

The Fresno Bee

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Massacre in Beijing; troops crush protest

Angry protests in state, A2

By JOHN POMFRET
Associated Press

BEIJING — Soldiers stormed Tiananmen Square early today and crushed a three-week student sit-in for democracy, shooting and beating their way through crowds in clashes. A hospital doctor estimated at least 500 people died.

The helmeted troops violently cut a swath through the heart of Beijing to get to the central square, rolling through barricades and surging masses on surrounding streets.

The crackdown came two weeks after the government declared martial law in an effort to end the student occupation of the square that began May 13 for a freer China with less corruption.

By 3:30 a.m. (11:30 a.m. PDT Saturday), soldiers and riot police surrounded Tiananmen, boxing off

several thousand students and supporters inside.

Thirty minutes later, lights were turned out. The square was in darkness.

"You have to give up all hope," students said over their loudspeaker at the monument. "You have to give your life to the movement."

But two hours later, weeping students holding each other's hands began filing out.

"There is no more time. We can't let any more blood flow," a student announced over their loudspeaker. "We must leave."

Some sang the "Internationale," the communist anthem.

About eight tanks then moved onto the square, and soldiers, their rifles raised, moved onto a monument to revolutionary heroes in the center. A complete armored division, with some 20,000 troops, headed into Beijing from the east.

A Beijing Youdian Hospital doctor, who spoke on condition of ano-

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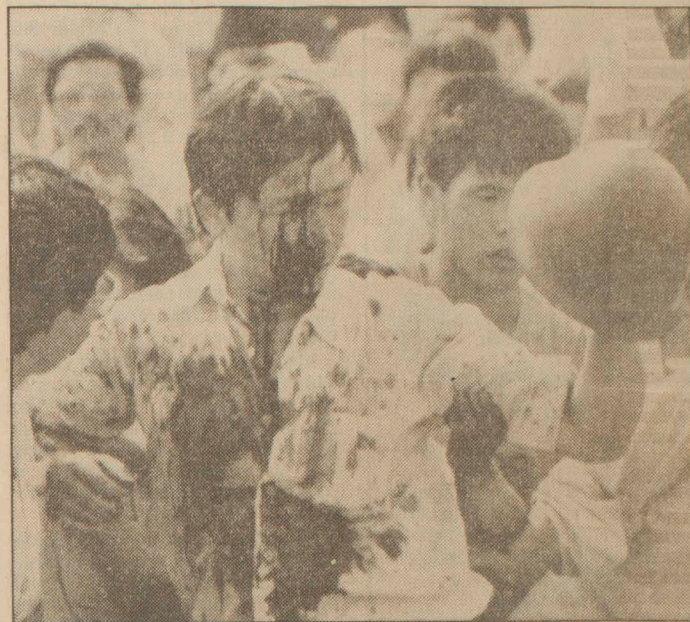
nymity, estimated at least 500 people died in the clashes. He based the conclusion on reports from 10 hospitals.

"This is vicious behavior," the fu-

rious doctor said. "My government has gone insane."

"There are people who have been shot in the head, chest, stomach,

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United Press International

A bloodied worker is helped through the crowd.

Iranian leader Khomeini dies after surgery

By ANWAR FARUQI
Associated Press

NICOSIA, Cyprus — Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini died today, 12 days after he underwent surgery for bleeding in his digestive system, the official Iranian news agency reported. He was 86.

"The leader of the Islamic revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic, Imam Khomeini, passed away at a Tehran hospital," the Islamic Republic News Agency reported in an urgent dispatch.

IRNA said the Shiite Moslem leader's death "took place after a surgical operation to stop bleeding in his digestive system on Tuesday, 23rd May."

A terse announcement by Tehran radio did not disclose the immediate cause of his death. The radio announcer choked with emotion as he said at 7 a.m. today (8:30 p.m. PDT Saturday) "Imam Khomeini has passed away."

Khomeini is referred to by Iranians as the imam, or spiritual leader. He led the 1979 revolution that toppled 2,500 years of monarchy and set up the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The broadcaster recited a verse from the Koran, Islam's holy book, that translates as "from God we come, to God we go."

The radio, which was monitored in Nicosia, then aired recordings from the Koran, canceling all programs. Newscasts in Farsi, Arabic and Turkish, were limited to the

same one-line announcement and Koranic verse.

Khomeini died with the question of who would succeed him as the leader of the Islamic Republic still unresolved. But he had prepared a political testament in which he is believed to have proposed how the country should be governed after his death.

The testament, which the official media refer to as the "divine political will and testament," was given to parliament in December 1987.

Iran had said Saturday that Khomeini's health was deteriorating and urged the nation to pray for the country's spiritual leader.

Iran's radio and television had said Khomeini's condition was declining but it gave no details.

Both carried a brief statement from Khomeini's office that said: "At 3 p.m. [4:30 a.m. PDT] on Saturday, a complication arose in the imam's condition, which the doctors are trying to control. We urge the nation to pray for the imam's health, and hope that their prayers will be answered."

Earlier in the week, the television said a "slight cardiac complication" had arisen May 27, but that it was relieved the next day.

Iran's main opposition group, the Mujahedeen Khalq, or People's Holy Warriors, said last week that Khomeini suffered a heart attack May 27.

The statement by the Iraq-based

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Associated Press

A student protester shoves a barricade in the way of a burning armored personnel carrier during attack in Tiananmen Square.

Terman's Termites: Kids will be kids

By JIM STEINBERG
Bee staff writer

To be bright and living in Fresno is one thing, but to be a high-IQ "Terman kid" studied by the famous Lewis Terman, the late Stanford University psychologist, is quite another.

Veteran "Termites" M. Bruce Fisher, a retired Fresno State University psychology professor, artist Rollin Pickford Jr. and one-time teacher Mildred Herbert have lived most of their lives as subjects of perhaps the long-range study of high intelligence.

And despite lofty commentary about the abilities of the 1,300 original Terman kids across California, Fisher, Pickford and Herbert share a down-to-earth attitude about the experience, now over 60 years old and still going.

They have lived with — or despite — thoughts like this, published in education Professor May V. Seague's biography, "Terman and the Gifted":

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probably contained no intellect equal to that of Newton or Shakespeare, it did include many who were the intellectual equals of Washington and Napoleon, and a number as well endowed with literary talent as Longfellow, Hawthorne and George Sand."

How does one cope with such intimidating comparisons and expectations? If the Fresno

Terman veterans are any guide, the answer involves a sense of humor and a tendency not to take oneself too seriously.

The Terman study began in 1921 with the selection of 1,300 youngsters with high IQ scores. Terman's intention was to follow the youngsters throughout their lives to see whether bright children were prone to social maladjustment or mental or physical illness as they grew up.

Pickford, 77, is an established artist. He took time off during a week as artist in residence at the Fresno Arts Center to answer questions. He said he didn't particularly enjoy being interviewed, but was charming and droll. Fisher had passed on his name as a fellow Termites.

"They tell on each other, don't they?" Pickford said, smiling.

He said that the study's best-remembered effects on his life included missed baseball games. He recalled friends playing ball while he took Terman tests.

More profound life changes were hard to pin

See **Terman**, back page

New jail ready for a long term

By CARLOS CORDOVA
Bee staff writer

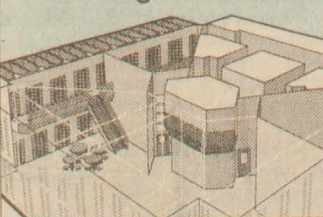
When Sheriff Steve Magarian cut the ribbon to the new Fresno County Jail on Friday, he formally ended months of delays in the opening of the \$35.5 million jail.

"Get in there and see it today before the prisoners tear the hell out of it," former Sheriff Harold C. McKinney told guests at Friday's ceremony. It was McKinney who began planning for the jail more than four years ago.

The first inmates will begin moving into the 808-bed, 10-story building Saturday, and the four inmate housing floors are expected to be at capacity by February of next year.

The transfer of the inmates brings to an end, at least for the time being, the severe crowding in the old county jail that prompted Superior Court Judge Frank J. Creede Jr. to issue an order more

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than six years ago requiring the sheriff to reduce the jail population.

The judge established a program to release inmates charged with minor crimes and in 1987 set a limit of 864 inmates in the old jail. But the population in the 710-bed facility frequently exceeded the limit by

300 and was as high as 1,300.

"With 700 or so beds and 1,300 inmates, a great deal of them slept on the floor, on tables, on chairs, in hallways and everywhere else they could find a location to sleep," Magarian said.

The old jail, which is connected by an underground tunnel to the new jail at Fresno and M streets, will continue operating after the new jail opens.

Reflecting on the crowded conditions in the old jail over the years, Creede said last week that he regretted releasing many of the inmates. While they were not violent criminals, Creede said, they had a history of not returning for scheduled court dates after promising to do so.

"Their word is no good," Creede said. "They don't deserve it."

Creede's jail order was repeatedly

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CLOUDY

Today	High: 88 Low: 62
Yesterday	High: 96 Low: 68

All addresses may water.

Man clings to life by his fingertips

Associated Press

PALM BEACH, Fla. — A paralyzed man in a wheelchair found himself caught in the middle of a drawbridge as it was raised, forcing him to hang by his fingertips while his chair plunged into the water, authorities said.

Charles Hisoire, 38, grabbed the edge of the bridge and hung over the Intracoastal Waterway for two minutes before he was saved by a passing cyclist.

Marek Dabrowski, 46, said he thought at first the man had fallen into the water. "But when I got there, he was hanging on by his fingers. I grabbed his forearm, then lifted him out by the

collar and belt before the bridge went back down."

Hisoire said he heard the drawbridge bell ring but was distracted because he had been talking with a fisherman. He had almost made it to the center of the span when the tender began raising the middle bridge, a police report said.

"I started yelling and screaming and waving my hands so the man in the shed would see me," Hisoire said Friday. "But he kept raising the bridge, and I kept on sliding down."

Tender Thomas Goss said he checked the bridge before raising it and did not see anyone. An 8-foot sign may have partially blocked his view, police said.

A student protester shoves a barricade in the way of a burning armored personnel carrier during attack in Tiananmen Square.

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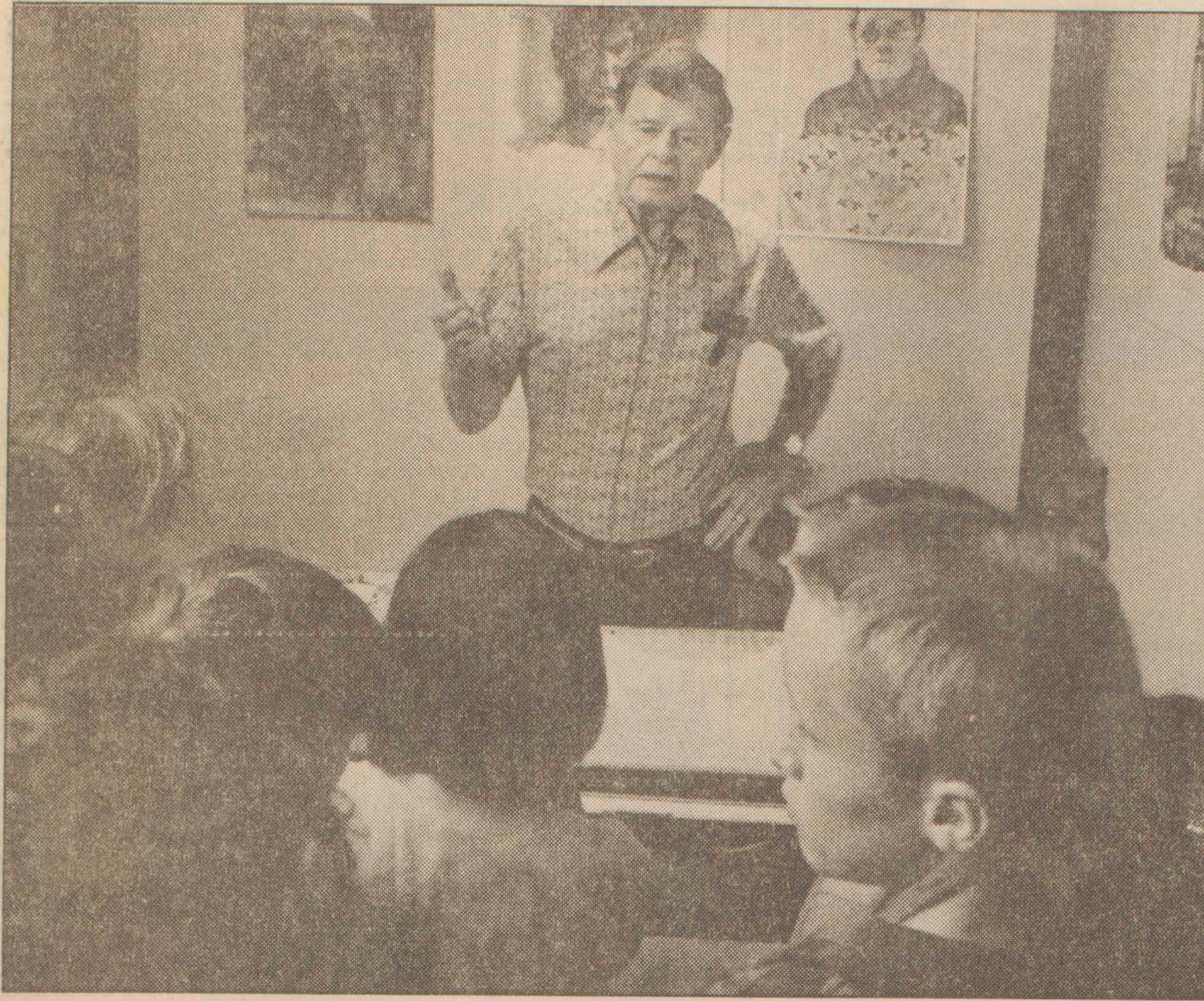
Inside

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Fresno Bee/Scott Anger

Fresno artist and "Termite" Rollin Pickford speaks to children touring the Fresno Arts Center.

Terman

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down. Pickford doubted that the study affected his life course.

"I can't honestly say it did," he said. "Who knows what affects your life? What you eat for breakfast, maybe. They would ask me riddles. Whenever they got a grant or other money, they would send out questionnaires. They tested my children."

The testing helped researchers and psychologists, he said, and may have helped to protect children in later decades from being "pushed into a wrong place."

The technique in the 1920s was to skip high-achieving children to higher grade levels. Fisher and Pickford went into higher grades with older children. Pickford skipped from second to third grade and from third to fourth grade.

"It put me out of sync," he said. "In high school, I was playing marbles while the others went to dances."

It began for him when he was 9. The late Karl Falk was another Termite, and so were lawyer L. Nelson Hayhurst and the late FSU Professor Charles Nowell.

"Hayhurst was always the first one to finish his exams," Pickford said. "I had barely started. How did he do that? Of course, artists are dim-witted anyway."

During periodic testing, the Terman people were asked about their health, adjustment and responses to life. Terman tested one theory, Fisher said, that held that if children were exceedingly intelligent, there must be some "compensation." Maybe they were uncoordinated or prone to social problems.

The study proved otherwise, Fisher said. In disputing the "compensation" theory, the Terman study showed that the subjects were healthier and enjoyed average or better-than-average social adjustment.

The study helped demonstrate that highly intelligent children "are like everybody else in other ways," Fisher said. "They didn't have to be protected."

The concept that there was one measure of all intelligence eventually was "kicked full of holes," Pickford said. "Tests don't tell it. People



Fresno Bee/Ryan Miles Marty

Bruce Fisher calls the Terman study "tremendously important."

are intelligent in many different ways."

The testing didn't bother the three, in part because they began so young and didn't realize how widely followed the study would become.

"I was 9," Pickford said. "I didn't know much about it. Didn't know what was going on. Still don't."

Fisher, 81, did not learn he was a Terman kid until he was in college. Like Pickford, he suspected that his assignment to a class of older children tipped off Terman that he could be a candidate for the study. His parents received a letter when he was 7 or 8.

"They didn't tell me about it because they were afraid it would spoil me or do something."

Then in a follow-up 10 years later, Fisher received a Terman questionnaire while a student at Pomona College.

There was little official interaction between Terman subjects. The study was conducted between headquarters at Stanford and the individual children. Fisher considers it coincidence that he went into psychology after being a subject of psychologist Terman.

"The study, as a whole, has been tremendously important," he said. "There are very few longitudinal studies with as much data."

Like Pickford, Fisher found his life barely affected by the study, certainly not compared to bigger developments, like the Depression and World War II.

Nor was it a bragging item to be a Terman kid.

"This is not something you can carry around and say, 'Look!'" Fisher said.

Pickford said of Mensa, a high-IQ organization, "They wear it on their sleeve, put stickers on their license plates. They say, 'Oh boy, I'm bright.'"

Not Termites. "I don't put much emphasis on tests," Mildred Herbert said. "People develop in different ways. I don't put a great deal of faith in it. It had no effect in my life."

Terman died in 1956. Psychologist Robert Sears, once a subject of the study, took over as director. Sears died recently, but the study will continue as long as Termites live.

Reviewing findings of the study, Seagoe wrote:

"Terman concluded that the difference between the relatively successful and unsuccessful gifted was largely determined by non-intellectual qualities such as social adjustment, emotional stability and drive to accomplish."

Deng chose when it was

By JOHN E. WOODRUFF
Baltimore Sun

HONG KONG — Years of recurring bloodshed, incurable economic crises and frequent government paralysis, will be the legacy of Deng Xiaoping's decision to mow down unarmed civilians at Tiananmen Square, the first U.S. ambassador to Beijing and a leading China scholar said Saturday.

"The immediate product of this horrifying tragedy is a severely weakened government, in a country that badly needed the sincere cooperation of all its people to get control of its economy," Professor Kenneth Lieberthal said upon returning to his hotel room in Beijing after witnessing the chaotic early hours of the crackdown.

"I think we've reached a point where you can no longer rule out anything," he said when asked if civil war or a coup might be in prospect sooner or later.

Lieberthal, director of the Center for Chinese Studies at the University of Michigan, has been in Beijing interviewing senior Communist Party officials for the last week.

"The best you can hope for now is some kind of sullen, temporary respite from violence," Lieberthal said. "Even that will be possible only if the government can get the People's Liberation Army to go on killing the people in numbers large enough to regain control."

"Of course, that will not be stability," he added. "People will resist any way they can ... Violence will break out over and over again. I'm just deeply, deeply saddened by what this does to a country that had reasonably hopeful prospects only a few weeks ago."

China

Continued from Page A1

legs and eyes," said a nurse at Beijing Union Medical College, which reported 24 dead and hundreds injured.

Doctors worked by flashlight in pools of blood, while pedicabs ferried the dead and dying from the square. Other victims stumbled through dark streets, blood gushing from bullet wounds, heads bleeding from ax-handle beatings by the troops.

At the People's University Hospital, where more than a dozen dead had been brought by 4 a.m., a doctor said two Red Cross ambulance drivers had been shot in the back as they tried to ferry the wounded and dead out of the square. "Just look at the blood on the floor," she said. "You can tell what is happening."

State-run radio and television acknowledged some deaths without giving numbers. It said: "It was necessary to undertake that action to save lives and property."

Government-run television said more than 1,000 soldiers were injured.

Armored personnel carriers had first entered the square at 4:30 a.m., and troops then began moving slowly toward several thousand students clustered around the monument.

Ambulances and bicycle pedicabs hauled away the wounded.

An official loudspeaker on the square announced troops were moving in to clear the area.

At that point, Ho Te-chien, a Taiwanese singer who defected to China in 1983 and has been active in the student movement, urged the students to leave. "We're not afraid to die, but we've already lost too much blood," he said over a student loudspeaker.

After a verbal vote, the students

Putting the In fo

Leonard Wood first U.S. ambassador pressed doubts that peace can be im on a population by an army of 3.

"I don't know the Czechoslov country as big as

Both Lieberth stressed that the had been calm night when the trying to move in

"I was conv said Saturday n interview, "that the demonstration apart and lose m ernment and t steadily return the city was ca peaceful demons

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Citizens yell o

Bush condemns violence in China