

SPECIAL ISSUE: IN THE NEWS

OUTLOOK

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR FACULTY AND STAFF AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND AT COLLEGE PARK

JUNE 14, 1993
VOLUME 7, NUMBER 31

P.G. and U-Md. Collaborate on Experimental School

By Lisa Leff
Washington Post Staff Writer

Prince George's County and the University of Maryland are creating an experimental public elementary school that will feature classes that span several age groups and family services such as health care and job training.

School system and College Park officials said they hope the school will become a model for educating youngsters from diverse and economically deprived backgrounds.

important to the needs of the very young child, but families experiencing difficulty often have no idea of what is available to them," said Judy Hoyer, director of early childhood education for Prince George's schools. "What makes this different is we are offering the services at the school."

As envisioned, the school would pool the talents of professionals from early childhood to higher education. Although it would be staffed primarily by county teachers and administrators, college faculty

members often are retained to train public school teachers and to review curricula, but they do not usually maintain offices or hold classes at school sites, as they would at the Adelphi complex, she said. "They are providing us a laboratory setting and access. We are providing technical support and training for teachers. It's a collaboration that benefits every-

dent bodies of Langley Park-McCormick Elementary School and Adelphi Elementary School. The two schools are crowded, Burch said.

Hoyer said that although parts of the project could be running by this fall, the program is likely to be phased in over a few years. The Maryland Board of Public Works,

Remembering Justice Marshall

UM pays tribute to 'warrior' for justice, diversity

By JEFF GROSSMAN
Special to the Evening

In 1929, Thurgood Marshall was rejected from the University of Maryland because of his race.

Yesterday, a somber crowd of about 75 people gathered at the chapel of the school's College Park campus to remember the late Supreme Court justice's life and career.

Roberta Croates, president of the campus Black Faculty and Staff Association, said she helped organize the service because it symbolized the progress blacks have achieved through Marshall's efforts.

"As someone who has worked here for 13 years, I can fully appreciate the diversity of people at this university," she said. "Someone had to fight for that diversity. If it hadn't been for the work of Thurgood Marshall, we might not be here today."

When I first attended the University of North Carolina, I thought that I was admitted because of my good grades and hard work," said Jerry Lewis, a black lawyer and member of the university's faculty. "It wasn't until later that I realized my being there was more the work of Justice Marshall."

A Baltimore native, Marshall had been denied admission to what was then the all-white University of Maryland Law School. He commuted to Howard University in Washington and graduated at the top of his class in 1933.

Marshall served on the nation's highest court for 24 years and retired in 1991. He died of heart failure Sunday at age 84.

Three of the service's six speakers described Marshall as a warrior fighting the battle for civil rights.

He was a "warrior who used his gavel for striking out against injustice and inequality," Croates said.

Justice Marshall fought unrelenting battles to ensure the full enjoyment of the rights, privileges, and protections



UM student Cheryl Edwards bows her head in prayer during yesterday's service for former Justice Thurgood Marshall.

granted by the Constitution of the United States of America were open to all students," Lewis said.

Poet Ottis William, director of the campus "Newbury Cultural Center," described the justice as "a mighty warrior" clad in "the blood-stained banner of freedom and equality."

Marc Fitzgerald, president of the Thurgood Marshall Pre-Law Society on campus, said Marshall was able to

change the system by working within its boundaries.

"He was a master of exploitation—he knew how to use and manipulate the system that oppressed black America for so many years," Fitzgerald said. "He beat the system at its own game."

The Rev. Weldon Thomas read selections from the book of Ecclesiastes and other prayers during the eulogy. Also delivering presentations were Paul

Taylor, vice president of the Black Faculty and Staff Association, and the Maryland Gospel Choir.

Sharon Kirkland, who works for the campus counseling center and attended the ceremony, said that "it is important that we make sure Justice Marshall's legacy lives on."

The Associated Press contributed to this story.

The Washington Times (Metropolitan)

SUNDAY, MARCH 7, 1993

Agnew papers set for opening Library to unveil collection

By Mary Pemberton
Associated Press

The University of Maryland plans to unveil the papers of former Vice President Spiro Agnew at its College Park campus tomorrow when it gives academic researchers their first look at the memoirs, school officials said.

The collection consists of 1.5 million pages and about 1,000 pieces of memorabilia. Lauren Brown, a library curator at the College Park campus, said Thursday.

The collection documents Mr. Agnew's career from 1962, when he was county executive of Baltimore County, to his resignation as vice president in October 1973 after pleading no contest to a charge of income tax evasion.

"It is unfortunate that the dra-

when fully accessible to researchers and scholars, flesh out the portrait of this man, who had a major impact on government at all levels."

The collection, which will be housed in the Maryland Room of the recently renovated McKeldin Library, includes not only letters, reports, newspaper clippings and handwritten notes, but unusual items such as original cartoons, ceremonial hard hats, pens and plaques, Mr. Brown said.

"We consider the papers to be some of our most important collections in the area of regional, state and national politics," he said. The entire collection should be available by 1995 or 1996.

Mr. Agnew was born in Baltimore, attended Johns Hopkins University and received a law degree in 1947 from the University of Baltimore. He was elected governor of Maryland in 1966, winning easily and becoming the fifth Republican gover-



Spiro Agnew

pollution laws and an open-house law.

Two years after his election, Mr. Agnew was plucked from obscurity by Richard Nixon to run for vice president.

The quick rise to national prominence was followed by an even quicker fall.

In federal court in Baltimore on Oct. 10, 1973, Mr. Agnew pleaded no contest to one count of evading federal income taxes. He resumed as vice president the same day. Under terms of a plea bargain with federal

UM gets new provost from Texas A&M

By Douglas Birch
Staff Writer

Daniel Fallon, 54, dean of the College of Liberal Arts at Texas A&M University, will become the second-ranking academic official at the University of Maryland at College Park, university officials said yesterday.

President William E. Kirwan said Dr. Fallon, an experimental psychologist and former Fulbright fellow, was cho-

land at College Park is on a very positive trajectory," Dr. Fallon said yesterday. "I think it's moving in a direction that will allow it to be a national leader."

"We're at a particular moment in American history where higher education is being reshaped," he said. "Some universities, including the University of Maryland, have an opportunity to grasp this moment and redefine what a university ought to be in a new economy."

Dr. Kirwan credits Dr. Fallon with bringing national recognition to Texas A&M and helping to attract the Bush presidential library to the Texas school, according to Roland King, a College Park spokesman.

Dr. Fallon, who will start in July,

budget at College Park, which has 24,000 undergraduates, 10,000 graduate students and about 2,100 full-time faculty members.

Dr. Fallon was born in Cartagena, Colombia, where his great-grandfather was the national poet and his father was chief of staff of the navy.

He came to the United States at 3, graduated from Montgomery Blair High School in Silver Spring and earned degrees from Antioch College and the University of Virginia.

As a psychologist, Dr. Fallon has conducted research on learning and motivation.

He taught at the University of Düsseldorf in Germany and the State University of New York in Binghamton. He was a dean and a professor



Daniel Fallon

USA TODAY • FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1993 • 7A

College dreams need to be financed, not deferred

If only someone would mug journalist Carl Rowan and steal his million-dollar idea, he would be one happy man.

The idea already has brought in \$1.3 million from businesses and universities for scholarships ranging from \$4,000 to \$100,000. They'll go to 80 Washington, D.C., area high school seniors May 19 at a banquet with CBS's Ed Bradley as co-host.

Rowan would just love to see leadership emerging in other cities to use his Project Excellence as a model for financing the dreams of African-Americans who can't afford college.

But so far, no takers. It is easier to curse the darkness



BARBARA REYNOLDS
COLUMNIST

than turn on the light.

Rowan started Project Excellence, to honor brilliant black students with scholar-

ships, after he wrote a scathing column against attitudes held by some black kids that excelling in reading and writing is acting "white" or nerdy.

The program started in 1987, with 52 seniors and \$250,000.

This year, schools such as Spelman College in Atlanta, DePaul University in Green-castle, Ind., Oberlin College in Oberlin, Ohio, have started partnership grants, through which corporations pony up the first \$15,000 and the schools fund the rest.

For the first time, the University of Maryland is funding tuition, fees, books and a \$10,000 yearly stipend upon acceptance to master's and

doctoral degree programs for Project Excellence scholars who earned undergraduate degrees there. Yolanda Henderson, from Largo, Md., is the first Rowan scholar to take advantage of this.

Businesses and individuals who are funding scholars include the Fannie Mae Foundation, the Calfritz Foundation, The Freedom Forum, businessman Ken Boxley, and the Gannett Co., which publishes USA TODAY.

More funds and visibility for the scholars are needed. As a judge with Project Excellence since its inception, it's puzzling for me to watch the response of some media: Menacing black youth with

guns easily make front pages, while these black gems are relegated to back pages, if noticed at all.

And sadly enough, for lack of funds Project Excellence must turn away more bright kids than it can help.

This year 134 students, some with perfect academic grades, were rejected. "This is the most painful part of the program," Rowan says.

What happens to the kids society won't help? This raises the same question Langston Hughes once raised in his poem "Harlem": "What happens to a dream deferred? ... does it dry up ... does it stink like rotten meat ... or does it explode?"

Preface

This highly-compressed and selective view of the university's media visibility from January to late May 1993 is a sampling of the College Park people and programs that were highlighted hundreds of times in local, regional, national and international media.

This media visibility comes about in many ways. The public information staff communicates university developments to news organizations via phone, fax, letter and news release. Faculty members with recognized expertise are sought out by reporters and writers across the country.

In preparing this report, we've sacrificed readability of the individual stories to give you a sense of the diversity of news coverage. If you'd like a full copy of any of the stories included, please contact the Office of Public Information at 405-4621.

—Roland King, director
Public Information

New arts center a jewel for county

It's hard to work up excitement over the state constructing a building, especially an \$83 million building begun in these tough economic times. But the performing arts complex proposed for the University of Maryland in College Park has us awither.

The arts complex is a first-rate idea and should prove a lovely feather in the cap for both the university and the county.

The complex would be an educational center for the school as well as a performing arts center for all of the Maryland suburbs, hosting recitals, plays and dance performances. (The Prince George's Symphony Orchestra would play there, for example.) It would include an 800- to 1,000-seat concert hall, a 200-seat recital hall, a 600-seat theater and a smaller "experimental" theater.

The arts center is meant to complement but not compete with facilities such as the Kennedy Center and Wolf Trap. And it would replace the campus' Tawes Fine Arts Building, a 31-year-

old building with lousy acoustics and a barn-like performance hall.

University officials say the center would be located just off University Boulevard near Stadium Drive, on what is now sports practice fields. It would be completed at the turn of the century.

The complex is being debated in the General Assembly, which is being asked to allot \$2.2 million in planning money. As could be expected, mild objections have surfaced. But none seem large enough to impede the project. So far, in fact, the objections are more like questions.

The first is the obvious one: Can the state afford this center? Well, the state has already committed to spending \$100 million a year in capital projects for the University of Maryland system (not just in College Park), and the arts center expenditure, spread out over several years, would come out of that money. If the state changes its mind and decides to scale back capital projects at the university, that's one thing. But top university officials say the arts center is a top priority for spending, and note that the money (most in the form of revenue bonds) is already budgeted.

The second question is whether the school would be better

off renovating the existing Tawes building. University officials say the proposed complex would cost \$8 million less than renovating Tawes and the other construction needed to come up with comparable facilities.

Others have asked if the UM complex would hurt other arts centers. But people in the business say it could actually help by spurring an overall interest in the arts. And if it is done right—if the school reaches out to and involves community and student arts groups—it could provide an incredible boost to the area's cultural life.

The real bottom line on this project has as much to do with priorities as dollars and cents. Building a performing arts complex at the University of Maryland, besides being defensible economically, shows an appreciation for the arts that is laudable. As Senate President Thomas V. Mike Miller noted: "If civilization is to prevail, there's got to be a focus on the arts."

The fact that this center would be in Prince George's County is icing on the cake. "This is a wonderful opportunity for Prince George's County," gushed University President William E. Kirwan.

That it is. We wish it much support wherever that support is needed.

Opinion

A4 THE PRINCE GEORGE'S JOURNAL THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1993

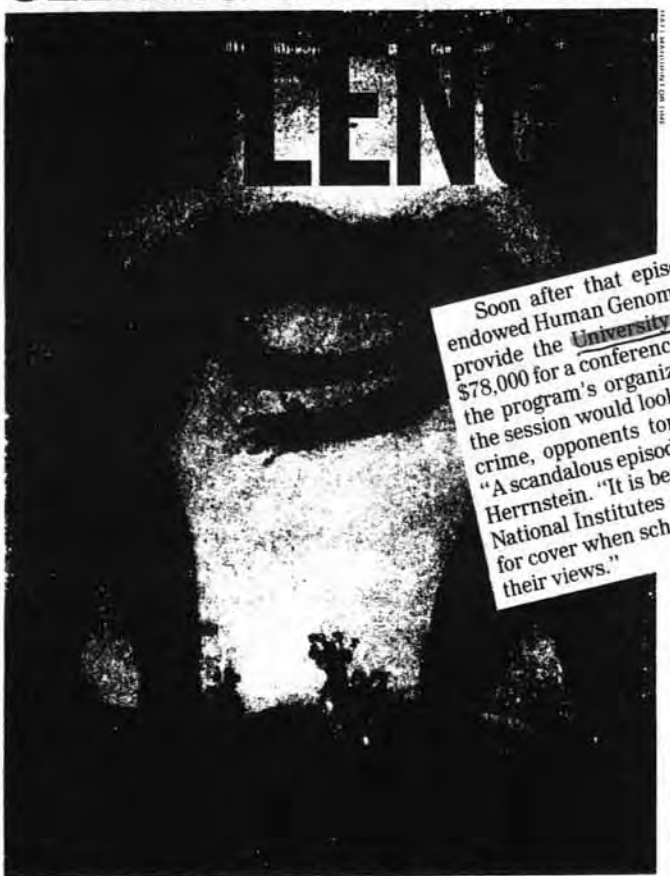
CLIPS ISSUE



Broadcast news media regularly cover College Park developments and feature faculty, staff and students. Throughout this report we will present a sampling of coverage of the university by the radio and television networks as well as stations in Baltimore and Washington during the first five months of 1993.

TIME, APRIL 19, 1993
BEHAVIOR

SEEKING THE ROOTS OF



The search for biological clues to crime is igniting a brutal political controversy

By ANASTASIA TOUFEXIS

IT'S TEMPTING TO MAKE EXCUSES FOR violence. The mugger came from a broken home and was trying to lift himself out of poverty. The wife beater was himself abused as a child. The juvenile murderer was exposed to Motley Crue records and *Terminator* movies. But do environmental factors wholly account for the seven-year-old child who tortures frogs? The teenager who knifes a teacher? The employee who slaughters workmates with an AK-47? Can society's

ills really be responsible for all the savagery that is sweeping America? Or could some people be predisposed to violence by their genes?

Until recently, scientists had no good way to explore such questions—and little incentive; the issue was seen as so politically inflammatory that it was best left alone. But advances in genetics and biochemistry have given researchers new tools to search for biological clues to criminality. Though answers remain a long way off, advocates of the work believe science could help shed light on the roots of vio-

lence and offer new solutions for society. But not if the research is suppressed. Investigators of the link between biology and crime find themselves caught in one of the most bitter controversies to hit the scientific community in years. The subject has become so politically incorrect that even raising it requires more bravery than many scientists can muster. Critics from the social sciences have denounced biological research efforts as intellectually unjustified and politically motivated. African-American scholars and politicians are particularly incensed; they fear that because of the high crime rates in inner cities, blacks will be wrongly branded as a group programmed for violence.

The backlash has taken a toll. In the past year, federal research included biological and crime has been cut, and a scheduled meeting of the Advanced Research on Heredity and Crime has been postponed. The attack in this research, however, is not new. In the 1960s, scientists advanced the now discounted theory of a "criminal chromosome." Cesare Lombroso claimed that sloping foreheads, jutting chins and long arms were signs of born criminals. In the 1960s, scientists advanced the now discounted theory of a "criminal chromosome." Cesare Lombroso claimed that sloping foreheads, jutting chins and long arms were signs of born criminals. In the 1960s, scientists advanced the now discounted theory of a "criminal chromosome." Cesare Lombroso claimed that sloping foreheads, jutting chins and long arms were signs of born criminals.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES
March 20, 1993

Pulling strings at Henson alma mater

By MOUNDAY HENSON

Sarah McDonald, a theater major at the University of Maryland, needs help stitching her arm together, and Carol Wilcox is just the woman to help her. Ms. Wilcox, who has designed puppets for the television program "Sesame Street" since 1969, is one of four instructors who have come to the campus with Jane Henson, widow of Muppet creator Jim Henson, to lead a week-long workshop in puppetry. The workshop, which ends today, is a prelude to the first Jim Henson Award for Projects Related to Puppetry, to be given annually for the best use of puppets by a student. For Jane Henson, and for the Muppet themselves, this workshop is a chance to return to their alma mater. The Muppets got their start here in the early 1950s when Jim Henson met Jane. She was a puppeteer class. Mr. Henson was a freshman, Miss Nebel a senior. With Miss Nebel as his assistant, Mr. Henson began his first show, "Sam and Friends," in 1955 on WRC-TV. It was a five-minute program that ran twice daily, once before "The Huntley Brinkley Report," and again before Steve Allen's "Tonight Show." Some of the puppets were primitive versions of Muppet characters that came to be known as Kermit the Frog and Gonzo. Mr. Henson went on to create the well-known characters for "Sesame Street" in 1969 and, in 1976, "The Muppet Show." In 1979, Mr. Henson made "The Muppet Movie," followed by six other movies, some using the Muppet characters, others, such as "Labyrinth" in 1986, creating an entire fantasy world.

He said Jim Henson Productions to Walt Disney in 1989 to move on to other projects, including a planned TV series for the Muppets, but those plans were cut short. Mr. Henson's death of complications from pneumonia, at age 53 in May 1990, created headlines as generations of children who had grown up with the Muppets in countries around the globe mourned the death of their creator. The four instructors at the campus workshop have each worked with Jim Henson Productions for years, and are old hands at welding the Muppets. Marty Robinson is the body behind Snuffleupagus, the ephemeral elephant from "Sesame Street." Kathy Mullen, who, in 1978, was the

see HENSON, page B2



The late Jim Henson and friend

THE SUN - Friday, March 5, 1993

UM library to unveil Agnew papers

Associated Press

COLLEGE PARK — The University of Maryland plans to unveil the papers of former Vice President Spiro T. Agnew on Monday when it gives academic researchers their first look at the memoirs, school officials said.

The entire collection consists of 1.5 million pages and about 1,000 pieces of memorabilia. Lauren Brown, a library curator at the Col-

lege Park campus, said yesterday. The collection documents Mr. Agnew's career from 1962, when he was county executive of Baltimore County, to his resignation as vice president in October 1973 after pleading no contest to a charge of income tax evasion.

"It is unfortunate that the dramatic events associated with the end of his vice presidency have cast Mr. Agnew in a one-dimensional light," said Jacob Goldha-

ber, university provost. "This extensive collection will, when fully accessible to researchers and scholars, flesh out the portrait of this man, who had a major impact on government at all levels."

The collection, which will be housed in the Maryland Room of the McKeldin Library at the College Park campus, includes letters, reports, newspaper clippings and handwritten notes and other items, said Mr. Brown.

THE WASHINGTON POST

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1993



Roberts holds the trophy he won for placing 18th in the Perfect 10 race, which he is running in photo below.

NEIGHBORS

He Hits Books. Then the Road

By Carolyn Hughes Cowley

Michael Roberts may be small in stature—5 feet 4 inches, 137 pounds—but he takes great strides worldwide every year in ultra-distance marathons.

The 36-year-old Chevy Chase resident has finished 61 "ironman" competitions. He says no one else in the world has completed as many of the one-day events, which include a 2.4-mile swim, a 112-mile bike ride and a 26.2-mile run.

Last year alone, the University of Maryland graduate student finished 15 ironmans. And in November, he competed in the new Perfect 10 competition in Monterrey, Mexico, an event that is twice as long as any triathlon.

Roberts finished the grueling race—a 21-mile swim, a 112-mile bike ride and a 26.2-mile run—in 16 days, coming in two days ahead of the rapid and finishing 19th among the 19 who completed the event.

During the run, he had to stop for new shoes to accommodate the blisters on his feet and get ultrasound treatment to help "warm up" his tendons. During the bike ride, he had to make several stops in deal with diarrhea caused by a liquid food product bottled in Mexico.

At the end, he figures, he was even on such a short. "I told the doctor at one time I was 4.6," Roberts said, attributing the loss in weight to the temporary compression of the spine that can occur in marathons.

Roberts said that since he began competing in marathons in 1983, he has spent \$100,000 of his own money to travel to every continent but Africa and South America and \$225 to \$400 on entry fees. He said he hopes to get sponsors in the future.

He's never won a cent in a race.

Last year, he competed again in Europe and in Houston, Ala., where he held the record for most completions. In Maryland, he took part in the Ultra Marathon 112-mile bike ride, 26.2-mile run in Landonville, where he was the 15th age group. The next day, he ran the Terrapin Trail at the University of Maryland, finishing fourth in the five-kilometer race.

USA TODAY JANUARY 5, 1993

'WJR' changes name to reflect coverage

Washington Journalism Review is changing its name. Starting with the March issue, the magazine will be called *American Journalism Review*.

"Our content and readership is national," says WJR Editor Rem Rieder. "And at this point, the name gives a false impression of what we're doing. So we have to catch up to the magazine's content."

WJR President Reese Cleghorn says several names were considered, including *National Journalism Review* and *Maryland Journalism Review*. But Cleghorn decided "national" might lead to confusion with *National Journal* and *National Review*, and putting "Maryland" in the name didn't make it any broader than Washington.

Of the magazine's 25,000 paid and unpaid circulation, 18% is in the Washington area, which includes parts of Mary-

MEDIA

land and Virginia.

Recent stories in the magazine—founded in 1977 and published 10 times a year—include a critical look at how the *Los Angeles Times* and KNBC-TV covered the Los Angeles riots, and a profile of New York Times White House correspondent Maureen Dowd. The only similar magazine is *Columbia Journalism Review*, which is published bimonthly and is affiliated with Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism. Its paid and unpaid circulation is 31,000 and it is also national in scope.

Both reviews are usually referred to by their initials. *Columbia Journalism Review* is CJR and when its name changes *Washington Journalism Review* will go from being WJR to AJR. Says Rieder: "We don't sound like a radio station anymore."

—Pat Guy

OUTLOOK

OUTLOOK is the weekly faculty-staff newspaper serving the College Park campus community.

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Letters to the editor, story suggestions, campus information & calendar items are welcome. Please submit all material at least two weeks before the Monday of publication. Send it to Editor OUTLOOK, 2101 Turner Building, through campus mail or to University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742. Our telephone number is (301) 405-4621. Electronic mail address is jfritz@umdacc.umd.edu. Fax number is (301) 314-9344.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND AT COLLEGE PARK

Two university graduate students were featured on the Cable News Network (CNN) on January 4 concerning their discovery of mysterious "dark matter" in a small group of galaxies (see print story, page 5).

THE SUN People

SUNDAY SNAPSHOTS

Margo Humphrey fancies creating heroes who reach and teach African-American kids

When Margo Humphrey was first asked to illustrate a children's book, she declined. Drawing African-American children in a downcast neighborhood didn't interest her. Then the publisher made her an offer she couldn't refuse: to write a book of her own.

She obliged, and the result, "The River That Gave Gifts," is now featured at the Peale Museum in an exhibit of children's books drawn by African-American women artists. "I wanted to create heroes that teach lessons to kids, particularly Afro-American kids," says Ms. Humphrey, 50, who teaches drawing and printmaking at the University of Maryland.

She used her own experiences growing up with her mother and grandmother in Oakland, Calif., for the story of a young girl who rallies neighborhood children to help a wise older woman who becomes ill. Thanks to the influence of her mother, a milliner and interior decorator, Ms. Humphrey pursued art in school, eventually getting her master's from Stanford University in California. Her work has been shown at the Smithsonian, the Chicago Art Institute and the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

"I think I have a special gift. I want my art to represent me and my culture—and the intelligence that comes from my culture," she says. She now spends many evenings in her Hyattsville home working on "The Colored Green King," a fabled



PAUL HUTTON/STAFF PHOTO

tale of a character who saves a garden from evil forces. Her 11-year-old twins—Aaron and Thais—have played a large part in the writing of this second book. "I need to discuss that with the publisher," she says, "whether their names should be on as co-authors."

—Mary Corey

THE MONTGOMERY JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1992 A5

UM program helps Russians get technical training

By SANDY STONE

Journal staff writer

What few struck Dmitry Meleshko about the American workplace were the chairs. They had wheels. And they swivel. He could lean back without falling over.

At Meleshko's place of employment in Russia, he sits on hard wooden chairs that often break. "And if they break, we still use them," he says.

The 38-year-old engineer gestures to a bowl of fresh fruit as a water cooler at the offices of Jerry Thompson & Associates in Kensington. "Anyone can just take a banana from the bowl," he says. That annoys Meleshko.

The modest two-story suburban house where he is staying during his six-week visit to America is a far cry from the cramped apartment he shares with his wife and four-year-old daughter.

"It's a huge house," he says. "Even the largest apartments of the [former] Communist party leaders are not like this."

Meleshko is not here to sightsee. He's here, he says, strictly for technical education. He's getting it at JTA, a small high-tech firm that specializes in aviation systems engineering.

Meleshko is one of a dozen Russian businessmen interning at Montgomery County and Baltimore companies as part of a University of Maryland University College program. It is funded by a \$200,000 grant from the U.S. Information Agency.

In the face of painful free-market reforms proposed by Russian President Boris Yeltsin, the interns are here to grasp an understanding of American business practices and take it home.

Please see RUSSIA, A5

Dmitri Shemetov interns at Discovery Channel in Bethesda through the University of Maryland University College program.



MAGNUS PHOTOGRAPHY

In the face of reforms proposed by Russian President Boris Yeltsin, the interns are here to grasp an understanding of American business practices and take it home.

tee. I envy these guys. They have tremendously, extremely interesting work to do. For example, now they have to discover the true history of Russia and the Soviet Union. Or try to develop scientific approach to economic and social reforms.

Physicists want of the mill. They have every part of the natural sciences & state contract now.

Q: Has the of scientists from other former Soviet states?

A: If you try many people feel a fraction. Several hundred people. But if you who essentially group of people, most active, the brightest people.

Q: If Yeltsin goes, is democracy finished?

A: No, I don't think so. [Congress Chairman Ruslan] Khasbulatov and Yeltsin were standing embracing each other on the reforms.

Scholarship

April 21, 1993 • The Chronicle of Higher Education

Communitarians Move Their Ideas Outside Academic Arena

Scholarly trends from several academic disciplines are drawn together in fast-spreading network

By Karen J. Winkler

BEFORE COMMUNITARIANISM is sounding a lot like certain academics these days. In calling on Americans to pledge service and sacrifice in a "New Covenant" with their government, and in several of his proposed policies, the President often echoes a group of scholars who banded together in 1990 to proclaim a "communitarian agenda."

Both the Clinton Administration and the scholars stress the need to revive the moral ties that bind communities together. Both call for a new civic culture based less on individual rights and more on social responsibility. And both propose similar public policies: family leave, to give parents more time with their children; national service, to teach students civic duty; campaign reform, to purify politics.

The resemblance is not accidental.

A MEASURE OF SUCCESS

Three years ago, Amitai Etzioni, a social scientist who is a university professor at George Washington University, and William A. Galston, a professor of public affairs at the University of Maryland at College Park, decided over lunch to take ideas that were percolating through various academic disciplines and draw them together in a new "communitarian network."

"We made a conscious decision to move ideas outside academe," Mr. Galston says.

Communitarianism, *Habits of the Heart* (University of California Press, 1985), by Robert N. Bellah and four other scholars, has sold over 400,000 copies around the world. A spate of other recent books that label themselves communitarian or that touch on communitarian themes of service and responsibility—Charles Taylor's *Multi-culturalism and "The Politics of Recognition"* (Princeton University Press, 1992), Benjamin R. Barber's *An Aristocracy of Everyone* (Hulland Books, 1992), and Philip Selznick's *The Moral Commonwealth* (University of California Press, 1992)—are selling briskly.

Mr. Etzioni has just brought out *The Spirit of Community*, advertised as "a communitarian agenda." Its publisher, Crown, is printing 15,000 copies. Personal contacts have combined with political trends to help communitarians build a bridge to policy makers. Both Mr. Galston and Mr. Etzioni have long-standing ties to the Democratic Party: Mr. Galston was issues director for Walter Mondale's 1984 Presidential campaign, and Mr. Etzioni was a senior adviser in Jimmy Carter's White House.

In the late 1980's and early 1990's, the Democratic Leadership Council, under the chairmanship of Bill Clinton, began to scan

THE SUN Sports

Ex-Terp Williams toes line for school and community

By Alan Goldstein

Staff Writer

A strong bond exists between Len Elmore and Walt Williams that goes far beyond the customary attorney-client relationship. In professional sports, where the bottom line on a contract is frequently the only link, Elmore (Class of 1974) and Williams (1992) earned All-America honors playing basketball for Maryland. But they also apparently share the belief that an athlete owes a debt of gratitude to the college and community that supported him.

And so Elmore, a solid pro for 10 seasons before attending Harvard Law School and becoming a New York prosecutor, will take special pride tonight when Williams, a high-scoring rookie with Sacramento, is honored at the Kings' game with the Washington Bullets for establishing a \$125,000 scholarship fund for African-Americans at his alma mater.

"I'm an attorney, not an agent,"

Post-All-Star star

Since the All-Star break, the Kings' Walt Williams has been among the highest-scoring rookies in the NBA (through Tuesday's games).

Player	Team	G	Pts.
Shaquille O'Neal	Orl.	19	23.1
Alonzo Mourning	Char.	19	23.1
Walt Williams	Sac.	17	21.1
Christian Laettner	Min.	19	18.8
Laetrell Sprewell	G.S.	15	17.0

See WILLIAMS, 6D, Col. 1

SPECIAL TO THE SUN
The Kings' Walt Williams hasn't forgotten Maryland.

Now in the NBA, Williams still 'The Wizard'

By MARK STEWART

Journal staff writer

LANHAM — Theresa Williams prays every day that she has "done something right" that day.

Her son's gesture last Thursday must have spoken volumes for that particular 24-hour period.

Walt Williams, NBA rookie sensation, became Walt Williams, philanthropist last week when he and his Sacramento Kings teammates came to town for their annual Capital Centre duel with the Bullets. Williams donated \$125,000 to his alma mater, the University of Maryland, to set up a minority scholarship fund in memory of his late father, Walt Sr.

This is an age when most teens spend their millions on cars and other luxuries, and all too many invest in themselves for their post-professional careers.

And the really, really ones who do remember others usually make gifts that are bigger and better weight-lifters and other amenities for their athletic program.

But Williams went even beyond that. The Croftland High School graduate set up his scholarship fund for minority students, particularly African Americans. He couldn't care less whether they can shoot a jump shot as fluidly or dunk a basketball as explosively as he can.

"I'll leave that up to the university," Williams said. "I didn't want to make a basketball scholarship. I want to provide this for people who need an education but can't get one. . . . It's not a basketball scholarship."

Williams is enjoying a remarkable rookie season, despite missing 16 games with a broken bone in his right hand. In 53 games, he has averaged 16.7 points. Only three rookies can top that — Shaquille O'Neal, Alonzo Mourning and Christian Laettner, the first three players taken in the draft last year.

Williams also leads all rookies in three-point baskets (55 for 171) and is average:

"I think a lot of rookies have made a definite impact," Williams said. "A lot of people probably didn't think that would happen."

Particularly for Williams, whose lean body raised questions about his ability to start on the NBA level. His numbers at Maryland as a senior (28.8 points, 3.6 rebounds, 3.6 assists and 2.1 steals) were . . . as was his amazing seven-

—shots.

"I don't think I had to reeducate myself [after the injury]," Williams said, referring to the broken leg he suffered as a junior at Maryland. "In anything I do, I try to be the best. I tried to turn that into a positive and get myself into the best possible shape I could. I want to be one of the great players in the league, but I just don't say that. I work and try to accomplish that."

Indeed, the Kings have asked a lot of Williams, and not just because they were terrible before they got him. Williams has played just about every position on the court except for center, although he has played more at the point recently since Mitch Richmond injured his knee.

"We've had a down season, and a lot of people credit that to not being able to play with everybody at one time," Williams said. "We lost an All-Star in Mitch



struggling for the soul of the Clinton Administration.

Their efforts raise questions about scholarly movements that go public:

■ How do scholars bridge the gap between political theory and practice?

■ Can they hold together a loose web of intellectual principles when they confront divisive social issues such as family values and crime on the streets?

■ What do they lose by succeeding?

The communitarians have had some measure of success. In early 1991 they started a journal, *The Responsive Community*, to air communitarian ideas. Later that year they held a "teach-in" in Washington, where they issued a platform calling for strengthening families, schools, communities, and civic participation in politics.

At Gore spoke at the teaching public lectures such as Henry (Clinton) and William D. Rockefeller signed the platform. So did well-known liberals such as John W. Gardner, founder of Common Cause, and conservatives such as Chester E. Finn Jr., a former official of the Department of Education and now a senior scholar with the Edison Project. Betty Friedman, so did a wide assortment of academics, from the sociologist Robert N. Bellah, the economist Albert O. Hirschman, and the political scientist Benjamin R. Barber (the president of the American University, Joseph Duffy.



William A. Galston, a professor at the U of Maryland, Bill Clinton and others "are coupling rights and responsibilities as both good policy and good politics."

Some of these names are now turning up in the Clinton Administration. Mr. Duffy has confirmed that he has been asked to direct the United States Information Agency. Mr. Galston is serving as deputy assistant to the President for domestic policy. Scholarly trends nudged communitarians towards politics.

Government and Politics faculty member Linda Williams assessed President Clinton's State of the Union speech on "The Diane Rehm Show," WAMU, Washington, on February 18.

The same day, Professor Thomas Schelling of the School of Public Affairs was a guest on WMAL Talk Radio, Washington, discussing the State of the Union speech, and on February 20 Schelling was profiled on NewsChannel 8, an all-news channel carried by D.C., Maryland and Virginia cable systems.

Colleges widen the realm of careers

By Tamara Henry
USA TODAY

Traditionally, the rule of thumb for counselors working with college students who are disabled was psychology or social work for those with vision problems; computer programming for those using wheelchairs; printing for the hearing impaired.

For science, math, medicine or engineering, "But we now have hope," says Virginia W. Stern of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Stern points to the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, which adds a new category to the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The ADA toughens and broadens the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

All colleges are required to make campuses accessible as well as provide the special textbooks, equipment and personnel so students with disabilities can have experiences equal to their peers.

For example, colleges must have academic programs in accessible buildings, and by technology, hire sign-language interpreters and take other steps to ensure that academic programs are available to the disabled. Also, shuttle buses must be open to those with disabilities.

What the new law means to Stern is that budding scientists and engineers can't be easily deterred.

Greg Fowler, an engineer who is blind, tells of the difficulty he had finding people who could read material in engineering, physics and the other courses he took during the 1970s as an undergraduate at Michigan State University and as a graduate student at Stanford University.

"I was never openly discouraged by anyone within the university," says Fowler, 40, who works at Cisco Systems.



ON THE AIR: John Sorenson, whose juvenile rheumatoid arthritis makes it hard to reach some equipment, nonetheless works as a DJ at the University of Maryland campus radio station.

vided quadriplegic students with lab assistants, explain 30% could promise accessible labs or special equipment. Only 16% could offer a note taker, and only 10% offered to accommodate students during tests.

Students with disabilities often were forced to approach professors, explain the nature of their disabilities and suggest the adaptations needed for the course. This assumes, however, that the student already knows the course and the laboratory content, which is rarely the case," says the study.

Bill Scates, director of Disabled Student Services at the University of Maryland, says statistics he's collected over 12 years found gradual improvements in campus environments for students with disabilities.

school because of a state requirement to perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Post, with a burning desire to become a psychiatrist, has reapplied, hoping the ADA will help.

"I'm not asking to be an

not asking to be a surgeon. I've limited my options to things my disability wouldn't interfere with," he says.

Renee Kirby, assistant director for Disabled Student Services at Temple University, says her school has had a

Gay Soldiers No Problem Elsewhere, Senators Told

By ERIC SCHMITT
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 29 — The armed forces of Canada and Australia, the two military establishments that most recently lifted their bans on homosexuals, have had no morale problems as a result, several experts told Senators today.

Supporters of retaining the ban on homosexuals in the United States military have warned that without the restrictions, combat readiness would erode, recruiting would plummet and the American armed services would deteriorate into a "second-rate force."

While saying that neither Canada nor Australia had experienced declines in recruiting or combat effectiveness, the experts at a hearing of the Senate Armed Services Committee cautioned that the countries' policies were only months old and might not offer long-term lessons yet for American military planners.

They also noted that many Western European armed forces that in principle allow homosexuals to serve, in practice restrict deployment to non-combat roles and high-security assignments and prison commands.

"No neat and tidy lessons can be drawn from one country to another," said Dr. Charles Moskos, a military sociologist at Northwestern University.

President Clinton has directed the Defense Department to draw up an executive order on homosexuals in the military by July 15. The Senate committee held earlier rounds of hearings before today's session. The House Armed Services Committee announced on Wednesday that it would also hold hearings on May 4 and 5.

An All-American Lineup
While today's hearing focused on the experiences of foreign military establishments, people from those services were conspicuously absent. The witnesses were all Americans: two social scientists, a political scientist and a retired Army general who has studied foreign armed forces.

quired experts who presented both points of view.
For Senators trying to learn about the experiences of foreign armed forces, most of which still rely on a draft to fill their ranks, it was a slightly bewildering day.

Israel's military, for example, does not officially discriminate against homosexuals. Recruits are not asked about their sexual orientation. Soldiers suspected of being homosexual, however, are referred to a mental health officer for a special psychological assessment. Mr. Moskos said. And declassified homosexuals are not assigned to elite combat units, intelligence work or senior commands.

Britain has a similar policy of limited tolerance. Members of the military are not asked about their sexual orientation. "If their orientation becomes known but they are not openly gay," he said.

engaged in homosexual behavior, they might be counseled and warned against misconduct, rather than discharged," said Dr. David R. Segal, a sociology professor at the University of Wisconsin.

In Denmark and the Netherlands, policy makers put a higher priority on individual rights than on military readiness, the experts said. Homosexuals are treated as equals in their own units, financially supported by the Dutch military.

But even in armed forces with more liberal policies, the experts said, most gay Dutch soldiers, for instance, have their orientation known because of discrimination or worse.

A "Second-Rate Force"
The group with two samples from each home, a "first round" sample and another after the first had been flushed. The second was generally lower, but in Chicago, he said, where lead was available to connect houses with mains, sometimes the second sample was higher. "It makes the situation better three out of four times, but if you're the fourth, it doesn't help you very much," he said.

In New York, Jan Mchari, a spokesman for the Department of Environmental Protection, said the city was conducting a comprehensive lead audit of the city's water supply. The city had lowered the lead level in the city's water supply to 15 parts per billion, he said.

Seeking Cleaner Water
The E.P.A. recommended that people in the water run at the morning before drinking it, to flush water that had been sitting in lead-lined pipes overnight, or switch to bottled water or install filters. But outside experts said that on a few cases letting the water run could make things worse, and a New York City official said that the measures were probably not warranted in the city's five boroughs.

The report yesterday grew out of an order last year by the federal government that water systems sample the lead levels in their distribution systems. The report said that the agency found that in some cases, lead levels were as high as 15 parts per billion, and in some cases, lead levels were as low as 10 parts per billion.

The data just released showed water systems with as many as 1,200 customers, which together cover about 100 million people. Last October the agency reported on computers with 50,000 customers or more, covering 150 million people. The agency is still awaiting data from companies serving 25 to 50,000 customers.

Lead interferes with brain development in children. It can also interfere with physical development and cause low birth weight or premature birth. In adults, it can increase blood pressure.



NBC, From A1

NBC attacked remote-controlled toy rocket engines to the GM truck to ensure that it would catch fire during the crash. An NBC spokeswoman said the network had agreed to pay GM's costs in investigating the matter.

Earlier in the day, Don Hewitt, executive producer of CBS's "60 Minutes," said: "You can do anything in television—if you level with the audience. They know they're watching a staged crash, and they did not broadcast what their viewers thought they were seeing. It is inconceivable that could've happened here."

"On television, seeing is believing," said Robert Lichter, director of the Center for Media and Public Affairs. "If you set it up so people aren't seeing what they believe they are, they may never believe you again. If you're making sure a fire starts, you should tell your viewers that."

"Putting those little sparklers under the truck... is perpetrating a fraud," said Stephen Klendman, a fellow at Georgetown University's Kennedy School of Ethics. "It is just beyond the pale."

In their announcement last night, Pauley and Phillips read a series of statements by GM and said the network would not contest them. Phillips said, for example, that the staged crash was not representative of an actual side-impact collision and that NBC's replacement of the original gas cap caused a leak that contributed to the fire.

NBC also did not dispute the auto maker's contention that the crash took place at a higher speed than "Dateline" had claimed.

The journalistic issue is not whether the older-model GM trucks are unsafe; an Atlanta jury last week ordered the company to pay \$105 million to the parents of a 17-year-old who died in a fiery crash involving such a truck.

Nor is the issue whether incendiary devices are standard procedure in safety tests. Vincent

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Better prosecution, use of King credited

SUNDAY, APRIL 18, 1993 — The Washington Times

By Joyce Price and Ron Taylor
The Washington Times

Legal experts credit yesterday's verdict in the Rodney King case to a racially diverse jury, more "vigorous and experienced" prosecution, defense mistakes, and the prosecutors' decision to put King on the stand.

In Salzman, the attorney for Sgt. Stacey Koon, one of the two policemen convicted yesterday of violating King's civil rights, said in a telephone interview that he believes "the aura of the interview" also played a part in the jury's decision.

But other lawyers disagreed, doubt they were responding to outside social pressures, said R. Keith Stacey, executive director of the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers.

The split verdict — finding two officers guilty and two not guilty — indicates "they looked at each defendant individually" and made their decision on "what they felt the facts were," Mr. Stacey said.

Ronald A. Zambrano, the president of the Pacific Legal Foundation, agreed. "The U.S. government brought all of its unlimited resources to this case, and that was a factor," he said. "But I think the jury was not runaway since two individuals were not convicted."

Elaine R. Jones, a former counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense & Educational Fund, said the federal prosecution of "the bad apples" was a high legal standard to meet. They had to show that officers used excessive force and that they intended to use excessive force.

Ms. Jones said they proved their case with the skillful use of evidence presented in the federal trial was damaging.

Surgeon Charles Aronberg, who helped reconstruct the bones in King's face, testified that the injuries could only have come from a blow, not a fall to the ground as defense witnesses said.

Mr. Salzman said he believes the videotape "caused a revolution" in how the jury reached a verdict. An unidentified juror, interviewed yesterday on KNBC-TV, said of the tape: "That's basically what convinced them."

In the first trial, three of the four defendants testified. But only Koon testified in the second trial. He said he was responsible for anything that occurred under his supervision.

Asked if Koon would have been better off if he had not testified, Mr. Salzman said he doubted it. He said he believed Koon would have been convicted anyway because he was "clearly responsible" for the beating, which came under his command.

The thin blue line no longer works as an excuse to overlook cases of beatings, evidence-tampering and manslaughter by officers.

Still, not everyone agrees that the training and management issues that were the focus in Portland are at fault elsewhere. W. Sherman, a criminologist at the University of Maryland, said that few departments even keep figures on fabrication of evidence or brutality. One of the few revealing studies shows that the number of officers killed and the number of civilians killed by urban police departments have dropped by half since the early 1970's, suggesting that more are learning restraint.

High Levels of Lead Found In Water Serving 30 Million

By MATTHEW L. WALD

In its broadest survey of lead contamination in drinking water, the Environmental Protection Agency said yesterday that 818 systems serving 30 million people had excessive levels, and it ordered officials to take steps to reduce lead levels and to notify customers.

The main source of lead in home plumbing, so not all buildings in those systems have high levels, according to the agency. Some systems prevent lead by having high lead levels, or "flushing" New York City's water system, for example, by changing the chemistry of the water or adding chemicals to reduce the amount of lead.

In the other hand, some places showed startling concentrations. Camp Leconte, a town in North Carolina, showed lead levels that exceed the federal standard in 10 out of 10 samples.

This is probably a better survey of lead in water than ever before, said Ellen Seligson, a toxicologist who specializes in lead contamination. The findings in those of previous surveys, she said, "it's hard to say if it's better or worse. I would hope it's slightly better, because water systems have begun corrosion control."

Seeking Cleaner Water
The E.P.A. recommended that people in the water run at the morning before drinking it, to flush water that had been sitting in lead-lined pipes overnight, or switch to bottled water or install filters. But outside experts said that on a few cases letting the water run could make things worse, and a New York City official said that the measures were probably not warranted in the city's five boroughs.

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Why Am I So Tired?

By CAROL STANLEY

If you think you've got less time to do more than ever, you're probably wrong. John Robinson, a sociology professor at the University of Maryland, has made a career of researching how Americans use their time. Despite the widespread belief that we're working more and playing less, he says, Americans today have more free time than ever before.

Robinson's research shows that Americans are working longer hours, but they are also spending more time on leisure activities. He argues that the perception of being busier is due to the increasing complexity of modern life and the constant pressure to be productive.

He points out that while the number of hours worked has increased, the amount of time spent on household chores and child-rearing has also increased. This has led to a feeling of being overwhelmed and tired.

Robinson suggests that Americans need to find ways to manage their time more effectively. He encourages people to prioritize their tasks and to take breaks to recharge their batteries.

He also notes that the increasing pace of life is a result of technological advances and the demands of a global economy. While these changes have brought many benefits, they have also created new challenges for individuals.

Robinson's research is based on a large survey of Americans' time use. He found that while men spend more time on paid work, women spend more time on unpaid work at home. This division of labor has contributed to the feeling of being overworked.

Despite these challenges, Robinson believes that Americans have more free time than ever before. He argues that the key is to use that time wisely and to find ways to enjoy the moments of leisure.

He concludes by saying that while life may be busier than ever, it is not necessarily more stressful. With the right mindset and time management skills, Americans can find ways to balance their work and their lives.

Neat and tidy lessons' on gay soldiers are elusive.

By ERIC SCHMITT

WASHINGTON, April 29 — The armed forces of Canada and Australia, the two military establishments that most recently lifted their bans on homosexuals, have had no morale problems as a result, several experts told Senators today.

Supporters of retaining the ban on homosexuals in the United States military have warned that without the restrictions, combat readiness would erode, recruiting would plummet and the American armed services would deteriorate into a "second-rate force."

While saying that neither Canada nor Australia had experienced declines in recruiting or combat effectiveness, the experts at a hearing of the Senate Armed Services Committee cautioned that the countries' policies were only months old and might not offer long-term lessons yet for American military planners.

They also noted that many Western European armed forces that in principle allow homosexuals to serve, in practice restrict deployment to non-combat roles and high-security assignments and prison commands.

"No neat and tidy lessons can be drawn from one country to another," said Dr. Charles Moskos, a military sociologist at Northwestern University.

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An All-American Lineup
While today's hearing focused on the experiences of foreign military establishments, people from those services were conspicuously absent. The witnesses were all Americans: two social scientists, a political scientist and a retired Army general who has studied foreign armed forces.

engaged in homosexual behavior, they might be counseled and warned against misconduct, rather than discharged," said Dr. David R. Segal, a sociology professor at the University of Wisconsin.

Discharge Action Begins

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29 (AP) — The Army began discharging soldiers today who were convicted of sexual offenses, a move that critics say is a sign of leniency.

Army officials said the discharges were part of a "clean up" of the military's sexual offense problem. They said the discharges were based on a review of the military's sexual offense cases.

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A Badge Is Less a Shield When Police Go Too Far

By JOSEPH BERGER

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Guatemala comes under fire

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Tokyo Broadcasting, the largest independent television network in Japan, interviewed staff members and students at the university's minority job fair on February 17 for an evening news segment on the job search process in the U.S.

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1993 • USA TODAY



LONG ISLAND HIT HARD: What once was a beautiful place is now dangerous, says Gary Vegetante, with his wife, Claire, of Westhampton Beach. Storms have destroyed homes in the area.

East Coast rebuilds its battered shores

By Jack Williams
USA TODAY

WESTHAMPTON BEACH, N.Y. — From Cape Cod to Cape Canaveral, the merciless storms of winter have turned a spring of cleanup and repair as residents up and down the East Coast take stock of terrible damage to the fragile shoreline and its beaches.

"This was one heck of a stormy winter," says Stephen Leatherman of the University of Maryland's Laboratory for Coastal Research. "I don't think any part of the East Coast has gone unscathed."

Worst hit Long Island.

In Westhampton Beach, a coastal homeowner's nightmare — a pounding winter storm — tore a half-mile gap in the offshore barrier island.

Now, water surges through the opening, pushing tides higher and, occasionally, flooding parts of the mainland.

Since December, 80 homes

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— Stephen Lee
University of Maryland's Laboratory for Coastal Research

stroyed, and hundreds there and on are threatened.

Similar scenario

At Dewey Beach, a

waves from winter

demolished cottage

washed out water

lines and carried

sand. Beach sand

plentiful this summer

cost of \$2 million.

► Misquamicut

damage, with waves removing significant quantities of sand.

► To prepare for the busy

tourist season, Long Beach,

N.C., town workers have

pushed up sand to repair

NEWSWEEK • JANUARY 4, 1993

MEDICINE

The Angry Politics of Kemron

Pushed by black activists, an AIDS drug gets a trial

Two years ago a Kenyan researcher named David Koech shocked the world with an announcement about the treatment of AIDS. He claimed that when his patients (black men) were given tiny amounts of alpha interferon, a drug used at vastly higher doses to treat some cancers, their symptoms vanished, their immune systems rebounded.

low-dose interferon, and the activists are helping to design it. Critics are appalled that a drug with such modest prospects suddenly became a research priority. But given the passions that now surround the treatment, this may be the only way to move forward.

— championed as an African innovator

low-dose oral interferon

white

Amsterdam News
50 AIDS patients cured
says Kenyan President

Research team from fact-finding

fighting an unconventional treatment: Nation of Islam doctors and Muhammad

There are standards of scientific rigor that we should not lower in the name of being politically correct," says Stephen Thomas, director of the University of Maryland's Minority Health Research Laboratory. He denounces doctors like Koech and Muhammad for promoting an unproven therapy, and he criticizes the NIH for letting them dictate its priorities. "My concern," he says, "is into this that millions of dollars will go where else more promising."

New uses: The drug was first used as the National Institutes of Health (NIH) started in 1989, when Cummings visited Kenya to work on a cattle virus and met Koech, director of the Nairobi-based Kenya Medical Research Institute. Koech was if in trying the "viral" mission.

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NASA's Plea: Help!

The shuttle finally flew, but the beleaguered U.S. space agency still needs a boost from its old rivals the Russians

By MICHAEL D. LEMONICK

THE SHUTTLE ENTERED ORBIT last night, but the shuttle's mission was far from simple. The shuttle was launched on a mission to test a new engine, and the mission was far from simple.

Among the strapped enterprises is Energomash, a former secret government rocket-design agency and now the capitalist manufacturer of the Energia rocket. Says Energomash spokesman Felix Cherkis: "Experts elsewhere know that our liquid-fuel engines are about 20 years ahead of American ones. This technology is state of the art—and we could use the money."

So could the Russian economy. Observers say that the Russian economy is in a state of collapse, and the Russian government is desperate for money.

Hard currency is very important. The ruble is in trouble, and there is near hyperinflation. Now, instead of philanthropic aid or foreign credit, Russians can make money for themselves.

Impressive! The shuttle finally flew, but the beleaguered U.S. space agency still needs a boost from its old rivals the Russians.

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billions of dollars. The gravity required to contain the cloud is 12 to 25 times greater than that in the galaxies themselves, astronomers from NASA, the University of Maryland and Arizona State University announced at a meeting of the American Astronomical Society. To get so much gravity, the three galaxies must be awash in dark matter. "The discovery," says David Davis of the University of Maryland and NASA, "suggests that the universe may one day halt its expansion."

Though theorists snuffed that they knew all along there were gobs of dark matter out there, in fact it was the first time the amount in galaxies had been measured so

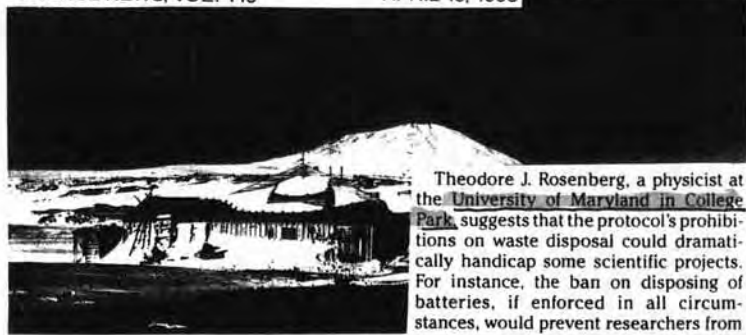
accurately. "It's a wally nice to have a direct result showing the amount of dark matter in one of these regions," says astronomer Lawrence Krauss of Yale University. The amount was right on the money: measurements of bigger clusters of galaxies had found only two or three times as much dark matter as regular stuff, not the 10 to 20 times that theory predicts and the ROSAT found. If other neighborhoods harbor similar amounts, cosmology's trendiest theory of creation may prove right: it's the idea that after the big bang 12 billion years ago, the infant universe inflated wildly to some 10 trillion trillion times its original size in about a sextillionth of a picosecond. The inflation theory also says that the cosmos is precisely balanced between eternal expansion and eventual collapse. One day, the world will reach perfect equilibrium. The stars will burn out and matter will evaporate into a whisper of pure energy. Born in a bang, it would go out in a whimper.

The ROSAT weighed only the dark matter; it didn't identify it. Bad enough that 99 percent of the universe is invisible; worse, 90 percent of it might consist not of garden-variety protons and neutrons (as in people and planets) but particles never seen on Earth. Why? Because so many protons and neutrons would have produced much more hydrogen and other light elements than astronomers find out there. But even before physicists figure out what the exotic matter is, they've gone Copernicus one better: not only are we not at the center of the universe, but we're not even made of the same stuff.

SHARON REGLEY

SCIENCE NEWS, VOL. 143

APRIL 10, 1993



Researchers fear Antarctic studies face a chilling future

McMurdo Station, the "Gateway to Antarctica," could never lay claim to the word beautiful. Erected on an island along the coast of the frozen continent, this bustling frontier town consists of 90 utilitarian buildings connected by streets of slushy black mud. A raised network of heated pipes snakes around the dorms and offices, carrying water and sewage from the swollen summertime population of 1,200

environmental abuse ear: dubious distinction of being world's most polluted spot. The National Science Foundation (NSF), which runs U.S. operations in Antarctica, embarked three years ago on a \$30 million program to atone for its past environmental sins in McMurdo and at other sites on the continent. "If you think McMurdo is ugly, talk to someone who

launching balloons to study the ozone hole because the instruments on board include batteries, and researchers typically cannot recover them once they fall to the ice.

In 1989, even an environmental organization was attacking NSF for pollution at the main U.S. base, an Argentine supply

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1993

Science Times

The New York Times

Strange, Violent Physics Born in the Death of Stars

Turmoil Within A Dying Star



New supernova and supercomputers combine to shed new light on stellar explosions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1993

Russians to Test Space Mirror As Giant Night Light

A reflector in space next month will reflect light of several full moons



Shining a Light Where It Is Needed

Like someone shining a light on a dark spot, the Russian space mirror will focus light where it is needed.

Deploying the thin sheet of reflective plastic will also help in learning to control the unpredictable space navigation using the solar wind, a sparse flow of particles.

Resistance to Change

Dr. Roald Sagdeev, former director of the Soviet Academy of Science's Space Science Institute and now director of the East-West Science and Technology Center at the University of Maryland in College Park, said

advocates of the idea 15 years ago. But authorities in the space program were skeptical, he said.

"While some people would be happy with light from space, others might not like it," Dr. Sagdeev said in an interview. "In all of the dark areas of the sub-Arctic, people have adapted to the natural cycles they have and may not want it to change."

Planners estimate that sunlight reflecting from the solar sail could be as bright as three to five full moons.

Several larger mirrors could equal 25 to 50 full moons.

Why Light the Night?

Benefits of extended twilight include savings in the cost of outdoor lighting, extra hours for planting or harvesting crops.

Longer working hours for construction projects and disaster rescue operations after disasters. Critics worry about possible harm to plants and animals.

Continued on Page C7

Washington radio station WTOP aired an interview with music professor Domenic Cossa on March 13 in connection with his induction into the Academy of Vocal Arts Hall of Fame.

A story on the Henson Puppetry Workshop (see print story, page 2) aired on WRC-TV, Washington, on March 19.

Modern Maturity February-March 93

Map makeover

Getting around the nation's capital is a lot easier these days for blind and visually impaired people, thanks to Joe Wiedel. The University of Maryland geography professor created high-contrast print and Braille maps of the city's sprawling subway system. "They give people with low vision much greater independence," says Karen Lubieniecki of the Columbia Light-house for the Blind.

"Sighted people look at a map and then pick up details," says Wiedel. "The blind develop the overall picture by going over the map detail by detail."

Wiedel, who heads an international commission on low-vision mapping, became interested after seeing a map for the blind. "I didn't think it was communicating properly," he says. "I began trying to design a better map, and I've been at it

January 28, 1993

TECHNOLOGY

Testing Remote-Controlled Robots for Weightless Work

Pool at University of Maryland's Neutral Buoyancy Research Facility Doubles as Outer Space

By Kimberly Searles

Inside the plain rectangular building tucked away on a corner of the University of Maryland's College Park campus is what appears to be a very deep swimming pool. A red and white beach ball bobs on the surface of the crystal blue water.

But instead of deck chairs, the pool is surrounded by an assortment of robots and computer equipment. And the "swimmers" include a remote-controlled camera, a handful of graduate students in scuba gear, and a few bulky robots.

The new \$1.2 million pool is actually the Neutral Buoyancy Research Facility, designed to test remote-controlled robots in a simulated weightless environment. The 24-foot deep tank with a 50-foot diameter is large enough to test the maneuverability of full-size robots intended to be used in space for repair and construction.

NASA contributed \$1.2 million to the cost of the facility, which became fully operational in August. It's one of only four neutral buoyancy labs in the United States, and the only one in the world based at a university. It's also the only one dedicated to basic research rather than specific projects.

Dr. David Akin, director of the lab, has been doing research on space teleoperators

since 1978. But he's never had his own facility dedicated to the research. Previously at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he was allowed to use the campus swimming pool, but only during off hours.

In one year at MIT, he conducted only 28 neutral buoyancy tests. In the four months that the Maryland facility has been operational, he's already run 67 tests.

When NASA came through with the funding for a new facility, MIT couldn't find the space to build it. So Akin moved to College Park, where the university had room. And he could be just a few miles from NASA Goddard as an extra bonus.

Akin has done research at all of the nation's neutral buoyancy labs, so when he set about building the Maryland facility, he had plenty of experience to draw upon.

"Designing it was a lot of fun," Akin said. "I could talk with what I've learned and say, 'This is a feature we should

have here, this is one that we don't need.'" The building does have some special features. For one, it's one of the few buildings where the robots are kept on the same level as the pool deck. At other facilities, the machines must first be hoisted up to the level of the pool, then lowered in.

At Maryland, they can just be lowered in directly. But below deck are many of the newly milling, drilling and manufacturing machines. So the new stays below deck, and the control level stays relatively clean.

Forbodies, in the lower level and a number of fixed cameras provide stationary views of the underwater testing.

Meanwhile, a remote-controlled camera called SCAMP can swim throughout the tank, providing virtually any view. The building was constructed based on Akin's original design, instead of having

construction companies put in a design bid, said Tom Cucinera, one of the university's designers.

Another unusual aspect of the construction was the fact that it was fast tracked so it could be completed in about a year.

"Final design was taking place while the building was coming up out of the ground," Cucinera said.

Because of the unique capabilities of the facility, a number of groups besides NASA are expressing interest in using it including other universities and a few private aerospace companies. Akin hopes to be able to develop a number of collaborative relationships with industry.

"I'd like to see a lot of people using it," he said.

The work with NASA is currently based on informal collaboration, but Akin would like to move to a more formal Cooperative Research and Development Agreement with that federal business facility.

The New York Times

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1993

DEPARTMENTS

WASHINGTON TECHNOLOGY 23

U.S., TO CUT COSTS, SEEKS RUSSIAN ROLE IN SPACE STATION

SHARP BUDGET REDUCTION

Clinton Sees Opportunity in End of Cold War to Save Money and Cooperate in Space

By WILLIAM J. BROAD

Seeking to cut the nation's most expensive project, the NASA Administrator, Daniel S. Goldin, said yesterday that the United States will be cooperating with Russia in the design and construction of the International Space Station. The move, announced by the U.S. Space Administration, is part of a broader effort to save money and foster cooperation in space exploration.

SCIENCE NEWS

JANUARY 16, 1993

Measuring superconductor magnetic noise

A superconductor carries electrical current without resistance. It also shields itself from the effects of magnetic fields in which it is placed by preventing such fields from penetrating into its interior. But if the electrical current is too high or if the applied magnetic field is sufficiently strong, a superconductor begins to resist the flow of current.

New researchers have observed measurable, though minuscule, resistance in a thin superconducting film of yttrium barium copper oxide fashioned into a tiny transformer—even when the applied magnetic field is extremely small.

Frederick C. Wellstood of the University of Maryland at College Park and his collaborators report their findings in the Jan. 4 PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS. Normally, an external magnetic field begins to penetrate a superconductor when the field exceeds a certain critical value. The penetrating magnetic field exists within the superconductor in the form of separate vortices—whirlpools of electric current. The number of vortices present depends on the strength of the magnetic field.

But researchers have also detected vortices when the applied magnetic field is much less than the critical value. "Sometimes the magnetic flux will go in with even the slightest amount of field," says Roger H. Koch of the IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center in Yorktown Heights, NY.

Wellstood and his co-workers apparently measured the electrical resistance caused by the motion of isolated vortices associated with defects in a superconducting thin film. "The picture we have is that there are two low-energy places where a vortex can be," Wellstood says. "It's the rattling back and forth from one to the other that produces the magnetic flux noise." This phenomenon, in turn, leads to resistance and a measurable voltage when an electrical current flows through the material.

When they did the calculations, they realized that the voltages were measuring were incredibly small—so small that we didn't know what units to use," Wellstood says.

The researchers came up with "milli-attovolts"—one-thousandth of an attovolt, where the prefix "atto" represents 10^{-18} . They didn't realize that the international group charged with defining the modern metric system had anticipated such a possibility and adopted appropriate prefixes (see table).

Wellstood and his colleagues have already used a special microscope for detecting magnetic fields to confirm that vortices are present in their samples. By increasing the resolution of their instrument, they hope eventually to locate vortices and see how much an individual vortex moves around.

—J. Peterson

THE SUN

Maryland

SUNDAY, JANUARY 17, 1993

Maryland physicists find consistency amid chaos

Study sheds light on fractal forms

By Douglas Birch

Staff Writer

Two Maryland scientists have demonstrated for the first time the physics behind some of nature's most intriguing forms: complex geometric shapes called fractals. The researchers hope their work, published in this week's edition of Science magazine, may one day help explain why everything from cracks to galaxy clusters, from clouds to coastlines, from branching tubes to blood vessels assume fractal shapes.

"They are everywhere we look and are obviously an important organizing principle in the universe," said one of the scientists, John C. Sommerer of the Applied Physics Laboratory in Laurel. "When you see something that ubiquitous, it says there's a fundamental physics going on that we need to comprehend."

William Otto, a fractal researcher at the College of Western in Ohio, said Dr. Sommerer and his colleague, Edward Ott of the University of Maryland, "are on to something."

"It's one of the first experiments to show why fractals come about because of the underlying physics," he said. "It's like a hard-core proof that fractals exist in nature."

Although fractals may seem to



A fractal image (left), John Sommerer (right) and his partner found that given the right temperature, volume and mixing of "scum," they could produce a fractal pattern with a given dimension.

ally random, they are actually made up of the same pattern repeated at smaller and smaller scales—the way a satellite photo of the Mississippi resembles an airplane photo of one of its tributaries, which resembles a ground-level snapshot of a rivulet.

The geometry of fractals has been studied for a century, but interest in natural fractals has

emerged only in the past couple of decades, as computer scientists created a new field called chaos theory, which states simply, in the study of very complex processes.

The discovery by Dr. Sommerer and Dr. Ott is basic science, with no immediate application. Eventually, though, their findings could help provide a better understanding of chaotic processes.

Freewings hopes to revive the market for private, propeller-driven recreational planes. In the next year or so, it plans to begin selling a two-passenger plane in its form for \$25,000 or an assembled version for \$40,000.

The small plane market has been chilled in recent years by costly government-certification requirements and multimillion-dollar product-liability suits. The Cessna Aircraft Company, which once made half the world's small aircraft, stopped making two- and four-seaters in 1986, citing the continual threat of liability problems, even from planes that were made decades earlier.

As a result, the current market in small private planes—about 50,000 sales a year—is mostly in used aircraft. The average plane is 25 years old and sells for \$40,000, according to industry estimates. The scarcity of good used planes has driven up prices, and their age has contributed to rising maintenance costs.

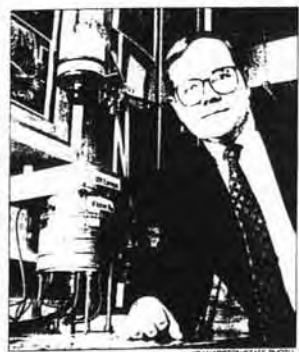
Freewings, which believes its design is safer than traditional designs, hopes that selling owner-built kits would avert many potential liability problems. Still, the company plans to set aside 6 percent of the revenue from each sale as legal reserves.

But even if Mr. Schmitz's waverider is undergoing wind-tunnel tests to determine how it would function as a real-world plane.

In its purest form, a waverider—see Tech Update, page 16, Dec. '90—would surf on its own shockwave. The aircraft would enjoy a tremendous lift-to-drag ratio because it's sculpted to confine the shock pressure to the plane's underside.

At NASA's Langley Research Center, engineers are flexing out the pristine waverider form with real-plane accretions, such as control surfaces and engine inlets.

The Langley researchers used a computer program to



John Sommerer (right) and his partner found that given the right temperature, volume and mixing of "scum," they could produce a fractal pattern with a given dimension.

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Machinists then built a wind-tunnel model with various interchangeable wing-

tips, control surfaces, canopies and engine parts. Of special interest is the addition of cranked wingtips to improve lateral stability.

Meanwhile, NASA-Ames is studying how to integrate scramjet engines without disrupting the waverider performance.

THE SUN

Tuesday, February 9, 1993

LIFE

SCIENCES

Researchers granted salmonella patent

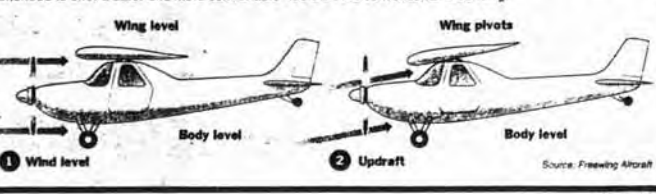
Speaking of nasty bacterial illnesses...

Out of the University of Maryland at College Park and the U.S. Department of Agriculture has come a new testing procedure for salmonella. Researchers have received patents for a new sampling method and a better way to grow the bacteria in the laboratory.

The two have licensed the new test to three companies, including Environmental Systems Service, Ltd. of College Park, which provided the system to poultry and livestock producers.

A Steadier Flight With a Pivoting Wing

Freewings Aircraft has developed a pivoting-wing prototype aircraft based on the ideas of a little-known, late 19th-century inventor named George Spratt. The technology, which dampens the effects of air turbulence, is intended to offer a safer and more comfortable ride than the conventional fixed wing.



Wing level, Body level, Wind level, Updraft, Source: Freewings Aircraft

TECH UPDATE

JUNE 1993

Waverider's Reality Check

HAMPTON, VA—A theorist's ideal for a hypersonic aircraft shape, the waverider is undergoing wind-tunnel tests to determine how it would function as a real-world plane.

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NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC, December

Gentle Monsters of the Deep

Whale Sharks

By EUGENIE CLARK

Photographs by DAVID DOUBILET

OUT OF THE DEEP BLUE GLOOM our quarry emerges, all 30 feet and ten tons of it. The giant whale shark is only a few yards away, swimming toward us. Photographer David Doubilet and his assistant, Gary Bell, swim to position themselves directly in front of the oncoming fish, so they can photograph its enormous mouth working as it feeds. (No real danger here because, inconspicuously, this huge shark feeds on plankton—mainly shrimplike krill—and small schooling fish.) Rodney Fox, a shark naturalist, monitors the dive time as I swim toward this member of the species *Rhincodon typus*—the largest fish in the world—to study it up close.

As we move in, the whale shark begins to alter its course slightly and go deeper, the typical evasive behavior when divers approach. Because of its great size and the featureless blue background of the open sea, the fish appears to be floating in space. Swimming as fast as I can, I just keep up with it, but not for long.

My hand trails down the massive body, over the thick, hard, textured skin. The shark feels almost inanimate, like a wooden submarine. To stay with it longer than I can by swimming, I propel myself up toward its dorsal fin. There I find a handheld. Under the trailing edge

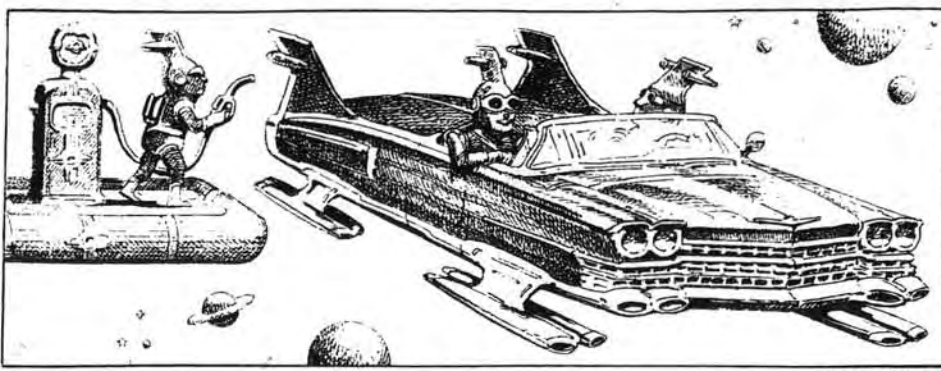
Marine biologist EUGENIE CLARK, Professor Emerita at the University of Maryland, has written 12 articles on underwater life for NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC. The author of three books, she is also a frequent contributor to the Society's scholarly journal, RESEARCH & EXPLORATION. Dives around the world by DAVID DOUBILET, who lives in New York City, have yielded photographs for more than 30 GEOGRAPHIC articles.

In early May Roger McIntire, professor of psychology, was interviewed by the ABC Radio Network; WAMU, Washington; and WPBY, Madison, Wisconsin regarding his research into the reasons students drop out of college (see print story, page 10).

Stephen Leatherman, professor of geology, was interviewed May 13 on the "NBC Nightly News" concerning the problem of beach erosion and national flood insurance (see print story, page 7).

CLIPS ISSUE

THE NEW YORK TIMES OP-ED SUNDAY, APRIL 18, 1993



Pork Barrel in Low-Earth Orbit

By Robert L. Park

WASHINGTON — While space station contractors brace for budget cuts, Brick Price, president of Wonderworks in Los Angeles, is expecting a new contract. Wonderworks makes scale models, such as the Star Ship Enterprise, for film studios. It also makes the models of Space Station Freedom that NASA uses in promotional films. There have been a lot of Freedom models: the troubled station has been redesigned five times in the last nine years. Each time it was made smaller to compensate for soaring cost estimates. Even though it looks like NASA will get Russian cooperation on the project, the White House wants Freedom to be shunk again. The trouble is, no one seems to know what Space Station Freedom is supposed to do. "We can follow our dreams to the stars," President Ronald Reagan said in a 1984 speech.

Robert L. Park is professor of physics at the University of Maryland.

announcing the space station initiative. Alas, Freedom is not headed for the stars; it is destined for low-Earth orbit, a region of space littered with garbage left behind by hundreds of earlier missions. The only thing Freedom might discover is a bag of human waste tossed overboard from Russia's Space Station Mir. Launched by the Soviet Union just 18 months after Mr. Reagan's speech, Mir has been almost continuously occupied for seven years. Courageous cosmonauts have tested their endurance in the hostile environment of space, but their scientific accomplishments have been meager. I once asked the former head of the Soviet space science program what the cosmonauts on Mir do all day. "They try to stay alive," he replied.

In truth, there is little else to do in a space station. With humans cramped about, space platforms are too unstable for high-resolution astronomical or Earth observations. And expectations for space manufacturing turned out to be wildly optimistic. There was speculation that it might be possible to grow more perfect crystals in space. But after 10 years of research, it seems zero gravity has no effect at all on crystal growth; if it does, the crystals are as likely to be worse as to be better. About all that remains of Freedom's scientific mission is to continue cataloging the awful consequences of prolonged weightlessness on the human body: muscular atrophy, osteoporosis, nerve degeneration and immune system impairment, not to mention diarrhea. These are serious problems, but it is not clear that assaying urine samples for another 10 years will add much to what is already known.

NASA seems to be running out of experiments to conduct on humans. On Shuttle missions it has resorted to studying other life forms. A 1991 mission videotaped 2,438 jellyfish swimming in zero gravity. NASA reported that the jellyfish seemed confused. This was followed by studies of the growth of slime mold (it thrives!) and, more recently, an experiment to answer what a NASA press release called "a basic biological question: is gravity essential to the normal fertilization of frog eggs and the early development of frogs?" Tadpoles conceived in space, you will be relieved to learn, appear to be normal. NASA did not indicate whether the tadpoles seemed confused. This kind of information doesn't come cheap: the shuttle program costs more than \$6 billion a year, during which time it gets off about six launches. The current space station design would require 18 shuttle flights for assembly. That comes to almost \$26 billion just for shuttle costs — about \$19 billion more than NASA included in its latest cost estimates. According to a recent article in this newspaper, adding realistic numbers for shuttle missions would more than double the station's total cost estimate.

The decision to build a space station, however, had little to do with either science or economics. It was meant to be a visible demonstration of American commitment to superiority in space at a decisive moment of the cold war. With the collapse of the Soviet Union, Freedom is as obsolete as another B-52 bomber base. And what about the Russians?

They are stuck with Mir 2. Scheduled for launch in 1997, Mir-2 was intended to meet the challenge from Freedom. Now they have proposed a merger between Freedom and Mir-2. In the meantime, they are renting space on the first Mir to anyone with a little hard currency. Any decision to cancel or redesign Freedom, however, must be taken

We have no scientific need for a space station.

consultation with America's partners in the space station: Japan, Canada and nine European countries. Proponents of the space station have warned darkly of the consequences of letting down our international partners, but so far the only response from the partners sounds very much like a sigh of relief as they struggle to cope with their own economic problems.

In Los Angeles, Brick Price at Wonderworks hopes to start work on a new space station model soon after June 1, the deadline for NASA to produce a new design. In Washington, the White House has instructed the NASA Administrator, Daniel Goldin, to work with the Russians in preparing the new plans. The design is the easy part; the hard part is explaining why we're doing it. The time has come to put Space Station Freedom out of its misery.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE WASHINGTON POST, SUNDAY, APRIL 11, 1993

A Shrewd Investment In Performing Arts

As dean of the college of arts and humanities, which includes the departments of music, theater and dance, I would like to correct some misperceptions about the proposed Center for the Performing Arts at the University of Maryland at College Park. First, the center is part of a long-term and long overdue effort by the university to rebuild its academic infrastructure. In 1981 the university's master plan identified the need for new classroom, studio, office and performance space. But as of 1988, based on state planning guidelines, College Park remained more than a million square feet short of space for these and other academic functions.

The Tawes Fine Arts Building, home to the departments of music and theater, and the World War II-vintage "temporary" buildings where dance is located, represent some of the most inadequate housing for any of College Park's academic programs. Tawes Theatre, the principal performance space, is not a theater at all but a cavernous auditorium with terrible acoustics and poor sight lines. Rehearsal space is grossly insufficient. Many faculty offices are no more than cubicles with folding doors. That the faculty and students have been able to build an international reputation for excellence in the performing arts in the face of these inadequacies is testimony to their talent and perseverance.

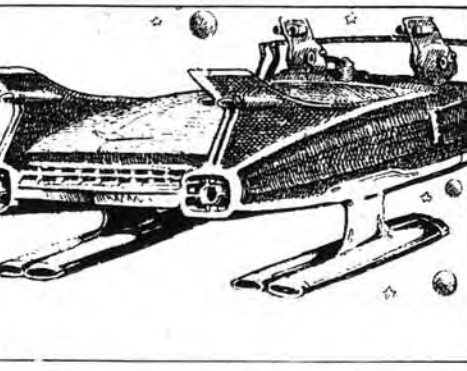
Second, unlike the Kennedy Center or the George Mason University Center for the Performing Arts, the College Park facility will contain classrooms, teaching studios, rehearsal rooms, faculty offices and a library. Its performance spaces—an 800- to 1,000-seat concert hall, a small recital hall, a 600-seat promenade theater and small experimental theater—are to be used primarily by music, dance and theater students. For them, public performances serve the same purpose as lab courses or field work for students in science and engineering—a way to apply their studies in a "real world" setting.

The center also will afford greater opportunities for the faculty to share their talents with those they teach and with the community at large. Further, in its role as a performance center, the complex will complement, rather than compete with, performing arts facilities in the area. The region is amply endowed with large-scale performance centers. In shorter supply, though, are intermediate-size, acoustically refined performance spaces that provide such spaces, making it possible to hear artists in a relatively intimate setting; by having to fill fewer seats, it will allow the university to support a diversity of renowned but specialized performing artists.

The proposed center is large and will, therefore, be expensive, but with good reason. First, it combines performance and teaching space in one building. Second, it will house three large departments. To meet these needs separately would cost an additional \$30 million. Finally, now is a good time to build the center. Under the state's capital budget, the university will borrow the money and repay it over the 20-year life of the bonds it sells. With interest rates at historic lows, this is an ideal time to go into the bond market. Moreover, because of the sluggishness in the construction sector, bids should come in far lower than they would have a few years ago—or than possibly a few years from now. Finally, a construction project of this magnitude should aid in the economic recovery of the region through additional jobs and tax revenues.

The proposed Center for the Performing Arts at the University of Maryland at College Park thus meets long-recognized needs for more and better space for teaching at the state's flagship university. It represents a shrewd and timely investment of both public and private resources and will bring enormous benefits not only to students and faculty at College Park but to people throughout the region.

—Robert Griffith



THE NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1993

Facts, Not Species, Are Periled

By Julian L. Simon and Aaron Wildavsky

OAKLAND, Calif. — President Clinton signs the Rio accord to protect rare and endangered species. He will place scientific truth in greater danger than endangered species. A fair reading of the available data suggests a rate of extinction not even one-thousandth as great as doomsayers claim. If the rate were any lower, evolution itself would need to be questioned. The World Wildlife Fund, the main proponent of alarm about biodiversity and the extinction of species, frames the issue in the starkest terms: "Without firing a shot, we may kill one-fifth of all species of life on this planet in the next 10 years." This assertion is utterly without scientific underpinning and runs counter to all the existing evidence.

Such apocalyptic claims are used to bludgeon the Federal Government for money and action. A long-running fund-raising pitch from World Wildlife Fund's president, Russell E. Train, describes how the organization rallied support for reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act by telling Congress that "some scientists believe that up to one million species of life will become extinct by the end of this century" unless governments "do something."

Mr. Train added: "When we talk about the loss of one million species, we are talking about a global loss with consequences that science can scarcely begin to predict. The future of the world could be altered drastically if we allow a million species to disappear by the year 2000." The warning is amplified by the

media. The Washington Post quoted the claim of a top Smithsonian conservation biologist, Thomas Lovejoy, that "a potential biological transformation of the planet unequalled perhaps since the disappearance of the dinosaurs" is about to occur. The Post also cited Harvard University's Edward O. Wilson, a biologist, on "the folly of our descendants are least likely to forgive us." The emotions behind such statements cause partisans to believe that the matter is too important to be subjected to the standards of normal science.

Recommendations that leading biologists and ecologists base on non-species a year. This pure conjecture about an unproven threat to the extinction of species is then increased and used by Mr. Myers and Mr. Lovejoy as the basis for the projections quoted everywhere.

In fact, Dr. Lovejoy — after converting an estimated upper limit into a simple estimate — says that "Government inaction is 'likely to lead' to the extinction of 14 to 20 percent of all species before the year 2000." Dr. Lovejoy's extinction rate, which is a thousand times greater than the observed rate, is pure guesswork. Yet it is widely published and erroneously viewed as scientific fact.

In articles in the mid-1990s in *New Scientist* magazine and newspapers, in books and at conferences, both of us have documented the complete absence of evidence for the claim that the extinction of species is going up rapidly — or even going up at all. No one has disputed our documentation. Nor has anyone cited new evidence that would demonstrate rapid extinction. Instead, until recently, the biologists sounding the alarm simply ignored the data that challenged their claims.

But recently the World Conservation Union published an inquiry into the extent of extinctions, "Tropical Deforestation and Species Extinction." Every author included agreed that the rate of known extinctions has been and continues to be very low. One wrote: "Forests of the Eastern United States were reduced over two centuries to fragments totaling 12 percent of their original extent. During this destruction, only three forest birds went extinct."

We are delighted that this species of truth, which we thought was dead, is stirring into life. President Clinton should heed this astonishing scientific assessment. We are not suggesting that he ignore the possible dangers to species. But, we should start from an unbiased view of the gains and losses in order to help judge how much time and money to spend guarding our biological assets.

Claims about extinctions are total overkill. facts are staggering. Professor Wilson and Stanford University's Paul Ehrlich, a biologist, actually ask that governments "reduce the scale of human activities." They want us "to cease 'developing' any more relatively undisturbed land" because "every new shopping center built in the California chaparral... every swamp converted into a rice paddy or shrimp farm means less biodiversity."

The standard source of all the apocalyptic forecasts is a 1973 book, "The Sinking Ark," by a conservation biologist, Norman Myers. Mr. Myers' work rests on two statistics: the estimated extinction rate of known species of animals between the years 1960 and 1990 (about one every four years) and the estimated rate from 1990 to the present (about one a year).

Mr. Myers abruptly departs from those modest estimates and goes on to say that some scientists have "hazarded a guess" that the "extinction rate 'could now have reached' 100

species a year. This pure conjecture about an unproven threat to the extinction of species is then increased and used by Mr. Myers and Mr. Lovejoy as the basis for the projections quoted everywhere.

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THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1993 THE SUN

OPINION • COMMENTARY

Race-Based Scholarship Programs

By WILLIAM E. KIRWAN

College Park. In March Richard Riley, the new secretary of the Department of Education, wrote to all university presidents expressing his support for race-based scholarships. By doing so he implied that the department might soon reverse the position it had taken during the Bush administration. The letter was heralded by many, and criticized by others, as having legalized the use of race-based scholarships. Such is not the case. The issue of the legality of race-based financial-aid programs can be settled only by the courts.

In an important test case, Podberesky v. Kirwan, a challenge has been raised to the legality of a race-based aid program, the Benjamin Banneker Scholarship, at the University of Maryland at College Park. The outcome of this case could go a long way toward determining the fate of all programs that target scholarship funds to members of a particular minority group, including the Meyerhoff Program at the University of Maryland Baltimore County.

Since 1969, each public university in Maryland has been under a court order, initiated by the Office of Civil Rights, to develop programs to produce student enrollments more proportionately representative of the African-American population in the state as a whole. Similar mandates were given to all other states that until the mid-1950s had operated segregated school systems.

The Banneker scholarship program was created in 1972 as part of the university's response to this federal mandate. In its present form, the program annually provides approximately 30 four-year "full cost" scholarships to black entering freshmen, based on an academic merit. In 1990 Daniel J. Podberesky applied for admission to the university and for a scholarship open to all students that, like Banneker, provided a four-year "full cost" scholarship based on academic merit. Mr. Podberesky was admitted to the university but was not awarded a scholarship. He then filed suit in the U.S.

District Court challenging the legality of the Banneker program because, since he is not black, he was not allowed to compete for one of its scholarships. Last spring the District Court ruled that the existence of the Banneker program did not violate the law because, among other reasons, the federal mandate to the institution remained in effect. Mr. Podberesky then appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals, which reversed the decision and called for the dismantling of the Banneker program unless the university could demonstrate that there were present effects of past discrimination. The university has now returned to District Court to present such a case.

Some may ask why the university is prepared to go to such lengths to maintain its Banneker program. The main reason is directly tied to a most unfortunate aspect of the institution's past.

Until the 1950s, the university refused admission to blacks — including, it was widely recalled at the time of his death, Thurgood Marshall. The state's long history of discrimination in denying black citizens the right to attend its largest and academically most advanced institution has had an impact on the social and economic well-being of many of the parents, grandparents, teachers and guidance counselors of today's college-aged black student population.

These consequences of past discrimination linger on in the negative attitudes some members of the black community hold toward the university. Equally regrettable are the negative stereotypes held by some non-

blacks, stereotypes that continue to adversely affect the academic performance and future well-being of black students. As a consequence, among the predominant ethnic and racial groups in Maryland, only blacks remain under-represented on the College Park campus in comparison with their presence in the total population.

The Banneker students at College Park graduate at an extraordinarily high rate, roughly 90 percent since the inception of the program. They serve as outstanding role models for all students, most especially for other black students. Their presence is an essential element in the diversity of the campus. And, as their ranks grow, Banneker alumni are an invaluable aid in recruiting other black students.

A measure of the effectiveness of Banneker Program is that last year the University of Maryland at College Park ranked first in the nation among institutions not historically black in the number of blacks receiving bachelor's degrees. One would have thought such a result would have led to a call for emulation of the program at universities across the country, not an order to dismantle it.

Should the University of Maryland or any university continue race-based scholarship programs indefinitely? Obviously not. But for the present they should be allowed to continue to use one of their most effective means for demonstrating to blacks that today's universities are not what they used to be and that, with greater participation by blacks, they can become even better.

We can all look forward to a day when blacks participate in higher education in proportion to their percent of the overall population. Then, perhaps, special measures such as the Banneker Program will no longer be required. Much as we might wish it otherwise, that day has not yet arrived.

William E. Kirwan is president of the University of Maryland at College Park.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1993 THE SUN

OPINION • COMMENTARY

Partners in Space

By RAMON E. LOPEZ

College Park. Jay Leno, with characteristic wit, jabbed at possible Russian participation in Space Station Freedom with a joke about \$30 million toilets with no toilet paper.

Jokes aside, can the Russians help us? The former Soviet Union has experience with long-duration orbital manned space flight that we do. Its ability to put payloads into orbit is outstanding, and other aspects of its space technology may be of interest to us.

NASA administrator Dan Goldin is redesigning the space station to radically reduce its cost. One avenue being investigated is the possible use of Russian hardware. NASA selected the East-West Space Science Center at the University of Maryland to coordinate the effort under the direction of Dr. Roald Sagdeev. A team of

hardware into the design of the space station, however, a major historical milestone has been crossed. The space age is a child of the Cold War, a child of confrontation. When the Soviet Union launched its first satellite in 1957 Americans were frightened: If it could launch a satellite into orbit, it could drop a nuclear bomb anywhere on earth. America was no longer safe behind its oceans. The race to the moon was really about who would gain the high ground of space. President Kennedy's Apollo and Minuteman programs were flip sides of the same coin.

With the collapse of the Soviet empire, many of the reasons for confrontation and competition in space have evaporated. This takes some getting used to. For example, U.S. law still classifies many types of space-flight hardware as munitions for which special import and export licenses are needed.

Surprisingly, the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization has been quick to adjust. It purchased a couple of Russian Topaz II space nuclear reactors that may be used to power electric thrusters in a future test mission. The idea of buying Russian reactors to power a "Star Wars" mission would have been laughable just a few years ago. And so would cooperation with Russian space engineers on the crown jewel of the American manned space program, the space station.

We have much to gain from this kind of exchange. America and the Soviet Union operated under different sets of constraints as they tried to solve many of the same problems. Not surprisingly, the two countries

came up with different sets of solutions and technologies. By combining areas of strength, we could be able to do many things better and cheaper. The space station may be one of those things.

Given the global nature of so many problems today, it is possible that collaboration in the space station could help drive collaboration on earth. After all, the perspective is clearer from space. Pictures sent back by the Apollo spacecraft showed the earth as a fragile blue sphere suspended in inky infinity. The image provided a jolt to the collective human consciousness of greater long-term significance than the shock of the first Soviet Sputnik. For the first time we saw ourselves as passengers on Spaceship Earth. Space technology will play an increasingly critical role in resource management, pollution control and communications. We should not forget that by helping Russia market the things that it does best, such as space technology, we help insure that this great (and still nuclear-armed) nation continues to play a constructive role in the world.

It seems inevitable that the American and Russian space efforts will become more intertwined. We should look to the future of space exploration as a common expression of the human need to expand our horizons, with all nations contributing what they can. And if we look up into the night sky and see a space station that embodies that principle in its very construction, all the better.

Ramon E. Lopez is a research scientist in the Astronomy Department of the University of Maryland.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1993 USA TODAY

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

Managed trade can help

OPPOSING VIEW A low key market agreements could reduce the overall trade deficit by 75%.

Our trade deficit increased by \$19 billion last year, and increasing deficits could bring a premature end to the recovery. Some of our most important successes in reducing the trade deficit have come from agreements specifying numerical targets for particular products such as semiconductors and mobile radio systems, a process now known as managed trade.

Most of our deficit is with a few other countries, in a few large industries. Managed-trade agreements with these nations could reduce our overall deficit by at least 75% (\$63 billion), create over 1 million jobs and reduce unemployment by one percentage point. Tax receipts

would rise and welfare spending would fall, cutting the budget deficit by at least \$33 billion the first year, \$72 billion in five years. While budget deficits don't cause trade deficits, ending trade deficits can improve the budget situation.

The United States is about to impose tariffs on steel, which would eliminate many imports. Other governments are likely to retaliate. A market-sharing agreement to end this trade dispute could reduce trade tensions.

Trade management must go beyond opening foreign markets. Three-quarters of our deficit with Japan is in the automotive sector. U.S. manufacturers can't penetrate the market to supply Japanese assembly plants here because of their close relationships with home-country suppliers. Japanese firms should be required to meet much higher levels of local content here, as they do in Europe.

Free trade works when markets are perfect. When they aren't, rules can often improve their performance. Managed trade is a bridge between different market systems. With it, we can stop telling Japan and other countries to make their markets look like ours.

By Robert E. Scott, research associate with the Economic Policy Institute and a University of Maryland Business Review.

USA TODAY • MONDAY, MAY 3, 1993

DROPPING OUT: College students who live off campus, work long hours or have fewer than two school friends could be at risk of quitting, says professor. 1D.

Off-campus living a top dropout risk

By Tamara Henry
USA TODAY

Living off campus, working long hours and having fewer than two campus friends are telltale signs of a potential college dropout, says a study by a University of Maryland psychology professor.

Roger McIntire's survey of 910 students on the College Park, Md., campus identified predictors of whether a college student will drop out. Living off campus is the strongest, poor academic standing one of the

weakest. Financial difficulty is another major factor.

"Students consumed by work and travel find the final step of quitting college an easy one — a simple schedule adjustment," concludes McIntire.

The study specified students were at high risk if they:

► Worked more than 21 hours a week.

► Paid more than 30% of their own expenses.

► Commuted eight minutes or more from home to campus.

► Spent less than two hours a week socializing on campus.

► Commuted more than 13 minutes to work from home.

► Had fewer than two friends on campus.

McIntire says campus jobs and affordable housing might help students stay in school.

Coping

THE WASHINGTON POST MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1993

Disabled Students Face The College Challenge

Special Services Help Them Handle Problem Situations

By Dave Ungrady
Special to The Washington Post

While searching for a college a few years ago, John Benison encountered an eye-opening experience.

The Worcester, Mass., native had an interview with an admissions representative of a small liberal arts college in nearby Andover.

The representative said "he wouldn't admit me because they didn't want to be responsible for my self-esteem when I failed out of school," says Benison, who is legally blind. "I found it real surprising."

So Benison opted for George Washington University (GWU) in the District of Columbia, a college he believes fits his needs. "I was looking for a big school where I was going to get individualized attention," says Benison, a communications major. GWU provides several services for the disabled, he says, including allowing him to take untimed exams and offering exams in large print.

The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 declares that no student can suffer discrimination because of a disability. And a mandate of the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 reinforces the concept of reasonable accommodations in education for the disabled.

As a result, conditions for disabled students have improved dramatically over the last two decades, and area colleges now have offices that deal specifically with disabled students. For example, Disabled Student Services at the University of Maryland (U-Md.) in College Park assists around 400 students, the largest group of disabled students of any area college.

"When I came here in 1980, I looked around and said, 'My goodness, how am I going to go about establishing an effective accessibility program with a campus as big as this one,'" says Bill Scales, director of Disabled Student Services at U-Md. "Certainly, it's been a struggle."

It's also been a struggle for the disabled student.

Benison is one of more than 1 million disabled students who attend American post-secondary educational institutions, according to HEATH, a District-based national clearinghouse on post-secondary education for individuals with disabilities.

"The school is doing everything it can and generally the services are fantastic," Benison says about GWU. "But there are still some kinks in the system that need to be worked out," he continues. "Not all the professors are completely aware of their responsibility. It needs to be a 50-50 deal with the student. It can't be all the responsibility of the student to get tests scheduled. A lot of [the professors] are unreasonable

we brought students onto a college campus that was so totally Utopian in regards to its access and its total lack of barriers to be dealt with," says Scales, who uses a wheelchair because he has been disabled by polio since he was 18. "I'm not so sure that would really be in the student's best interest in preparedness in going out and living in the real world."

Chris Powell's real world includes being disabled by cerebral palsy since birth. The 22-year-old Takoma Park native started his first semester as a math major at U-Md. in January.

His tiny, on-campus dorm room is typically collegiate: A boom box sits atop his bureau near a pile of fruit and jars of peanut butter and jelly. A Redskins poster hangs above a mini-refrigerator. A television is placed near a desk filled with books and notes.

Powell's life, however, reflects little normalcy. Cerebral palsy is a disorder of the nervous system that causes defective motor functions. Powell has difficulty standing on his own. He walks with a hop-shuffle. His elbows, knees and wrists bend at the joints.



BY KHOTON FOR THE WASHINGTON POST
Chris Powell exercises in a U-Md. parking lot, preparing for the 1996 Disabled Olympics.

During a recent school day, an attendant stopped by around 8 a.m. to help Powell eat breakfast as he sat in bed. The attendant later helped Powell wash and pack his books for Powell's only class of the day, Econom-

DAILY REVIEW APRIL 30, 1993 Figuring out who drops out of college and why

■ Experts say problem stems not from academic woes but lack of involvement

By Claudia Miller
STAFF WRITER

The key to cutting college dropout rates is providing on-campus job opportunities and affordable housing, according to students at California State University, Hayward.

The idea refutes the notion that academic trouble is the main reason behind students dropping out of school and is

activities are definitely more successful," said Chabot College counselor Bill McDonald, who coordinates a program to help students at risk of dropping out. "This is true whether it's work, athletics or extracurriculars like drama and arts."

For Cal State students Jignesh

Please see Drop, A-20

Take the test

Are you at risk of becoming a college dropout?
DO YOU ...
1) live off campus?

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER MAY 6, 1993 Personal Briefing

By Marc Schogol
Off off-campus

■ College students who live off-campus, work long hours and have few friends are more likely to drop out, even when they're doing well academically. That's according to a study conducted by

University of Maryland psychology professor Roger McIntire. "Those students are so disconnected to the college experience that it's not too hard for them to quit," says McIntire. "It's easy to disconnect from something when you're not strongly connected to it in the first place."

Thursday, April 22, 1993 CARROLL COUNTY TIMES

University of Md. will host Student Ag Day Saturday

College of Agriculture students at the University of Maryland - College Park will host the school's traditional Student Ag Day Saturday to remind their peers and area residents that farm animals are still part of the urban-oriented campus.

The free event will run from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Most activities will be held in the livestock barn area, behind the Institute for Physical Science and Technology, at the intersection of Regents Drive and Farm Drive.

A typical country fair despite its urban setting, Ag Day will feature a student competition in fitting and showing dairy cattle, beef cattle, swine and sheep. Student riders

from the nationally famous Maryland Cavalry Regiment will also perform.

The Ag Day sheep fitting and showing competition will be held at 9 a.m. Saturday in the Sheep Nutrition Barn (Building 435A) — formerly known as the Goat Barn — at the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center. The sheep contest winner will compete for grand champion, showmanship, honors with the other livestock winners at College Park.

And University of Maryland faculty members and alumni — with little or no previous showing experience — will compete at 1 p.m. in a humor-filled swine showmanship contest.

College of Agriculture student

MESA TRIBUNE APRIL 30, 1993 Dropout study faults off-campus living

By Mark Wright
Tribune/Cox News Service

COLLEGE PARK, Md. — The key to cutting college dropout rates is providing on-campus job opportunities and affordable housing, says a psychology professor who has devised a test to predict dropout risks.

The test, developed by Roger McIntire, a psychology professor at the University of Maryland, includes nine "predictors" of whether a college student will drop out or remain in

Dropout signs

Are you at risk of becoming a college dropout? Take the test and find out. If you answer "yes" to seven or more of the nine questions, the chances are nearly 100 percent that you will drop out of college. With six "yes" answers, the probability drops to 80 percent. If you answer "yes" to two or fewer questions, you have an excellent chance of completing college.

1. Do you live off campus?

THE WASHINGTON POST

MD. 2 THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1993

Off-Campus Students Found Likelier to Quit

By Lisa Leff
Washington Post Staff Writer

University of Maryland students who live and work off-campus are more likely to drop out of college than classmates who live in dormitories and hold jobs within walking distance of classes, according to a new study by a College Park professor.

Psychology professor Roger McIntire surveyed 910 College Park stu-

dent rates focus on improving the preparation of high school students before they get to the university and offering remedial help to students who are at risk of dropping out once they get there.

But according to McIntire, if colleges want to improve their retention rates, they should improve opportunities for students to live and work on-campus. Reducing the price of dorm rooms and allowing students to pay part of their tuition

THE HONOLULU ADVERTISER APRIL 18, 1993
When the volcano blows

A new study by University of Maryland scientists found emissions from volcanic eruptions cause warmer winters in parts of North America and Eurasia while making winters cooler in the Middle East.

During their studies, scientists analyzed winter surface temperature data from 1883 to 1992 and correlated these with the 12 largest volcanic eruptions during this period. They discovered the eruptions in tropical regions caused the following winter to be warmer. Eruptions in high latitude regions resulted in warmer temperatures during the second winter after the eruption in Eurasia and parts of North America, and winters were cooler than normal in the Middle East.

According to the scientists, the changes in weather caused by the volcanic eruptions result from a complex interaction between volcanic gas emissions and the atmosphere. During winter warming, the emissions create winds that bring warmer ocean air over portions of North America and Eurasia. The cooling is caused by emissions blocking sunlight.

U-Md. Project Wins Spot in Clinton Youth Program

By Lisa Leff
Washington Post Staff Writer

All-University of Maryland-designed program aimed at promoting public service among high school and college students is one of 16 projects the Clinton administration will fund this summer as it looks to link national service with higher education, the White House announced yesterday.

As part of the program, 75 Maryland students ages 17 to 25 will have full-time summer jobs working with inner-city children in Baltimore. The students will be paid the minimum wage for their labor and earn college credit for attending a mandatory course in leadership taught by faculty from the College

Park campus. At the end of the nine-week session, participants will receive \$1,000 each to use toward the cost of college or career training.

The university's Center for Policy Leadership, which developed the program, was one of more than 430 nonprofit organizations vying for a share of the \$10 million the federal government plans to spend on its Summer of Service youth program this year. Besides Baltimore, 10 other sites were selected: Atlanta, Boston, Los Angeles, Oakland, New Orleans, Newark, New York, Philadelphia, Red Lake, Minn., and Delaware, Ohio.

Clinton first proposed the idea of allowing students to earn money for college through community service during the presidential campaign. The summer program is designed to build support for a year-round program by demonstrating the benefits of youth service.

"This is a wonderful opportunity for the University of Maryland and our community to be part of a national effort that focuses people on helping one another," said College Park President William E. Kurwan.

Two Baltimore organizations will coordinate the work to be performed by the students. The larger of the two, Civic Works, plans to assign 52 recruits to activities such as acting as health outreach counselors at camps and summer schools, renovating playgrounds and hiking trails, and tutoring.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES SUNDAY, JANUARY 24, 1993 Pentagon Agrees to Delay a Reactor Test in Space

By JOHN NOBLE WILFORD

Pentagon officials, responding to complaints by astronomers, have agreed to defer for at least six months any commitment to carry out a nuclear reactor test in space. The delay would give scientists time to assess the chances that the test might produce radiation that could interfere with astronomical observations.

The decision was reached last week after a meeting with astronomers, mission planners and scientists familiar with the Russian-made Topaz 2 nuclear reactor planned for use in the \$150 million experiment. The reactor test is part of the military's plan to investigate new technologies for generating electricity for missile defense monitors in space and for long-distance propulsion systems.

The action raised hopes on all sides for an amicable settlement of the issue between astronomers and officials of the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, the anti-missile defense research arm of the Defense Department commonly called "Star Wars."

"We are committed to making sure the test does not interfere with any astronomy mission," said Maj. Frederick A. Tarantini, an Army scientist who manages the space power program for the missile defense agency. Major Tarantini made the comment in a telephone interview Thursday after the meeting, at the University of Maryland in College Park.

Rocket Purchase Delayed

Until a more thorough study of potential problems can be completed, probably by the middle of the year, the project will not settle on any specific

mission plans or sign any contracts to buy the rocket, Major Tarantini said. The rocket was to be purchased next month from an American concern.

Other such commitments are made, it would be more expensive to alter the spacecraft and the mission to reduce or eliminate the risk of radiation interference on satellites studying the universe.

Steven Aftergood, a senior research analyst at the Federation of American Scientists, a Washington-based group that has opposed the space-based missile defense program, said the Pentagon "is going to accommodate the as-

tronomers to one degree or another." Dr. Don Q. Lamb, an astrophysicist at the University of Chicago, said he and other scientists who had raised objections to the reactor test had come away from the meeting feeling that military officials "do want to do the right thing."

As chairman of the American Astronomical Society's high-energy astrophysics division, Dr. Lamb raised the first public objections to the proposed reactor test six weeks ago. He cited scientific studies and the experience with earlier Russian space reactors in warning that radiation would cause

serious disturbances to the sensitive instruments of such satellites as the American Compton gamma ray observatory, the German Rosat X-ray observatory, the Russian X-ray and gamma-ray craft Gnat and many others.

Higher Orbit Suggested

In raising these objections, the astronomers emphasized that they did not necessarily oppose the mission but rather were concerned about the failure to take into account its possible adverse effects on astronomy. They suggested that with a more powerful rocket, the initial altitude of the reactor's orbit could be raised to 3,000 miles from the 1,000 miles now planned. At the lower orbit, radiation interference would be especially strong, the astronomers said.

At a conference on space nuclear power in Albuquerque, N.M., two weeks ago, military officials and nuclear engineers indicated they were willing to discuss the issue and perhaps even modify the mission. The conference adopted a resolution that "nuclear technology should be used in a manner so that interference with space science objectives is minimized." The resolution also said that an acceptable solution to the problem was "clearly achievable."

Russian nuclear engineers sought to reassure the scientists that the reactor could be a good orbital neighbor. They have sold two test reactors to the American military and expect to sell at least four more, thus reaping sorely needed hard currency for the Russian economy.

But Major Tarantini and Dr. Lamb said that at the meeting last week it became clear that more research is

Uranium in Space

Some scientists fear that radiation from a test using the Russian-made Topaz space reactor will contaminate astronomical observations. Only the reactor is shown, not the spacecraft.



Source: Federation of American Scientists

required to determine if there is reason for concern about radiation and, if there is, how the radiation could be prevented from causing harm.

If preparations for the mission resume by mid-summer, it might still be possible to launch the first test mission in late 1995 or early 1996.

ABC-TV's "Nightline" carried interviews with College Park students as part of a program on the effect of national fiscal policies on today's youth. The program aired on February 11.

FRIDAY
THE SUN MAY 21, 1993

UM high in degrees to blacks

College Park ranks 4th among 'white' campuses

By Thomas W. Waldron
Staff Writer

The University of Maryland at College Park continues to produce more black graduates than do most predominantly white colleges across the country, according to a study released yesterday.

College Park awarded 710 bachelor's degrees to black students in 1990 — the fourth highest number among all predominantly white colleges nationally, according to the survey by Black Issues in Higher Education magazine.

The numbers reflect the last year for which complete records were available nationwide.

Overall, predominantly white schools are doing a "much better job" recruiting black students, said William E. Cox, managing editor of the magazine. "But overall they fall short in graduating them and retaining them."

At College Park, for example, blacks made up about 10 percent of the student enrollment in 1990, but accounted for only 6.3 percent of the graduates.

Two other mostly white Maryland schools also graduated large numbers of black students, the survey showed. University College, the state's continuing education college at College Park, graduated 524 black students — ranking it 10th in the nation. Towson State University, with 336 black graduates, ranked number 37.

Overall, the top 14 producers of black graduates were historically black colleges, the survey found.

Morgan State University, with 796 black graduates, ranked No. 13 on the list of historically black colleges. On that list, Bowie State University ranked No. 40 and Coppin State College ranked No. 42.

At the graduate level, College Park awarded the second highest number of Ph.D.s to blacks of any university in the country, trailing only Clark Atlanta University, according to the survey.

DELMARVA FARMER MAY 4, 1993

U. of Md. ag alumni hand out honors at banquet

Steven G. Westerberg was given the Meritorious Service to Agriculture award at the University of Maryland College Park alumni reunion and awards dinner held in Columbia, March 30.

Westerberg helped establish the Maryland Agricultural Education Foundation and is regarded as the top resource for the Maryland model for ag curriculum. He grew up in Baltimore County, graduating from McDonough High School in 1954.

He graduated from the University of Maryland in 1958 with an ag education degree.

He worked at Sherwood Feed Mill until he returned to the classroom in the early 1970s. He currently serves as ag department chairman at Hereford Junior-Senior High School.

Westerberg and his wife, Nancy, live in Randallstown.

Other awards presented at the dinner included the Excellence in Extension Programs award to Dr. James Hanson; Excellence in Research, Dr. Richard Just; Excellence in Instruction, Dr. Richard Aherns; outstanding senior, Tracy Hearn and William "Pete" Ramsey.

Hanson, a University of Maryland agronomy and ag and resource economics graduate, works as farm management specialist at the university's research farm in Upper Marlboro. He was instrumental in three Maryland Extension projects: the Southern Maryland Regional Farmers' Market, Mid-Atlantic Produce Project and the Profitable Agriculture and Clean Environment Program (PACE).

Just is an acclaimed researcher in ag and resource economics. He earned his doctorate at the University of California Berkeley.

Aherns has been at the University of Maryland since 1955, teaching courses in ag and resource economics. He is known as "a piece of the action" and it comes in the form of stock options.

Ramsey is a golf coach and a major at the Applied Agriculture, the Camp Hill, Pa.



FREDERICK POST MAY 7, 1993



Area business leaders have formed an organization to help entrepreneurs. The first meeting will be held 5 to 7 p.m. Tuesday, May 11 at the FSK Holiday Inn. From left are Gail Guyton of Morgan-Keller Inc., Carolyn Barranca of Barranca-Offutt; Joe Welty of Miles & Stockbridge, and Jock McShea of McShea & Co.

Organization to help entrepreneurs

In October 1992, local businessman Jim Merkel convinced a group of business leaders to discuss the possibilities of creating an organization for fostering entrepreneurship.

The objective would be to facilitate, support and recognize entrepreneurship within the Frederick area.

The initial phase of the program has been supported by Dr. Charles Heller, director of the Michael Dingman Center for Entrepreneurship at the University of Maryland.

along with a grant from Merrill Lynch.

A steering committee which includes Gail Guyton of Morgan-Keller Inc., Joe Welty of Miles & Stockbridge, Miles Circle of Patapasco Design, Jock McShea of McShea & Co., Carolyn Barranca of Barranca-Offutt and Mr. Merkel, of Merrill Lynch, is developing a framework for the organization.

Alexander Garat, head of the Small Business Development Center at Frederick Community College, and Donald R. Date, director of the Frederick County Economic and

Community Development Commission, also have helped in the development of the organization.

Specific goals for the organization include initiating a mentoring program, sponsoring informational seminars and creating a venture capital trust fund.

The first seminar will be held 5 to 7 p.m. Tuesday, May 11 at the FSK Holiday Inn. The topic will be financing opportunities for entrepreneurs in 1993. For more information call Mr. Merkel, 698-4708.

THE PRINCE GEORGE'S JOURNAL TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1993

UM doing good job of graduating blacks

Associated Press

The University of Maryland at College Park has one of the best records of graduating blacks of any predominantly white university in the nation, according to a recent magazine study.

The university awarded 710 bachelor's degrees to black students in 1990, the fourth-highest number among all predominantly white colleges nationally, according to the survey by Black Issues in Higher Education magazine. 1990 was the last year for which complete records were available.

Maryland trailed only Southern Illinois University at Carbondale; Rutgers University at New Brunswick, N.J.; and the University of South Carolina at Columbia, the survey found.

Black dropout rates tend to be higher at predominantly white universities, often by a considerable margin.

College Park, for example, has a 10 percent dropout rate, compared to 15 percent at the University of South Carolina.

The number is still not as large as we would like to see by a long shot," Kirwan said. "But it certainly provides encouragement for our pushing ahead with what we're doing."

Predominantly white schools are doing a "much better job" recruiting black students, said William E. Cox, managing editor of the magazine. "But overall they fall short in graduating them and retaining them."

At College Park, for example, blacks made up about 10 percent of the student enrollment in 1990, but accounted for only 6.3 percent of the graduates.

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THE SUN - Tuesday, May 18, 1993

Chung, Rather to anchor CBS News

Network denies aiming at ratings

By David Zurawik
Television Critic

Connie Chung will join Dan Rather as co-anchor of CBS' evening news starting June 1, the network announced yesterday.

The debut of "The CBS Evening News With Dan Rather and Connie Chung" will make Ms. Chung, 46, only the second woman to anchor a network's nightly newscast. Barbara Walters co-anchored with Harry Reasoner at ABC News from 1976 to 1978.

CBS News President Eric Ober denied the move was a ratings maneuver. However, CBS News is last among the three networks in attracting young viewers and female viewers. Overall, "The CBS Evening News With Dan Rather" currently ranks No. 2, according to A.C. Nielsen ratings for the year.

With an 8.3 rating, it is a distant second to "ABC World News Tonight With Peter Jennings,"



Dan Rather and Connie Chung answer questions in New York.

which earns a 9.6 rating (each ratings point equals 921,000 TV homes). Closing in on CBS is "NBC Nightly News With Tom Brokaw," which earns an 8.1 rating.

"We picked the best available guy and the guy happened to be Connie," Mr. Ober said yesterday when asked if Ms. Chung, a 1969 graduate of the University of Maryland College of Journalism, was picked because she was a woman.

When asked if she thought she had been picked because of her gender, Ms. Chung said: "I'm told the answer is no." The network also announced yesterday that it will launch Ms. Chung's prime-time newsmagazine, "Eye to Eye With Connie Chung," in June.

Mr. Rather, whose contract with CBS News stipulated that he anchor alone, said the decision to bring Ms. Chung aboard was a "collective" one and that he was a full partner in the process.

"I'm happy. I'm excited. And know this," Mr. Rather said, "this would not be happening if I did not want it to happen."

See CBS, 7A, Col. 1

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL MONDAY, MAY 24, 1993

ENVIRONMENT

EPA Spending Is Off Target, Study Says

By JERRY BAILEY
AND TIMOTHY NOAH
Staff Reporters of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

The Environmental Protection Agency spends just 20% of its budget on the most serious pollution problems while the rest goes to deal with lower-risk contamination, a study being released today concludes.

The report by the Washington-based Center for Resource Economics, an independent environmental research group, comes as the agency is under pressure to cut costs and improve its performance.

The EPA has a reputation for spending too much on low-priority problems and not enough on high-priority ones.

Congress has also been pushing the EPA to cut costs and improve its performance.

The report says the EPA's budget is off target, with too much money being spent on low-priority problems and not enough on high-priority ones.

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Setting Spending Priorities

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Ellen Silbergeld, a University of Maryland toxicologist who is also affiliated with the Environmental Defense Fund, defends that group and others' lawsuits as necessary to force the Science Advisory Board that ranked risks, but calls the exercise "stupid." She adds, "EPA spends too much time prioritizing and not enough time doing things."

Space Administration, whose budget is roughly twice the size of the EPA's.

The General Accounting Agency noted last December that while the EPA's duties increased "significantly" in recent years, its operating budget, when adjusted for inflation, is stuck at the same level as in 1979.

The agency itself has tried in recent years to set priorities, using its outside Science Advisory Board to rank types of pollution by risk to human health or the environment. But spending patterns are little changed because of the rigid laws.

"EPA needs to tear up all the environmental laws and come up with a central law that addresses pollutants on a priority basis," says Marc Simonsky, director of the agency's environmental budget priorities project.

Former EPA chief William D. Ruckelshaus echoes that sentiment. He says the agency would be better off with an umbrella law. "What Congress should do is give the agency a lot more flexibility, and then exercise oversight," he says.

In response, Mike Vandenbergh, a senior policy adviser to the EPA, says the agency favors altering congressionally set priorities when they no longer make sense, but that doing so is "a long-term evolutionary process."

More than half the EPA's current budget goes to clean up hazardous waste sites.

The report also says the EPA's budget is off target, with too much money being spent on low-priority problems and not enough on high-priority ones.

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SMALL BUSINESS CONSULTANT

WASHINGTON BUSINESS JOURNAL

APRIL 30, 1993

Clintonomics: Still the entrepreneurs' best hope

This morning, on my way to the office, I passed a van with a bumper sticker which read: "Don't blame me, I voted for Bush." I flinched as I wondered: Will my conscience soon require me to attach a sticker to my bumper as an apology to my fellow drivers: "I'm blameless. I voted for Clinton."

Not only did I vote for Bill Clinton, but I worked actively for his election. Besides believing in his stated vision for America, I was also convinced that he understood the importance of the emerging growth company and small business to the nation's revival. His two predecessors, in my view, did not have this understanding and young companies were largely ignored by their respective administrations.

However, less than six months after the election, I am still a firm believer in the general principles of the Clinton plan: creating jobs via investment in rebuilding infrastructure, reducing the costs of running government, and increasing taxes on a population which has grown to expect maximum public services with minimum personal sacrifice.

Unfortunately, within a framework to which I subscribe, I see some danger signs for young companies. By extrapolation, I see problems for the nation because these companies are the engine of economic growth, having created thousands of jobs in the past few years (despite neglect from their government) while large firms have eliminated several million jobs.

The danger signs I see pertain to five areas of great concern to young companies. These fall under the headings of investment issues, employee and management incentives, creation of entry-level jobs, assistance to entrepreneurs and paperwork.

Investment issues: The Clinton administration is right on with its 50 percent capital-gains break on profit made by investors who hold stock in small

firms at least three years. However, this break applies only to stock in firms which have raised no more than \$50 million in capital. As it stands, this will be of great help to companies in their early stage of life. But, as companies tend to grow up, they will hit their high-growth stage and the same tax break should be provided to investors in these firms. I would suggest a doubling of the cap to \$100 million. Moreover, I would increase the tax break to 100 percent for investors who hold stock for more than seven years, in order to encourage patience and investment in long-term growth.

Perhaps a more vexing problem in this category pertains to personal income tax. I am in favor of raising income taxes. However, I do not agree with selecting, as a group, high-income individuals to bear this burden. I am not here to defend the rich, but I am concerned about young companies. It is a fact that financially successful entrepreneurs are among the most profitable investors in other new ventures. Known as "angels," they constitute the most likely (and perhaps only) source of capital for seed- and start-up-stage companies.

If their taxes are raised significantly, it is unlikely that they will make up for a loss in disposable income by reducing their lifestyles; they will simply reduce, or stop, investing in small enterprises. This would be disastrous for companies which cannot get bank loans and which are too risky for formal venture capital funds. My suggestion: Raise taxes, but spread the burden from middle class up — exclude only the poor.

Employee and management incentives: Young companies find it difficult to compete with established firms for key employees on salaries. They lack money. Therefore, the greatest financial attraction of an entrepreneurial firm is the possibility of sharing in its success. It is known as "a piece of the action" and it comes in the form of stock options. Among the less publicized items in the Clinton plan is the consideration of a change to corporate earnings on incentive stock options. This would discourage companies from using ISOs. Recommendation: Don't do it!

On a positive note, proposed changes in personal and capital gains taxes will make ISOs more attractive to optionees than they are under today's tax structure. Creation of entry-level positions: A focal point of the Clinton economic policy is job growth. One of the major elements of this is the training and retraining of people. However, raising the minimum wage (along with various other payroll burdens) will have a negative effect. Instead of hiring entry-level workers from the welfare rolls or from behind the counter at McDonald's, American companies will continue to farm out work to overseas plants where employees work for lower wages.

Assistance to entrepreneurs: One of the few programs for small businesses which received the support of the past Republican administrations was that of the Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs). Federal funds are provided through the Small Business Administration to the states for the purpose of counseling and other assistance to small businesses. The states, in turn, provide matching funds and set up SBDCs, usually with the assistance of local universities.

The program has had some problems, the most prevalent one being a concentration on mom-and-pop businesses at the expense of high-tech and manufacturing startups — those companies which stand the best chance of creating thousands of jobs. It is probably for this reason that the Clinton administration

wants to kill the SBDC program. This would be a terrible mistake. The concept of the centers is excellent and the structure is in place. Instead of closing down the SBDCs, the President should change their emphasis to those young companies which will be major players in job creation — high-tech and manufacturing.

Paperwork: Finally, let us address a no-cost, no-brainer, issue — paperwork. Talk to any CEO of a young company and ask about his/her greatest problem. I guarantee that in the top three will be the crushing paperwork which is demanded by the government in order for the company to comply with policies and regulations. Add to the volume of the paperwork the complexity of the forms. All of this adds up to an incredible waste of valuable executive time, which would be better spent on pursuing business. It should not be impossible to consolidate all regulations which affect small firms under the SBA and to make the forms less numerous and less complex.

Having stated my concerns, I must say that I am still a believer in President Clinton. There is no doubt in my mind that he wants to help young, emerging-growth companies and has no intention to harm them. I am certain that he maintains the conviction of Candidate Clinton: that entrepreneurial companies are America's economic future.

Unfortunately, the President's advisors — who, from my vantage point, appear to be policy wonks, lawyers, and academics, rather than experienced businesspersons — are providing him with advice which could do great harm to small companies and stymie the growth of new ventures. It is not too late to intercept the thinking of the entrepreneurial community into the Clinton economic plan in order to make that plan reflect the President's lofty goals for the nation.

Charles O. Heller is director of the Dingman Center for Entrepreneurship at The Maryland Business School, College of Maryland, University of Maryland College Park, and winner of the 1992 Maryland "Entrepreneur of the Year" award for support of entrepreneurship.

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President To Space Station: Cut The Fat Or Face The Axe

By SCOTT WAGNER

The space station Freedom project, which underwent its most recent redesign in 1991, will face outright cancellation by Congress unless it comes up with yet a new design that cuts development and operational costs in half, according to officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

At the behest of Vice President Al Gore, a blue-ribbon advisory panel on the space station is set to report its findings to the President and Congress on March 29.

Instead, the space station will primarily be for conducting materials and life sciences research, Gibbons said. And, reflecting this emphasis on the space station as a science outpost, Vest has brought together a group of panels with a high scientific content. For instance, it includes geophysicist Lou Lanzerotti, chairman of the Space Science Board at the National Research Council; geologist Lee Silver from the California Institute of Technology; and otolaryngologist Bobby Alford, executive vice president of Baylor College of Medicine.

At an April 22 meeting of this advisory panel, the members heard from Joseph Shea, a manager of the Clinton administration's shuttle program in the

1960s who has lately been heading up the NASA redesign team. That day, however, Shea's reaction as head of the team was announced by NASA, which is requesting anonymity, speculate his blunt speech at the time was his undoing.

During his talk to the detailed the problems with the existing Freedom. Freedom's got this health problem. It doesn't do enough — the science it does does not matter — focused in the eyes of some. It's money

Shea criticized congressional representatives who are pushing NASA for a redesign that results in maximum protection of their districts' space-related jobs, rather than for a cost-efficient and useful space station. "If we're going to bring home the bacon in this [redesign] study, somebody has to get rid of the pork," he said.

Shea said NASA officials are not going to cut the pork barrel, but he said the science it does does not matter — focused in the eyes of some. It's money

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The opening of the first installment of the Spiro Agnew papers by the university libraries on March 8 (see print story, page 1) was covered by Baltimore TV stations WJZ-TV and WMAR-TV, Washington TV stations WRC-TV and WTTG-TV, NewsChannel 8 and Prince George's Cable TV News.

Boston Globe May 13, 1993

What kids really mean when they keep asking why

By Barbara F. Meltz
CONTRIBUTING REPORTER

Have you ever had a conversation like this with your preschooler?

Child: "Mom, why do cars have wheels?"

Parent, brightly: "Well, so they can go."

Child: "Why?"

Parent, with enthusiasm: "Why do they go? That's what cars do. Go places."

Child: "Why?"

Parent, with less enthusiasm: "So people can get where they need to go."

Child: "Why?"

Parent: "Because they have wheels."

Child: "Why?"

Parent: "Because they have wheels."

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Child: "Why?"

Parent: "Because they have wheels."

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Parent: "Because they have wheels."

statement that shares his appreciation: "Isn't the sky beautiful when it's so blue?"

■ "What," "when" or "where."

"Why" is one of the first questions children form, perhaps because it's the easiest to say. But they use it even when what they want to know is what or when or where, according to Lawton, a professor at the University of Wisconsin whose area of research is early cognitive development. He says you can help your child distinguish between the words, "what," "when" or "where," by posing questions that he is not used to.

■ A question about safety. At this age and cognitive level, a child thinks that everything that moves has life, according to Carol Seefeldt, a professor of human development at the University of Maryland whose specialty is early childhood development. She says, "Why does the vacuum make noise? It should be translated as: 'I think this is alive and it's going to hurt me.'"

■ A good response might be, "The motor on a vacuum is loud, isn't it? But it won't hurt you."

■ Parents could save themselves a lot of frustration and aggravation if they could only answer the question that is really being asked, says educational psychologist Joseph Lawton. A preschooler's "why" may be:

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Dealing with the nonstop whys

More strategies for putting an end to endless "whys":

■ Turn the tables on a child by asking the same question over and over. "Why do you think you shot?" Once he gives you an answer, he'll own the words and the "why" developmental psychology says.

■ Engage your child in role-playing. "You be the mommy and I'll be the child who doesn't want to wear the seat belt." The same theory as above applies.

■ It's OK to ignore your 3-year-old's "whys" if you can identify them as part of a monologue the child is engaged in fantasy play.

■ Distract your child with a task.

■ Change the subject. "You're asking about the sky makes me think about the day it turned so blue."

■ Re honest in a way that's respectful. "It's important to ask questions and you're asking some really good ones. Right now, though, I need to concentrate on driving."

■ Change the subject. "You're asking about the sky makes me think about the day it turned so blue."

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Los Angeles Times Apr. 28, 1993

DR. JOYCE BROTHERS

Obsessive Jealousy Is Deadly Poison to Love

Whenever we hear about love, we almost always hear about jealousy and often about envy. Here's a chance to test your views and compare them to those of some experts:

1. If a person is suffering from a fit of jealousy, there's really nothing the individual can do other than run to the nearest psychiatrist.

2. You can almost always break the pattern of another person's jealousy by discussing the problem in a cool, rational way.

3. Jealousy and envy are both abnormal emotions.

4. Obsessive jealousy often creates the problem that the person is attempting to avoid.

5. Jealousy is sure proof of true love.

6. If a man is the macho type with old-fashioned views about a woman's role, he's less likely to be jealous than a man who holds more liberal views and attitudes.

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Milwaukee Journal May 5, 1993

Police officials argue pro and con on gay officers

By FRANK A. ALKOFER
Journal Washington bureau

Washington, D.C. — Law officers from big city police departments disagreed Wednesday on whether homosexuals disrupted operations.

They argued the House Armed Services Committee's report that homosexuals are a threat to national security.

David Segal, a sociology professor at the University of Maryland, said he found that the United States was "the