

The Nineties in America

■ Hip-hop and rap music

Definition Interconnected styles of music that emphasize rhythmic spoken words set to beats

If critics call the 1980's and early 1990's "the golden age of hip-hop," the later 1990's deserve the label "the rise of rap rivalry."

Rap and hip-hop musicians in the 1990's wrote complex metaphors and multilayered beats, a nod to advancing technology and keen attention to social injustice. Previously unknown rapper Ice Cube released his immediately classic debut *AmeriKKKa's Most Wanted* (1990) and songs such as "The Humpty Dance" by Digital Underground and "Let's Talk About Sex" by Salt-n-Pepa captivated worldwide audiences with new beats and honest topics, while lip-synching Milli Vanilli and rapper MC Hammer—despite the latter's two Grammys and his own cartoon—fell from public grace.

On March 3, 1991, four Caucasian Los Angeles police officers used nightsticks to beat an African American man named Rodney King. A bystander recorded the beating, which immediately aired worldwide, enraging more than just the African American community. When a trial in 1992 acquitted the officers, the worst intercity rioting that the United States had ever seen erupted in Los Angeles. Hip-hop and rap musicians responded with angry, cop-slandering lyrics, which led Vice President Dan Quayle to call for a ban of Tupac Shakur's controversial album *2Pacalypse Now* (1991). Ice-T's rap-metal band's song "Cop Killer" elicited similar responses from the public and caused national law-enforcement protests. The year was not all bad, however, as both Ice Cube and Tupac Shakur (also called 2Pac) made films—*Trespass* and *Juice*, respectively—and the Beastie Boys released *Check Your Head*. In addition, Dr. Dre and Suge Knight created Death Row Records and released Dre's album *The Chronic*. Dre's signature style, G-funk, along with another of his partnerships to then-unknown rapper Snoop Doggy Dogg, propelled West Coast rap back to the top of the charts. Hip-hop artist Jodeci won *Billboard's* hottest album and song.

In 1993, Snoop Doggy Dogg's *Doggystyle* entered the *Billboard* charts at number one while police charged him with second-degree murder. Meanwhile, the East Coast's Wu-Tang Clan released *Enter the Wu-Tang (36 Chambers)*, Shakur's second album, *Strictly 4 My N.I.G.G.A.Z.*, appeared just before police

arrested him on charges of assault and battery, and Sean "Puffy" Combs created Bad Boy Records and signed to his new label Christopher Wallace, known as the Notorious B.I.G. or Biggie Smalls. Female rapper MC Lyte's single "Ruffneck" went gold and received a Grammy nomination, Queen Latifah won a Grammy, and Salt-n-Pepa's *Very Necessary* became the best-selling rap album of all time by a female artist.

New rappers emerged in 1994, including Southern rap duo OutKast and Bone Thugs-N-Harmony, and the East Coast, after a two-year hiatus, recaptured the number one spot with the Notorious B.I.G.'s remix "One More Chance." Queens native Nas released *Illmatic* to critical acclaim, and Snoop Doggy Dogg created the short film *Murder Was the Case*.

Second Half of the Decade The East versus West Coast rivalry exploded in 1995 when, throughout the year, artists and producers from both sides taunted one another with accusations. First, Shakur accused former friend Smalls and Combs of hiring someone to shoot him. Then, Knight insulted Combs, increasing tensions between Death Row and Bad Boy artists. Finally, from prison, Shakur released the critically acclaimed *Me Against the World*, and when Knight paid his bail and hired him to Death Row Records, coastal tensions increased. Jay-Z and Da Brat debuted albums, Mary J. Blige and TLC topped the charts, and Eazy-E died of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).

On September 7, 1996, gunfire injured Knight and Shakur in Las Vegas after Shakur's double album *All Eyez on Me* and B-side single "Hit 'Em Up" slandered Smalls and Death Row Records, a label that Dre soon left to start Aftermath Entertainment. Shakur died in gunfire almost a week later. Bone Thugs-N-Harmony, OutKast, Lil' Kim, Foxy Brown, and the Fugees—who also captured the *Billboard* number one album—delivered powerful records in 1996 that propelled them into the national spotlight.

Only six months after Shakur's murder, Smalls was murdered on March 9, 1997, further shocking the rap and hip-hop community. Days later, his final album, *Life After Death*, became the best-selling rap record of all time. Combs memorialized Smalls and produced *No Way Out* on his own label. That year, several rappers released solo debuts, including Will Smith, Missy "Misdemeanor" Elliot, Master P, and Mase. The Fugees broke up, and several well-known rappers reappeared, including Rakim, Foxy Brown,

and Shakur, via an unreleased collection posthumously produced by his mother.

In 1998, Jay-Z, Lauryn Hill, and OutKast produced impressive albums; DMX delivered two; and two new hybrid genres—rap rock and Southern hip-hop—brought new talent to the fore, trumping defunct West Coast rap in early 1999. The Hard Knock Life Tour became the first successful rap tour of the decade, and south of the border, Puerto Rican rapper Big Punisher's *Capital Punishment* went platinum. *The Miseducation of Lauryn Hill* won five Grammys, and Eminem, Mos Def and Talib Kweli (as Blackstar), Eve, and Dr. Dre generated powerful hip-hop albums.

Impact The decade ended on a positive note and had lasting effects. Gangsta rap and Southern hip-hop continue to flourish, and both genres—independently and collaboratively—have gained worldwide recognition and validity. The 1990's brought complexity to the lyrics and beats, but the years also complicated the relationships among rivaling groups: East, West, and South.

Further Reading

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Smiley, Tavis. *Examining Hip-Hop Culture*. <http://www.pbs.org/kcet/tavissmiley/special/hiphop>. A PBS special highlighting African American perspectives on hip-hop culture; includes numerous comments with possible ideas for argumentative essays on this topic.

Watkins, S. Craig. *Hip Hop Matters: Politics, Pop Culture, and the Struggle for the Soul of a Movement*. Boston: Beacon Press, 2005. Topically organized by essays examining hip-hop culture. Includes an index to help locate information quickly.

Ami R. Blue

See also African Americans; Death Row Records; Drive-by shootings; Fads; King, Rodney; Los Angeles riots; Milli Vanilli; MP3 format; Music; Police brutality; Race relations; Shakur, Tupac; Smith, Will.

■ Hobbies and recreation

Definition Leisure-time pursuits and activities

How Americans used their leisure time changed significantly during the 1990's, in part because of a baby-boomer generation nostalgia craze, prompting growth in collecting hobbies of all kinds, and also because of the growing popularity of Internet-based activities.

Having been brought up during decades when childhood hobbies were strongly encouraged, the baby boomers once again embraced hobbies as they neared retirement. Economic gains made during the 1990's made the collecting hobbies especially attractive, with these accumulations taking almost any form possible. While antiques continued to hold a place of importance among collectors, the pursuit of items from one's own childhood, especially toys, became a passion for many. Traditional collecting categories with a strong nostalgic aspect—such as dolls, automobiles, advertising signs, or candy containers—enjoyed substantial popularity.

This surge in collecting created a greatly increased market for reproduction items, or collectibles, produced specifically for these collectors. Hallmark was a typical company in catering to the nostalgia-minded, while long-established toy retailer F.A.O. Schwarz showed its adaptability to the times in issuing F.A.O. Collectibles catalogs rather than only toy catalogs. Collection-minded adults became the target buyers for many toy companies, with reissues of classic toys from the 1950's and 1960's, collector editions of current-run toys, and expensive special productions related to licensed movie and pop culture characters. Collecting such lines as Hot Wheels, Barbie, and *Star Wars* became more the norm than playing with them.

This intense interest in collecting affected other recreational activities, as the widespread success of Magic: The Gathering demonstrated. Released in 1993, this role-playing/strategy game introduced the modern concept of the collectible card game and prompted a flood of collectible card games in the mid-1990's.

Nostalgia also played a part in the continuing interest in crafts, although some of the traditional arts, such as quilting, fell from the spotlight. Newer crafting hobbies, such as rubber stamping, expanded in popularity. Even if not originating in the 1990's, interest in scrapbooking became so widespread as to

make it characteristic of this decade. A hobby that incorporated such other popular crafts as collage-making and papermaking, scrapbooking rose to such a level of mass acceptance that individual scrapbooking retail stores opened across the country. Even if most would soon close due to inadequate business acumen, the presence of such hobby-oriented retail outlets was characteristic of the late years of the decade.

Effect of the Internet As an activity enhanced by the company of friends, scrapbooking was attractive partly for its social aspect. A similar attraction helped generate interest in the new online communities, or digital communities, that resulted from the development of the World Wide Web. New Internet forum software and other developments helped news groups and bulletin boards proliferate and attract sizeable readers and participants. Blogging began gaining in popularity by the end of the decade.

These online communities turned out to be central developments to hobbyists of every stripe, especially during the latter part of the 1990's. Whether the interest was winemaking, reading science fiction, or collecting stoneware, the online world offered ease of communication among hobbyists scattered nationally or even globally. Newsgroups replaced newsletters as means of disseminating information, and many online communities were coterminous with enthusiast, hobby, and craft communities.

The burgeoning online communities also turned a minor sports-oriented diversion of previous decades, fantasy football, into one of the most popular pastimes of the late 1990's. These online activities occupied hours previously given to other hobbies and recreations. The single event that most changed the recreational life of computer-owning Americans, however, was the founding in 1995 of AuctionWeb, renamed eBay in 1997. This online auction house had a bit of the flea market in its makeup—but a flea market with the sky as its limit. With eBay's national and soon global scope, and with offerings that changed from minute to minute, hobbyists found a perfect outlet for their often obsessive interests.

Home entertainment continued its growth in other, more well-established directions as well, with 99 percent of U.S. homes now owning television sets, cable companies thriving, and home film rental businesses enjoying a boom period.

Impact The changes during the 1990's reflected diametrically opposing trends. On one hand, the desire to find a like-minded community spurred people to spend hours at such diverse activities as scrapbooking and newsgroup reading. On the other hand, the bulletin boards, instant communications, and auction sites made it easier to spend more recreational time than ever before alone inside the home.

The ease of Internet trading also eroded some of the institutions that had helped hobbyist and recreational groups gain a sense of community in previous decades. Newsletters, collector magazines, and hobbyist conventions began losing readers and attendees. For similar reasons, business at the flea markets and antique malls that flourished in the 1980's saw the beginnings of decline. By the end of the decade, almost no hobby or recreational pursuit was left unaffected, for better or worse, by the Internet.

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Mark Rich

See also Amazon.com; Audiobooks; Blogs; Book clubs; Cable television; Coffeehouses; Digital divide; Fads; Film in the United States; Internet; Music; Television; Toys and games; World Wide Web.

■ Hockey

Definition Team sport

An increase in the popularity of the sport led to an expansion in the number of teams in the National Hockey League (NHL). Especially notable was the location of many of the new franchises, as they were often placed in the Sun Belt of the United States.

Hockey was noteworthy in the 1990's for several reasons. At the professional level, numerous changes occurred. The NHL, the most prestigious professional hockey league in the world, expanded from twenty-one to twenty-eight teams. In addition, several players came from Eastern Europe following the collapse of communism and the disintegration of the Soviet Union. The latter also had an impact on Olympic hockey, as previous decades had been dominated by Soviet teams.

Expansion South and West Entering the 1990's, the NHL had plans for a significant expansion of its number of teams. The league wanted to have thirty franchises by the end of the decade. It was not just the growth in the number of teams that was important; the location of these franchises marked a new approach, as most of the new teams were placed outside of where the sport had long been popular. Two of the franchises were awarded to cities in California: In 1991, the San Jose Sharks entered the league, and in 1993, the Mighty Ducks of Anaheim made their debut. As with California, the American South was not a location with large numbers of hockey enthusiasts, yet the region was awarded many new NHL teams. Florida received two teams, as the Tampa Bay Lightning entered the league in 1992 and the Florida Panthers began playing in Miami in 1993. Two other franchises placed in the South during the decade were the Nashville Predators and the Atlanta Thrashers, making their debuts in 1998 and 1999, respectively. The only new team located in the geographical areas traditional for hockey was the Ottawa Senators, who started playing in 1992.

Not only did the NHL expand its number of

teams, but four franchises moved as well. In two cases, teams moved from Canada to the United States. Three of the four relocated franchises moved from cold climates, where hockey was popular, to the Sun Belt, where the sport was less so. In 1993, the Minnesota North Stars became the Dallas Stars. Perhaps the most controversial relocation was made by the Quebec Nordiques, who moved to Denver and became the Colorado Avalanche prior to the 1995-1996 season. In its last year as the Quebec Nordiques, the team finished the regular season with the best record in the Eastern Conference. At the end of the following season, the franchise's first as the Colorado Avalanche, it won the Stanley Cup. The Winnipeg Jets also relocated to an American city, becoming the Phoenix Coyotes before the 1996-1997 season. In 1997, the Hartford Whalers relocated to Raleigh, North Carolina, and became the Carolina Hurricanes.

Realignment Entering the 1993-1994 season, the league rearranged divisions, conferences, and the playoff format. Geography became the primary determinant of the composition of divisions and conferences. Instead of the Wales and Campbell Conferences, there were Eastern and Western Conferences.

The format of the playoffs also changed. Prior to the 1993-1994 season, the top four teams from each of the four divisions qualified for the playoffs. The first two rounds were the divisional semifinals and the divisional finals. Beginning with the 1993-1994 season, the divisional winners along with the six teams with the next best records qualified for the playoffs from each conference. The first two rounds were now the conference quarterfinals and the conference semifinals.

Notable Champions The Edmonton Oilers' dynasty ended in 1990 after the team won its fifth Stanley Cup in seven years. Unlike previous decades, the 1990's did not experience such dynasties in the NHL. The most Stanley Cups won by a single team during the decade was two, achieved by both the Pittsburgh Penguins and the Detroit Red Wings. The Penguins won their championships in the 1990-1991 and 1991-1992 seasons. The Red Wings also won the Stanley Cup in consecutive seasons, in the 1996-1997 and 1997-1998 seasons.

Professional hockey also experienced some significant individual achievements during the 1990's.

The Red Wings' championship in 1997 marked a milestone in coaching. Scotty Bowman became the first coach in the history of the four major professional sports in the United States to win championships with three different teams. In addition, many winners of the Hart Trophy, awarded to the NHL's most outstanding player in a season, demonstrated the increasing importance of players from Europe, especially the arrival of players from the former communist countries of Eastern Europe: Sergei Federov in 1994, Dominik Hasek in 1997 and 1998, and Jaromir Jagr in 1999. Finally, Wayne Gretzky, considered by many to be the greatest hockey player ever, retired in 1999.

Olympic Changes Major changes in international politics had an impact on the Olympics, especially hockey. With the collapse of the Soviet Union just two months before the Winter Olympics of 1992, the fifteen newly independent countries did not have enough time to organize separate teams. Thus, they agreed to play together under the name Unified Team. The team won another gold medal in hockey, but it would be the end of that region's dominance of the sport. With the division of the former Soviet players in subsequent Olympics, other countries began to have more success in hockey. In 1994, Sweden won its first gold medal in the sport after defeating Canada in a shootout; it was considered to be one of the best games ever played in the Olympics.

In the Winter Olympics of 1998, hockey reached three more milestones. The Czech Republic won its first gold medal by defeating Russia. It was also the first time that NHL players were permitted to participate in Olympic hockey. The third achievement was the introduction of women's hockey to the Olympics, as the United States defeated Canada to win the sport's inaugural gold medal.

Impact During the 1990's, the NHL perceived the sport's increase in popularity as a reason to locate new franchises outside its traditional geographical base of fan support. By doing so, league officials hoped to further increase its popularity by attracting new fans in growing areas of the United States. The collapse of communism allowed great hockey players from Eastern Europe to play professionally in the NHL, and the subsequent disintegration of the Soviet Union leveled the competition in Olympic hockey.

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Kevin L. Brennan

See also Olympic Games of 1992; Olympic Games of 1994; Olympic Games of 1998; Sports.

■ Hogue, James

Identification Ivy League impostor

Born October 22, 1959; Kansas City, Kansas

This petty thief turned fraud gained entrance into Princeton University posing as a self-taught Utah rancher.

James Hogue was born and raised in rural Kansas, where he excelled in both academics and sports, in particular track and cross-country running. He graduated from high school in 1977 and attempted college at both the University of Wyoming and University of Texas but dropped out of both. In 1986, Hogue, then twenty-six years old, decided that he wanted to attempt to gain entrance to Stanford University as an intercollegiate runner. In order to gain an athletic scholarship as a high school runner, he enrolled at Palo Alto High School under the name Jay Huntsman, a sixteen-year-old orphan from Nevada. The real Jay Huntsman was the identity of a deceased infant. A local reporter eventually uncovered Hogue's true identity, and he was arrested. Once released, he moved to Colorado, where he posed as a Stanford professor hired to teach young runners at a cross-country camp, until he was discovered again to be a fraud. He then moved to California, where he was hired as a custom bicycle mechanic. Within months, he stole over \$20,000 worth of bicycle parts from his employer and moved to

Utah, where he was eventually arrested and jailed.

While in prison, Hogue applied to various Ivy League schools and eventually gained admission to Princeton University. His application stated that he was eighteen-year-old Alexi Indris-Santana, a self-educated Utah rancher with no formal schooling. Based on his high Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) scores, along with his impressive yet fraudulent running career at Palo Alto High School, Princeton offered Hogue a large scholarship for the fall of 1988; however, he was still in a Utah prison. In order to receive a deferment, Hogue lied to Princeton officials, stating that his mother was dying of leukemia in Switzerland and that he had to go back home to be with her until she passed. In the summer of 1989, Hogue was placed on parole but decided to leave Utah in order to pursue his new scheme as a young scholar-athlete at Princeton.

Hogue, now a fugitive from justice, officially became a member of the Princeton class of 1993, and he immediately began to impress his professors, coaches, and peers with his stellar performances both in the classroom and on the track. Hogue lived as Santana until 1991, when a former classmate from Palo Alto High School recognized him at an intercollegiate track meet. She immediately reported his identity to her coach, who in turn spoke to a local journalist who broke the story. Hogue was arrested for defrauding Princeton of nearly \$30,000. After pleading guilty to theft by deception in 1992, he was sentenced to three years in jail and five years probation.

Impact James Hogue will be remembered as the con man who pulled off the ultimate scheme—entry into an Ivy League school using made-up school records. Hogue was a master con artist who tricked Princeton into not only allowing him to enter their prestigious school but also giving him a scholarship and arranging for him to receive financial aid.

Hogue was essentially a career criminal whose crimes escalated from petty thefts to higher-level frauds like the Princeton scheme. Although many believed that Hogue had the intellect to do great things the conventional way, he opted for some reason to take the darker road of crime and deception. Since the Princeton fraud, he has been arrested numerous times for other frauds and petty thefts.

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Paul M. Klenowski

See also Crime; Scandals.

■ Holocaust Memorial Museum

Identification A museum dedicated to the documentation, interpretation, and study of the Holocaust

Date Opened to the public on April 26, 1993

Place Located on the National Mall in Washington, D.C.

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum serves as the official memorial dedicated to preserving the memory of the millions of European Jews and others killed during the Holocaust during World War II.

Planning for the Holocaust Memorial Museum began with a presidential commission established by Jimmy Carter in 1978; in 1980, the U.S. Congress passed legislation to establish a council charged with planning the memorial. The land for the museum was donated by the federal government, and the funding was secured through the private donations of more than 200,000 individuals. After years of planning by main architect James Ingo Freed, construction of the museum began in July, 1989. After nearly four years of construction, the building was completed in the spring of 1993.

The architectural design of the building is intended to symbolize several aspects of the Holocaust. For example, four towers are located on the north side of the building to represent the watch towers located at many of the death camps. In addition, triangular shapes are located throughout the building to symbolize the triangles that were used to mark the Jewish prisoners. The main part of the museum comprises the permanent exhibition, which details a chronological history of the Holocaust. Included in this exhibition is the Tower of Faces, a three-story-tall tower containing over one thousand photographs of Jewish life in Europe before the Holocaust. In addition to the permanent exhibition, the museum displayed several special exhibitions throughout the 1990's, including "Faces of Sorrow: Agony in the Former Yugoslavia" and "The Nazi

Olympics: Berlin 1936.” The museum is also home to the Committee on Conscience, a privately and publicly funded think tank that conducts research on genocide throughout the world.

During the construction phase of the museum in the early 1990’s, a controversy developed over how the Holocaust should be remembered in the exhibitions. Many of the museum’s planners did not want to use photographs and other artifacts that would depict the Jewish people only as victims. Others, however, argued that displaying such artifacts, while horribly graphic, was the only way to ensure an accurate depiction of the Holocaust. Still other critics believed that a museum that did not commemorate the American experience of the Holocaust should not be built on the National Mall. This controversy had no clear resolution, with some exhibits seemingly satisfying different parties.

Impact Despite the criticisms and controversy, the museum has been visited by millions of visitors from all over the world, including many foreign leaders and dignitaries, since its opening.

Further Reading

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Lindsay Schmitz

See also Architecture; Israel and the United States; Jewish Americans; *Schindler’s List*.

■ ***Holy Virgin Mary, The***

Identification Controversial painting

Date Created in 1996; displayed at the Brooklyn Museum of Art, New York City, from October 2, 1999, to January 9, 2000

Defended by many art critics, this painting prompted debate on the use of public money to support a museum displaying a painting that many cultural conservatives considered repulsively sacrilegious.

Nigerian in ancestry, Chris Ofili was born in 1968 in Manchester, England, and raised Catholic. He re-

ceived formal training in art in London. In 1992, while in Zimbabwe on a scholarship, he decided to use elephant dung in his paintings and soon gained public attention.

Created in 1996, *The Holy Virgin Mary* consists mainly of oil paint, paper collage, polyester resin, and glitter on an eight-by-six-foot sheet of linen whose frame is supported by two clumps of elephant dung, one bearing the word “Virgin” and the other the word “Mary.” The painting depicts a black-skinned, cartoonlike woman with mismatched irises, a bulbous nose, and big red lips. Through her leaflike gown her right breast, formed from elephant dung and map pins, protrudes. On the gold-colored background are what at a distance appear to be tiny angels but up close turn out to be women’s buttocks and genitals cut from pictures in pornographic magazines.

One of five paintings by Ofili in the exhibition *Sensation: Young British Artists from the Saatchi Collection*, *The Holy Virgin Mary* provoked less outrage during its initial exhibition, in London, than did another artist’s portrait of a murderer. After the run in London and another in Berlin, *Sensation* arrived in New York City, where it was to be presented at the Brooklyn Museum of Art, an institution funded in part by the city and housed on city property.

Even before the opening, scheduled for October 2, 1999, *The Holy Virgin Mary* proved to be the center of American outrage at *Sensation*. The president of the Catholic League, Bill Donohue, called for a boycott and the end of city funding for the museum. Saying that the First Amendment did not require the public to allow its taxes to support offensive art, New York mayor Rudolph Giuliani tried to end city funding for the museum and to evict it from city property. In turn, the Brooklyn Museum of Art sued to keep its city money and building and received not only support from arts-oriented groups and the American Civil Liberties Union but also national publicity. On November 1, while *The Holy Virgin Mary*, specially shielded, continued to draw enormous attention, a federal judge ruled in favor of the museum. *Sensation* stayed there until its scheduled closing on January 9, 2000.

Impact For the defenders of Ofili’s *The Holy Virgin Mary*, the eventual settlement in the museum’s favor in an appeals court during March, 2000, was a victory for artistic freedom over censorship and, ac-

ording to some, over white racism. For those who found the painting blasphemous, the case marked a victory for adolescent rebellion supported by taxes.

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Victor Lindsey

See also Art movements; Censorship; Culture wars; Giuliani, Rudolph; Mapplethorpe obscenity trial; National Endowment for the Arts (NEA); Race relations; Religion and spirituality in the United States.

■ Holyfield, Evander

Identification World heavyweight boxing champion

Born October 19, 1962; Atmore, Alabama

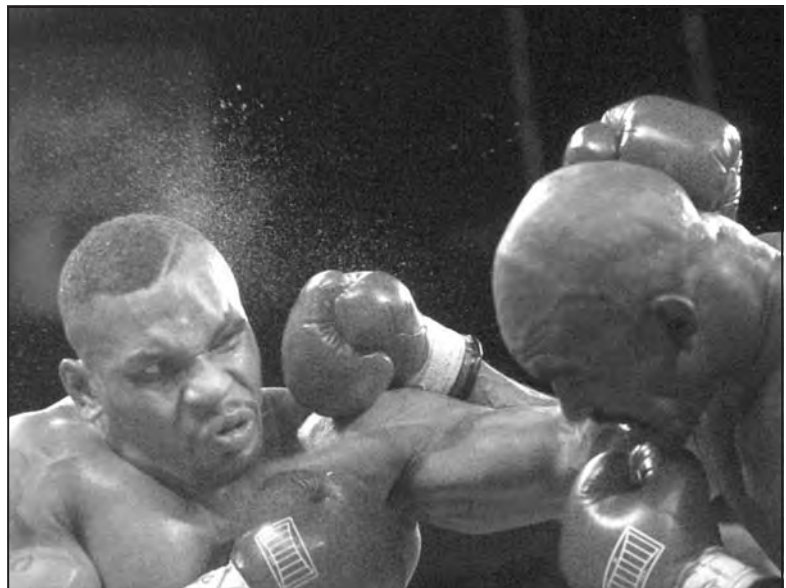
Holyfield, known as "The Real Deal," replaced Mike Tyson as the most prominent heavyweight boxer of the 1990's. He engaged in numerous high-profile fights and held several different versions of the heavyweight title during the decade.

After winning a silver medal in the 1984 Summer Olympics, Evander Holyfield turned professional later the same year. By 1988, he had won all three versions of the world cruiserweight title: World Boxing Association (WBA), International Boxing Federation (IBF), and World Boxing Council (WBC). In July of 1988, he gave up these titles to campaign as a heavyweight, and on October 25, 1990, he knocked out James "Buster" Douglas in the third round to win the undisputed heavyweight title, which Douglas had won in a stunning upset over Mike Tyson eight months earlier.

Following three successful title defenses, including victories over former champions George Fore-

man and Larry Holmes, Holyfield lost the title to Riddick Bowe in November of 1992. A year later, he regained the IBF and WBA titles from Bowe (who had given up the WBC version of the title), but then lost the titles to Michael Moorer by a twelve-round decision in April of 1994. Holyfield suffered a dislocated shoulder in the bout against Moorer and, while at the hospital after the fight, was diagnosed with a heart condition that temporarily forced his retirement from the ring.

After passing the necessary medical exams, Holyfield returned to the ring in May of 1995. He fought for the next year and a half for a chance to fight for a third heavyweight title. His opportunity came on November 9, 1996, when he challenged Tyson for the WBA title. In a dramatic upset, Holyfield defeated Tyson by a technical knockout (TKO) in the eleventh round. Holyfield defended his title in a 1997 rematch with Tyson (which Holyfield won by disqualification when Tyson persisted in biting his ears during the bout) and then added the IBF heavyweight title to his WBA title with a decision win over Moorer in November, 1997. After a controversial draw with WBC heavyweight titleholder Lennox Lewis in March, 1999, Holyfield lost his WBA and IBF titles in a rematch with Lewis the following November.



Mike Tyson, left, and Evander Holyfield battle at the MGM Grand Garden in Las Vegas, Nevada, on November 9, 1996. Holyfield won by technical knockout in the eleventh round. (AP/Wide World Photos)

Impact Small for a modern heavyweight at an average fighting weight of 210 pounds, Holyfield, as his record indicates, was a fierce competitor, making up by conditioning and determination what he lacked in physical size. In addition to his large number of high-profile fights during the decade, he was also involved in some of the more bizarre occurrences in the ring during the period, including the ear-biting incident in the 1997 bout with Tyson and the appearance of a man in a flying parachute that forced a twenty-minute interruption of Holyfield's second fight with Bowe in 1993. Holyfield received numerous boxing awards, including being named *The Ring* magazine's Fighter of the Year twice, in 1996 and 1997. With Tyson in decline and Lewis still in the process of attaining full prominence in the 1990's, Holyfield stands as the decade's dominant heavyweight.

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Scott Wright

See also African Americans; Boxing; Sports; Tyson, Mike.

■ Home Alone

Identification Comedy film

Director Chris Columbus (1958-)

Date Released on November 16, 1990

An instant hit with the public, this film combined a holiday theme with a child-stranded-at-home story line and broad slapstick humor. The sometimes crude but ultimately sweet movie became one of the biggest movies of 1990 and 1991.

The impeccable casting and solid direction of *Home Alone* overcame a plot with a number of gaping holes. Beyond Macaulay Culkin's star-making turn as Kevin McCallister, Joe Pesci and Daniel Stern played perfect foils as two stooges, Harry and Marv, intent on breaking into every home in the near-deserted neighborhood during the holidays. Kevin's parents, Peter (John Heard) and Kate (Catherine



Home Alone star Macaulay Culkin in 1991. (AP/Wide World Photos)

O'Hara), realize too late that they have left their eight-year-old son at home while the rest of the family is in-flight to France. While their attempts to get home to their son provide the heart of the film, it is Kevin's self-reliance and elaborate booby traps that make the film enjoyable to watch.

At the end of its run in 1991, *Home Alone* sat at the top of the box office from its release on November 16, 1990, through February 3, 1991, and held a top-ten spot until April 26, 1991. The total 1990-1991 domestic (\$285,761,243) and worldwide gross (\$533,800,000) earned the film the distinction of being, at the time, the third-highest-grossing motion picture of all time.

While a box-office success, the film received a lukewarm reception from critics. John Hughes's penchant for writing and producing movies that focus on the experiences of young protagonists (*Sixteen Candles*, 1984; *The Breakfast Club*, 1985; *Ferris*

Bueller's Day Off, 1986) continued with *Home Alone*, but crude jokes and comic violence undermined what was promoted as “a family comedy without the family.” While the film did spawn three sequels (1992's *Home Alone 2: Lost in New York*, also starring Culkin, directed by Chris Columbus, and written and produced by Hughes; 1997's *Home Alone 3*, written and produced by Hughes; and the direct-to-video *Home Alone 4*, released in 2002) and a slew of other slapstick-inspired comedies, *Home Alone* was the box-office high point (and turning point) in a long line of incredibly successful films by Hughes.

On the awards front, *Home Alone* was modestly successful. John Williams was nominated for two Academy Awards: for Best Original Score and (with lyricist Leslie Bricusse) Best Original Song, “Somewhere in My Memory.” Culkin won an American Comedy Award for Funniest Actor in a Motion Picture (Leading Role), and the film was nominated for two Golden Globe Awards: Best Comedy/Musical and Best Performance by an Actor in a Motion Picture—Comedy/Musical (Culkin). The film, cast, and crew received several other minor awards and nominations.

Impact *Home Alone* set the stage for many subsequent broad comedies of the 1990's and launched the careers of Macaulay Culkin and Chris Columbus. The film remains one of the highest grossing of all time.

Further Reading

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Christopher Strobel

See also Academy Awards; DVDs; Film in the United States.

■ Home run race

The Event Major League Baseball attendance booms as sluggers chase the single-season home run record

Date 1998

The Major League Baseball renaissance of the latter half of the 1990's was inextricably connected to the league-wide surge in home run production. Two players in particular, Mark McGwire and Sammy Sosa, typified the trend with their dramatic pursuit of Roger Maris's home run record.

As the middle of the 1990's approached, a series of circumstances threatened baseball's popularity. Two other American sports leagues, the National Basketball Association (NBA) and the National Football League (NFL)—through innovative marketing and game paces that reflected the increasingly ambulatory American culture—jeopardized baseball's position as the national pastime. Furthermore, the 1994 Major League Baseball players' strike depleted attendance figures and disenfranchised most baseball fans. The home run race of 1998 rescued baseball from its slide in popularity and was the culmination of the decade's unprecedented power display.

On opening day of the 1998 season, Mark McGwire of the St. Louis Cardinals hit his first home run—a grand slam—commencing the historic race. McGwire was the primary candidate to break Roger

Top Single-Season Home Run Hitters (through 2001)

Rank	Player	Home Runs	Year
1	Barry Bonds	73	2001
2	Mark McGwire	70	1998
3	Sammy Sosa	66	1998
4	Mark McGwire	65	1999
5	Sammy Sosa	64	2001
6	Sammy Sosa	63	1999
7	Roger Maris	61	1961
8	Babe Ruth	60	1927
9	Babe Ruth	59	1921
10	Jimmie Foxx	58	1932