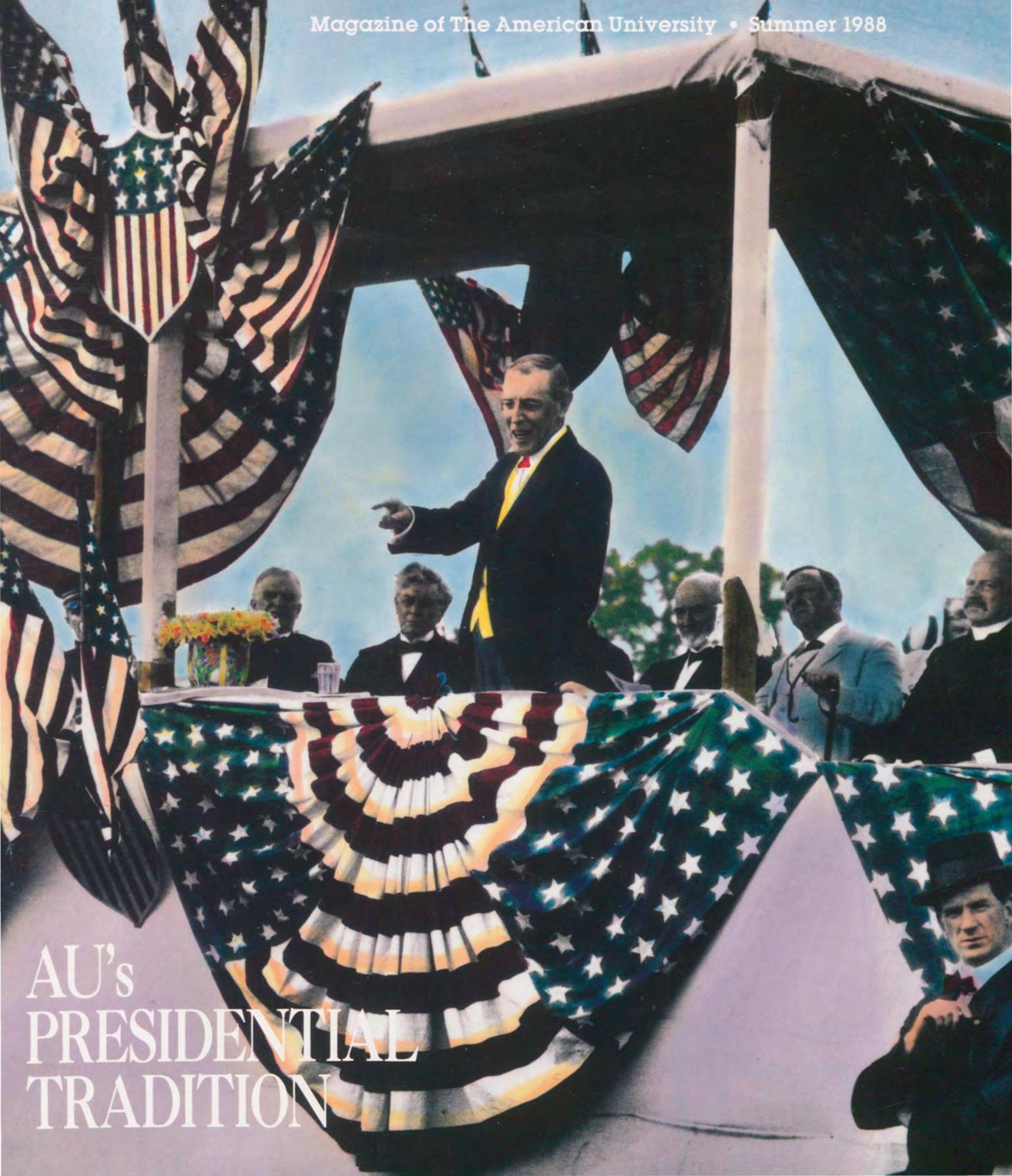


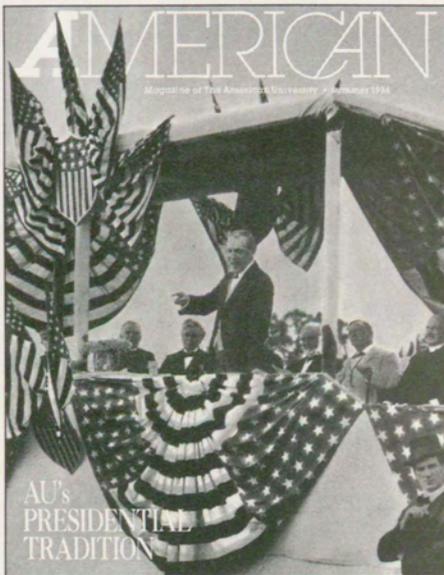
AMERICAN

Magazine of The American University • Summer 1988



AU's
PRESIDENTIAL
TRADITION

Cover Note



Woodrow Wilson's appearance at the university's formal opening ceremony, May 27, 1914, was one of several significant occasions in AU history made more so by the presence of the nation's chief executive.

Photo courtesy University Archives

Cover design by Theodora T. Tilton

Photo hand colored by Gay Johnson

Table of Contents

AMERICAN

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Washington College of Law graduates on their way to AU's eighty-seventh commencement, the first ever in Bender Arena. Among other enhancements, the ceremony featured newly designed regalia. See story page 15.

Features

The Speech Heard Around the World	3
John F. Kennedy's 1963 commencement address was a momentous occasion for AU and a milestone in U.S.—Soviet relations.	
AU's Presidential Tradition	7
It's a short trip from 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue to 4400 Massachusetts Avenue, one made frequently throughout AU's history.	
Creating a Faithful <i>Frankenstein</i>	10
Take one world-renowned expert on the book's author, add a veteran of stage and screen, and the result is an original script brought to life on AU's stage.	
Critic Acclaimed	12
Pulitzer Prize-winning TV critic Tom Shales '71 grew up with the medium and a vision of what it could achieve.	

Departments

President's Message	2
Campus News	15
Faculty	18
Students	22
Class Notes & Alumni News	23
Sports	31

President's Message



The American University has had many proud moments in its ninety-five-year history, but surely among the proudest was the June morning in 1963 when the young, articulate president of the United States came to campus and delivered a speech that changed the course of world events. John F. Kennedy's words that day calling for a nuclear test ban treaty are remembered by all who care about world peace. For the class of 1963, whose graduation was the

occasion for the president's visit, the speech was a moment etched in their personal histories as well.

A quarter of a century later, we recall this proud moment and ponder the impact of the speech from the perspective of time. Many of the observations in this issue's lead story were gleaned from a day of discussions held on campus in April to commemorate the anniversary of the speech. Included, too, are recollections of the day from '63ers who returned to campus this spring for their twenty-fifth reunion.

This spring's commencement was another proud and memorable moment for the university. For the first time in twenty years, graduates gathered on campus for the culminating event in their AU careers. After having outgrown the indoor and outdoor spaces on campus suitable for commencement, the event had been staged in various Washington locations while the dream of our own on-campus convocation center inched its way to reality.

On May 15, more than 1,200 graduate and undergraduate students walked across the stage in Bender Arena, in the heart of campus, to join the ranks of AU alumni. As important as all the arena's uses are to campus life—sports, concerts, public events—no use seems more fitting than commencement.

To the class of '88 and their families: congratulations! To all of you who—in ways large and small—helped make this dream come true: my heartfelt thanks.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Richard Berendzen".

Richard Berendzen



THE SPEECH HEARD AROUND THE WORLD

KENNEDY'S AU COMMENCEMENT TALK SHOWED THE WAY TO PEACE

Kennedy to Speak at AU Commencement," the *Washington Post* announced on page one the day of the event, June 10, 1963. The paper predicted the president would use the occasion to deliver a major foreign policy address. It also forecast sunny skies with a high of 96.

The *Post* was right on both counts. The temperature was already in the 90s by 10:25 that Monday morning when the Marine Corps Band struck up the familiar "Hail to the Chief," signaling the president's arrival at the AU athletic field for the outdoor ceremony. AU president Hurst Anderson greeted Kennedy and led him to the dais to deliver his speech and receive an honorary degree.

All the night before, Kennedy had been aboard Air Force One flying the five thousand miles to the capital from Hawaii, the last stop of a five-day, five-state western tour.

In the early morning hours that Monday as the city slept, Kennedy woke up Anderson with a call to let him know he was still airborne but expected to arrive on time. Air Force One touched down at Andrews Air Force Base at 8:51.

During the weekend in Washington, Kennedy's speechwriters, led by aide Theodore Sorensen, had worked on the final draft of the president's speech, which already had been weeks in the writing. Besides current ideas, they included parts that had been omitted from Kennedy's inaugural address and from a talk Kennedy was to have made to the Soviet and American people via television in spring 1962 stressing cooperation between the two nations. Rising tensions had scuttled the latter talk.

The speech was ready by the time the president arrived back at the White House. He changed his shirt and hopped into a limousine for the drive up Massachusetts Avenue to AU. His motorcade arrived behind the speaker's platform a little late, but under the circumstances, Anderson was more than willing to delay commencement. After all, few graduating classes are sent into the world with a presidential address.

Kennedy stood at the podium, pausing to look out at the ten thousand people in the audience, including 991 graduates. He began.

After acknowledging the students, faculty, administrators, parents, and guests, Kennedy quoted British poet John Masefield's tribute to universities,

"where those who hate ignorance may strive to know, where those who perceive truth may strive to make others see."

Kennedy continued:

"I have, therefore, chosen this time and this place to discuss a topic on which ignorance too often abounds and the truth is too rarely perceived —yet it is the most important topic on earth: world peace."

He acknowledged the prevailing pessimism.

"Some say that it is useless to speak of

world peace or world law or world disarmament and that it will be useless until the leaders of the Soviet Union adopt a more enlightened attitude. I hope they do. I believe we can help them do it.

"But I also believe that we must reexamine our own attitude as individuals and as a nation, for our attitude is as essential as theirs. And every graduate of this school,



AU president Hurst Anderson, left, escorts President John F. Kennedy to the speaker's platform for the university's forty-ninth commencement. Kennedy had just landed after an all-night flight from Hawaii.

PHOTOS COURTESY UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

BY ROLAND S. SWEET



President Kennedy makes a stirring plea for world peace and announces a bold initiative to halt the nuclear arms race.

every thoughtful citizen who despairs of war and wishes to bring peace, should begin by looking inward, by examining his own attitude toward the possibilities of peace, toward the Soviet Union, toward the course of the Cold War, and toward freedom and peace here at home."

As Kennedy spoke, the crowd strained to listen. Planes buzzed overhead. Spectators shaded their eyes with their commencement programs. Those in caps and gowns were intolerably hot.

Two people had to be taken to the hospital because of the heat. One was Thomas Countee, Jr., who was getting his B.A. Having been forced to leave Harvard in 1958 after a diving accident paralyzed him from the neck down, he returned home to Washington after rehabilitation, enrolled at AU, and completed his studies in a wheelchair. Despite the heat's burden, Countee held on not just until the president finished speaking, but until he got his own degree. Only then did he let himself be taken to the hospital.

As the president spoke, seemingly oblivious to the temperature and his own fatigue, fortified perhaps by the importance of his message, the audience concentrated even harder on his words. Of his four points, Kennedy seemed to be spending an inordinate amount of time on the third: Americans' attitude toward the Cold War.

He chided the Soviet Union's drive to

impose its political and economic system on others as "the primary cause of world tension today." To stop communist interference in the self-determination of others, a move he asserted would virtually assure peace, Kennedy stressed the need for better understanding between the Soviets and Americans.

"And increased understanding will require increased contact and communication. One step in this direction is the proposed arrangement for a direct line between Moscow and Washington, to avoid on each side the dangerous delays, misunderstandings, and misreadings of the other's actions which might occur at a time of crisis."

Another hopeful sign, he said, was arms control talks in Geneva, which Kennedy said would continue. He indicated that one major area of these negotiations where the end was in sight—yet where a fresh start was needed—was a treaty to outlaw nuclear tests and check the spiraling arms race. It is, the president stated, a goal "sufficiently important to require our steady pursuit."

Then the president announced two important decisions.

"First: [Soviet] Chairman Khrushchev, [British] Prime Minister Macmillan, and I

Some ten thousand spectators, including 991 AU students receiving degrees, listen to President Kennedy's landmark address.

have agreed that high-level discussions will shortly begin in Moscow looking toward early agreement on a comprehensive test-ban treaty. Our hopes must be tempered with the caution of history—but with our hopes go the hopes of all mankind.

"Second: To make clear our good faith and solemn convictions on the matters, I now declare that the United States does not propose to conduct nuclear tests in the atmosphere so long as other states do not do so. We will not be the first to resume."

Such a bold pronouncement was unprecedented in U.S. foreign affairs.





Applause interrupted the speech for the first time.

Now the audience listened more intently as the president turned to domestic peace and freedom. Alluding to racial unrest, the president said that all Americans bear the responsibility to respect each other's rights and the law of the land. In closing, he asked,

"is not peace, in the last analysis, basically a matter of human rights—the right to live out our lives without fear of devastation, the right to breathe air as nature provided it, the right of future generations to a healthy existence?"

As the president ended his address, received his honorary degree, and congratulated graduates, the full impact of his initiative began to take hold. A quarter-century later, its importance still looms large.

AU paused this April 20 to commemorate the speech. Daylong activities included appraisals by AU professors, a showing of a film of that commencement address, and a reflection by Kennedy aide Sorensen, now an attorney with a New York law firm.

The speech offered hope because of the prevailing climate of doom. This was the era of brinkmanship, where nuclear powers faced each other with full arsenals trying to make the other flinch.

The situation was particularly acute because of the Cuban missile crisis just

eight months earlier. According to Sorensen, Kennedy and Khrushchev looked down the nuclear gun barrel and were terrified of what they saw.

It was at that moment, Sorensen says, that Kennedy dedicated himself to seeking an alternative to the madness. His proposal to end atmospheric testing was a bold but welcome move at a time when such testing was commonplace.

"We were shocked by the poisoning of the atmosphere that took place at Chernobyl in the Soviet Union not so long ago," Sorensen notes. "But what took place at Chernobyl was happening month after month after month in the years before 1963. The United States alone conducted two hundred tests in the atmosphere of nuclear weapons, and the Soviet Union conducted a like number." These tests spewed radiation into the atmosphere that contaminated the air, the water, even mothers' milk.

In this context, peace seemed unattainable, even a limited test-ban treaty. Kennedy didn't accept that opinion, however. As in the past, his own assertion that with dedication any goal was achievable turned doubters into believers.

Reaction to his speech at AU was overwhelmingly favorable. Kennedy himself called it his "peace speech." First lady Jacqueline Kennedy later ranked it as one of the president's three finest, with his inaugural address and his speech in Berlin a few weeks after the AU speech. Britain's *Manchester Guardian* termed it one of the great state papers of American history.

Khrushchev hailed it as the greatest speech by a U.S. president since Franklin Roosevelt. He even stopped jamming Voice of America so the speech could be broadcast to the Soviet Union in its entirety. More important, he accepted Kennedy's invitation to negotiate a test-ban treaty. Actually, Khrushchev had accepted the weekend before Kennedy delivered the speech, while it was being revised at the White House.

Kennedy's AU address brought an immediate thaw in U.S.-Soviet relations. Negotiations on a limited test-ban treaty began the following month in Moscow. The treaty was worked out in a relatively short period of time. Kennedy signed it in August, and the Senate ratified it Octo-

RECALLING THE SPEECH

Having the president speak at commencement was quite an honor," says Freda Pickman Strickler '63. "I had a friend at the University of Maryland. She only got the vice president."

Norman Hochman '63 also felt honored. "Kennedy's speaking at AU showed me how important the university really was," he says. "My mother was more impressed by his being there than she was by my graduating."

Helene Silber '63 says that the commencement is etched in her memory forever. "My whole family was there," she remembers. "I can still see the guards on top of the buildings beside the athletic field. It was a big occasion because of everything Kennedy represented—his style, the whole mood of optimism and idealism. He was someone we looked up to."

Faith Shrinky Kirk '63 recalls that Kennedy affected her whole life. "He came to AU during the campaign in 1960 when I was a freshman; then he returned at commencement," she says. "He was so youthful, more a contemporary of ours, someone we could relate to."

Ziad H. Idilby, now a member of AU's board of trustees, received his M.B.A. at that commencement. "I'll remember that speech for the rest of my life," says Idilby, who later earned his Ph.D. at AU and is now president and chief executive officer of SIFCORP, an international investment company. "Today when the banning of nuclear testing is discussed, Kennedy's commencement address is always mentioned. It's a landmark in AU history."

Vadim Medish, professor and coordinator of Russian studies at AU, also recalls the 1963 commencement vividly. He earned his Ph.D. from the School of International Service and received the president's congratulations. He says the speech, which the Soviets still refer to "as the first realistic appraisal of relations between the two powers," made AU well-known in the Soviet Union.

Medish adds, however, that Kennedy's quest did not die with the young president in Dallas. "What he said then is what Gorbachev is saying now," Medish observes, "that the quest for peace should be above politics."

RS



STUDENTS' SPEAKERS BUREAU MARKS TWENTIETH YEAR

When AU students founded the Kennedy Political Union (KPU) in 1968, its first speaker was Theodore Sorensen, former speechwriter for the late President John F. Kennedy. This spring KPU commemorated its twentieth anniversary by inviting Sorensen to return. He noted that much has changed, especially KPU's growth in stature.

AU's student-run, nonpartisan speakers bureau was founded amid the campus turmoil of the sixties. In 1967, AU students submitted a list of speakers to the administration for approval. It included radical activists Eldridge Cleaver, Stokely Carmichael, and Mark Rudd. The administration rejected the students' suggestions.

The Student Association, now the Student Confederation, decided that the administration's action was unfair. It urged creation of a speakers bureau funded and operated solely by students, one whose objective would be to present speakers of all political affiliations to discuss current events and topics.

The newly formed speakers bureau was named in the summer of 1968 after the assassination in June of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. Since President Kennedy had given AU's commencement address five years earlier, students felt naming the speakers bureau the Kennedy Political Union was an appropriate way to honor the Kennedy family's contributions to

American government, politics, international affairs, and society.

According to '87-'88 KPU director Michelle Tierney '88, the group fell under the scrutiny of the FBI, which in the late sixties and early seventies actively investigated many student groups. For KPU's first few years, Tierney says, the FBI considered it subversive, even though its first three speakers were Sorensen, conservative William F. Buckley, Jr., and astronaut-politician John Glenn.

Today, KPU is a nationally respected lecture series. It remains student-funded and student-operated. Its aim is to present a variety of speakers and topics to the AU community—"often controversial, sometimes amusing, and always informative," Tierney says.

Recent KPU speakers have included Treasury Secretary James Baker, Sen. Joe Biden, ABC News correspondent David Brinkley, political columnist Patrick Buchanan, Sen. Robert Dole, ABC News White House correspondent Sam Donaldson, former presidential candidate Gary Hart, Sen. Ted Kennedy, Soviet commentator Vladimir Posner, former Sen. John Tower, sexologist Dr. Ruth Westheimer, political columnist George Will, former British prime minister Harold Wilson, National Organization for Women president Molly Yard, and Atlanta mayor Andrew Young.

RS



PHOTO BY ROLAND SWEET

Ted Sorensen reflects on JFK's 1963 speech in April at KPU commemoration.

ber 7, 1963—a month before his assassination.

Sorensen cites five reasons Kennedy's AU speech is among the finest of his brief administration. It offered specific proposals for achieving peace, it brought results, it represented Kennedy's own undiluted views because it did not go through normal channels for review but was seen by only a handful of key aides, it changed the U.S. approach to dealing with the Soviet Union, and it portrayed the symmetry of the two countries, not the superiority of one over the other.

Professor Duncan Clarke of AU's School of International Service, who took part in this spring's commemoration of the speech, concurs that it "represented an unprecedented conciliatory gesture toward the Soviet Union." He also asserts that the concept of detente between the two powers traces its roots not to the first Nixon administration "but to the speech of the president at The American University." Clarke sees the speech as a momentous occasion for the university, saying it can be "eternally proud" that Kennedy chose its commencement to make so dramatic a gesture for world peace. □

★ ★ ★

JFK video offered

A VHS videotape of President Kennedy's AU commencement address is available to contributors of \$75 or more to the Class of 1963 Scholarship fund. The videotape, produced this year by literature professor and Media Center director Jack Jorgens, features an introduction by AU president Richard Berendzen and original music by Eric Harnden '84, '87 produced at AU's electronic music studio.

To obtain a copy of the videotape, send a tax-deductible gift of \$75 or more to Class of 1963 Scholarship, The American University, Sutton Center, 4400 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20016.

★ ★ ★



Theodore Roosevelt addresses a gathering at cornerstone-laying ceremonies for AU's McKinley Building in 1901, just weeks after President McKinley's assassination.

PHOTOS COURTESY UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

AU'S PRESIDENTIAL TRADITION

John F. Kennedy wasn't the first president to receive an honorary degree from The American University or to address an AU graduating class. AU's ties to the White House date back to the university's founding in 1893. A number of presidents have figured in AU history so far.



In 1898 William McKinley accepted the invitation of AU founder and chancellor Bishop John F. Hurst to serve as a member of the board of trustees on the condition that the next building on campus represent his native Ohio. The president added that he would help raise money for the building. Hurst agreed, and board president John E. Andrus asked McKinley to lay the new building's cornerstone. McKinley's assassination in September 1901 kept him from doing so, however. Excavation for the Ohio Building, renamed the McKinley Memorial Building, began later that fall, and the building was completed in April 1902.



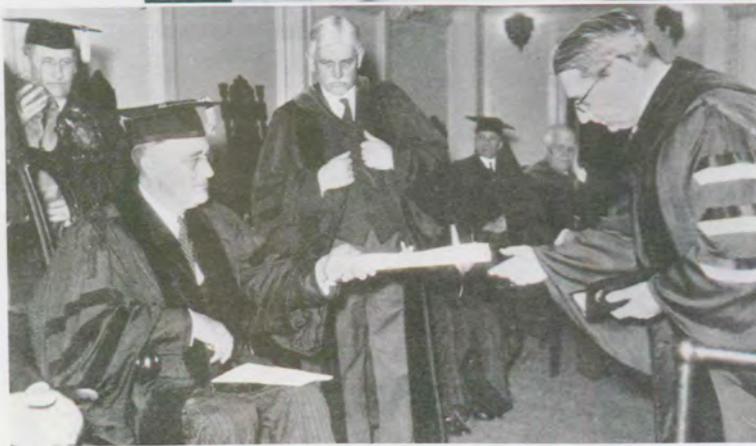
Theodore Roosevelt, who succeeded McKinley, laid the cornerstone for the McKinley Building at ceremonies on May 14, 1902. He also visited AU during an excursion being held as part of the 1907 Methodist General Conference in Baltimore. Roosevelt was a member of AU's board of trustees from 1900 to 1919.



On May 27, 1914, Woodrow Wilson spoke at AU's official opening. Visitors attending the ceremony arrived by automobile and by the new electric railroad, which had been completed for the special day. "The only thing that one can do in opening a university is to say we wish to add one more means of emancipating the human



Woodrow Wilson and platform guests at ceremonies marking the formal opening of the university on May 27, 1914.



Franklin Roosevelt receives an honorary degree from AU chancellor Joseph M.M. Gray, right, at Gray's inauguration in March 1934.

mind," Wilson said, "emancipating it from fear, from misunderstanding—emancipating it from the dark and leading it into the light." Wilson returned to AU on November 14, 1917, this time to inspect training facilities of Company F, 24th Army Engineers, which were on campus during the war.



Warren G. Harding spoke at AU's commencement on June 8, 1921. He also served on AU's board of trustees from 1920 to 1923.



Franklin D. Roosevelt was the first president to receive an honorary degree from AU. He spoke at Constitution Hall on March 3, 1934, at ceremonies inaugurating Joseph M. M. Gray as chancellor and announcing the establishment of the new School of Public Affairs. "It is a good thing for our American life that this university should be situated in the capital of our country," Roosevelt said. "It is good in the opportunity which it gives to higher education to come into a more intimate understanding of the practical problems of what we call government."





Former President Herbert C. Hoover was scheduled to receive an honorary degree in 1949. He failed to get it, however, because he couldn't attend commencement exercises. Hoover served on AU's board of trustees from 1945 to 1950 and was an honorary trustee from 1950 to 1964.



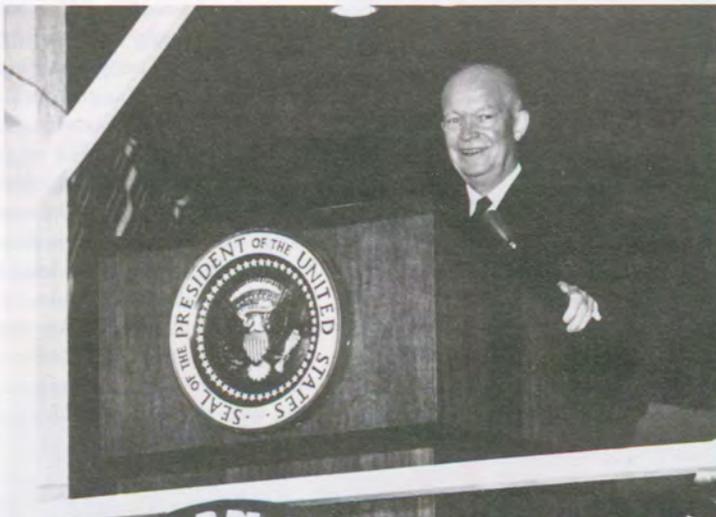
Harry Truman received at the White House Oval Office participants of the Summer Institute for Teachers of American Government, held by AU in cooperation with the American Political Science Association in 1948. Truman was an honorary trustee of the university from 1959 to 1972.



Dwight D. Eisenhower received an honorary degree and delivered the keynote address at ground-breaking ceremonies for the School of International Service on June 9, 1957, as part of AU's commencement exercises. Eisenhower was an honorary trustee of the university from 1961 to 1969.



Former President Gerald R. Ford delivered two speeches on December 13, 1978, one on legal issues at the Washington College of Law and the other on the American political scene at Kay Spiritual Life Center. Ford came to AU at the invitation of AU president Joseph J. Sisco, who had been an under secretary of state in Ford's administration.



Dwight Eisenhower speaks at the ground-breaking for AU's School of International Service during commencement in June 1957.



Gerald Ford tours the campus with AU president Joseph Sisco, right, in December 1978.



Making up a monster: Todd Dellinger, who played the creature, designed his own makeup for AU's production of *Frankenstein*.

ship of the Department of Performing Arts (DPA).

For Bennett, writing the play coincided with the culmination of fifteen years of scholarship on the life and work of Mary Shelley. (See "Hunting for the Real Mary Shelley," p. 11). "Originally, I started my research wanting to know what *Frankenstein* was all about," says Bennett, who has edited three volumes of Mary Shelley's letters. "Writing the play gave me the opportunity to try to get inside Mary Shelley and express her concerns about the effect of a rapidly industrializing society upon individuals."

Unlike previous theatrical productions, Bennett's script is faithful to the original novel, which portrays the monster, created by the obsessive scientist Victor Frankenstein, as representative of love and companionship. The monster turns to violence only after being repeatedly spurned by the people around him. "The creature is lonely and unhappy," says Todd Dellinger, '89, who played him in the AU production. "His tragic flaw is his inability to control those feelings."

For the scientist Frankenstein, the conflict is more subtle. He is driven to create life, but then refuses to assume responsibility for what he has done. "Frankenstein is not a bad guy," says Aaron Shields, '88, who portrayed Frankenstein in AU's production. "He's an obsessive and arrogant man who puts science on a pedestal, with tragic results."

In Bennett's view, "Mary Shelley believed that love, not force, was the only valid means of restructuring the life of the individual and society. The monster's failure to find acceptance and his subsequent violence were the logical result of a creative act that celebrated technological power rather than human values of compassion and concern."

While writing her first play was unlike anything she'd ever done, Bennett found the experience "exhilarating and exciting." From the very beginning she had Edelman in mind for the director's slot, and she was delighted when he agreed to do the production.

Edelman brought considerable experience to his directorial debut. Most recently seen on the television shows "Golden Girls" and "St. Elsewhere," he also has been featured in "Murder She

PHOTOS BY KATHIE KOENIG

CREATING A FAITHFUL FRANKENSTEIN

AU production focuses on conflict between power and love

An AU college dean, a group of AU students, and a veteran actor created a *Frankenstein* on campus this spring. Their theatrical production was an original adaptation of the 1818 novel authored

by Mary Shelley. The script, written by College of Arts and Sciences dean Betty Bennett, and directed by her brother, film and stage actor Herbert Edelman, was performed by students under the sponsor-

By Mary Jo Binker

HUNTING FOR THE REAL MARY SHELLEY

Wrote," "Cagney and Lacey," and "Love, American Style." His stage and screen credits include *Luv*, *Chapter Two*, *Barefoot in the Park*, *The Odd Couple*, and *The Way We Were*.

In lieu of compensation for directing *Frankenstein*, Edelman asked that a DPA student receive a scholarship in his name. The director had high praise for his AU student cast. "They're marvelous," he said. "Several of them could work on Broadway tomorrow."

For the AU students, the challenges of dealing with an original script and working with a professional actor like Edelman offered unique opportunities for learning the craft of acting. "You always had to be on your toes," says Aaron Shields, "because you never knew what he was going to do next. One night, at rehearsal, he came in and handed us each a tissue with his aftershave on it and said, 'Smell this.' We all said, 'It smells like you, Herb.' He looked at us and said, 'That's a good point. What does your character smell like?'"

Now that the AU production is finished, Bennett and Edelman are considering other possible productions of their *Frankenstein*, but the dean says, "this cast will always be special. They first brought the play to life." □

College of Arts and Sciences dean Betty Bennett subtitled her third volume of Mary Shelley's letters "What Years I Have Spent!" The same could be said of the literature professor and university administrator who for the last fifteen years has collected, analyzed, annotated, and published 1,276 of the nineteenth-century writer's letters. Widely regarded as a world authority on Mary Shelley, Bennett's two previous volumes, printed in 1980 and 1983, received favorable reviews in both the scholarly and the popular press.

Bennett's achievement is all the more remarkable because since 1970 she has been a full-time academic administrator, first at the State University of New York at Stony Brook and then at Pratt Institute, before coming to AU in 1985.

Bennett's quest for the real Mary Shelley began when she first read *Frankenstein*. Intrigued by the woman who had produced an "instant myth" at age nineteen, she wanted to know more about her. When a colleague suggested that she do a new edition of Mary Shelley's letters, Bennett accepted the challenge. "The Mary Shelley I found in those first letters didn't square with the conventional image of Mary Shelley as a hack writer married to a more famous spouse [the romantic

poet Percy Bysshe Shelley] and ambivalent about her career," says Bennett. "She was a serious and talented writer with strong social and political views."

To present Mary Shelley as "the complex person that she was," Bennett decided to read the material with fresh eyes, to annotate the letters historically and biographically, and to hunt for other letters.

Those decisions sent her as far afield as Australia, looking for material in libraries and private collections. Over the years her research was supported by grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the Pforzheimer Library.

Once she discovered additional letters, she had to transcribe them, date them, and annotate their contents. This last task Bennett describes as entering "territory never explored." To identify the events that Mary Shelley wrote about, Bennett read contemporary newspapers and other documents of the time. She also researched biographies and other historic records to learn the identities of people to whom and about whom Mary Shelley wrote.

Occasionally the work yielded some surprises. At one point, Bennett spent two years trying to find out about two men who figured in Shelley's correspondence. Finally, after piecing together the evidence, including a codicil to an old will, she determined that not only were the two men one and the same person—they were actually a woman successfully impersonating a man.

Even though she has collected more than double the number of Shelley letters known to be in existence, Bennett is certain that she doesn't have them all. "There are gaps," she says. "For example there are no letters to her father [English writer and reformer] William Godwin." Occasional letters still turn up, but Bennett says, "it's more important to link up what's there than to worry about what's missing."

MJB



Betty Bennett with brother and *Frankenstein* collaborator Herbert Edelman.

CRITIC ACCLAIMED

Pulitzer-winner
Tom Shales '71
keeps an eye
on TV

In the television-lashing movie *Network*, mad prophet of the airwaves Howard Beal exhorts viewers to turn off TV, stand up, and yell, "I'm mad as hell, and I'm not going to take it anymore." And they do. But in real life, people sit with the TV on night after night and take it. Their complacency puzzles *Washington Post* TV critic Tom Shales.

"I'm always taken aback when I get a letter from someone saying, 'We love television just as it is, and why must you pick on it?'" he says. "I'm thinking, you love it just as it is? What are you, nuts? Nobody loves it just as it is—or nobody should."

Shales insists that TV can do better. "I think I'm good at knowing what stinks but probably not good at knowing how to fix it," he says. "If I were good at fixing it, I'd probably be working in television instead of standing on the sidelines and throwing rocks."

Right now, Shales is the hottest rock-thrower in the business. He won this year's Pulitzer Prize for criticism and the American Society of Newspaper Editors' (ASNE) distinguished writing award. Last year The American University, which presented him its 1978 Distinguished Alumnus Award, honored him with the College of Arts and Sciences Award for Outstanding Contributions to Film and TV Culture. He reviews movies for National Public Radio's "Morning Edition." One hundred sixty newspapers carry his syndicated *Post* column, "On the Air"—more than any other TV critic.

What's more, his brickbats hit their mark. "Terrible Tom, the TV tiger, needles the networks and delights readers," *Time* magazine declares. "He has been called brilliant, thoughtful, incisive, and screamingly funny. Also infuriating, cruel, and unfair." TV executives surveyed last year by *Electronic Media* magazine named Shales both their favorite and least favorite critic; many voted both ways.

"Tom dominates his field," *Post* executive editor Ben Bradlee boasts. "His biting wit and love of television are awesome."

Shales, who sees himself as just "one independent-minded jerk spouting off,"

appreciates the recognition but laments that winning the Pulitzer hasn't changed his life. "People are absolutely as contemptuous of me as they always were. Elevator doors continue to slam in my face. Cars continue to splash me with mud. No one has offered me a raise. Here at the paper, people continue to scowl at me when they see me."

Despite his self-deprecation, Shales doesn't underestimate the importance of TV. "It has seeped into every nook and cranny," he notes. "It's a fait accompli that television is enormously important, more important than movies or theatre, because it isn't just an artistic medium. In fact, that's the least of what it is. It's this informational source, this strangely addictive home companion. It's now the political forum for the United States. It sets standards and trends in all aspects of our daily lives. I don't think you can overstate it."

Shales also admires the intimacy of TV, especially its capacity for companionship. "I live alone, so I probably married it," he says. "But even for people who don't live alone, there are moments with television when it's like a sedative, a tranquilizer, an anti-depressant. It's been called the plug-in drug, but I don't think that's always bad. There are times when you need a little dose of it."

By Roland S. Sweet

MIDWESTERN ROOTS

Shales' first look at TV came in the mid-fifties when he was growing up in Elgin, Illinois, outside Chicago. It was a novelty and for most Americans a luxury. Families who did own sets, however, were captivated, especially by the many live shows, which were always unpredictable, often brilliant, and occasionally daring.

"I get very irritated when young critics say that the Golden Age of Television is a myth," Shales says. "They see some old beaten-up kinescope and they see the camera shake or they see the mike shadow in the shot, and they go, 'Oh, well, how primitive.' They don't realize that we were seeing the greatest actors in America on television and had great playwrights writing for it. There absolutely was a Golden Age, and it will never happen again."

Shales saw it all on his family's fourteen-inch RCA mahogany console set. He also talked about it. "I remember one teacher in junior high school just got sick of me mouthing off giving my opinion about television shows and made me leave the room once," Shales says, but adds, "He just wrote me a note to congratulate me on winning the Pulitzer."

Actually, Shales credits his teachers with encouraging him to write for his junior high paper. Later, as coeditor of his high school paper, he appointed himself movie and TV critic.

Eager to pursue journalism in college, Shales also longed to come to Washington. He chose AU "because something about it appealed to me. For one thing, it didn't have a football team. I didn't want to go to one of these 'boola-boola, rah-rah-rah' schools, so it was really kind of an ideal school for me."

Shales recalls being a good student until he started writing for the school paper. "My grades went completely to hell," he says without regret. "Working on the *Eagle* prepared me for what I would later do as no class could have."

From reviewing TV and film for the *Eagle*, Shales moved up to editor in chief. As such, he helped marshal student oppo-



PHOTO BY RHODA BAER

Pulitzer Prize-winning critic Tom Shales in his *Washington Post* office.

sition to the Vietnam war, including leading a boycott when General Lewis Hershey, head of the military draft, came to speak at AU.

Besides running the *Eagle*, Shales reviewed movies for Susan Stamberg's afternoon show on AU radio station WAMU-FM. To help pay tuition, he also worked mornings at the Voice of America.

Despite keeping busy at AU, he had fun. "It was a very festive atmosphere. Ann Beattie was running the literary magazine. There were others who went on to pretty good careers in journalism. We were a glittering group for our time."

While still at AU, Shales became entertainment editor of the *Washington Examiner*, a job he calls "a large step down from unemployment. They wanted people who were wet behind the ears and would work cheap. It was a very unpleasant experience in many ways, but it was experience."

Leaving that paper, Shales free-lanced. Around 1969 or 1970 he had applied to the *Post* for a job as movie critic. The paper chose Gary Arnold instead, but began using Shales part time. In late 1971, the *Post* hired him full time.

For five years he was a general assignment reporter on "Style," the paper's progressive arts-and-lifestyle section, then became a critic under TV editor Sander Vanocur. The *Post* named Shales its chief

TV critic in 1977. After Vanocur left in 1979, Shales added the title of TV editor.

SHALES PRO AND CON

Shales and TV have come a long way from Illinois and his family's fourteen-inch black-and-white set. His Arlington, Virginia, home has three big-screen color TVs. His *Post* office holds three more, plus three VCRs and hundreds of tapes. He admits to being a "fanatical saver" and has files stuffed with program information, photos, and other "videobilia" to prove it. The overflow buries his desk.

By contrast, his writing is uncluttered. His editors marvel at his ability to produce clear, clever, readable copy under deadline pressures. His famous wit shows itself best in so-called throwaway lines. On Farrah Fawcett, for instance: "Maybe it's the hair. Maybe it's the teeth. Maybe it's the intellect. No, it's the hair." On Ronald Reagan: "The camera loves him so much that he can't understand why other people have to intrude on his chummy relationship." On the departure of Tom Brokaw from "Today" and Tom Snyder from "Tomorrow" in 1981: "It was the best of Toms, it was the worst of Toms."

Although Shales insists that his readers prefer negative reviews to raves "because a pan is more likely to be funny," he excels equally when his subject is one

whose work he admires, such as Johnny Carson (whom he dubs "comic laureate of the United States"), Dan Rather, Bill Moyers, or Norman Lear. Indeed, the ASNE award was for his appreciations of Ray Bolger, David Susskind, Danny Kaye, Rita Hayworth, and Fred Astaire.

As a critic, Shales tries to guide viewers through the growing array of program choices available on network and cable channels. "There are two kinds of television viewers," he observes, "those who turn the set on automatically and those who only turn on the set to see a program that has sparked a certain unusual interest. I write for the latter."

Shales usually can tell five or ten minutes into a program whether it's going to be worthwhile. "Most of the stuff is terrible, but it's terrible in an insignificant way, so why work yourself into a lather?" he says. "What you can do is try to encourage the really good stuff and discourage the really bad." He admits that some TV is worth watching: "Late Night with David Letterman," "ALF," and "Pee Wee's Playhouse."

His target isn't bad TV so much as the industry executives who foist it off on viewers. "Without becoming a demagogue about it or imagining yourself some knight in shining armor riding forth against the forces of evil, you want to be on the side of the victims of television—the people who watch it—against the

SHALES IN REVIEW

Tom Shales' 1988 Pulitzer Prize was awarded on the basis of ten of his reviews from 1987. Here are excerpts from four of them:

"Some TV shows seem to call less for a review than for an exorcism. Such is the case with 'The Morning Program,' CBS's new, daily, 90-minute dawn-breaker that premiered yesterday in a time slot abdicated after years of dutiful Titanic launchings by CBS News.

"Watching it was like waking up and finding the house overrun with last night's party guests, most of them stewed to the gills and gabby as all get out.

"Think about it: Does television really need a program for viewers who find the 'Today' show on NBC and 'Good Morning America' on ABC too intellectually demanding?"

—from "Flop O'The Morning,"
January 13.

"Seen any good television lately? It's increasingly likely that you have. One of the great things about TV is its infinite capacity for rejuvenation. Who knows but that its second childhood might even surpass its first."

—from "Video Nouveau,"
April 12.

"'Hooperman' and 'The Slap Maxwell Story,' two weirdly wonderful ABC comedies premiering tonight, are so good you may not only want to watch them, you may want to buy each of them a drink. At the very least, a toast should be raised: to the good health of shows like this."

—from "Two Pearls in Prime Time," September 23.

"Admit it, it was thrilling. Ronald Reagan, Mikhail Gorbachev, the signing of the treaty, the ceremonial panoply, the quotations from Ralph Waldo Emerson, and that little saunter the two world leaders took down a red-carpeted hallway between the East Room and the State Dining Room of the White House. . . . Undoubtedly there are those who think there's been too much summit coverage. Surely the networks will report having received phone calls of protest over preempted soap operas. Just as surely, most who watched the ceremonies and caught the little grace notes yesterday have to be encouraged."

—from "The Pageant on a Day of Grace," December 9.



Milton Berle, left, a veteran of the Golden Age of Television, with Shales.

armed forces of television, these giant corporations getting more gigantic all the time that run the mass media in this country," Shales says. "If I weren't upsetting these people, I would be worried."

He's already worried that he isn't upsetting TV executives as much as he used to. "I think the danger in this job is that you just get resigned to the banality of television, and it doesn't provoke you as much as it used to," he observes. "I have to go away every now and then to recharge my indignation batteries."

Although Shales takes the TV industry's mixed reviews of him as proof that he must be doing his job, he resents accusations that he hates TV. "How could I hate it and stick with it all these years?" he wonders. "I don't hate it. I'm fascinated with it. That fascination ebbs and flows, but it never goes away because television never goes away—and until it does I'll be all right."

LOOKING AHEAD

His big problem covering TV now is keeping up with changes. "You try to see patterns, whether it's the way something is being covered in the news or the way commercials are being photographed with that silly jiggly camera or the way formerly verboten words pop up in sitcoms," he says. "It's fun to look at these patterns and try to see trends and figure out what they mean."

Shales will continue to observe them. Having already witnessed most of TV's history and chronicled the better—and the worse—part of it, he is abler than most to make sense of what unfolds. "I find I want to set an endurance record at the job," he says. "I want to show that someone can retain at least a hint of sanity."

Otherwise, his goals are more modest. "I'd like to have enough money so that I'm not constantly worried about money, I'd like to lose another forty or fifty pounds, and I'd like to get my office cleaned up," he says. He doesn't know when he might accomplish any of these. "I'm just a very short-range type of guy. I think that may be a part of television addiction."

But he has given some long-range thought to reincarnation. "In my next life I'll probably be something like a butcher," he predicts. "I guess I was born to cut things up." □

Campus News

Commencement comes home

The class of '88 graduated May 15 in the first on-campus commencement in twenty years. Nearly four hundred graduate students received degrees in a morning ceremony; a second ceremony in the afternoon accommodated 868 undergraduates. Both were held in the new Bender Arena, completed earlier this year. Lack of a suitably-sized facility on campus had previously necessitated that graduations be held at different Washington locations.

Besides a new location, the event featured newly designed "old glory blue" regalia and an

expanded program.

At the graduate ceremony, honorary degrees were conferred on former Supreme Court Justice Lewis Powell and Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.). Byrd, a 1963 graduate of AU's Washington College of Law, gave the commencement address.

Principal speakers at the undergraduate ceremony were AU president Richard Berendzen and graduating senior Darla Domke. Actress Helen Hayes, who had been scheduled to receive an honorary degree and to address the undergraduates, cancelled due to illness.

Bender Arena was transformed for the occasion with floor seating and a stage underneath the scoreboard. A twelve-foot-wide replica of the university seal, spotlighted on a floor-to-ceiling black backdrop, provided the focal point.



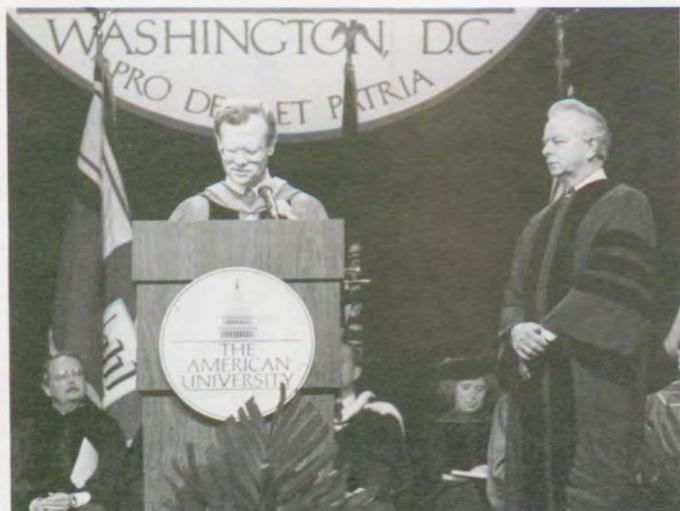
PHOTO BY HILARY SCHWAB

Former Supreme Court Justice Lewis Powell at the graduate ceremony, where he received an honorary doctor of laws degree.



PHOTO BY HILARY SCHWAB

“ Heard on Campus ”



Senator Byrd is introduced by AU president Richard Berendzen. Byrd received an honorary doctor of public service degree. In his address, Byrd urged the graduates to fend off attacks on the Constitution which threaten our democracy.

In a tradition carried over from past ceremonies, the platform party processed to Scottish music, provided this year by the Clan Campbell Pipes and Drums.

Darla Domke was selected to address her fellow graduates from a field of thirty applicants. Selection criteria included grades, campus activities, and speaking ability. Domke received a B.A. magna cum laude from the School of International Service.



“Third world countries [think] the protection of intellectual property [through patents, copyrights, and trademarks] hinders their efforts to modernize. This reasoning is dangerous. If developing countries don't protect their inventors' rights, they will find the development they seek elusive.”

—*International Trade Commission chair Susan Liebeler, at a conference on U.S. trade laws and developing countries sponsored by the Washington College of Law and the International Law Society, March 31.*

“We've got to take a deep look into ourselves and ask what do we mean by peace? We talk of peace and yet we support war. We are in a miserable state today. I can't find a place where people are living peacefully. Unless we do something meaningful and drastic, we're not going to be able to save the world from nuclear holocaust.”

—*Arun Gandhi, Indian journalist and grandson of Mahatma Gandhi, at a Table Talk discussion sponsored by Campus Ministries, April 6.*

“This is a deep issue—domestic violence. Women are dying all over the world, whether they are killed by their husbands or driven to suicide because they have no economic alternatives. The issue is one of power domination—one group over another. It is a power struggle. Our aim is to empower the powerless.”

—*Flavia Agnes, co-founder, Women's Center, Bombay, India, and survivor of domestic violence, speaking at the Women's Fair held as part of Women's Awareness Month, April 11.*

“In science it's not enough just to work hard, you have to be intelligent and motivated, and you must possess a critical spirit, which leads to intuition.”

—*Sir Derek H. R. Barton, Nobel Prize-winning chemist, who gave the 1988 Mary Aldridge Lecture, sponsored by the Department of Chemistry, April 21.*



Matthew Peterson

Truman Scholarship goes to AU sophomore

An AU sophomore has received the prestigious Harry S. Truman Scholarship, an annual grant of \$7,000 for two years of undergraduate school and up to two years of graduate study. Matthew Peterson is the fifth AU student to win the scholarship since Congress established the program twelve years ago.

Intended as the nation's living memorial to President Truman,

the scholarship recognizes college sophomores demonstrating commitment to a public service career at the federal, state, or local level. The Truman Foundation awards approximately 105 scholarships each year—one for each state and three districts plus fifty-two awarded at-large.

Peterson was the winner from his native Minnesota. In his essay for the scholarship committee, Peterson wrote about the effect of the Iran-Contra affair on the people's faith in government leaders' accountability. "If the people begin to seriously doubt the accountability of the leaders they elect," he wrote, "functional democratic government founders upon the very question of its own legitimacy as the vehicle appointed to execute the will of the people."

Peterson plans to continue studying international relations at AU and go to graduate school. He wants to work in foreign service, then perhaps domestic politics.

"The broad education I'm getting here is building a good foundation for me," he says.



John Kokus, left, and Kenneth Luchs, center, congratulate Nick Zuppas '89, Kristen Kiesel '88, and Andrew Schwarz '88.

Prizes awarded in Shannon & Luchs contest

Three AU undergraduates won prizes in the first annual Shannon & Luchs real estate contest in April. Co-sponsored by the real estate company's commercial brokerage division and the Kogod College of Business Administration's Real Estate Center, the competition required the students to submit a practical solution to one of three mock investment proposals.

Nick Zuppas '89 won the \$1,000 first prize plus the opportunity to interview for a full-time internship or job with the firm's commercial real estate division for his proposal to develop the Colespring Center in Silver Spring, Maryland. Kristen Kiesel '88 won the \$250 second place for her analysis of the marketability of the Piccard Building in Rockville, Maryland, while Andrew Schwarz '88 took the \$150 third prize for his plan for the Colespring Center in Silver Spring.

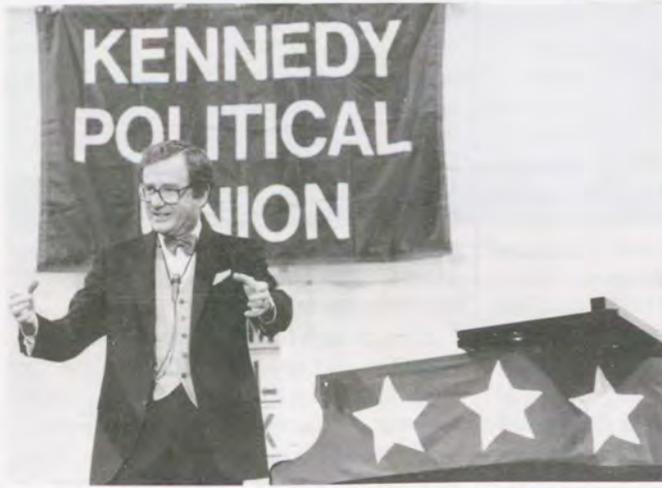
"I was surprised at the contestants' diligence and response," says Robert Scheer, Shannon & Luchs vice president and regional manager and the contest's organizer. "The proposals showed a good understanding of real estate fundamentals, a great

deal of incisiveness, and a lot of legwork."

Among the contest judges were AU trustee Kenneth Luchs, executive vice president of Shannon & Luchs, and John Kokus, director of KCBA's Real Estate Center.



RFK BOOK AWARDS—Novelist Toni Morrison came to campus in May for a forum honoring winners of the 1988 Robert F. Kennedy Book Awards. The annual awards, sponsored by the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial and AU's School of Communication, honor recently published works that exemplify Kennedy's concern for the poor and the powerless. This year's awards went to Morrison for *Beloved* and to the late Pauli Murray for *Song in a Weary Throat*. Dan Jacobs's *The Brutality of Nations* and Mary King's *Freedom Song* received honorable mentions. Morrison, Jacobs, and King spoke about their books at the forum, which was moderated by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.



FIRST BENDER ARENA CONCERTS—Political satirist Mark Russell poked fun at the 1988 presidential campaign during his campus appearance on March 31. Approximately thirteen hundred people attended Russell's performance, which was sponsored by the Kennedy Political Union. On April 9, singer Judy Collins and the Delaware Symphony entertained a crowd of more than fifteen hundred.



Michael Richman at the Lincoln Memorial

Reviving a reputation: An art historian looks at Daniel Chester French

Everyone recognizes the statue in the Lincoln Memorial. But ask the monument's visitors who sculpted the brooding form, and few know.

"It's ironic that the artist who created such a national icon is today forgotten," says AU art historian Michael Richman. "It's even stranger when you consider how much information we actually have about Daniel Chester French and his work."

Now preparing a three-volume edition of French's letters and a catalogue raisonné, set for publication in 1990, Richman hopes to restore the sculptor's reputation as one of America's foremost public monument makers. Resources for the project include a collection of 31,000 letters as well as preliminary studies and working models for more than 125 public sculptures and over 5,000 photographs

housed at Chesterwood, the sculptor's summer home and studio in Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

According to Richman, the project is intended to be "a first-person biography about the man, his art, and his times." French (1850–1931) was one of the most prolific and best-known public sculptors of his day. Besides the Lincoln Memorial statue (1922), his other major commissions include the Samuel F. Dupont (1921) and Thomas Gallaudet Memorials (1889) in Washington, D.C.; the statue of John Harvard (1884) and the doors of the public library in Boston (1904); and the statues of Alma Mater (1903) at Columbia University and The Continents at the entrance of the United States Customs House (1907), both in New York City.

French was also active in a number of professional and artistic groups, serving as president of the National Sculpture Society and as an original member and the second chairman of the Commission of

Fine Arts, a federal agency which reviews designs for buildings, sculpture, and other artworks commissioned with government funds. In addition, he was a trustee and curator of sculpture at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and on that institution's executive and purchasing committees.

A modest, unassuming man, French "was an unusual combination of artist and shrewd businessman," says Richman. "His talent lay in his ability to satisfy both his clients' demands and his own artistic needs in the same project." French was attuned to his times, able to create works that embodied the optimism of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

However, when heroic, figurative sculpture went out of fashion, so did an appreciation of French's talent. It has only been in the last fifteen years that scholars have begun to reappraise his contributions to American art.

As one of the country's leading sculptural scholars, Richman believes French's "particular artistic genius was his ability to take one attribute about a man or an idea and make it believable." The Lincoln project was a case in point. The sculptor wrote, "What I wanted to convey was the mental and physical strength of the great president and his confidence in his ability to carry the thing through to a successful finish. If any of this gets over, I think it is probably as much due to the whole pose of the figure and particularly to the action of the hands as to the expression of the face."

Equally important to the history of American art was the encouragement French gave aspiring sculptors. Unable to accept all the commissions offered, he frequently directed potential clients to younger associates. And assistants working directly with him were often credited in the sculpture inscriptions.

Even though Richman is a native Washingtonian and says he's been going to the Lincoln Memorial all his life, he didn't become seriously interested in French until he was a graduate student. "One summer, I studied public sculpture in Washington with a local sculptor, Bruce Moore, who learned his art from French's contemporaries. In great measure because of him, I wrote my doctoral dissertation on French's early career."



The Lincoln statue under construction, January 1920

After a Kress Fellowship at the National Gallery of Art and a stint as a special assistant to the director of the National Portrait Gallery, Richman organized the first major exhibition of French's work in 1974-77 at the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Subsequently, he became editor of the sculptor's papers with funding from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, which continues to support the project today. In 1986 Richman came to AU where he combines teaching art history with his editing duties.

Once the papers are published, Richman plans to do some writing of his own on French and public monument making. "Few people in their lifetime have the opportunity to resurrect an important artist from obscurity," he notes. "French deserves to be remembered."



Sculptor Daniel Chester French with a preliminary study and a final model of the statue now located in the Lincoln Memorial



Brett Williams in a downtown Washington neighborhood

PHOTO BY HILARY SCHWAB

A scholarly look at the experience of integration

Brett Williams believes in integration. But she knows first hand the problems and pitfalls to its achievement. Her new book *Upscaling Downtown*,

Stalled Gentrification in Washington, D.C. discusses the failure of integration in a neighborhood she calls Elm Valley.

When Williams, an associate professor of anthropology and director of AU's American Studies program, studied the neighborhood in the early 1980s, high

interest rates and a depressed housing market had stalled the white middle class movement back to cities like Washington. As a result, Elm Valley became a partly-gentrified community that was temporarily well-integrated.

Williams, who lived in the neighborhood from 1976–1986 believes that integration failed there because the new middle-class arrivals could not “root their connections and resources in the local life” of long-time black residents and recent refugees from Central America and Southeast Asia. “Despite their rhetoric, they did not really know how to live in an integrated neighborhood,” she says.

Because she already knew many of the people, Williams had a unique vantage point from which to study the community. “This study showed me how social class influences the way in which people see the city and use it,” she says. “People with fewer resources tend to dig into a place. They know their neighborhood better; they build traditions and strong relationships with one another. People who are better off economically have a broader approach to the city. They tend to travel outside the neighborhood for

Beyond the monuments: looking for the real Washington

Upscaling Downtown grew out of Brett Williams's frustration that “residential Washington isn't taken seriously. People act as though no one lives here.” This past semester Williams and the students in her honors class—Washington D.C. The City as Text—went looking for that other Washington.

Williams used field trips to monuments, local neighborhoods, and historic sites, to introduce her students to the Washington that lies beyond the tourist attractions. Students studied the city's

architecture, street layout, and neighborhoods. They also kept journals, wrote papers, or undertook independent projects such as designing walking tours, monitoring D.C. city council meetings, or researching the federal government's involvement in the District's organization and governance.

Williams, an AU faculty member since 1976, says such on-the-spot instruction brings Washington's diversity into sharp focus. It also gives students a model for how a city develops and changes over time. “Washington is both unique and representative of American cities,” she says. “Studying it from both perspectives gives students an uncommon educational experience.”

almost all goods and services, and their ties to the local community are not as strong."

Williams found that gentrification improved Elm Valley property values at the expense of the rich culture of poorer residents. "Many of the black families who bought houses in the neighborhood in the sixties came from North Carolina," notes the anthropologist, whose book is the first to trace Washington's Carolina connection. "Through a complex web of relationships with their Washington neighbors and their North Carolina relatives, they kept their regional traditions alive and created a tight community within the Elm Valley neighborhood."

Unfortunately, death and a changing economy began to break up this world in the late seventies and early eighties. "The children and grandchildren of these original owners haven't done as well financially as their parents and grandparents did," says Williams, "so they can't afford to keep the houses when the original owners die or go to nursing homes. Family members who want to stay in the neighborhood usually rent apartments, but these are becoming harder to find as rental units are turned into high-priced condominiums. The net result is that family members are scattering to the suburbs, where distance makes keeping close ties and traditions much harder."

Gentrification made less of an impact on "Main Street," Elm Valley's business section during these years. What to the newer white residents looked like bums loitering on the streets was in reality a dense network of relationships between the neighborhood's black, hispanic, and Asian men, Williams found. By actually following people on their daily routes, she learned that, besides shopping, they were bartering with each other for goods and services, and socializing. "When the white residents wanted 'to clean up the streets,' other community members fought them off, with the result that commercial development of the type that white residents would prefer has been slow to come to Elm Valley," Williams says.

While the adults in Elm Valley had differing views of each other's lives and pursuits, their pre-school children formed strong bonds fostered by television, Wil-

liams found. "Through shared languages, costumes, props, and games, the children translated the characters they saw on television into a meaningful folk tradition for themselves," she says. "Even refugee children participated, which helped them adapt to the neighborhood."

Sadly, Williams feels these bonds were

view their counterparts in more negative terms because of the stylized images they saw on television. "It's hard to say, but perhaps Elm Valley's sympathies might have been more elastic had television provided less damning and frightening ways of life," Williams speculates. "People might have reacted to one another in a



Brett Williams, right, and some of the students in her class, Washington D.C. The City as Text, study the architecture of a Washington neighborhood.

of short duration for the more affluent white children. "As soon as they were old enough, their parents enrolled them in private schools often at some distance from the neighborhood," Williams says. Sports, music lessons, and other extracurricular activities, also located outside the community, further weakened the bonds the children had with others in the neighborhood.

While television brought young children together, Williams thinks it posed a barrier to meaningful contact for adults. The poorer people, who watched "Dallas" and the more affluent neighbors, who favored "Hill Street Blues," tended to

more positive way."

Elm Valley's experience with integration does suggest that it takes more than good will to create a community that can meet the needs of a diverse population. "Ultimately many white middle-class people who want to reclaim a piece of the vibrant central city are going to have to change," Williams says. "They need to learn from the cultural world built by those who preceded them; they need to develop some of the same skills as they look inward. I believe that those of us who want to live in such areas have to take on that job."

Students

AU student goes to comedy college

When Steve O'Connor '89 auditioned for the Kennedy Center Theatre Lab comedy whodunit *Shear Madness*, he figured he didn't stand a chance of landing the part he wanted. He thought that he was probably too young and that the director might think a college student couldn't handle the responsibility of nightly performances in professional theatre.

That was in August 1987. *Shear Madness*, a zany audience-participation mystery, turned out to be a hit. The show is still running, and O'Connor is still playing the part of Mike Thomas, the cop's young undercover sidekick.

"As many times as I've done this show, I'm still learning," he says. "Before *Shear Madness*, I didn't know much about doing comedy. Now I understand more about timing and all the things that go into good comedy."

"Comedy is the most difficult form of theatre," says Bruce Jordan, the show's director. "Being good at it involves tapping the comedy inside a person. Steve has a wonderful ear for comedy. He listens to and respects his director and fellow actors. He can watch and listen to how somebody does something that's funny and then duplicate it. It's a fabulous gift—like having perfect pitch."

During the yearlong run of *Shear Madness*, O'Connor has played every male role in the show. "When he had to substitute for the gay hairdresser, he knew every line and all the blocking [stage movements]," Jordan recalls. "He's very quick and adaptable."

Growing up in the Washington, D.C., area, Steve O'Connor became an Equity actor at age twelve when he was in a Ford's Theatre production of *A Christmas Carol*. A veteran child performer, he started as a magician, served as master of ceremonies for Wolf Trap's International Children's Festival, and appeared in numerous community theatre productions. He also performed in radio and television commercials and modeled for newspaper and catalogue ads.

Numerous roles in community and school productions followed, including the AU productions of *Incident at Vichy*, *The Crucible*, *Moonchildren*, and *Waiting for Lefty*. He appeared for six years as a cast member of Washington, D.C., Channel 9's "In Our Lives," a series of vignettes and discussions about high school-age youths.

O'Connor continues to do freelance work in radio, commercials, and training films. All of this is in addition to his schedule as a full-time AU student majoring in business. How does he fit everything in?

"I had to get organized, and I learned not to waste time," O'Connor says. "But it's not any harder for me than it is for a lot of other people who have jobs while they're going to school."

Asked why he's majoring in business when he seems destined for a career in the theatre, O'Connor responds, "Acting is the most glamorous thing in the world, but for most actors, there's very little pay. Money doesn't really matter a lot to me, but I want to make enough to have a family

and not worry too much about the money.

"The ultimate would be to use both my business education and my theatre background—maybe as an actors' broker or something."

O'Connor gets his dual interests from his actress mother, Alice, and his AU business professor father, Tom. "They've given me two views of the world," says O'Connor. "Everything I've done in acting goes back to my mother, and my success in school goes back to my dad."

"Now I've got the best of both worlds—acting at night and studying business by day. It's like going to two colleges—business college and comedy college."



Steve O'Connor, right, as Mike Thomas in *Shear Madness* with Michael Gabel and Robin Baxter.

PHOTO COURTESY THE KENNEDY CENTER

Alumni who will be celebrating an anniversary reunion in 1989 and are interested in serving on their class committee should call the alumni office at (202) 885-1300.

'39

50th Reunion
April 15-17, 1989

1940s

'44

45th Reunion
April 15-17, 1989

Caroline Sulzer MacColl, CAS/BS and MA'45, retired after nine years as CEO of the Visiting Nurse Services. She serves on the board of directors of Seattle Planned Parenthood.

'49

40th Reunion
April 15-17, 1989

Stanley Grogan, CAS/AA, BS '50, and MA '55, was appointed to the National Defense Executive Reserve to serve from November 1987-November 1990 with the Federal Emergency Management Agency. He lives in Pinole, Calif.

1950s

'53

Mary Williams Warther, CAS/BA, and her husband, **Fred Warther**, CAS/BA '52, moved to Hudson, Mass. Fred is sales and marketing manager for The Raytheon Company. Mary retired as director of blood serv-



Donald Solodar '63: Tracking bad guys at the NYSE

As an AU undergraduate majoring in government and public administration, Donald Solodar was so intrigued by a criminology course that he seriously considered a career with the FBI.

Although the FBI job did not pan out, Solodar did become a kind of gumshoe. Today, as the senior vice president for market surveillance, he's the New York Stock Exchange's top cop.

After graduating in the class addressed by President John F. Kennedy, Solodar spent a semester and a half at Brooklyn Law School, but decided law was not for him. He entered the business world in a clerical position with a company not connected with Wall Street. Within a year, he found himself the victim of a merger between his company and another company.

He's quick to point out the coincidence inherent in that merger to his current position, part of which entails reviewing all merger and acquisitions involving companies whose stocks are traded on the exchange. "Even that first merger I find of interest in hind-

sight. Because of a tremendous growth in mergers and acquisitions in the last five or six years, there is a far greater possibility of people knowing about those mergers ahead of time, which leads to the possibility of insider trading."

And it's tracking insider trading that has brought Donald Solodar's name into the news. Last March, the *New York Daily News* wrote about the success of Solodar's detectives in exposing some of the biggest insider traders in history, including former LTV Corporation executive Paul Thayer and former investment banker, Dennis Levine, who is currently in prison.

In March 1987, *Newsweek* reported Solodar's success in tracking down and assisting the Security and Exchange Commission (SEC) in a case involving Nahum Vaskevitch, who was head of the merger and acquisition department of Merrill Lynch in the company's London office. Vaskevitch and one or two others were collared in an insider trading scheme that ran into the millions of dollars.

Solodar oversees a staff of approximately 115 people. At the center of his unit are four analysts who scrutinize trading from an office crammed with computer terminals above the exchange floor. The computers are programmed to know the price and volume behavior of every listed issue over the past several months. When an inactive stock suddenly jumps in value, the computers send out warnings.

Solodar and his team do not rely solely on the computers. He says the New York Stock Exchange shares information with other exchanges and the over-the-counter markets. Information also comes from brokers or members and from tips from the public about potentially illegal situations.

He's in his office at 11 Wall

Street, the same location at which the trading is done, by 8 a.m. A large part of his day is spent in meetings with other members of the exchange. Because trading hours are 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., many of the meetings occur before trading opens and after it closes. "My day is constantly involved with counseling, coaching, and decision-making. The joy of the job is that you don't know when you come to work if the market is going to crash or if the market is going to go up one hundred or two hundred points. Each day is really like a new beginning."

Although Solodar recalls that Friday, October 16, 1987, was a rather unusual day at the exchange, he and others had no idea that on the following Monday, the market was going to react as strongly in the downward trend as it did. Since that crash, or as Solodar calls it, market break, his division has been dealing closely with the SEC, the Brady Commission, Congress, and the exchange's membership to evaluate what the exchange did well during the period and what lessons it learned.

Still very much involved in "the post-October period," Solodar's division is currently assessing the need for new rules or procedures and fine-tuning its alert systems.

Solodar lives with his wife, Carrie, and their two children in Port Washington, New York.

★ ★ ★

Editor's note: At press time, the Board of Directors for the New York Stock Exchange announced that Solodar has been appointed senior vice president of capital markets. In this capacity, he will oversee equity products, fixed income products, and the exchange's market data group.

ices of the Prince George's County (Maryland) chapter of the American Red Cross in 1986.

'54

35th Reunion
April 15-17, 1989

Ed Walker, CAS/BA, received the Lifetime Achievement Award at the first Achievement in Radio Awards in October 1987.

'55

Robert-Louis Gasser, CAS/PhD, retired in 1987 after seventeen years as the Denver-based consul for Switzerland. He is director of programs on international education at Metropolitan State College and lives in Lakewood, Colo.

'59

30th Reunion
April 15-17, 1989

1960s

'61

George R. Kruer, CAS/BA and MA '66, retired in 1987 as chief of the International Investment Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U. S. Department of Commerce. He had served in the department for thirty-two years. He lives in Fernandina Beach, Fla.

'62

Barbara Robin Steenstrup, SIS/BA and MA '64, is the senior program officer at the Danish International Development Agency in Nairobi, Kenya.
John Zorack, CAS/MA, is president of Professional Lobby-

Family Reunions

Reunion '88, April 22-24, brought people of all ages to campus for a fun-filled weekend. The event reunited classmates, faculty, and in some cases, families. Here are a few

alums whose return for reunion was also a chance to enjoy the campus with their offspring who are or will soon be AU undergrads.



Above: Freda Pickman Strickler '63 and daughters Sherry '90 and Sondra '92



Left: Howard '63 and Sandy Arnold and daughter Jennifer '92

Below: Marty Cowen '63 and daughter Marcy '90

Mark your calendars now for Reunion '89—April 14-16, 1989. Classes celebrating five-year anniversaries are those years ending in a 4 or a 9.



ing and Consulting Center, a lobbying co-op in Washington, D.C., that caters to small and medium-sized businesses.

'63

Samuel G. Layton, Jr., WCL/JD, a senior partner in the law firm of Bell, Seltzer, Park and Gibson, was part of a five-person delegation to the People's Republic of China to lecture on intellectual property law and technology transfer and licensing. He lives in Charlotte, N.C.

'64

25th Reunion
April 15-17, 1989

Larry C. Cozart, KCBA/MBA, has formed a consulting firm, International Trade Development, Inc., that provides market research and multiple trade development services to exporters. He and his wife live in Fairfax Station, Va.

Janet L. Grooms, CAS/BA, earned a BA degree in music at The University of New Mexico in 1980. She and her family live in Albuquerque where Janet has her own piano studio and gives private lessons.

Francis P. Rooney, SGPA/BA, is president of the Biscuit and Cracker Manufacturers Association in Washington, D.C.

Gerald P. Tyson, CAS/BA, opened Gerald Tyson Communications, a public relations and marketing firm in Washington, D.C. He lives in Silver Spring, Md.

'67

Leon F. Busche, SGPA/BA, is head of the social studies department at Quince Orchard High School in Montgomery County, Md., which is scheduled to open in fall 1988. He has been head of social

studies at Ridgeview Junior High. He lives in Gaithersburg, Md. with his wife, Alice, and their two daughters.

Roland L. Elkins, CAS/BA, is CEO of Automobile Quarterly, Inc., a newly formed subsidiary of Kutztown Publishing Company. The firm will relocate from Newport Beach, Calif., to near Reading, Penn., by 1989.

Maureen McCarthy Eschbacher, CAS/BA, was selected as one of eight teachers by the Prince George's County (Maryland) Board of Education early childhood education office to develop a pre-kindergarten program. She and her husband, Russell, live with their daughter in Davidsonville, Md.

Randal C. Teague, SGPA/BA, is chairman of the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid at the U.S. Agency for International Development in Washington, D.C.

'68

Daisybelle Elkins, CAS/EdD, has written and published *Assignment: Alaska*, a book based on her father's U.S. Army service from 1906-08 in Alaska. The book has been well received, and she is now working on a sequel. She lives in McLean, Va.

Jane Berger Putnam, CAS/BA, is a realtor with Merrill Lynch in Potomac, Md. She is also a graphic artist and teaches advertising and graphic design at Montgomery College in Rockville, Md.

'69

20th Reunion
April 15-17, 1989

Karen Feld, CAS/BA, has been signed by Universal Press Syndicate to write a twice weekly celebrity column to appear in newspapers throughout the country. She lives in Washington, D.C.

David Gladstone, SGPA/

MA, had two books published by Prentice-Hall in 1987: *Venture Capital Investing* and *Venture Capital Handbook*. The latter is the revised and updated edition of the 1982 bestseller, now in paperback. Gladstone is president of Allied Capital Corporation in Washington, D.C.

Ann Scheinbaum Lopata, SGPA/BA, is counselor coordinator for the University of Delaware. She and her husband, Roy

Lopata, CAS/BA '70, live in Newark, Del.

Richard W. Potter, Jr., CAS/BS, earned an MA in history at Shippensburg University in August 1987.

Sherry Smolev, CAS/BA, is



a development specialist with the American Heart Association Nassau, N.Y., chapter.



Petra Kelly '70: Transplanting American political roots

During a recent visit to the AU campus, Petra Kelly, a member of the West German parliament, reflected on the passion and commitment to transformational politics that she first encountered as an AU student.

"I learned here that peacemakers can make a difference," she told her primarily student audience, "that each human being is important, and that people can make their vision into reality in their personal lives."

After graduating from AU's School of International Service (SIS) cum laude, Kelly returned to her native Europe where she earned a master's degree from the University of Amsterdam and became politically active. In

1979 she helped to found the feminist-, peace-, and ecology-oriented Green Party in West Germany and was one of twenty-seven Greens who surprised the world by their 1983 election to the *Bundestag*. Elected to her second term in 1987, she is a member of the prestigious foreign relations committee and on the subcommittee on European questions.

Born in Germany, Kelly moved to the United States as a teenager to live with her mother and stepfather, John Kelly. She adopted Kelly's name but kept her German citizenship.

Kelly says she chose AU because it was "a small school attuned to international relations and European affairs." Professors whose influence she says she has carried into her political career include the late A. Buel Trowbridge, Albert Mott, and Abdul Aziz Said.

As an AU student, Kelly participated in nonviolent civil disobedience in the civil rights and anti-Vietnam war movements; she was inspired by Mohandas Gandhi, Martin Luther King, and Dorothy Day, whose techniques and philosophies she studied at AU. She worked in the Robert Kennedy and Hubert Humphrey campaigns, organized AU's first International Week, and helped to found the Kennedy Political Union, a student-run organization named in honor of Robert and John Kennedy.

1970s

'70

Sandra M. Gumerove, SGPA/BA, is chief counsel and vice president of marketing and operations at Mony Credit Corporation in Teaneck, N.J.

From these beginnings, Kelly forged her political agenda, which encompasses vehement opposition to nuclear missiles and atomic energy, as well as passionate advocacy for the sick, the handicapped, and the underprivileged. She has published several books and many articles in English and German on ecology, feminism, children with cancer, disarmament, and Hiroshima.

As a civil servant in the European Economic Community for more than twelve years, she worked in the areas of women's affairs, social policy, and environmental policy before taking a leave of absence to lead the campaign to get the Greens into parliament. Once a member of the *Bundestag*, Kelly was elected one of the Green's three parliamentary speakers. She has remained the party's driving force.

Kelly's efforts for peace have been internationally recognized. In 1982 she was awarded the Alternative Nobel Prize in Stockholm, and in 1983 she was named Peace Woman of the Year by the American organization, Women Strike for Peace.

On campus, she spoke glowingly of AU's recently established peace studies program. "There is no better place for peace studies than here," she said. "It is a lifelong journey. We must have research which explores conflict, the global economy, and political systems."



GIVING BACK—Members of the class of '63 on campus in April for their twenty-fifth anniversary reunion. The class raised \$10,000 this year to establish an endowed scholarship for undergraduate students, which they plan to continue to support. Gift committee co-chairs are Clara Londoner (holding sign) and David Hertz (top row, second from right). Myrna Rosen-Byer (center of photo) was reunion class chair.

'71

Stan Godoff, SGPA/BA, serves on the board of directors of the Boston Public Library. He is a senior partner in the Wellesley, Mass., law firm of Parent and Godoff and lives with his wife, Leslie, and their two sons in Weston, Mass.

Robert E. MacDonald, SIS/MA, has formed his own global marketing management company, International Marketing Consultants, in Alexandria, Va. He was an AU adjunct professor in KCBA for the spring 1988 semester.

Louis M. Numkin, KCBA/BS, and **CTA/MSTM '74**, is a computer consultant with Lamarian Systems, Inc., in Greenbelt, Md.

Andi Vernick, CAS/BA, is vice president, promotions and co-op advertising, for Estee Lauder, U.S.A. She is listed in *Who's Who in American Women* and in the 1988 edition of *Who's Who in Professional and Executive Women*. She lives in New York City.

'72

Charles A. Hunnicutt, KCBA/BS, has joined the law firm Robins, Zelle, Larson & Kaplan in their Washington, D.C., office. He is practicing in the area of international trade.

Mark F. Leopold, SGPA/BA, is senior corporate counsel of USG Corporation, a Fortune 130 Company in Chicago. He and his wife, **Jacqueline Rood Leopold, SGPA/BA '74**, live in Highland Park, Ill., with their two sons.

'73

Dale Abrams, CAS/BA, is chief operating officer of Organic Farms, Inc., in Beltsville, Md.

Laura Goddard, CAS/BA, is an account executive with AT&T in Rochester, N.Y. She is with the AT&T-Xerox national account.

Kate Perrin, CAS/BA and **KCBA/MS '81**, is director of public affairs with the Youth for Understanding International Exchange in Washington, D.C.

Richard A. Schlesinger, SGPA/BS, is vice president of sales and marketing for a firm that sells outdoor and travel gear. He and his wife, Judy Nakatomi, live in Lucadia, Calif.

John C. Scott, CAS/BA and **KCBA/MS '83**, led a delegation of five telecommunications industry experts to the Soviet Union as part of a U.S./Soviet cultural exchange program coordinated by the U.S. Information Agency. The delegation met with high-ranking Soviet telecommunications officials and conducted a seminar as a private-sector contribution to the Information USA exhibit currently touring the USSR. Scott is director of international programs for the Public Service Satellite Consortium in Washington, D.C.

'74

15th Reunion
April 15-17, 1989

James P. Jelen, SGPA/MSTR, is a data analyst for Price, Williams and Associates, Inc., in Silver Spring, Md.

Jacqueline Rood Leopold, is a consultant with the Chicago medical practice management consulting firm, Karen Zupko & Associates. She and her husband **Mark Leopold, SGPA/BA '72**, live in Highland Park, Ill., with their two sons.

Dave Reinhart, CAS/BA, earned an MBA from Rutgers University and is the western sales manager for Spalding Sports Worldwide. He and his wife, Karen, live with their son in Kingwood, Tex.

Sherry Zvares Sanabria, CAS/MFA, had a show of her paintings of buildings in rural Virginia called "Country Light" at Baumgartner Galleries in Washington, D.C., in March.

'75

Normand G. Benoit, WCL/JD, is a founding partner in the Providence, R.I., law firm of

Partridge, Snow & Hahn.

Robin Stein Bernstein, SIS/BA, is the campaign manager for Harry Johnson, a candidate for Congress from West Palm Beach, Fla.

Eric V.P. Brower, CAS/BA, is a member of the Land Use Group in the Greenwich, Conn., law firm of Whitman & Ransom in the firm's real estate department.

Angel Rafi Diaz-Marti, KCBA/BSBA, is the president of R.D. Jewelry in Rio Piedras, P.R.

Michael J. Flaherty, SOJ/BS, Prince George's County chief of police, was elected president of the Maryland Chiefs of Police Association.



Eric Greenspan, WCL/JD, is a partner in the firm of Myman, Abell, Fineman & Greenspan specializing in entertainment law. He lives in Pacific Palisades, Calif.

Cheryl Krapf, KCBA/MBA, is a member of Chrysler Motor's international operations development group. Part of her responsibility is to develop the automaker's overseas business by seeking out joint ventures.

Elizabeth L. Normandy, SIS/MA, received a PhD in international studies from the University of South Carolina in 1987. She is an assistant professor of political science at Pembroke State University in Pembroke, N.C.

Helena Strauch Nyerges, CAS/BA, is manager of corporate communications at First Mississippi Corporation in Jackson, Miss. First Mississippi is a diversified resource company with interests in



energy, chemicals, gold, and technology-based ventures.

'76

Marc Goldman, CAS/BS, is a periodontist in private practice in Millburn, N.J., and serves on the staff at Newark Beth Israel Hospital in Newark, N.J.

Glenn Reber, SGPA/MPA, is a Berks County, Pa., county commissioner.

Jeffrey A. Sine, SIS/BA, is a vice president of Morgan Stanley, a New York based international investment banking firm. He lives in New York City.

Jo Stecher, SON/BS and MA '84, participated as an invited delegate with the People to Peo-

ple Citizen's Ambassador Program in the People's Republic of China. The health systems management delegation spent three weeks lecturing and touring medical facilities in the PRC.

Lois H. Stovall, WCL/JD, is head of the domestic relations department in the law firm of Goldstein and Baron in College Park, Md.

William A. Wilson, SOJ/BSAJ, is president and general manager of Malibu Grand Prix, a family amusement park in Houston, Tex.

'77

Pete deTreville, SGPA/BA,

is the eastern regional manager for the Packaging Products Division of Kerr Corporation. He lives in Wayne, Pa.

Nobuhiro Hasegawa, SIS/PhD, is a managing associate in Los Angeles with Korn/Ferry International, a management consulting firm that specializes in senior executive selection services for multinational corporations. He is responsible for the Japanese business group in the Pacific Basin.

Myra A. Oltsik, SGPA/BA, is a research associate in the Washington, D.C., office of Opinion Research Corporation, a marketing research firm. She lives in Silver Spring, Md.

'78

Eugenia M. Fitzgerald, CAS/BA, is a news editor in the Washington, D.C., bureau of NBC News. She won a Washington area Emmy award for producing an investigative report on West Virginia floods. It is her fifth Emmy.

Timothy E. Scheller, SGPA/MPA, is financial manager for the Package Labeling Division of Avery International Corporation in Cincinnati. He lives in Covington, Ky.

Debra Simon, SGPA/BS, has started her own monthly magazine called LTD, *The Lean*



Barry Levinson '67:
Life's lighter side

No one ever accused filmmaker Barry Levinson of taking life too seriously. His penchant for depicting the light-hearted side of darker moments in recent movies—*Diner*, *The Natural*, *Young Sherlock Holmes*, *Tin Men*, and *Good Morning, Vietnam*—seems a logical progression for someone who started his career in Los Angeles as a stand-up comic.

He moved to the West Coast after finishing at AU in 1967. He came to Washington from his native Baltimore to study

because he was interested in radio and television and had heard of AU's broadcast journalism program.

In his freshman year, Levinson landed a fifty-dollar-a-week internship at Channel 9. He worked as a floor director, doing a variety of tasks. He also handled in-house promotions at Channel 5.

"I wrote stuff like, 'Tonight on Perry Mason: The Case of the Scarlet Woman,'" he recalls. "But the work was in essence the components of filmmaking. I'd write the scripts, film the spots, edit them, and put them on the air."

Although Levinson recalls doing some writing for student station WAMU, his memories of college are a blur because he did a lot of running back and forth between school and work. "I'd get up early to do the morning show at Channel 9, go to AU to class, go back to the station, then back to AU for another class," he says.

Levinson didn't pay much attention to movies until he was made assistant director for Channel 9's late-night movies. "I'd have to roll the commercial breaks into the movie," he says. "As a result, I used to see two movies a night, and I started

noticing them."

When he moved to Los Angeles after AU, Levinson did stand-up comedy but knew he wanted to get into movies. He tried acting school, then got a job on a local television show.

Levinson soon advanced to writing for network TV. He worked on "The Tim Conway Show" and won an Emmy for "The Carol Burnett Show."

Then he started writing for film, first as a collaborator with Mel Brooks on *Silent Movie* and *High Anxiety*. Next he teamed up with Valerie Curtin to write the screenplay for *And Justice For All*, for which he received an Academy Award nomination. He and Curtin also wrote *Inside Moves*, *Best Friends*, and *Unfaithfully Yours*.

Levinson made his debut as a director in 1982 with the semi-autobiographical *Diner*. Many of the movie's characters, he says, are based in part on friends he knew growing up in Baltimore. "The strongest relationships you'll probably ever have are the friendships you form in childhood before you get caught up in any of the pretentious things in life," he observes. "My friends turned out well. They're successful business people or lawyers and so on. But after

they got married, they didn't live happily ever after, the way you were supposed to. A follow-up to *Diner* would have to be about divorce."

Besides garnering critical acclaim and box office success, *Diner* earned Levinson an Academy Award nomination for best original screenplay. Curiously, the movie almost died before its national release. It was test-marketed in Phoenix, which one movie executive likened to testing *Fiddler on the Roof* in Cairo.

Tin Men was Levinson's second movie about Baltimore. It wasn't a sequel to *Diner* but a look at some of the adults Levinson saw as a youngster.

Firmly established as a screenwriter and a director, Levinson plans a third movie about life in Baltimore. Although he remains attached to the city, to the point of suffering through the miseries of the hometown Orioles baseball team, Levinson says the West Coast is more suited to his ambitions.

"California is someplace you go if you don't know what to do with the rest of your life," he says. "It's warmer and easier. Montana you figure would be a little colder—you'd need more coats."

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Times Digest. She lives in Durham, N.C.

Jill Stanton, CAS/BA, is an interior designer and space planner with the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

Randy A. Weiss, SGPA/BA, is a partner in a Washington, D.C., law firm. He lives with his wife, **Andi Weiss**, KCBA/BSBA '79, and their two children in Bethesda, Md.

Doris M. Weldon, CTA/MSTM, is retired and living in Sun City, Ariz. She is a member of the American Association of University Women.

'79

10th Reunion
April 15-17, 1989

Scott Margules, SGPA/BA, has opened his own law firm in Miami, Fla.

1980s

'80

Edward A. Band, KCBA/BSBA, is an assistant manager and senior financial analyst for Citicorp Credit Services in the investment products unit. He plans to marry Geri Friedlaender in October 1988. He lives in New York City.

Ann Polski Casso, SIS/BA, is the administrator of membership services for The American Institute of Architects in Washington, D.C.

Joseph P. Foley, SIS/MA, is senior associate with Foley and Company, a legislative and marketing consulting firm. He has served as legislative floor aide to Bill Chappell, chairman of the Defense Appropriations Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Anne N. Foreman, WCL/JD, is the general counsel of the Air Force, Office of the Secretary of the Air Force. As such,

she is the final legal authority on all Air Force matters, except those involving military justice. She lives with her husband and two children in Potomac, Md.

Sara M. Hewitt, SIS/BA, is an assistant vice president in the corporate banking group for SunTrust Banks, Inc., in Orlando, Fla. She is also active in politics and lives in Winter Park, Fla.

Glenn A. Matthews, CTA/MSTM, an environmentalist, has published an article, "George Mason University's Soil Radon Project," in the January 1988 issue of the *Environmental Network* newsletter. He lives in Vienna, Va.

Leah Wetmore Powell, CAS/BS, is an independent consultant who offers training programs on motivation, problem solving, and stress management to managers and employees in both the public and private sectors. She is also membership manager for the American Society of Training and Development. She lives in Falls Church, Va.

'81

Wendy Burgess, SIS/MA, was in Taiwan last August as a guest of the Ministry of the ROC. She was one of ten international student advisors from U.S. colleges and universities selected to participate in the tour aimed at introducing American educators to cultural, social, economic, and educational developments in Taiwan. Wendy is international student advisor at the University of Baltimore.

Willie A. Best, SGPA/MPA, is assistant county manager of Wilson County, N.C.

Mary Brownstein, CAS/MFA, **Serena Litofsky**, CAS/MFA, and **Carol A. Jason**, CAS/MFA '82, had a joint sculpture exhibit at The Marlboro Gallery of Prince George's Community College in Maryland. "Man, Myth, and Mystery" was shown in February and March.

Wendy Hudes Beverin, KCBA/BS, is a buyer for Macy's in New York City. Her husband, **Davor Beverin**, SIS/BA '83, is a trader for Marine Midland Bank in New York City.

Michael W. Kempner, SGPA/BS, is president of MWW/Strategic Communications, Inc., a public relations, government affairs, and advertising firm in River Edge, N.J. He and his wife, **Jacqueline Steinberg-Kempner**, CAS/BA '84, live in New York City.

Sandra S. Lander, CAS/BA, is an internal revenue agent for the IRS. She lives in Williamsville, N.Y.

Elizabeth Miller, CAS/BA, is director of creative services for Fisher Camuto Retail Corporation, more commonly known as 9 West, in Stamford, Conn. She and her husband, Gregory A. Vaughn, live in Stamford.

Ronald E. Paret, SOJ/BS, is a narcotics agent for the Pennsylvania Attorney General.

'82

Christopher S. Alexander, KCBA/MBA, is an associate professor of marketing and management and chair of the Division of Business and Public Affairs at Keuka College in Keuka Park, N.Y.



Public Affairs at Keuka College in Keuka Park, N.Y.

Bruce A. Fleishaker, KCBA/BSBA, is an assistant vice president in the Equipment Finance Leasing Division of Citicorp North America, Inc. He specializes in tax leasing and accounting policy. He and his wife, Suzanne, and their daughter live in Scarsdale, N.Y.

Janet E. Godfrey, WCL/JD, received her MA in architecture from the University of Colorado at Denver in December 1987. She practices architecture in Denver.

Gary W. Marsh, SOJ/BA, earned a JD from Emory Univer-

sity in 1985. He works for the law firm of Long, Aldridge & Norman and lives with his wife, Sherry G. Waronker, in Dunwoody, Ga.

JoAnn Morris, SON/BS, and K. Sharlin have written and published "School Nutrition Heart Week Learning Activities Resource Booklet" in an American Heart Association publication. She lives in Atlanta.

'83

Kim C. Dine, SOJ/MS, is a lieutenant with the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department. He is assigned to the Internal Affairs Division.

Charles Eagle, Jr., KCBA/BSBA, received a JD from Drake University in May 1987. He is president of Marketing Results, Inc., in Tampa, Fla.

Lori Greene, CAS/BA, earned an MA from Ohio State University in special education in 1986. She is a teacher with the Westerville, Ohio, city schools. Her husband, **Paul Schroeder**, SIS/BA '84, is a public information officer with the Governor's Office of Advocacy for People with Disabilities in Columbus, Ohio. They live in Worthington, Ohio.

Lawrence A. Husick, WCL/JD, an attorney in the law firm of Ratner & Prestia in Valley Forge, Pa., is director of the Hardware User Groups Committee of the American Bar Association section of Economics of Law Practice. He lives in Wayne, Pa.

Jack M. Karako, SIS/MA, has taken a leave of absence from his career in financial services to serve as financial director for the political campaign of Harry Johnston II, candidate for the Fourteenth Congressional District in Florida. He lives in West Palm Beach with his wife, Tami, and their son.

Edward T. Lewis, CAS/MA, an independent filmmaker, had two of his films, *Serving Two*

Learning Center alums plan reunion

Learning Center alums plan a special get-together during reunion weekend '89. If you are a former student, faculty member, or staff of the Learning Center, or if you know a Learning Center alum's address, call Georgia Kay Lord '78 at (404) 934-7523 (h), (404) 331-2776 (w); or Lucy Comstock-Gay in the alumni office, (202) 885-1300.

Masters and Spirit and Truth in Music shown as part of the New Age Film Festival at the Biograph Theater in Washington, D.C., last April. *Serving Two Masters* addresses the issue of black upward mobility, and *Spirit and Truth in Music* presents the music of D.C. native Flora Moulton. Lewis teaches in the radio, TV, and film department at Howard University.

Margaret A. Mannix, CAS/BA, earned an MS from the Columbia School of Journalism in May and moved to Paris in June.

Ross Metzman, CAS/BA, graduated from Hahnemann Medical School in June. He is a resident in pathology at Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia.

William J. Smith, Jr., SGPA/BA, is a realtor in Hillside, N.J., and is the youngest current executive board member of the Watchung, N.J., Council of the Boy Scouts of America. He also serves on the New Jersey Board of Recreation.

'84

5th Reunion
April 15-17, 1989

Charles Eaton, SIS/BA, and **Zorine Radoycich**, SGPA/BS, live with their son in Herndon, Va. Charlie is assistant vice presi-

dent at Columbia First Federal Savings and Loan in charge of single family construction lending, and Zorine works at the State Department.

Alan E. Hersh, KCBA/BSBA, is staff accountant for Carpenter Union Local No. 25 in Los Angeles. He is also a licensed tax practitioner in California and has his own tax office in Los Angeles. He lives in Studio City, Calif.

Ronald A. Nair, SIS/BA, earned a JD from Syracuse Law School in May. He was the articles editor of the Syracuse *Journal of International Law and Commerce* and expects an article he has written on India's foreign investment laws to be published by the journal sometime this year.

'85

Kathleen Joyce, SIS/BA, is pursuing an MA in theology at Princeton Seminary. She and her husband, Charles Yancey, live in Osceola Mills, Pa., where he is the pastor of a Presbyterian church.

Donna E. Miller, SOJ/BA, earned a law degree from the University of Miami in May. She took the Florida Bar in July and is an associate in the law firm of Shea & Gould in Miami.

Lisa Phillips-Maron, CAS/BA, teaches high school drama and speech in Baltimore, Md., and is pursuing an MA in instructional systems development at the University of Maryland.

Alicia Rosenfeld, CAS/BA, is the media manager of Good Muse Advertising, the in-house advertising agency of LBS Communications, in New York.

Daniel Ross, KCBA/BSBA, earned his MA in taxation from Georgia State University in December 1987. He is a CPA for Jones and Kolb, a regional CPA firm in Atlanta that specializes in real estate syndications.

Benét J. Wilson, CAS/BA, is the communications manager for

World Perspectives, Inc., an international agricultural news and information service in Washington, D.C., and is taking graduate courses in George Washington University's Publication Specialist Program. She lives in Arlington, Va.

'86

Pamela S. Becker, KCBA/BSBA, is a staff accountant at Kreisler, Miller & Co., a regional CPA firm in Horsham, Pa.

Julius S. Piver, WCL/JD, passed the Maryland Bar. He is a gynecologist as well as a medical legal consultant in suburban Maryland.

Robert G. Taub, SGPA/BS and MA '87, is an evaluator with the U.S. General Accounting Office in Washington, D.C.

'87

Robin L. Baur, CAS/BA, is the editorial assistant to the executive editor of *New York Woman* magazine. She lives in Forest Hills, N.Y.

Maria A. Green, CAS/BA, is a teacher and case manager for the D.C. Association for Retarded Citizens. She works in one of the DCARC's sheltered workshops and lives in Washington, D.C.

Milestones

Marriages

Marsha Phillips, CAS/BA '73, and **Michael Lipman**, May 31, 1987. They live in Port Washington, N.Y.

Jill Stanton, CAS/BA '78, and **Bruce Trager**, September 1986. They live in the Boston area.

Wendy Hudes, KCBA/BSBA

CORRECTION

Summer rates for rooms in AU's residence halls are \$73 per week and \$20 per day per person, double occupancy. The prices were incorrectly reported in the winter and spring issues of *American*.

'81, and **Davor Beverin**, SIS/BA '83, March 20, 1988. They live in Palisades Park, N.J.

Michael W. Kempner, SGPA/BS '81, and **Jacqueline Steinberg**, CAS/BA '84, October 24, 1987. They live in New York City.

Stacy E. Epstein, CAS/BA '82, and **Michael A. Kless**, December 24, 1987.

Todd Epsten, SGPA/BA '82, and **Susan McCollum**, CAS/BA '83 and KCBA/MBA '87, October 10, 1987. They live in Kansas City, Mo.

Gary W. Marsh, SOJ/BA '82, and **Sherry G. Waronker**, June 15, 1986. They live in Dunwoody, Ga.

Lori Greene, CAS/BA '83, and **Paul Schroeder**, SIS/BA '84, June 14, 1987. They live in Worthington, Ohio.

Nathan S. Wilson, CAS/BA '83, and **Darsi M. Smith**, CAS/BA '84, October 18, 1986. They live in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Kathleen Joyce, SIS/BA '85, and **Charles Yancey**, June 18, 1988. They live in Osceola Mills, Pa.

Lisa Phillips, CAS/BA '85, and **William A. Maron**, March 21, 1987. They live in Ellicott City, Md.

Michael S. Davis, SGPA/MPA '86, and **Marlene D. Paret**, September 12, 1987.

Patricia B. Papier, CAS/BA '86, and **David S. Adler**. They live in Rome, N.Y.

Nancy Allen, CAS/BA '87, and **Maurice L. Major**, '88, July 19, 1987. They live in Washington, D.C.

Births

Beth Meyrowitz Korotkin, CAS/BA '68, and **Steven Korotkin**, a boy, **Neil Laurence**, January 29, 1986. They live in Larchmont, N.Y.

Dave Reinhart, CAS/BA '74, and **Karen**, a boy, **Scott**, November 1987. They live in Kingwood, Tex.

Robin Stein Bernstein, SIS/BA '75, a girl, **Ariel Rebecca**, March 19, 1987. They live in West Palm Beach, Fla.

Vivian Lichtman Friedman, SIS/BA '75, and **Richard Friedman**, a girl, **Leah Stephanie**, April 28, 1987. They live in Charleston, S.C.

Jane Levine Goodman, CAS/BA '76, and **Bryan Goodman**, a girl, **Molly Jessica**, March 6, 1988. They live in Kingston, Mass.

Victoria Kaczynski Dirienzo, SGPA/BS '78, and **Ronald Dirienzo**, a boy, July 23, 1987. They live in East Granby, Conn.

Alicia Silverman Levin, CAS/BA '78, and **Mark Levin**, a boy, **Adam Geoffrey**, August 19, 1987. They live in Gaithersburg, Md.

Randy A. Weiss, SGPA/BA '78, and **Andi Weiss**, KCBA/BSBA '79, a boy, **Stephen Harris**. They live in Bethesda, Md.

Bill Konstas, SGPA/BA '79, and **Lisa Garfield Konstas**, CAS/BA '80, a boy, **Adam Elliot**, February 9, 1988. They live in Baltimore, Md.

Julia Osborne Evangelista, SON/BS '79, and **Robert W. Mazurak**, a girl, **Emily Eloise Mazurak**, June 13, 1987. They live in Bedford, N.Y.

Peter K. Barrett, KCBA/BSBA '80, and **Amanda Spivak Barrett**, SIS/BA '80, a boy, **Russell Thomas**, December 25, 1987. They live in Gaithersburg, Md.

Loren Danielson, KCBA/BSBA '80, and **Jamie Silverstein**, CAS/BA '81, a boy, **Collin David Danielson**, January 29,

1988. They live in Washington, D.C.

Ronald E. Paret, SOJ/BS '81, and **Cindy Lynch**, a boy, **Kyle Edward**, October 31, 1987. They live in Schnecksville, Pa.

Bruce A. Fleishaker, KCBA/BSBA '82, and **Suzanne M. Fleishaker**, a girl, **Dana Elana**, March 19, 1988. They live in Scarsdale, N.Y.

Judi Salkin Stagg, SGPA/BA '82, and **Keith Stagg**, a boy, **David Jason**, September 16, 1987. They live in Maple Shade, N.J.

Jack M. Karako, SIS/MA '83, and **Tami**, a boy, **Aaron**, November 27, 1987. They live in West Palm Beach, Fla.

Karyn Jean Dickoff, SOJ/BA '84, a girl, **Kennedy Marie Dickoff**, November 1, 1987. They live in New York City.

Charles Eaton, SIS/BA '84, and **Zorine Radoyeich**, SGPA/BA '84, a boy, **Zachary Steele Eaton**, November 11, 1987. They live in Herndon, Va.

Jeffrey S. Fried, WCL/JD '85, and **Patricia**, a boy, **Benjamin Robert**, August 25, 1987. They live in Potomac, Md.

Nancy Zaret Kaufman, KCBA/BSBA '85, and **Jonathan Kaufman**, a boy, **Jeffrey Robert**, January 18, 1988. They live in Mamaroneck, N.Y.

Deaths

David Lichliter, CAS/BA '30, October 17, 1987.

Charles H. Barber, CAS/MA '43.

Joseph B. Musemecci, CAS/BS '52, January 18, 1988, of cancer.

Maurice Pat Mahoney, CAS/BA '53, October 28, 1987.

William E. Cummins, Cas/PhD '56, November 3, 1987, of cancer.

Arthur R. Dennert, CAS/BA '58, and **WCL/JD '60**, July 12, 1987.

Barbara Gail Rumely Hanlon, CAS/BA '72, June 17, 1987.



John Diffley

AU's Diffley competes for U.S. Olympic Soccer Team

Following a 4-0 record in the qualifying rounds, the U.S. Soccer Team has won the right to play in the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul, South Korea. A member of the U.S. Team since January, AU soccer player John Diffley is one cut away from an Olympic slot.

AU soccer coach Pete Mehlert thinks Diffley's chances of making the Olympic team are now better than fifty-fifty. When the national team's squad was cut to twenty-two members recently (from a field of fifty to sixty), Diffley was still on the team. The final cut, sometime in July, will result in the eighteen-member squad that goes to Seoul.

In a *Washington Post* article, national coach Lothar Osiander described Diffley as "a big surprise. I like him a lot. He's organized, he has good speed, and he plays well under pressure—calm, cool, and collected. And he's not impressed with the opposition, no matter who it is. That's a great attitude to have."

The U.S. team is one of sixteen teams to qualify for the Olympics, which begin September 17. Diffley started in the May 25 match against El Salvador, which the United States won. Mehlert, interviewed before that contest, said Diffley's chances

of making the final squad would increase if he performed well in the El Salvador match.

Reached at his New City, New York, home after the El Salvador win, Diffley cautiously discussed his chances: "It's hard to say. You never know what the coach is thinking."

At the time of the interview, he was planning to go with the team to California, Dallas, and then Korea to play several preparation games. Diffley explained that these games give the coach more opportunities to try different players before the final cut.

Although Diffley is a midfielder for AU, Osiander has been using him as a sweeper. Defining Diffley's playing personality, Mehlert says Diffley is "not a goal scorer, nor is he a hard-nosed defender. He's a player who makes the job of others easy. He enhances the performance of the team as well as that of his teammates."

As a high school student he was named a *Parade* All-American. As an AU freshman, he started for the Eagles in the NCAA championship game against UCLA at the Seattle Kingdome. AU lost the game in eight overtimes, the longest playoff game in National Collegiate Athletic Association soccer history.

"He's been a real hard worker at improving any part of his game. He loves playing the game. That makes a coach's job easy. It's not surprising he's playing at this high level," Mehlert says.

Last summer, Diffley played for the

East team in the U.S. Sports Festival in Durham, North Carolina. It was in an exhibition tournament in Orlando, Florida, last Thanksgiving that Osiander first saw him play.

In January, Osiander invited Diffley to play with the national team in Guatemala. Although the team's 1-2-1 record was disappointing, Diffley performed well. Mehlert says there have been many exhibition games and many players invited to try out. The fact that Diffley continued to be invited, he says, means he must have been fulfilling his coaches' expectations.

Since January Diffley has attended classes at AU while playing with the team. A real estate finance major, he completed the spring semester, but has to make up some final exams he missed while playing with the team in Florida.

During his junior year, Diffley was an AU co-captain. Should he make the Olympic team, he will be redshirted for the 1988 collegiate soccer season. He will return to AU in January 1989 and will be eligible to play for the university in fall 1989. If his bid for the games fails, he will play for the Eagles this fall.

★ ★ ★

Former AU basketball standout Frank Ross '87 was invited by U.S. Olympic and Georgetown University coach John Thompson to try out for the Olympic basketball team. Ross was one of ninety-three players invited to the Colorado Springs, Colorado, training camp in May, but he failed to make the first cut.



Diffley works the ball downfield in an AU match against Adelphi University last fall.

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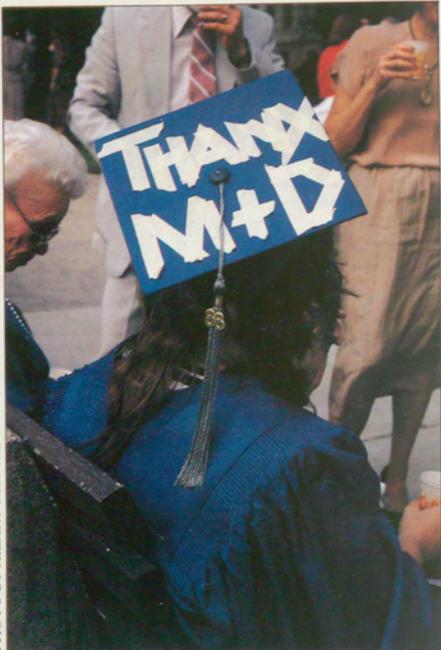


PHOTO BY HILARY SCHWAR

LAST WORD—One grad at spring commencement shows she's not shy about giving credit where it's due.