon began to explore such serious issues in her own young adult writings, often in the context of a mystery or suspense story. *Ransom* (1966), a story about five teenagers who are kidnapped by their bus driver, was her first such young adult novel. In *A Gift of Magic* (1971), Duncan tells the story of three siblings and the special gift of extra-sensory perception (ESP) that one possesses. This was her first book to feature psychic and supernatural phenomena, a subject that proved immensely popular and that has distinguished many of her subsequent critically acclaimed and award-winning books, including *Summer of Fear* (1976), *Killing Mr. Griffin* (1978), *Stranger with My Face* (1981), *The Third Eye* (1984), *Locked in Time* (1985), and *The Twisted Window* (1987). Her last work of suspense was *Don't Look Behind You* (1989), a story about a family relocated under the FBI's Witness Protection Plan. In it, the character April Corrigan is chased by a gunman in a Camaro. When Duncan's youngest child, Kaitlyn Arquette, was killed in July 1989, the circumstances eerily paralleled those in *Don't Look Behind You*.

Kaitlyn Arquette, just 18, was chased and shot by a gunman in a Camaro while she was driving home from her girlfriend's house in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The police called it a random shooting, but Duncan has never believed it. Her own attempts to understand what happened motivated her to write a book about the experience, *Who Killed My Daughter?* (1992). This account details some of the events that led up to and followed Kaitlyn's death, including information about the police investigation and the family's use of psychic detectives. In an Author's Note preceding the story, Duncan explained her goal: "After spending two years investigating Kait's death, our family has managed to accumulate enough information to form a fragmented picture of what may have happened to her, but the jigsaw puzzle still lacks the few key pieces that could nail the identity of her killers. It is my hope that reading Kait's story will motivate potential informants to supply us with those pieces." The case is still unsolved.

While many have called *Who Killed My Daughter?* strangely reminiscent of Duncan's own fiction, her plans to return to such work are currently on hold. Instead, she plans to follow up her recent experiences with a book investigating psychic phenomena. She is currently collaborating with Dr. William Roll, the director of the Psychical Research Foundation, on a nonfiction book tentatively titled *The Psychic Connection*.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Duncan's hobbies include riding horses, traveling, attending the theater, reading murder mysteries, and planning family events. She is also an avid fan of photography. As she writes in *Chapters*, "To broaden myself as a person, I took up photography, and found to my amazement that I enjoyed it tremendously. Growing up in a photographers' household, I

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had unconsciously absorbed a good deal of knowledge about technique and composition, and before long I was taking good enough pictures to use as illustrations for some of my articles. I also discovered that photography was one way of coping with my visual memory problem. If I lined a scene up in the viewfinder of a camera, I remembered it! Not the scene itself, but the camera image. And with the photographic print to reinforce my memory, I could actually absorb a person's features so well that I knew who he was the next time I saw him."

Since her daughter's death, though, Duncan has neglected such interests, and most of her energy has gone toward finding Kait's killers.

WRITINGS

FOR YOUNG ADULTS

Debutante Hill, 1958
Love Songs for Joyce, 1958 (as Lois Kerry)
A Promise for Joyce, 1959 (as Lois Kerry)
The Middle Sister, 1961
Game of Danger, 1962
Season of the Two-Heart, 1964
Ransom, 1966 (also published as *Five Were Missing,* 1972)
Major Andre, Brave Enemy, 1969
They Never Came Home, 1969
Peggy, 1970
A Gift of Magic, 1971
I Know What You Did Last Summer, 1973
Down a Dark Hall, 1974
Summer of Fear, 1976
Killing Mr. Griffin, 1978
Daughters of Eve, 1979
Stranger with My Face, 1981
Chapters: My Growth as a Writer, 1982 (autobiography)
The Third Eye, 1984 (also published as *The Eyes of Karen Connors,* 1985)
Locked in Time, 1985
The Twisted Window, 1987
Don't Look Behind You, 1989

FOR YOUNGER READERS

The Littlest One in the Family, 1960
Silly Mother, 1962
Giving Away Suzanne, 1963
Hotel for Dogs, 1971
From Spring to Spring: Poems and Photographs, 1982

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The Terrible Tales of Happy Days School, 1983
Horses of Dreamland, 1985
Wonder Kid Meets the Evil Lunch Snatcher, 1988
The Birthday Moon, 1989
Songs from Dreamland, 1989

FOR ADULTS

Point of Violence, 1966
When the Bough Breaks, 1974
How to Write and Sell Your Personal Experiences, 1979
Who Killed My Daughter? 1992

HONORS AND AWARDS

Seventeen magazine's annual short story contest: 3 times
Seventeenth Summer Literary Award (Dodd, Mead & Co.): 1957, for *Debutante Hill*
Best Novel Award (National Press Women): 1966, for *Point of Violence*
Best Books for Young Adults (American Library Association): 1976, for *Summer of Fear;* 1978, for *Killing Mr. Griffin;* 1981, for *Stranger with My Face;* 1982, for *Chapters: My Growth as a Writer;* 1990, for *Don't Look Behind You*
Library of Congress' Best Books: 1981, for *Stranger with My Face*
New York Times' Best Books for Children: 1981, for *Stranger with My Face;* 1988, for *Killing Mr. Griffin*
New York Times' Outstanding Books of the Year: 1981, for *Stranger with My Face*
Notable Children's Trade Book in the Field of Social Studies (National Council for Social Studies and Children's Book Council): 1982, for *Chapters: My Growth as a Writer*
Children's Choice (International Reading Association and the Children's Book Council): 1985, for *Locked in Time*
Children's Books of the Year (Child Study Association of America): 1986 (2 awards), for *The Third Eye* and *Locked in Time*
Parents' Choice Honor Book for Literature (Parents' Choice Foundation): 1987, for *The Twisted Window*
Margaret A. Edwards Award (*School Library Journal*/Young Adult Library Services Association): 1992

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Contemporary Authors New Revision Series, Vol. 36
Duncan, Lois. *Chapters: My Growth as a Writer,* 1982
——. *Who Killed My Daughter?* 1992

891

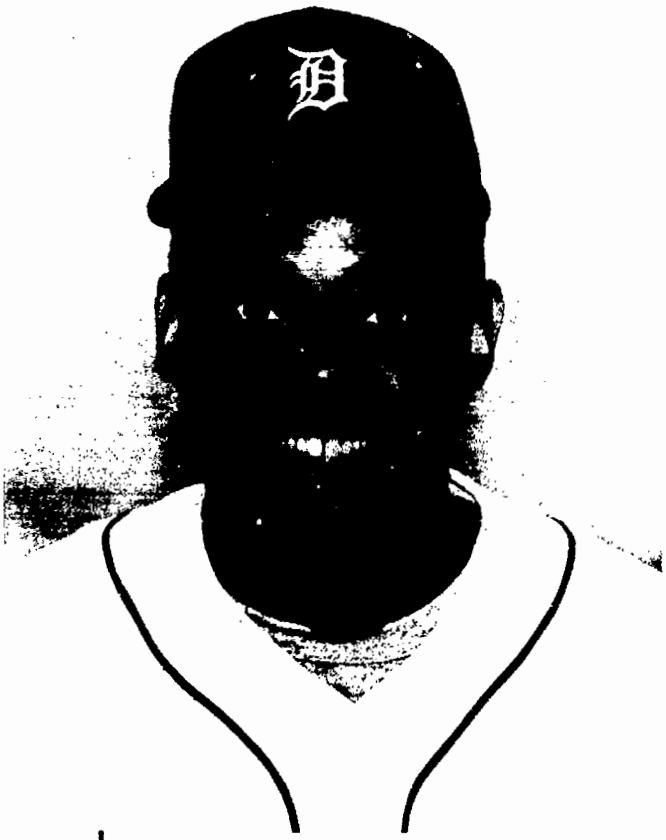
Something about the Author Autobiography Series, Vol. 2
The Writers' Directory, 1992-94

PERIODICALS

School Library Journal, June 1992, p.20
Woman's Day, June 2, 1992, p.34

ADDRESS

Bantam-Doubleday-Dell
1540 Broadway
New York, NY 10036



Cecil Fielder 1963-
American Baseball Player with the Detroit Tigers
Major-league Leader in Runs Batted-in, 1990-1992

BIRTH

Cecil (SESS-il) Grant Fielder was born in Los Angeles, California, September 21, 1963, the eldest son of Edson Fielder, who ran a janitorial service, and Tina Fielder, the manager of a Mazda dealership. He has one sister, Kaory, and a brother, Craig.

YOUTH

Fielder grew up in a close family that moved from Los Angeles to nearby La Puente while Cecil was still a toddler. He was always

physically bigger than his peers, so much so that, as a Little League star, he brought protests from parents of his opponents. Some even passed around a petition demanding that he play against older kids who were more his size. His sister Kaory remembers that parents of his "victims" would sometimes demand to see his birth certificate. As a pitcher, he would regularly strike out as many as six batters in a row.

Despite the tough nature of his surroundings in La Puente, Cecil was not the bully that his size might have indicated. "His mother was very supportive," says his high-school coach John Romano, "and he never got involved in the gang things. Never." Fielder instead concentrated on developing his many and diverse athletic talents.

EARLY MEMORIES

Edson Fielder, himself a high school all-star ball player, began pitching balls to his son as soon as Cecil could walk. The future slugger connected for his first smash early—at the age of three—when he hit the ball over the roof of the family's two-story apartment building. "Look, Ma," Tina recalls him yelling, "Willie McCovey!" (the famous outfielder of that era). Cecil says that he still remembers the surprise and the thrill of the moment.

EDUCATION

Fielder graduated from Nogales High School in La Puente in 1981, having already proved his prowess in three sports. Surprisingly, he did not even play varsity baseball until his junior year, preferring football and especially basketball, games in which he was also an all-state player. Mark Salas, a former professional baseball player who was Fielder's teammate at Nogales, was surprised at Cecil's career choice. "I thought he was just going to stick with basketball," Salas says. "He was great. When he was there, they won just about everything." Indeed, Fielder was a four-year starter on a team that lost only ten games in four years and went 29-0 in his senior year before losing in the state semifinals. He was named MVP (Most Valuable Player) in the San Gabriel Valley, an area with nearly forty high schools. In the meantime, he doubled as a quarterback and free safety on the football team.

While basketball was Cecil's favorite game, scouts were not looking for a 6'3", 230-pound point guard. The scholarship offer came in baseball from the University of Nevada at Las Vegas. Fielder spent a year there before being drafted by the Kansas City Royals in June 1982.

CHOOSING A CAREER

"That was my game," Fielder says of basketball. "Shoot, pass, dunk, there was nothing I couldn't do. But I just didn't get that high tout. . . .If I

had pursued basketball, it would have been a tough hustle." Thinking logically about his future, Cecil settled for a sport he didn't love. "I knew I could hit with power," he says of baseball, "so I figured that was the sport I could do something in." Baseball scouts concurred, despite his bulky build, which has proved to be a liability over the years as managers often preferred the sleek, athletic build of most ballplayers

In fact, Fielder's size has hurt him in the eyes of many. "I know what a great [baseball] player looks like growing up, and Cecil wasn't there when he played for me," reveals former coach Romano. "I figured maybe twenty homers and eighty RBIs (runs batted in) tops, if he even *made* the majors. . . . But he worked. He worked so hard. That's why he deserves everything he got." And, needless to say, he chose the right sport.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

FROM THE MINORS TO THE MAJORS TO JAPAN

After drafting him in the fourth round in 1982, the Kansas City Royals sent Fielder to Butte, Montana, where he led the Pioneer League with 20 home runs and 176 total base hits in his first year, and was named the circuit's all-star first baseman. Kansas City, however, had another prospect with a better physique, and traded Fielder to the Toronto Blue Jays for outfielder Leon Roberts. The bounce around the minors continued with the Jays, who sent him to single-A teams in Florence (South Carolina) and Kingston (North Carolina), and then to Knoxville (Tennessee). Fielder continued to bash minor-league pitching until his promotion to the majors on July 18, 1985. In 30 games in Toronto, the big man hit .311, including a double off the wall in his first major-league appearance.

The Blue Jays began 1986 with Fielder as their everyday designated hitter, but demoted him to Syracuse when he struggled early with the bat. The next year, back in Toronto, Fielder was platooned with Fred McGriff at first base and responded with 14 home runs in only 175 at-bats. While such a performance would normally earn a player more time, the Jays limited Fielder to only 174 at-bats in 1988, deciding to go with the left-hander McGriff. Only 25 years old, Fielder appeared destined to spend his career as a reserve. Then came his historic career move.

The Blue Jays told Fielder that they would accept $750,000 from the Hanshin Tigers of Japan's Central League if Fielder would take Hanshin's million-dollar-plus offer to play in Kobe, near Osaka. While most players would consider this an extraordinary gamble—few play in Japan and return to successful careers here—Fielder jumped at the chance to play every day and prove himself. In addition, his salary would be increasing more than nine-fold. After a brief period of culture shock, Cecil hit .302, smacked 38 homers (third in the league), and led the league with a batting average

of .628. He was "such a free swinger," reported Ken Marantz in *Sports Illustrated*, "that he was dubbed *ogata senpuki*, 'the big electric fan.'" Fielder improved his conditioning through the more rigorous Japanese training regimen, while enjoying the well-equipped luxury apartment with an ocean view provided by the team.

The *Sacramento Bee* told amusing tales of how Cecil and his wife "rode the bullet train, toured shrines and, whenever they longed for American dishes, hit Disney World in Japan. Stacey took lessons in Japanese and learned just enough to get herself lost and back home again. Prince [their little son] went to an English school and frequently brought home an army of friends." Life as a *gaijin* (the term given to the two foreign players allowed to each Japanese team) suited Cecil Fielder so well that he was reluctant to return to the States.

The *gaijin*, though, have little job security. So, when the Detroit Tigers came calling, Fielder exercised the escape clause in his contract and grabbed the opportunity. The Tigers had finished last in 1989, and most baseball observers thought that their signing of Fielder to a seven-figure contract ($3 million, plus bonus, for two years) was a desperate gamble.

BACK HOME TO MAKE HISTORY

Cecil wasted little time in proving them wrong. After a slow start in the 1990 season, he exploded into the major leagues with a record-breaking performance and has not looked back since. He smashed three homers in a game on two separate occasions, became the first Tiger to hit a ball over Tiger Stadium's left-field roof, homered against every American League team, and awed players and fans alike with his consistency and tape-measure blasts. And, on the last day of the season, he thrilled the crowd at Yankee Stadium by becoming the first player since 1977 to hit 50 home runs in one season. The 1990 numbers gave pause to those who had underestimated Fielder's

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chances in the majors: 51 home runs and 132 RBIs to lead the majors; American League titles in hitting, total bases, and extra base hits; and, perhaps most important, rescuing the Tigers from the cellar and bringing them to near the .500 mark.

The gentle giant still had to prove to doubters that 1990 was no fluke. He took care of that skepticism in 1991 when he became only the second Tiger to hit 40 or more home runs in two consecutive seasons. For the second straight year, he was selected to play in the All-Star game, and this time he managed to keep his team in the pennant race until autumn. Fielder's seasonal statistics were once again as astonishing as his blast over the bleachers at County Stadium in Milwaukee. He tied for the American League lead in home runs with 44, and once again led the majors with 133 RBIs, while cutting his strikeouts by 30. He also silenced critics of his weight by playing in all 162 games, one of only three major leaguers to do so. Surely, he thought, he would be recognized as the most valuable player that year, an award he was denied in 1990 purportedly because of his team's losing record. The usually soft-spoken Fielder did not hide his bitterness when he finished second in the MVP balloting to Cal Ripkin, Jr., of the Baltimore Orioles, a team that had suffered a dismal season. It seemed that the man who was now, without question, baseball's premier slugger was still being denied respect. However, after a brief outburst, Fielder set about the business of proving himself again in 1992.

He did not fail. While his batting average and home-run totals tailed off, he knocked in 124 runs, joining the most rarified company in the history books of the sport. Fielder became the third player ever to lead the majors in RBIs for three consecutive seasons—the others, writes Rob Parker in the *Detroit Free Press*, were the legendary Babe Ruth and Ty Cobb. Incredibly, Fielder was left off the 1992 All-Star team, causing many to wonder just what he had left to prove. But his Detroit fans knew he had it all: Fielder is the only Tiger ever to hit 35 home runs in three consecutive seasons, and the first to drive in 120 runs in three straight campaigns. At the corner of Michigan and Trumbull, the site of Tiger Stadium, his legion of avid followers demonstrate that Cecil Fielder suffers no lack of respect.

Fielder's consistency at the plate can be attributed to skills that few power players possess: he has no weak spot in the strike zone and he can hit the ball to all fields. Rather than swinging wildly for the fences, Fielder operates as a complete hitter, using his astonishing strength to make the ball travel farther. He is also a better-than-average first baseman despite his lack of speed. He fields the balls he gets to, and has "soft hands" that allow him to snare bad throws for putouts. Lastly, he has the respect of other players because of his gentlemanly demeanor on the field and off. Reporters say that in an age of "hot dogs," Fielder approaches the game in a businesslike manner and never taunts opponents.

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As the 1993 season comes to a close, Fielder is threatening to become the first player ever to earn the major-league RBI title for four straight years and is battling teammate Mickey Tettleton and Cleveland's Albert Belle for the home-run title. Signed to a multi-year contract by the Tigers in early 1993, Fielder and company tried to battle their way out of a slump to take part in the game's most exciting pennant race in years. Although 1993 won't find the Tigers in the World Series, Fielder's place in the record books is secure. One Chicago sportswriter puts it this way: "The big man has hit it big, Stateside."

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Fielder's resiliency in the face of criticism and underestimation go back to one source—his mother, Tina. "Mom was always telling him that if he wanted something he had to take it. Now. Today," says sister Kaory. "And that whatever people throw at you, you have to use it." Tina has few regrets in warning her son that talent would not be enough in facing a hostile world. "Maybe I was too cynical," she reflects, "but I think a lot of the things I've been saying are starting to ring some bells."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Fielder is married to Stacey Granger, his sweetheart from high-school days. They have a son, Prince, who at nine years of age has already shown enough talent to make his parents believe that he could one day eclipse his father's accomplishments. A daughter, Ceclyn, was born in February 1992. Fielder is extremely devoted to his family. "If I can walk around this house and see these folks smiling," he says, "that's all I care about."

The Fielders recently purchased a home in suburban Detroit. Until the spring of 1993, their main residence had been in suburban Dallas, Texas, where they still have many friends and interests.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Cecil Fielder's concern for children does not stop with his own family. Not only does he contribute significantly to several charitable foundations, he plans to privately finance his own after leaving baseball. "I never wanted to do anything conglomerate-wise when I got done playing," he said recently. "I've known for a while that I'd rather be in something where I can help somebody. . . .[If] we can catch some kids at a delicate age, get them into a learning program and some sports, that would be super."

HONORS AND AWARDS

American League All-Star Team: 1991-93
Associated Press Major League Player of the Year: 1990
Sporting News American League Player of the Year: 1990
AP (Associated Press) Major League All-Star Team: 1990-1991

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UPI (United Press International) American League All-Star Team: 1990-91
Sporting News American League All-Star Team: 1990-91
Hillerich & Bradsby Silver Slugger Award: 1990-91

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Contemporary Black Biography, Volume 2
Encyclopedia Brittanica, Book of the Year, 1990
Who's Who Among Black Americans, 1992-93

PERIODICALS

Detroit Free Press, Apr. 1, 1990, p.F1; Sep. 25, 1990, p.F1; Mar. 5, 1992, p.C1; Jan. 8, 1993, p.C1; July 3, 1993, p.C2
Detroit News, Jan. 29, 1993, p.C1
Los Angeles Times, June 5, 1990, p.C1
New York Times, July 14, 1992, p.B14
New York Times Magazine, Apr. 5, 1992, p.20
Sport, June 1991, p.32
Sporting News, Apr. 6, 1992, p.S4; Sep. 28, 1992, p.16
Sports Illustrated, Sep. 24, 1990, p.68; Mar. 21, 1991, p.61; Sept. 30, 1991, p.36
Toronto Globe and Mail, May 5, 1990, p.A13

ADDRESS

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2121 Trumbull Avenue
Detroit, MI 48216

Cathy Guisewite 1950-
American Cartoonist
Creator of Daily Comic Strip "Cathy"

BIRTH

Cathy Lee Guisewite (GICE-wite), originator of the popular comic strip that bears her name, was born September 5, 1950, in Dayton, Ohio, to William Lee and Anne (Duly) Guisewite. The middle child in the family, she has two sisters, Mary Anne and Mickey. Guisewite's father, now retired, was an advertising executive who worked his way through college as a stand-up comedian. Her mother was an ad writer before giving up her profession to raise a family, and also once taught grade school.

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YOUTH

Lots of stories about family outings, childhood friendships, and Girl Scout activities indicate Cathy's warm and happy upbringing. She was reared in the central-Michigan city of Midland. Life was simple and happy for the Guisewite sisters, and they learned by parental example that, even when problems arose, nothing was ever so bad that it could not be tempered by laughter.

"All my life," Cathy relates, "my parents have been wildly enthusiastic about anything creative my sisters or I did. Every time we made a greeting card—and we almost always made our own—Mom would say, 'Oh, this is good enough to be published.' Most mothers tape their children's work to the refrigerator door. Mom would send them off to the Museum of Modern Art."

Apparently the cartoonist exaggerates only slightly about her mother's endless approval. This was a woman, says a 1987 *Chicago Tribune* feature story, "who was so impressed by one of Cathy's second-grade compositions that she submitted it to a magazine for publication (the rejection slip is one of Cathy's keepsakes)."

EARLY MEMORIES

Guisewite, who portrays the mother in her "Cathy" strip as an anxious, hovering, homebody figure, remembers a different kind of female parent from her own childhood. "When I was growing up," she confessed several years ago, "I resented my mom for not being the kind of mother who sat home baking all day. She didn't bake and she didn't knit and I felt mothers should do these things. Mom tended to be more cosmopolitan than the other mothers I knew. She took us to art museums and foreign films, and I hated everything she dragged us to. I wanted a fat little mother baking cookies."

Cathy's attractive mom, who bears little resemblance to the cartoon mother, told a *Woman's Day* writer several years ago that she knows that the older woman in the strip is Cathy's fictionalized ideal mom. "I've never had any problems over things that happen in the strip," she says. Anne Guisewite may not have been the typical cookie-baking mother of the 1950s, but her children concede that she always put their needs first—and was always ready with advice. "She [still] gives great advice," says Cathy. "Our relationship hasn't changed since I was eight: I beg for her advice, then I scream at her for giving it."

EDUCATION

Guisewite attended elementary and secondary schools in Midland, and graduated in 1972 from the University of Michigan with a B.A. in English.

90'1

It was while she was at college in Ann Arbor, "where the student body was larger than the population of her hometown," says *Weight Watchers Magazine*, "that she felt overwhelmed and turned to food for comfort." A small young woman, barely 5'2", she ate when she was depressed and when she was happy, finally tipping the scales at close to 150 pounds. The weight problem has long since been conquered, however, by the real-life Cathy, who transferred the obsession with junk food to her alter-ego.

Guisewite's degree in English has been followed by two honorary doctorates in humane letters (LHD), the first in 1979 from Rhode Island College, the second two years later from Eastern Michigan University.

FIRST JOBS

Detroit was Guisewite's first stop after college. She was a writer for Campbell-Ewald, an advertising agency, for a year, moving on to two other area agencies, Norman Prady, Ltd., and B. Doner & Company. Her unique view of human foibles was a talent well-suited to the world of advertising—and was, no doubt, a legacy from her upbeat parents.

CHOOSING A CAREER

Cathy Guisewite did not actually select cartooning as her life's work, at least not at the outset. She had been sending her parents illustrated stories of her life, with wry commentary on her problems and anxieties in the big city. Her mother, as always, considered the work good enough for publication. She seized on the idea for a comic strip, went off to the library for a list of cartoon syndicates, and pestered her reluctant daughter to submit samples. In 1976, Cathy sent some of her work to the first name on the list—Universal Press—mainly, she admits, to get her mother off her back. The response was prompt and positive. With a little book on how to draw cartoons (bought, of course, by Anne Guisewite, who believes that "a lack of training is just a detail to be overcome"), the fictional Cathy came into being. Anne feels that she nudged her daughter into a career—Cathy says she was "shoved."

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

After seven months of doodling and experimenting, Guisewite was ready to go public. "Cathy" debuted on November 22, 1976. Guisewite kept her job in advertising for about a year, drawing the strip in the evenings and on weekends until she felt that it was well-enough established. The theme of the cartoon quickly touched a responsive chord with young, single, working women, and with her new endeavor looking like a sure bet, Guisewite moved operations to Santa Barbara, California, in 1976. There, in a spacious home/studio, she settled into the routine of creating and

preserving a "Cathy" empire. Four years later that she moved again, this time to Los Angeles, where she felt she could find more aggravating situations to inspire her.

The heroine of Guisewite's strip is a junior executive in an advertising agency who struggles with the conflicting demands of life as a single career woman. She is caught between the conventions of an older generation (an interfering mother!) and the liberal attitudes of her New Age friend Andrea. Added to that combination is Irving, her on-again, off-again boyfriend, and her boss, Mr. Pinkley, a composite of people Guisewite knew in her Detroit offices. The themes of the strip revolve amusingly around what the artist calls "the four basic guilt groups: food, love, mother, and career." Guisewite has established in "Cathy" a fictional character whose life experiences are loosely based on her own. This is the cartoon's secret appeal—its ring of believability in exposing everyday stresses, insecurities, and rejections.

MORE THAN A DAILY STRIP

The popularity of the "Cathy" strip has produced a thriving industry in its 17 years of existence. First, there were books of cartoon collections, then television productions (including a 1987 award-winning special on CBS), a launch into monthly magazine appearances (*Glamour*), the licensing of "Cathy" products, and books by Guisewite's real-life mother and sister.

The strip now appears in almost 1,200 newspapers. It balances decidedly feminist themes with stereotypical female situations, and Guisewite explains this as her attempt to "amuse and make a point at the same time." There is no hard or hostile line to the cartoon, although a number of conservative readers protested when "Cathy" took on a political edge in 1988 during the Bush-Dukakis presidential campaign. In response, several newspapers pulled installments of "Cathy" or moved them to editorial pages, positioning them near the "Doonesbury" cartoon. Jim Creighton, feature editor of the *St. Louis Post Dispatch*, one of the papers that pulled the strip, denied censorship at the time saying that Guisewite was "not playing fair" with her readers, and that political satire is "not what [the strip] is supposed to be."

The "Cathy" phenomenon goes on. The strip remains near the top of popularity polls, and its pudgy, harassed cartoon character adorns hundreds of products. For as long as its creator can laugh at her own insecurities, Cathy" will appeal to a readership that sees itself in her alter-ego.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

The comic strip "Peanuts," which she followed faithfully while growing

up, has had a definite influence on Guisewite. While "Cathy" is not actually modeled after Charles Schultz' appealing little characters, there are certain recognizable similarities in the simplicity of art style, according to Guisewite, and "the way of bringing the insecurities of real life into a comic strip" forum.

Guisewite's parents, however, have been her real inspiration—and her loyal cheering section. They often appear in her strip in caricature, says *Savvy* magazine, "with her mother dishing out unsolicited advice while her father stands quietly by." The themes that are built around her mother poke fun at the classic, strained mother-daughter relationship, but are always written with humor and compassion.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Guisewite lives in the Hollywood Hills above Los Angeles, where, until two years ago, she worked in a bedroom-turned-studio. When her growing business threatened to crowd her out of living space, she moved her work from home to an office in the city.

Unmarried, Guisewite took a brief sabbatical in 1992 to adopt a baby girl, whom she has named Ivy. "Now I have this fantasy," she says, "that I can work at home while the baby plays quietly." She has discovered, however, that the idea is unrealistic, and finds that she "gets hypnotized" by the new baby in her life.

Guisewite remains close to her parents and sisters through frequent visits and constant phone calls. She and her mother collaborated on a book in 1987—*Motherly Advise From Cathy's Mom*—with Anne handling the text and Cathy providing the illustrations. Another family effort, this time with sister Mickey doing the text, was published in 1993 and, in typical Guisewite fashion, is waggishly titled, *Dancing Through Life in a Pair of Broken Heels*. Cathy cracks wise: "We're all genetically programmed to obsess over the same things."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

When asked what kind of routine she follows, or whether there are outside interests in her life, the real Cathy slips easily into her counterpart role: "I would say that shopping is my favorite form of entertainment. I can also almost totally rationalize doing almost anything as getting material for the strip." The business of cartooning is more than a livelihood for Guisewite; it is, except now for Ivy, her preoccupation and her entertainment.

Cathy Guisewite concedes that her tastes remain modest—she enjoys simple things like movies, either at the theater or on television. Making lots

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TV PROGRAM

"Cathy," 1987

HONORS AND AWARDS

Emmy Award: 1987, Best Prime-Time Animated Program, for "Cathy"

FURTHER READING

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Guisewite, Cathy. *Reflections: A Cathy Collection*, 1991
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PERIODICALS

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Jasmine Guy 1964-
American Actress, Dancer, and Singer
Starred as Whitley Gilbert in
"A Different World"

BIRTH

Jasmine Guy was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on March 10, 1964. Her father, Dr. William Guy, is a black minister at Friendship Baptist Church, the oldest black Baptist Church in Atlanta, Georgia, where the family later moved; he is also a religion and philosophy teacher at Morehouse College. Her mother, Jaye Rudolph Guy, is a white high school English teacher. Guy has one younger sister, Monica, who works as a television news producer in Atlanta. In addition, their parents cared for dozens of foster children in their Atlanta home while they were growing up.

YOUTH

When Guy talks about her childhood, she quickly reinforces the importance of her family's strong values: respect for intellectual achievement and disdain for superficial qualities. "Every year, I'd be nominated to be in the beauty pageant at school, and I wasn't allowed to take part. My mother didn't think pageants would validate my beauty or that they judged you on anything important like your mind or your talent. She felt they were male chauvinistic. It was very clear in my parents' minds what was important. There weren't a whole lot of shallow or superficial values floating around in my household." To this day, her own beauty is one subject she's not comfortable discussing. "I wasn't raised that way," she says. "In fact, growing up in Atlanta, I had a strong spiritual and cultural upbringing. . . . My parents aren't prudes—far from it. But they instilled in me a strong set of intellectual values. Our family is close. My younger sister, Monica, like myself, is highly motivated. . . . We both loved bringing home report cards filled with A's. We've always had a mission."

Despite this strong foundation, Guy sometimes had trouble coming to grips with her racial identity. While her parents taught her to respect both races, the kids at school weren't so openminded: "I remember getting into several fights in grade school because black kids would think I thought I was pretty because I had light skin and long hair. They said I always tried to talk properly. But I wasn't trying to seem better. I just wanted to be me." These troubles continued into her high school years, when her father says she went through a personality shift, trying to act black. "She was holding herself back, not developing her full potential. She was doing it to fit in. It drove me crazy when she spoke bad English—it wasn't even an imaginative dialect, it was just *bad*. But I could tell she was hurting. I told her to just go on her own way and be herself."

Guy now demonstrates a clear sense of self-respect when talking about racial issues: "People always talk about my 'exotic' looks as if they're complimenting me, but I view these kinds of compliments as ignorant. Yes, my mother is white, but she's also a fascinating woman who has many talents. The same can be said about my father. When you start labeling people by color, that diminishes them to nothing else. That's the worst kind of racism I can think of."

EDUCATION AND DANCE TRAINING

Guy began dancing at age five, taking hours and hours of lessons throughout her childhood. She continued her training at Northside High School of the Performing Arts in Atlanta, dancing and acting in musicals at Morehouse College. By that time, she knew she wanted to continue on the stage. After graduating from high school in 1980, she turned

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down a scholarship from Spelman College in Atlanta to move to New York City to join the Alvin Ailey dance company.

FIRST JOBS

Guy spent two years with Alvin Ailey, doing the impossible—living in New York City on $75 a week. It was tough. "New York was a rude awakening. It was lonely and scary, but I couldn't afford those big city fears . . . . I was pursuing my dream of becoming a dancer. So I put my paranoia in my pocket, fought the smelly ol' subway and just kept training."

She soon got a break, winning a part as a dancer on the TV show "Fame" and working in Los Angeles. She stayed for 10 episodes before returning to New York because, in her words, "they treat us like scenery, and I knew in my heart I could do better." She returned, for a while, to the Alvin Ailey company, and then became a gypsy, a dancer who moves from one show to the next, often appearing in the chorus line. She danced in the touring companies of *The Wiz* and *Bubbling Brown Sugar*, danced off-Broadway in *Leader of the Pack*, and moved up to a principal role in the off-Broadway show *Beehive*, a 1960s musical revue. She also made cameo appearances on the television shows "The Equalizer," "Loving," and "Ryan's Hope."

Guy's first film was *School Daze* (released in 1988, but filmed before she was cast in "A Different World"). This controversial movie about the importance of skin color on a fictional college campus—how black is black enough?—was directed by Spike Lee, a friend from her days on stage at Morehouse. Guy played a light-skinned Wannabee, for wanna-be-white. "The role was difficult for me because it brought back ugly memories," Guy has said. "Again I had to face the reality of how the world sometimes views people only on outward appearances. I don't like being prejudged."

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Guy's big break came in 1987, when she was selected for the NBC television series "A Different World." A spin-off from "The Cosby Show," the series was initially intended to showcase the college exploits of one of the daughters, Denise Huxtable, played by Lisa Bonet, the original star of the show. At first Guy auditioned for the role of Denise's roommate at fictional Hillman College. She lost that part, and left to tour Europe in a musical. After her return to the States, she was called back to NBC for a second audition in August 1987, this time for the character of Whitley Gilbert. As she tells it, "In the meantime I'd been to Paris, where I did a sixties-style show that nearly did me in. I was so burned out I couldn't stop crying. When I got to California to read for the show the second time, there was a roomful of people, including the head of the network. I swallowed hard, and gave it all I had, and 15 minutes later was told to start working."

"A Different World" premiered in 1987. It had the good fortune to follow the ratings powerhouse "The Cosby Show" and was a success with viewers from the beginning. Set at Hillman College, a black university modeled on Spelman College, "A Different World" chronicled the lives and relationships of a group of students. Guy's Whitley was a comic character, a spoiled, superficial rich girl obsessed with her appearance. Critics were lukewarm, describing the show as formulaic and insipid. And when Lisa Bonet became pregnant and left after the first season, many expected the show to fail. Guy's consistently humorous performance as Whitley earned a lot of the credit for the show's continued success, as did the hiring of Debbie Allen as the show's director. In recent years, "A Different World" has moved beyond the typical sit-com format to cover such serious issues as blacks in the military, date rape, apartheid in South Africa, AIDS, and the riots in Los Angeles. In addition, individual characters have been allowed to develop more depth and their relations with one another have been strengthened, particularly that between Whitley and Dwayne Wayne (played by Kadeem Hardison).

Because her first big success was as Whitley, many viewers confused the actress with the character she plays. Yet her colleagues on the set were quick to disagree. "Jasmine isn't Whitley," according to Dawnn Lewis (who played Jaleesa Vinson). "She's not catty, she's not hurtful, she's not spoiled." In fact, critics have since discovered that she is a multi-dimensional performer. Her role in Eddie Murphy's *Harlem Nights* (1989) offers proof, as she played the cool and calculating Dominique La Rue. And her debut album, *Jasmine Guy* (1990), astonished those who had confused Jasmine with the spoiled and pretentious Whitley. Described as a mix of musical styles, including R & B, hip-hop, funk, ballads, and jazz, *Jasmine Guy* surprised and pleased many critics. Guy has also appeared in several other TV productions, most recently the mini-series "Queen" (1993), which relates the life story of the grandmother of Alex Haley, author of *Roots*.

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Her portrayal of the slave Easter, Haley's great-grandmother, confirms the range of her talent.

In May 1993, NBC announced its plans to cancel "A Different World." Guy has been working on a new project, a pilot for a TV show called "Boy Meets Girl." In this show, which focuses on two families, one black and one white, she plays a waitress. The future of the program is still uncertain. Yet with her wide-ranging talents as an actress, dancer, and singer, Guy is sure to land on her feet.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Guy has said that she was inspired by several dancers, including Donna Wood and Mari Kajiwara from the Alvin Ailey company, and Maniya Barredo from the Atlanta Ballet.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Guy is single. While she stresses the importance of family, questions about her own family plans seem to lead to discussions of her career: "I'll want a baby, I know that. I love my little cousins, I love kids, I practically live through my friends' children. I'm extremely maternal. I'm monogamous by nature, and I'd love a strong, long-term relationship with a man. But right now my career is terrifically stimulating—you might even say overwhelming. I've worked hard and, having achieved a little, I find it hard not to want to work harder to achieve even more."

PERFORMANCES/CREDITS

TELEVISION

"A Different World," 1987-93
"Stompin' at the Savoy," 1992
"Queen," 1993

FILMS

School Daze, 1988
Harlem Nights, 1989

RECORDINGS

Jasmine Guy, 1990

HONORS AND AWARDS

NAACP Image Award: 1990, Best Actress in a Comedy Series, for "A Different World"

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Who's Who among Black Americans, 1992-1993

PERIODICALS

Ebony, June 1988, p.68
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TV Guide, Jan. 21, 1989. p.28

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k.d. lang 1961-
Canadian Singer
Recording Artist Whose Work Includes
Absolute Torch and Twang and *Ingenue*

BIRTH

Katherine Dawn Lang (later legally changed to k.d. lang), was born on November 2, 1961, in Edmonton, the capital city in the western province of Alberta, Canada. When she was about six months old, the family moved to Consort, a small prairie town (pop. about 670) about 200 miles southeast of Edmonton. Her father, Fred, owned the local pharmacy, and her mother, Audrey, taught second grade for 20 years in the town school. k.d. is the youngest child in the family, with one brother, John, and two sisters, Jo Ann and Keltie.

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YOUTH

In Consort, a small town where everyone knows each other, lang is remembered as an unconventional kid. "My parents brought me up with no limitations," lang recalls. "They supported my self-confidence and never said, 'Only boys can do that.' I rode motorcycles. I played sports. I did whatever I wanted to." Her earliest ambition was to be a roller derby queen, and she would often practice skating at her father's pharmacy, careening wildly through the aisles. It was there, too, that she first learned to shoot. As her dad recalls, "She had her own .12 gauge shotgun, and we'd practice target-shooting in the drugstore. We'd lay at the front door and shoot through the doorway through to the dispensary at the back. I never took her to a shooting match without her coming home with a prize." Despite their early closeness, lang has not seen her father since her parents' divorce when she was 12.

Music was always a part of family life—her father listened to Percy Faith, her mother enjoyed Broadway show tunes, her brother and sisters played contemporary hits, and everybody studied classical music. With her mother's encouragement, lang began taking piano lessons at age seven. Each week they drove to the Theresetta Convent in Castor, 60 miles away. According to her teacher, Sister Xavier, "The tears came to my eyes when I heard her sing." "I loved it," lang now says. "I knew what I wanted to be the day I had my first piano lesson. I fell in love with music, and I'll stay in love forever." She didn't much like to practice, though, and she quit piano lessons by age 10, which she later regretted. At age 13, she got her first guitar. She soon started playing at weddings, dances, and talent contests. For her first paying gig, at a local service club's Las Vegas Night, she earned $25.

EDUCATION

During high school, lang was editor of the yearbook and a top athlete, winning medals in track, javelin, and basketball. Team road trips would always find her at the back of the bus, playing guitar and singing. Once, while driving back from a meet, she even persuaded the bus driver to stop along the route at a talent show, where she wowed them with her singing.

After graduating from high school, lang left Consort to attend Red Deer College. During the day she studied music, but at night she dabbled in performance art and avant-garde music, once staging a 12-hour reenactment of a heart transplant using chopped vegetables for the heart. As she recalls, "It was sort of like being a beatnik. There was poetry reading and music 24 hours a day. I was living what I thought I had missed by missing the '60s." lang left Red Deer without graduating, charging that the rigid program stifled her creativity.

CHOOSING A CAREER

For lang, the decision about a career was made early and easily: "Most of my life I've studied music and practiced it. I started writing songs as a kid and played piano and guitar. Not to sound self-righteous, but I knew I'd be successful. There's been absolutely no point of beginning for me. It's been constant. Look," she adds, "if you say you're going to go to school to become a nurse, you do it. I said I was going to be a singer, and I just went and did it too."

FIRST JOBS

Despite this certainty, lang lacked direction after she left school. Then in 1982, she appeared in the musical *Country Chorale* in Edmonton in a part modeled after the legendary country singer Patsy Cline, who died in a plane crash in 1963. "Nobody was blown away by her acting," according to the director. "But she had such a strong presence that people couldn't take their eyes off her." Listening to Cline's records to prepare for the role, lang began to identify with the late, great singer.

lang soon formed a band, the reclines (in honor of her idol), hired a manager, developed a stage act, and began playing in clubs around Edmonton and later across Canada. She also made her first record, *A Truly Western Experience* (1984), on an independent label. Critics and audiences were captivated by her energetic performances and outlandish cowpunk appearance, wearing cropped hair, old-fashioned glasses, square dance skirts, and cowboy boots with the tops hacked off. Most of all, though, they loved her voice, warm, vibrant, and soaring. She sang heartbreaking ballads and country and western swing standards—or torch and twang, as she called it—but with a sense of humor. Her flamboyant stage shows offered, in her words, "a hootenanny wing-ding Daddy-O of a good time." With her golden voice, her on-stage antics, and her claim to be the reincarnation of Patsy Cline, she quickly captured the attention of the press, first in Canada and then throughout the United States. Signed to a major record label, lang was on her way to stardom.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

It wasn't an easy climb. lang has released four recordings since that first independent recording, charting a gradual evolution in her musical style. Initially she continued with traditional country music on the boisterous *Angel with a Lariat* (1986) and on the romantic *Shadowland* (1988). This critically acclaimed record was produced by the legendary Owen Bradley, who had produced Patsy Cline's recordings as well as those of Brenda Lee, Loretta Lynn, and Kitty Wells. After hearing lang sing on "The Tonight Show," Bradley was so impressed that he came out of retirement to work

with her. A collection of country "weepers" with Bradley's characteristic lush string arrangements, *Shadowland* showcases lang's amazing voice and earned for this newcomer widespread respect. Her follow-up recording, *Absolute Torch and Twang* (1989), features acoustic steel guitars and fiddles for a more traditional country sound. This award-winning record combines the torch of passionate ballads with the twang of steel guitars. Together, *Shadowland* and *Absolute Torch and Twang* established her place in country music.

Yet lang's success has been consistently undermined by her controversial image. Much of the conservative country and western establishment in Nashville was suspicious of her nonconformity. Many were offended by her humorous renditions of old standards, feeling that she was poking fun at them. And as lang's stage persona evolved, as she gradually dropped her outlandish clothes and subdued her stage antics, some questioned what was real and what was just an act to gain attention. A longstanding vegetarian, lang also alienated country fans with her comments for the People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA), a U.S. animal rights group. In a TV ad for their 1990 campaign, lang said, "If you knew how meat was made, you'd probably lose your lunch. I know. I'm from cattle country. That's why I became a vegetarian. Meat stinks, and not just for animals but for human health and environment." These comments angered many throughout cattle country in the U.S. and Canada, including neighbors from her home town.

Perhaps the most controversial part of lang's image was her purposely androgynous looks. lang clearly didn't fit the typical image expected of a female country star. In her words, "the first rule of country and western stardom is 'The higher the hair, the closer to God.' I tried, but it just wasn't me." Instead, she says, "I like to look androgynous because I don't like to use clothes as a sexual tool, and my career has benefitted from the fact that I've bucked gender stereotyping." In fact, in a 1992 interview in *The Advocate*, lang confirmed longstanding rumors that she is a lesbian, though she refuses to discuss her personal life. She had been reluctant to disclose this fact, lang said, because of the repercussions for her mother, who was hounded during the "Meat Stinks" campaign.

All of these factors together contributed to an image that threatened to overshadow her talent and that alienated many potential fans. While critics touted her recordings and fans loved her live performances, most radio stations refused to play her music, thereby limiting her audience and her record sales. "I think I've been successful," lang once said. "I play to sold-out audiences and I play my music in uncompromising terms. I think that's as successful as one can ask for. In terms of formulated success, having hit singles and selling lots of records, that's not where I'm successful."

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Ultimately, the world of country music became too confining, and lang decided to chart a new direction. After releasing *Absolute Torch and Twang*, she took two years off from the music business and acted in a film, *Salmonberries* (1991), about two women who come together in a small town in Alaska. While the film wasn't widely distributed, lang's performance earned generous praise. She returned to recording with *Ingenue* (1992), a collection of ten introspective songs about love and loss written by lang and her collaborator, Ben Mink. "*Ingenue* is based on my experiences of falling in love," lang confides, "and it's the most personally revealing record I've ever made. The writing is totally autobiographical, naked and real—if I was toothpaste and you squeezed me, you'd get *Ingenue*." On a record that transcends standard genres, lang moves beyond country to encompass the influences of jazz, blues, and even Indian sitar music. Critics have marveled at her voice, "a golden voice that could fill the Grand Canyon," according to one, and compare her singing here not to Cline, but instead to Judy Garland, Edith Piaf, and Dinah Washington. With this spectacular transformation from cowpunk queen to jazzy torch singer, her fans can only wait and wonder what will come next.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

The list of singers that lang claims as influences is long and eclectic, evolving along with her stage persona. First and foremost, of course, was Patsy Cline, yet she has also cited such diverse figures as Anne Murray, Peggy Lee, Joni Mitchell, Karen Carpenter, Ella Fitzgerald, Billie Holliday, and Sarah Vaughn.

HOME AND FAMILY

lang spends most of her time on the road and little time at home. "I get itchy if I'm in one place too long," she claims. "I don't really feel like I'm ever at home anywhere." When she isn't touring, lang divides her time between two homes. She has a rented house in a modest neighborhood in Hollywood Hills, California, and a 12-acre farm outside Vancouver, British Columbia, where she keeps her animals: one pig, two goats, three horses, and four dogs.

RECORDINGS

A Truly Western Experience, 1984
Angel with a Lariat, 1987
Shadowland, 1988
Absolute Torch and Twang, 1989
Ingenue, 1992

FILMS

Salmonberries, 1991

HONORS AND AWARDS

Juno Awards: 1985, Most Promising Female Vocalist of the Year; 1987, 1988, 1989, Best Country Singer; 1989, Female Vocalist of the Year

Canadian Country Music Awards: 1989, 1990, Entertainer of the Year; 1988, 1989, Best Female Vocalist; 1989, Album of the Year, for *Shadowland;* 1990, Album of the Year, for *Absolute Torch and Twang*

Rolling Stone Magazine Music Awards: 1987, Best New Singer; 1988, Best Singer; 1989, Best Artist, Country

Cemini Awards: Best Performance in a Variety or Performing Arts Program or Series—1988, for "1987 Canadian Country Music Awards"; 1990, for "k.d. lang's Buffalo Cafe"

Grammy Awards: 1988, Best Country Vocal Collaboration (with Roy Orbison), for "Crying"; 1989, Best Female Country Vocal Performance, for *Absolute Torch and Twang;* 1992, Best Female Pop Vocal Performance, for "Constant Craving"

American Music Award: 1992, New Artist/Adult Contemporary

Canadian Recording Industry Association: 1990, Female Artist of the Decade

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Shaquille O'Neal 1972-
American Professional Basketball Player
with the Orlando Magic
NBA Rookie of the Year in 1993

BIRTH

Shaquille Rashaun O'Neal was born March 16, 1972, in Newark, New Jersey, the son of Army Sergeant Philip Harrison and Lucille O'Neal. The third of six children, Shaquille has one brother and four sisters. Harrison, a convert to Islam, chose his son's first two names from an Arabic phrase meaning "little warrior," and insisted that the child keep his mother's maiden name (the parents were not married until after Shaquille's birth) so that the O'Neal side of the family would not die out.

YOUTH

Shaquille had a strict upbringing as an "army brat," with his parents instilling in him a sense of responsibility and confidence. "I got spanked every day for a solid year," he remembers. "But I was a bad kid. I had it coming. At the time, I didn't see it. I didn't think they loved me. So one day, when all the other kids were out causing trouble, I picked up a basketball. I found a way out for myself."

While moving from army base to army base, Shaquille indeed did not always see things his father's way. He remembers getting into frequent fights and acting as the class clown. Philip Harrison, or "The Sergeant" (as O'Neal's college coach Dale Brown always refers to him), would have none of this. "I told Shaquille the world had too many followers," he often repeats in talking about his son. "What he needed was to be a leader. He'd see guys hanging out on the corner, and he'd know they were followers. I told him *I'd* whup him rather than have the guys on the corner whup him. I told him there's no half-stepping in this life." Shaquille didn't particularly mind the constant moving across the United States and Europe as a child, considering the difficulty of living at home in crime-ridden Newark. "The best part for me was just getting out of the city," he recalls. "In the city, where I come from, there are a lot of temptations—drugs, gangs."

When Shaquille was 13, the family was stationed at Wildflecken, (West) Germany, where Louisiana State University coach Brown was giving a basketball clinic. The 6'8" Shaquille approached Brown and asked him about a strength program for his legs that would aid him in jumping. Taking one look at O'Neal, the coach asked him his rank and how long he had been in the military. "I said, 'I'm not in the Army, I'm only thirteen." Shaquille remembers Brown exclaiming in astonishment, "Thirteen? Where's your dad? Where's your dad?" Dale Brown wrote to the boy throughout the next four years, and when it came time to choose among more than 100 college scholarships, "the Shaq" remained loyal and went to LSU.

Basketball and constant parental pressure finally had an effect on the somewhat undisciplined youth. "I had such a bad temper, I almost got thrown out of school," claims O'Neal, adding that "a few lickings from my dad got me out of that scene. He wore me out with a paddle." That no-nonsense attitude still prevails between father and son. "All you have to do is see Shaquille around his dad—he's 'yes, sir, no sir,' and that's it—to know how he got so tough and disciplined," says former LSU teammate Vernel Singleton.

EDUCATION

O'Neal's family finally settled in San Antonio, Texas, where Shaquille

graduated from Cole High School in 1989. Having decided to do things his father's way, Shaq got good grades in his junior and senior years while leading Cole's basketball team to a combined 68-1 record. He enrolled on scholarship at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, but left a year early to turn professional. He has assured his father, however, that he will return to college to complete his degree in business.

CHOOSING A CAREER

Shaquille O'Neal has not always wanted his current career—as a youth, he aspired to be a dancer. Picking up a basketball because that's "what big kids did," he soon found his career choice made for him. The superlatives started rolling in, and the Shaq was projected as an NBA (National Basketball Association) star before he even left high school. Throughout his three years in college, the question was not *whether* he would be the league's number-one draft pick, but *when*. His combination of natural talent and a strong work ethic assured him of fame and fortune, and Shaquille stuck to his best game.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

THE COLLEGE SEASONS

In his freshman year at LSU, Shaq began to tote up big-time numbers, averaging 13.9 points and 12 rebounds per game. He also blocked 115 shots, setting a Southeastern Conference record. The year was nevertheless disappointing for the LSU Tigers, who had been predicted to win the SEC title. O'Neal, now 7'1", joined All-American guard Chris Jackson and another seven-footer, center Stanley Roberts, but "it was obvious," said *Sports Illustrated*'s Curry Kirkpatrick in a 1991 article, "that sharing the ball with [these two] . . . restricted O'Neal's development as a freshman." The Shaq commented after the season, "We were all messed up. I think we had too much talent." When Jackson and Roberts turned pro, opposing coaches began to dread facing a more mature Shaq who would have unquestioned leadership of the LSU team. After spending a summer hard at work, O'Neal made their nightmares come true.

"There's no comparison to him as a freshman," said Vanderbilt coach Eddie Folger after his team was trounced the next season by the Tigers. Georgia Coach Hugh Durham was even more impressed. *Sports Illustrated* quoted him at the time: "Last year you could play behind him and know he wasn't going to get the ball from those other guys. Now you have to front him or side him, and he muscles you out of the lane anyway. They just keep going to the mountain, going to the mountain. Shack [an alternate spelling of his nickname] may be unguardable." O'Neal was such a dominant player as a sophomore that NBA teams simply stopped scouting

him, not wanting to waste time or money looking at a player that everyone knew would become one of the game's key centers.

O'Neal's sophomore year, during which he led the NCAA (National Collegiate Athletic Association) in blocked shots and rebounds while scoring nearly 30 points a game, led Bill Walton, former basketball great turned commentator, to write off comparisons. "He has the physical talent and personal discipline to be the best, the very best. . . . Believe me, he's not the next anyone. He's the first Shaquille." "I've seen the all-time great centers like Bill Walton, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and all the rest, but they couldn't do the things as sophomores that Shaquille can do," commented Florida coach Len Kruger that season. "I don't know if there's ever been anyone like that kid." Still another coach, Jim Lynam of the Philadelphia 76ers, put it bluntly: "No question, he's a franchise."

Late that year, O'Neal, who had previously insisted that he would stay in college his full four years, began hinting that he might turn pro early. The money was not an issue—but college officiating was. Philip Harrison began worrying that the physical play his son was being subjected to might cause a serious injury. Coach Brown even compiled a tape of flagrant fouls against O'Neal that went uncalled. College rules made it far easier to triple- and even quadruple-team big men, and many felt that excessive roughness was being used against Shaquille. "Unless we want to continue losing good big men early to the pros," Brown fumed, "we need to learn how to officiate big men in college basketball. It's ridiculous. I don't know if there's ever been a center in college so strong and agile. We shouldn't penalize him for that."

O'Neal decided to stay at LSU for one more year, largely because of his father's insistence. The Tigers got off to a slow start, having trouble finding a team strategy with as many as four players guarding O'Neal. Though they surged late in the season, a second-round loss to Indiana in the NCAA tournament ended Shaq's college career. O'Neal

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still led the nation in rebounds, blocking more than four shots per game and collecting nearly twenty-five points each night. He averaged 21.4 points and 13.6 rebounds for his LSU career.

Despite the fact that Shaquille wanted to finish college and have one more shot at a national championship, two factors pushed him to declare himself eligible for the 1992 NBA draft. First and foremost was the physical pounding that he still felt officials were letting other teams get away with as his expense. Also, O'Neal was anxious to move on to the next challenge. "I haven't had the chance to show all of my talents," he said at the time. "The NBA is more my game—banging and pushing, but man against man. I always said that when it wasn't fun anymore, it would be time to move on. And what I went through this year took a lot of fun out of the game."

THE ORLANDO MAGIC

As expected, O'Neal was chosen by the Orlando Magic as the first pick in the draft. Signing him to a contract was another matter, due to the NBA's complex salary cap—a system that attempts to create rough parity among payrolls and to control salary inflation. Shaquille and agent Leonard Armato showed every sign of driving a hard bargain, forcing the Magic to carve a niche for their franchise player by cutting money from elsewhere. In fifteen days, Orlando convinced five players to accept salary cuts, traded one who was unwilling to do so, and renounced the rights to another player. This maneuvering enabled them to sign O'Neal to a seven-year, $39.9 million contract. Along with income from endorsements, the Shaq is estimated to be a $70-million man.

His rookie season provided considerable evidence that he's worth it. Shaq was playing with the best centers in the game—New York's Patrick Ewing, San Antonio's David Robinson, and Houston's Hakeem Olajuwon—and at least holding his own. At 7'1" and 303 pounds, O'Neal is probably the most dominant physical presence in the game. "You know what he looks like?" quipped Olajuwon. "A bigger me." Teammate Greg Kite marveled at the 20-year-old superstar: "In all my years, I've never seen a package of talent like this. Patrick has a lot of strength and David Robinson is really quick, but nobody combines the strength and quickness that Shaquille has."

The season had its rough spots. O'Neal complained early and often that veteran centers were drawing more foul calls than he. Most coaches and observers scoffed at this claim, noting that Shaq actually was getting more calls than any rookie should expect. O'Neal let his frustration boil over against the rough-and-tumble Detroit Pistons in March. Annoyed at Detroit's strategy of fouling him every time he touched the ball during the final stretch of the game (O'Neal does not excel at the free throw line),

he punched Pistons guard Alvin Robertson and was ejected, fined, and suspended for one game.

However, an occasional fit of temper and complaints about officials cannot mar a superb season. Collecting a game average of 24 points and 14 rebounds made Shaq's season the third-best ever for a rookie center, behind only Wilt Chamberlain and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar. Those two, observers note, had fewer talented big men with whom to compete. The fans recognized O'Neal's brilliance by voting him to start at center for the Eastern Conference All-Stars. He played well, garnering 14 points and seven rebounds in 25 minutes of play. The public has taken to Shaq off the court as well—he is seen in endorsements for countless products, and fans love him. His appeal, observers say, stems from the combination of his dominating on-court physical presence and his gentle, polite, off-court personality.

The end of the 1992-93 season was a roller coaster ride for the Magic. They improved their record to finish at 41-41, only to miss the playoffs in a tie breaker with the Indiana Pacers. At the time, no one in Orlando realized what good news this was. The NBA uses a weighted lottery system to determine the draft order, giving the poorest teams a better chance at getting the top pick. The Magic had only a one-in-66 shot at that honor. It came though, and Orlando selected first for the second year in a row. They took Chris Webber, an outstanding forward from the University of Michigan. Had they kept him, instead of using their pick for a prearranged trade with the Golden State Warriors, the Orlando front court would have been virtually unstoppable, and the Magic could have been bona fide contenders. They chose a different course of action, however, gambling that the three players received in the trade will be the support they—and the Shaq—need for another try at the championship.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Shaquille O'Neal's character and work ethic come directly from his mother and father, with whom he stays in constant contact. He also remains close to LSU coach Brown.

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

Another Shaquille has already been born, although he is not related to the original. After seeing O'Neal play as a college freshman, Ernest and Rebecca Long, a Louisiana couple living in a small town near Baton Rouge, were so impressed that they named their first child Shaquille O'Neal Long. Deeply moved at the gesture, the Shaq arrived at their house unannounced to have his picture taken with the baby. He took his parents to visit, too, and keeps going back. The child's father told the *Orlando Sentinel* that "when Little Shaq hears the name on television, he just loves it."

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HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Shaquille is known as the team comedian and enjoys coming up with names for himself—"the Shaqnificent," "the Love Shack," and "Shaquille the Real Deal." He likes to play with his dog, Shazzam, listen to rap music, and spend time with his close friend and teammate Mike Hanson, with whom he shares an army-brat background. His favorite meal, for which he shuns the training table on game days, is a gargantuan combination of Blimpie sandwiches and Hawaiian Punch.

HONORS AND AWARDS

NCAA First-Team All-American: 1990
Southeastern Conference Player of the Year: 1990-91
Louisiana Amateur Athlete of the Year: 1992
NBA All-Star Team: 1993
NBA Rookie of the Year: 1993

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ADDRESS

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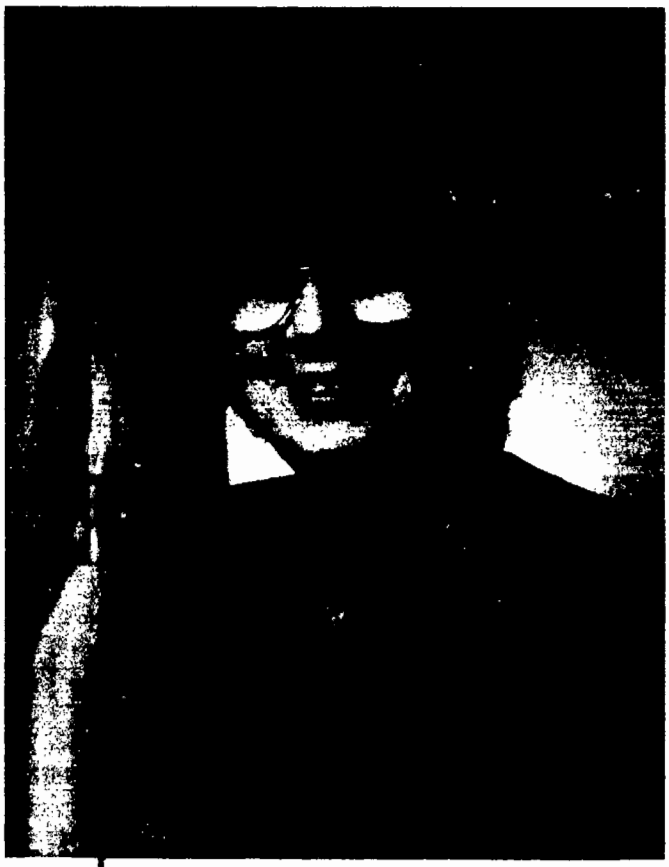
525



Janet Reno 1938-
American Lawyer and Veteran Prosecutor
First Female U.S. Attorney General

BIRTH

Janet Reno, the first woman to become attorney general of the United States, was born July 21, 1938, in Miami, Florida, to Henry and Jane (Wood) Reno. Her parents were both journalists, the Danish-immigrant father a police reporter for the *Miami Herald*, and the mother a writer for the now defunct *Miami News*. In a recent cover story on the nation's new top lawyer, *Time* reveals that Henry Reno, "tired of having his Danish surname, Rasmussen, mispronounced, picked his last name off a map of Nevada."

The Reno family, which included Janet's younger siblings—Robert, Maggy, and Mark—moved to the countryside beyond Miami

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when the children were young. There, with a pioneer spirit belying her own background, Jane Reno almost single-handedly built a house on the fringes of the Everglades.

YOUTH

Janet Reno's upbringing was unconventional, even by the most casual standards. She and Maggy and their brothers were reared in a world that "was closer in spirit to Dr. Seuss than it was to Dr. Spock," writes Meg Laughlin in *Lear's* magazine. They grew up in the midst of a strange menagerie of animals, reptiles, and exotic birds—a pride of peacocks among them—and visited the Miccosukee and Seminole Indians in their native environment. The Reno children were exposed to an adventurous lifestyle of canoeing, camping, and exploring that toughened them in body, while storytelling, music, and poetry fed them in spirit.

Young Janet, whose personality seemed more like that of her gentle (but often absent) father, learned to adjust to the eccentricities of her notoriously rough-and-tumble mother. She learned compassion and a sense of order from one, while absorbing the spark of nonconformity, the grit, and the certified genius of the other. It was a childhood with distinct advantages and disadvantages, and one that often made her feel different from her classmates. Yet, the richness of her upbringing gave Janet an awareness of her own worth and a respect for others that, friends say, have remained with her throughout adulthood.

Tall and athletic, Janet played sports at school, although she concentrated more on academics and leadership activities as she progressed through the grades. By all accounts, she was an excellent student. She laughingly acknowledges now that her fifth-grade teacher told her that she was bossy, and adds that her family still thinks she can be "opinionated and sometimes arrogant, and they would be happy to supply you with other words." There is no question, though, that young Janet was a born organizer, and her peers looked to her for a fair decision in any controversy.

EARLY MEMORIES

Reared in a frontier setting with basic comforts but few niceties, Janet especially enjoyed visits to her maternal grandmother's gracious Florida home. Writer Laughlin describes Daisy Wood as "a proper Southern lady who . . . lived among antiques and silver . . . wore pearls and gloves, and kept her lips buttoned. She never embarrassed anyone." Janet longed for the refinement she found there. Wistfully remembering her feelings as a young girl, Reno admits, "I loved it at her house. It was so different from home."

EDUCATION

After graduating from Coral Gables High School, Janet attended Cornell

University in Ithaca, New York, where she was active in student politics and earned spending money by waiting on tables in a student dining hall. She earned a B.A. in chemistry in 1960. By then, however, she had decided on a different career. She planned to be a lawyer like her maternal grandfather, George Washington Wood, Jr., in spite of her mother's initial objections. Mrs. Reno, says the *Miami Herald*, "had a taste for beer and a distaste for lawyers. She wanted Janet to be a foreign correspondent." But if her mother was scrappy and stubborn, so was Janet, who applied to and was accepted by Harvard Law School. In the end, her mother was supportive, as her father had been from the beginning. Janet received her LL.B. in 1963, one of only 16 women in a class of more than 500 men.

Reno was not interested in big-city practice, even with her prestigious Harvard degree, but wanted to return home to Miami. Representative Patricia Schroeder, the Democratic legislator from Colorado, remembers her fellow law student as "one of the few in the class who really had this idealism about public service," reports the *Los Angeles Times*. "I remember her talking about being from Miami and how she was going back . . .".

FIRST JOBS

Reno applied for a summer clerkship after law school but, in one instance, faced discrimination. "One law firm wouldn't give me a job because I was a woman," she relates, adding, "I [just] went out and got a job at another firm." That was at Brigham and Brigham, where she stayed until 1967. Ironically, fourteen years after her rejection because of gender, Reno was made a partner in the firm that had turned her away. "I know what it is like to finally have opportunity," she says.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Jane Wood Reno was unquestionably the major force in her daughter's life. "We never really talked about role models or feminism," Janet says, but "she told me, 'You can do anything, be anything, regardless of whether you're a woman.'"

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

From 1967 to 1971, Reno was in practice as a partner in Miami's Lewis & Reno, leaving there to become staff director for the judiciary committee of the Florida House of Representatives in Tallahassee. She ran unsuccessfully in 1972 for a seat in the state legislature. Undaunted by the loss, she involved herself in committee work for the revision of Florida's criminal code. The following year, veteran Dade County State Attorney Richard Gerstein offered her a job as his assistant. Reno insisted on telling him,

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reports the *St. Petersburg Times*, that her father was convinced that he (Gerstein) was a crook, and that she, also, had been a critic. "That's just why I want to hire you," he replied. It was an appropriate choice. During her three years as assistant state attorney, Reno reorganized the overburdened juvenile system and, because of her proven management skills, became Gerstein's chief administrator. She returned to private law practice in 1976, joining Miami's distinguished Steel, Hector and Davis, the same firm that had failed to hire her out of law school.

STEWARDSHIP IN DADE COUNTY

With a well-documented reputation for professional competence and unquestioned integrity, Reno again entered the public arena. She was appointed state attorney for Dade County (which includes Miami) to serve out the term of the retiring Gerstein. A lifelong, liberal Democrat, she went on to win five elections in a politically conservative county. She served nearly fifteen years as prosecutor in a community rife with drugs, crime, and racial tensions—some say the toughest jurisdiction in the country—but the blunt-speaking, social-activist Reno faced up to the task. She endorsed innovative drug courts that emphasized treatment over jail time for low-level abusers; went after deadbeat spouses with such zeal that annual child-support collections more than doubled in Dade County; set in motion programs for better foster care and school dropout prevention; and formed a domestic violence unit that put spouse abuse on a par with other crimes. An especially creative accomplishment was in helping to establish a neighborhood resource team to work hand-in-hand with police patrols in poor neighborhoods, interviewing residents and aiding them in finding day care, jobs, and medical attention.

Reno's popularity grew, but she was not without her failures. One of her greatest setbacks happened two years into her tenure, when her office failed to win convictions against four white police officers charged in the beating death of a black man who had been stopped for a traffic violation. The acquittal stunned black Miami, and parts of the city went up in flames in the ensuing riots. The perception of racism had been fed. Reno became the target of fierce criticism and more than a few personal threats. She learned some important lessons from that experience, and eventually mended fences with the black community. Reno also taught herself Spanish through tapes and books so that she could relate more meaningfully to the city's mushrooming Latino population. She became so accessible to the public that she even kept her home number listed in the telephone book.

Other high-profile defeats marked Reno's years as state attorney—some of them relating to cases that the police felt had been handled poorly or not at all. On the whole, however, respect for the high-minded prosecutor

as a person never wavered. The backbreaking caseload involving illegal immigration, drug trafficking, and corruption that passed across her desk would have buried a lesser attorney, say former associates, but praise for Reno's dedication to law and justice always outweighed reproach.

FIRST WOMAN ATTORNEY GENERAL

Janet Reno's selection as attorney general was the result of skill, hard work, and good fortune. When President Clinton's first two choices for attorney general were forced to withdraw because they had once employed illegal aliens as nannies and failed to pay Social Security taxes for them, it was only by benign timing that Janet Reno, his third choice, was available. Had she been approached in the early weeks after Clinton's election, she could not have heeded the call. Her mother was gravely ill, and friends say that Janet would never have left her side. "My mother was my best friend," Reno said again lately, as she has so often before, "and the most loving person I have ever known." As it was, after Jane Wood Reno died, and Zoë Baird and Kimba Wood were out of the running, Janet was then free to accept the president's nomination.

Bipartisan respect for her honesty and courage, "traits considered rare in Washington," says *USA Today*, made Reno's confirmation little more than a formality. She was sworn in March 12, 1993—the successor to 77 male attorneys general who had served before her. Her young niece and namesake stood beside her, holding the Bible. As attorney general, Reno is a member of the president's Cabinet and is the nation's top law-enforcement officer. The attorney general is the head of the U.S. Department of Justice, a part of the executive branch of government that is charged with enforcing federal law and providing legal advice to the president and other top government officials. The department includes such agencies as the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation), DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration), and INS (Immigration and Naturalization Service.)

Reno is winning acclaim for her bold approach to thorny issues, and she is only part way through her first year in office. Her agenda is what it has always been, except that now it is sketched on a broader canvas. "I serve as the people's lawyer, and adviser to the president," she explains, and, in those capacities, Reno vows that she will properly execute the law. In the few months she has been at the Department of Justice, she has already met several "moments of truth," says *Time*. Her most courageous stands have been in taking the heat for the disastrous assault on David Koresh and the Branch Davidians at their compound in Waco, Texas; in publicly protesting the handling of dismissals at the White House travel office (a subsequent investigation supported Reno's position); and in her slow and studied decision to take Islamic cleric Sheik Omar Abdel Rahman into custody for alleged terrorism. *Time* says that "Janet Reno does not rush to judgment," nor will she "be pushed by political considerations."

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The new attorney general has law enforcement reformation on her mind, as well as the rebuilding of cooperation among government agencies. And always, she speaks of the needs of the young. "We've got to figure out how to . . . reweave the fabric of society around our children. . . . America has forgotten them," she states with a mixture of sadness and resolve, "and they are our future."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

One of Janet Reno's few large regrets is that she has never married and had children. With neither husband nor children of her own, Reno has become the focal point in a large, extended family of brothers, sister, seven nieces and nephews, and a raft of close friends. The siblings who shared her colorful childhood have carved out interesting careers of their own. Robert is a business columnist for *Newsday*, Maggy (now Maggy Hurchalla) is an elected commissioner in Martin County, Florida, and Mark is a merchant marine captain.

Janet Reno has an apartment in Washington, close enough to her office so that she often walks to work. However, her real home is the one where she grew up. Henry Reno died in 1966, and in the waning years of her mother's life, Reno assumed responsibility for the family home, which they shared until the older woman's death in December 1992. Much of the original property surrounding the house was sold by Janet's parents to finance their children's education, but the modest wood and stone house remains a refuge. Richard Gregory, one of Reno's former assistant state attorneys in Dade County, is quoted in the *Chicago Tribune*: "That house is symbolic of who Janet Reno is. . . . Unpretentious . . . Private . . . Simple. And she lives her life the way she feels comfortable."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Janet Reno is a confirmed workaholic. When asked recently about her personal reading habits, she quipped, "Who has time to read?" She is known, however, to favor poetry, and is especially partial to the works of Rudyard Kipling. She keeps anthologies close at hand.

At home in Florida, Reno fills her free hours with canoeing, hiking, sailing, and other outdoor activities. She often surrounds herself with family and friends, enjoying conversation, music, and the simple food she prepares for frequent gatherings on the big porch.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Herbert Harley Award (American Judicature Society): 1981
Public Administrator of the Year (American Society for Public Administration, South Florida Chapter): 1983
Medal of Honor Award (Florida Bar Association): 1990

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Mary Robinson 1944-
Irish President
Lawyer, Activist, and Politician

BIRTH

Mary Terese Winifred Bourke, the first female head of state in Ireland's history, was born May 21, 1944, in Ballina (Bally-NAH), a small County Mayo market town in the western part of the Republic of Ireland. The third of five children and the only daughter of physicians Aubrey and Tessa (O'Donnell) Bourke, she grew up in prosperous circumstances with older brothers Aubrey (deceased) and Oliver—who, like their parents, became doctors—and younger brothers Henry and Adrian, who would follow their sister into the law. Mary's late mother gave up the practice of

medicine to rear a family; her father has continued to be active in his profession for more than fifty years.

YOUTH

Being the only girl in a family of boys was a lesson in self-reliance for young Mary. "It was fight your own battles and fight them hard, or be swallowed," her brother, Henry, told *Vanity Fair* last year, adding that Mary learned to take hard knocks and stand up for herself. She was an independent, headstrong young girl, and stories of her willfullness during the early years have been confided by members of the family. In one instance, when told by her mother to take her little brothers away from the house and out for a walk, she defiantly led them several miles into town just to register her resentment.

The Bourke children led a privileged life. They grew up with what Mary now remembers as a "sense of harmony." The special benefits that prosperity provided were coupled with parental encouragement toward higher education and the professions, regardless of gender. Expectations for Mary were no less than those for her brothers—a rare circumstance in the male-dominated Ireland of the 1950s. Townspeople of Ballina who knew the intense little girl of those days say that her strengths and ambitions were nurtured within the family circle. The family encouragement only fortified a self-confidence that Robinson today admits was unusual. "I didn't have doubts about whether I could do things because I was a girl. I don't ever remember having those thoughts." Educated privately, the Bourke children were usually content with their own company and, even during their university years, shared a home in Dublin where they were looked after by their former nanny.

Many humorous tales have surfaced about the unrestrained partying at their Dublin living quarters, once the home of nineteenth-century poet and dramatist Oscar Wilde. Its very name, Wilde House, became a worrisome implication for the Bourke parents. Friends from student days say, though, that Mary was the one who could strike a balance between fun and responsibility. An intensity of purpose was even then the determining factor of her personality.

EARLY MEMORIES

From her youngest years, Robinson has bristled at overbearing authority. A lingering resentment about a particular injustice in childhood is apparent as she tells about being punished at school. "I wrote an essay at seven or eight years of age," she says, "and used the word 'consequently'. . .The teacher didn't believe I'd written it. I still recall the deep wound I felt at being accused. It was probably the point at which I realized those in authority didn't have a monopoly on wisdom."

CHOOSING A CAREER

Astronomy was one of Robinson's first enthusiasms, and there was a time when her scientific curiosity made medicine a likely ambition. However, as a girl always eager to argue her point of view—and to win concessions—she eventually gravitated toward the law. She and her younger brothers would often sit all day at local trials, absorbing the techniques of the courtroom. When the time came for her to decide on a career, law was a natural choice.

"I think I was always interested in the law," she says now. "My grandfather [Adrian Bourke, a Ballina solicitor] had a passionate commitment to justice. He . . . believed in the integrity of the law." It is often noted that Robinson's belief in the legal system as an instrument of social change and protection of individual rights is rooted as much in Grandfather Bourke's influence and example as in her own idealism.

EDUCATION

This early interest in the law, combined with the family tradition of educating women for the professions, led her parents to give her every possible advantage. She was sent to the exclusive Mount Anville in Dublin, a Catholic boarding school run by the religious order of Mesdames of the Sacred Heart. From there she went on to Mademoiselle Anita's, a finishing school in Paris, to perfect her French. Most children of the Irish upper class are encouraged to become conversant in French, and all Irish students must be educated in their ancestral language—Irish Gaelic, a Celtic tongue—as well as in the official English.

After Paris, Robinson enrolled at prestigious Trinity College (the formal name is University of Dublin) although, as a Roman Catholic, she had been strongly advised by her bishop not to study at what was then considered a predominantly Protestant institution. Such strict admonitions are now rare. Graduating in 1967 from Trinity with honors in French and law, she also earned the degree, first class, of barrister at law that same year from King's Inn, Dublin. In Ireland, as in Great Britain, a distinction is made between *barristers*, who argue cases at court, and *solicitors*, who represent clients in legal matters.

Through a fellowship at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Robinson earned an LL.M. (master's degree in law) in 1968.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Impressed by what she refers to as an "exciting" and "refreshing" taste of activism at Harvard in the tumultuous political atmosphere of the late 1960s, Mary Robinson returned to Ireland with renewed vigor for her

chosen profession. She joined the Trinity law faculty in 1969, becoming, at only 25, the college's youngest-ever professor. She was elected to the Irish Senate (Senead Éireann) that same year—again the youngest member and also the first Catholic to fill one of Trinity's three traditional senate seats.

Conservative Ireland would experience a new kind of legislator over the next two decades. Robinson became an outspoken advocate for women's rights, voting privileges for 18-year-olds, the legalization of divorce and birth control, and the right to obtain abortion information. The hotly debated divorce ban still stands, however, in spite of her impassioned efforts during 20 years in the senate, and abortions are still illegal in Ireland. Robinson served on committees dealing with a broad range of social issues, gaining a reputation "that marked her," wrote Kevin Cullen in a 1991 *Boston Globe* article, "as a maverick in polite circles, a bloody eedjit [idiot] in others."

Armed with a natural stubbornness, Robinson repeatedly refused to cave in to ultraconservative and outdated arguments against her proposals. She became the gadfly in Ireland's political scene, provoking and irritating with her bold and passionate speaking. When hate mail poured in during her attempt in the 1970s to legalize contraception, she was shaken but undaunted, and asserts now, "That taught me, if you believe in something, you must be prepared to pay the price." She admits to one regret, nevertheless, about the contraception issue, that her position caused embarrassment for her parents.

Robinson championed liberal issues at home and in the European courts, making a name for herself as a defender of human rights and feminist causes. Among her numerous appointments were to the Advisory Board of the Common Market Law Review, where she served from 1976 to 1990, and the International Commission of Jurists at Geneva, from 1987 to 1990.

Although Robinson was defeated twice in bids for election to the Dáil, the Irish Parliament's powerful lower house, she retained her longtime association with the Labour Party until 1985, when she resigned to protest its endorsement of the Anglo-Irish Agreement. She felt that the treaty unfairly excluded the concerns of the Protestant Unionists of Northern Ireland. Robinson resigned her senate seat in 1989 to focus on legal work and her commitment to the Irish Centre for European Law, which she and others (her husband among them) had founded the previous year.

In spite of her break with Labour five years earlier, Robinson was approached in 1990 to run for the presidency as that party's candidate. Her former political associates recognized in her traits of both quality and strength. She accepted the challenge and, with her husband, embarked on an energetic, cross-country tour, her campaign song, "Mrs Robinson,"

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blaring from loudspeakers atop the campaign bus. The strangely symbolic Simon and Garfunkel song was more appropriate than it would seem, notes Cullen of the *Globe*, explaining that "few would remember the characters in [the movie] *The Graduate* who served as the song's inspiration: a woman who seduces an inexperienced young man. . . . But in a way, Robinson is the mature woman seducing a naive nation, encouraging it to indulge in pluralism, to shed itself of isolationism and clerically imposed mores, and to embrace more fully its European identity."

A NEW KIND OF PRESIDENT

The November day in 1990 that Mary Robinson won the presidency of Ireland was a political and cultural turning point for that historically conservative country. She defeated the ruling Fianna Fáil Party candidate, Brian Lenihan, by garnering a mere 52 percent of the vote. But in the ensuing years, Robinson has captured an approval rating that comes close to being unanimous. She is the seventh, and first woman, president of Ireland (which has been a republic only since 1949), and is the first popularly elected head of state in 17 years. The constitution allows the presidency to be filled by appointment if all political factions agree on a candidate, and the post often has been bestowed as a reward for party loyalty. "I was a directly elected candidate," says Robinson, "and I find it encouraging that the people chose someone with my track record."

The political system in Ireland is markedly different from that in the U.S. In the Irish parliamentary form of government, it is the Prime Minister, not the President, who is the nation's leader. The constitutional restraints on the Irish presidency make it a largely ceremonial position, yet Robinson is using her formidable skills to redefine the role. Once regarded as reserved and standoffish, she has unmasked a personal warmth known previously only to family and friends, and its effect on those with whom she connects is making a significant difference. Without official clout, she is, nevertheless, a highly visible symbol of hope. Robinson speaks out for building a stronger economy that would slow the emigration of Ireland's youth—and she keeps a lighted candle in the kitchen of her private quarters for their return to their homeland.

Mary Robinson openly courts the friendship of Northern Ireland, striving to find a middle ground in which Catholics and Protestants can co-exist in mutual tolerance. After centuries of conflict between the Catholic and Protestant peoples of Ireland, she has become the voice of a changing nation whose people are beginning to recognize, says Foreign Minister Richard Spring in a recent *Detroit News* story, "that the conflict is not so much about religion as about age-old politics and cultural differences, with religion as a distinguishing marker."

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MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Married since 1970 to Nicholas Robinson, a fellow lawyer whom she has known since their undergraduate days at Trinity, Ireland's head of state balances her professional duties with a warm and somewhat guarded family life. She and her husband have three children—Tessa, 21, William, 19, and 12-old Aubrey—and make their home at Áras an Uachtaráin, the presidential mansion in Dublin's Phoenix Park.

Nick Robinson is a strong ally of his energetic wife. An expert on historical preservation, an author, and once a political cartoonist for the *Irish Times*, he has taken a leave of absence from the Centre for European Law at Trinity to aid the president in both her professional and family obligations. He does, however, retain chairmanship of the Irish Architectural Archive. The presidential spouse is quoted in a 1992 *Vogue* feature story as being "quite happy to simply make the analogy to the countless able women who have put their support behind male political leaders. If they can do it, why shouldn't a woman expect the same from her husband?"

While the separation between faiths is no longer inflexible in modern-day Ireland, such was not the case when Mary Bourke married Nicholas Robinson 23 years ago. Her staunchly Catholic parents refused to attend her marriage to a member of the Church of Ireland, which is an Anglican denomination similar to the American Protestant Episcopal Church. Reconciliation between the Bourkes and the Robinsons came soon after the marriage, however, and the families remain on close and affectionate terms.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Throughout her adult life, Mary Robinson had been characterized as an aloof overachiever—"a bit of a grind," said *The New Republic*—but, behind the scenes, she was known as witty and charming, devoted to family and close friends. Her personal appeal came to light only after she began her campaign for the presidency. With a new hairdo and a glamorous wardrobe visibly softening a rather austere image, Robinson surprised voters with her easy smile and attentive ear toward their concerns. In the brief three-year period since her election, she has become, says Richard Coniff in *Town & Country*, "the most widely admired public figure in Ireland's modern history."

Robinson is well versed in the literature and culture of her native land. Her reading interests are both avid and broad, extending far beyond the legal writings which have been so much a part of her career.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Mayo "Man of the Year" (first female recipient): 1991, County Mayo,

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Steven Bochco
Ken Burns
Francis Ford Coppola
John Hughes
George Lucas
Penny Marshall
Leonard Nimoy
Rob Reiner
John Singleton
Steven Spielberg

Environmentalists/ Animal Rights
Marjory Stoneman Douglas
Kathryn Fuller
Lois Gibbs
Wangari Maathai
Linda Maraniss
Ingrid Newkirk
Pat Potter

Journalists
Ed Bradley
Tom Brokaw
Dan Rather
Nina Totenberg
Mike Wallace
Bob Woodward

Musicians
Another Bad Creation
Joshua Bell
George Benson
Black Box
Edie Brickell
Boyz II Men
James Brown
C & C Music Factory
Mariah Carey
Ray Charles
Chayanne
Kurt Cobain
Natalie Cole
Cowboy Junkies
Billy Ray Cyrus
Def Leppard
Gerardo
Guns N' Roses
Whitney Houston
Ice Cube
India
Janet Jackson
Jermaine Jackson
Michael Jackson
Kitaro
Kris Kross
KRS-One
Andrew Lloyd Webber
Courtney Love
Madonna
Marky Mark

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Branford Marsalis
Paul McCartney
Midori
N.W.A.
Sinead O'Connor
Teddy Pendergrass
Itzhak Perlman
Prince
Public Enemy
Raffi
Bonnie Raitt
Red Hot Chili Peppers
Lou Reed
R.E.M.
Kenny Rogers
Axl Rose
Run-D.M.C.
Carly Simon
Paul Simon
Michelle Shocked
Will Smith
Sting
TLC
Randy Travis
2 Live Crew
Vanilla Ice
Stevie Wonder

Politics/World Leaders
Yasir Arafat
Les Aspin
Bruce Babbitt
Lloyd Bentsen
Benazir Bhutto
Jesse Brown
Ronald Brown
Pat Buchanan
Jimmy Carter
Violeta Barrios de Chamorro
Shirley Chisolm
Warren Christopher
Edith Cresson
Mario Cuomo
Mike Espy
F.W. de Klerk
Robert Dole
Louis Farrakhan
Alan Greenspan
Vaclav Havel
Jesse Jackson
Jack Kemp
Bob Kerrey
Coretta Scott King
John Major
Wilma Mankiller
Imelda Marcos
Slobodan Milosevic
Manuel Noriega
Hazel O'Leary
Major Owens
Leon Panetta
Federico Pena
Robert Reich
Ann Richards
Richard Riley
Phyllis Schlafly
Pat Schroeder
Aung San Suu Kyi
Donna Shalala
Desmond Tutu
Lech Walesa

Royalty
Charles, Prince of Wales
Duchess of York (Sarah Ferguson)
Queen Noor

Scientists
Sallie Baliunas
Avis Cohen
Donna Cox
Stephen Jay Gould
Mimi Koehl
Deborah Letourneau
Philippa Marrack
Helen Quinn
Carl Sagan
Barbara Smuts
Flossie Wong-Staal
Aslihan Yener
Adrienne Zihlman

Sports
Jim Abbott
Muhammad Ali
Sparky Anderson
Michael Andretti
Boris Becker
Bobby Bonilla
Jose Canseco
Jennifer Capriati
Michael Chang
Roger Clemens
Randall Cunningham
Eric Davis
Clyde Drexler
John Elway
Chris Evert
Sergei Fedorov
George Foreman
Zina Garrison
Florence Griffith-Joyner
Rickey Henderson
Evander Holyfield
Desmond Howard
Brett Hull
Raghib Ismail
Jim Kelly
Petr Klima
Bernie Kozar
Greg LeMond
Carl Lewis
Mickey Mantle
Willy Mays
Joe Montana
Jack Nicklaus
Greg Norman
Joe Paterno
Kirby Puckett
Mark Rippien
David Robinson
John Salley
Barry Sanders
Monica Seles
Daryl Strawberry
Danny Sullivan
Vinnie Testaverde
Isiah Thomas
Mike Tyson
Steve Yzerman

Television Personalities
Downtown Julie Brown
Andre Brown (Dr. Dre)
Phil Donahue
Linda Ellerbee
Arsenio Hall
David Letterman
Joan Lunden
Dennis Miller
Jane Pratt
Martha Quinn
Diane Sawyer

Other
Johnnetta Cole
Jaimie Escalante
Jack Kevorkian
Wendy Kopp
Sister Irene Kraus
Mother Theresa
Eli Weisel
Jeanne White

BIOGRAPHY TODAY

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Arthur Ashe ..... tennis player and activist
Candice Bergen ..... actress
Chris Burke ..... actor
Cesar Chavez ..... labor leader
Henry Cisneros ..... Secretary of HUD
Macaulay Culkin ..... actor
Lois Duncan ..... author
Cecil Fielder ..... baseball player
Cathy Guisewite ..... cartoonist
Jasmine Guy ..... actress
k.d. lang ..... singer
Shaquille O'Neal ..... basketball player
Janet Reno ..... U.S. Attorney General
Mary Robinson ..... President of Ireland

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