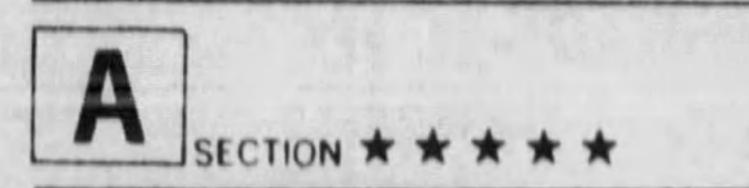
SUNDAY • APRIL 16, 1989

THE WEATHER -- Cloudy and mild today with a chance of thundershowers; high in the 70s. Chance of rain tonight; low in the 40s. Cloudy Monday; high 55 to 60. Sunrise: 6:33 a.m. Sunset: 7:56 p.m. Details: 3B.

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New tax law upsets employers Business, 1G

THE NEWSPAPER IOWA DEPENDS UPON M Des Moines, Iowa M April 16, 1989 Price \$1.25

Des Moines





A distraught fan presses against a crowd control barrier at the soccer stadium where at least 93 people were reported dead after a barrier collapsed.

93 soccer fans in Britain die in stampede; 200 hurt

By JONATHAN C. RANDAL © 1989 Washington Post

Rawlings faces tough NCAA fight

By TOM WITOSKY Register Staff Writer

Hunter Rawlings has a long way to go if he hopes to avoid making Iowa the only major sports college where freshman athletes are not allowed to compete, national collegiate sports leaders agreed last week.

Although the University of Iowa president is likely to attract some support, the experts said, most universities are disinclined to change the rules on freshman eligibility.

"The issue is educational background, not freshmen," said Roy Kramer of Vanderbilt University, a leader in the National Athletic Directors

NCAA boss seeks more control: 1D

Association. "I haven't seen one study that indicates that holding freshmen out does any good."

University of Miami President Edward Foote II is a proponent of banning freshman athletes from competition, but thinks that it would be tough to change the rule. "There

THE DAY WHAT'S BLACK, GOLD AND RED ALL OVER?



Academics still No. 1, poll finds

By KENNETH PINS Register Staff Writer Copyright, 1989, Des Moines Register and Tribune Company

Three out of four Iowans oppose a plan by University of Iowa President Hunter Rawlings to bar freshmen from U of I athletic teams, according to a new Iowa Poll.

The poll, taken over three days last week, shows that a majority of Iowans oppose even the concept of withholding freshmen from athletic competition - an idea intended to give the students time to concentrate on class work.

Only 21 percent of Iowans favor Rawlings' plan, which would keep

► Iowans write about proposal: 5C

freshman athletes out of competition at the University of Iowa by 1992. Seventy-four percent oppose such unilateral action, and the remaining 5 percent are undecided.

On the general idea of making freshman athletes ineligible for sports competition, 36 percent agree, 59 percent disagree and 5 percent are not sure. Despite their views on freshman eligibility, Iowans don't want academics taking a back seat to athletics. Seventy-five percent say the state universities should enforce rigid academic standards, even if that leads to unsuccessful sports teams. Just 15 percent disagree. Rawlings said he will lobby the Big Ten Conference and the National Collegiate Athletic Association to declare freshman athletes ineligible. But he has vowed to keep freshmen from taking part in sports in three years, even if the university is the

LONDON, ENGLAND — At least 93 people died Saturday and 200 were injured when thousands of fans were crushed against a steel safety fence in a packed stadium in Sheffield in northern England.

Hours after the worst disaster in British sports history, preliminary investigations indicated that the disaster was caused when fans lost their footing in what became a stampede at a semifinal championship game between Liverpool and Nottingham Forest in Hillsborough Stadium.

Other fans died when the safety barrier collapsed and spectators were trampled, the British Broadcasting Corp. reported.

Most of the dead were young men who had been either crushed or as-

Burial dispute pits Indians vs. scientists

By LARRY FRUHLING Register Staff Writer

SALINA, KAN. - The ancient dead lie on pedestals of dirt, the vacant eye sockets of their skulls aligned toward the east, the direction of the first light of each new day.

Each year thousands of tourists, drawn by travel maps and highway signs, stop to gawk at the 146 skeletons of the agricultural people who lived, died and were painstakingly buried along the Smoky Hill River some 700 to 800 years ago. The brochure calls this the "Largest Prehistoric Indian Burial Pit in the Middle West," a site of scientific and educational importance well worth the \$3.50 admission price (\$1.50 for children).

phyxiated, but hospital sources said some of the victims were children. Late Saturday evening, more than 20 fans were reported in intensive care.

Earlier, investigators had speculated that Liverpool fans without tickets had forced their way into the stadium, causing the crush against barriers set up to protect the playing field.

Police and soccer officials had said the fans without tickets either forcibly knocked down outside gates or were allowed in by stadium officials unaware of the consequences of letting more people into the packed,

SOCCER

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clearly isn't majority support for it because it would have been approved by now," he said. "Many reasonable people disagree on this issue."

John Slaughter, president of Occidental College in Los Angeles and former chancellor at the University of Maryland, agreed. "President Rawlings has a very tough road ahead of him," he predicted. "At the same time, I still believe it is possible some action can be taken."

Dick Schultz, executive director of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, gave a similar view of the chance of change. "Recently, there has been more talk about the issue,

ELIGIBILITY

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BOB MODERSOHN/The Register

Drought seen cutting U.S. grain exports

By GEORGE ANTHAN

The Register's Washington Bureau Chief

WASHINGTON, D.C. - The drought in Kansas and in some other key wheat-producing regions of the Great Plains will result in a significant loss in this country's share of overseas markets and in further cuts in already diminished grain reserves.

"The reason we aren't exporting more is that we don't have it, and we won't have it," said economist Martin Abel.

Continued dryness in Iowa and other parts of the Corn Belt also raises the possibility of a second consecutive below-par crop and a loss of foreign sales for corn.

"In an economy dependent on grain exports for nearly 1 million jobs and millions of dollars in income, the future of grain production and exports is a serious concern," said Don Hilger, a senior economist with Cargill Inc., a large exporting firm.

One-third Destroyed

The Agriculture Department's first estimate of the nation's winter wheat crop won't be issued until early May, but private experts believe the drought has destroyed about one-third of the crop in Kansas, the leading producing state. In its April 4 weather and crop bulletin, the Agriculture Department rated the state's crop as "poor to very poor." Some experts believe the Kansas harvest will be no more than about 280 million bushels, down some 150 million bushels from what had been expected.

nation's wheat, and there now are estimates the total crop — including winter and spring-sown varieties will total about 2.2 billion bushels.

Last year's crop was only 1.8 billion bushels because drought damaged the spring-sown wheats, and because federal programs had greatly reduced land devoted to key grains.

Expanded Acreage

Farmers expanded wheat acreage by 20 percent this year, and a total crop of up to 2.5 billion bushels had been expected.

It had been estimated earlier that the United States would utilize about 2.5 billion bushels of wheat in the crop year which begins June 1.

This included domestic demand totaling 1 billion bushels, and exports of 1.5 billion bushels.

Abel already has reduced his estimate of U.S. exports by 200 million bushels, and the U.S. share of world markets from about 42 percent to 37 percent.

If Abel's estimate is accurate, the United States will lose almost \$1 billion in sales, and another \$1.5 billion in domestic economic activity related to those sales.

IOWA POLL

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LISA FRASIER/The Register





Iowans reject Rawlings' plan . . . Do you favor or oppose Hunter Rawlings' plan?*

5% 74% Not sure Oppose Favor

. but view academics as No. 1 Should lowa's universities enforce rigid academic standards, even if

that leads to losing sports teams?

But to American Indian tribal groups, the site is a ghoulish outrage - one vivid element of a controversy that is sweeping much of the United States and, indeed, much of the world.

On one side are some scientists and historians who maintain that human remains are vital for research and education, for understanding the past and possibly improving the future by studying the evolution of diseases that still plague the human race.

On the other side are cultural descendants of the dead who say such displays and research are at best a violation of commonly accepted standards of human decency and at worst a vestige of white racism. Tribal groups are working to retrieve the bones of

BONES

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Inside the burial pit are 146 Indian skeletons on earthen pedestals.

"Disappointing Development"

Cargill's Hilger, writing in a company bulletin, stated, "This is a very disappointing development, especially at a time when the U.S. emphasis is on regaining market share and fight-

DROUGHT

Kansas produces 20 percent of the

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10% 75% 15% Not sure Yes No U of I President Rawlings has said that by 1992 freshmen will not be eligible for athletic competition at that school, lowa could become the only school in the country with that policy.

Reagans enjoy posh retirement

By MICHAEL KILIAN

© 1989 Chicago Tribune

BEL-AIR, CALIF. - The house and grounds are private and secluded, almost spooky. Indeed you could imagine the place being used as the set for one of Hollywood's made-for-TV mystery movies.

The entrance is guarded by stone walls, tall iron gates, detection devices and a sentry house manned 24 hours a day. A chain-link fence surrounds the property, and it's been fitted with a durable cloth backing that runs its entire length, screening out obtrusive sounds and intrusive peeping by tourists and other gawkers. In fact, the house can only be viewed from the air or the property of adjoining neighbors.

It could be the estate of a reclusive

movie star, a paranoid gangster or an eccentric millionaire, except that the house is small - ridiculously small by neighborhood standards - and the elaborate security is paid for by the U.S. taxpayers. This posh little hideaway on Bel-Air's awesomely exclusive St. Cloud Drive, overlooking Beverly Hills and all of the Los Angeles basin, is the retirement home of Ronald and Nancy Reagan.

The Telltale Number

The lone telltale sign of the Reagans' occupancy is one that only someone with the deductive powers of a Sherlock Holmes might detect. The "8" in the street number sign "668" is much newer than the "6s." In

the New Testament Book of Revelations, the number "6666," the property's original address, is associated with Satan. Nancy Reagan is a superstitious person, as revelations about her White House dependence on astrology made clear. The address was changed at her behest to "668" on city records, though the post office still lists it as "666."

Their house, purchased for \$2.5 million by a consortium of 18 friends and leased to them for an estimated \$15,000 a month, is a California rambler or "ranch style," a real estate description Nancy Reagan

REAGANS

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6A / DES MOINES SUNDAY REGISTER April 16, 1989

AT EEST SOLLING THE LET CONTRACT OF THE PARTY AND THE

Rawlings faces tough NCAA battle

ELIGIBILITY

Continued from Page One

not have passed, but things do change."

Last week, the first-year University of Iowa president found himself embroiled in the freshman eligibility controversy after he said he intended to declare freshman athletes ineligible for play and practice. Rawlings said he would take action unilaterally if other colleges decline to go along within three years.

That promise set off a controversy that resulted in Hawkeye football coach Hayden Fry threatening to

quit. Fry got support from alumni, boosters, contributors, fans and even Gov. Terry Branstad, all of whom voiced opposition to unilateral action.

By week's end, Rawlings indicated he was willing to discuss a compromise solution. But Rawlings also insisted he still believes the eligibility of freshmen is a "root cause" of problems confronting college athletics.

Nationally, Rawlings drew some praise for his promise to take a leadership role on the issue.

"Gutsy Stand"

"It is a courageous stand for any university president to take and few of them are willing to take it," Rich-

ard Lapchick, director of Northeastern University's Center for the Study of Sport in Society, said. "It is a gutsy stand."

Lapchick, who is considered an expert on the problems faced by black athletes, likened Rawlings' stand to those taken by Eamon Kelly, president of Tulane University, and John LoSchiavo, president of the University of San Francisco. Both presidents dropped basketball programs after athletic scandals.

"Those two men disarmed unilaterally in the face of strong opposition from alumni, fans and students because the image of those respected universities had been sullied by ath-

letic scandal," Lapchick said. "Now they are considered model university presidents."

At the same time, supporters suggested Rawlings shouldn't be surprised by the amount of criticism he is taking.

"I've taken my share of flak on the issue, I can tell you that," Miami's Foote said. "I have made some accommodation with my coaches and my athletic administration here, but I still believe strongly freshmen should not play."

Foote said his coaches have agreed to hold out as many freshman athletes as possible and to allow them to play only after review by academic officials.

Proposition 48

Foote and Slaughter have been the leaders among college presidents in opposing freshman eligibility.

But they have been relatively lonely voices in the wilderness the past several years, especially since the NCAA's adoption of minimum grade-point and testing standards known commonly as Proposition 48. Under those standards, a freshman

athlete must score at least a 15 out of 36 on the ACT or 700 out of 1600 on the SAT admissions tests and have at least a 2.0 grade point average in 11 basic courses. Those who don't meet those standards cannot practice or compete their freshman year. Kramer said most people prefer to use the minimum standards as a way to assure better academic performance because they don't exclude those freshmen who appear capable of handling the work. "We have freshman ineligibility for those who can't meet the standards and those standards aren't even that great," Kramer said. Opponents of making freshmen ineligible also point to a 1987 study by the Pacific-10 Conference that compared academic performance of freshman athletes against other students at conference schools. Tom Hansen, PAC-10 commissioner, said the study showed virtually no difference in the number of class hours successfully completed. "There simply was no conclusive evidence that freshmen forced to sit out a year would do better than if allowed to play," Hansen said.

Changing rules is long process

Hunter Rawlings' patience and tenacity are likely to be tested if he is serious about persuading the NCAA to make freshmen ineligible to compete in intercollegiate athletics.

The NCAA is a private organization of 850 schools and more than 150 conferences that makes its own rules to protect the integrity of athletics and to provide equality among schools.

It rarely moves with speed. And its course is highly unpredictable.

"I still don't really know why our proposal in 1972 to make freshmen eligible ever passed," said D. Alan Williams, a history professor and NCAA faculty representative for the University of Virginia. "I was the most surprised person in the place."

Williams said he drew the assignment of managing the freshman-eligibility proposal at the 1972 convention because he was the youngest faculty representative in the Atlantic Coast Conference. No one else wanted to.

"We thought it would go down like it had before. But when the vote was taken, we won. I walked around there like I had a halo over my head," said Williams, who now is also chairman of the NCAA's Committee on Infractions.

Rawlings has several months to plan a strategy and campaign if he intends to bring the issue before NCAA delegates next year. Legislative changes are considered only at regular conventions and special conventions. The next NCAA convention is scheduled for January in Dallas.

Rawlings would have several options for getting the eligibility proposal on the ballot. Under NCAA procedural rules, legislative measures can be put on the agenda by the NCAA Executive Council, by the Presidents Commission, by several important NCAA committees or by six or more schools who agree to sponsor the legislation.

Once the procedure is chosen, Rawlings and other supporters would then have to lobby for votes. In this case, it is likely the proposal would affect only the 294 schools and 51 conferences that are members of NCAA Division I. Those schools are generally represented on the convention floor by either a school's faculty representative or its athletic director. Each voting delegate is considered to be representing and voting the decision of the school's chief executive officer.

Don't bench freshmen, **lowans** say

IOWA POLL Continued from Page One

to take the action.

Rawlings is not the first person to propose an end to freshman eligibility. Others have contended that freshmen should not compete to give them time to adjust to the rigors of university work. Freshmen were ineligible for varsity sports until the early 1970s. His proposal to return to that nofreshmen policy followed the recent court testimony of former University of Iowa football stars Ronnie Harmon and Devon Mitchell, which raised anew questions about whether some players are student-athletes or gladiators with no real intention of pursuing an education.

ties have gotten caught up in that." Most Iowans remain unconvinced.

Opinion Divided

In all, 41 percent of Iowans say they believe too much emphasis is being placed on athletics at their state-run universities. But 44 percent say the emphasis has been just right. Four percent of Iowans believe too little emphasis is placed on sports programs, and the remaining 10 percent are not sure.

fessional sports teams, and the sheer number of college sports fans in the state may go a long way in explaining the public reaction to Rawlings' proposal.

Branstad Opposed

Only 13 percent of those who describe themselves as University of Iowa fans have ever attended classes there, according to the poll. Last week, Gov. Terry Branstad said the university football and basketball programs are "a source of entertainment for many people who never went to college themselves." And partly for that reason, Branstad weighed in with his opposition to Rawlings' plan. While there are identifiable differences of opinion on the issue, based upon education, it is not a clean split with college graduates on one side and those without degrees on the other side. Thirty-one percent of college graduates in Iowa support Rawlings' plan, compared with 14 percent of those with a high school education or less. Eighty-five percent of college graduates want rigorous academic standards maintained, regardless of the cost to the athletic programs, while 67 percent of those with a high school education or less share that view.

Sports Agents' Trial

Harmon and Mitchell, both of whom now play professional football, testified in the trial of sports agents Norby Walters and Lloyd Bloom that they went to the Iowa City school essentially to play football.

Grade transcripts released during the trial showed that the two weighted their class schedules with courses such as jogging, bowling, coaching and advanced slow-pitch softball. The transcripts also showed that the two were more than 30 credit hours short of graduating when they completed their athletic eligibility and joined the National Football League.

Mitchell testified that his only interest in academics was to remain eligible to play football.

In spite of their lackluster academic records, Harmon and Mitchell nevsity of Iowa teams. Forty-three percent say they are fans of the er lost their eligibility to compete, and some people have contended that teams fielded by Iowa State Universisuch disclosures prove that universities are placing far too much empha-There is some overlap between the two. But in all, nearly three out of sis on athletics. In announcing his four residents of Iowa describe themplan, Rawlings said, "Sports play a huge role in America today - maybe selves as Cyclone fans, Hawkeye fans too big - and colleges and universi- or both. Iowa has no big-league pro-

Recent events do not seem to have changed their views.

A 1986 Iowa Poll found that 43 percent of Iowans believed the state universities were placing too much emphasis on winning sports programs, and 42 percent said the schools were giving it the right amount of emphasis. That essentially is the same result found in the new poll.

In that 1986 poll, half of those owans who were fans or contributors to college sports programs thought the level of emphasis on sports was just right.

In Agreement

Again in the new poll, 51 percent of sports fans feel just the right amount of emphasis is being given athletics, and they essentially agree with owans in general that rigid academic standards must be maintained.

The views of sports fans do not differ substantially from those of Iowans in general on those and other questions, largely because there are so many fans in the state that their views are the views of Iowans. Sixty-three percent of Iowa adults describe themselves as fans of Univer-

The Iowa Poll, conducted April 11-13, asked the following:

Currently, freshmen are eligible to compete in college athletics. Some people say freshman athletes should not be eligible to participate in varsity sports so they can concentrate on their class work Do you agree or disagree?

University of Iowa President Hunter Rawlings has said that by 1992 freshmen will not be eligible for athletic competition at that school. That means lowa could become the only school in the country with that policy. Do you favor of oppose Rawlings'

Do you think lowa's state-run universities give too much, too little or just the right amount of emphasis to winning football and basketball teams Should lowa's universities enforce rigid academic standards even if that leads to losing sports teams

The Iowa Poll, directed by J. Ann Selzer, based on interviews with 409 lowans age 18 and older. Interviewers contacted households with randomly selected telephone numbers. Percentages based on the full sample may have a maximum margin of error of plus or minus 4.8 percentage

Sociological Factors

Lapchick said those studying the issue are missing a very important factor. Lapchick said some students, particularly freshmen from innercity schools, need a year just to adjust to their surroundings. In a predominantly white campus town, blacks often are a small minority except on athletic teams.

"Not only is there a need for time to adjust academically, but also soA majority of those voting would be needed to approve the change. - Tom Witosky

the benefit of having a year off. Our data shows 80 percent of those athletes now are in good academic standing," Lapchick said. **Other Side**

Opponents argue that Proposition 48 has eliminated the need for freshman ineligibility.

"There simply is no academic or sociological data available to suggest freshmen generally need a year to adjust to college life," said D. Alan Williams, a University of Virginia history professor and chairman of the NCAA's Committee on Infractions.

Williams helped lead the successful effort to restore eligibility to fresh man athletes in 1972. The freshman ineligibility rule had been in effect for about 20 years. "It occurred because at the time we were eliminating a number of the restrictions that had been placed on all freshmen. I was just like decisions to let freshmen live off-campus or in coed dorms," Williams said.

Albert Witte, a University of Arkansas law professor and president of the NCAA, agreed.

"My biggest problem is that I know of no information to indicate it would do much good. In fact, the few studies that have been done actually indicate freshmen do better academically when they play than when they With donations don't," Witte said.

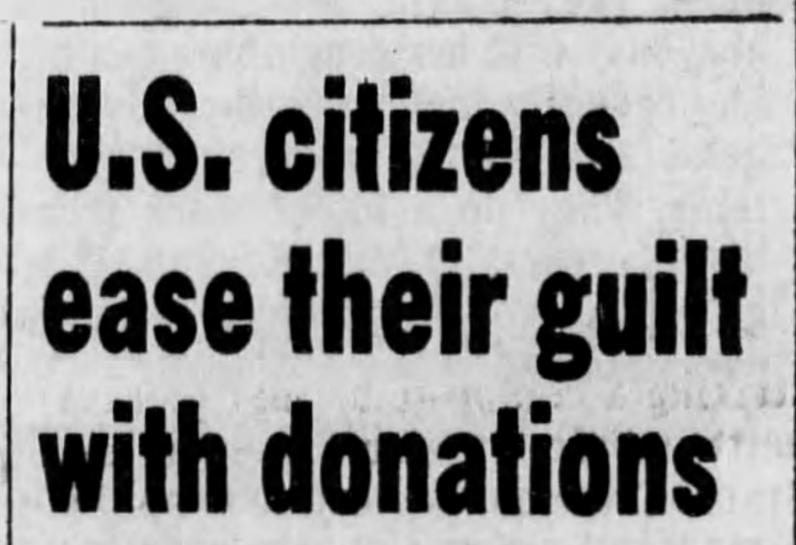
the number of scholarships awarded.

"Cost-cutting was a big reason we went back to it in the early 1970s," Witte said. "That was a major selling point.'

Witte said some schools should look at themselves closely instead of forcing a solution on other schools.

Slaughter suggested that Rawlings concentrate his efforts on getting the Big Ten Conference to impose freshman ineligibility. "The Big Ten presidents have appeared to be uniformly in support of it," Slaughter said. "I think trying to get every Division I institution to agree to it is not possible in the near term. It is easier to work in a conference because the schools are of a like mind."

In addition, Slaughter said the Big Ten could take the action without fear of losing too much of a competitive edge because "they spend most of their seasons competing against each other."



points. Republishing the copyrighted lowa Poll without credit to The Des Moines Register is pro-



ciologically." Lapchick said. "Many times these athletes are walking into cultural isolation, and the impact of that can result in difficult problems such as criminal behavior."

Lapchick also said the NCAA's minimum grade and testing requirements for freshmen have shown the benefits of holding freshmen out of practice and competition.

"Right now, those athletes who lost a year to Proposition 48 are showing



He added that most schools also fear that a return to freshman ineligibility would result in driving up costs for many athletic departments already financially strapped.

Many officials believe costs would increase because coaches in various sports would demand an increase in

By SYLVIA MARTINEZ © 1989 Cox News Service

WASHINGTON, D.C. - Each year the federal government receives hundreds of thousands of dollars - plus assorted items from wrenches to silverware - from guilt-ridden citizens who may have cheated on their taxes or stolen from Uncle Sam.

It doesn't ease taxpayers' obligations to pay their income taxes by the deadline, which this year is Monday, but it may ease their conscience.

Most of the money is mailed in by people who claim to have defrauded the government in some manner.

Not surprisingly, most donations are anonymous, said Susan Killary, public affairs specialist for the Treasury Department's Financial Management Service.

One person, however, drove across the country in order to hand deliver his payment for back taxes, thinking it would fulfill his responsibility, Killary said. FMS did not accept his money and directed him to the Internal Revenue Service.

Many contributions are in the form of cash or money orders, but some individuals send personal checks.

"Most letters are handwritten and many are from born-again Christians who say [they] have seen the light and want to contribute to the conscience fund," she said.

Donations have ranged from 1 cent to \$139,000.

A penny was mailed in by a humor-

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ous, honest Abe who found it in an undisclosed public place.

"I don't know who the rightful owner of the coin would be under these conditions, therefore if this coin is legitimate, please deposit it into the Treasury of the United States of America," wrote the finder.

Records concerning the \$139,000 contribution are unclear, but it was received around 1950, Killary said.

The fund does not acquire only monetary contributions.

People have sent in wrenches, screwdrivers and other miscellaneous items. One person returned a set of silverware he had taken from a military base or ship, Killary said.

The assorted items are sent to the General Services Administration, while the monetary gifts are deposited into the Treasury's general account as miscellaneous receipts. The funds are used for general government expenditures.

The conscience fund was established in 1811 when an anonymous individual mailed the government \$5. The total received from culpable parties that year totaled \$250.

The fund has grown considerably since then. In 1988, receipts numbered \$161,789.

In 1986, the conscience fund received a record \$380,929.49 in contributions.