

A forum to encourage independent thinking

The THINK Club

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Great Moments in Sports and Olympics

Athletes as Role Models

The History of Sports Medicine

Baden Baden Bollywood



Forgotten Mathematics

$$\frac{\partial v(x, y, t)}{\partial t} + u(x, y, t) \frac{\partial v(x, y, t)}{\partial x} + v(x, y, t) \frac{\partial v(x, y, t)}{\partial y} + g \frac{\partial v(x, y, t)}{\partial x} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial v(x, y, t)}{\partial t} + u(x, y, t) \frac{\partial v(x, y, t)}{\partial x} + v(x, y, t) \frac{\partial v(x, y, t)}{\partial y} + g \frac{\partial v(x, y, t)}{\partial y} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial v(x, y, t)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial v(x, y, t) (u(x, y, t) - B(x, y, t))}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v(x, y, t) (v(x, y, t) - B(x, y, t))}{\partial y} = 0$$

**Book Review: Pay It Now
A Nation of Wimps**

**Substance over Symbolism
Things Will Change
India, A Case of Reverse Imperialism**

Letters

Thanks for the essay, 'There Is No Stopping India Now' in the Winter 2008 issue of the Think Club. This is the most balanced account of India's development that I have read. You touched on the progress in big cities and the aspirations of small villages. Your observation is very astute. Thanks for a wonderful article.

Surendra Kumar
Bokaro, India

Thanks for revisiting 'Truth and Perception' (Think Editorial Spring 2008) The truth challenge is as old as Adam and Eve, the first spinners of fact and opinion. The trade-off between truth and perception was a topic thinkers tangled over before Plato and Aristotle. It hasn't changed in thousands of years and won't change thousands of years hence.

Sharon Baer
Columbus, OH

Bala Prasad's Publisher's Desk (Think, Spring 2008) was very true and thought provoking. Yes, 'adapt' is the operative word. Either we can adapt and fight or be compacent and die. I agree with his analysis of the realities of today's global world

Brian Coleman
Waterford, MI

Everything! Because it is an election year and because I never found an outlet to vent this particular frustration, the topic is Hillary Rodham-Clinton. I remember the first time I heard her name. It was during Bill's first campaign. Hillary Clinton this and Hillary Clinton that. Life was good and I was happy. You could say my universe was in harmonic balance and my life made perfect sense. After Bill won the election, the name magically became Hillary Rodham-Clinton. Extreme chaos soon reigned thereafter as I struggled with the new moniker. I tried to get in touch with my inner child who responded "I'll be late for dinner". Alone and confused, I felt she dropped the Rodham part of her name because in the eyes of election year America, it hinted of feminism, or worse. What dastardly plan was being implemented? None! She should have trusted us to accept her, name and all, just as she was. I like to use this adage I coined from time to time; You don't have to be a woman to be a feminist, you just have to believe in women's rights.

Matthew Damron
Westland, MI

Thinking Wildly

Informed decision-making comes from a long tradition of guessing and then blaming others for inadequate results.

Scott Adams

Remind people that profit is the difference between revenue and expense. This makes you look smart.

Scott Adams

We don't have a monopoly. We have market share. There's a difference.

Steve Ballmer

Corporation: An ingenious device for obtaining profit without individual responsibility.

Ambrose Bierce

Choose a job you love and you will not have to work a single day

To Our Contributors:

Original articles should be submitted for publication to The THINK Club, P.O. Box 451, Bloomfield Hills, MI 48303-0451. Our email address is:

letters@thethinkclub.com

Articles should not exceed 1,200 words. Longer articles, if accepted, may be published in installments. Whenever possible, send all articles on floppy disc in *Word for Windows*. Discs will be returned to the contributors.

Substance over Symbolism

By Musafir

Nearly everyone has heard of Nero "fiddling while Rome burned". "If they have no bread, let them eat cake," allegedly uttered Marie Antoinette while the French were starving. The same sense of futility and unreality prevails among our elites on both the Democratic and the Republican sides. The same is true of their mindless supporters who seem euphoric over the symbolism displayed or the monotonous cliché repeated by their equally dead beat leaders.

In June of 2008, while the Midwest was submerged under water, while the middle class was stretched due to unaffordable energy prices, and while the part of the nation was without power because of bad reliability and maintainability on part of our monopolistic utility companies, the privileged and affluent among us were rejoicing over the same-sex marriage and the media was busy covering the right to bear arms and 'Gay Pride' parades around the globe.

The extent of this gratuitous campaign has equally affected the brains of our youngsters. I teach a course in 'Critical Thinking' for the University of Phoenix. As a part of the assignment, my students are supposed to write an essay on any topic related to the crisis facing the United States of America. Out of my 200 students presently enrolled, 98% chose 'same sex marriage, abortion right, sex education, capital punishment, gun control and alternative medicine.' Of course, the Iraq War also made the list. To my dismay, no one talked about deteriorating infrastructure, the monopoly of cable and utility companies, disservice of our service industry, the need for mass transit, rebuilding the Ground Zero or goal-setting for alternative energy.

Symbolism often trumps substance since it captures people's imagination. The fact remains that 12.9 million children now live in poverty in this country. Nearly 3 million children go to bed hungry in the U.S. Millions of Americans do not have health care. Those Americans without health insurance often resort to seeking care in emergency rooms, resulting in extremely high bills that sometimes go unpaid. Nearly 4 million of the elderly are going without medicine so that they can eat. Our government spends hundreds of billions of dollars on

interest payment on the national debt. Compare that to NASA at \$15 Billion, Education at \$61 Billion, and Department of Transportation at \$56 Billion. Our congressional leaders play with public's sentiments using symbolism, but hardly anything gets done by them. They (the Congress) mandated ultra-low sulfur content in diesel fuel. That pushed the processing cost way up, and now diesel fuel in the U. S. is the most costly fuel on the planet. This was a serious blow to the economy and hit low income earners more than anyone else. The above is just one example. Our brainless leaders commit those errors and neglect every day. No one talks about those issues because we are all a part of *The Truman Show* – a world where symbolism rules. If you recall the movie, *The Truman Show* showed us a character who challenged and ultimately escaped from a contrived world. We need to do the same.

There was a time, not long ago, when we set a goal to walk on the moon and achieved that goal. America was building the tallest buildings in the world and had the best highways on the planet. Now those laurels go to Dubai, China, and Malaysia. Our leaders, media and elites have a tendency to focus doggedly on their own specific agenda. Our famous environmentalist, Al Gore is asking us to get inside our basements lest the sky should fall down. Mr. Gore and people like him should be crusading for more off shore drilling, nuclear power plants, development of alternative energy sources, mass transit and making our utility companies accountable for their incompetence and neglect.

I do not mean to single out Mr. Gore. We should ask all our leaders including Mr. Obama, Mrs. Clinton, and Mr. McCain what do they mean by 'bringing change?' Does the 'change' mean making us bisexuals, carry guns, make America a third world country or do they mean having mass transit, a plan for energy independence, making America's infrastructure and service industry the best in the world, balancing the budget and coming together to abate the rising medical cost with a firm plan and a deadline?. We must put substance above symbolism or perish. Just thinking!

Changes Are Taking Place Every Day

By Musafir

If you have been spending your life watching CNN or FOX channels or reading the dreadful headlines in your local newspaper, it is time to come out of the cave and smell the coffee. Like every year, summer season is back once and things are changing every day.

1. America is very close to succeeding in Iraq. Iraq's leadership is siding with America against Iran. Al Qaeda is on the run and very soon the Iraqi oil will start flowing in our pipelines. Exxon Mobil and Chevron have just signed a multi-billion dollar deal with Iraq. The French oil giant Total is eager to sign a similar deal. The sovereign nations including the Arab World are reestablishing diplomatic ties with Iraq. The Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) swelled by 100,000 new recruits in 2008 and is fighting hard and skillfully throughout Iraq.
2. The U.S. alliance with Europe is the healthiest since post-cold war period. Pro-American governments are in charge in Paris, a first since 1945, as well as in every other major European capital - Berlin, Warsaw and Rome – except Madrid.
3. Manufacturing jobs are moving back to America. Pricey oil is tilting the balance in America's favor. China is losing its competitive advantage. Wages in China are rising 15% per year and the cost of sending a 40 foot container from Songhai to San Diego has soared by 150%.
4. The Euros' rise against the dollar has forced the Europeans to shift production of cars, steel, aircraft and more to the U.S. Boeing just announced hiring 44,000 new employees and Northrop Grumman says that its deal with Air Force will add 48,000 new manufacturing jobs.
5. Snow cover over North America and much of Siberia, Mongolia and China is greater than at any time since 1966. The U.S. National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) reported that many American cities and towns suffered record cold temperatures in January and early February. According to the NCDC, the average temperature in January "was -0.3 F cooler than the 1901-2000 (20th century) average." China is surviving its most brutal winter in a century. Temperatures in the normally balmy south were so low for so long that some middle-sized cities went days and even weeks without electricity because once power lines had toppled it was too cold or too icy to repair them. The winter snow and spring floods are making the Great Lakes waters to rise again. See the chart below from the Army Corps of engineers, Detroit District. (See the table below)

This does not mean that there are no problems facing our nation or the world at large. We need to concentrate on real issues (see Editorial) and ask real questions to those who are responsible. That includes everyone of us.

	Superior	Mich-Huron	St. Clair	Erie	Ontario
Expected water level for July 4, 2008, in feet	601.6	578.2	574.5	572.0	246.6
Difference from lowest recorded monthly mean level for July, in inches	+17	+18	+24	+35	+40
Difference from July 4, 2007, in inches	+16	+7	+6	+6	+11

Baden Baden Bollywood

By Musafir

“Baden Baden is so nice, you have to say it twice.” This quote by Bill Clinton is engraved in the main town square of Baden Baden, Germany with his smiling picture.

“What was Bill Clinton doing here in the Black Forest?” I wondered.

My friend Bill (not Bill Clinton) and I wandered through a colorful crowd of tourists, shoppers, skaters and, oddly, some business people. The old Alsatian architecture surrounding the city’s Main Square seemed to illustrate a movie set – a reminder of many Bollywood (movie city of India) movies’ song sequences.

“Do you know Bollywood?” I asked Bill.

“Of course I do! ‘Kuchh Kuchh Hota Hai!’” answered Bill. I was surprised at his knowledge of Bollywood. “And you look like a Bollywood star in your fedora and sheds,” Bill made a crack at me after a pause.

“Well, you yourself resemble Alec Baldwin,” I returned his compliment.

“Yes, I do,” Bill accepted the compliment with a firm approval.

Finally, we decided to eat dinner at *Restaurant Stahlbad*, one of the finest restaurants in Baden Baden. As we entered into the restaurant, Bill introduced me to Katrina, the hostess as a famous Bollywood star. To my surprise, Katrina too was familiar with Bollywood. She believed Bill.

“And you must be knowing Mr. Baldwin,” I gestured towards Bill.

We were given the best seat in the house with a view. Through the window I could see numerous parks, water fountains and picturesque shops. Baden Baden is a city of space where people seem very happy. This has inspired many Bollywood filmmakers to shoot their musicals there.

Soon after we settled down, the chef came with a bottle of wine. “This one is on the house,” he said.

“So, you like Bollywood movies?” I asked the chef.

“Not that much the movie, but I know some songs,” he replied. “Should I fix rice curry and mango chutney for you?”

I was taken aback by his knowledge of Indian cuisine. “I am impressed,” I said to him in appreciation.

Through our conversation I came to know that a famous Bollywood composer turned actor, Himesh filmed his movie, “Aapka Saroor” in Baden Baden. He was a fan of rice curry and mango chutney prepared by the same chef. While the chef was attending me, Katrina was more interested in Alec Baldwin. Bill was busy enjoying *Filet vom Weideochsen auf Wirsingkraut*.

After the dinner we decided to visit *Das Casino Baden Baden*. That is the largest casino in the Alsatian region. The decoration of the casino was overwhelming with velvet, glitz and red carpets. As bill and I tried to enter the main hall, we were stopped by the guard.

“You need a jacket and a tie to enter,” he declared.

“He is from Bollywood,” Bill introduced me again.

“Bollywood? Please wait here.” The guard left the room and returned with pairs of jackets and ties for Bill and me.

Before we entered the main gambling hall, the word had spread that dignitaries from both Hollywood and Bollywood were in the casino. Both Bill and I were scared to see the gamblers betting unholy amounts of money on black jack, keno, craps and poker tables. We decided to leave the place sheepishly before someone found out our true identity.

The rest of the time we decided to give up our celebrity status and walked through the art galleries, boutiques and arcades listening to the beats of techno and squat parties coming from the terraces of the nearby restaurants. I could sense why the Bollywood crowd would flock there, but kept on wondering, “What was Bill Clinton doing here in the Black Forest?”

The Silence of Obama

By Robert Bickmeyer

It was back in 1992 when I chuckled at the naivete and gullibility of many Americans. During his presidential campaign Ross Perot promised he would "Sweep out the barn" and "lift the hood and fix the engine." About 18 million people bought his sales pitch, that was vague and lacking specifics and thus meaningless, and voted for him. Now, 16 years later, uncountable Americans are buying Barack Obama's platform of "change" – equally vague and lacking specifics and thus meaningless. What does he propose changing and how? I believe John McCain said it best, calling it "an eloquent but empty call for change."

Correction: On abortion Obama has been specific. He OPPOSED the Supreme court's upholding a ban on partial birth abortion – that barbaric procedure of extracting a baby from the birth canal, feet first, except for the head. The abortionist jams scissors into the baby's skull, then opens them to enlarge the hole. A suction catheter is then inserted to suck out the child's brain. The baby is then "evacuated." Obama decisively opposed a ban of this procedure.

Obama is an inspiring speaker, as was Adolf Hitler. Anyone who quotes me out of context can say I liken Obama to Hitler. Not so! My point, obviously, is that being an inspiring speaker is a definite asset, but certainly not the sole criteria for voting for someone.

After only two years in the Senate Obama announced his candidacy for the office of the President of the United States. His opponent, John McCain, served two terms in Congress and is now in his fourth term as Senator. As a state legislator Obama was very decisive, often voting "present," quite fearlessly. During his short term in the U.S. Senate, where he decided he should be Commander-in-Chief, he had the most liberal voting record of all 100 Senators. Not too smart when you consider that only 15 percent of Americans admit to being liberal.

If you live on this planet you are fully aware of Obama's association with the Rev. Jeremiah Wright. Thus I will spare you those details. Any close-minded reader who will not accept how harmful Wright's sermons have been to Obama's campaign cannot be convinced by me – or anyone. Our First Amendment gives Wright the right to speak against America without imprisonment and we Americans have the right to not vote for his follower, Barack Obama.

Tidbits to ponder: Obama voted against English as our official language. He supports drivers' licenses for illegal immigrants. His promise to withdraw our troops from Iraq is tantamount to saying to the terrorists, "We quit. You win, we lose." But that is not the American way. Not in my America.

Rarely mentioned is the fact that one of McCain's pet peeves is the exorbitant spending of taxpayers' money on pork barrel ventures. Two prime examples of such waste are the approval of millions of dollars for the famous "bridge to nowhere" and a study of cow flatulence. Our elected representatives generally agree, "If you vote for a silly expenditure in my state I'll vote for a silly expenditure in your state." Wasteful? You bet, but they're bringing home the bacon and looking good back home. McCain has been riding herd on pork barrel spending for many years with little help from the other 99

senators or the 435 congressmen. As president he can pressure both groups to cut the pork, thereby reducing the deficit.

During the 2004 presidential campaign the supposed superior military service of John Kerry over President George Bush was ballyhooed, but military service was overlooked when war heroes George H.W. Bush and Bob Dole ran against draft dodger Bill Clinton. It is now 2008 and it is equally appropriate to again compare the military service of the contenders for Commander-in-Chief. I don't know if Obama was a boy scout, but if he was, that is the extent of his military experience and know-how. McCain is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy. An aviator, he flew attack aircraft from carriers during the Vietnam War. Shot down on his 23rd bombing mission, he was a prisoner of war for 5½ years. He was awarded five medals, including the Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross and Purple Heart. I will spare you details of the vicious tortures given him, but when coerced to give names of his squadron members, he supplied the names of the Green Bay Packers' offensive line. He refused repatriation as the son of an admiral unless all those imprisoned before him were also set free. His courage and patriotism are immeasurable.

January 1951 Gallup Poll showed that 49 percent of Americans felt that sending troops to Korea was a mistake and 66 percent said we should abandon Korea. President Harry Truman, Democrat, courageously ignored the polls. President John F. Kennedy, Democrat, said, "Let the world know that we will bear any burden and pay any price for freedom," as he dispatched more troops to Vietnam. I admire both Democratic presidents for their courageous presidential decisions. If a president is driven by polls then he may as well be replaced by a computer. Poll results would then be entered in the computer and "print" pressed for a decision. McCain, a la Bush is using his experience and courage, a la Truman and Kennedy, two of our most revered presidents, as he pledges to continue our efforts to bring peace and prosperity to Iraq. Conversely, Obama the political play-it-safer is guided by the polls of Americans who are guided by one-sided reports of the media. Thus, McCain would be the Commander-in-Chief who is able to handle a 3 a.m. phone call.

As a bomber pilot McCain and his fellow pilots believed the lists of targets given to them were worthless and that their civilian commanders were complete idiots who had no idea what it took to win a war. Thus, the 58,000 military deaths in Vietnam were in vain. McCain knows that 54,000 Americans gave their lives for South Korea which, today, is a free democracy with a thriving economy while North Korea is enslaved by communism, is economically dead and unable to feed its people. As a war hero who was part of this history McCain wishes to continue our policy of extending help to the Iraqi people, millions of whom went to the polls to vote for a democratic government. By staying the course, more than 4,000 Americans who gave their lives in Iraq, will not have died in vain.

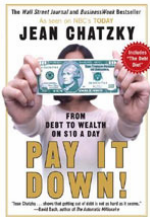
John McCain's military experience, knowledge of history and years in Washington dictate that he be our next Commander-in-Chief.

Book Review

Pay It Down

Author: Jean Chatzky

Publishrd by Portfolio, Paperback (p.232)



There's a lot of common sense, but good stuff between the covers of *Pay It Down*. Jean Chatzky has given some good money saving advice in this book in an interesting manner.

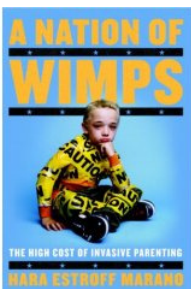
Pay It Down has an interesting premise, which it broadcasts loudly on the cover: *From Debt to Wealth on \$10 a Day*. I'm a believer in the \$10 a day concept. Chatzky illustrates that you can wind up with almost \$4,000 in your pocket after a single year if you just put away a ten dollar bill each day. This book basically argues that you can actually do much better than that by using that \$10 effectively and surrounding it with rational behavior.

One thing I like about Chatzky is her writing style - it's loose and breezy and feels very light, but actually has quite a bit of content to it. Does her style and this \$10-a-day concept add up to a personal finance book worth reading? You can bet your \$10 on it.

A Nation of Wimps

Author: Hara Estroff Marano

First published in 2008 by Broadway (307 pages)



Parents of babies, toddlers, school age children and teenagers will find much in this book to provoke, irritate, and clarify the tough and often perplexing work of raising and educating 21st

century kids. Marano, even when she fails to persuade, makes us think hard about what parents should expect from their children and what kids need to become strong, happy, and healthy young adults ... The saddest sections of the book are also the most persuasive and concern the exuberant, brave, elastic and exploratory ways children learn, and the increasingly rigorous and unforgiving expectations that burden school-age children. Marano explains why boredom, failure and fidgeting are healthy and often necessary; and that kids need to fail in order to learn or to succeed. She points out the dangerous lack of physical activity or expression in many American schools and the frightening pathologizing of perfectly normal childhood behaviors.

Point –Continued from Page 10

In today's world, sport stars and other athletes are looked up to by all ages. Everyone loves them. They look great in the eyes of the everyday public. They appear on television; they perform like rock stars, and do this with the entire world watching. No wonder we make heroes out of our favorites. They are seen, as heroes because they can do things that most of us can't. They hit fastballs at 95 mph, leap at balls in mid air, or defy gravity and throw down a dunk. Their words are repeated and broadcasted throughout the world and their faces have appeared on the front of cereal boxes.

In general, it is good for today's youth to have role models who inspire them, and it is also good for role models to come in all shapes and sizes. From parents to teachers to community leaders to – yes, even athletes – the more role models children have to choose from, the more likely they are to follow in *someone's* footsteps for success. While it is true that some athletes abuse their success and do not necessarily set good examples our children, the same thing can be said about teachers, community leaders, and (unfortunately) even some parents. There is no single group or profession in American that can always do the right thing all the time – after all people are people, regardless of what job they hold. But in the end, I believe that if your face is one that is frequently seen on TV, or your name is one that is frequently heard on the news, then you are setting example for others around you, and one can only hope that you rise to the occasion!

Forgotten Mathematics

Fun with Prime Numbers

Compiled By: Musafir

A prime number is an integer greater than 1 that can be divided evenly only by itself and 1. The first ten primes are 2,3,5,7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, and 29. One thing we know about the primes is that there are infinitely many of them. That is, the list of prime never ends. The smallest prime is 2 – the only even prime number. The largest prime number computed, so far, is $2^{2,976,221}-1$, an 895,932-digit number. If printed, it would fill a 450-page book.

Primes, once the exclusive domain of pure mathematics, have recently found an unexpectedly ally in matters of national security, based on the difficulty of factoring a product of two very large primes, if these primes are unknown to the users. This is the basic of public-key cryptography (the science or study of the techniques of secret writing, esp. code and cipher systems, methods, and the like).

There are some unsolved mysteries around the primes. For instance, primes have a tendency to arrange themselves in pairs of the form p and $p+2$. Some examples are 3 and 5, 7 and 11, 29879 and 29881. It is not known whether there are infinitely many of these ‘twin primes.’ No one has yet proved this conjecture.

Another unsolved question involving primes is the Goldbach Conjecture. Goldbach conjectured that every even number ≥ 4 is the sum of two primes; for example, $4=2+2$, $6=3+3$ and $12=5+7$. The conjecture does not work for odd numbers.

Why is 1 not considered to be a prime number?
The number 1 is a special case which is considered neither prime nor composite. Although the number 1 used to be considered a prime, it requires special treatment in so many definitions and applications involving primes greater than or equal to 2 that it is

usually placed into a class of its own. A good reason not to call 1 a prime number is that if 1 were prime, then the statement of the fundamental theory of arithmetic would have to be modified. The fundamental theorem of arithmetic states that every positive integer (except the number 1) can be represented in exactly one way apart from rearrangement as a product of one or more primes.

Fun with Primes: If you square any prime number bigger than 3, then subtract 1, the answer always divides by 24!

E.g. $11^2 = 121$ then $121 - 1 = 120$ and *yes* 120 does divide by 24.

Why? All prime numbers can be written as $(6n+1)$ or $(6n-1)$.

$(6n+1)^2 = 36n+12n+1$. So $(6n+1)^2 - 1 = 36n+12n$. This factorises to $12n(3n+1)$. Either n or $(3n+1)$ must be even, therefore the whole expression must be divisible by 24.

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Current Affairs

Obama's Nomination And the World Press

Compiled By: Musafir

The Times, South Africa: "Barack Obama has captured the Democratic Party's nomination for the position of U.S. president to be decided later this year. His ascendancy has raised the hope that the United States will finally assume its role as a responsible superpower that will extract itself from the conflict in Iraq. ... There can be no doubt that Africa is celebrating his victory, which signals the long overdue deracialization of American politics. ...

Should he become president, it will go a long way toward removing racial loyalty from politics. ... The question that remains is: Will he be able to deliver on his promises, or will he succumb to powerful interests?"

The Times, London, Editorial: "Obama ... has already rekindled America's faith in its prodigious powers of reinvention — and the world's admiration for America. ... It has been a bruising journey. ... But today at least the tide of history seems to be with him. Win or lose in November, he will have gone farther than anyone in history to bury the toxic enmity that fueled America's Civil War and has haunted it ever since. ... Details of the delegate count no longer matter. This moment's significance is its resounding proof of the truism about America as a land of opportunity: Obama's opportunity to graduate from Harvard and take Washington by storm; the opportunity that the world's most responsive democratic system gives its voters to be inspired by an unknown; the opportunity that outsiders now have to reassess the superpower that too many of them love to hate."

Haaretz, Israel: "Obama's victory is not surprising. The epic duel with (Hillary) Clinton gave everyone, including past and present Israeli officials dealing with the United States, time to prepare. ... AIPAC's (American Israel Public Affairs Committee) wily and experienced lobbyists predict the first year of an Obama presidency will be challenging for Israel, not because he has bad intentions, but because they might be too good. Until then, Israel will unwillingly be at the heart of the storm of the presidential race. ... There are enough reasons to prefer (John) McCain to Obama, or Clinton to

Obama, regarding their intended policy toward Iran. But even those who oppose him should put aside their political preferences, fear of the future, and their pros and cons list for just a moment. Now is the time to take in Obama's astounding political victory, if one can still feel awe for anything in this day and age. Against all the odds, the campaign broke down the boundaries of bias and race, and brought out voters to cast their ballots. They may be naive, but they are not indifferent. They may be a little childish, but they aren't cynical."

The Times of India Editorial: "Finally, Sen. Obama is the one who will lead the Democratic charge for the White House. ... With the stage set for Obama's face-off with McCain, campaign season promises to get tougher and meaner. ... As far as India is concerned, Obama is perhaps the least known for his views. McCain and Clinton have a clear position on where New Delhi fits in the emerging world. In that scheme, India ranks pretty high. Obama appears to share no such vision, at least not yet. But, irrespective of whether eventually McCain wins or Obama does, there's no denying that a page has been turned in America's history."

Daily Nation, Kenya: "A core element of that Obama message has always been hope and inspiration. This is the one political message that simultaneously persuades swing voters and motivates mobilizable voters who rarely go to the polls. ... Obama showed that appeals to division — whether from elements that stirred up fear that a 'black candidate couldn't win,' or from his former pastor, Jeremiah Wright — could be overcome by America's overwhelming hunger for unity. ... Now it will be up to every Democrat, every progressive, to take advantage of this historic opportunity to make Obama the American president who leads the world into a new progressive era of unprecedented possibilities."



Athletes as Role Models

By Bala Prasad

When Cal Ripken Jr. was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame last year, he addressed the issue of athletes and being role models. "As years passed, it became clear to me that kids see all, not just some of your actions but all," Ripken said. "Whether we like it or not, we big leaguers are role models . . . Sports can play a big role in teaching values and principles."

Cal Ripken is right. Athletes, whether they like it or not, are role models for children. Of course they display the athletic virtues: diligence, perseverance, the value of training, fair play and sportsmanship, grace under pressure, the pursuit of excellence. But they can also be models of personal and public virtues. For example, Michael Jordan, an athlete with undying will, tremendous courage, awesome defense, and unbelievable scoring, makes a great role model for youths and adults. Michael Jordan shows he is also a great person off the court by the way he has given his money to charities and has dealt with the difficulties in his life. This is a person who is looked up to and admired by people everywhere.

When people become professional athletes or any kind of athlete that is brought into the public eye, they become a role model. A role model can set good examples by being educated, having good morals, and by staying drug free; or they can set bad examples by doing the complete opposites of these actions. As role models it is important that athletes show the youth of today the importance of getting an education. That is why college athletes can often be better role models than professional athletes – because they are more or less bringing publicity to their college and reinforcing the idea of getting a college education regardless of what profession you desire to pursue. Names like Duke, Notre Dame, Michigan, UNC, and UCLA might not be known to young children if it weren't were the shining college athletes that have come out of those schools; and ultimately it is good for children to associate college with success.

It is also a wonderful thing for children to have role models who are physically fit. That may encourage today's youth to exercise, remain active, and stay in shape – because they view their "heroes" as strong, fast, and agile. **Continued on Page 8**

Let Athletes Be Athletes Not Role Models

By Musafir

The athletes are hired by their employers and are paid to do their job and are not paid to be role models. However, they can be good role models or bad role models depending on their character as is true with any other profession.

Similar to other professions, an athlete should be judged by his prowess just like a surgeon is judged by his surgical skill and the success rate of the surgeries performed by him. In the same way, we should simply enjoy the sports and marvel the splendid performance of the athletes. We shouldn't care about what he did at the last night's party, what his new hairstyle is like, how long he stayed at disco bar the night before an important match! That should be his employer's business not ours.

It has always been my understanding that professional athletes are nothing more than athletes who have cultivated extraordinary physical talents. On a professional level, sports exist for one reason: entertainment. A professional athlete is an entertainer and, as such, has a perfect right to do or take whatever they need to increase the entertainment value of their sport.

Kids look up to their parents as role models and learn their behavior. No matter what we say about an athlete and regardless of how high we put him or her on the pedestal, kids do what their parents do and not do what they preach. When we transfer this role to the professional players, our kids would explore what their hobbies are, what they do every day. The sad fact is that most of the professional athletes are spoiled by the privileges given to them at an early age. They become great athletes but their celebrity status also hinders their development in other areas. Try to imagine an athlete who is accustomed to speaking obscene words, making obscene gesture to his fans, taking drugs, even dress in a pair of trousers printed with nasty letters – that is what our children will emulate from their role models.

Having said that, I also feel that there is no reason athletes should be held to different moral or legal standards than "normal" citizens. If a professional sports star breaks a law and the authorities manage to figure out what they were involved in, then punishments are warranted. Why is it, though, that an epidemic of unethical behavior among professional athletes is worse than something similar happening among the actors in Hollywood? What makes them different than actors, musicians or physicians? Unless their behavior interferes with their ability to enthrall their "fans," nothing else should matter. That's no different from any other field. Not all doctors and lawyers are good people either. So yes, let's hold our athletes to a high standard, but it's time to drop the pretense that professional athletes are moral role models.

Lifestyle... Continued from Page 14

down. Furthermore, in 1920, the German leaders in cooperation with international sports medicine established the “Association International Medico Supportive” or AIMS, the purpose of which was to promote clinical and scientific research in cooperation with the sports federation and different Olympic sites.

In 1936 in Berlin, the year Jessie Owens’ victories ruined the day for Hitler, 1500 physicians from 40 countries attended the FIMS meeting. The first major textbook, “Athletic Injuries, Prevention, Diagnosis, and Treatment” was published in 1938 by Lea and Febinger and was followed by 5 revisions. In 1957, Quigley produced the individual athlete’s “Bill of Rights” that involves good coaching, proper equipment, and good medical care.

In 1960, Thompson and colleagues in an article at “clinical orthopedics” discussed the use of anti-inflammatory agents for treatment of sports injury. The Journal of Sports Medicine was born in 1972 and the first fellowship in sports medicine was established in 1968 at Tulane University. A well run athletic program consists of a coach, trainer, and team physicians from different fields of medicine. The aim of team physicians is to give time, interest, and understand the athlete’s personality, motivation, physical and medical condition, and pain tolerance. The success of the program also

depends upon the availability of emergency medical response and the routine medical supplies on site at the game fields.

The Future of Sports Medicine

A lot of research is being done as medical science has advanced towards better approaches to injuries sustained by athletes. The major risks of sports injury can be lowered by modification in training techniques, equipment, sports rules based on outcomes of meaningful research and proper education to the athlete. Since the participation in all forms of physical activity at all levels has become routine in every day life, more and more emphasis has been rendered towards proper nutrition, routine physicals, and preventative measures to avoid injuries and accidents.

Upcoming Advancement in Sports Medicine

1. Genomic medicine that involves extensive research to study human genes will change health care by modifying genetic engineering.
2. Stem cell research will produce evidence to decrease muscular-skeletal abnormalities and viral infections.
3. Vaccines are being developed to prevent addictions from alcohol, drugs, overeating, and prevent a life of crime.
4. Bio-absorbable plastics, enhanced with bone morpho-genic protein, will replace metal for fracture fixation.
5. Prosthetic engineering will enable control of amputated limbs and will facilitate ambulation without falling.
6. Muscular skeletal surgery will be performed by robots and family members will view them by satellite.

My Love of Ants

Bill Phillis

“Most children have a bug period. I never grew out of mine.”

Dr. Edward O. Wilson, Harvard University

I failed 7th grade English and my mother told me, “Write, it is your road to immortality”. I had done very poorly in English, seldom read, couldn’t pass my spelling tests and this was her method of encouraging me to learn the power of the written word. My mother was brilliant; however, she should have defined immortality.

In the late 1940’s I was a student at Forest Road Elementary school in LaGrange, Illinois. It was a two story elementary school, brown, door in the front, door in the back and one on each side. It was a very plain, pure and unattractive school. I spent the 2nd, 3rd and the 4th grade at Forest Road School and have vivid memories of my attendance and failures. I lived several blocks away and walked to school in the morning and then walked home in the afternoon.

I was just not interested in school and had many things of interest. Ants, insects, and cap guns were my favorites but I had little interest in or spent any time reading, writing, adding or subtracting. Unfortunately, it cost me.

My greatest interest was ants. When I looked at ants they didn’t appear to be petite little creatures but to me they were enormous, grand animals and I found them of considerable interest and observed them

whenever possible. This adoration of ants caused a quandary of problems for me at Forest Road elementary school and led to the presumption that I needed psychiatric evaluation. I believe that my abnormal interests and behavior were often misunderstood by teachers and the school psychiatrist. Actually an interest in ants may be an indication of abnormality.

When the bell proclaiming recess sounded, the students would escape the school building for playtime. All the students would run, play tag, pull hair, play kickball and do whatever elementary students did during recess except one little boy. He would run out onto the playground, lay face down and stare at the blacktop for one hour. I was that little boy, Wilson Avery Phillis (I changed my name to William in 1953) who seemed demented, psychologically deranged and in need of counseling. Staring at the blacktop for one hour aroused my teachers. I can only imagine what they must have thought while snugly inside the school building watching recess and observing one diminutive second grader laying face down staring at the playground blacktop

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Olympics And Politics

By Chuck Raasch

(Reprinted from USA Today)

At the 2006 Winter Olympics, we were reminded once again of the confluence of sports and politics. Such moments can be powerfully symbolic.

The American Jesse Owens' spectacular performance in the 1936 Berlin Olympics humbled the Nazis on their turf three years before Hitler launched World War II. But reality confronted this black American hero when he returned home to segregation and second-class citizenship.

The 1980 "Miracle on Ice" — the underdog American Olympic ice hockey team's victory over the Soviet Union's seemingly unbeatable squad — remains an iconic moment in the Cold War.

And as sports has become big business, inextricable to the culture at large, American politics has attempted to attach itself to sports' influence. Recent presidents, especially George W. Bush, have reveled in inviting national champions to the White House. Big events, such as NASCAR races, attract politicians trying to connect with everyday lives.

In a new book, *Foxes in the Henhouse*, Democratic consultants Steve Jarding and Dave "Mudcat" Saunders exhort Democrats to use sports to close what they say is their party's culture gap. Jarding and Saunders write that Democratic leaders need to "spend more time with various cultural groups, from NASCAR to hunting and sporting groups, from high school and college athletics to country and bluegrass performers and followers."

For the Americans, the 2006 Torino Olympics were a mirror to the culture and politics back home — and symptomatic of America's image overseas.

The Ugly American — arrogant and seemingly oblivious to others' thoughts — came through in the empty performance of several members of Team USA. The skiing superstar Bode Miller, who bragged about skiing drunk before the Olympics,

gave new meaning to the term "Miller time," and went home medal-less. A lesser-known teammate was sent home for fighting in a bar.

Yet the Compassionate American emerged through speedskater Joey Cheek, who exuded humility and grace, and donated his Olympic medal bonus money to charity.

But the baffling feud between American speedskater teammates Shani Davis and Chad Hedrick also reminded us of the petty, seemingly pointless bickering that often obscures the more important challenges in our politics.

The Olympics have not been the same since the Cold War ended. Athletes are not the surrogates for competing systems they were in the days when the East Germans were doping their athletes into superhuman specimens, or when President Jimmy Carter was pulling the Americans out of the 1980 summer games to protest the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. It's easier now to cheer for good performers no matter their nationality — a truer essence of sport.

But the Olympic Games will never shed their political symbolism. The 2008 Beijing Summer Olympics, three months before the next presidential election, are a prime example why.

China, an emerging economic superpower, will see the Olympics as a stage for its global aspirations. Security in an age of terrorism will continue to be an important story. Iraq's Olympic team will be fascinating to watch.

The American image around the world has suffered in the war on terrorism. If U.S. Olympians learned any lessons from Torino, Italy, they will show a lot more Cheek and engage in a lot less Miller time when the next Olympic flame is lit.

The History of Sports Medicine

By Niru Prasad, MD

Sports medicine specializes in preventative, diagnostic, and treatment of injuries relating to participation in sports and athletic activities among individuals of all age groups. The team of sports medicine professionals includes specialty physicians from different fields of medicine, athletic trainers, physicians, therapists, coaches, and other personnel, as well as the athlete himself. Sports medicine is an area that involves health care professionals, researchers, and educators from a wide variety of sub-specialties. The purpose of sports medicine is aimed towards prevention of injuries by using protective measures during sport activity.

The History of Sports Medicine

Herodicus, a Greek physician from 5th century B.C., is still presumed to be the father of sports medicine – the man who combined sports with medicine. Herodicus was also a tutor for Hippocrates and rendered his foundation theories on the use of therapeutic exercise for the maintenance of health and treatment of diseases.

The field of sports medicine has been in effect since around 800 to 100 B.C. when the uses of therapeutic exercises were described in the “artha-veda,”

a medical booklet from India. More recently, the field of sports medicine is the largest it has ever been due to involvement of many organizations in treating and preventing athletic injuries. The Federation of Sports Medicine (FIMS) was established in 1928 in order to assist athletes participating in the winter Olympic Games at St. Moritz. Here in the United States, in 1890 a program to educate the athletes was started at Harvard University emphasizing the need for physical fitness, the use of wearing proper gear during sports activity, and the need for treatment of sports injury with emphasis on physical rehabilitation. The team further included the coaches, trainers and therapists. The death of 20 on-the-field football players in 1905 caused President Theodore Roosevelt to form the American Football Rules Committee to establish new safety precautions such as wearing proper gear (helmets, shoulder pads, elbow pads, knee pads, ankle braces) during contact sports.

The Germans were the first to use the term sports physician in 1904, and held the first sports medicine congress in 1912, the year the Titanic went

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for one hour. I would run out onto the play ground, lay down on my stomach and would not move the entire period. When the bell rang and recess was terminated I would arise and return to my classroom. Little did the teachers realize that I was watching the ants.

I would find an ant mound, and observe the entrance and exit of the ants. Often I would take a very small paint brush and a tiny bottle of white paint to put a dot on the abdomen of an ant as it entered the ant mound so I could identify them when they exited the ant mound.

I now understand why the teachers were disturbed to observe one little boy who would run out for recess, not play with his classmates and lay facedown on the playground and wouldn't move for one hour. It appeared that I had emotional problems was unbalanced and antisocial. Had the teachers asked me what I was doing I would have explained my curiosity and fascination in ants and my observation of ants. They assumed that I needed mental evaluation which I actually enjoyed. I must admit I enjoyed playing games with the psychiatrist. She would show me an inkblot that looked like a flower and I told her it appeared to be an ant. Her reactions were of great interest to me. I enjoyed the look on her face, her mouth would drop open and she would scribble some notes about my abnormal responses. Her next ink blot looked like a tree but I would carefully study it and tell her it appeared to be an ant. Every inkblot was an ant. I assumed it was her belief that I was disturbed.

and I ultimately spent 16 years at several universities studying insects, mites and ticks.

Why someone would study tick eyes, using a \$250,000.00 electron microscope and write a dissertation on tick eyes I will never understand and I am sure my I

must admit that my interest in ants and disinterest in spelling, writing, adding and subtraction made me appear a little unusual and demented. This was the beginning of my interest in insects that never diminished school psychiatrist would find it unusual. Using the electron microscope is very much like observing the school psychiatrists black and white ink blots. I became very interested in tick eyes and studied the eye of the Lone Star Tick for 4 years and published the first paper written on tick eyes in the Journal of Medical Entomology on the microanatomy of the eye of the "Lone Star Tick", *Amblyomma americanum*. I now realize that doing research on tick eyes is very similar to being a 2nd grader at Forest Road Elementary school watching ants during recess. Fortunately after my study of tick eyes I was awarded a PhD, ignored by the school psychiatrist and didn't need to observe any other inkblots.

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Car Lives

By Broc Yates

(Reprint from Think Club Archives)

Stacked in a corner of my library is a small selection of books filed under “automotive angst.” They preach not to the converted (we so-called car nuts) but rather to that segment of the population that considers the automobile a mechanical disease, a four-wheeled blight on the verge of engulfing civilization in a tide of noxious exhaust fumes, smoking rubber, and a sea of lube oil. According to these hardcover screeds, the car ranks with the Black Plague, atomic radiation, and Rush Limbaugh as a primary threat to our well-being.

This first such effort was John Keats’s (no, not *that* John Keats) *The Insolent Chariots*, published in 1958, which declared the car a fool’s tool enjoyed by the slobbering masses, but a cruel and jejune device to more sophisticated types. Keats was a witty writer who opened his book with these words—not all of which were untrue: “Once upon a time the American met the automobile and fell in love. Unfortunately, this led him into matrimony, and he did not live happily ever after. Quickly she became the nagging wife, demanding bits of chrome, rubbings, shinings, and gifts.” When Keats wrote *The Insolent Chariots*, the American automobile had peaked in terms of grotesque size and gimcrackery. As one observer of the day said, after perusing a chrome-slathered Oldsmobile Holiday Dynamic 88 hard-top coupe, “All it needs is a slot for a quarter to make it light up and play.”

The Sixties brought us the hysterics of Ralph Nader’s *Unsafe at Any Speed*, which was celebrated by the elites as a work rivaling those of Ida Tarbell, Upton Sinclair, and other muckrakers of the early-20th century, despite its sloppy technology and thoroughly overblown premise that automobiles—especially the hapless Corvair—were by their very nature lethal weapons. Nader’s book scared the wee-wee out of millions of American’s and was influential in creating reams of car-safety legislation, plus another bloated federal bureaucracy call the Department of Transportation and the busybodies within its National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

In 1971, when car hatred was peaking, Kenneth Schneider wrote *Autokind vs. Mankind*, a cheerless polemic blaming the automobile for every ailment of contemporary society except disco music (which had not yet been created). A year later, John Jerome, an erudite former managing editor of this magazine, published *The Death of the Automobile*, in which he declared somewhat prematurely that “the Detroit car is an ecological, economic, and engineering disaster—and the 60-year love affair between it and the American people is ending.” Er, well, not quite. Jerome, who is a good friend and an otherwise prescient man, succumbed to the pessimism of the day and jumped the tracks as a prognosticator, as did the celebrated futurists Herman Kahn and Anthony J. Wiener, who in 1967 had employed pioneering computer modeling to compose *The Year 2000*—a studied speculation on the state of the world 33 years hence. Rereading the book is to discover a spoof at all attempts at prediction, no matter how studious. The ink was barely dry before the world was seized by the environmental movement and the petroleum blackmail of the OPEC nations—neither of which was even remotely suggested by Kahn and Wiener. I will gamble that prognostications about the next century will in retrospect turn out to be silly.

Still, the academicians continue to pour forth artfully composed nonsense regarding cars. The latest example is

titled *The City after the Automobile* (HarperCollins, 1997), by noted Montreal architect Moshe Safdie. Safdie is best known for his design of the so-called Habitat urban-living complex created for the Expo ’67 world’s fair in his native city. The structure, which from a distance resembles a pile of packing crates stacked by homeless alcoholics and runaway mental patients, was celebrated as an architectural *tour de force* by the cultural goose steppers, although no duplicate has ever been constructed, and it remains a curious blight on the Montreal skyline.

Safdie mouths familiar anti-car cant—that is, the modern automobile is choking the cities (not entirely untrue), is displacing and dismembering society (true, but not all bad for those fleeing the crime-fouled cities for a quieter, safer rural life), and is, of course, polluting our precious atmosphere (true, but radically less than in the past, and only then at low speeds, caused in part by people like Mr. Safdie who oppose the construction of better, more efficient highways).

But Safdie builds his case around a new revolutionary central theme. Unlike the most radical Roundhead critics who call for the total banishment of the automobile, Safdie grumpily accepts the reality that some form of four-wheeled vehicle possesses certain redeeming qualities, provided it is properly sanitized by social engineers like himself. His solution is the “U-car,” or utility car. These fleets of small electric-powered vehicles would be scattered around cities, in the author’s words, to “be gotten from storage depots—picked up like airport baggage carts with an access card from the front of the line—to be used as long as we please and billed automatically in accordance with the time and mileage used.”

Safdie’s vision of hordes of publicly owned minicars humming through city centers is based on an experiment in Amsterdam employing free bicycles. This apparently worked well among the stolid, law-abiding Dutch, but Safdie ignores the outcome of a similar effort that occurred in Portland, Oregon, where the city fathers (a notably Utopian lot, presiding over one of America’s most appealing and livable cities) provided 500 yellow bikes for free intracity use by its residents. Within a year, *every one of the bikes had been stolen*. Not one yellow bike—at least in its original livery—can be found in Portland. One only puzzles about how quickly a network of chop-shoppers, black marketeers, access-card counterfeiter, and other hustlers would be created as support industries by enterprising Americans for Safdie’s U-car fantasies.

There is little arguing that pollution, urban glut, and the lack of long-term energy sources are problems that must be solved in the next century. But before the waves of panic arising from Kyoto and other environmental deliriums like Safdie’s delude our policy makers, let us not forget the two words that have created and energized this, the most socially enlightened, most prosperous, and most socially aware civilization in history. Those two words are: free enterprise.



Mental Exercise

Simple Quizzes

1. Which direction would you have to face so your right hand would be facing the north?



2. In what way are an *hour* and a *week* alike?



3. If 3 pencils cost 25 cents, how many pencils can you buy for 75 cents?

4. Divide thirty by half and add ten. What do you get?

5. There is a room with no doors, no windows, nothing and a man is hung from the ceiling and a puddle of water is on the floor. How did he die?



6. You are in a cabin and it is pitch black. You have one match on you. Which do you light first, the newspaper, the lamp, the candle or the fire?

7. The day before yesterday, Chris was 7 years old. Next year, she'll turn 10. How is this possible?

Answers: (1). West (2) Both are measures of time (3) 9 pencils (4) 70. (5) He was standing on a block of ice and it melted. (6) You light the match first. (7) Today is January 1. Yesterday, December 31 was Chris' 8th birthday. On December 30, she was still 7. This year she will turn 9 and the next year she will turn 10



The Greatest Sports And Olympic Moments

By Bala Prasad

The 1980 Winter Olympics were held in Lake Placid, New York, and there was a long and drawn-out tension between the United States and the Soviet Union leading up to the games. This was due in part to the fact that the two countries were natural rivals from the cold war, the fact that the USSR had just invaded Afghanistan, and the fact that President Jimmy Carter had been threatening to boycott the summer Olympics in Moscow (which he subsequently did). Because of these factors, there was a palpable feeling of unease in the air, and pride in our country and patriotism was at an all-time high.

Nowhere was this more pronounced than in the competitive game of ice hockey. The Soviets were the favored team. Although they were "classed" as amateurs, in reality the Soviet team consisted of professional hockey players (some were legends in their field), who crushed the competition and entered the Olympic rounds seeded first. Team USA, by contrast, was made up of college player and amateurs. They squeaked by the competition and entered the Olympic rounds seeded 7 out of 12. Nobody expected them to advance any further than that.

Both teams went up through the ranks – USSR crushing its competition, and USA barely edging out its opponents until ultimately – by chance or fate – the two teams were scheduled to face off in a medal round (meaning winner would advance to a medal competition). The two teams prepared in different ways: the Soviet coach rested his best players, while the U.S. Coach (Herb Brooks) worked his players hard – he was tough and confrontational, often berating them for weakness.

On the day before the match, columnist in the New York Times wrote in a now famous headline, *"Unless the ice melts, or unless the United States team performs a miracle, the Russians are expected to win the Olympic gold medal in ice hockey for the sixth time."* That night, Coach Brooks reminded his team what was at stake. He told them quite bluntly that the Soviet team was better than they were. Then he said,

"But we worked harder, and we want it more. You're meant to be here. This moment is yours."

On match day, the stadium in Lake Placid was lined with U.S. Flags. It was then and there that the phrase "Team USA" was coined, and the crowd was singing "God Bless America" wildly and loudly. It was a showdown between the super powers – but it was on our home turf. As in previous games, Team USA fell behind early. We were down most of the first period – so much so that the USSR played the final seconds of the first period with only 3 players on the ice (the rest of the team retired to intermission). In the second period, the score was 3-2. Eventually we tied it up and, with exactly ten minutes left in the game, Team USA had a 4-3 lead.

In the last 10 minutes of the game, Team USA withstood shot after shot by the Soviets, trying desperately to clear the zone, which they did with 7 seconds remaining. The crowd began to count down the seconds that were left in the game. An ABC sportscaster picked up the countdown in his now famous broadcast: *"11 seconds, you've got 10 seconds, the countdown going on right now. Five seconds to go in the game. 4, 3, 2, Do you believe in miracles? Yes!!"*

Team USA beat the Soviets.

It was the most patriotic victory this country has ever seen in an Olympic event, and 25 years later, *Sports Illustrated* called it the greatest sports moment of the 20th century. Years later, Coach Brooks would say of his winning team, *"I didn't push my players. I pulled greatness out of them."*

While there has certainly been a multitude of triumph and tragedy in Olympic events, I believe that, for anyone who watched this single moment in Olympic history, this was certainly the most memorable. It was the *miracle on ice* that everyone believed would never happen.

Sincerely,

Bala Prasad

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Jaldhar Prasad, P.E

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Once elected as the Trustee of Canton Township my short and long range plans are as follows:

1. Encourage Friends of the Rouge to provide necessary input related to environmental and ecological impact directly affecting the Canton Township
2. Define solutions to relieve traffic congestion in the vicinity of Ford Road and Haggerty intersection.
3. Encourage new projects which will create a financial base for the City without any adverse effects on the environment or daily life in Canton.
4. Improve the traffic flow on Palmer and Lotz Roads and Palmer & Sheldon Roads.
5. Discourage further accumulation of waste material on Hannan Road between Michigan & Ecorse Road and define the most updated procedure for treating the existing waste material.

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Vision
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