

# THE DECADE IN REVIEW

## The 1980s: News

### Scandal mars U.S. government



President Bush speaks to a crowd in Rocky Mount during his election campaign in Nov. 1988. (Photo by Chuck Hoskinson)

By Kimberly Brothers  
Staff Writer

Operation ABSCAM was the first political scandal uncovered in the 1980s. The exposure of the ABSCAM operation was the result of a two-year investigation by the FBI in which 31 U.S. officials were linked to taking bribes from Arabian businessmen.

In April 1980 the U.S. military attempt ordered by President Jimmy Carter to rescue the 52 American hostages failed.

Ronald Reagan was inaugurated as the 40th U.S. president in January 1981. Shortly after his inauguration, the American hostages were freed from their Iranian captors who had been holding them hostage in the U.S. embassy in Teheran.

In his first term, Reagan enacted "Reaganomics," which included budget cuts and tax reduc-

tions that put the U.S. back on its feet.

Reagan also appointed Sandra Day O'Connor in 1981 to be the first woman Supreme Court justice.

In 1982 the Equal Rights Amendment missed ratification by three states.

The U.S. in 1983 invaded Grenada in order to oust its Marxist government.

In the 1984 election, Reagan and Vice President George Bush ran against democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale and vice presidential candidate Geraldine Ferraro. The Reagan/Bush ticket won by an historical landslide.

In 1986, President Reagan decided to use America's "big stick" when the U.S. bombed Libya in retaliation against terrorist attacks on Americans.

Reports of the Iran-Contra

Affair began to surface in 1986. Marine Lt. Col. Oliver North, John Poindexter, Robert McFarlane and Albert Hakim were indicted in the scandal.

North was convicted of lying to Congress, concealing evidence from Congress and receiving a security system for his home. President Reagan and President-elect George Bush were subpoenaed in North's trial in 1988, but were never called to testify.

Gary Hart dropped out of the race for democratic presidential nomination on May 4, 1987 after a newspaper reported that he had spent the night with a young woman, Donna Rice, in his Washington, D.C. home.

In December 1987, President Reagan and Soviet Union leader Mikhail Gorbachev signed the INF Treaty. The treaty is an agreement which calls for dismantling intermediate range nuclear missiles.

The Wedtech scandal, which involved the Wedtech Corporation of New York bribing many officials and swindling policies in order to gain government subsidies and Army contracts unraveled in June 1988. The scandal was even linked to Attorney General Edwin Meese, whose associates were on the Wedtech payroll.

GOP presidential candidate George Bush and vice presidential candidate Dan Quayle won the 1988 election against democratic presidential candidate Michael Dukakis and vice presidential candidate Lloyd Bentson. This presidential election spurred controversy over negative campaign advertisements.

In 1989 President Bush approved a bill that would bail out the savings and loan industry. The cost of rescuing the S&Ls totalled \$300 billion, which will be paid See Politics, page 21

### AIDS becomes a world epidemic; claims lives of more than 70,000

By Samantha Thompson  
Staff Writer

AIDS, the deadly disease of the 1980s, was not even named until 1982 after it claimed the lives of six men, all homosexuals. More than 70,000 people, young and old, homosexual and heterosexual, have died from AIDS.

The list of deaths include Rock Hudson, Andy Warhol and Liberace. It is estimated that in the United States alone over one and a half million people have the disease, with or without symptoms. World-wide, over five million are infected.

In the early part of the decade, it was called the gay cancer. Homosexuals in the San Francisco and Los Angeles area were dying from unexplainable and mysterious fatal infections. By the end of 1981, approximately 100 homosexuals died, and no one knew why. It became "the homosexual disease" and was largely ignored in hospitals and communities.

By 1982, drug users were also dying from the strange disease. Its spread to another group lead researchers to believe that the disease was transmitted through blood and semen. It was described as the acquired disease of the immune system that reflected a

deficiency in immunity and predisposed affected persons to frequent and overwhelming infections.

It took the death of actor Rock Hudson in July of 1985 for people to realize the disease was as serious as researchers were saying. Famous actors and actresses spoke out with their concerns, including Elizabeth Taylor. AIDS was beginning to make headlines with the general public, not only those involved with the disease.

Children and heterosexuals were becoming infected and doctors were still searching for a cure. NBC, ABC and CBS ran stories on the mounting number of cases, but they were never high in priority.

People became afraid to get near AIDS victims, believing that any type of contact with an AIDS patient would infect them too. This reaction came even after researchers found in 1984 that the disease could only be acquired by sexual intercourse, blood transfusions or needle sharing. They isolated a virus as the causative agent for AIDS.

The AIDS virus kills lymphocytes, cells in the blood stream crucial to the body's ability to fight off invading bacteria, fungi, protozoa and viruses.

Children unfortunate enough to acquire the disease through blood transfusions were told not to come to school and some courts readily agreed. The public, largely uneducated about the causes of AIDS, had to be taught to avoid contracting the virus and to accept those in society who have it.

Since funding for AIDS research has never been given top priority, progress for a cure or for a vaccination has been slow but positive. Drugs such as AZT have prolonged the life of many AIDS patients, and the recent news of a possible vaccination in the near future make many victims hopeful.

With the growing concern and number of AIDS cases, homosexuals as well as heterosexuals in the 1980s have reevaluated their sexual morals and practices. One night stands have declined and condom sales are up. People are finally concerned with the fate of themselves as well as the human race.

By 1994, experts predict that over half a million people will have died from AIDS. More funding and education is needed to halt or at least decrease this number that will steadily grow with each coming decade until a cure is found.

### Political turmoil strikes worldwide

By April Draughn  
Staff Writer

The 1980s proved to be a decade of turmoil and revolution throughout the world.

San Salvador and South Korea  
The unrest began on January 23, 1980 in San Salvador. March 17 was a day of havoc on the campus of San Salvador when 150 leftist militants and students took over the campus. A gun battle ensued for two and a half hours, killing 50 people. By June 30, troops had taken over the campus and were

conducting a search.

In April 1980, laborers and students protested in Seoul, South Korea. Factory workers wanted salary increases and elimination of union leaders. On May 1, several thousand students from 13 different colleges began their protests which lasted until May 10.

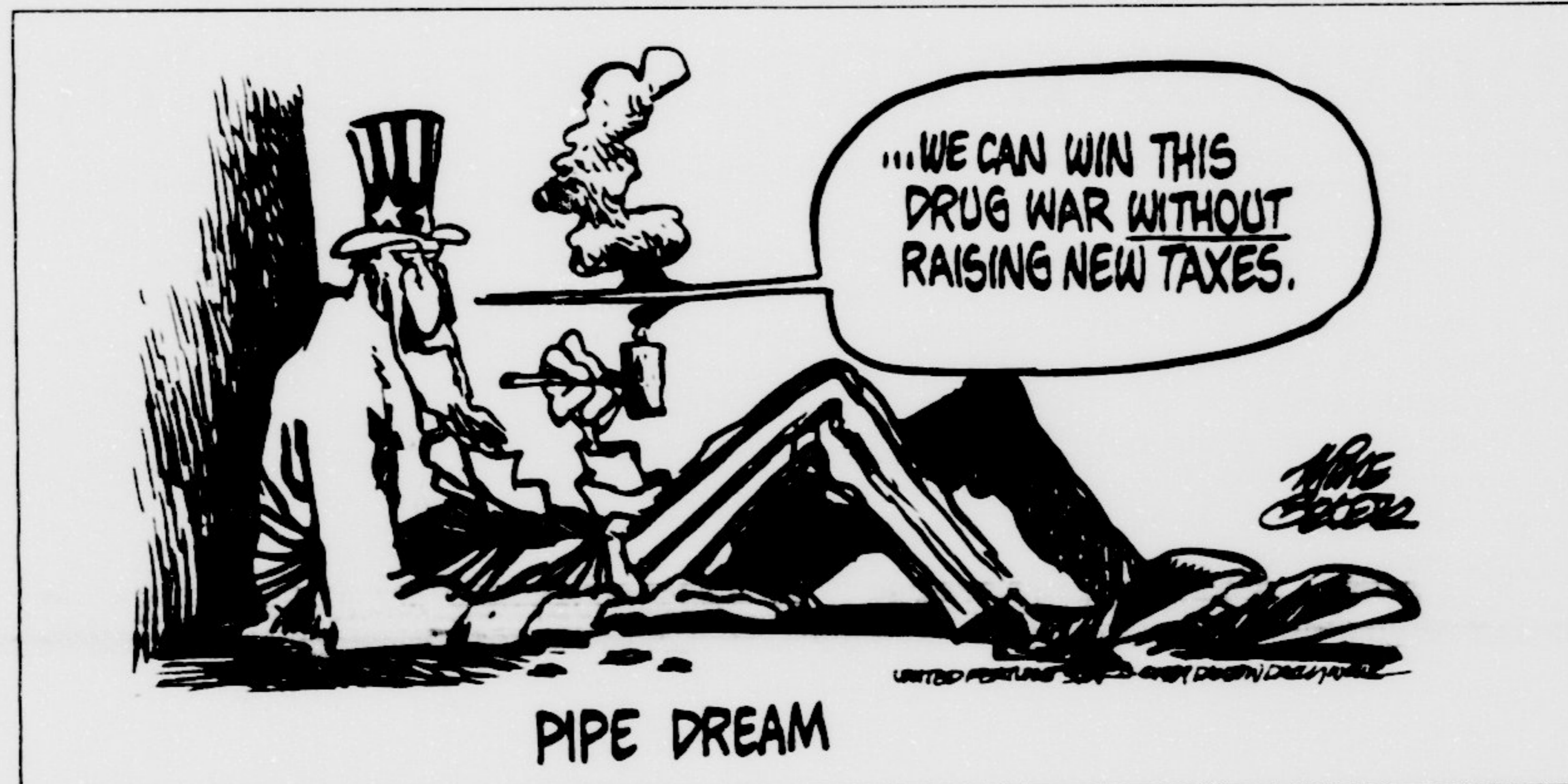
The students spoke out against martial law and requested that General Chon Too Hwan, leader of the Korean CIA, resign. Protests started March 19 by students at Konkuk University after

martial law was declared. On May 18, 900 students were arrested and 17 students were killed in Kwangu on May 21.

Poland and Northern Ireland

As 1981 began, so did the Polish Solidarity movement. On Jan. 29, the Polish government decided to restrict movements such as the strikes that had erupted the previous week. Strikes continued in cities like Bielsko-Biala despite the oppression of the Polish government.

The year of 1981 began with See Revolution, page 22



### U.S. declares war on drugs

By Jeff Becker  
Staff Writer

What was the biggest problem for the United States in the 1980s? Many believe it was drugs.

The emergence of crack, the crime it brought with it and the rise of Colombian cocaine cartels headlined the drug problem in the '80s. It was a problem which affected many aspects of American life.

In 1983 smokeable cocaine, or crack, was discovered. One year later it was on the streets of every major U.S. city. According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse the number of casual drug users in the U.S. dropped from 23 million to 14.5 million between 1985 and 1988. However, the addiction rate continued to climb during this period.

Poverty stricken ghettos have become a haven for crack. Addiction, gangs and shootouts are an everyday threat in the ghetto areas.

Crack is not just a problem for the poor. Across the nation, drug counselors report rising number of professionals with crack problems.

According to Newsweek

magazine, cocaine-related juvenile arrests have skyrocketed in every major U.S. city since 1983. Crack became a new job program for many unskilled and poorly educated youths of the inner cities.

On an international level, the 1980s provided for the rise of powerful drug organizations. Topping the list of drug organizations is Colombia's Medellin cartel, the main supplier of cocaine in the U.S.

A recent crackdown on the drug cartel by the Colombian government was made possible by President Bush's aid package. Millions of dollars of the drug cartel's money has been confiscated. The cartel's "finance minister" has been extradited to stand trial in the U.S. and the number two man in the Medellin Cartel, Jose Rodriguez Gacha, was shot to death in December 1989.

These victories do not come easy. Columbian newspaper El Espectador has maintained reports that the cartel killed and wounded hundreds in response to actions taken against them. According to Colombia's Justice Minister Carlos Lemos Eimmonds, "the slaughter has just begun."

President Bush took office

with a drug plan that included a clear statement to the drug lords: "We mean business." The expansion of drug fighting aid to Latin America and the recent ousting of Panama's Manuel Noriega highlight the administration's idea of stopping drugs at the source.

The Bush plan has put the "street level" approach back to drug fighting. Increased federal aid to state and local police and the revitalization of treatment programs are key points of his approach.

Although Bush's battle plan may contain some worthwhile ideas, critics protest that it lacks the necessary funds to be effective. Next year, Bush has proposed to spend \$7.8 billion to fight drugs. Congressional democrats have estimated this to be only four percent of the cost of an all-out war on drugs.

On-the-job drug testing became enforced during the '80s. Campaigns such as "Just say No" were common, with angry citizens banding together in attempt to rid their neighborhoods of drugs.

Support for drug legalization has increased over the last decade.

### Censorship: a contested issue

By Adam Cornelius  
Assistant News Editor

Like previous decades, the 1980s was one of changing ideas, as well as changing attitudes about how those ideas are expressed. And, like previous decades, free speech and censorship were major issues, both locally and globally.

What was different about the '80s were the places where censorship came from and where the freedom to express ideas was being promoted.

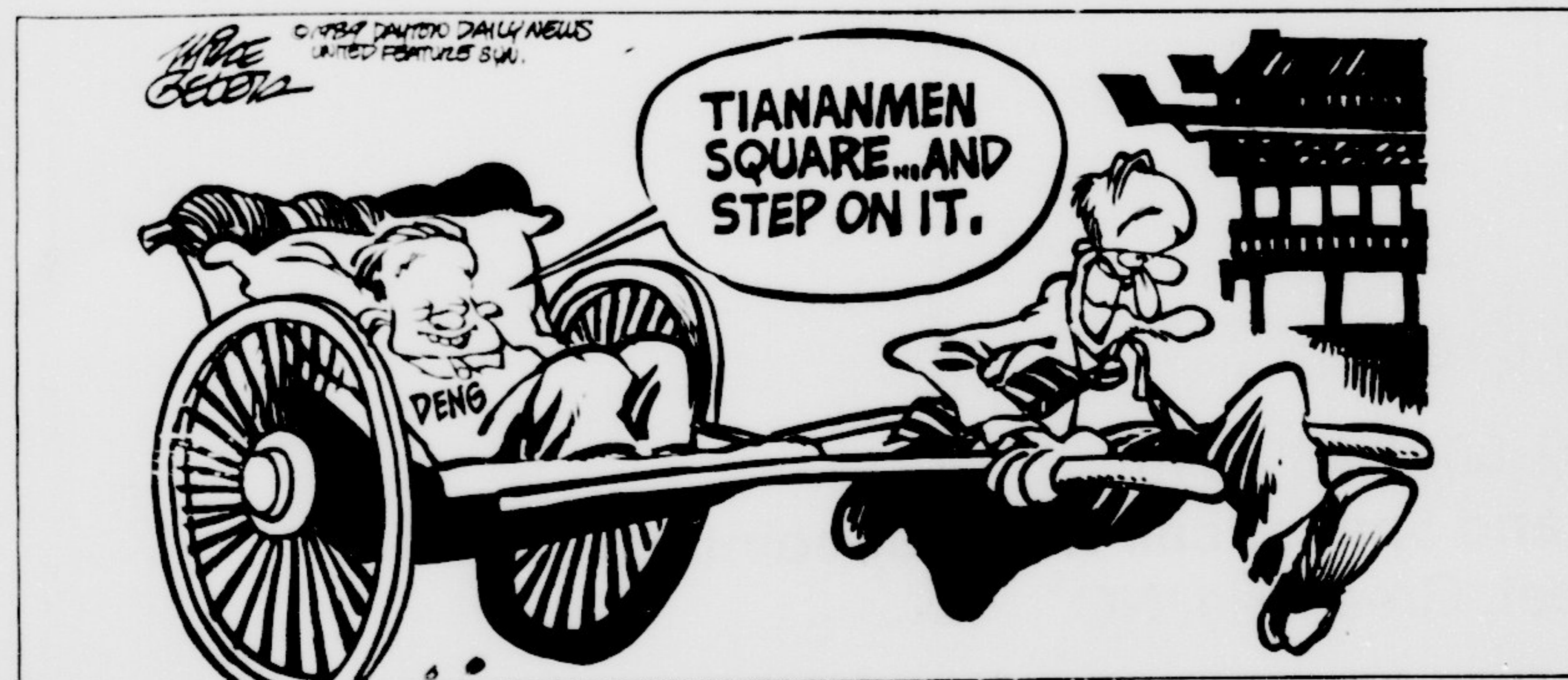
In the United States, the rate of objections to books expressing controversial views about race, sex and politics jumped 500 percent the year after the 1980 election, according to the American Library Association.

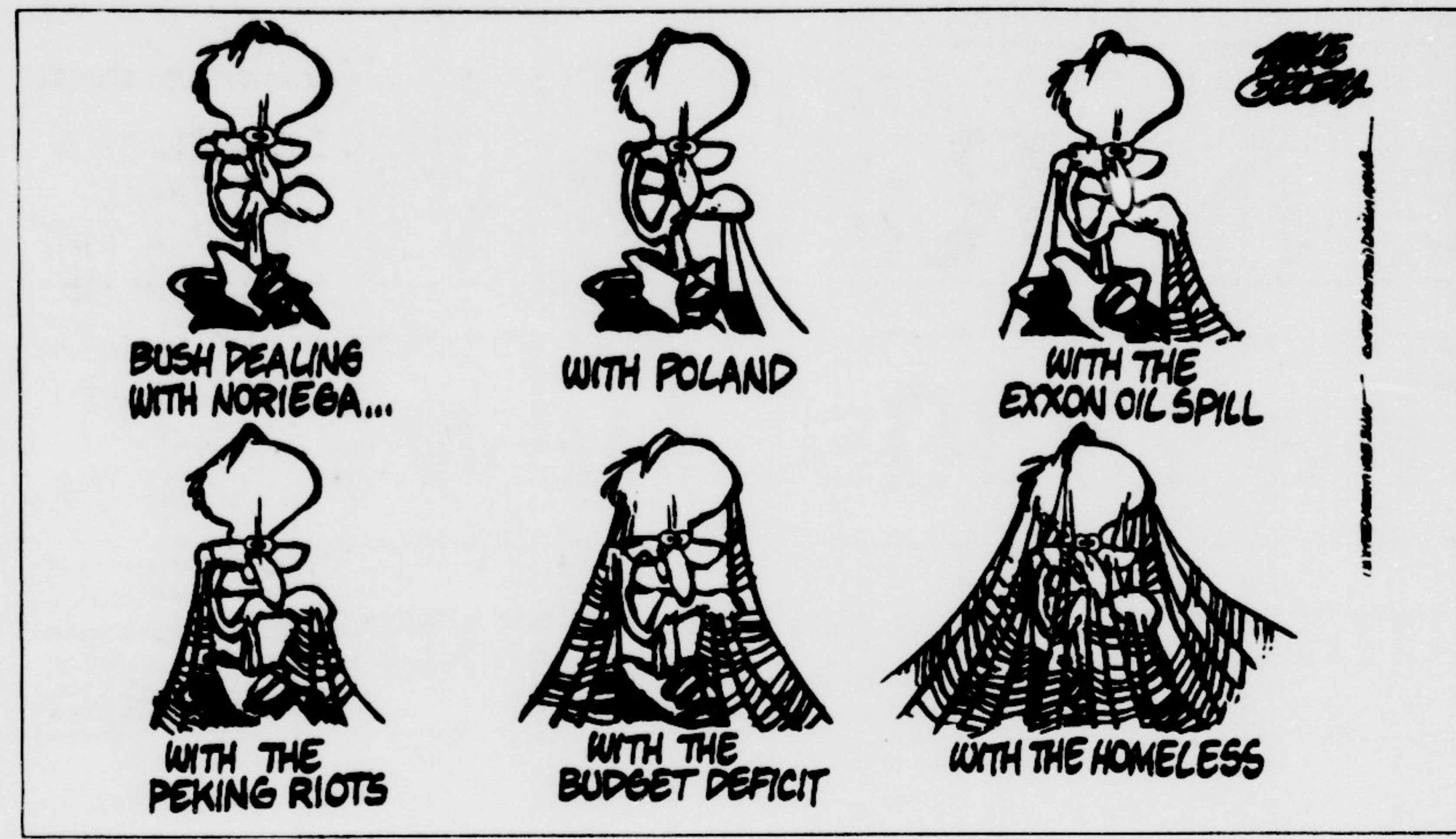
Fundamentalist Christian groups, including Jerry Falwell's Moral Majority, Phyllis Schlafly's Eagle Forum and Pat Robertson's National Legal Foundation were the main lobbying forces promoting the banning of books.

Libraries, bookstores and courts across the country were

pressured to remove books like Harper Lee's "To Kill a Mockingbird," J.D. Salinger's "Catcher in the Rye" and Aldous Huxley's "Brave New World." Buzzwords of the new right's censorship efforts included "secular humanism," "values clarification" and "situation ethics."

The groups' main complaints were "undermining of traditional family, atheistic and agnostic views, anti-traditional/anti-establishment views, negative or pessimistic views and moral relativism See Censorship, page 22





# Crime reaches epidemic proportions in America

By Kimberly Brothers  
Staff Writer

Crime in the '80s proved America to be one of the most violent nations in the world.

The most remembered crime stories begin with the racial rioting that left 18 people dead and more than 300 injured in Miami, Fla. from May 17 to 19, 1980. The rioting was the most costly urban disorder in U.S. history.

In 1981, the residents of Atlanta, Ga. were terrified by a murderer. His reign of terror, which lasted two years, left 30 young black people dead.

Wayne B. Williams, 23, was indicted in the case, and found guilty for two of the Atlanta child murders. Authorities said the number of murders and missing persons dropped off in Atlanta after Williams' arrest.

On March 30, 1981, John Hinckley Jr. attempted to assassinate President Ronald Reagan in hopes of impressing his favorite actress, Jodie Foster. Hinckley was found innocent by reason of insanity and was put in a security institution.

During September and October of 1982, seven people were poisoned by cyanide-laced Tylenol capsules. James Lewis, alias Robert Richardson, was believed to be the perpetrator since he had threatened Tylenol with such a poisoning.

The shooting and wounding of four teenage boys by Bernard Goetz in a New York City subway station on Dec. 22, 1984 started a debate over what actions citizens should take to protect themselves. Some thought the incident was racially motivated. Goetz was found innocent in New York Supreme Court in June 1987.

The biggest spy ring in U.S. history was uncovered on May 20, 1985, with the arrest of retired Navy Chief Warrant Officer John A. Walker. For 20 years

Walker traded U.S. top secret information with the Soviet Union for money, with the help of his son and two other family members.

On Aug. 31, 1985, the "night stalker," who terrorized California with 14 murders and 20 rapes during 1985 was captured and beaten by East Los Angeles residents when they saw him trying to steal a car. The "night stalker," Richard Ramirez, was convicted of 13 Los Angeles murders in September 1989.

The New York Times reported in April 1987 that residents of Detroit, Mich. lived in the city with the nation's highest homicide rate. However, Washington, D.C. became known as the "murder capital" of the U.S. in 1988 and 1989, with more homicides than days in the year.

Carlos Lehder, a Colombian linked to the Medellin drug cartel, was convicted of conspiracy to smuggle 3.3 tons of cocaine into the United States in May 1988.

In February 1989, a gunman killed five children playing in the schoolyard of Cleveland Elementary School in Stockton, Calif.

On Labor Day weekend, 1989, students from black colleges were at Virginia Beach, Va. to participate in the annual "Greekfest." Because of the previous year's violence, police strictly enforced city laws, which caused tensions and led to rioting and looting by the students.

In another famous case, former PTL partner and televangelist Jim Bakker was convicted of fraud, sentenced to 45 years in prison and fined \$500,000 on Oct. 25, 1989.

In December 1989, a series of mail bombs killed Alabama judge Robert Vance and a Savannah lawyer, Robert Robinson. Bombs were found at an Atlanta courthouse and NAACP headquarters in Jacksonville, Fla.

## Homelessness increases in U.S.

By Susan Jernigan  
Staff Writer

During the past decade, homeless men and women have become increasingly familiar sights in the parks, streets and alleys of America.

Statistics on the homeless are difficult to pinpoint and analyze, but it has been estimated that three million people currently make up the nation's homeless population. In 1988 the homeless population increased 25 percent, according to one survey.

Homeless men and women were once thought of as the unem-

ployed and as children who ran away from home. However, as the numbers of homeless increased through the '80s, the demographic span of the homeless widened.

Today, there are more women and many more young people living on the streets. The average age of the homeless on the streets of San Francisco is 35, according to one survey.

Families have also become more prevalent in the shelters. They are usually poor people whose predicaments result from a personal tragedy, such as being evicted from their apartment, driven out by fire or by building

condemnation.

A third or half of the homeless are mentally ill. During the latter part of this century, asylums were almost emptied because of improved drugs and treatment for the patients. Many of those released ended up on the streets, and many died.

Another growing face in the homeless population is the drug addict. The nation's social problem of illegal drug use has spilled over into the social problem of homelessness.

A visible increase in the homeless population convinced Ameri-

See Homeless, page 21

## Environmental issues top earth's list of priorities

By Donna Hayes  
Staff Writer

The 1980s may well be remembered as the decade that finally recognized the significance of environmental issues.

Dorrie Smith, an ocean ecology expert and a national campaigner for Greenpeace, the international environmental organization, said more people are aware of environmental problems now

because of increased media coverage.

According to Greenpeace statistics, three out of every four Americans consider themselves to be environmentalists. Americans also believe that "environmental standards cannot be too high, no matter what the cost."

Statistics indicate that "84 percent (of Americans) would accept a lower standard of living if they could reduce health risks,"

and the buying practices of 77 percent of Americans are influenced by a company's environmental record.

A recent ABC News report indicated that more than one-third of the population of Great Britain considers the environment to be the most important issue today.

The United States alone generates more than 160 million tons of garbage each year—1,200 pounds of garbage per per-

son. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) expects this number to increase to more than 2,300 pounds of garbage per person within the next 12 years.

At least 80 percent of U.S. garbage is buried in landfills, but landfills already filled to capacity and increased groundwater pollution are causing controversy. After petitioning six states and three countries for a site to dump a barge filled with garbage, New

York was forced to bring its garbage home.

Only 10 percent of U.S. garbage is recycled, the preferred method of waste disposal, but recycling in the '90s is expected to increase, possibly cutting U.S. waste by 80 percent.

Communities and businesses began initiating voluntary recycling programs in the late 1980s; however, recycling is becoming mandatory in some areas, includ-

ing Pitt County.

In August, the North Carolina General Assembly passed the "Act to Improve the Management of Solid Waste," which provides all state agencies to begin mandatory recycling by Jan. 1, 1992.

ECU students have also become concerned with the use of animal pelts in the fashion industry. The "chic" fur coats of the '80s are the targets of environmental-

See Environment, page 22

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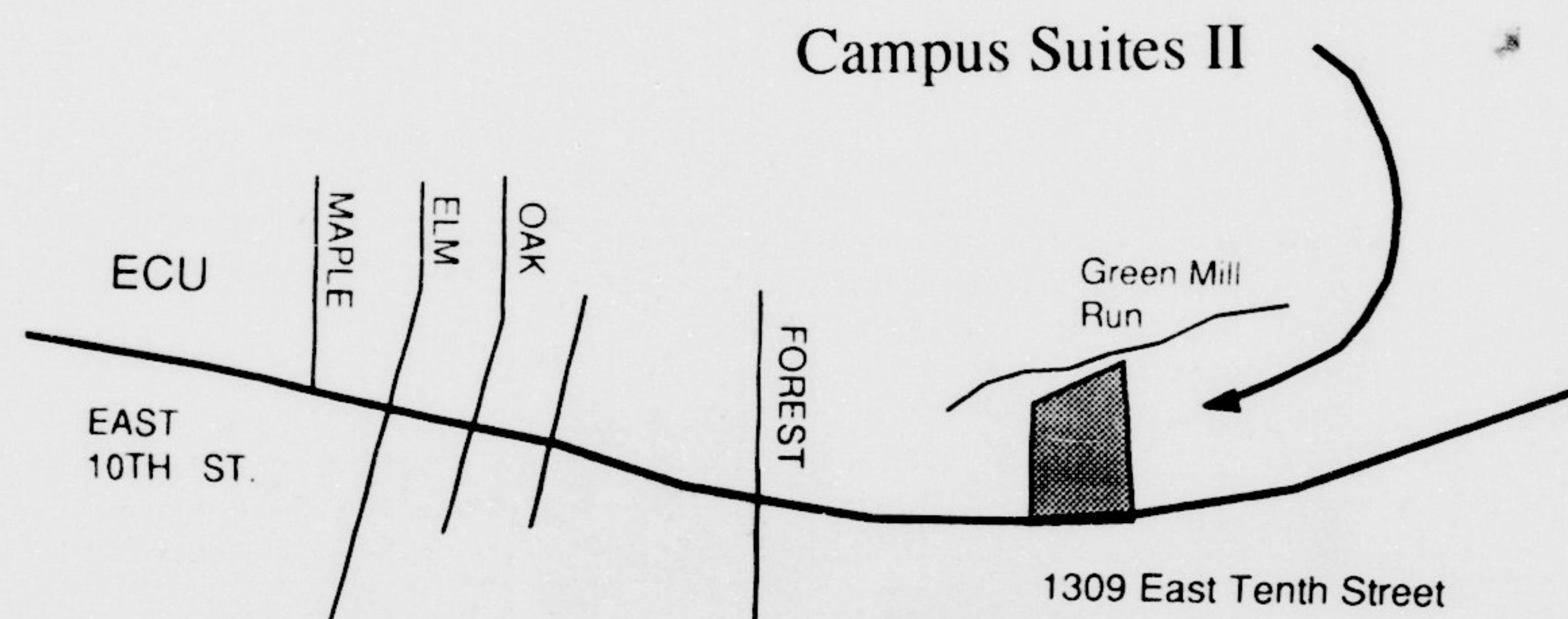
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## Standard of living improves Innovations benefit consumers

By Samantha Thompson  
Staff Writer

Who would have guessed at the beginning of the decade that a piece of the Berlin Wall could be purchased at Brendles for \$9.95 in the 1990s?

A piece of the Berlin Wall is just one of many products that we were able to buy in the 1980s. New products ranged from Nutra Sweet to USA Today, and both simple and complicated tasks became easier with new products.

Dieters were able to eat sweets with just a few calories thanks to Nutra Sweet, the artificial sweetener. Diet Coke, Diet Pepsi and Diet Dr. Pepper were among the first diet sodas. Today, most every soft drink is made with a diet counterpart. Chewing gum, hot chocolate and ice cream were just a few novelties made with Nutra Sweet.

Pre-prepared frozen meals made dining simpler for both working mothers and lazy college students. Handy microwaveable dishes could be bought that were either low in calories or in hearty men's sizes. With a variety of foods to choose from, the meals remain relatively cheaper than dining out.

Television took on a different meaning during the decade. Instead of three to five channels

viewers could purchase at a monthly rate, cable television with some locales receiving up to 60 channels. MTV, CNN and PBS were just a few of the channels presented in the '80s.

If the '70s had Atari, the '80s had Nintendo. More expensive than Atari, yet more technologically advanced, Nintendo has extended into the '90s with more electronic games for players of all ages.

The development of mousse has allowed both men and women to bring their hair to new heights. Available in different colors and tints, ranging from ashe blonde to passionate purple, mousse has added new dimensions to hair styling.

Trivial Pursuit made us more aware of trivial facts both past and present. The board game swept the nation by challenging our minds, sparking a quest for more knowledge. Rubik's Cube held the country's fascination with twists and turns in search of the right combination of colors. Finally, books were written to solve the mystery.

USA Today, the newspaper of the 1980s, with its colorful pictures and short, concise articles made reading the newspaper not only entertaining but easier. The newspaper steadily grew into one of the nation's most popular print

media form.

Post-Its, the banana yellow 2x2 note pads, helped us get messages in the 1980s. The 3M Company, while testing for a new type of glue, accidentally made the less adhesive glue on the back of the note pads.

The invention of the automatic teller machine allowed consumers to get "fast cash" any time of the day or night. This new banking convenience enabled people to purchase all of the new products of the 1980s whenever they want.



## Airline tragedies caused by human error

By Stacey Lippincott  
Staff Writer

When the United Airlines DC-10 Flight 232 took on July 19, 1989 passengers and crew did not realize they were about to be in the tenth worst U.S. air crash in history.

Flight 232 crashed at the Sioux City airport, missing the runway and breaking apart, scattering carrying passengers in all directions. The deaths of over 100 on-board the DC-10 were a bitter reminder of the airline accidents that took the lives of many more over the course of the year.

Other airline accidents averted

when US Air Flight 5050 skidded off a runway and into New York's East River and 61 of the 63 passengers and crew survived. The flight was headed for Charlotte, N.C. but never made it. La Guardia Airport's new landing lights kept the plane from sinking, saving the lives of the passengers.

Fourteen of the 108 passengers and crew of Delta Flight 1141 at the Dallas airport last August were killed as the Boeing 727 rolled on the runway and burst into flames.

Besides plane crashes, terrorist bombings claimed the lives of many. The bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 from Londn killed 32

students from Syracuse University.

However, not all of the airline tragedies were aboard large passenger planes. Seven people were killed over Allentown, Pennsylvania when two light planes collided and hurled debris on a highway and shopping center.

A suspicious crash of Thomas Root left investigators confused as to what caused the plane to plunge into the Atlantic. Root's trip from Washington D.C. to Rocky Mount, N.C. turned into a disaster leaving him with a gun shot wound.

According to Federal Safety records, passenger jets are in-

involved in fatal accidents once every 2 million flights. In 1989, deaths caused by airline accidents through July totaled 129. These figures were compared to one death in 1986 on carrier flights and passenger flights with more than 30 seats, according to the National Transportation Safety Board.

Overall, it isn't planes that cause the airline accidents, but human error. According to Intercontinental Aviation Safety consultants, human error accounts for 67 percent of fatal accidents. Structure failure only accounts for three percent of fatalities.

## Politics

Continued from page 19

Ethics in politics became a prominent issue in 1989. The Senate rejected Sen. John Tower's nomination in March 1989 for secretary of defense because of his alleged drinking problem. House Speaker Jim Wright resigned after being charged by the House Ethics Committee with violating House ethics rules in May 1989.

Another political scandal uncovered in 1989 took place in Housing and Urban Development. Jack Kemp, Secretary of HUD, estimated that \$2 billion had been lost because of mismanagement and fraud under the former HUD secretary, Samuel Pierce.

The Supreme Court made three controversial rulings in 1989.

Burning the American flag was a constitutional right of expression. This ruling angered people around the country and caused President Bush to support a constitutional amendment barring degradation of the flag.

It upheld a Missouri law that greatly restricts a woman's right to have an abortion. In *Webster v. Reproductive Health Services*, the Court gave the states the right to restrict the availability of publicly funded abortions.

To wrap up the decade, on Dec. 20, 1989, the U.S. invaded Panama in an attempt to oust Panamanian dictator Gen. Manuel A. Noriega, who fled to the Vatican embassy for protection. The invasion was the largest U.S. military airlift since Vietnam and led to Noriega's surrender.

## Homeless

Continued from page 20

cans to take part to help those in need. In 1986, approximately 60 comedians joined together in an effort to utilize the forces of laughter to aid the nation's homeless.

Another effort made by comedians was "Comic Relief," which aired March 29 on HBO. Robin Williams, Billy Crystal and Whoopi Goldberg co-hosted the program to demonstrate their concern for the nation's homeless.

Two months later on May 26 the public joined in "Hands Across America." Through city streets, across bridges, through deserts and mountain passages, the line of Americans holding hands in an effort to help the homeless extended 4,150 miles.

The links of the man-made chain included the rich, the poor, the homeless, movie stars and public officials. Over 60 million participated, with each person donating ten dollars.

"When I call Mom,  
she either wants  
to talk art or football.  
Usually football."



Jacqueline Reinhard - Arizona State University - Class of 1991

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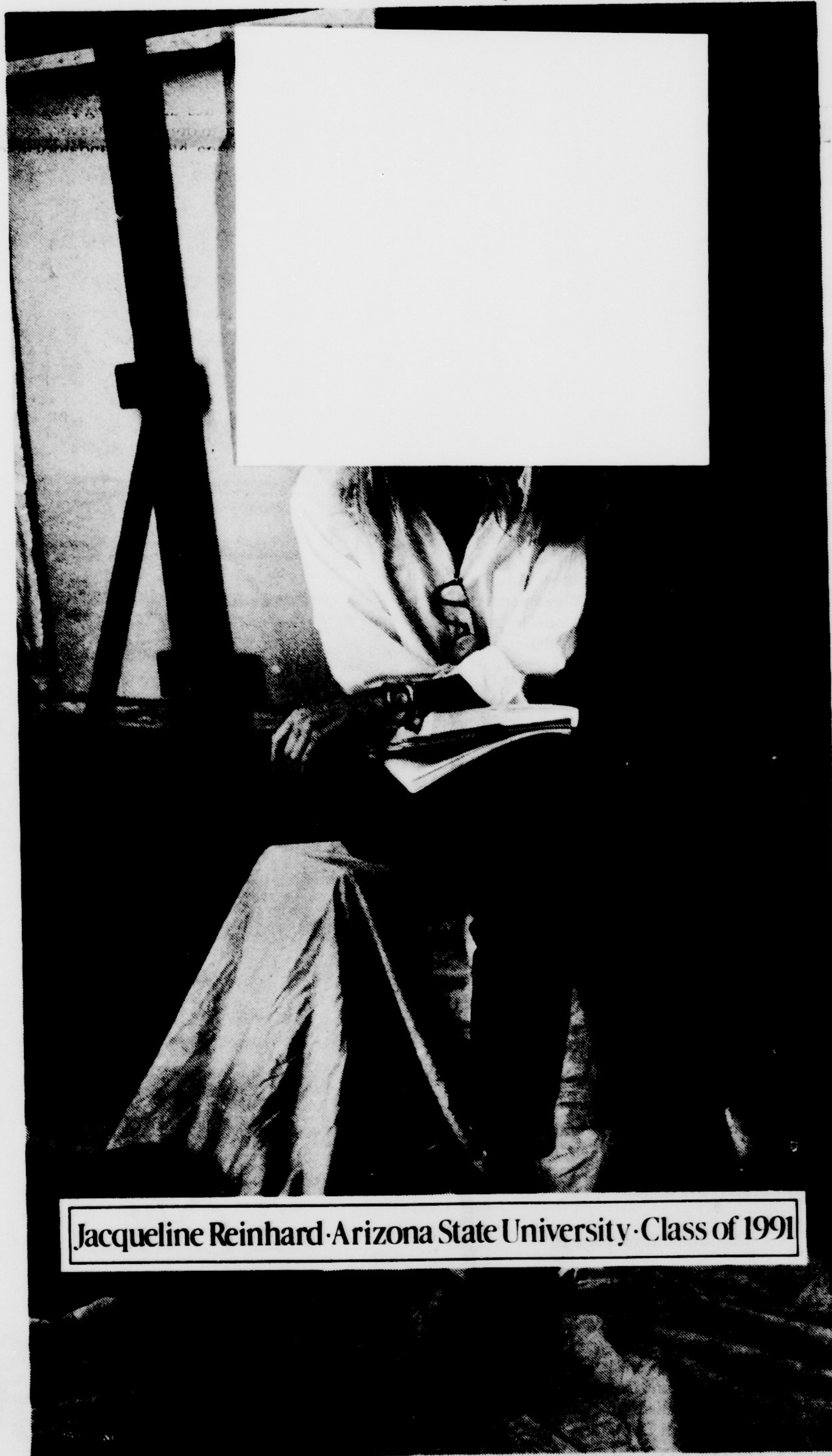
cans to take part to help those in need. In 1986, approximately 60 comedians joined together in an effort to utilize the forces of laughter to aid the nation's homeless.

Another effort made by comedians was "Comic Relief," which aired March 29 on HBO. Robin Williams, Billy Crystal and Whoopi Goldberg co-hosted the program to demonstrate their concern for the nation's homeless.

Two months later on May 26 the public joined in "Hands Across America." Through city streets, across bridges, through deserts and mountain passages, the line of Americans holding hands in an effort to help the homeless extended 4,150 miles.

The links of the man-made chain included the rich, the poor, the homeless, movie stars and public officials. Over 60 million participated, with each person donating ten dollars.

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# Research improves medical treatment

By Katherine Anderson  
Staff Writer

Researchers made strides in the prevention and treatment of sometimes deadly diseases during the 1980s.

In 1985, an important link between a cancer gene and a natural substance within the body was discovered. This link is critical because cancer is known to be a process in which cell growth gets out of control and cannot be stopped.

Scientists from the University of Maryland, the University of Rochester, and the National Institute of Health reported the development of a new vaccine, given by nose drops, that promises longer and better immunity to influenza.

At Merck, Sharp & Dohme Research Labs of Westpoint, Pa., under the direction of Dr. Edward

M. Scolnick, the first experimental vaccine for humans utilized gene-splicing to give healthy adults immunity to hepatitis B virus. The virus has been a major cause of liver disease throughout the world.

Also in 1985, a five-and-a-half pound infant girl was the world's first baby produced from a frozen embryo. The birth, in Australia, resulted after an ovum from the mother was fertilized in a laboratory with the husband's sperm. The embryo was then frozen, reportedly for two months before being implanted in the woman's uterus where it developed normally.

In 1987, under the direction of Dr. Ignacio Madrazo Navarro, of La Raza Medical Center in Mexico City, a radical new surgical procedure was developed to treat severe cases of Parkinson's disease.

The procedure involves an implant of part of the patient's adrenal tissue into the brain.

Parkinson's disease, a progressive neurological disorder, is characterized by loss of muscle control, often accompanied by tremors, slurred speech, extreme fatigue and the inability to perform ordinary tasks. Doctors have suggested that tissue implants in the brain could have applications in treating other disorders affecting the central nervous system.

In 1988, a clinical trial of THA (tetrahydroaminocrydine) was shown to reduce memory loss in victims of Alzheimer's disease. Approximately three million Americans suffer from Alzheimer's disease, a progressive mental deterioration for which there is no cure.

1989 was a tremendous year for science and medicine. The first

successful transplant of an entire human knee was performed to save the leg of a 32-year-old woman at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania.

Surgeons in Paris transplanted parts of the same liver to two different patients. Because the liver is the only organ in the body that can regenerate itself it grows naturally along with the body after being reduced in size.

Doctors for the first time used blood vessels which rarely develop the fatty deposits that make surgery necessary in the first place. Doctors previously used sections of a leg vein to bypass blocked coronary arteries.

While the eighties were filled with research and enlightenment for the entire medical field, the decade ahead offers even more bright hopes for disease control and prevention in the world.

# Apartheid persists in South Africa despite reforms

By Elizabeth Moore  
Staff Writer

In South Africa blacks were able to move more freely going from city to city looking for work. Children of blacks legally residing in an urban areas were able to live in the same area instead of in a rural tribal reserve. These conditions were eased as a result of new governmental statutes and policies enforced by the South African government in 1980.

Although some social conditions improved, severe economic losses occurred in the black-occupied Ciskei and Kwazulu areas as a result of the serious drought in 1980 which caused crop failure and cattle losses. Despite the losses, Ciskeians voted on Dec. 4 to become the fourth of 10 tribal areas or "homelands" to gain independence.

The legal status of blacks did not improve in 1981. Under South African law, blacks could not own land outside of 10 tribal "homelands", which together made up only 15 percent of the country's total area.

On July 30, 1982 Prime Minister Pieter Willem Botha announced the details of a plan by which the country's white-minority govern-

ment would share political power with South Africans of mixed race, called Coloreds, and those of Asian backgrounds.

A 60-member Presidential Council issued a report on May 12, 1982 advocating the exclusion of blacks from the national government. The reform proposal insured that whites could not be outvoted in Parliament. The Conservative Party was formed by right wing members who opposed the reform proposal.

On May 5, 1983 South Africa's new constitution was formally introduced in parliament. It provided for a new Colored House of Representatives with 85 members, and an Asian House with 45 members.

The white-minority government won significant concessions in 1984 from two of its black-ruled neighbors. On Feb. 16, 1984, Angola agreed to prevent Namibian nationalist guerrillas who had been fighting South African rule in Namibia from maintaining military bases in southern Angola.

An estimated 80 blacks were killed from early September to October of 1984, and more than 400 were injured in conflicts with government security forces in

black residential townships near Johannesburg. On Oct. 23, about 7,000 soldiers conducted raids in three townships, searching for weapons and arresting suspected rioters.

The widening protests were directed against a wide variety of black grievances, overpriced ramshackle housing, inadequate schooling, low wages and high prices charged by white retailers. One goal that many protesters had in common was the release of Nelson Mandela, the leader of the banned African National Congress, who had been in prison since 1962 for plotting sabotage against the government.

As a result of the protests the government declared a state of emergency in three major areas, the eastern part of Cape Province, black townships east of Johannesburg, and Johannesburg itself. The emergency conditions allowed police to impose curfews, detain people without trial, and search homes and other buildings without warrants.

The move by many nations to economically isolate the South African government gained momentum. As 1986 ended economic sanctions (penalties) had been voted on by the Organization of

African Unity, the Commonwealth, the European Community, the United States and other countries.

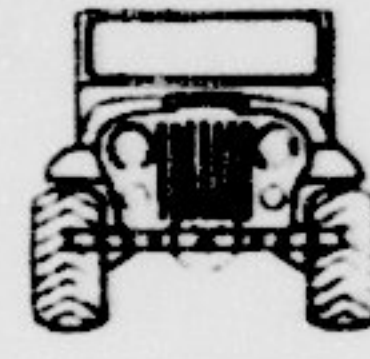
Fretora acknowledged its support for the rebel movement in Angola. South Africa had been giving Angola military support since the Angolan civil war in 1975.

Over the course of 1988, the South African government was able to maintain some aspects of stability by continuing the existing state of emergency for another year, by banning or curtailing a number of black political and labor organizations and by stifling press freedoms.

President Botha announced new constitutional plans which he stated would enable black South Africans to participate more directly in political affairs.

After three months of U.S. mediated talks, South Africa, Cuba and Angola agreed to cease fire in the Angolan civil war, and South Africa began withdrawing its troops.

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## Censorship

of the new right's censorship efforts included "secular humanism," "values clarification" and "situation ethics."

The groups' main complaints were "undermining of traditional family, atheistic and agnostic views, anti-traditional/anti-establishment views, negative or pessimistic views and moral relativism (situation ethics)," according to a report in the Sept. 7, 1984 issue of Christianity Today.

Public schools were affected the most by courtroom decisions. People for the American Way documented 153 incidents of attacks on textbooks in the 1986-87

school year alone. Trials in Hawkins County, Tennessee and Mobile, Alabama were among the more popular court cases resulting in the banning of textbooks from the classrooms, including Random House's "Freedom and Crisis" (Second Edition, 1974, 1978), a history text, and the biology text "Life and Health" (third edition).

Despite the pressure from the extremes, the majority of Americans were opposed to censorship during the 1980s. A 1986 survey by Penn & Schoen Associates, New York, showed that 84 percent of those polled believed that Ameri-

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## Revolution

Panama

On June 11, 1987, after three days of protest in Panama, a 10-day state of urgency was issued after three days of anti-government protests. Col. Roberto Heredia, former second-in-command of the Panamanian Defense Forces, started protests after he made accusations against General Manuel Noriega. His main accusation was about Noriega rigging the 1984 elections. Five opposition parties organized a patriotic junta of national resistance in hopes to oust Noriega.

China

Revolution became the story of 1989 when countries such as

China decided to fight for democracy no matter what the costs. The recent turmoil in China began on April 15 after the death of former communist party leader Hu Yaobang. On April 17, marches led by 500 students into Tiananmen Square began in honor of Hu Yaobang.

Police tried to remove students from the square on April 19. From April 21-22, approximately 100,000 students and supporters marched into Tiananmen to stage a pro-democracy rally.

By June 4, unrest had escalated and at midnight in Beijing, tanks, armored personnel carriers and thousands of combat troops

Continued from page 19

forced their way into the square and released fire on the demonstrators.

East Germany

In East Germany, from September 11-14, over 13,000 East Germans fled to West Germany by way of Austria.

On Nov. 9, restrictions on travel and emigration were loosened. As of Nov. 15, almost three million East Germans had traveled to West Germany. On Dec. 3, the Socialist Unity Communist Party resigned due to public knowledge of party and government corruption. East Germans could travel to West Germany with no restrictions as of Dec. 5.

Continued from page 20

## Environment

ists' scorn in the '90s. "Fur is dead" became the motto of protesters across the U.S.

Another concern to area environmentalists is the issue of offshore oil drilling. The '80s were plagued with oil spills, the worst occurring in 1989 off the coast of Alaska.

Approximately 11 million gallons of crude oil spilled into the

waters of Prince William Sound when the Exxon Valdez strayed off course and struck a reef. More than 1,000 miles of coastline became contaminated and thousands of animals died as a result of the disaster.

The disaster came close to home when Mobil Oil officials announced plans to drill for oil and natural gas off the North

Carolina Outer Banks. Public outcry forced officials to delay the final decision on Mobil's fate until February 1990.

The '90s are beginning on a positive environmental note. President Bush proclaimed April 22 as Earth Day. The president said he supported nationwide activities that are designed to promote environmental awareness.

*Squids Mackenzie*



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# The 1980s: Features

## Movies focus on stars and sequels

By Doug Morris  
Staff Writer

The 1980s were full of changes in the movie industry. This has been a lucrative time for film makers. In 1989, the industry made approximately five billion dollars, the largest sum in movie making history.

"They were going for the dollar but at the same time they were out to make a good product," said John Sims, manager of Buccaneer Movies in Greenville. Film makers gave their audiences what they wanted, and the response translated into money.

Along with the mega hits such as "E.T.," "Raiders of the Lost Ark," "Platoon," the "Star Wars" movies and "Batman," there were many films that did not make the huge sums of money but were still exceptional. "Chariots of Fire," "Breaking Away," "Raging Bull" and "Blue Velvet" all received recognition for their artistic content.

The problem is, film makers

are out to make money, and to do that in the '80s, in many cases, did not mean offering intelligent material. The "Rambo"/"Friday the 13th" craze had the disturbing side effect of making good films seem too sedate.

Starting in 1983, the movie industry began producing a great number of films directed at their younger teen audiences. Films such as "War Games," "The Outsiders," "Pee Wee's Big Adventure," "Goonies," "The Breakfast Club," and "Weird Science" were directed toward younger audiences. The introduction of the "PG-13 rating" in 1986 and the aging of the audience has reduced the number of these movies.

The '80s may be known best for the sequel craze. Films like "Friday the 13th," "Halloween," "A Nightmare on Elm Street," "Indiana Jones," "Jaws," "Rambo," "Rocky," "The Karate Kid," "Poltergeist," "Superman," "Star Trek" and, of course, "Back to the Future," were not simply

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Tom Hanks was one of the most productive movie actors of the decade starring in such block busters as "Bachelor Party," "Nothing in Common," "The Money Pit," "Punch Line" and "Turner and Hooch."

## Games captivate American minds

By Rob Williams  
Staff Writer

Archaeologists often unearth artifacts which lend an understanding to how ancient and forgotten peoples made use of their spare time. This, in turn, provides us with an account of the level of man's creativeness or imaginativeness during a particular era.

Should future archaeologists stumble upon the means or forms of entertainment that tickled the fancies of Americans during the 1980s, they may very well find confusion in the appearance of trivia games and games of logics, amidst joy sticks and computer entertainment systems. These describe the games of the '80s; highly specialized computer adventure games and adventures of the imagination, interwoven with simple games of trivia and picture-word association brought to

life by pencil and paper.

Hungarian professor Erno Rubik christened the games of the '80s with his small invention that may have been a toy rather than a game, but nevertheless, occupied the minds of millions of Americans. This emerged as the Rubik's Cube, a color-coded, hand-held object that outrightly irritated whomever dared to twist and turn its everchanging structure. The intention of the device was not to further complicate one's daily problems but to provide the idle mind with mental activity.

Soon, Americans demanded a solution to the Rubik's Cube and books with cube-solving techniques were printed to alleviate the distraught Rubik's Cube player. Subsequently, Rubik's Cubes were seen everywhere and anywhere anyone had a chance to tangle with the tantalizing toy.

See Games, page 24

## MTV changes music communication

By Suzan Lawler  
Staff Writer

In 1981, MTV was born. We could watch our favorite and our most hated videos repeated 24 hours a day.

MTV has evolved through the years, and it now presents a wide variety of music videos and diverse programming. Some popular programs are "MTV Rockumentary," "120 Minutes," "Yo! MTV Raps!" and the "MTV News."

Although MTV has million of faithful viewers, it also receives its share of criticism. Some overheard complaints include Julie Brown's voice (too shrill), Adam Curry's hair (too scary) and Remote Control (too stupid).

Parents criticized the sex and violence in the music videos. Many women were outraged at the portrayal of women as mindless sex objects. Other media criticized MTV's blatant self promotion.

Even with all the criticism, MTV has undeniably helped launch their careers. The channel allowed performers to reach their target markets (12-34-year-olds) 24 hours a day. "MTV is the largest radio station in America," stated CBS Records Vice President Frank M. Dileo.

Some musicians were hesitant to join the video revolution. In a 1983 Time interview, Billy Joel said, "The musician in me really

resents having to interpret my music in to something visual, but...video is a form of communication. Why not use every mean of communication available?"

Some performers communicated better than others. Who can mention music videos without mentioning Michael Jackson? His videos Beat It, Bad, Billie Jean and Smooth Criminal were innovative and elaborate. Thriller remains the top selling album in history and his corpse cluttered video definitely had something to do with that success.

Michael Jackson remains a permanent fixture on MTV. We watched in amazement as his

dances and his face changed through the years. He was a gentle man (even a Pepsi had too much fizz for him) who captured the world's and an extraterrestrial's heart.

Jackson's success was due mainly to his extraordinary talent. His videos helped showcase that talent. He gained millions of fans and millions of dollars, thanks to the 24-hour music channel. And you can bet that his sequined glove is often flipping the channel to MTV.

## TV shows come & go in the '80s

By Debra Blake  
Staff Writer

The past decade of the '80s provided television with popular programs that have come and gone. Television has shown attempts to grab viewers and come up with new ideas in programming.

These attempts have resulted in failures and successes. In the '80s, we have had such programs as "Dallas," "Dynasty," "The Cosby Show," "Miami Vice," "Moonlighting" and "Magnum, P.I." All of them succeeded at some point; however, not all of them survived the tests of time and ratings.


The decade began with "Dallas," a prime time soap with a star studded cast of characters, dominating the tube. As the '80s progressed in 1984, "The Cosby Show" ranked number three in its debut season. The next four seasons it reigned as the number one show. Today, "Roseanne" is a tough competitor for that position.

Throughout the years soaps have been popular, but few achieved the success of "Cosby." "Dallas," "Knot's Landing" and "L.A. Law" have remained in top-notch spots, while "Dynasty" and "The Colby's" folded.

"Hill Street Blues" brought style and realism to the crime scene and presented us with a winning cast in 1981. It survived for six years.

"Moonlighting" and "Miami Vice" dazzled audiences with comedy and fashion.

See TV, page 24



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# LOOK FOR EASY MONEY

# Musicians fight against world social problems

By Suzan Lawler  
Staff Writer

"The trend of activism is a natural thing after 10 to 15 years of being in a coma," said Steve Van Zandt in an Oct. '85 Time magazine interview. He commented on the surge of music causes in the '80's. Little Steven Van Zandt wrote and coproduced the anti-apartheid song, "Sun City."

Artists United Against Apartheid released the Sun City album in 1985 to promote political awareness and to discourage performers from playing in South Africa. Many talented performers contributed, including Miles Davis, Pete Townsend, Herbie Hancock and Peter Gabriel.

The 1988 "Human Rights Now!" concert was another musical solidarity against apartheid. Amnesty International sponsored the event to make people aware of human rights abuse in South Africa. International stars Tracy Chapman, Sting, Peter Gabriel, Youssou N'Dour and Bruce Springsteen donated their talents for A.I. Springsteen said, "Amnesty International speaks through that sense of community in a voice that calls for the decency and dignity of every woman, man and child to simply be respected."

Musicians around the world frequently joined voices to help

charities and to promote activism. The efforts were, as Joan Baez put it, "some kind of phenomenon." The music causes were especially effective because music is, after all, the universal language. The trend started in 1985 with Bob Geldof's Band Aid. The hottest British performers sang "Do They Know It's Christmas?" to aid famine victims in Africa.

America soon followed suit with "We Are The World" by USA for Africa. Harry Belafonte was a key organizer; Michael Jackson and Lionel Richie co-wrote the song. Forty-five musicians, including Stevie Wonder and Bruce Springsteen, shared their voices.

Band Aid/Live Aid together raised over \$80 million for famine victims. The July 13, 1985 concert began in London's Wembley Stadium and ended, 16 hours later, in Philadelphia's JFK stadium. The world's largest concert was beamed by satellite to 160 nations and approximately 1.5 billion people.

Other musicians contributed to the famine relief cause in 1985. A group of 60 Latin artists called Hermanos recorded a song to help the hungry in Africa and Latin America. Motel musicians formed Hear 'N Aid and cut a single, because as Ronnie James Dio said, "Life is more than partying your brains out." On the other end of

the musical spectrum, Christian Artists United to Save the Earth recorded "Do Something Now."

In the fall of '85, Willie Nelson, with the help of John Cougar Mellencamp and Neil Young, organized Farm Aid. The 14.5 hour marathon concert in Champaign, Ill. raised money to help struggling American farmers. Nelson, himself a failed former pig farmer, stimulated public and legislative support for the farmers.

Crusading was definitely cool in the '80s and musicians helped a variety of causes. Dionne & Friends raised 1.4 million for AIDS research in 1986 with the song "That's What Friends Are For." Bill Graham organized a Crack-Down concert in '86 to promote an anticrack campaign in New York schools.

Terence Trent D'Arby, U2, and INXS all supported environmental preservation and Greenpeace. The New Kids on the Block recently presented Boston Against Drugs with a \$25,000 check. These groups, along with many others, tried to give something back to the world.

Hopefully, the music causes of the '80s will continue into the '90s. Charity and social awareness should not be considered fads; they should in fact, be ways of life.

## Games

Rubikmania was born not to die out until the middle of the decade.

After the birth of Rubikmania came another sort of mania. Not with small objects that twist in your hand but with books and dice and wizards and daggers, but a game that allowed its players to feel and to think and to act like its characters. It was a game of imagination and a game of suspense. In fact, Dungeons and Dragons was a game that allowed its players to live the lives of its characters, and for a certain few, to experience the fate of its characters.

Shortly after Dungeons and Dragons won considerable fame, it became linked to several deaths. Some people, who became too involved with the game's role-playing, committed suicide. And the game was dubbed a dangerous obsession rather than an extraordinary adventure of castles and dragons.

The chaotic scenarios associated with Dungeons and Dragons seemed to bring an end to the

imaginative game and quite contrastingly Americans turned their interest toward a new and simple game of trivia, known as Trivial Pursuit.

Just as Trivial Pursuit left its mark in the '80s, so did another form of entertainment. It became more of a preoccupation shortly after its origin, and some would say, especially mothers, that it has grown into one big, bad habit. The obsession referred to is Nintendo, a video player's escape into the world of computer graphics.

To credit video arcade games and Atari electronic systems of the late '70s and early '80s for its evolution would be to do this remarkable computer entertainment system a terrible injustice, for its advancements exceed far above those of its predecessors.

Nintendo offers everything from computer sports to computer adventure games and has spawned a video craze that is sure to stay with us for years to come. Obsession with this computer

entertainment system is so widespread that many people consider it an addiction of sort. Addiction or not, it remains to be one of the most popular games of the decade.

As the pattern of the '80s had it, a simple game of logic seemed to capture the attention of Americans once again and return us to the basics after games of imagination and computer technology. This game not only returned us to order but served as the last real popular pastime of the '80s.

It was a game centered on the ability of communication and conveyance between two or more people through drawings and word clues. This game, Pictionary, sparked a flame for similar games, including a TV game show hosted by Burt Reynolds. Americans soon found utility in a piece of paper and a pencil, the only items needed to play the game. Like other games of the '80s, it has carried its popularity into the '90s and into a new decade of games.

Continued from page 23

## TV

wondering what Maddie and David were going to do next, while Tubbs and Crockett presented the times with new trends in style.

"Wheel of Fortune" was one game show that made a lasting impact. The syndicated version began in 1983; however, the network show started back in 1975.

Tabloid TV became an overnight success presenting gossip and celebrities to an interested audience. "A Current Affair,"

"Inside Edition" and "Hard Copy" are just a few of the decade's critics. If they miss any controversial topic, Geraldo will cover it.

"The Dukes of Hazzard" and "M\*A\*S\*H" and were favorites in the first half of the decade, while "Family Ties," "Alf" and "A Different World" were winners as the decade ended.

The past ten years have shown how television has winners and losers.

The TV trends of the decade leave us with an image of game shows, talk shows, cops and robbers programs and situation comedies. Many of the styles of television programming are traditional. They began before the '80s and will continue for decades to come.

However, there is a portion of risk takers, programs that dared to be different, who succeeded for a while and became part of our lives.

Continued from page 23



"GHOSTBUSTERS II" was one of the characteristic sequels of the 1980s. Like many movies that succeeded in their debut films often disappointed audiences with second and third tries.

## Movies

more money, but sure money to the movie makers. Sequels seem to have become the rule rather than the exception for any high-

grossing movies in the '80s. The low income of some of these may mean there will be less sequels in the '90s. "I think the

sequel thing has, to an extent, burnt itself out," said Sims. If this is the case, perhaps the '90s will have something new to offer in films.

Continued from page 23

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# The 1980s: Sports

## Sports plagued by drug abuse

By Lisa Spiridopoulos and Dave Reichelt  
Staff Writers

Nothing in today's society is as perfect as it appears to be. Not even sports.

With all the glory, the records set, the points scored and all the games played, sports has a major problem. A problem that is continuously ruining teams, players' careers and athletes' lives. That problem, of course, is drugs.

Drugs have become one of the most controversial issues in sports throughout the '80s, and hundreds of players have suffered from excessive use.

On June 17, 1986, 22-year-old Len Bias was chosen by the Boston Celtics as the second pick in the NBA draft. On the verge of a promising NBA career, Bias signed with the then world champions as well as an endorsement contract for Reebok which would have kept him financially secure for the rest of his life.

The newly inked Celtic flew back to Washington D.C. the following day. As Bias returned to the Maryland campus where he had proven himself as one of former Terrapin coach Lefty Driesell's most outstanding players, he and several other teammates celebrated his drafting to Boston as they sat around their dorm room.

Around 2:30 a.m., Bias left the dorm and was reported to be at a party with known cocaine dealer and former Maryland student Brian Tribble. He returned to the dorm around 6:30 a.m. and suffered a heart attack and a seizure. Teammate Terry Long gave him mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, and Bias was taken to the Roland Memorial Hospital. Doctors pronounced Bias dead at 8:50 a.m.

Just 40 hours earlier, the young superstar was in the prime of his life. He was an All-American and was an ideal candidate to

play in the NBA. Bias had been drafted by the team that he admired in his childhood, but all of that came crashing to a halt.

Cocaine was linked to Bias's death immediately, even though he was known as a non-drug user. Many thought it had to have been a one-time accident, but speculation still remained on whether or not Bias was a regular drug user. It was later discovered that crack, a purer and more potent form of cocaine, was the cause of Bias's death. No one knows for sure whether Bias had taken drugs before or if all the pressure had come so fast and furious that he was unable to handle the situation.

He was described by the Washington Bullets' Mark Alarie as being "the perfect athlete," while Jim Valvano, head coach of N.C. State, described Bias as being "almost the perfect basketball player."

In the June 30, 1986 issue of Sports Illustrated, noted medical experts were quoted as saying that "it does not take a massive amount of cocaine to contribute to death. The impurities in cocaine sold on the street can make it lethal, and some people may have a particularly low tolerance to the drug."

Following Bias's death, controversy surrounded Maryland sports, several players quit and Driesell later resigned.

The world of professional sports is not the realm affected by drug abuse. International and Olympic competitions have also been plagued. Steroids, cocaine, and hormonal stimulants have prompted drug testing at all levels of competition.

Canadian sprinter Ben Johnson was pronounced the fastest man in the world after beating Carl Lewis in the 100 meter dash in the 1988 Olympics. He had broken the world's record and won a gold medal for the Canadians. Unfortunately, Johnson's



Edwards signs with Utah

Theodore "Blue" Edwards, the 6-5 guard from Walstonburg, N.C. that practically rewrote the ECU record books in basketball, was taken as the 21st pick in the 1989 NBA draft by the Utah Jazz. In his two years at ECU, Edwards averaged 20.7 ppg and 6.3 rebounds, and captured the CAA Player of the Year honors (the only ECU player ever to receive the award) his senior year. He finished the 1988-89 season sixth in the nation in scoring with 26.7 ppg. (Photo courtesy of Sports Illustrated)

glory quickly turned into disgrace as he tested positive for steroid use and was sent home. Johnson was stripped of his gold medal, wiped from all the record books and is currently banned from international competition for two years. A total of ten Olympic athletes lost medals in the 1988 Seoul Olympics because of illegal drug use, and medical experts estimate that at least half of the 9,000 participants used steroids sometime during their training.

Early in the 1989 NFL season, Washington Redskins' Dexter Manley became the third player to be banned for life from the league. As the Redskins' fire-power on defense, Manley had already

tested positive twice for illicit drug use. He claimed that everything was okay and that he was being treated for his drug habit.

On top of the drug abuse, Manley publically announced that he was illiterate, but he had plans to deal with both his problems. Even though he learned to read, his drug usage continued. And because of it, Manly was banned from playing football in the NFL. He is eligible to have another hearing in one year.

Another football player, New York Giants' linebacker Lawrence Taylor, also had a bout with drugs. However, the outcome was different for Taylor. He was treated

See Drugs, page 27

## Rose banned from baseball for life

By Joey Jenkins  
Assistant Sports Editor

When Pete Rose surpassed Ty Cobb's mark to become baseball's all-time leading hitter, he joined the ranks of a chosen few.

In 1989, Rose added his name to a much more exclusive club, a club that has made baseball infamy. The only membership requirement—banishment for life from the game.

At an August press conference, baseball commissioner A. Bartlett Giamatti charged that Rose had "engaged in a variety of acts which [had] stained the game and he must now live with the consequences of those acts," as quoted

in the Sept. 4, 1989 edition of Sports Illustrated. Giamatti's announcement of Rose's lifetime ban from the game came down like a guillotine, in effect severing "Charlie Hustle's" 27-year major league career.

The decision followed months of arguing beginning in April between Giamatti and Rose's lawyers over allegations that Rose had regularly placed bets on Major League teams—even his own Cincinnati Reds.

Evidence of misconduct by Rose began to surface early in 1989 and was eventually compiled into a 225-page report submitted by baseball's special counsel John

See Rose, page 28

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## Americans paced professional tennis with a unique style McEnroe noted for his fiery attitude

By Dave McCreary and Eric Stillson  
Staff Writers

The 1980s inducted many bright new stars into the professional tennis firmament, but the decade also ushered out several legends that will long be remembered.

Almost everyone has heard of Bjorn Borg, Borg played perhaps the most outstanding professional tennis match of all time: the 1980 Wimbledon final. Outlasting an up-and-coming John McEnroe 1-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-7 (16-18), 8-6, Borg put himself en route to a seemingly insurmountable five straight Wimbledon titles. He retired several years later, but his mark on the men's tennis record books makes him one of the best to ever play the game.

With the '80s in full swing, what used to be considered a gentleman's game soon became a sport filled with fiery fist clenching, racket throwing antics and squabbles with officials.

At the forefront of these shenanigans was the feisty Jimmy Connors. Connors displayed an intense, gutsy style of play never seen before his era. Even at age 36, he is still a true competitor on the men's tour and until 1989 he was a mainstay in the world's top 10.

Hot-tempered American, John McEnroe, attained best-in-the-world status in the early '80s. The south-paw master of the serve and volley used a unique blend of power and finesse to capture several U.S. Open and Wimbledon titles. Well known for his blatant confrontations with linesmen and chair umpires, McEnroe gained public favor with his inspiring play and he consistently represented the United States in Davis Cup competition.

But, undoubtedly the most dominant performer in the late 1980s was Czechoslovakian-born Ivan Lendl. Lendl ruled the U.S. and French Opens by using aggressive groundstrokes and a blazing serve to polish off his opponents.

Becker dove into the scene in 1985 at age 17 and surpassed all of his more experienced opponents to become the youngest male ever to win Wimbledon. Following several inauspicious performances in other

tournaments, Becker returned to championship form with U.S. Open and Wimbledon victories in 1989 and he closed in, and captured the number one ranking in the world.

On the women's side of the net, the decade's early dominance belonged to Chris Evert-Lloyd. Her consistent gameplay and mental endurance helped her capture more than her share of U.S. Open and Wimbledon titles. Evert retired gracefully in 1989 claiming more victories than any other woman who's ever played the game.

Martina Navratilova reigned as the world's number one women's player for over half the decade, stockpiling more trophies and winnings than any other player. She dominated Evert and everyone else during the '80s, and her supremacy seemed imperishable until a young West German named Steffi Graf evolved into the rankings in 1987.

Graf began winning, making swift work of almost all of her opponents in the major tournaments. In 1988, with a championship win at the U.S. Open, Graf achieved the Grand Slam of tennis—winning all four major tournaments (Wimbledon, U.S. Open, French Open and the Australia Open) in one year. Graf has lost only five matches since winning the Grand Slam, and she still resides as the world's top ranked player.

Other than Navratilova, only one player on the horizon seems up to the challenge of Graf. Gabriella Sabatini holds the most impressive head-to-head record with Graf, next to Navratilova, and she seems most confident when she faces the West German. Only time will tell if Graf versus Sabatini will become the next true rivalry in women's tennis.

So with the 1980s gone and the 1990s already here, the world of tennis continues to spin. Teen terrors like Andre Agassi and Michael Chang could rekindle the fire for the United States in the racket sport, but West Germany's royal pair of Becker and Graf continue to rule and seem unwilling to be denied.

Whatever the case, though, the net that separates one player from another will continue to widen, bringing a new wealth of talent to a new decade.

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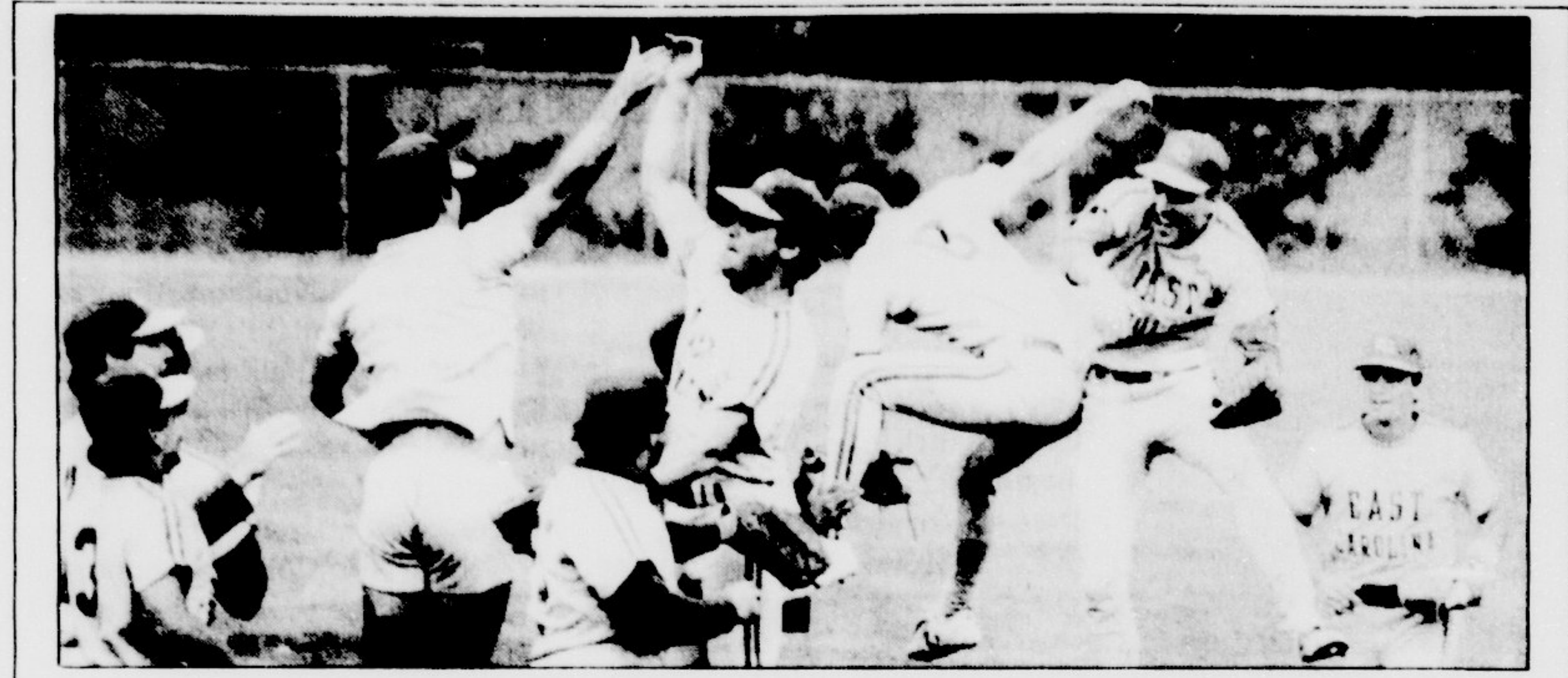
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## United States boycotts 1980 Olympic games in Moscow

By Katherine Anderson  
Staff Writer

As anger mounted against the Soviet Union for invading Afghanistan, the cry grew louder, "Boycott next summer's Olympics or move them out of Moscow."

In early January of 1980, the Carter Administration first began wrestling with the question of whether its reprisal of the Soviets should, for the first time, include the Olympic Games as a target.

Many supporters of the Games argued that a boycott for any political reason was inappropriate and wrong. And Don Miller, executive director of the U.S. Olympic Committee, said, "If the Olympic Games are to survive they must be apolitical and remain in the private sector."

That sentiment about the Olympics had not always been true. In 1936, Hitler turned the Berlin Games into a showcase of Nazi propaganda. World War I and II snuffed out the 1916, 1940, and 1944 Olympiads. The 1972 Munich Games were shattered by an Arab terrorist attack on the Israeli team that left eleven Israeli athletes dead.

Past Games have also been boycotted. For example, Spain, Switzerland, and the Netherlands withdrew from the Melbourne Olympics as a protest against the Soviet invasion of Hungary.

The Carter Administration was aware of the fact that any major boycott or relocation of the 1980 Summer Games would deeply embarrass and disappoint the Kremlin, which had tried ever since the early 1960s, to be named as host.

Soviet leaders, notoriously insecure about their country's position in the world, viewed the Moscow Games as a way to greatly increase their nation's prestige, possibly even as a way to legitimize their system. The loss of the Games would have been a heavy blow to Moscow.

By January 21, 1980, Saudi Arabia had already withdrawn from the event and had called on other Islamic nations to do the same. In London, a member of Parliament tried to organize a worldwide pullout.

On April 12, 1980, Vice President Walter Mondale addressed the U.S.O.C. House of Delegates in Colorado Springs with an official call for a U.S. Olympic boycott.

In his address, Mondale stated, "A heavy burden lies on your shoulders. We recognize the enormous price we are asking our athletes to pay. But on behalf of the President of the United States, I assure you that our nation will do everything in its power to insure the success of the 1984 Los Angeles Games, to help the Olympic Committee restore its finances; to provide even greater assistance to the development of amateur sport; and, above all, to recognize the true heroism of our athletes who do not go to Moscow."

Later that day, April 12, 1980, by a vote of 1604 to 797, the U.S. Olympic Committee agreed not to send a U.S. team to the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow. Although most agreed that participating in the Games would have legitimized a propaganda charade, as well as helped divert the reality of Soviet aggression from the reality of Soviet aggression, for U.S. Olympians, bitterness was evident.

The 400 American athletes that were kept out of the 1980 Summer Games were a "natural" in any sense of the word.

A decade of sports milestones could not have been featured without the monumental victory of the 1980 U.S. hockey team in the Olympic Games at Lake Placid, New York. The American dream team stunned the world as they captured an impossible win, and left a once invincible Soviet team in awe.

The game symbolized much more than a simple sporting match between two teams. It was the good against the bad, amateurs

## 'Air' Jordan flies through the '80s with the greatest of ease

By Chip Rutan  
Staff Writer

See Michael run. See Michael jump. See Michael dunk. See Michael change the world basketball.

Michael Jordan, the former North Carolina standout, was picked third overall in the 1985 NBA draft by the Chicago Bulls and instantly made an impact not only for the Bulls, but also the entire NBA.

Dubbed "Air" Jordan for his graceful moves on the court and powerful dunks, the young superstar has become the idol of many aspiring basketball players.

Jordan's story began in Wilmington, North Carolina on December 17, 1963. Michael Jeffrey Jordan was born to parents Delores and James Jordan, and from that day on, both of his parents instilled in him a work ethic — a will to strive for excellence in his chosen field with a sense of priorities.

Jordan said in an interview with Joe McCollum that he feels that these things have contributed most to his character and success. He did not come from a family of athletes, nor was he a "natural" in any sense of the word.

At age 13, his father built him his first basketball court in the backyard. But, as his father said, "As a youngster, Michael was not a born basketball player. He set goals and worked hard to achieve them. His leaping just didn't happen, but he worked at it."

Entering high school, Jordan's small size hindered him from playing basketball, so he pursued other sports. In his sophomore year, he made the basketball team, but was cut soon after. By the end of his sophomore year, Jordan had participated in football, track and baseball and was beginning to think perhaps baseball was "the right place" for his talents.

However, a growth spurt between his sophomore and junior year shifted things for Jordan. After attending the Five Star basketball camp in Pittsburgh during the summer, suddenly, Michael became one of the most highly touted high school players in America. By the beginning of his senior year, Jordan had already accepted to play at UNC-Chapel Hill under Coach Dean Smith.

Making the starting lineup for Smith his freshman year, Jordan played erratically, averaging 13.5 points and four rebounds a game. He was touted by sportscasters for his ability to come through brilliantly in clutch situations.

In the 1982 NCAA national championship game against Georgetown, the freshman hit a fifteen and one half foot jump shot in the waning moments that later proved to be the most noteworthy clutch moment of his college career. The shot helped give the Tarheels a one point victory and Dean Smith his only national title in 24 years at UNC.

In 1984, Jordan led the U.S. Olympic team, coached by Indiana's Bobby Knight, to a Gold medal. After his very impressive performance in the Games, Jordan opted to skip his senior year at North Carolina and enter the world of the NBA.

With Jordan on the team, Chicago ticket sales soared for the Bulls, rising 87% for Chicago stadium. Even road attendance increased as Jordan electrified crowds with his dazzling moves to the basket and his spectacular, sometimes seemingly impossible, dunks.

His vertical leap, assessed at 40 to 47 inches, made his hang time seem endless as he took the NBA Slam Dunk challenge his third year in the pros. Jordan's athletic abilities make him the one of the toughest men to beat in the NBA today. Teams

See Jordan, page 28

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By Kristen Halberg  
Staff Writer

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against the pros, the weak trying to claim victory over the strong.

But, the close 4-3 victory did not guarantee the United States a gold medal. Three days later they would have to battle Finland to clinch their golden dreams.

Nevertheless, the narrow escape, close calls and the ultimate victory over the Red team was won not from skill and professionalism, but from emotion, a little heart and a lot of guts. Only a handful of U.S. Olympic players were qualified enough to be in contention with the National

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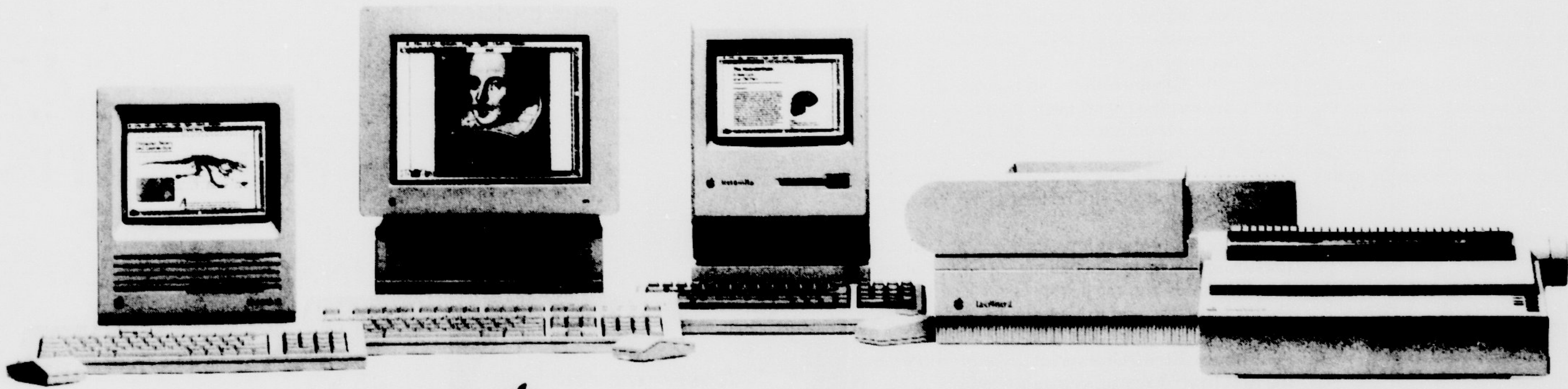
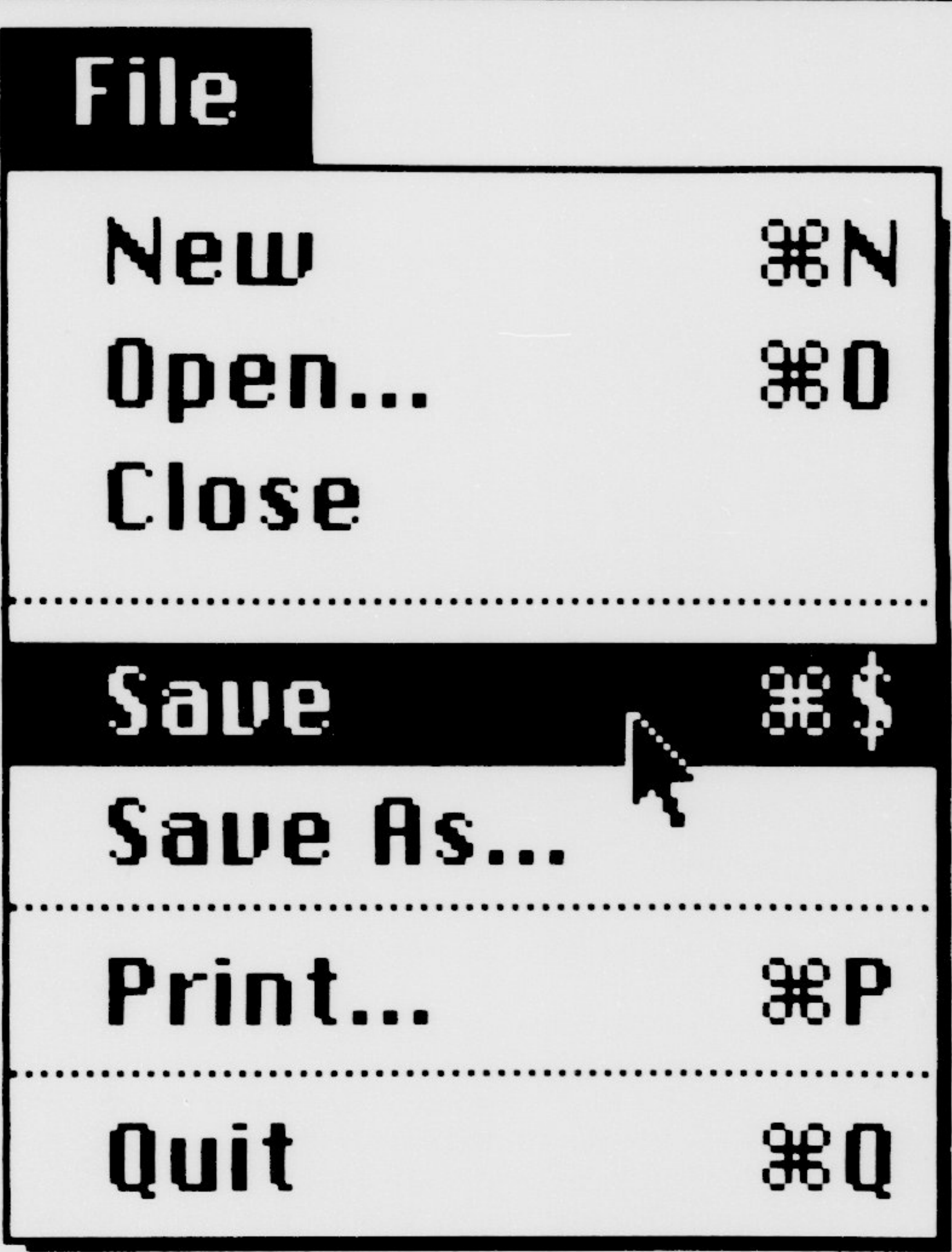
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See Gold, page 28 & 29

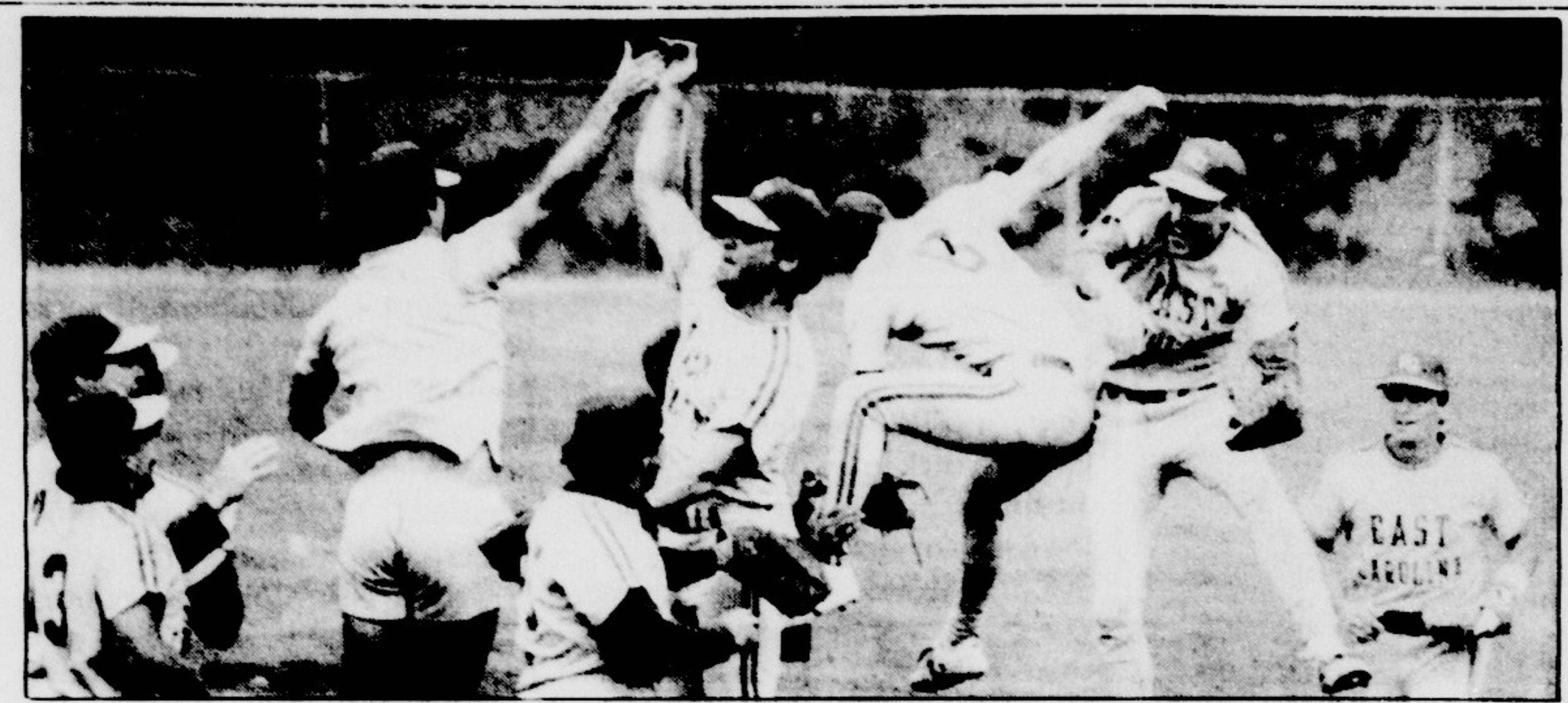
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The 400 American athletes that were kept out of the 1980 Summer Games in Moscow.

See Boycott, page 28

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Staff Writer

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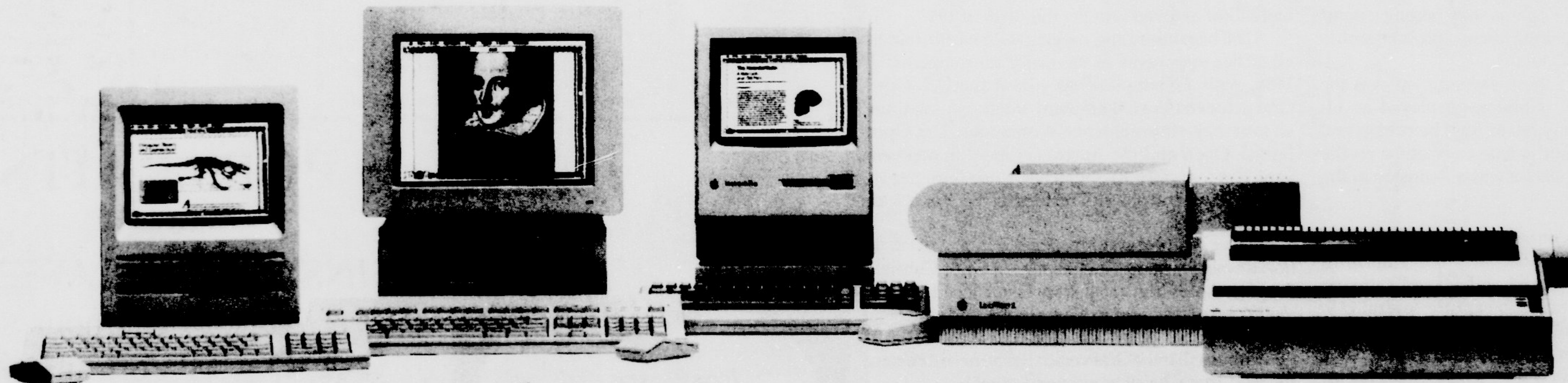
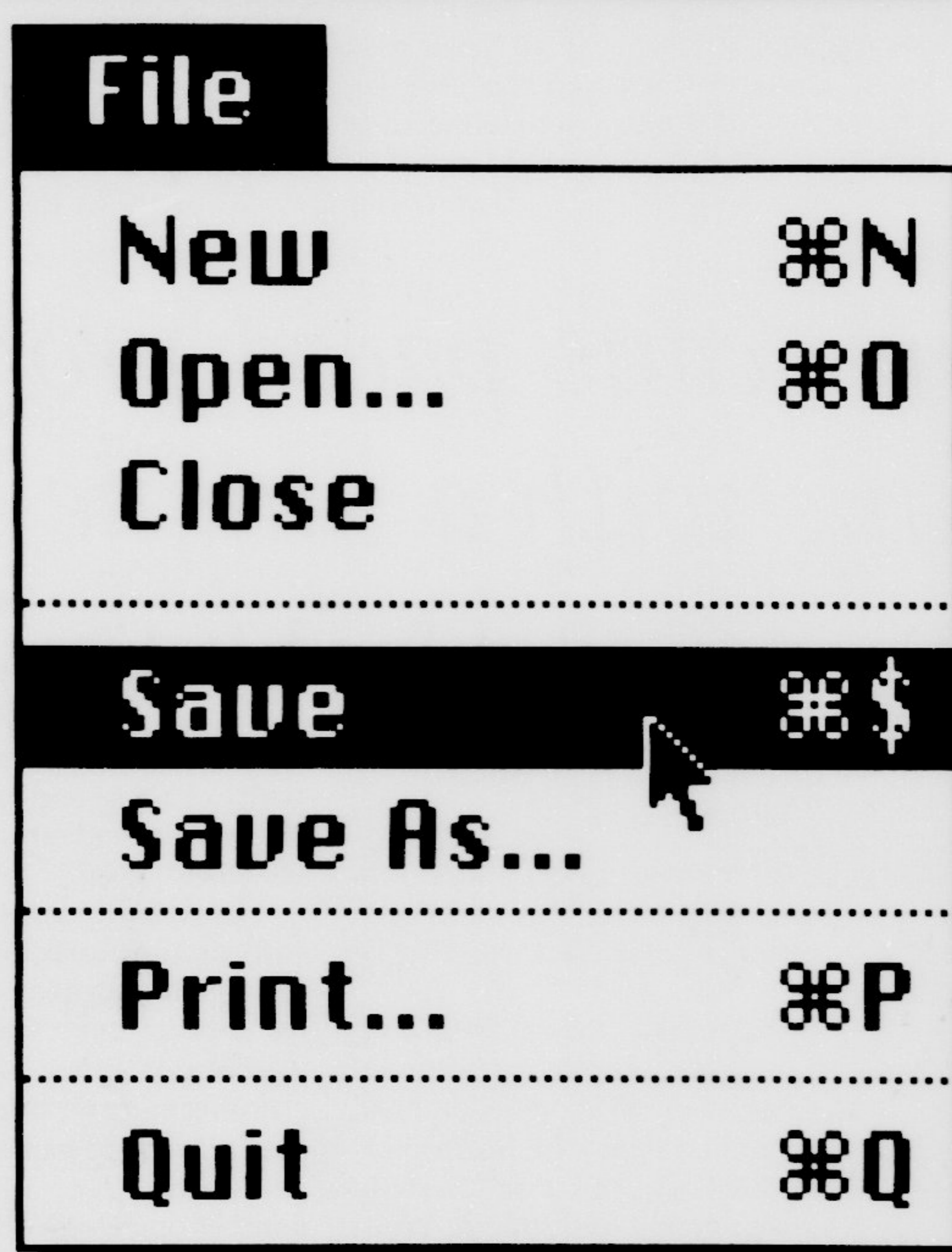
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# Bird, Johnson add to list of honors

By Bob Matthews  
Gannett News Service

Selecting the two finalists for NBA Player of the Decade is a simple task: Boston Celtics forward Larry Bird and Los Angeles Lakers guard Magic Johnson.

Choosing one over the other is impossible. Bird and Johnson are the Gannett News Service NBA Co-Players of the Decade.

The two entered the NBA in 1979-80, and Bird had a more dramatic immediate impact. He was selected Rookie of the Year and made the first All-Star team.

The 1979-80 Celtics were 61-21 and reached the Eastern Conference finals after missing the playoffs with a 29-53 record the previous year.

Johnson also was an instant impact player, but he wasn't an All-Star until two seasons later, when he made the second team. The 1979-80 Lakers were 60-22 and

won the championship, but they were a decent 47-35 the year before Magic arrived.

Bird's impact on the Celtics was obvious again last season, when he played in only six games before undergoing surgery on his heels. After averaging 61 victories in his first nine seasons, Boston was 42-40 last year.

Bird has been Boston's main man from the day he arrived.

Johnson shared top billing on the Lakers with Kareem Abdul-Jabbar for the first half of this decade before emerging as the heart and soul of the team.

Here are their statistical lines for the decade (1979-80 through 1988-89):

• BIRD: 717 games; 25.0 points per game; .503 field goal percentage; .880 free throw percentage; 7,319 rebounds; 4,396 assists; 1,300 steals; 603 blocked shots.

• JOHNSON: 716 games; 19.5 points per game; .530 field goal

percentage; 834 free throw percentage; 5,303 rebounds; 8,025 assists; 1,464 steals; 310 blocked shots.

Bird had an extraordinary number of assists for a forward, and Johnson had a huge number of rebounds for a guard. That's a credit to their versatility. Bird would be at home in the backcourt, and Johnson has played forward and center.

Bird was selected the league Most Valuable Player three times in the 1980s (1984, 1985 and 1986), and was only the third player to win three consecutive MVP awards—the first non-center, joining Wilt Chamberlain and Bill Russell.

Johnson was regular-season MVP twice (1987 and 1989).

Johnson offset Bird's 3-2 advantage for regular-season MVP with a 3-2 edge for playoff MVP (1980, 1982 and 1987, to Bird's 1984 and 1986).

Johnson's performance in Game 6 of the 1980 finals was particularly impressive. With Abdul-Jabbar sidelined with an ankle injury, the rookie shifted to the pivot and sparked a series-clinching 123-107 victory in Philadelphia with 42 points, 15 rebounds and 7 assists.

To deprive Bird or Johnson of Player of the Decade honors would be unconscionable. Naming them NBA Co-Players of the Decade isn't the easy way out. It is the only way out.

The other league MVPs for the decade were Kareem Abdul-Jabbar (1980), Julius Erving (1981), Moses Malone (1982 and 1983), and Michael Jordan (1988). They all rate high on our NBA All-Star Team of the Decade (1979-80 through 1988-89):

**FIRST TEAM**

Center — Moses Malone (Houston-Philadelphia-Atlanta). Forward — Larry Bird (Boston). Forward — Julius Erving (Philadelphia). Guard — Magic Johnson (Los Angeles Lakers). Guard — Michael Jordan (Chicago), the early favorite for Player of the 1990s.

**SECOND TEAM**

Center — Kareem Abdul-Jabbar (Los Angeles Lakers). Forward — Charles Barkley (Philadelphia). Forward — Kevin McHale (Boston). Guard — Isaiah Thomas (Detroit). Guard — George Gervin (San Antonio).

**THIRD TEAM**

Center — Akeem Olajuwon (Houston). Forward — Bernard King (Utah-Golden State-New York-Washington). Forward — Dominique Wilkins (Atlanta). Guard — Sidney Moncrief (Milwaukee). Guard — Dennis Johnson (Seattle-Phoenix-Boston).

**HONORABLE MENTION**

Centers Patrick Ewing, Artis Gilmore, Robert Parish. Forwards Terry Cummings, Adrian Dantley, Alex English, Marques Johnson, Maurice Lucas, Karl Malone, Larry Nance, Kiki Vandeweghe, Buck Williams, James Worthy. Guards Maurice Cheeks, Clyde Drexler, Fat Lever, Walter Davis, John Stockton, Gus Williams.

Chicago's Michael Jordan has played only five NBA seasons, not quite enough to challenge Bird or Magic for Player of the Decade, but his 1987-88 season is our choice for Best Individual Season of the 1980s. He was MVP of the regular season and the All-Star Game, Defensive Player of the Year and led the league in points and steals. He was a first-team All-Star as the Bulls improved from 40-42 to 50-32 in one year.

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# Los Angeles Dodgers chosen as baseball's team of the '80s

By Bob Matthews  
Gannett News Service

The 1980s were the most unpredictable decade in baseball history.

There were powerhouse teams for one season — for example, the 1984 Detroit Tigers, the 1986 New York Mets, and the 1989 Oakland Athletics — but no team came close to dominating the decade.

There were nine different World Series champions in the 1980s, and only five teams failed to win at least one division title (Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Seattle and Texas).

The Los Angeles Dodgers, the only club to win two World Series in the decade (1981 and 1988), are the Gannett News Service Baseball Team of the Decade.

The 1988 Dodgers were particularly intriguing. They were longshots to win their division, underdogs against the mighty Mets in the playoffs, and prohibitive underdogs against Oakland in the World Series.

But Orel Hershiser's overpowering pitching and several memorable home runs, including pinch-hitter Kirk Gibson's dramatic blast to win the opening game, made the Dodgers champions.

The 1981 champion Dodgers weren't as charismatic but definitely had more talent (Steve Garvey, Ron Cey, Dusty Baker, Dave Lopes, Pedro Guerrero, Fernando Valenzuela, Burt Hooton, Steve Howe). They got into the playoffs by virtue of a split-season format forced by a strike by the players, edged Houston in the first round of the playoffs, outlasted Montreal in the National League Championship Series, and beat the New York Yankees, 4 games to 2, in the World Series.

The Dodgers were 825-741 (.527) in the 1980s, only the fifth-best overall record in the majors, but good enough to earn Team of the Decade honors when coupled with their two world championships.

The other National League world champions in the decade were Philadelphia (1980), St. Louis (1982) and the Mets (1986).

The American League's world champions in the 1980s were Baltimore (1983), Detroit (1984), Kansas City (1985), Minnesota (1987) and Oakland (1989).

St. Louis edged neighbor Kansas City for the No. 2 spot behind the Dodgers for Team of the Decade.

The Cardinals were a fourth-best 825-734 (.529) for the 1980s, behind only the Dodgers in the National League. The Cardinals won their division in 1982, 1985 and 1987, won the 1982 World Series, and lost the World Series in 1985 (a blown call in the ninth inning of the sixth game by American League umpire Don Denkinger was a factor in the seven-game defeat) and 1987.

Kansas City was 826-734 (one more victory than St. Louis) for the decade, and won the A.L. West in 1980, 1984 and 1985 (baseball's only repeat-division winner for the decade until the 1988-89 A's). The Royals beat the Cardinals in the 1985 World Series.

The Tigers rank fourth for Team of the Decade. They were 839-727 (.536) in the 1980s, behind only the New York Yankees (854-708; .547). They had a winning record every year until 1989, won their division in 1984 (with a 35-5 start) and 1987, and won the World Series in 1984.

The Yankees, despite having the best regular season record in the majors by 17 games, had to settle for two division titles (1980 and 1981) and made just one World Series appearance.

While the selection of Gannett News Service Team of the Decade is open to challenge, the choice for the best team for one season is less difficult: The 1989 Oakland A's.

This year's A's were as close to a flawless team as we're likely to see in the modern era. The June trade for Rickey Henderson and the return of injured Jose Canseco from a wrist injury for the second half of the season gave Oakland the most potent and versatile lineup in the majors: center fielder Rickey Henderson (113 runs, 77 stolen bases), third baseman Carney Lansford (.336), designated hitter Dave Parker (22 HR, 97 RBI), right fielder Canseco (17 HR, 57 RBI in 65 games), first baseman Mark McGwire (33 HR, 95 RBI), center fielder Dave Henderson (80 RBI), catcher Terry Steinbach, second baseman Tony Phillips, shortstop Walt Weiss.

Oakland eliminated Toronto in five games for the A.L. pennant, then outscored San Francisco 32-14 to sweep the World Series.

The unluckiest team of the 1980s was the 1981 Cincinnati Reds. They had the best overall record in the N.L. for the strike-marred season (66-42), but failed to qualify for playoffs.

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## Drugs

Continued from page 25

for cocaine use and was suspended for 30 days. Taylor is back and once again playing like an All-Pro.

In 1933 Ben Plunkett, the world-record holder in the discus, became the first American track and field athlete to be banned from amateur athletics for drug use.

Five months later, four major league baseball players were suspended. Kansas City Royals Willie Wilson, Jerry Martin and Willie Aikens, and LA Dodgers pitcher Steve Howe. All were suspended five months due to cocaine-related incidents.

In 1985, 20 major league baseball players were caught using cocaine, including Keith Hernandez, Dave Parker, and Joaquin Andujar. They weren't suspended if they donated 10% of their salaries to drug prevention programs and donated 100 hours of their time to community service.

In 1986 the NCAA began drug testing before bowl games and the NCAA basketball tournament. Brian Bosworth of the Oklahoma Sooners was forced to miss the Orange Bowl because he tested positive for steroids use and teammate Charles Thompson was later

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# Lakers edge Celtics again

By Bob Matthews  
Gannett News Service

The Los Angeles Lakers, with five world championships in the 1980s, are the Gannett News Service NBA Team of the Decade.

Boston had a better regular season record from 1979-80 through 1988-89 (550-188 to 534-204), but the Lakers earned the honor by virtue of a better playoff record (five titles and a 100-44 post-season record to Boston's three crowns and a 90-56 record).

The Lakers won the championship in 1980, 1982, 1985, 1987 and 1988, when they became the NBA's first successful defending champions in 19 years.

The Celtics won the NBA title in 1981, 1984 and 1986.

The only other teams to win the championship in the 1980s were Philadelphia in 1983 and Detroit in 1989. The only other team to reach the final round was Houston in 1986.

The Lakers made the finals eight times, missing only in 1981 and 1986.

Boston reached the finals five times.

The one-season Team of the Decade is a much more difficult choice. Our pick is the 1985-86 Celtics by a narrow margin over the 1986-87 Lakers, with the 1982-83 Philadelphia 76ers third.

• 1985-86 Celtics: Coach K.C. Jones might have had the strongest frontcourt in history in Larry Bird, Kevin McHale, Robert Parish and a healthy Bill Walton. Other key players were Dennis Johnson, Danny Ainge, Scott Wedman and Jerry Sichting. The Celtics had a 67-15 regular season record, including 40-1 at home.

They led the NBA in field goal percentage (.508) and free throw percentage (.794) and outscored opponents by 9.4 points per game. They went 15-3 in the playoffs with an average victory margin of 14.3 points. They went 10-0 at Boston Garden in the postseason to finish 50-1 overall at home. They beat Houston 4-2 in the finals.

• 1986-87 Lakers: Coach Pat Riley's top players were Magic Johnson, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, James Worthy, Byron Scott, Mychal Thompson, A.C. Green, Michael Cooper and Kurt Rambis. The Lakers had a 65-17 regular

season record, including a league-best 28-13 road mark. They shot .516 from the field and had a scoring differential of 9.3 points per game. They were 15-3 in the playoffs, including a 4-2 victory over Boston in the finals, with an average victory margin of 14.3 points.

• 1982-83 76ers: Coach Billy Cunningham might have had the all-time best starting five in newly acquired center Moses Malone, forwards Julius Erving and Bobby Jones, and guards Maurice Cheeks and Andrew Toney.

The bench was ordinary and featured Cleamon Johnson, Clint Richardson, Earl Cureton and Franklin Edwards. The 76ers had a 65-17 regular season record, including a league-best 35-6 at home and 30-11 on the road.

They led the league in rebounding and scoring differential (7.7 points per game). They went 12-1 in the playoffs, including a sweep over the Lakers in the finals. Their only playoff loss was 100-94 to Milwaukee in Game 4 of the Eastern Conference finals. Their margin of victory in the playoffs was 7.5 points per game.

## Rose

Continued from page 26

baseball's special counsel John Dowd to Giamatti. According to Sports Illustrated, the report named nine people who could link Rose with gambling on baseball.

Rose's initial response to the allegations was denial, but he was eventually caught up in a web of contradictions and lies. He denied knowing bookmaker Ron Peters, yet Cincinnati Reds' records revealed that Rose had left tickets at the gate of Riverfront Stadium for Peters.

Rose also denied knowing that his friend of several years Joseph Cambra was a bookmaker. According to Sports Illustrated, a taped conversation made by the Massachusetts State Police between Cambra and another bookmaker discussing a \$6,000 bet Rose had made on an NFL game contradicted Rose's claim.

When several betting sheets were offered as evidence, Rose claimed he had never seen the forms before. Not only were his fingerprints found on them but, according to Time magazine, a

former FBI handwriting analyst indicated that the writing on the sheets belonged to Rose.

Based on the findings in Dowd's report and the damaging testimony of Ron Peters, Giamatti prepared to banish Rose from baseball.

Realizing the futility of playing dumb to the mounting evidence, Rose's counsel filed with a Cincinnati judge for a temporary restraining order to block any actions by Giamatti against Rose. The order was put in place after the judge received a letter from Giamatti supporting the testimony of Peters, a letter that seemed to echo the contentions of Rose's lawyers—Rose's "fate was entrusted to an unfair investigator and a commissioner who was 'biased and prejudiced,'" according to Newsweek.

The two sides met frequently in July in hopes of reaching an agreement that would resolve Rose's lawsuit, but discrepancies over what Rose would admit to and the punishment he would

receive blocked any headway.

According to Sports Illustrated, Giamatti promised in a mid-August telephone call to Rose's lawyer Reuven Katz that he would keep "an open mind [on] any reinstatement application from Rose" should he be banned from baseball. The two sides agreed and Rose became the 15th player in baseball history to be banned from the game.

If his ban is permanent—as it was for his 14 predecessors—the milestone he achieved in baseball will always be tainted with the fact of his gambling and his exclusion from the Hall of Fame.

As the story unfolded, fans got a glimpse into the life of a man possessed and obsessed with gambling. Wagers of \$34,000 on a Super Bowl, \$324,000 annually on his own team and a \$400,000 debt from three months of betting were reported in Newsweek.

Charles Leerhsen of Newsweek assessed the picture painted of Rose in the Dowd report as a man who "doesn't care about the crack of the bat or the smell of the outfield grass; all he wants is to keep staying up late and sweating out Smythe Division hockey scores." A far cry from the vision one would expect of a baseball legend.

As Giamatti ended the press conference, he stated that the matter of Rose was closed. "Let no one think that it did not hurt baseball," Sports Illustrated reported. "That hurt will pass, however, as the great glory of the game asserts itself and a resilient institution goes forward. Let it also be clear that no individual is superior to the game."

## Gold

Continued from page 26

Square Garden just three days before the Olympic games began.

All this painted the picture for one of the most historical moments in sports: the fall of the mighty Soviets during battle with the United States.

The victory was certainly entertaining, but was not without its nail biting effects. The Soviets scored the first goal and led throughout most of the first period 2-1 until the final seconds, when Mark Johnson of the United States slid a shot past goaltender Vladislav Tretvyak. As the world watched, the hint of an American victory stirred in the arena.

But even after that break, America's team continued to struggle in the second period. They were outshot 12-2, and the Soviets were able to add another power-play goal to the score. But even with the immense Russian attack, U.S. hustle remained strong on the ice and by the third period,

their hardships began to pay off.

Johnson again scored to tie the match at three. Then, two minutes later, team captain Mike Eruzione scored the game winning goal for the U.S. team. And, despite charges by the Soviet team for the remaining 10 minutes, the Americans were able to keep the 4-3 score intact.

The Americans earned a decisive victory over the mighty Soviets as the nation rejoiced in their efforts.



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## Pirates join new conference

The Colonial Athletic Association (CAA) was formed to replace a rapidly expanding Eastern College Athletic Conference Southern Division (ECAC South). With the addition of 11 new sports and two new schools—American and UNC-Wilmington—between 1982 and 1985, the need for a new athletic association was evident. The conference became a reality in Richmond Va., on June 6, 1985.

## Jordan

Continued from page 26

continue to plan strategy after strategy to stop him, but none seem to work. Since entering the NBA, Jordan has broken record after record.

Through all his records, fame and countless accomplishments as a basketball player, Jordan's reputation is not that of an arrogant, cocky athlete, but one of a friendly, easy going and well-liked person.

As one reporter put it "He can excite a crowd and lift a team to new heights, and yet people are impressed with his unassuming nature and friendly manner."

As for his play, Jordan is simply a showman under control. Sometimes spontaneously performing an electrifying high-wire act, while other times putting his acrobatic assault on hold and simply gliding in for a layup or pulling up for a soft jumper. Jordan's uniqueness stems from the love of his family and how he expresses it in his character.

One teammate said, "He could be real arrogant and let all the press go to his head, but he never does. He cares about his teammates as people." That care is what gives "Air" Jordan the "charisma that transcends his sport."

## Boycott

Continued from page 26

Olympics were given medals, gifts, parties, a dinner at the White House, and praise from President Carter.

But for most of the athletes, the free week in Washington in late July was a poor substitute for a trip to Moscow and a chance at Olympic medals.

The reaction of many was expressed in a statement by a group of track athletes: "While we strongly deplore overt aggressive acts by one nation against another, we question whether the boycott of the Olympic Games was the best means available to assist the cause of world peace."

Amid the mourning for the lost Olympics of 1980, came a ray of hope for the 1984 games, scheduled for Los Angeles. The government granted the U.S. Olympic Committee \$10 million, the first federal funds ever received by the Committee.

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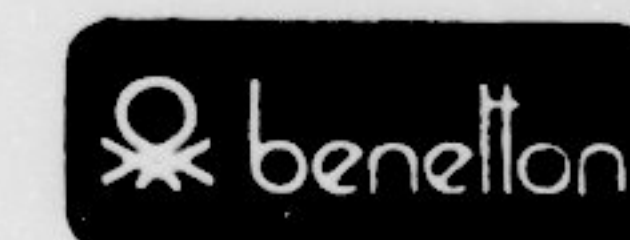
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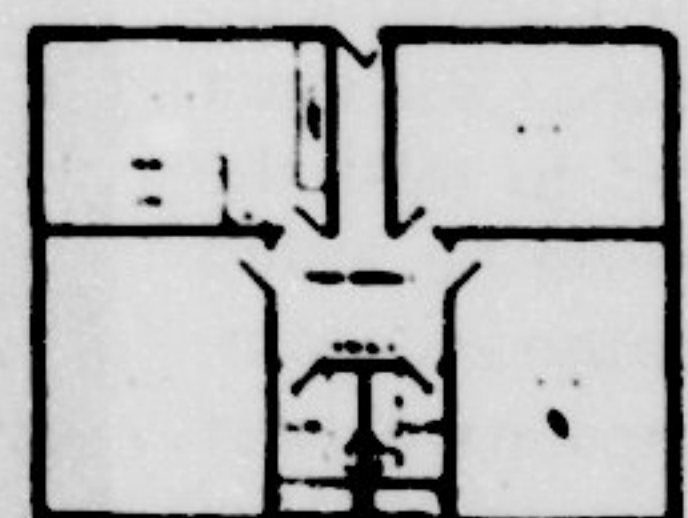
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