

# The women's tour faces its future

*Beseiged by controversy  
from all sides, the women ask,  
'Where do we go from here?'*

**S**TEFFI GRAF HAD A GREAT YEAR IN 1993, but about the best everyone else connected with the women's game can say about 1993 is that it's now 1994. In what was supposed to have been a celebratory year—the 20th anniversary of the Women's Tennis Association (WTA)—there turned out to be very little reason to celebrate.

The women lost their No. 1 player and top drawing card when Monica Seles was sidelined by a knife-wielding madman at a tournament in Hamburg in April. Jim Pierce, whose daughter Mary had long struggled under his abusive dominance, was banned from attending tournaments after a particularly offensive display at the French Open. Gabriela Sabatini went 0 for the whole 365 days. Martina Navratilova announced that she'd be gone in 365 more. Jennifer Capriati, not so long ago the game's "most likely to succeed," won just one event and hasn't picked up a racquet since the U.S. Open. She only made news in the latter part of the year when she received a citation for walking away from a shopping mall booth wearing a \$15 ring she neglected to pay for.

Injuries ravaged the ranks, resulting in a record 61 player withdrawals from tournaments, 32 of those involving top-10 players.

And tour sponsor Kraft, after announcing early in the year that it had decided not to renew its sponsorship of the tour once its contract expired at the end

By SUSAN  
FESTA  
FISKE

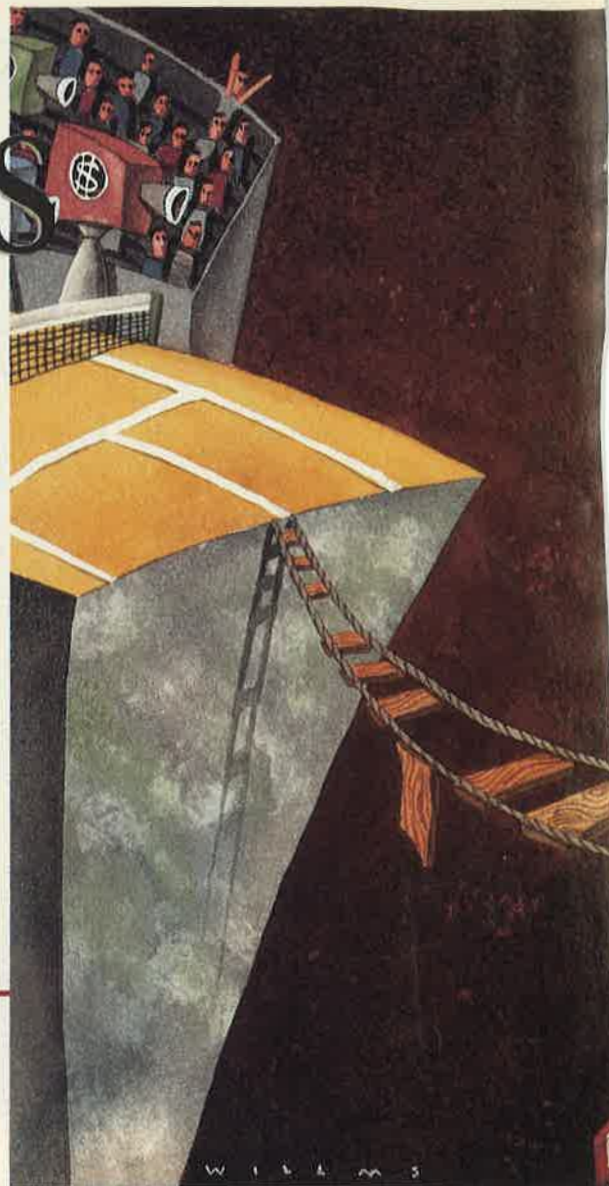
AND MARK PRESTON

of 1994, made another announcement just prior to the U.S. Open: It had decided to withdraw its sponsorship a year early, departing at the end of 1993. For the first time in the history of women's pro tennis, their tour is without a title sponsor.

Prior to '93, the last woman tennis player featured on the cover of *Sports Illustrated* was Steffi Graf, following her 1991 Wimbledon win. In 1993, women pros were featured twice as cover subjects—Seles after being stabbed and Pierce after liberating herself from her father. Grim tales both.

"Let's face it, a lot of our news in 1993 was not ideal news," says WTA president Pam Shriver. "I know in my 16 years [on the tour] I've never seen anything like it, and I hope I never see anything like it again. You're always going to have players with injuries, but the rest of the stuff was just unbelievable; unheard-of controversies and happenings. I've just got to think that it's going to settle back down."

But a hurricane of distractions like the one that



RUSS WILLIAMS



# PROFESSIONAL

**Barrett**, tennis commen-  
tor for BBC-TV, London,  
and USA Network.  
**Bodo**, senior writer of  
Tennis magazine.  
**Doherty**, editor of  
Tennis magazine.  
**Elion**, tennis writer for  
*L'Equipe*, Paris.  
**Parsons**, tennis corre-  
spondent for *The Daily*  
*Graph*, London.  
**Tommasi**, sports director,  
Canal 5, Milan.  
**Trengove**, consulting  
editor, *Tennis* magazine,  
Australia.  
**Tsukagoshi**, editor of  
*Tennis Journal*, Tokyo.

# SENIORS

**Jeffett**, president of the  
Maureen Connolly Brinker  
Tennis Foundation, Dallas.  
**Parsons**, tennis corre-  
spondent for *The Daily*  
*Graph*, London.  
**Tsukagoshi**, editor of  
*Tennis Journal*, Tokyo.

STEPHEN SZURLE/TENNIS MAGAZINE



**Arantxa  
Sanchez  
Vicario**

## • JUNIORS •



RUSS ADAMS PRODUCTIONS

### BOYS

Chile's Marcelo Rios, who ranked among the top three juniors in the world all of 1993, capped the year by winning the U.S. Open junior title. He also reached the semifinals of the Italian and French Opens.

1. Marcelo Rios, Chile
2. Razvan Sabau, Romania
3. Albert Costa, Spain
4. Jimmy Szymanski, Venezuela
5. Steven Downs, New Zealand
6. Roberto Carretaro, Spain
7. James Baily, Great Britain
8. Sebastian Prieto, Argentina
9. Benjamin Ellwood, Australia
10. Nicholas Escude, France



RUSS ADAMS PRODUCTIONS

### GIRLS

Wimbledon junior champion Nancy Feber of Belgium is No. 1 among the girls. An accomplished doubles player too, Feber and Wimbledon singles' runner-up, Laurence Courtois, won both the French and All England crowns.

1. Nancy Feber, Belgium
2. Martina Hingis, Switzerland
3. Francesca Bentivoglio, Italy
4. Rita Grande, Italy
5. Nino Louarssabichvili, Georgia
6. Yuka Yoshida, Japan
7. Laurence Courtois, Belgium
8. Heiki Rusch, Germany
9. Eun-Jeong Lee, Republic of Korea
10. Janet Lee, U.S.





whipped through 1993 doesn't settle easily or quickly. In truth, it was a storm that had been building for several years, and assessing the damage left in its wake will take some time.

As the women regroup for 1994—already defined as a watershed year for their game—they have several distinct quests—and just as many difficult questions. Why would a loyal sponsor like Kraft pull its support of the game? Are the game's leaders capable of leading? How healthy is the sport itself? Can the players pull together to make the new tour work?

Depending on your perspective, the tour's split with Kraft was either the greatest coup or biggest miscalculation in the history of the women's game, making the man most seen as the driving force behind that split—WTA executive director Gerry Smith—either women's tennis' greatest hero or biggest villain.

In mid-1991, only a year and a half into Kraft's five-year sponsorship agreement, Smith, whose long-range plan was to create a "WTA Tour," suggested the WTA assume more control over the game by adding two additional WTA members to the

game's governing board, the Women's Tennis Council (WTC). "Our belief was that the players should have a greater voice in the management and decision-making process of the tour," notes Smith, "because it directly affects their careers and their livelihoods." At the same time, Smith proposed creating a 10-tournament TV package that he felt could generate between \$10 million and \$15 million in revenue.

Smith's power play created visions of an ATP-style tour takeover and upset the non-WTA board contingent, while planting a seed of distrust with Kraft, an uneasiness that never was rectified. Here was Kraft, an arm of the Philip Morris corporation, which had helped establish women's tennis in the first place through its Virginia Slims sponsorship, finding itself on the outside of changes being made to a game it had only just begun a contractual agreement to sponsor.

"It was incredibly bad timing," says Peter Land, formerly director of European promotions for Kraft and now director of marketing communication for the National Basketball Association. "You just shouldn't tamper with a tour sponsor a year and a half into the sponsorship."

Still, Smith claims that even early on, Kraft already had made a decision not to renew its sponsorship. "Before I ever started the effort to restructure the tour, I was told by a very senior official at Kraft that they'd never renew," says Smith. "So, anticipating that we were going to have sponsor turnover, I thought it best to start the restructuring process when we did."

"That's misinformation," counters Land. "Everybody involved in the program took a good, hard look at continuing it. At the Council's presentation in December [1992], we had [Kraft's director of event marketing] Tom Keim, Tom's boss and Tom's boss' boss. We certainly wouldn't have brought in that level of person if we weren't at least interested in their plans for continuation."

What Kraft was presented with at that meeting was a plan that included an increased financial commitment (\$8 million to \$10 million per year, up from \$6 million) in return for what Kraft perceived as less exposure. As part of this new sponsor package, Kraft would lose its presence at the season-ending Championships, lose its spot on the Council (where it had been a nonvoting member), and have to share title billing, as the tour was to be renamed the Kraft/WTA Tour.

"There were too many questions that the Council didn't have answers to," says one Kraft official. "We didn't have the perception that they had direction at that point. We had to ask ourselves: 'O.K., if we had the \$10 million to spend, would we spend it with this group?'"

So Kraft made the decision not to renew and later, decided to buy out (for less than one-third of its original \$6 million commitment) the last year of its contract rather than serve it out as a lame-duck sponsor. Smith and some others, however, believe that Kraft's early departure may have had less to do with lame ducks than cheap butts. The move came on the heels of Marlboro Friday, the now-notorious



## Playing for dollars



Charting the rise of average prize money among the top 10 players on the women's tour:



day last April when Philip Morris announced plans to cut the price of its cigarettes by 40 cents a pack, forcing the company as a whole to find some quick ways to cut costs.

In any case, when the smoke cleared, the women found themselves without a title sponsor for 1994. International Management Group (IMG) extended a \$20 million offer for three years, but that was to have included all TV, marketing and licensing rights. "Were that just for the sponsorship rights, we would've considered it," says WTC managing director Anne Person Worcester. "But considering the men's tour got \$100 million for five years, we thought an offer one-fifth of that considerably undervalued

women's tennis."

So almost by default, the WTA Tour had become a very real entity, at the same time throwing virtually every element of the tour into a very real state of panic. The latter half of 1993 was chock full of often less-than-cordial negotiating sessions with players and sponsors and management groups and tournament promoters banging heads about who should give and who should take.

"It got to the point where I felt like the future of women's tennis was in a major crisis," says pro Sandy Collins, co-chairperson of the WTA player committee. "If something wasn't done positively for everyone, I felt we may not even have a women's tour. I felt it was becoming that drastic."

Only at the 11th hour, during the week of the season-ending Virginia Slims Championships in New York last November, was a working blueprint for the WTA Tour finally agreed upon, which is not to suggest that all parties were in agreement on everything.

"Gerry's a great negotiator," says Martina Navratilova. "The substance of his ultimate goals was absolutely in sync with what we needed and he got most of it done. He just happens to be a bit abrasive. He pissed some people off, but he possibly wouldn't have gotten as far if he had been nice."

Others were less enamored. One person who's been involved in the administration of the game for more than 15 years offered this summation of Smith: "Here's a guy whose background and strength is supposed to be marketing and he comes in and loses us a sponsor and gets into political fistfights."

"I think this crisis has caused the women to get more vocal, to start to really want to know what's going on," says Billie Jean King. "I think that's what Gerry Smith wanted and I think that's really good."

"The downside is that there's never going to be another Philip Morris. You have to be honest with yourself in this marketplace. People have fewer discretionary dollars. I don't think there will ever be anybody like Philip Morris again in tennis... unless there is an angel someplace."

Smith acknowledges the criticism leveled against him, but as executive director of the WTA his job is to represent the players' best interests, a mission he believes he accomplished. "In this whole process, the players did not give up one thing," he says. "Everybody else had given up something for the players. And no single group of players has been treated differently than any other group of players."

Carrying that democratic approach into the day-to-day operation of the tour looms as one of the most critical challenges facing the game in the coming years. Women's tennis is unique in that it's the only women's sport that is truly global. And unlike men's tennis, which competes with any number of male sports, the women's pro game really has no competitors in the world of women's sports. Its stars are on a first-name basis with the public. Martina. Monica.

## What's in a name?

**W**HAT THE WTA TOUR IS *NOT* IS A DISTAFF version of the men's IBM/ATP Tour, and the name "WTA Tour" does not in any way connote that the players have taken over the tour. Here's how the women's game will look in the future:

- The Women's Tennis Council now comprises 10 representatives: 4 from the players, 4 from tournaments and 2 from the ITF. Most votes will only include players and tournament reps, making player input 50 percent.

- Virginia Slims will continue to sponsor the rankings, bonus pool and season-ending Championships for 1994. It is expected that the tour's new sponsor will assume these responsibilities for '95 and beyond.

- The players' association is now called the WTA Tour Players' Association.

- The season-ending Championships will remain in New York City through the year 2000.



# *the women to get more vocal.'*

Steffi. Gaby. Jennifer. Ironically, that's also one of the tour's most glaring weaknesses. After that familiar five, there's a host of talent eligible to answer a casting call for an American Express commercial. *Do you know me?*

How do you sell the game to fans and potential sponsors based upon such a limited number of marquee names? Without legitimate depth, Smith's goal of creating revenue through a TV package seems unlikely.

"TV is absolutely essential to the growth of the women's game," says Smith. "If we're able to put together a pool of our top tournaments, anchored by the Championships, we'll hopefully be in a good position to generate consistent coverage and revenue as a result of that."

But Smith's infatuation with TV and his insistence that a package of events could generate between \$10 million and \$15 million was a large bone of contention with Kraft and some other Council members

who saw it as an unrealistic goal. "We just felt he was barking up the wrong tree," says Keim. "Taking nothing away from women's tennis as a sport, it's not a good TV product. It's certainly not a competitive TV product. We tried to take them the *Entertainment Tonight* or *People* magazine route [to better promote the players as personalities], which was fought every step of the way. We just always felt there were better ways to spend the money."

In the U.S., the numbers would seem to bear out that theory. When Gabriela Sabatini makes a guest singing appearance on "The Tonight Show," for example, she is exposed to an audience of around 5 million people. On the other hand, the highest-rated women's event on ESPN in 1993 was the Bausch & Lomb semifinals, which garnered a 1.0 rating, meaning it was watched by some 618,000 households.

"People are very interested in women tennis players," adds Keim. "They're just not particularly interested in watching them play tennis for a couple of hours on TV."

As a whole, women's tennis on ESPN in 1993 aver-

## The command post

*Never in its 20 years of existence has the Women's Tennis Association had a commissioner. But in 1995, when the WTA and Women's Tennis Council (WTC) merge, a CEO will be named. What kind of credentials does this job require? The possibilities are endless—a former player, a marketing whiz,*

*someone with negotiating savvy, an outsider who has no connection with tennis. We put the question to several of the game's players and leaders. Here is what they had to say, followed by our recommendation.*

### **Peter Land, former director of European promotions for Kraft:**

"I would love to see women's tennis have a leader who was willing to go against [other groups] when it was needed. They can say, 'This is the way we're going forward. Period. End of story.'"

### **Elise Burgin:**

"You can't have anyone running this game who is unable to have a rapport with kids, because many of your players are just that. But that person also has to be able to walk into a corporate office and have a presence. Doing both those things isn't easy."

### **Phil de Picciotto, Advantage International:**

"Someone who can maneuver within the sport so as not to throw the system out of kilter. If the CEO can keep the unity, the sport will thrive. To date this has happened almost to spite itself."

### **Anne Person Worchester, managing director of the WTC:**

"We've developed a list of traits and characteristics that we're looking for, and basically nobody besides God could fulfill all these 20 or 30 traits. I think being a consensus builder and a strong leader is more important than being an expert in marketing and TV."

### **Billie Jean King:**

"Somebody in the game. It's been a mistake that it hasn't been the last few years, because it's so hard to learn the game's politics. It would be nice if it were a woman."

### **TENNIS magazine:**

George Bush. Given his love of the game and close friendship with many of the sport's movers and shakers, including Chris Evert and Pam Shriver, and a career spent elbow-deep in politics, the country's former No. 1 seems an ideal candidate for the top spot. Bush would be a rare find—someone who understands the game well enough but is free of the conflicts of interest that so often bog down the decision-making process.



## WOMEN'S GAME

# Navratilova: 'The checks aren't going

aged a .6 rating or 371,000 households, and the network paid no rights' fees for any of the events it telecast. Instead, the network itself was paid to clear air time through Kraft's deal with TWI, the TV arm of IMG. As part of its sponsorship deal, Kraft was committed to spend \$1 million annually to get women's tennis on TV both domestically and internationally.

"For TV, women's tennis is a very, very limited product," says Steve Risser, ESPN's director of programming acquisitions. "The field is just so limited. After Steffi and Monica and Capriati. . . . Let's face it, as much as [Arantxa] Sanchez [Vicario] is successful, nobody really watches.

"We would be more than happy to look at any proposal they present us. But as far as paying rights' fees, I can only say that the ratings numbers just don't support a deal at this point."

In order to increase those ratings numbers, women's tennis is going to have to grow its base of names that rate fan recognition. In fact, there are a growing number of women players who feel that expanding the base of recognizable names is at least as important as adding a sponsor's name to the tour. "I think

it's time to give other people a break," says Ann Grossman, the No. 35-ranked woman in the world. "How sick are you of Steffi Graf and Martina Navratilova winning every week? That gets boring. If we don't promote our young players, we're in trouble."

"I think we have good depth in women's tennis but it's not being publicized enough by the media," says Collins. "I've suggested we [at the WTA] write up profiles of some of these young players and send them off to *USA Today* or something, and the story always comes back to me that we can't do that because the editor of *USA Today* just doesn't want it.

"But I think we've got to try. You can make anything happen in a media blitz, and I think it has to be done because women's tennis is at something of a standstill. It's a tough sell at the moment because we are not creating anything new."

To that end, the WTA's 1994 advertising campaign will include promoting the No. 1 player in each of the countries on the tour calendar. "This will allow 20 different players to say, 'I'm No. 1' in their own country," says Smith. "It's a way to give recognition to players that don't get recognition. It's a way to build depth."

## Players to Watch in '94

### Jennifer Capriati

The question is not how she'll play in 1994 but *if* she'll play. Since losing to Leila Meskhi in the first round of the U.S. Open last September, Capriati hasn't hit a tennis ball. She skipped Australia reportedly because of a bone chip in her elbow. But that injury didn't stop her from moving out of her parents' house and making it quite clear that she doesn't trust anyone over the age of 20. Interpretation: Mom and Dad won't have much luck convincing this almost 18-year-old to play again. If she does get back on court, she'll be the one to say when and where—no one else. And that's probably the way it ought to be.



### Chanda Rubin

From the "what's-right-with-this-picture" department: Rubin turned pro in 1991, reached the final of her second pro tournament and the fourth round of the '92 U.S. Open before easing back on her career to stay at home and finish high school. "We told her, 'Go ahead and graduate, then get serious about your tennis,'" says Ron Woods, director of the USTA's Player Development program, which spotted her potential at age 12. She graduated last May. Rubin's always had the talent, now she also has the resolve. And a diploma to boot.





*to keep coming if we don't do a little extra.'*

Still, others warn about the dangers of creating stars merely for the sake of illumination. Recent instances have proven that the glow from man-made stars too often flames out into cinders of unfulfilled promise.

"The game has to have enough stability that as young players develop, the No. 1 criteria for stardom remains longevity," says Phil de Picciotto, Graf's agent and the managing director for Advantage International, the management group chosen by the WTC to assist in finding new title sponsorship. "You've got to let everybody develop at their own pace and build whatever stardom there is on a base of reality. You can't create the image first, because reality in most cases is going to conflict with the image.

"In my opinion, that's what happened with Jennifer Capriati," adds de Picciotto. "She's a very nice kid, the American heir apparent to Chris Evert. But she wasn't what she was made out to be before she hit her first tennis ball. And it wasn't fair to her to have to try to live up to this image that was created for her.

"The No. 1 reason you don't have as many stars in women's tennis as you did before is because players don't play long enough. They're here and then

they're gone. To correctly promote the sport, you've got to promote longevity."

Perhaps getting players to play longer is a matter of getting them to begin later. One of the WTC's primary undertakings this year is the formation of an international panel to study the oft-criticized age guidelines, which allow a young woman to turn pro in the month of her 14th birthday.

"It's going to be a tough call for them," says Land. "I think the age restrictions will be moved up, which in some ways will be positive for the sport, but at the same time, it will also be keeping a Venus Williams or a Martina Hingis out of the sport, where from a marketing standpoint that sport might really need them."

As the fledgling WTA Tour takes its first few steps, the catchword everyone involved loves to use in addressing its goals is "integration." That word sums up the plan to unite all entities—WTA, WTC, International Tennis Federation, tournament promoters—under one banner, providing one-stop shopping for a potential sponsor. But before that becomes a reality, they will need to build a sense of cohesion among the players; a feeling that each is working toward a common goal, regardless of ranking.

In the formative days of the tour, King, Rosie Casals and others did more than their fair share of promoting the tour, from giving interviews to standing on street corners selling tickets. "Playing was a joy because it was a break," says King.

Shriver thinks the answer may lie in redefining the pros' job description. "Somewhere along the line the players lost sight of the fact that our commitment to the game goes way beyond spending three hours on the practice court and playing our matches. We should know that our job entails public relations, sponsor relations, understanding who our fans are and how the press works.

"It started with some parents and top players years ago where slowly but surely they were sort of let off the hook as far as doing the things that are necessary. I don't think it's impossible to reclaim those necessary things, it's really only putting it back to where it should be."

Having survived the myriad disasters of 1993, the women now appear more capable of putting together a cohesive front. They seem, to a woman, to agree that the only way to go from here is up.

"I think this whole crisis may prove to be good in the long run," says Navratilova. "I think this is the first time that the younger players realize that the goose that laid the golden egg needs to be fed. I think this has opened everyone's eyes and it will get the top players and the younger generation working together to do more off court to give something back to the game. The checks are not going to keep coming if we're not willing to do a little extra for them." ●



### **Miriam Oremans**

A household name she's not, but Oremans orchestrated her own publicity campaign in 1993 by jumping from No. 132 to No. 31. The 21-year-old serve-and-volleyer is most comfortable on grass, as she proved in Eastbourne by beating four seeded players en route to the final, where she took a set from her "idol," Martina Navratilova. Expect her to attain her goals for '94: breaking into the top 20 and earning enough money for her parents, the owners of a butcher shop in her native Netherlands, to travel with her.

RON ANGLE



# 1994 Tour Schedules

Week of	Men's IBM/ATP Tour	Women's WTA Tour	Week of	Men's IBM/ATP Tour	Women's WTA Tour
<b>Jan. 3</b>	Qatar Open, Doha Hawaii Open, Oahu Adelaide, Australia	Brisbane, Australia	<b>June 20</b>	Lawn Tennis Chps., Wimbledon, England	Lawn Tennis Chps., Wimbledon, England
<b>Jan. 10</b>	New South Wales Open, Sydney, Australia Indonesian Open, Jakarta Auckland, New Zealand	New South Wales Open Sydney, Australia Hobart, Australia	<b>June 27</b>	Wimbledon	Wimbledon
<b>Jan. 17</b>	Australian Open, Melbourne	Australian Open, Melbourne	<b>July 4</b>	Gstaad, Switzerland Swedish Open, Bastad Newport, R.I.	Palermo, Italy
<b>Jan. 24</b>	Australian Open	Australian Open	<b>July 11</b>	Davis Cup 2nd Round	Kitzbuhel, Austria
<b>Jan. 31</b>	Dubai, United Arab Emirates Marseille, France San Jose, Calif.	Pan Pacific Open, Tokyo Auckland, New Zealand	<b>July 18</b>	Stuttgart, Germany  Washington, D.C.	Federation Cup, Frankfurt, Germany
<b>Feb. 7</b>	Milan, Italy Memphis, Tenn.	Chicago Osaka, Japan Linz, Austria	<b>July 25</b>	Canadian Open, Toronto Hilversum, Netherlands	U.S. Hardcourts, Siratton Mountain, VI. Styria, Austria
<b>Feb. 14</b>	Stuttgart, Germany U.S. Indoor, Philadelphia	Paris Oklahoma City China Open, Beijing	<b>Aug. 1</b>	Kitzbuhel, Austria Czech Open, Prague Los Angeles	San Diego
<b>Feb. 21</b>	Rotterdam, Netherlands Scottsdale, Ariz. Mexico City	Indian Wells, Calif. Puerto Rico Open, San Juan	<b>Aug. 8</b>	ATP Championship, Cincinnati San Marino, Italy	Manhattan Beach, Calif.
<b>Feb. 28</b>	Indian Wells, Calif. Copenhagen, Denmark	Delray Beach, Fla.	<b>Aug. 15</b>	U.S. Men's Hardcourt Chps., Indianapolis New Haven, Conn.	Canadian Open, Montreal
<b>Mar. 7</b>	Zaragoza, Spain		<b>Aug. 22</b>	Umag, Croatia Commack, N.Y. Schenectady, N.Y.	Schenectady, N.Y. WTA Special Event, Washington, D.C.
<b>Mar. 11</b>	The Lipton Chps., Key Biscayne, Fla.	The Lipton Chps., Key Biscayne, Fla.	<b>Aug. 29</b>	U.S. Open, Flushing Meadow, N.Y.	U.S. Open, Flushing Meadow, N.Y.
<b>Mar. 14</b>	The Lipton Chps. Casablanca, Morocco	The Lipton Chps.	<b>Sept. 5</b>	U.S. Open	U.S. Open
<b>Mar. 21</b>	Davis Cup 1st Round	Houston Saddlebrook, Fla.	<b>Sept. 12</b>	Romanian Open, Bucharest Bordeaux, France Colombia Open, Bogota	Hong Kong
<b>Mar. 28</b>	Estoril, Portugal Osaka, Japan South African Open, Durban	Hilton Head Island, S.C.	<b>Sept. 19</b>	Davis Cup Semifinals	Tokyo
<b>Apr. 4</b>	Barcelona, Spain Japan Open, Tokyo	Amelia Island, Fla. Japan Open, Tokyo	<b>Sept. 26</b>	Swiss Indoors, Basel Palermo, Italy Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Leipzig, Germany Sapporo, Japan
<b>Apr. 11</b>	Hong Kong Nice, France USTA (TBA)	Pattaya, Thailand	<b>Oct. 3</b>	Australian Indoor Tennis Chps., Sydney Toulouse, France Athens, Greece	Zurich, Switzerland Taipei Open, Taiwan
<b>Apr. 18</b>	Monte Carlo Open, Monaco Korea Open, Seoul	Barcelona, Spain Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	<b>Oct. 10</b>	Tokyo Bolzano, Italy Tel Aviv	Filderstadt, Germany Montpellier, France
<b>Apr. 25</b>	Madrid, Spain Munich, Germany Atlanta	Hamburg, Germany Taranto, Italy Indonesian Open, Jakarta	<b>Oct. 17</b>	Lyon, France Vienna Beijing, China	Brighton, England Budapest, Hungary
<b>May 2</b>	German Open, Hamburg USTA (TBA)	Italian Open, Rome Belgian Open, Liege	<b>Oct. 24</b>	Stockholm Santiago, Chile	Essen, Germany Curitiba, Brazil
<b>May 9</b>	Italian Open, Rome Coral Springs, Fla.	German Open, Berlin Prague Open	<b>Oct. 31</b>	Paris Sao Paulo, Brazil	Oakland, Calif. Quebec City, Canada
<b>May 16</b>	ATP Tour World Team Cup, Dusseldorf, Germany Bologna, Italy	Strasbourg, France Lucerne, Switzerland	<b>Nov. 7</b>	Antwerp, Belgium Moscow Buenos Aires	Philadelphia
<b>May 23</b>	French Open, Paris	French Open, Paris	<b>Nov. 14</b>	IBM/ATP Tour World Chp., Frankfurt, Germany	Virginia Slims Chps., New York City
<b>May 30</b>	French Open	French Open	<b>Nov. 22</b>	ATP Tour World Doubles Chp., Johannesburg, South Africa	
<b>June 6</b>	London Rosmalen, Netherlands Florence, Italy	Birmingham, England	<b>Nov. 28</b>	Davis Cup Final	
<b>June 13</b>	Halle, Germany Manchester, England Genova, Italy	Eastbourne, England			