



American

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Cover: A workman dismembers a pin oak in clearing the site for the university's new library.

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Editor's Note

American, the new bi-monthly magazine of The American University, succeeds *The AU Report* as the official publication of the university. As such it will continue to keep readers abreast of the directions, educational programs, issues and components—faculty, students, alumni—of the university community. The magazine format provides increased space for exploring these areas and permits coverage of new material such as grants and contracts found in the column Exchange. Viewpoint remains the conduit for ideas, knowledge and passions of members of the university community. Alumni devotes itself to recording the activities of American's graduates. And Briefly Stated, which replaces Concepts, focuses on newsworthy statements with a university connection.

Though *The AU Report* is no more (as of the May/June 1977 issue), it passed in a flame of glory. The Council for the Advancement and Support of Education awarded it an exceptional achievement award, spring 1977, ranking it among the top ten tabloid publications of the nation's colleges and universities.

We of the editorial staff have appreciated the positive comments about *The AU Report* that have come in from our readers over the years and hope that our new publication will be received as enthusiastically.

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Trees Bow to the Ax As Building Begins

Swiftly but not silently the trees at the west end of the quadrangle succumbed to progress Aug. 1, when their removal marked the first visible step in the construction of American's new \$7.8 million library.

The list of trees sacrificed for the building plot read like a nurseryman's inventory: cherry trees, pin oaks, oaks, dogwood, hemlock. An Iranian student watched as four employees of Treemasters, the firm which cares for campus trees and shrubs, felled the trees with gasoline-powered chain saws. "In Iran, we'd do it by hand," he commented in awe. As he spoke, the workers fed branches into a Whisper Chipper, a noisy, misnamed mechanism which shreds its green diet into mulch for use elsewhere on campus.

The saws and chipper drowned rush hour traffic noise and brought indifferent glances from most early morning campus inhabitants. One 10-year-old boy sat on the curb in his mustard yellow tee shirt and watched as a pin oak was disarmed and then splintered downward.

SIS Dean Gregory Wolfe, dressed in a business suit and carrying books, an umbrella and a bright red athletic bag with tennis racket, glanced briefly at the project but lost not a stride. Another woman and her day camp-bound daughters gathered some of the cherry wood and carted it off.

Don Jackson, head of Treemasters, wandered about in his white shirt, tie and white hardhat. "We're transplanting what we can elsewhere," he said, adding that many of the trees couldn't stand the move. Later in the week, hemlocks, pines and hollies were moved to other campus locations, many to replace losses from the abnormally frigid winter.

As the day wore on, the trees fell one by one, the chipper kept eating and a truck with a hoist arrived to remove the larger logs. Foot traffic on campus picked up, and occasionally a summer student or Vacation College participant would stop to watch. But mostly it was a scene people avoided. A mid-afternoon storm stopped work temporarily, and its rains pummeled the remaining leafy debris.



Above, ELI secretary Cay Van Der Velde saving lilac boughs, and cherry tree stumps in front of McKinley Building.

By the week's end bulldozers had come to remove the stumps, and a chain link fence had been erected around the construction site, which encompasses

the west end of the mall, plus parking lots bound by the quad, Roper Hall, McKinley, and Nebraska Ave. Sawhorses with safety-orange fringed banners were halting cars at the John M. Reeves gate. (If traffic won't self-destruct at the change, that entrance will be used exclusively as a construction gate during the project duration.)

When students return to campus in September, excavation for the foundation and one underground floor should be close to completion. Blake Construction Co. Inc., which holds the negotiated contract for the library's construction, should begin the actual building in early fall. The 90,000 net square-foot structure, which will take approximately 18 months to build, will hold 1,431 readers, compared to 529 in the current library, and 580,000 books, journals, microform reels and audio-video cassettes, 200,000 more than the present library.



President Joseph Sisco, top left, reviews traffic flow plans and location of the construction site fencing with business manager Donald Dedrick. The Nebraska Avenue entrance to campus has been closed to traffic. Excavators clear the site, above, as seen from the roof of Letts Hall, in preparation for the actual building which begins in September. Completion is expected by December 1978.

Gift income to the university was up last year about 40 percent, the highest in American's 84-year history...

'Very Good Year' for Fund-Raising

"It's been a very good year," said Development Vice President Douglas Trout. The 1976-77 books which closed in July show gift income to the university was up last year about 40 percent, the highest in American's 84-year history.

"The \$1.45 million total for the year is encouraging not because it means we've reached the highest giving level we can, but because it's only a beginning indicator of where we hope to be in the future," Trout said.

In an August interview with *American*, the vice president credited five factors with having had a major impact on the last fiscal year's giving totals. "First, President Sisco's leadership has impressed donors that American is moving boldly into the future. Second, there was active involvement of the board of trustees under the leadership of Chairman James K. Mathews and Irene Pollin, chairman of the board's development committee. Third, for the first time, local individuals and organizations are 'looking into their own backyard' and are increasingly recognizing the fine education being provided by the university—in business administration, in law, the liberal and fine arts, in government and public administration.

"Fourth, stepped up systematic efforts with foundations and friends of the university have brought better returns. More requests and proposals were made to foundations this past year than in any other comparable one-year period. And, fifth," Trout said, "adjustments in staff assignments and the new positions that have been authorized over the last year for the development office have had a significant and positive effect on what we're able to do."

The total gift income for 1976-77 was \$1,450,692, compared to \$1,045,216 in the 1975-76 year. Giving was up in terms of dollars and numbers of donors in most categories. Gifts from friends increased by 127 percent to \$247,072, a figure on which the development staff hopes to improve this year. Business and industry support of American climbed by 36 percent—to \$319,741—and foundations gave 55 percent more—or \$310,101—than they did the year before.

Trustees honored Dr. Sisco's first request as president for 100 percent trustee participation: their giving record showed a 244 percent increase in dollars. The United Methodist Church gave

American \$182,278, up two percent over 1975-76, while alumni gifts totaled \$103,380.

The gifts from alumni and parents did not reflect the sharp increases which took place in several of the other categories noted. The overall figure was about the same as in 1975-76, although the number of alumni who contributed increased. "We've embarked on a new alumni involvement program, and we've seen notably more participation by alumni in all areas of activities. We're delighted to find so many alumni volunteering to work in fund-raising efforts for the university," Trout said.

At the same time, Trout made clear his hope that alumni giving in the future will increase substantially. "Our alumni need to do more," Trout said. "Our alumni are relatively young, but a number are now in a position to support their university more substantially than in the past. Every alumnus has an interest in helping make American University an even more significant academic institution in the nation's capital. An investment in American is an investment in each individual graduate's own career and future."

While foundation, business and corporate giving hit an all-time high last year, it has still not reached its peak. Trout explained: "Preparing to call on foundations and businesses takes a great deal of homework and time. Our many preliminary visits this year may not materialize in actual gifts for several years.

"It's significant, though," he said, "that three of our largest gifts last year—from National Home Library Foundation, the Cafritz Foundation and the Eugene and Agnes Meyer Foundation—have come from local foundations. It's indicated to us that there's good grass roots support developing right here in our own home town. The prestige and high visibility of President Sisco have stimulated new interest in and support for the university, and they've given other foundations a new, overall confidence in The American University's future.

"We've seen local support, too, from old and new friends," said Trout. "Some donors have been university neighbors, while others are involved in the greater Washington, D.C., community. Still others, many with no previous

relationship to American, have been caught up in the enthusiasm of the new administration," Trout said.

"Trustees have come through in the last year, too. Their giving record is an indication of how President Sisco has come to rely heavily upon and work closely with the board. Trustees are taking a greater interest than ever before in the university. They've spent the last year being donors and financial advocates of American. They've helped us prepare development visits, worked on cultivating new prospects, accompanied us on fund-raising calls and arranged meetings with potential donors. In the words of one trustee who's been working with us, 'It's a whole new ball-game.'"

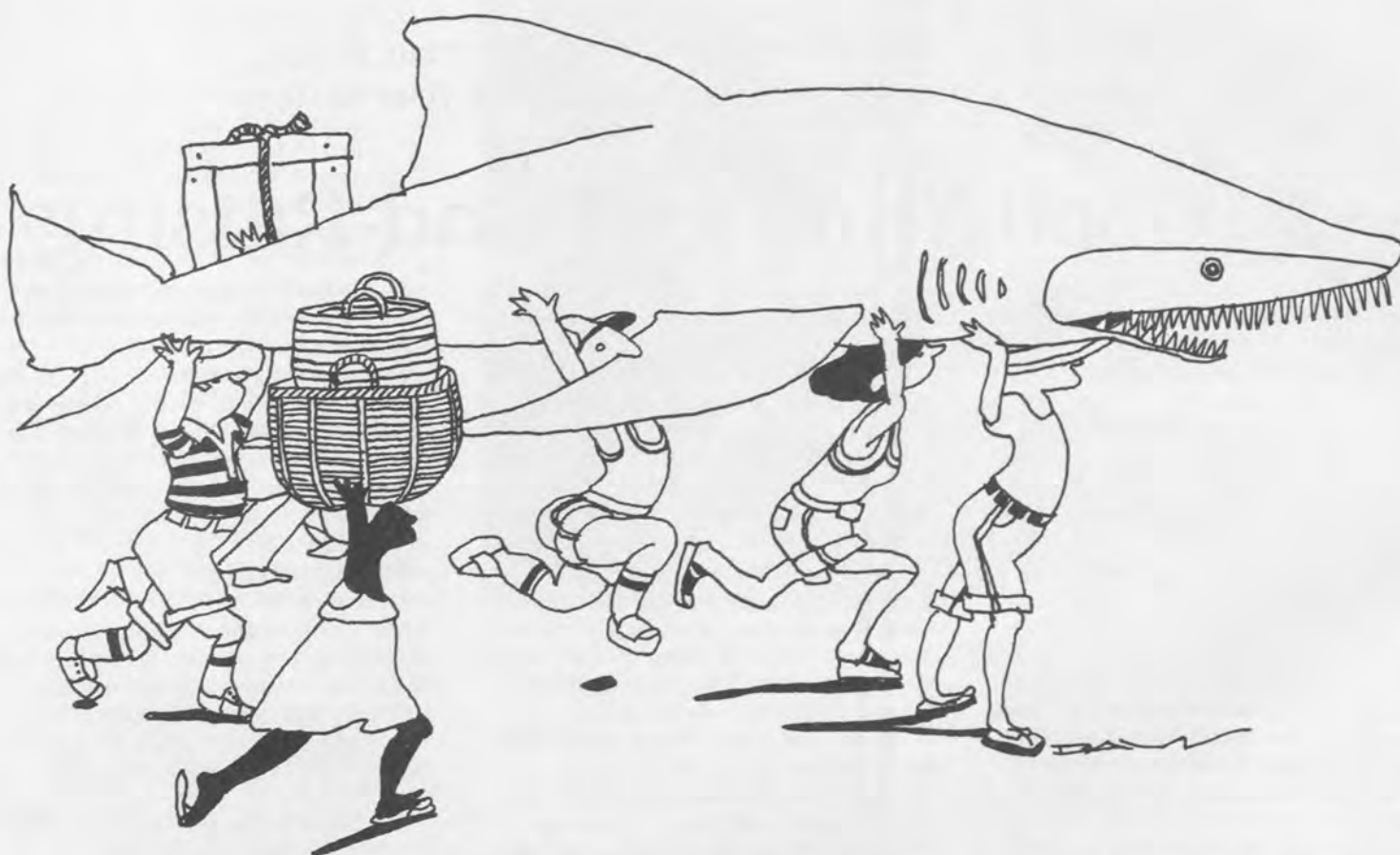
As Sisco moves into his second year of office, his development staff is evaluating immediate goals. One is in the type of giving American seeks.

While there's no doubt that the restricted gift—one for which the donor specifies the money's use—is helpful, the unrestricted gift—where the use is left to the discretion of the university—is the salvation of today's independent school. Last year, 80 percent was given in restricted money, while only 20 percent was given for unrestricted use. The development staff would like to reverse that trend.

"The unrestricted gift, which can be used for general operating expenses as well as special programs—when and where it's needed—is ultimately the money which keeps a student's tuition from escalating. And that's where we need to have major improvement in support," said Trout.

"Unrestricted money is the most difficult to raise from individuals and foundations because it's 'consumable.' But we do have evidence that a number of foundations are taking particular interest in giving us unrestricted gifts during this period of new direction for the university," Trout said.

He is optimistic about the future. "A good development program is a bit like a chain reaction sequence. The success of last year's fund-raising rests, in part, on the groundwork accomplished in preceding years. Similarly, we'll not reap the full benefits of some of the work we've begun in the last year until 1978 or 1979. Yet, we've still made history with what's been raised."



Illustrations by Susan Davis

Latins Search for New Markets

By Ann Stevens

When German Paraud signed up for a seminar in international business last spring, he had no idea he'd spend the next four months studying the market for sharks.

Along with 26 other graduate students, Paraud participated in a study sponsored by the Organization of American States on markets for Latin

American products. OAS countries continually operate on a deficit balance of payments, and, in the face of rising prices, have a definite need to increase exports, with the U.S. the likely target.

Under a \$25,000 grant from OAS, the students prepared detailed profiles of the markets for 20 products suitable for export from Central and South America. Products ranged from sharks and guava paste to Honduran mahogany cas-

kets and Guatemalan willow baskets.

"Our job was to study markets in the United States for these products," says professor James Sood, who taught the School of Business Administration class. "How they (the countries) are going to compete is their problem." The project was the "best educational thing I've ever seen in graduate school, bar none," he says. "How to deal with people was probably the greatest benefit."

To compile a product profile of the markets, students spent hours on the telephone, making innumerable long distance calls, and did extensive personal interviewing and research. Several, like Paraud in his research on sharks, traveled as far as California for information.

In the process, they learned about marketing and international business. For the product profile, the students had to define the product and acquire statistics on U.S. production, imports and exports; learn about the size of the market, principal producers, final customers and approximate amount of purchases; learn about tariffs and other taxes; investigate regulations affecting imports, including sanitary and safety regulations; talk with individual agents, importers, distributors, wholesalers and major retailers; study trade and promotional practices; learn about delivery

The Marketing Forecast

Glass containers for medicine and cosmetics, Guatemala: A chance.
Live plants, Jamaica: Good.
Mahogany wood arm chairs, Honduras: Very tough.
Palm hearts, Costa Rica: Very good.
Bubble gum, Guatemala: Very tough.
Hard candy, Panama: Pretty good.
Sharks, Ecuador and Venezuela: Good chance.
Mahogany caskets, Honduras: Very tough.
Guava paste and pulp, Colombia and Costa Rica: Very good.
Wood tool handles, Guatemala: Very tough.
Copper taps, cocks and valves, Mexico: Fair chance.

Plantains, prepared or preserved, Nicaragua: Small market.
Mahogany wood desk chairs, Nicaragua: Tough.
Insulated electrical conductors, Peru: Tough.
Lumber and wood sidings, softwood, Bolivia: Tough.
Hand loom fabrics, Guatemala: Tough.
Willow baskets, Guatemala: Good.
Iron and steel taps, cocks, valves, Chile and Peru: Tough.
Wood furniture other than chairs, Colombia: Tough.
Mahogany solid wood doors, Nicaragua and Costa Rica: Small market, difficult.

time; understand qualitative demand aspects (trade specifications, design and style, packaging, substitute products); and analyze consumption trends and factors affecting demand and imports.

"Being business students here," says Robert Suzuki, who studied willow baskets, "we study courses and orient toward becoming managers, financial analysts and corporate staff, more or less. But, when you do something like this, you learn something about the real business world; you understand what everyone else is doing, and why they are doing it. That's really a valuable experience."

Sood says that the one critical comment he received was that a student felt it was too much work. However, almost all of the students felt that it was the best educational experience in their graduate studies.

Of the 20 products, six were found to have a potentially good market: live plants from Jamaica; hard candy from Panama; sharks from Ecuador and Venezuela; palm hearts from Costa Rica; guava paste and pulp from Colombia and Costa Rica; and willow baskets from Guatemala. Since the needs of the American consumer are fairly well met,



the Latin American countries must create new needs and offer creative items to compete in the marketplace.

At the last class meeting, when the students turned in their two- and three-inch thick reports, some of them discussed their products.

Willow baskets, Catherine Pringle: "I had a problem when I began. I had a list of the questions we were supposed to answer. I called this guy and said, 'Hello, I'd like some information on willow baskets.' And he said, 'What do



you want to know?' And I thought, 'Well, yeah, what do I want to know?' I hadn't sat down and prepared a list of exactly what I wanted to know. So that was the first step. We had to organize what we wanted to ask somebody before we started approaching all of these people.

"This industry doesn't have a trade union or anything like that so we just had to talk to individual importers. We (she and Robert Suzuki) found a lot of different opinions on willow baskets, so we had to piece together everything. We talked to quite a few people... It was a crash course in interviewing.

"There's a good market for them in the United States. There's a great demand and not enough supply. Willow baskets mostly come from Europe, Poland and Portugal.

Suzuki: "We found that some of the people we contacted were really interested in getting in touch with the people who produced willow baskets to start direct importing, instead of purchasing from wholesalers."

Hearts of palm, Phillipe Geneve: "I called the Department of Agriculture for product information about hearts of palm. I got a lady to answer me. It was very funny because I tried to explain to her what hearts of palm were. When I told her it was the heart of a palm tree, she told me there must be some pretty weird people eating those things. That was the Department of Agriculture, and I was depressed after that."

Copper conductors, David Benton: "I worked on copper conductors. Insulated wire cables is what it boiled down to. It was extremely broad.

"When I would call a producer, for example, Anaconda Copper, and say I was interested in copper cable, they'd say, 'That's great. That's mainly what we do, and we're an industry with X billion dollars. We have thousands and thousands of products that fall into this particular area.'

"It was difficult getting information relating to pricing and what sort of people would use the product. But there is

a market for Peruvian electrical conductors. They already are exporting."

Sharks, German Paraud: "The first problem I encountered was that there is absolutely no information anywhere in the U.S. regarding shark production, that is, shark catches. So I had to start from scratch, gradually building up.

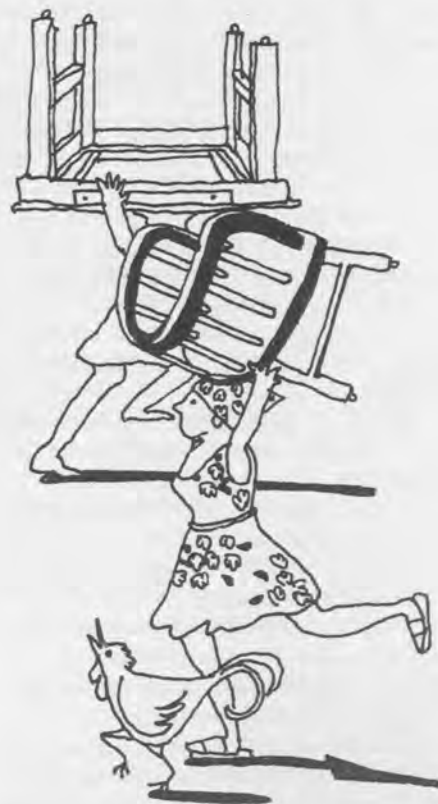
"I made about 50 long distance calls and about 60 or so local calls in this area. I visited the agency in the Department of Commerce which is supposed to keep statistics, and the guy said, 'Listen, there is zero market and we don't have any information.'

"So I gradually found out about companies that were involved in it and called up one company in Miami. The guy was really nasty, and he said, 'Listen, the information you're asking me for about consumption in the U.S., prices, whatever, it took me three years and \$300,000 to find out, and I'm not going to give it to you so anybody could read it.'

"I learned about other companies and went to San Diego. I talked to a company there that processes quite a lot of shark meat, which sells in the supermarkets under the name of gray fish.

"Most of the fast food chains use shark meat for their fish fillet products. In New Orleans, it's used in hospitals and schools. I was really surprised. Most of the consumption is along the coastal areas. It's a little cheaper than most other fish.

"For shark fins, the demand exceeds the supply, especially for Oriental restaurants that use the fins for shark fin soup. One company in New Jersey



uses shark hides for making shoes, wallets, belts and they need a lot more.

"The market is definitely there. It's growing and growing big. I really didn't expect it. Apparently the closest thing that comes to shark in taste is cod or swordfish.

"Originally I was just given fish. And that accounts for a lot of fish. So it was narrowed down to black tuna, dolphins or shark. I was going to do black tuna, until I found that it was worse than shark. There was nothing about black tuna. It doesn't even enter the market in the U.S. It's of very low quality.

"A week before I handed in the shark report, I called a gentleman in New York who told me that himself, a gentleman down in the University of North Carolina and myself are the only three people in the United States who have studied sharks commercially. He was hinting at whether I wanted to go to New York and work with him in this investment company in sharks. No thanks. I figure I already know everything there is to know about it."

Sood says the OAS was very pleased with the quality of the effort applied to the whole project. The OAS is consolidating the market profiles into single-volume books in English and Spanish, which will be available soon.

More market profiling is planned for the fall semester under a continued grant from OAS.

State Judges

What kind of education do state judges need? What role can educational institutions play in the process? These questions are being considered by a national task force which has begun a seven-month study of state judges.

The task force, chaired by Dean John F. X. Irving of the Seton Hall School of Law, includes judges, law educators and researchers. Commissioned by the Courts Division of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration [LEAA], the study is being conducted under the auspices of the Courts Technical Assistant Project of American's Institute for Advanced Studies in Justice.

The study will explore whether nationwide requirements should exist for pre-judicial education and how such education might be offered by judicial associations, academic institutions or bar associations. It will also consider whether there should be required judicial training immediately prior to a person's assuming a judgeship and whether there should be mandatory, professional development programs for judges.

"Judicial education as it is presently undertaken leaves much to be desired," said Irving. "This study is derived from

the realization of the growing needs of the bench in a changing world. Courts are increasingly involved in functions of social planning originally undertaken by legislative bodies. Judges are confronted daily by new issues and by attorneys who have the advantages of continuing legal education.

"What we hope is to define programs which will not only aid judges in meeting these developments but will contribute to the overall movement for the improvement of judicial skills and performance. We expect to articulate an integrated career program of judicial education and training that reflects our society's fundamental need to have those who exercise the judicial responsibility in our system of government adequately prepared to exercise that authority in the best interest of the people it serves."

The task force will be aided by a national resource panel consisting of judges, court administrators, educators and other experts, chaired by Dr. Nicholas N. Kittrie, acting dean of the Washington College of Law and recent director of the Institute for Advanced Studies in Justice at American.

A Dean's Lampoon

Baltimore had H.L. Mencken, whose sense of the ridiculous peppered his newspaper columns and salted his many books, and AU has its Frank Turaj.

A scholar of Mencken who has worked his way through the academic halls to the deanship of the College of Arts and Sciences, Turaj has followed his mentor into newspapering. The Monday Times-Picayune, which keeps CAS faculty members abreast of the school's deadlines, events, changes and edicts, also keeps them laughing—and thinking—with Turaj's comments.

"The Monday Times-Picayune will be a heavily censored (for efficiency) information sheet," wrote Turaj in the first issue, May 30. "It will convey lots of information, but no truth—in the larger sense of the word . . . You will have (if everything works right) one source to look to for timely information, instead of losing track of several pieces of paper as you do now. Treat it as a check-sheet. There will be periodic quizzes graded on a curve. The shape of the curve has not been determined."

In another issue, Turaj twitted his faculty about grading standards:

"Note that the University average in awarding A grades (A and A-) is 28.2 per cent. Consider the following interpretations: (Pick one.)

"1. Given that many students are performing at the level of excellence, we have little left to strive for in terms of strong standards.

"2. We are confusing good or ade-

quate with excellent and have a way to go yet in defining our standards.

"If your A grades and the A grades of the department are above the University average, as generous as that is: (Pick one.)

"1. There were exceptional circumstances.

"2. Marshmallow standards were in effect and the grading was sloppy."

In the July 18 issue, Turaj turned to administrative details. He wrote:

"While defending our traditional commitment to anarchy, I would like to lay out some procedures for CAS that will make anarchy work better. Please do not try to end-run department Chairmen on matters of teaching load, course assignments, curriculum, and the like. Chairmen get mad and then ruin my carpet and leave teething marks on my desk. Things that ought to be decided within departments ought to be decided within departments. (Read A.J. Ayre and Peter Drucker.) Only in cases of egregious disagreements, or in cases involving CAS or University policy should the Dean interfere. Naturally there are exceptions, as when a Chairman is imperfectly present, incapacitated or assassinated.

"Likewise all budgetary agreements, legal agreements, grants, contracts, appointments, space needs and commitments must be done in cooperation or with the knowledge of the Dean's Office. Don't stop what you're doing, in fact do more of it! But copy us in at the earliest possible stage. There have been a number of instances lately in which agreements were made that involved CAS, and we were left with a great deal of confusion. By divine right, we of the Dean's Office have a right to muck things up ourselves or at least to know when others are mucking things up in our behalf."

If Turaj collects these writings, he may find that Mencken has pre-empted him with possible titles: *The American Scene, A Book of Burlesque, A Carnival of Buncombe, Heathen Days and A Gang of Pecksniffs.* —Jody Goulden

New Finale

A final exam week has been adopted for the fall semester. Instead of the two, regularly-scheduled 75-minute classes the last week of the semester, there will be one 2 1/2-hour class meeting per course.

The longer, single period provides more time to concentrate on an exam administered in a single, rather than split, sitting and a less harried schedule during exam period.

The new procedure will affect daytime classes and those evening classes which meet twice a week.



English: Survival Tool for Foreigners

By William P. Bray

"English is used more as an international language than any other in the world. Business, international telex, commerce, transportation and banking all use English for communication."

"And no matter what country one comes from, the information that is needed in that country probably exists in English. So by teaching English one helps the international student achieve some educational objective."

The comments are from instructors at American's English Language Institute, where nearly 500 students a semester take English as a foreign language. The institute is one of 20 universities represented in the Consortium of Intensive English Program, a group which extends membership invitations to only the best English training centers in the country.

A mixture of the world's cultures, nationalities and languages exists at ELI. Most of the students have a common goal—to be proficient enough in English to continue university studies in their individual professions.

"It's survival if nothing else," says institute director Robert Fox. "You have to learn English to be able to vary your diet from a bologna sandwich."

"A student at ELI might come in

with zero English," says instructor Judy Adams, "or a lot of words, but no concept of how to put them together." Initial testing determines in which of 20 courses a student should be placed.

Typical study might include four workshops of vocabulary and usage, reading and composition and perhaps coursework in conversation and grammar review. After 12 to 18 months of study a student should be proficient in writing and speaking English, according to the institute.

"We're fairly eclectic as to method. We find out what a student needs to learn and cater the course work accordingly," says Mary Ann Hood, associate director of the institute. "We're interested in what works."

For many it means being taught to think in a different process. Iranians, for example, do not use relative clauses in their native language, Farsi. "Their language is more of a stringing process," says Fox. "And it is difficult for them to get the relative clauses down. So they have trouble."

There are no formulas for teaching English to an international audience, according to A. Hood Roberts, an instructor who first taught English as a foreign language during the Korean War. Citing a class of Iranian Air Force officers which he taught this summer, Roberts

Students in an ELI workshop are kept alert by their own efforts to master the English language in classroom exercises.

pointed out that their spoken English was far better than their written.

"Sometimes you'll find the reverse. Japanese can write far better than they can speak."

Common areas which exist between English and the student's native language will be learned the quickest. Where the two vary the most tend to be areas of greatest difficulty. Students from northern Europe learn English quickly because English is a Germanic language, which is the case of many languages in northern Europe. "They don't have too much of a learning problem," says Roberts. "You take the Oriental or African languages or something where it is totally different in some way and it's just the opposite. Maybe they use tones or tone languages, as opposed to our syllable-stress language or stress time. The further you move away from our syllable-stress language, the harder it is to learn it."

In all language groups there are certain obvious things which, in the beginning stages, are going to be rather "horrendous problems" from the student's point of view, says Hood. "You are im-

posing a set of sounds, phonemes, that he has never produced before, especially at the beginning level."

Spanish speakers will have problems pronouncing B's and P's, S's, T's and D's. T's sound like Th's formed with the teeth and tongue and sound almost like D's. "What dime is it?" Fox mimics as an example. "You don't know whether they are asking what a ten cent piece is, or what the hands of the clock are saying."

Students from Thailand have problems with V's and W's. The Japanese have trouble with the L and R, and if a student's native language doesn't have an aspirated P, it comes out like a B. "Bible" and "people" may sound more like "beeble."

"By virtue of teaching a language you can include cultural things very easily," Adams says. "Reading is a marvelous opportunity to give them a new perception."

If someone has traveled in areas where most things are culturally and physically the same and then comes to the United States, "they're assaulted at first with all kinds of differences, most of which are pointed out as negative," says Adams.

One instructor said she tries to tell students that "it's not necessarily better or worse. It is simply different. And before you can attempt to understand what you have observed here, you have to try to untie all of your preconceptions that come from basing this on home. Now that's a very difficult thing to do if you've just gotten here."

What may some day be a classic story on cultural conceptions of such basic things is told by Roberts. The

story is about a Japanese student who worked for the Japanese Atomic Energy Commission and was about to begin studies at the University of Wisconsin. After flying all night from Tokyo, the student arrived at 6 a.m. in the Madison airport. As he walked into the airport restaurant, he was greeted by a rather large Scandinavian waitress.

"The poor guy was still suffering from time lag," Roberts explains.

The waitress asked the man as he sat down, "Whatcha wanna eat?"

"Ah beg yo pardon," he said.

"Whatcha wanna eat?"

"Oh deah lady," the Japanese student answered. "Ah do not understand you."

"WHAT DO YOU WANT TO EAT?"

Trying to think what an American would eat for breakfast, he said, "Egg."

She then asked, "Howya want chore egg?"

"I beg yo pardon," he said.

"WHAT KIND OF EGG DO YOU WANT?" she asked again.

"Ahhh." He paused. "Chicken..."

"Over in Japan," Roberts explains, "you get quail eggs and almost every other kind of egg you want."

Sometime after a student gets to the United States, he usually goes through a period of depression, culture shock. "A great many things seem indifferent, negative, hostile and un-understandable," says Hood. This is a point where there is a great deal of over-simplification based on the student's background and culture. "It bothers me when a student will not take the time to find out the extent to which he can support his generalizations," Hood says.

Once an Oriental student asked Hood why all American women have mous-

taches. "It floored me a bit and then I said, 'Well, we westerners have more hair than Orientals.' And that seemed to satisfy her. But I did tell her that I thought that it is really not a very nice question to ask. But I'm glad she asked me. Most American women would probably be insulted that they were accused of having a moustache."

As a student's English proficiency progresses, it's like going through adolescence, Adams says. "They become more self-conscious of things. Where somebody might have gotten a laugh from a class at an earlier point, a laugh might be regarded hostilely by the recipient. At that point it's no longer amusing to make mistakes. It's not funny. It's a struggle to communicate."

The students come from Europe, Japan, South America and in greater numbers from Arab countries. The native languages range from Spanish and German to Farsi and Arabic. "Many of them also have just gotten into the Roman script," says Roberts. "It used to be that you could assume that anybody arriving knew the Roman script. But we're finding that in writing you don't just have the problem with their actual composition, but how the hell they're making those little squiggles for letters and words." He adds quickly, "You can think how tough it would be for us to learn an Arab's writing. That's a big difference."



ELI students working on pronunciation and sentence construction.

When Writers Summon the Muses

Would that my story on the AU Writers' Conference could be approached in the same manner that poet Richard Shelton encouraged the creative writers at the conference to write poetry.

"Clear your mind," he urged the writers at the conference table, where each sat blindfolded in an effort to delve deeper into the subconscious by obscuring one of the senses. "Think of nothing," he continued. "If a thought comes to mind, put it out. Keep your mind blank, relax . . . now write what's going through your mind, everything, no matter how silly it is."

I would, like the students, let the subconscious flow. With eyes closed, my fingers would dance erratically across the typewriter keys, transmitting my inner meanderings into phrases of creativity, rough and imprecise jewels ready to be polished to a literary shine.

Word pictures of the students would pour forth. The youth's blond afro rising like a popover above his white blindfold . . . the pencils racing, shifting into high, then braking abruptly, before hesitantly beginning in low again . . . white hair against black, angular lines of youth against the gentle roundness of

years . . . dark eyes, tentative and expressive as a poem the mind had created resounded in ear drums.

Through words I would capture sounds to rival the tintinabulation of Poe's jingling, tinkling bells. The rhythms of poet/teacher May Miller, arising like gospel music as she recited a verse or chided students to punctuate, punctuate, punctuate . . . the lullaby voice of Lewis Thomas, the scientist who wrote *The Lives of a Cell*, as he read an essay on the monotony of cloning a world the same as today's . . . the staccatos of questions by eager, seeking students.

But, alas, poetry is not my medium. My inner thoughts most likely center on an article for *American* or rearing children. Thus, instead of poetry, I must rely on prose in writing about the university's third annual Writers' Conference.

Twenty-four writers—poets, novelists, playwrights—in various stages of development, gathered for the summer conference. Normally found in offices, classrooms and homes throughout the metropolitan area, they came to *American* to learn from the masters, summon the muses and find an esprit de corps

among others who pursue the solitary avocation of writing.

A faculty of 18 worked with them through workshops, seminars and individual conferences. George Garrett, author of *Death of the Fox* and *The Magic Striptease*, led the workshops on fiction; Patti Griffith, fiction editor of *Washington Review of the Arts*, dealt with short stories; and Henry Taylor, Michael Harper, Shelton and Miller concentrated on poetry.

Afternoon seminars touched on such subjects as the creative process, the artist and society and reviewing literary criticism, while evenings were devoted to readings of poetry and fiction.

"The workshops are only the tip of the iceberg," says Myra Sklarew. At them, students delved into the creative processes for all mediums, as well as the mechanics of writing. But she feels that students found the individual conferences with an assigned faculty member to be most useful.

How does one teach creative writing? The question baffles Sklarew. Techniques, methods, routes vary, she says, but the conference does provide a provocative setting to nurture and nudge the creative mind. —Jody Goulden

A long oval table
Eyes look at you
With a rainbow of colors
Blue, gray, black, brown
A mixture of shapes
Eyes small, large
Sharp, smart, mad,
Worried, angry, cold
Good, witty, responsive,
Longing, worrying, dreaming
Some sparkling young
Most aging, maturing
Eyes getting closer
To your own optic muscles
With every nod, blink
Friendlier with each wink.
Eyes, little reflectors
Thrust hints that draw
Hold and please you
With their smile.
Tomorrow, next season
You will bump into
Somebody, a face
With these eyes
You will not remember
The name, site, occasion
Eyes will meet
Open wide, glitter, grin
Suddenly, a spark
A vision returns
You will recall
Eyes. An oval table . . .
—Herman Taube

brown loaves puffed arrogantly
in the antique oven like spring soil.
in the backyard patch I trowel
the thawed ground.
I see us two generations apart
amid wooden spoons and mixing bowls
as my fingers burrow seed tunnels
deep and round
in the toasted warmth we are floating
like ripened grain drunk on sun.
I tuck a hard pellet of sallow green
down dark earth
while on the stove top you arrange
three loaves, coffins in our family plot.
rain pounds the yard like the heavy
beat of a smith,
and suddenly the oven is cool and black
in charred dust creeping like a cataract.
the swollen seeds emerged in perfect
paths of chive
as we placed your brittle crust
on a moist shelf carved in the land.
today I harvest your seed from the
ground to fuel the stove.
—Patricia Garfinkel

So many lines to stand in
So many papers.
You wait but life keeps moving.
You catch up to yourself and find
Nothing has changed.
Only the forms are different
Only the place where you sign your
name.
—Uta Dittbrenner

when little boys
and bigger girls
and single women
and married men
carry your pictures
in their wallets
and collect every
object they see
your name printed on
and perverts keep
fragments of your
body in scrapbooks
and your face becomes
graffiti on commercials.
I wonder what kind
of fantasies
Rona Barrett
will paint of you,
turn into news,
and broadcast.
—Charron Lipscomb

Vacations With a Touch of Class

Sarah Wilgus took the train from Seattle to Chicago, where she was joined by her sister, Rhoda Ross, for the trip east. Jerrell and Sue Wilson, their children Nana, 11, and Fleetwood, 8, and his mother, Bennie Wilson, drove in their four-door pickup camper from Fort Worth, Tex. Marlene Hunter flew in from House Springs, Mo., and Clare Lilley came down from West Chester, Pa.

Their destinations were the same: American's second Vacation College, July 31-Aug. 7. There they and more than 100 others from as far away as Maine, California and Florida gathered each morning to learn about the government, the foreign scene, performing arts, architecture or options for single parents while their children toured and played in their own day-long programs. In the afternoons they explored the nation's capital and returned in the evening to their dormitory rooms in Anderson Hall.

A relatively new phenomena, vacation colleges have filled an increasing desire by many for a vacation which provides both mental stimulation, structure and compatible cohorts for the adventure. Cornell University, which began one of the first 10 years ago, now enrolls 900 adults and 400 children during four one-week programs.

Sixty to 70 schools offer some form of vacation college. Some are for alumni only, some for adults only, but most welcome anyone with an interest in relaxed learning and encourage them to bring their children by providing planned activities for the youngsters.

"I was interested in doing something constructive on my vacation," said Carol Dittrich, who studies international relations parttime at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee. On her first solo vacation, the wife and mother of three teenagers enrolled in *A View from the Embassies* to gain an idea of how embassies operate and function, and what they're like physically.

"The course is good for anyone interested in foreign affairs," said Edith Arensman, a retired science teacher from Harrisburg, Ill., in explaining how it provided entry into places inaccessible to the ordinary tourist. "And it isn't just a rubberneck tour," she said. Students visited the Organization of American States and five embassies. Each visit was preceded by a discussion led by the instructors, international service dean Gregory Wolfe and admissions dean Edward J. van Kloberg. The tour included a lecture and discussion by an

ambassador or embassy official.

Four of the courses—the embassies, *Inside the System: Current Developments in American Government*, *The Performing Arts in America* and *Pillars and Domes in the Federal City*—capitalized on Washington's resources.

In *Inside the System*, students concentrated on issues: lobbies, intelligence, energy, legislation and environment. Professor Earl Klee, SGPA, organized briefings at the CIA, the National Rifle Association and the American Petroleum Institute and talks by Alan Parker, chief counsel to the House Judiciary Committee, and Jeffrey Knight, representative from "Friends of the Earth."

Participants in the performing arts segment heard discussions on dance, music, theatre and arts management by members of the Department of Performing Arts: Naima Prevots, Vito Mason, Kenneth Baker and Valerie Morris. They also attended performances at the Kennedy Center and Wolf Trap Farm Park.

"I took the course to broaden my background," said Marie Dewey, a music teacher on Long Island who rejected credit courses this summer for the more informal vacation college. "I was watching a public television show and realized I was living in a vacuum," said Frances Goldman of Brooklyn. "I knew some names in dance but didn't know any more than that. So I decided to broaden my base."

Robert Shaffer, art, led his students on architectural tours that would have wilted many. After an hour slide lecture each morning, he and his group boarded the Student Confederation jitney for stops at examples of various architectural styles. Their schedule, which filled both mornings and afternoons, included the U.S. Capitol, the King Library, the Old Pension Building, the National Portrait Gallery, Woodlawn Plantation, Georgetown, the Old Smithsonian Building, the Renwick Gallery, the National Cathedral, Custis-Lee Mansion and Embassy Row.

At a visit to the Pope-Leighey home, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, Mrs. Robert A. Leighey, who lives in the home, added a fillip by speaking to the group for half an hour about Wright and living in a Wright-designed home.

The fifth course, *Life Options for Single Parents*, reflected the times more than the city. Sue Ries, who is a single parent, group leader and career consultant, led discussions that touched on values, communication, family relationships, career development, personal

growth and household logistics.

Eight of the nine were mothers; one was a father. Two participants, Delia Mitchell and Doreen McGill, work with a self-help organization in Brooklyn, the Sisterhood for Black Single Mothers, and planned to incorporate their week's experiences in the sisterhood programming.

Many of the Vacation College students chose the college as their introduction to Washington and agreed that its location was a central factor in their vacation decision. Most of the classes met for the mornings, with afternoons free for exploration of the city's numerous attractions. Many felt that the structure of the morning classes and the suggestions and guidance on sightseeing offered by the Vacation College staff were viable alternatives to vacationing alone in a city.

Lawyers, businessmen, housewives, teachers, writers, retirees participated. One couple in their late 20s had been in the Peace Corps; the husband is now a graduate student. Some came as family groups—couples, by themselves or with both young and college-aged children; four pairs of sisters; single parents and their children; and the three-generation Wilson family. Several were alumni of vacation colleges elsewhere.

"A Holiday Inn we're not," warned preliminary literature sent to enrollees. Nonetheless, most found the accommodations in Anderson Hall quite adequate. One couple, Keith and Norma Haist from Hastings, Neb., were enjoying the variation of dorm living; the novelty was lost on their son, Tim, a three-year dorm resident at the University of Nebraska.

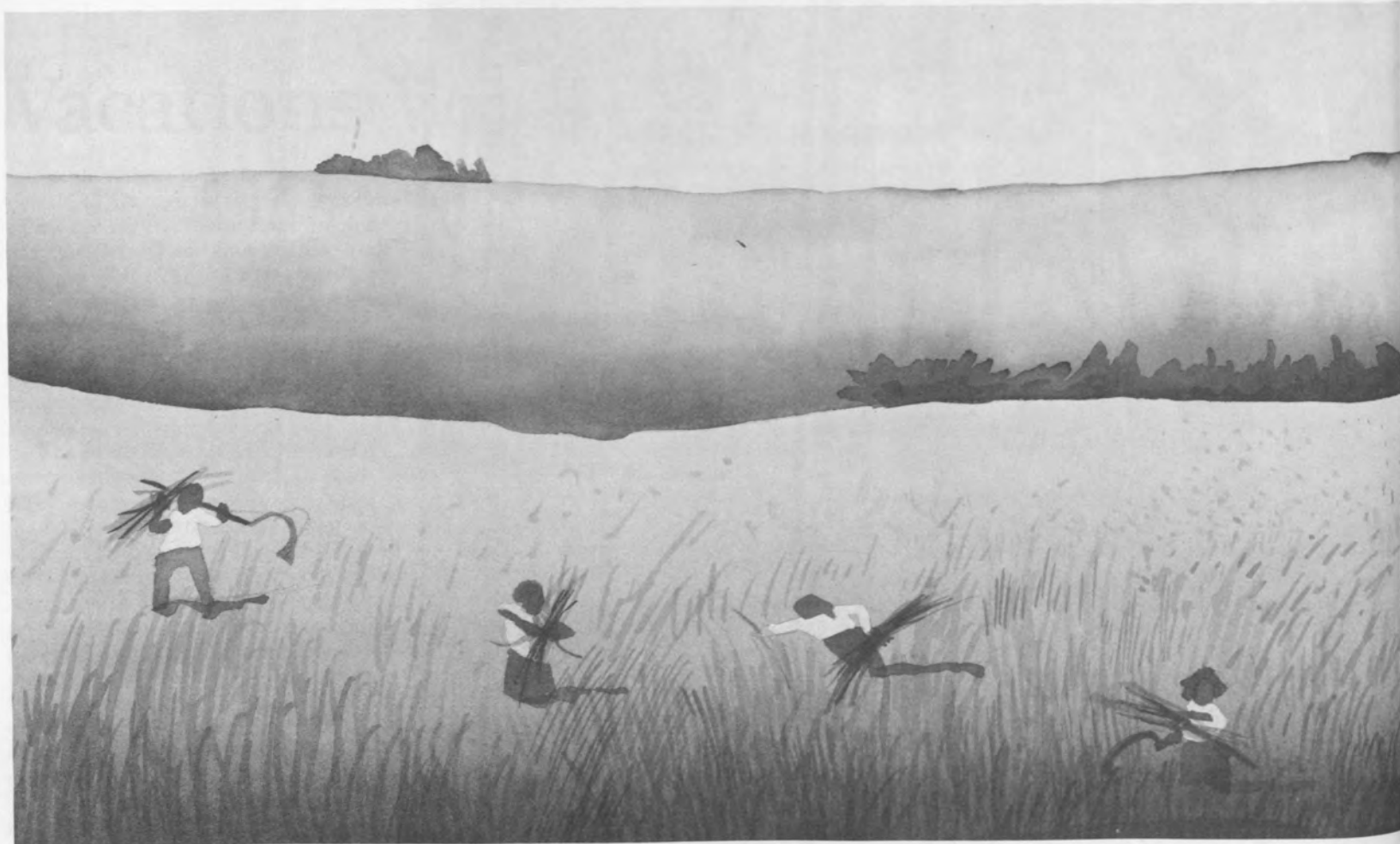
While parents learned and toured, Billy Coward, sports and recreation, led eight of the younger children through a week that included visits to the air and space museum and zoo, a walk along the C & O Canal, picnics, sightseeing and various sports activities. "Several children were so excited about what they saw that they wanted to take their parents back," said Linda Finkel, who coordinated the college.

She felt several factors led to the college's success: the location in Washington, the academic emphasis, the flexible structure, the course diversity and the personal interest of the faculty and staff in the course and students. She and her assistant, Cynthia Howry, illustrated that personal touch during the week; they moved into the dorm to make themselves more accessible to Vacation College students. —Jody Goulden



Left, Vacation College participants view the D.C. Superior Court Building in their course on architecture, Pillars and Domes. Known as the Old Pension Building, it was built after the Civil War to administer military pensions and has been the scene of eight inaugural balls. Below, children attending Vacation College learn volleyball techniques during the cool of the day before a trip to the National Zoo. Billy Coward, right foreground, directed the children's program.





Sabbaticals: A Time for Self-Cultivation

By Jody Goulden

And the Lord spake unto Moses in Mount Sinai, saying Speak unto the children of Israel and say unto them, When ye come into the land which I give you, then shall the land keep a sabbath unto the Lord. Six years thou shalt sow thy field, and six years thou shalt prune thy vineyard, and gather in the fruit thereof; But in the seventh year shall be a sabbath of rest unto the land, a sabbath for the Lord: thou shalt neither sow thy field nor prune thy vineyard.

—Leviticus 25: 1-4

So it is for faculty members at American. For six years they sow and prune young minds; in the seventh year they cultivate themselves.

Harvard first offered sabbaticals in 1880, and since then more than two-thirds of the nation's universities and colleges have adopted the practice of granting faculty members a leave for self-cultivation, usually after six years of service. Sabbaticals vary from school to school, but at American, a faculty member has two options: a full year sabbatical at half pay or a semester at full pay.

While sabbaticals take many forms—from researching and writing of articles and books to working in government or learning an auxiliary skill, they must be



Susan Davis

of an educational nature consistent with the faculty members' abilities and responsibilities.

John R. Coleman, president of Haverford College, however, is one who sought educational experience away from libraries and learned papers. He spent eight weeks at a variety of blue collar jobs. He chronicled those experiences in *Blue Collar Journal*, a book which was widely reviewed and read when it was published in 1974.

Professors are not the only ones who reap the sabbatical harvest. Thomas DiBacco, dean of faculty affairs, sees significant effects on the overall population. "If information is disseminated unenthusiastically, in a rote fashion year after year and is not kept up-to-date, the end product is not the best. If a government agency fouls up, you might get 40 cents less on your social security check. The academic side has a greater role in society." He feels that sabbaticals give professors the opportunity to retool, find new specialties, research and learn new ways of doing old things.

"My sabbatical was a shot in the arm," says Pat Finn, nursing, who spent her sabbatical studying group therapy through Washington's Psychiatric Institute. "I came back totally refreshed, ready to roll up my sleeves and go back to work." She feels that her students benefit from the integration of her learnings into her psychiatric nursing

courses and from her new perspective. "Being a student again was extremely helpful in understanding students," she says.

In some fields, a sabbatical or leave provides an important way for a faculty member to combine practice and teaching, to put the theory of the classroom into real world situations. (While sabbaticals are the most common method of finding time for research or outside professional experience, some professors take leave without pay, a practice more prevalent in fields of government, foreign affairs, business and economics.)

Brady Tyson and Robert Gregg are among the international service professors who've worked for the federal government during sabbaticals or leaves. Tyson, on leave this year, is serving in the political section of the U.S. mission to the United Nations. Gregg is a special advisor on international organization policy within the Department of State.

Harvey Lieber, who teaches public administration in the school of government, finds his experience as an assistant administrator with the Environmental Protection Agency an asset to understanding and teaching about the bureaucracy. "If you teach public administration, you obviously need to know it. It helps to be in the real world where decisions are made and to be a part of that," he says.

Because of the presence of the federal government and a plethora of local research facilities, many on sabbatical remain in the Washington area. Jeanne Roberts, literature, spent this past year studying animal images in Western literature at the Folger Shakespeare Library and the Library of Congress. Laura Karadibil, who teaches accounting in the business school, worked for a semester in the Washington office of Peate, Marwick & Mitchell, a large accounting firm.

But distances have their appeal, especially when a fellowship or grant supplements the sabbatical salary. Charley Hardwick, philosophy and religion, had a Guggenheim fellowship in 1973-74 through which he studied psychoanalytical theory at the Tavistock Institute in London.

"It was an incredible year," he says of his 12 months of study and two of travel. "Professionally, the year gave me the opportunity to develop research and teaching skills in a new area. The appointment to the staff of Tavistock made it possible for me to do things in another field that are normally closed to other laymen." He's used his experience in developing new, interdisciplinary courses.

On Fulbrights, Elliott McGinnies, psychology, spent six months teaching at the National Taiwan University, and Emmett Mittlebeeler, government,

taught in Nigeria. In 1973-74, Nicholas Kittrie, WCL, taught at the London School of Economics and studied at the Institute for Advanced Legal Research.

Several factors—establishing another household while maintaining a Washington home, language problems, adjustments of children to change—can complicate sabbaticals taken out of Washington. And in an age when both spouses work, taking a year off can present problems. McGinnies, who had planned a year in Taiwan, spent six months instead. His wife couldn't leave her job for more than two months. He and their children spent six months in Taiwan with his wife joining them for two, and he spent the remainder of his sabbatical year researching in Washington.

In contrast, however, is the case of Charles Heimsath, international service, and his wife, Surgit Mansingh. Heimsath is writing about India (he'd done the research on an earlier sabbatical) at a family ranch in the Texas hill country near Medina. He'll begin teaching and researching at the University of Texas, Austin, in September, and in December his family will accompany him on a research trip to India. His wife, who couldn't find a fulltime teaching position in Washington, is employed fulltime at the University of Texas, San Antonio.

One advantage of leaving the metropolitan area for a full year is the severing of university ties, says Jim Bodine, anthropology. He spent his 1975-76 sabbatical in Taos, N.M., a beautiful plateau 7,000 feet high and miles from university business. His research centered on studying how the Taos Indians view the various sociopathologies, such as alcoholism, illegitimacy and juvenile delinquency.

Physicist Richard Kay sailed to and from his 1976-77 sabbatical, which he spent in research at the F.O.M. Institute for Atomic and Molecular Physics in Amsterdam. He and his wife, Judy, built most of their 44-foot sloop and sailed it to Europe. They returned via the Mediterranean, Canary Islands and the Virgin Islands.

Faculty members are adamant in their support of the time-honored sabbatical tradition. "Teaching is a demanding business," says Gordon Christenson, former law dean who began a sabbatical and leave in August.

"It takes a lot of energy, and the students are bright. Using the Socratic method builds up a lot of hostility, for we're teaching them a new way of thinking. They change emotionally as well as intellectually. It's not like teaching undergraduates. It's like engaging in ritual combat every day, and there's no time to get refreshed."

Nonetheless, rumblings about change in the sabbatical system—not abolish-

ment of it—persist. The impetus for much of this is finances. Some 38 faculty members were on sabbatical during the 1977-78 academic year. Costs for paying their salaries and fringe benefits, plus hiring teaching replacements, add up to about \$500,000.

Last year the Faculty Relations Committee of the University Senate recommended that the semester sabbaticals be abolished, a move which would have financial advantages for the university budget and ease the teaching replacement aspects. The senate tabled the motion, which means that the committee must re-present it, if it so decides, for discussion.

Provost Richard Berendzen told faculty members in the spring that the time had come to reconsider many university benefits, and sabbaticals were included. While he feels that they are critical to a faculty member's development, he also sees alternatives which would still provide time for self-cultivation but be more financially prudent for the university. Among ideas he mentioned were a one-year sabbatical (with no semester option), a leave after eight years rather than six or a mini-sabbatical after three years.

But changes will probably not be easy. Faculty members like sabbaticals, see them as a benefit to counterbalance higher salaries outside the educational world, and feel they are a necessity to keeping abreast in their field.

"I think people make a mistake if they're not forced to take a sabbatical," says Finn. "I don't think you can teach for six years and not begin to become stale. A sabbatical can help keep one out of a possible rut. You see things differently, for you're in a different world. I think people in all walks of life should have them . . . Firemen, policemen, everyone needs change."

Informal Learning

The Division of Continuing Education will offer 36 informal seminars and workshops this fall that will cover subjects from home buying, selling and remodeling to ethical dilemmas in professional life, time management and international cuisine.

Workshops will also be offered for those preparing for law school and graduate school entrance examinations. Most courses begin on campus in September and October. They run from four to eight weeks and range in cost from \$30 to \$100.

John Kokus Jr., real estate professor, will teach two courses: one on buying your home, another on selling your home. For those with no plans to move, architect John Reno will offer classes on remodeling your home.

In *Ethical Dilemmas of Professional*

Life, Michael Rudolph will explore the temptations, pitfalls and ethical paradoxes of professional and business life from legal, moral and scriptural viewpoints. Rudolph is with American's Institute for Advanced Studies in Justice, Washington College of Law.

Stephen G. Haines, a time management expert, will help students understand how they can set goals, plan and organize time better, eliminate time-wasters and control interruptions.

In the eight classes on international cuisine, student will learn how to prepare—and then sample—typical meals from eight different countries, including Mexico, Hungary, India and Denmark.

A sampling of other continuing education courses includes fund-raising for organizations, fiction and nonfiction writing, antiques, psychic phenomena, career development, acupuncture, the stock market and a look at the problems of contemporary urban police.

For information on the classes, or to receive a brochure about them, Washington area residents should call the Division of Continuing Education, 686-2500.

Recovering Costs

Cost recovery policies as they apply to universities need to be standardized within federal agencies; at the same time, universities need to make their administrative mechanisms more responsive to prescribed cost recovery policies. And, there's a necessity to better communicate to university researchers the process by which indirect costs are recovered and spent.

If this all sounds like gobbledygook, rest assured that it's far from it for universities which rely on federal dollars to support much of their research. For years, indirect costs—the amount of "invisible overhead" created by accepting a grant or research project, such as secretarial assistance, room and utilities rental—have been a burdensome worry to schools. Now, in a mammoth volume edited by The American University as part of a National Science Foundation project, universities and federal agencies can glean suggestions on how to set indirect cost recovery policies and make their application more effective.

The university's editing and compilation role, under the direction of CTA's Lowell H. Hattery, is supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation and is part of the overall Research Management Improvement Program. While it might not be everyone's scintillating bedtime reading, the 267-page paperback volume—which also comes in more wieldy microfiche—promises to have impact as a major reference document in the world of university research.



International students from Western Europe wait for room assignments on American's campus during a layover on their way home. The hundreds of students staying on campus were part of a Youth for World Understanding program. They had been residing with families throughout the United States. The layover at American provided a chance for sightseeing in the nation's capitol before leaving our country.

Briefly Stated

"Yet another miracle of scientific achievement has come out of the Pentagon: the neutron bomb. But why should those ingenious fellows stop there? I think the next step should be the invention of a bomb that kills generals yet leaves normal people unharmed. They could call it the 'moron bomb,'" said John R. Dilyard in his letter to the editor of *The Washington Post*, published in July. Dilyard is a student in American's School of International Service.

"If the administration's energy plan is to have any chance of success," says Carl E. Bagge, president of the National Coal Association, "the president will have to clarify the features of his program at variance with the goal of increased coal production."

Bagge said neither the consumer of coal, the coal industry, nor the coal transportation industry would be able to proceed with plans for increased production unless they were sure a coal market will exist.

"Despite the problems," Bagge said, "the coal industry is very capable of meeting Carter's goal of 1.1 billion tons of production by 1985... if the government can begin to consider the coal industry as an asset instead of an adversary." Bagge's observations were made in his address to a three-day coal transportation seminar sponsored by American's transportation center and funded by the Bureau of Mines.

"If a male could take a more integrated view of his sexuality, in his roles in his marriage, his family and his

career, he would be much better off," says Barry McCarthy, professor of psychology at American, in a July interview with *Newsday*.

"Sex is not all of marriage. Communication and affection count for a lot," he said in discussing his book, *What You Still Don't Know About Male Sexuality*, released by Crowell this summer.

"I got disgusted with the job market," said Joe Divito, 24, in a July interview for *The Washington Post* story, "Good Crap Table Man Is Hard to Find."

Divito, a former graduate student in public administration at American, said he "probably could have gotten a job in that field, but I think this will be more profitable in the long run."

Divito is now a student in the International School of Croupiers, Inc., a Washington, D.C., school for dealers, and supposedly the first one in the United States outside of Las Vegas. Although gambling is illegal in the District of Columbia, the school is gearing toward the Atlantic City casino business expected to open in the next six months.

On the issue of the \$94 billion B-1 bomber program, American's Howard Wachtel, in a statement with some 70 other economists, said: "President Johnson told us we could have a war on two fronts—a war on poverty and the war in Vietnam. But we know now that we cannot have both guns and butter."

"Unemployment, inflation and taxes have reached their limits. If we have greater expenditures for mammoth wea-

pons programs, it means reduced expenditures for other vital government programs. This is especially true since President Carter says he will balance the budget in 1980."

In a *Washington Star* article on builders facing soaring costs, visiting professor Michael Sumichrast said: "The cost of building materials have been rising faster in the last 12 months than commodities as a whole. Some materials have risen considerably more than 10 percent during the year from May 1976 to May 1977."

"Softwood lumber is up 17.8 percent; Douglas fir is up 19.5 percent; Southern pine, 13.2; other softwood lumber, 20.8; plywood, 14.3 percent... these increases compare with the underlying inflation rate of 6.5 percent registered in the first quarter of 1977."

"Price increases of existing homes also are well beyond the overall inflation rate. The April 1977 median sales price of \$41,000 was 10.2 percent above the \$37,200 price in April 1976. With the record sales of existing homes running at a 3.22 million rate in the first quarter, there seems to be very little hope that this price increase rate will abate."

"The West, to a large degree, has been responsible for this rapid increase. For new homes, the increase in the West was 15.3 percent from the first quarter of 1976 to the first quarter of 1977. For existing homes it was 20.8 percent, or nearly double the national rate of increase."

Sumichrast is staff vice president and chief economist of the National Association of Home Builders.

Directing Actors Who Speak With Their Hands

By Cynthia K. Moran

It was one of those lonesome, cold times of quiet panic that anyone who's ever directed a play can tell you about. Where, at 7 p.m. of opening night, you're still dressed in paint-splattered jeans painting and gluing the sets together. You're wondering if all the lines are memorized, why you didn't hold just a few more rehearsals, and whether you're ever going to get it all done by the 8 p.m. curtain.

For Tim McCarty, the standard director's crisis was augmented June 15 by a few variations on an old theme. It was his debut as director of Gallaudet College's Model Secondary School for the

Deaf's [MSSD] annual drama production. And he had by-passed the standard musical or contemporary drama in favor of Moliere's "The Doctor in Spite of Himself." Though his teaching colleagues were fully supportive of his efforts, they were plainly skeptical over whether the subtlety of a Moliere comedy could be successfully carried off in a high school production by deaf students.

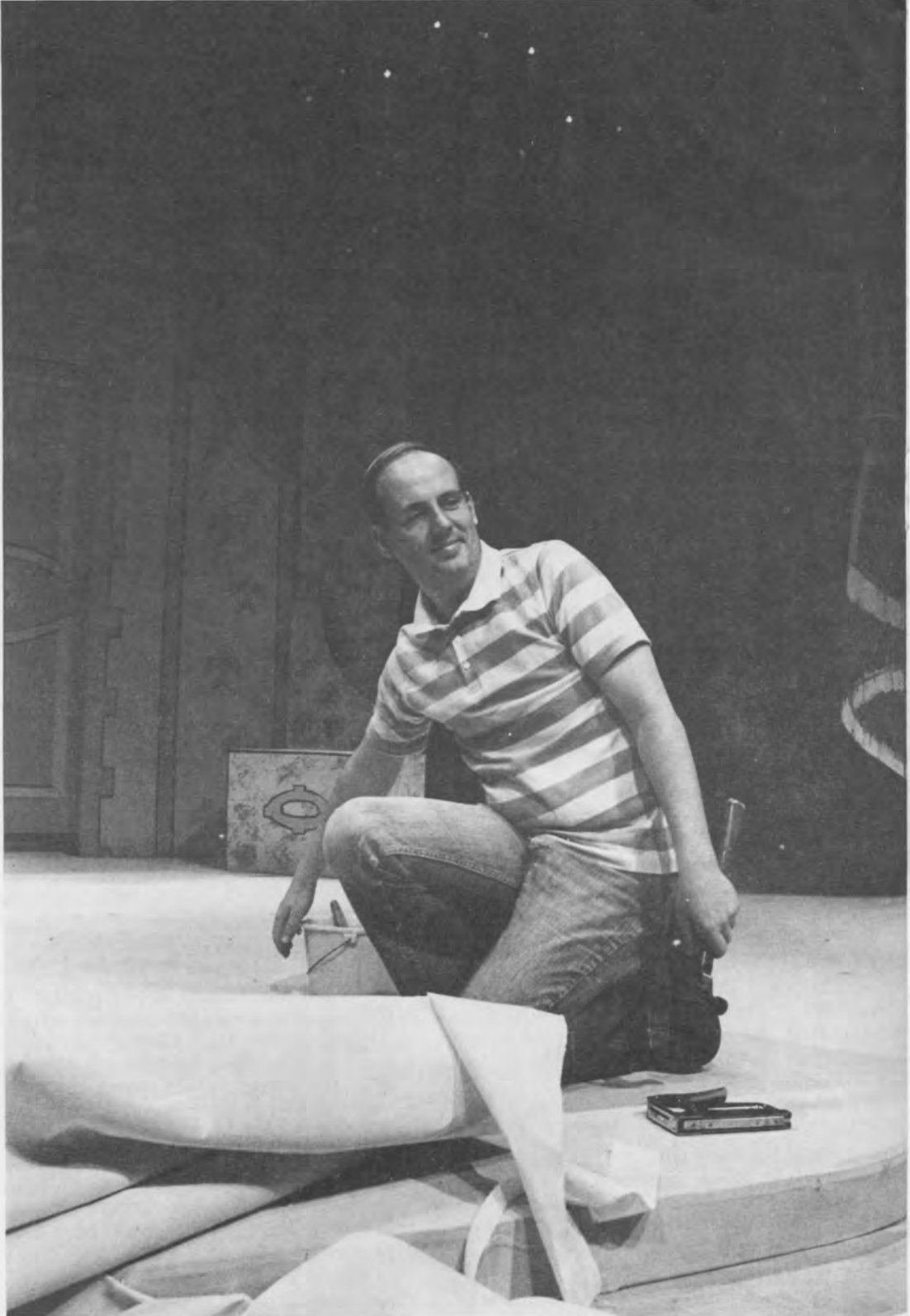
Add to it that McCarty and Co. were getting to inaugurate MSSD's brand-new, 300-seat theater. Stage lighting was ample, but it had never been finely tuned. Lapel microphones for the readers had had to be emergency-shipped across country at the eleventh hour.

Alumnus Tim McCarty takes an infrequent breather during last minute gluing and stapling of the set.

And, such mundane but essential items as numbering on the seats—to accompany the numbered tickets—had turned up missing. The *coup de grace* came when the local caterer forgot to bake the opening night sheet cake.

It would be enough to put most people into a strait jacket, but 30-year-old McCarty plainly seemed to be enjoying the challenges.

The 1974 master's graduate of American's theater program moved last February from a variety of MSSD posts to one of its two drama instructors. The



"In the AU production... we added such elements as an epilogue and pre-show entertainment. At MSSD, we concentrated more on the play. With deaf actors, you don't do a literal translation. The way you use sign language is all-important. You can 'say' the same line with a number of different sign motions, and all of them mean different things to the deaf audience."

school, established by Act of Congress in 1966, is exclusively for deaf high school students, and its broad mandate includes developing national models for deaf education. Housed in a temporary complex until last summer, MSSD moved into spectacular new quarters in 1976, which are well-equipped for professional dramatic productions.

MSSD students had previously staged such lighter fare as "Oliver!", usually on stages borrowed from Gallaudet College, on whose campus MSSD is located. This year, McCarty decided it was time to introduce to his students the world of more serious, traditional drama. Hence, his choice of "The Doctor," which he had first produced at AU as his master's degree project in 1974.

"In the AU production, we moved more out of the text. And we added such elements as an epilogue and pre-show entertainment," McCarty recalls. "At MSSD, we concentrated more on the play. With deaf actors, you don't do a literal translation. The way you use sign language is all-important. You can 'say' the same line with a number of different sign motions, and all of them mean different things to the deaf audience."

Just how does a hearing director go about adapting a play to deaf actors? McCarty contends it's not much different than adapting any drama to any audience, or than reading a play in English that was translated from the French original, as in the case of Moliere. In all instances, there are nuances

in the original language that must be retained in the translation.

"First, as with any play, you read it in English and you discuss the concepts. We began class discussions of 'The Doctor' 10 1/2 weeks before we performed it." With Eric Malzkahn, his deaf counterpart in the drama department, he began to develop the appropriate sign language, which actually boiled down to writing the entire script in another language. Next, all "signs" were committed to paper, an addition to the standard line script used by hearing actors as they learn their lines.

"We discussed each angle in class, and we put the signed parts on videotape. This helped the 13 members of the cast to see motion and facial expressions simultaneously with their lines.

"What many people don't realize is that 'The Doctor' is a highly visual comedy and perfect for deaf actors. It's actually a light drama where the whole key is in hypocrisy: words are constantly betraying the characters' actions. It's a farce. Moliere wrote few stage directions, so the exciting part is that stage movement and interpretation is left almost entirely to the director and the actors."

Preparation for the three-day MSSD June run and a two-day tour in Hershey, Pa., commenced last March. First came the shakedown and adaptation of the script to sign language. "Because the actors have to use their hands to sign, they can't hold props... In other words, you can't have a deaf actor holding a telephone because he loses the use of one hand." Similarly, blocking—the positioning of an actor on the stage—must always take into account that an actor's hand motions have to be seen at all times by the entire audience, so there are additional constraints on how the actors move.

"Then, too, we adapted some of the story developments to the deaf audience." In "The Doctor," the plot revolves around a bogus doctor restoring the power of speech to a young lady. In the MSSD version, the message was brought home more directly by having the doctor restore her signing ability.

An added dimension to a deaf production which will be viewed both by the deaf and the hearing are readers—hearing persons recruited to speak lines for each actor. Readers, each armed with a script and a clip-on, lapel microphone, sit in the first row of the audience and read as their stage counterparts act and sign. Precision timing is crucial, and their spoken delivery must not—much like subtitles in movies—detract from the stage action.

Opening night of "The Doctor" found a full and appreciative audience. If the students were nervous, they didn't

show it. By intermission, they had involved their audience in the full range of Moliere's humor, from outright slapstick, to subtle, mimed one-liners. AU's venerable Boris Boranovic loaned a hand at costume design, which was colorful, imaginative and well-suited to the production.

McCarty's entrance into the MSSD post he loves has followed anything but a direct route. Armed with a BA in English from Washington and Jefferson College, he left home in York, Pa., five years ago, accompanied by his wife, Linda, a social studies teacher. McCarty enrolled in the MA program in theater at American, where he concentrated on stage and direction. Neither McCarty had had any experience with or thought of being involved in deaf education. Then Linda landed a job as secretary to the assistant director of MSSD, while Tim worked as a parttime driver at AU, a job he quit when he was offered an AU graduate assistantship.

Two summers ago, MSSD needed a "permanent substitute teacher." That was followed by a year as resource technician in 1975-76, when Tim substitute taught, helped develop some model curricula and assisted in special projects. During the school year, he worked on the "communities project," an alternative learning center situation for deaf problem children. A year ago, he took on an assignment to teach English at MSSD, where he stayed until last February's drama department opening.

Today, he's a chauvinist about MSSD, especially the drama program: The play's the thing and the sky's the

McCarty greets his daughter, below, at the reception for the cast on opening night. The play was performed in the new MSSD auditorium.



limit. "I'll always be involved in some aspect of theater," he admits, but for now and the future, his life will be centered on developing MSSD's program into a national model. "There's potential right here for us to be a national influence," he says. "I fully intend to be ambitious in this job. There are only four or five schools in this country offering drama courses to deaf high school students." Already, MSSD's curriculum in drama is developing into one of the country's most complete for the deaf, with introduction to play production, improvisation, senior interpretation and body movement among the standard offerings.

"I see us as being able to guide other schools in drama . . . where we'll develop the scripts, sets and costumes and be able to ship them around the country." And, whether there's life for a deaf actor after he graduates from MSSD is another concern McCarty and his colleagues have already begun to address. "There are only two professional companies for the deaf in the United States: National Theatre for the Deaf and the Little Theatre both in Connecticut. Beyond that, deaf actors need to have a chance at legitimate theater."

Some basic barriers have been broken in that direction, albeit slowly, with deaf actors beginning to get backstage jobs. McCarty intends to stop nothing short of seeing deaf actors on stage in "hearing" productions. One route to that goal is to condition legitimate drama companies to working with the deaf and vice versa, says McCarty. It's begun in Washington with frequent MSSD trips to Arena Stage, where students can watch firsthand what it takes to run and participate in a theater company. Arena has also recently opened several internships to MSSD students.

Tennis Clinic

University tennis courts will be open to alumni on Oct. 15 from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. This free tennis clinic for alumni is sponsored by the D.C. Chapter of the Alumni Association and the Department of Sports and Recreation.

Five courts—four doubles and one singles—will be set aside for matches. An alumni ID card admits players.

For information, call the Alumni Office, 686-2085. A tennis coach will answer technique questions on the courts.

Alumni Survey

Cartons full of alumni surveys mailed in May are coming into the alumni office daily. With the help of a marketing class, results will be compiled this fall. *American* will do a wrapup story in the next issue.



William P. Bray

CAS Dean Frank Turaj, left, and Charles McLaughlin during Library of Congress reception honoring McLaughlin's new book on Frederick Law Olmsted.

Exchange

Outside grants received this summer for university projects include:

- A \$35,000 grant from the Charles E. Merrill Trust for a president's fund for institutional renewal.

- For the establishment of a revolving loan fund for middle income students at the university, \$50,000 from the Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation.

- To Dr. Richard Anderson, biology, \$12,000 from Department of the Interior and National Park Service toward a study on vegetation classification in Rock Creek Park.

- To Dr. Earl Callen, physics, \$15,000 from National Science Foundation for a study on "Random Anisotropy in Amorphous Magnetism."

- From HEW and the Public Health Service, \$119,944 for a "Health Services Administration Program," to be conducted by Dr. Harold Herman, government.

- From the Department of Housing and Urban Development, \$8,778 to Dr. Laura Langbein, government, for testing a rational model on municipal public service evaluations.

- To Drs. Horace Isbell and Leo Schubert, chemistry, \$29,900 from the National Science Foundation for a study on Reactions of Carbohydrates with Oxygen and Hydrogen Peroxide."

- From Justice Department and Law Enforcement Assistance Agency, \$286,000 to Dr. Nicholas Kittrie and the Law Institute for "Development of Four Prescriptive Packages on Court Management."

- To Armando Rendon, Latino Institute, \$40,969 from HEW and the Office of Education for a radio course on "Dimensions in American Thought and Culture."

- From the Department of the Army to Dr. Nina Roscher, chemistry, \$4,000 for "Development of FACTS procedure for combined forms of chlorine and ozone aqueous solutions."

- From National Science Foundation, \$115,700 to Dr. Benson Chertok, physics, for "Measurement of the Elastic Form Factor of ^3He and ^4He in the Range of $0.8\text{-}q^2\text{-}4\text{GeV}^2$."

- To Dr. R.T. Foley, chemistry, a National Science Foundation grant of \$2,500 for "The Fourth International Symposium on Passivity."

- From HEW and the National Institutes for Mental Health, \$35,880 to Dr. James J. Gray, psychology, for a clinical psychology doctoral program.

- From the Bureau of Mines to Dr. Edward Margolin, business, \$5,700 for a study of "Transportation of Coal and Other Resources."

- To Dr. John Richardson, CTA, a \$2,500 grant from the Mitre Corporation for conference on the management of federal research and development.

- From National Science Foundation, \$150,000 to Drs. Jan Kutina and George Rabchevsky, chemistry, for "Application of Plate Tectonics to the Location of New Mineral Targets in the Appalachians."

- To Dr. Louise White, government, a \$15,010 grant from the U.S. Civil Service Commission for "Leadership Training for Women."

- From Office of Naval Research, \$29,915 to Dr. R.T. Foley, chemistry, for a study on "Clarification of Environmental Effects in Stress Corrosion Cracking."

- To Dr. Charles W. McNett, anthropology, \$14,000 from National Science Foundation for "The Upper Delaware Valley Early Man Project."

University Grants for Summer Research

By William P. Bray

A parchment letter written in the 1400's. Location of public facilities. Effects of exposure to odors. Laws concerning liability for hazardous activity. And, how stereotype labels affect our judgment.

The subjects were diverse, but they all had something in common: they were research projects of faculty under university-sponsored grants this summer. Twelve of 41 faculty applicants received \$850 to \$1,600 grants to complete research activity detailed in proposals submitted to a review committee last winter.

Associate professor of law Clare Dalton dusted off an 1868 English court decision, *Rylands vs. Fletcher*, which provides the legal precedent for making hazardous activities strictly responsible for the damage they cause, even where no negligence is involved.

Dalton's research has entailed reading about 500 case studies—some written in old English—as well as secondary sources of information on the subject. She hopes to "show how certain economic and social situations can influence how a rule of law develops." *Rylands vs. Fletcher* involved two adjoining landowners, one of whom built a reservoir which flooded out the other's mine shaft.

The House of Lords ruled that Fletcher, who built the reservoir, was liable for damages, and thus set the rule of "strict liability for dangerous activities."

"The most interesting thing to me," Dalton said, "is that people's understanding of a legal rule is (determined by) how they stand in time. We all belong to our own time, and our understanding of an issue depends upon the historical perspective." Dalton says her analysis of how the rule has changed since will be used in her teaching and in an article for publication.

Josette Wisman, an assistant professor in the Department of Language and Foreign Studies, turned back the history pages even farther than Dalton for a summer research study she is doing in Paris, France. Her project, entitled "Epistre de la prison de vie Humaine," was to transcribe and resolve any problems in reading a 60-page parchment letter written in the 1400's by Christine de Pisan—the first female, professional writer, according to Wisman. "The only thing she could do was write, which was (an) incredible (occupation) for the medieval times."

The parchment is a letter to the

women who lost their husbands in the Hundred Years War (1345-1450), Wisman said. "It is a literary monument, the only document from right after the war. It is not important to read it as a piece of literature but as a piece of history."

But it may only be a copy of the original. And Pisan may not have been the document's writer. Such things Wisman hoped to resolve when she transcribed and annotated the manuscript in August.

Almost the same time period, but a different subject—suicide among children—was the focus of Terence Murphy's research. As part of research for a book, Murphy searched through the county and parish records on deaths during the 15th and 16th centuries. He "theorized that many children were killed by parents because there were too many mouths to feed." Much of the research was done in the British Museum in London, England. His reason for doing it: "Personal interest, as with any historian."

A more contemporary issue, "Recognition of Israel," is the research topic of professor Ellen Joyce of the university's Jewish Studies Department. In her proposal, she wrote that she wanted to "determine what brought about the dramatic shift in Arab policy which began in the late 1960's, and analyze the implications of Arab recognition of Israel."

Her summer travels in the Mideast included meetings with policymakers in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Jordan and Israel. She plans to publish her findings and present them at the Annual Meeting of the Middle East Studies Association.

Economics professor John Weeks is researching and writing about "Industrial Concentration, Productivity and Inflation in an Underdeveloped Economy: The Case of Peru." Weeks said he is "developing theoretical ideas concerning productivity, prices and concentration of industry." His research thus far has shown that foreign investment in Peru has increased competition, but he must show how this leads to advancement of developing industry.

"Economists have not been providing the types of policy recommendations that are substantively considered useful," says Jon Wisman, an economist himself. This summer, he looked at "Formalism in Economics: Its Nature, Origins and Social Costs." His criticism is that the mainstream of economic theory is "not adequate." That it's "not used to communicate with real people."

His research also will take into account that the "subject matters of economics is treated the same way as natural sciences. To treat humans like atoms and celestial bodies is methodological suicide," he says. "Greater methodological self-consciousness is absolutely crucial if economics is to mature into a humane science."

Business professor James Sood is researching marketing as it happens today for a textbook. Last summer he investigated marketing over a time perspective and is now researching international marketing.

"People tend to think that marketing today is new and unique, but it's not," Sood says. "Marketing is a process which involves people, and human nature doesn't really change."

Technology professor David Schilling is looking at "New Approaches to the Identification and Analysis of Location Alternatives for Public Facilities," a continuation of research done for his dissertation.

The facilities include such things as reservoirs, assembly lines, operations, fire stations, public service units and equipment.

Schilling had earlier worked with the Baltimore, Md., fire department in analyzing where fire stations should be located and when they should be constructed. He completed the task using mathematical models and time studies.

Psychology professor Burton Slotnick has been looking at animals exposed to odors from a young age. Slotnick says that some "evidence shows the continued exposure (to valeric and ethylacetic acids) does produce brain damage." The experiment which involved 30 to 40 animals, was a replica of a study of animals exposed to about 40 different odors.

Pilot data from Slotnick's project will be used for a scholarly article and as the basis for future research. "With the question of environmental protection," he says, "there has come the appreciation of individual (chemical) hazards."

When you label someone, how does that affect your reaction to that person? That's the question underlying psychology professor Brian Yates' research, "The Effect of Clinical Labels on Memory for Behavior."

"Sometimes a label can backfire," Yates said. "When clinicians use labels, the clients are assessed by the label. Not

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Catering to Gastronomy Of the Times

After students have come back to campus this fall, many will return to the evening haunts along upper Wisconsin Avenue in search of movies, music, food and drink. Wending their way into Mr. Henry's and Babes, they'll find live music in a dark but vibrant background for food, drinks and camaraderie. Up the street, they'll often top off an evening at Boeymonger, an all-night eatery, with an exotic sandwich and a beer.

The three establishments share another common thread besides a heavy AU clientele. Alan Meltzer, an owner of Mr. Henry's and Babes, and Ronnie Vogel, an owner of Boeymonger, are former AU students who had their introduction into the food service world through jobs at American. The two are among a group of young Washington entrepreneurs who find a way of life and a livelihood by catering to the gastronomy of the times.

Music With Fare

During the mid-afternoon lull at Mr. Henry's at Tenley Circle, Alan Meltzer stops for a sandwich with friends. The bar business is light at the moment, but that and Meltzer's pace will soon change.

The bar will begin to fill, and by evening, when the live music begins, Mr. Henry's will be jammed with the young, blue-jeaned crowd, many of whom have found their way from the American campus. And Meltzer, a former university wrestler turned bar owner, will be on the move, bartending, cooking, waiting tables, mingling with patrons.

"It's a gamble," says Meltzer of his

Above, Ron Vogel in the Jennifer Street Boeymonger. Right, Alan Meltzer clearing a table at Mr. Henry's cafe.





Meltzer: "I like to interact with people, and I know about 95 percent of the people who come in to Mr. Henry's and Babes. I remember the faces and the drinks."

entry into bar/restaurant ownership, "but I don't have a lot, and I can't lose a lot." And the gamble has paid off for the 28-year-old who began waiting tables at Mr. Henry's when he was an AU student in the early 1970's.

He used his \$13,000 savings and a small loan from his father to buy controlling interest [77 percent] in Mr. Henry's three years ago. A year ago he and two partners opened Babes, a more sophisticated Mr. Henry's down Wisconsin Avenue several blocks. The two serve nearly 500 persons, and, along with his concession for the Tavern in Mary Graydon Center, do a \$1.75 million business annually.

Live music, with no cover charge, makes Mr. Henry's a vibrant spot for young people, says Meltzer. The Rosslyn Mountain Boys, Roberta Flack, Emmylou Harris, the Danny Gatman Band have been among those who fill the bar with music each night.

"Selling liquor makes money," says Meltzer, "and if people like the entertainment, they'll come in, and we'll make money." Neighbors come in steadily; kids play the pinball machines in the afternoon; employees of NBC and WTOP drop in for lunch or a drink before heading home; and the AU crowd helps fill the place in the evening. Celebrities, too, make appearances; Meltzer recalls Peter Sellers paying with a \$100 bill but leaving the waitress no tip.

"I don't fit the image of an owner," says Meltzer, who wears khakis and a tee shirt as he banters with patrons. "I like to interact with people, and I know about 95 percent of the people who come in to Mr. Henry's and Babes. I remember the faces, and the drinks." In addition, Meltzer is a non-drinker.

What does it take to become a successful bar/restaurant owner? Meltzer insists that it's a lot of hard work, with some luck thrown in. He works 108-hour weeks, but doesn't complain. And, he feels, that one should know what he's doing.

When Meltzer and his partners opened Babes, he admits to a bit of cockiness, lack of expertise, not enough knowledge about the food side and ideas too grandiose for operating a profitable bar. Filled with plants against a

light wood interior, Babes went through a metamorphosis from a discotheque to a restaurant to the type of establishment Meltzer knows, the successful, more sophisticated Mr. Henry's.

The past has been mostly Mr. Henry's, though Meltzer studied criminology and worked for awhile at Cedar Knolls, a D.C. center for juveniles. "I don't think that I can change the world," he says of the experience. "I could reach some of the kids through wrestling, but they'd leave the center and be doing the same things they were before."

The future is not clear. Meltzer has the traditional dream of a wife and family but recognizes that his 108-hour work weeks could turn that dream into a nightmare. For now, though, the role of entrepreneur fits well. "I'm young, crazy and healthy," he says, "and I love it."

Exotic Creations

Sandwich hot roast beef possessed by bleu cheese with bean sprouts between a split clementine roll, and you'll have an Exorcist. That is, of course, if you're at the Boeymonger, a year-old eatery co-owned by alumnus Ronny Vogel, CAS '72.

Located at Wisconsin Ave. and Jennifer St., the Boeymonger is as original as some of the sandwiches it offers: a hybrid of the Jewish deli, a cafeteria, an all-night sandwich place, a high-class cafe with a touch of the exotic.

Regulars breakfast on bagels and eggs, or Atilla the Hun—hot pastrami, fried eggs, cream cheese and horseradish on a roll.

Area employees fill both the restaurant and its sidewalk tables for lunch, choosing one of the specialties—maybe a Tish Wish (raw mushrooms, sour cream, avocado, bean sprouts, tomatoes on whole grain) or Scheherazade (turkey breast, Swiss cheese and mango chutney on a clementine with bean sprouts)—a basic sandwich, salad, quiche or yogurt.

Late at night the university and after-the-movie crowd tops the evening off with a sandwich and beer. Each day more than 2,000 customers are served in

Vogel: "Sunday nights can be terrible when you have a job you don't like and know you have to go to work on Monday. Now I not only work Sundays but look forward to Mondays, too."

the 130-seat establishment.

Vogel sees the Boeeymonger as an alternative to fast food or junk food, a place for high quality food made to order. A recent newspaper survey verified Vogel's contention about quality. Of 16 restaurants surveyed for fat content in the hamburger, only one had leaner meat than the Boeeymonger. "We might pay more for quality, but it makes a difference," says the 27-year-old Vogel.

The parent Boeeymonger, a small neighborhood cafe/carryout in Georgetown, and the Wisconsin Avenue branch gross \$1.5 million annually. The two have been successful enough to encourage the three owners to open a third, and different, Boeeymonger at Connecticut Avenue and R Street in late summer. The menu will be expanded to include several dinner entrees, and the Victorian building will influence the eclectic furnishings.

Vogel and his partners share equally in the general operation, putting in long hours at both eateries and planning for the third. But they also have their specialties. One is the idea man, the second is into business.

Vogel's expertise lies in food services management, a field he learned outside the classroom at American. He majored in biology and chemistry but was involved in the student-run 97 Carryout in the Mary Graydon Center basement. In 1971 he managed the 97 and worked for ARA which had the contract for university dining services. After graduation he managed a prep school's food services, drove a truck and worked in a dental lab before returning to Washington.

"I feel that I owe much to AU, not in classroom knowledge but in overall knowledge of life," says Vogel. "It gave me the opportunity to do things, deal with people and get involved with the food business..."

"I had to do it," he says of his studies in chemistry and biology. "I always thought I would be a dentist. If I hadn't, I would have doubts today. Now I know that this is what I want."

What Vogel gets is a sense of satisfaction from solving the daily problems inevitable in feeding 2,000 people and employing 88 and a love for his job. "Sunday nights can be terrible when you have a job you don't like and know you have to go to work on Monday," he says. "Now I not only work Sundays but I look forward to Mondays, too."

The owners are young, adaptable and forward-looking. "We learn from our mistakes," says Vogel. "We listen to our customers, employees and managers... and we're willing to change."

If the ingredients that have made for two successful Boeeymongers work for the third, Vogel and partners have aspirations for others and maybe even franchising. If so, the Exorcist, Tish

Wish and Scheherazade may become as synonymous to a sandwich as the Big Mac is to a hamburger. —Jody Goulden

Research Projects

Continued from page 19
only can that label prevent the client from seeing certain treatment, it can prevent the clinician from seeing change. Labels can sometimes prevent clinicians from realizing that there is a behavior change."

Expanding on his doctoral research, Yates reproduced a study this summer where observers were asked to rate and record the behavior of children labeled normal and behaviorally disturbed.

After three years of research and a recent four-week venture through Egyptian museums, Valerie French expects it will take another three or four years before her book appears on early childhood in classical antiquity.

For her summer research project she flew to Greece and then Cairo and Alexandria, Egypt, to examine artifacts found at archeological sites. She studied toys, pictures and inscriptions in her efforts to put together the attitudes, interests and activities of children during ancient times. The fruits of her trip include pictures, slides, diagrams, notes, 70 rolls of film and a large bill for photo processing, French says.

Edvard Munch was an expressionist painter who heavily influenced German and French painting in the late 1800's and early 1900's. His works and correspondence were studied this summer by art professor Carol Ravenal.

In Oslo, Norway, she hoped to uncover some new interpretation of the unique Munch painting style, a style which searched for expression through distortions of line and color in otherwise realistic paintings. Her research will be used for a second article Ravenal will write on Munch.

Appointments

Two new appointments this summer have brought the development office up to full-staffed capacity for the first time in over a year.

Dr. Edward "Ned" Boehm, a veteran university official and most recently dean for student development, was named director of development July 1 by Development Vice President Douglas Trout. Boehm joined American in 1969 as an instructor of physical education and soccer coach. Since then, he served in admissions—his last post there as associate dean/director—before moving to the Division of Student Life post. In his new job, he will coordinate with Trout the activities of the three associate development directors on university

fund-raising projects.

Clifford "Skip" Ohle, formerly information officer at Vanderbilt University, joined American on Aug. 8 as associate director of development for foundations and proposals. Ohle, whose work at Vanderbilt included publications, development and alumni work, is the staff member with primary responsibility for proposal-writing and foundation contacts.

Two executive assistants began work this summer in the President's Building.

Mary Joan McCarthy, for the last several years director of student financial aid, was named executive assistant to President Sisco on July 1. McCarthy succeeds Judy Walter, who returned to her post of vice president of the Wells Fargo Bank in San Francisco.

Also on July 1, Eva Klein Kanter, the founding director of American's Cooperative Education Program, became executive assistant to Provost Richard Berendzen.

University chaplain and assistant to the provost R. Bruce Poynter has been named acting assistant provost for student life, effective July 1. The new title for the chief administrator of the Division of Student Life reflects Provost Richard Berendzen's efforts to establish closer ties between the division and the academic units.

The acting assistant provost serves on the provost's staff along with the assistant provosts for academic development and academic support. A search committee for the permanent assistant provost will be established in September.

Also effective July 1 was the appointment of Dr. Carmen Neuberger to dean of students. She carries the responsibilities previously held by Dr. Edward "Ned" Boehm who has become the university's director of development.

Other student life appointments this summer included Dr. Patricia Freiberg as director of the Counseling Center and Ronald Lambert as director of the Career Planning and Placement Center, effective Aug. 1. Both were acting directors prior to the permanent appointments.

Hayes Plays On

"Retirement" is not in Evelyn Swarthout Hayes' vocabulary. While the grande dame of American's Music Department was feted in June (*The AU Report*, May/June 1977) on the occasion of her official retirement, Hayes' followers will be happy to know they can still study with her in the department this school year. As Professor Emerita-in-Residence, Hayes will be teaching and giving private lessons.



Dance Classes With a Master

They glided across the gymnasium floor, arms gently waving in rhythm with the swaying movements of their bodies. Leotard-clad men and women—a rainbow of color—devoted full concentration to their instructor, Erick Hawkins, as he guided them through the combination of steps, slides and turns.

"I see improvement," he said, as they completed one sequence. The students smiled at one another in satisfaction.

They had just completed a four-week modern dance program at American's Academy for the Performing Arts under guest instructor Hawkins and his company. It was Hawkins' fifth summer of instruction here.

Hawkins, who at one time danced with Martha Graham and began in ballet performing with Balanchine, called it an "imaginative program" in which he and other members of his company taught classes throughout each day.

"It's a short time, four weeks," he said, following his quick, post-class change into a cotton shirt and green-plaid Bermuda shorts. "But it gives these students a way to get started. Many don't know how serious they want to be and this gives them a chance to try it out."

One benefit of an intensive four-week session during the summer, Hawkins said, is that the student is able to put all of his or her time into dance. "In the winter," he pointed out, "they have

their other college courses to worry about. Now they don't do anything else. It's more professional."

The students for the academy's two, four-week sessions, instructed by guest artists, come from all over the country and enter the program at three levels of skill, from beginning to advanced. Classes include both lecture and instruction in technique.

One of Hawkins' goals as a teacher of modern dance is "to open up the instinctiveness" for dance that he feels is inherent to each of his students. "I do this," he said, "by taking away their tensions." His warm, easy rapport with his students allowed them to be receptive to his goal. By the end of the four weeks, he knew them by their first names. "Loosen up, Mary," he would cry to one. "You're turning the wrong way!" he'd shout to another.

More than 150 students received instruction in the Hawkins session, some of whom were teachers from other colleges. "One of my functions," said Hawkins, "is to teach teachers." One third of Hawkins' salary was paid for by a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts. The remainder came from student tuition.

"One, two. One, two, three," he directed as the class members practiced an exercise. "Don't shift like a bean bag! Sway, look front. The idea of fluidity is what we like to see. Get hypnotic, get in rhythm."

Modern dancer Erick Hawkins instructs all of the summer academy dance students in a special master class held the last day of his summer workshop at American.

In spite of the TV cameras and reporters who had shown up to film their class, the students smiled, relaxed and went on successfully to the next step. —**Judith Pickford**

Arts Merger

The performing arts and music departments merged July 1 into the Department of Performing Arts. Offices for the combined faculty are now located in Kreeger Hall, where classes will also be held.

Charles Crowder chairs the new department which contains the four disciplines of music, theatre, dance and arts administration, directed respectively by Dr. George C. Schuetze, Kenneth Baker, Naima Prevots-Wallenrod and Valerie Morris.

While the merger creates some financial savings, its major purpose is to provide an interaction in the arts and a combination of the talents from the two departments.

"Students who graduate need means of articulating not only in their own art but in other performing arts as well," says Crowder. "The job market is best for those who are multi-art trained."

"The whole course is kind of an insurance policy. If you're not in shape, it's like letting your insurance lapse. Women haven't really developed their strength or endurance. Most karate techniques take coordination and speed. The stronger you are, the better chance in any situation."



Lessons For the Defense

The twelve women who met together for nearly two hours once a week for 10 weeks had two things in common: they lived in areas where muggings occur and they wanted to learn to defend themselves.

They were members of the first self-defense class at American. The class offered no guarantees, and it wasn't a complete course in the martial arts. But, for the women, it was the first step toward replacing paralyzing fear with a knowledge of how to react.

"Things that I teach are defensive blocks from karate and how to deflect the block, counter-attacking techniques from Tae Kwon Do," says instructor Carol Middleton. "It's a type of karate, Korean karate, which emphasizes kicking techniques. Women are stronger with their legs. Many Japanese karate styles emphasize hand techniques which aren't that effective if arms aren't strong."

The women also learn defensive releases to get out of body grabs and

waist locks and arm locks for less dangerous situations. The defense used depends upon what the attack is.

"Women should learn how to defend themselves so they don't continue to be victims," says Middleton, who started studying karate eight years ago in college because of the muggings on campus in St. Louis. An advanced student of Tae Kwon Do karate, she instructed self-defense and karate at the University of Wisconsin while working on her doctorate in bacteriology.

"In more than 50 percent of rapes, no weapon or any real physical thing is used to threaten the women," she says. "She is simply threatened by his presence and does what he expects of her." Several of her students work regularly with rape victims.

Believing that you must be in shape to do anything, Middleton starts the class with an army-sergeant's rapid drill of 15 sit-ups, 20 push-ups, 25 jumping jacks and umpteen leg lifts, not to mention the waist bends and toe touchings.



Carol Middleton, far left, instructs her class in different blocking techniques. Above, the students practice releases from holds.

"The whole course is kind of an insurance policy," she says. "If you're not in shape, it's like letting your insurance lapse."

"Women haven't really developed their strength or endurance. Most karate techniques take coordination and speed. The stronger you are, the better chance in any situation. It changed my life completely. I feel stronger emotionally for feeling stronger physically."

After taking the class, Middleton says that women overcome the feeling of being unable to hurt someone. The course will be taught again this fall.

Middleton recommends the following check-list as things a woman should do to protect herself. —Ann Stevens

Defense Check-List

1. Stay alert.
2. Walk confidently.
3. Know where you're going.
4. Don't look like a victim.
5. Dress appropriately. [You can't always dress so that you can run away, but maybe clogs aren't appropriate at any time.]
6. Be calm and ready.
7. Show strength and be aggressive [depending on situation].
8. Keep eye contact.
9. Strike when least expected.
10. Keep in mind there's always something you can do.
11. Be fully committed. Half power is worse than none; make power an effective technique.
12. Don't be overcome by fear.
13. Yell fire instead of help.
14. Make fun or be mean and abusive depending on situation.
15. Make defense fit your personality. No use thinking you can vomit on him if you can't vomit anyway.
16. Throw sand or dirt in an attacker's eyes; use an umbrella or rock, keys or fingernail file.

Pros Raid American

By Ray Murphy

With four draftees last spring, American's professional baseball/basketball roster stands at eight—one of the highest per capita productions of professional calibre athletes nationally.

Basketball provided the first of the eight current pros with the signing of Kermit Washington to a six-figure contract following the '72-'73 season. But baseball has become the spotlight sport as far as pro scouts are concerned.

Three stars of coach Dee Frady's 31-16 club were chosen in the major league draft, including juniors John Denman (centerfield) and Tom LaGrave (pitcher).

"The idea of professional teams raiding college rosters and signing undergraduates doesn't thrill any college coach," says Frady who must replace the two standouts he had counted on for fall season. "But baseball is a young man's game and every year a player waits before starting his pro career hurts his chances of making the major league roster."

"I certainly can't blame the players for signing and, in another sense, it actually helps our program. If we get the reputation of producing professional players it has to make the recruiting job easier, even if it means we only have the players for two or three years."

"The one thing I stress is that every early signee is cheating himself if he doesn't return to school and finish his degree. So far the results have been good, and each of my players has either finished his BA or is currently taking courses in the off-season."

Of this year's three prospects, Denman is off to the fastest start, leading the Orioles Bluefield Appalachian League club with a .315 average. He's rooming with '77 American graduate Mark Smith.

Smith had a rough outing in his first professional start but pitched well in his next two appearances, splitting a pair of tight games and striking out 39 in 31 innings.

LaGrave had the questionable fortune to be drafted by the Atlanta Braves. The parent club's Gulf Coast League squad is a mirror image of the major league unit, with both teams solidly entrenched in last place. Used mainly in long relief, LaGrave has suffered through a 1-3 start losing his last

two outings in the bottom of the tenth, with one the result of three consecutive errors by the Brave shortstop.

Perhaps the most successful of the professional crop is '76 graduate Wayne Wilkerson who was the All-Star Third Baseman in the Western Carolina League representing the Texas Rangers' Asheville, N.C., club. Wilkerson was batting .320 with nine homeruns, 20 doubles and 75 runs batted in at the all-star break. He has a chance to make the major league roster for the '78 season.

Rick Fleshman, in his fourth year in the New York Yankee organization, is starting for West Haven, Conn., in the AA Eastern League. He has a break-even 5-5 record after 17 starts and is averaging over seven strikeouts per game.

Steve Farr, a Pittsburg Pirate property, is in his first professional year playing at Niagara Falls. Sketchy reports indicate a 1.4 earned run average after his first 16 professional innings and a good chance to crack the starting rotation for the Penn League club.

On the basketball front a giant question mark hangs over Washington's career with the Los Angeles Lakers. Early in last year's National Basketball Association season, Kermit teamed with Kareem Abdul Jabaar to make the Lakers the hottest team in the league. But a midseason leg injury ended the season for AU's "Bird," and Los Angeles struggled the rest of the way.

Washington had successful surgery last winter and is playing again on the Los Angeles playgrounds. He believes a 100 percent recovery is more than possible. What remains to be seen is the effect the addition of forward Jamaal Wilkes to the Laker roster will have on Kermit's starting status this fall.

The second member of the basketball brigade, '77 graduate Calvin Brown, will also have to wait until fall before finding out what his future will be with the Washington Bullets. Drafted as a 6-4 guard after playing forward for four years at American, Brown has been playing for the Bullets' Summer League team in Washington, working mainly on his ball handling and outside shooting.

Brown has scored over 30 points on several occasions this summer, but he's faced with breaking into one of the toughest end-to-end squads in the NBA.

Alumni

Arts & Sciences

H. Theodore Hoffman, PhD '47, chairman of the Department of Economics and Finance of Walsh College, University of Detroit, was the recipient of the Teaching Excellence Award for outstanding performance. This award is voted by the student body of the college. . . . *Vern Henry Smith*, BA '50, spoke at the April meeting of the National Secretaries Association in Bloomfield, N.J. Professor Smith has won prizes for her paintings from the Museum of Natural History and Wythe Gallery. Her permanent collections are displayed at the Nathan Kruger Collection of New Jersey, the R.S. Coffin Collection and the Phillips Memorial Gallery, both in Washington, D.C.

. . . *Irving Ehdin*, BS '53, has been promoted to president of Merit Protective Service, Inc. The Baltimore firm offers an evaluation service of job performance, market research and undercover investigations. . . . *Charles A. Ogdon*, BA '57, has been appointed unit manager of Interior Contracting Services, Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation in the Seattle, Wash., offices. . . . *Leonard R. Jaskol*, BA '58, has been appointed president of Lydall, Inc.'s Colonial Fiber Division and group executive of its newly formed Lydall Fiber Materials Group in Manchester, Conn. . . . *Francis J. Moriarity*, BA '58, associate professor of history at Franklin Pierce College, Rindge, N.H., won the Outstanding Faculty Member award from the student senate for the second consecutive year. . . . *Mary Whipple*, BA '61, is the new vice-chairman of the Arlington County (Va.) School Board. She served as chairman of the Five-Year Planning Committee for the Arlington Public Schools and also was chairman of the Citizens' Advisory Council on Instruction. . . . *Phyllis Naylor*, BA '63, has published her twenty-fifth book *Crazy Love*. She also writes regularly for a number of adult and youth magazines. . . . *Lynn Tammara*, BA '64, has been appointed vice-president at Frankford Trust Company in Philadelphia. He will work in the Real Estate and Construction Department. . . . *Raymond D. Anderson, Jr.*, BA '65, has left Bombay, India, after three years with the USIS and has taken up a new assignment as Branch Public Affairs Officer and director of the American-Colombian Binational Center in Medellin, Colombia. . . . *Samuel L. Horst*, MA '66, associate professor of history at Eastern Mennonite College, was awarded a PhD degree in May from the University of Virginia. . . . *James J. Parry*, BA '66, has recently assumed a position as labor relations coordinator with the State University system of Florida in Tallahassee.

Bruce Brough, MA '67, director of Regis McKenna Public Relations in Palo Alto, Calif., has been appointed corporate vice-

president. He joined the McKenna agencies last fall from Texas Instruments, where he was worldwide press relations representative for semi-conductor and consumer products. . . . *Sheila Boodish Fink*, BA '67, and her husband Eugene are parents of a son, Jason Alex, born March 19 in New York. He is their second child. . . . *Frederick A. Rice*, BA '67, has been named an assistant vice-president of First National State Bank of New Jersey. He is assigned to commercial lending operations at the bank's Federal Trust Office in Newark. . . . *Gerald B. Grossman*, MA '68, producer at WTOP, Washington, D.C., was awarded an "Emmy" from the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences for best news series. . . . *Thomas Penn*, PhD '68, is the new chairman of the Arlington County (Va.) School Board. He is management education program coordinator at the Postal Service Training and Development Institute. . . . *Warren J. Pace*, PhD '69, has been appointed division superintendent of schools in Falls Church, Va. . . . *Maureen E. Campbell*, BA '70, research assistant at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston, was married in August to Dr. Roger F. Uren of Sydney, Australia. . . . *Saul A. Jackson*, MA '70, has been appointed university facilities manager at Hofstra University. He will be responsible for management of theater and sports facilities, the student center and all campus plant and maintenance services. . . . *Randall McGowen*, BA '70, has been appointed instructor in history at Alfred University in New York. . . . *Maxine Siegel Levin*, BA '72, and her husband Ron announce the birth of Melissa Beth, Feb. 4, 1977. Her brother Jason Ari is 2 1/2 years old. . . . *Charles A. Repp*, PhD '72, has been appointed vice-president for student affairs, SUNY, Agricultural and Technical College at Delhi, N.Y. . . . *Victoria M. Handfield*, BA '73, received an MS degree from The Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia. She was in the clinical psychology program. . . . *Jeffrey L. Lebow*, BA '73, received the DO degree from Philadelphia College of Osteopathic

Lt. Col. Lee Barkley, Ethel Huffman and the development vice president's wife Sally Trout at San Francisco alumni reception this summer.

Medicine in June. . . . *Robert Lang*, BA '74, received the JD degree from New York Law School in June ceremonies at Lincoln Center. . . . *Karen S. Borger*, BA '75, has been appointed public relations assistant at Piper Aircraft Corporation in Lock Haven, Pa. . . . *Lori J. Rubin*, BA '77, has enrolled in a master's degree program at the University of Tennessee School of Social Work.

Business

William J. Verant, BA '68, has been named vice-president of marketing and education for AMMINET—the Automated Mortgage Market Information Network in Washington, DC. . . . *Albert H. Linden, Jr.*, MA '69, received an award from the Metropolitan Washington Vietnam Veterans Civic Council to commend his community service, heroism and academic achievement. . . . *George J. Collins*, MBA '70, has been elected executive vice-president of the Rowe Price New Income Fund, Inc. in Baltimore. . . . *Mark I. Cantor*, BS '73, has become an associate of the law firm of Dickerson, Nice, Sokol and Horn in Baltimore.

Communication

Barry D. Kluger, BA '75, has been named account executive for March Five, Inc., a public relations firm in New York City.

Government

William J. Lambert, BA '69, Navy lieutenant serving as administrative aide to the commanding officer of the Naval Aerospace and Medical Center in Pensacola, Fla., is recipient of the Freedom Foundation Award. . . . *Adam D. Stolpen*, BA '69, has been ap-



Trudi Edelman

pointed manager of public affairs of Pitney Bowes in Stamford, Conn., where he will be responsible for the corporation's relations with local, state and federal governments, as well as business organizations concerned with public affairs... *Eugene N. DiBartolo*, MA '70, U.S.A.F. lieutenant colonel, is now stationed at Aviano Air Base, Italy... *Mary Elizabeth Holbein*, MA '70, has been appointed director of the Office of Research and Statistics for Fairfax County, Va... *Michael R. A. Wase*, '71, has opened his own business in New York, offering U.S. industry forecasts and investment surveys to foreign companies... *Jacqueline Craig*, BS '72, is recipient of a fellowship from the Joint Center for Political Studies, a foundation-funded organization that provides research and technical assistance for minority-elected officials. She will spend a year working with Ernest Green, assistant secretary of labor for employment and training, concentrating on youth employment and manpower... *Scott S. Rehrig*, BA '72, U.S.A.F. captain at Grand Forks AFB, N.D., has earned the U.S. Air Force Commendation Medal for meritorious service as a pilot and intelligence officer... *Lawrence J. Trautman*, BA '72, has been appointed assistant director of management services for the Mortgage Bankers Association of America in Washington, D.C... *Philip Marino*, BA '73, Albany legislative counsel to State Senator Norman J. Levy, has been admitted to the New York State Bar... *Richard T. Holden*, BA '74, U.S.A.F. first lieutenant, is now stationed at Hahn Air Base, West Germany.

Continuing Education

Maj. Frederick W. Morgan, MS '72, is a member of the Air Force/industry team selected to receive the 1976 Robert J. Collier trophy for successfully producing and demonstrating the B-1 strategic bomber. This award is presented annually by the National Aeronautic Association for the greatest achievement in aeronautics or astronautics in America.

International Service

Lloyd B. Dennis, MA '62, director of public affairs at United California Bank, was elected national chairman and president of the Coro Foundation in Los Angeles...

Three alumni of American were among five Vietnam era veterans to be recognized by the Metropolitan Washington Vietnam Veterans Civic Council. Right, *William A. Aleshire*, Bowie, Md., receives his commendation for excellence in community service and academic achievement. *Joseph H. Ruelas*, Springfield, Va., was named Vietnam Era Veteran of the Year for 1977. Both he and *Albert H. Linden, Jr.*, Camp Springs, Md., were cited for heroism and academic achievement. A data services administrator with FEA, *Linden* received his master's in business in 1969. *Aleshire*, a 1975 administration of justice graduate, and *Ruelas* are Metropolitan Police officers. *Ruelas* earned his associate's degree in CAJ.

Sherry Mueller Norton, BA '65, received a PhD from The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy of Tufts University in May... *James Blessing*, MA '66, has been promoted to associate professor of history at Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa... *C. Thomson Ross*, BA '67, has been named administrator of the Illinois Bureau of Employment Security. He has been serving as controller of the U.S. Labor Department's employment and training administration in Washington... *H. Lamar Gible*, MA '69, peace and international affairs consultant for the World Ministries Commission of the Church of the Brethren in Elgin, Ill., was among five persons from the Christian Peace Conference who visited Vietnam in May to confer with religious and political leaders there.

Justice

Christopher Kulzer, BS '74, who recently completed classes at the Pennsylvania State Police Basic Training Center in Collegeville, has joined the Upper Merion, Pa., police force... *William A. Aleshire*, BS '75, and *Joseph L. Ruelas*, AA, were each commended for excellence in community service and academic achievement, and *Ruelas* was named Vietnam Era Veteran of the Year by the Metropolitan Washington Vietnam Veterans Council.

Law

Lt. Col. Thomas E. Weber, JD '62, was presented with the Fifteenth Annual Pace Award, given as special recognition for distinguished service by the Secretary of the Army. *Weber* was also named as this year's Alfred P. Sloan Fellow at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology... *Ralph M. Mellom*, JD '63, has been promoted to managing counsel in the Organic Chemicals section of the Dow Chemical U.S.A. Patent Department, Midland, Mich... *M. Shad Hanna*, JD '65, has been appointed to a new term as trustee at Bowling Green State University in Ohio... *William I. Jacobs*, JD '66, is a new vice-president of S & B Brokerage Service Corporation in White Plains, N.Y... *Ronald*

J. James, JD '66, formerly administrator, Wage and Hour Division, U.S. Department of Labor, has become a member of the law firm of Squire, Sanders and Dempsey in Cleveland, Ohio... *Mel Chlewich*, JD '67, is the Democratic candidate for the state assembly from District 22 in New Jersey... *George Rauchfuss*, JD '67, a patent attorney with Richardson-Merrell, Inc., presented a talk "The Trials of Christ—A Lawyer's View" recently in Greenwich, Conn... *Anthony Theophilos*, JD '73, has become associated with the law firm of Cullinan, Burns and Helmer in San Francisco... *Martin B. Gold*, JD '75, has been named minority counsel of the senate committee on Rules and Administration, U.S. Senate... *William J. Moore*, JD '76, is an associate with a law firm in Takoma Park, Md... *Martin Schwitter*, JD '76, is working for the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington... *Ernest G. Hester*, JD '77, is serving as legislative assistant to Senator John Sparkman, (D.—Ala.)

Deaths

George Paterson, WCL: JD '22, 93, a retired attorney with the U.S. Patent Office, on June 14 in Washington, D.C.
Ray L. Smith, WCL: JD '33, on Jan. 4 in Amarillo, Tex.
John F. Spitznas, CAS: BA '34, on May 8 in Orlando, Fla.
Donald G. Welsh, WCL: JD '34, former assistant solicitor of the Interior Department, of a heart attack on April 6 in Hyattsville, Md.
Roy Wiseman, CAS: BA '35, on May 16 in Hohokus, N.J.
George Pollack Bush, SGPA: PhD '49, retired army colonel and former professor of political science at American, of a stroke on May 4 in San Diego, Calif.
Rosalind Raskin, SGPA: MA '56, a specialist in Latin American studies and former Spanish teacher, of cancer on April 30 in Washington, D.C.
Donald G. Stevens, WCL: JD '65, former county attorney for Fairfax County, Va., on April 1, of injuries suffered in an earlier auto accident.



Viewpoint

By Robert Vaughn

"Sin against God but not against the bureaucracy. God may forgive you but the bureaucracy never will." Many who laughed at this admonishment laughed in pain; for the Conference on Whistleblowing in the Federal Government this summer, sponsored by the Institute for Policy Studies, attracted a sizeable audience including former whistleblowing federal employees. With few exceptions they recounted tales of frustration, bitterness and courage. Many were no longer federal employees; some had accomplished their purpose—dissent or exposure of wrongdoing—but few had profited from their acts of whistleblowing.

The ethical, legal and professional justifications for whistleblowing were not examined as carefully as the inadequacy of present legal and administrative standards to protect the conscientious and honest employee who challenges the policies and practices of government. The whistleblower acts alone and at his or her peril. One speaker after reviewing the legal protections available to whistleblowers and listing the methods of agency retaliation advised potential whistleblowers, "Don't!"

Speakers introduced a number of solutions ranging from ones that would have guaranteed, in effect, every employee's job to one suggesting checkoffs from payroll for support of a legal defense fund for beleaguered federal employees. However, much of the conference was an eerie reenactment of a similar conference held by Ralph Nader in 1971. Like shades lost in time many of the same injured or impassioned voices cried for change.

Robert Vaughn is professor of civil service law at American's Washington College of Law. He was a speaker at the Conference on Whistleblowing sponsored by the Project on Official Illegality of the Institute for Policy Studies which was held in Washington this summer. The conference attracted over 200 people. Vaughn is author of the book The Spoiled System.

Whistleblowing is but one of a complex of problems going to the nature of public employment and confronting the modern tragedy of the loss of individual responsibility in large organizations. Response to the whistleblowing debate requires examination of the concept of personal responsibility as a technique of law in controlling the conduct of government officials in a democratic society.

The courts and legislatures struggle with the concept of personal responsibility in public bureaucracies in contexts other than whistleblowing. Yet the underlying issue—the place of human responsibility in large organizations—remains the same.

When a young social worker refuses to participate in unannounced midnight searches of the homes of welfare participants on the grounds the searches are unconstitutional or when state employed psychologists refuse to provide personal data concerning their clients for a statewide computer system because they believe the system to be an invasion of their clients' privacy, the courts face the difficult task of considering whether and under what circumstances public employees may disobey the orders of superiors. Although the cases have yet to reach consistent results, they demonstrate that the courts have placed considerable weight on the necessity of insuring that the conduct of public officials is limited by law. The courts look hesitantly to the acts of conscientious employees as one such method of control.

John Gardner once said, "Making a midlevel bureaucrat responsible is like landing a man on the moon." In other words, it can be done but is usually not worth the price. Many people doubt whether it can be done at all.

Congress and state legislatures have begun to recognize that personal accountability is an important method of insuring proper performance of duty by government officials. Under 1974 amendments to the federal Freedom of Information Act citizens may initiate a procedure whereby federal employees who have arbitrarily or capriciously withheld information may be subject to personal disciplinary action for their conduct. Several states allow citizens to initiate administrative proceedings where state employees may be disciplined for viola-

tion of conflict of interest regulations.

The civil service remains primarily a closed system where the authority to discipline is often used not to generate and rectify but to mollify and diffuse concern about the performance of government. The records of the Senate Watergate Committee mirror a world unconnected to any external standards or legal norms. It is a world without individual responsibility; a world filled with acts but not populated by actors. It is a frightening and disturbing place.

Although tentative steps toward the use of the concept of personal responsibility in public employees lead to optimism, the barriers ahead are immense. The present system vests vast power in the agents of government whose interests in constraining the abuse of power are different than the interests of the government and its citizens. Government bureaucracies like all large institutions develop their own standards and norms often radically different than the standards that ostensibly guide their conduct. Finally, and perhaps most tragic, is the willingness if not need of persons to submerge their own sense of responsibility in these organizations.

Stanley Milgram, a social psychologist at Yale University, conducted a series of carefully controlled experiments to study the role of obedience in shaping human action. He found "the extreme willingness of adults to go to almost any length on the command of an authority" and that "ordinary people simply doing their jobs and without particular hostility on their part" can perform morally unthinkable acts if ordered to do so. Sadly, Milgram concludes that his experiments reveal "the capacity of man to abandon his humanity, indeed, the inevitability that he does so, as he merges his unique personality into larger institutional structures."

Underlying the debate on whistleblowing, the legal arguments surrounding the right to disobey, the ferment surrounding citizen initiated sanctioning provisions is the fundamental question of the role of humans in the organizations we have constructed. This debate is truly about ourselves. In that debate our task is to nurture the spark of humanity residing in our sense of personal responsibility, a spark that flares brilliantly when one person only whispers, "This thing I will not do."

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For further information, write or call the Office of Alumni Relations, The American University, Washington, D.C. 20016, 202/686-2085.





Student Carlo Biggio perfects his sculpture, "The Little Person," in a studio in Watkins Art Building. Biggio, who retired as a colonel from the U.S. Army in 1973 after a 32-year career, received his bachelor of fine arts from American in May and is now working towards his master's in fine arts. Biggio holds a bachelor's degree in government and politics and a master's in international affairs from the University of Maryland. He'd almost completed his PhD in international affairs before he turned to his study of art.