

VCU Magazine

Virginia Commonwealth University

Spring 1982



"Streetcar" makes a stop in Cairo. Page 6.

VCU Magazine

A publication for the alumni and friends of
Virginia Commonwealth University.

Volume 11, Number 1
Spring 1982

3 Advocates for the equal opportunity classroom

After five years of controversy the dust has settled over the issue of mandatory return of handicapped children to regular classrooms. With the aid of a federal grant faculty members in the School of Education are training future teachers to deal effectively with handicapped pupils.

6 Reflections from Cairo

Dusty classrooms, makeshift blackboards, and a short supply of textbooks have not deterred a VCU English professor and Fulbright Award recipient who is spending the 1981-82 academic year in Egypt teaching American literature to university students.

10 Who owns the sun?

Current legislation does not provide full protection to a solar energy user whose house is blocked by a newly-constructed building. That spells bad news for the increasing number of homeowners who have turned to solar design in an effort to beat the rising cost of heating fuels.

15 Gypsy marriage: an exercise in economics

Gypsies take a completely different approach to marriage than do members of our society, one that reveals many of the unique behavioral characteristics which set gypsies apart from other cultures.

18 Reaganomics: bad news for researchers

Shrinking federal support for scientific and medical research is of prime concern to researchers at VCU and other institutions across the country.

20 University News

25 Newsmakers

26 Alumni Update



3



15

Each issue of *VCU Magazine* details only a few of the interesting aspects of Virginia Commonwealth University. The opinions expressed in *VCU Magazine* are those of the author and are not necessarily those of VCU.

Located in Virginia's capital city, Richmond, VCU is composed of two campuses—the Medical College of Virginia Campus and the Academic Campus. VCU traces its founding to 1838, the year in which MCV was created as a department of Hampden-Sydney College. The Academic Campus is the former Richmond Professional Institute which was begun in 1917. VCU is the third largest state-aided university in Virginia and enrolls nearly 20,000 students.

VCU Magazine is produced quarterly by the Office of University Publications.

Copyright © 1982 by Virginia Commonwealth University

Ed Kanis, editor
Charlie Martin, designer
David Mathis, director of university publications

VCU PUBLICATIONS





Advocates for the equal opportunity classroom

By Laurel Bennett

When, in 1975, Congress enacted special legislation concerning the rights of handicapped children to a better education, the act created controversies and misunderstandings. What it meant and who was responsible for what were argued and debated. Today, with the development of manageable and realistic program alternatives, the correctness of Public Law 14-142 has slowly become apparent.

The law, generally referred to as mainstreaming, provided that all handicapped children from age three through 21 were entitled to a free and appropriate education. Full implementation was expected by September 1980.

Initial reaction to the law, especially among educators in both elementary and secondary schools, was predictable. As VCU's Dr. Sam Craver, associate professor of education, explained, "There were some pretty rampant horror stories concerning the idea that there was going to be an indiscriminate plunking down of severely retarded or physically handicapped children into ordinary classrooms. However, the law itself made very clear and specific provisions that this would not happen."

The act provided only for the most appropriate education for each child in the least restrictive environment. It did not mean the wholesale return of severely disabled children in special classes to the regular classroom, nor did it mean permitting children with special requirements to remain in regular classrooms without the support services they needed. "What it did mean," emphasized Craver, "was that mildly handi-

capped children who had thus far been segregated into special education classrooms, and who were often grouped together and treated like nonpersons, were now no longer denied access to a good, comprehensive education."

To assure implementation and appropriate program changes, part of the law provided for grants to be awarded to colleges and universities to enable them to have the funds to design, develop, and implement modifications to the curricula and training programs for education majors.

Known as the Dean's Grant Project on Mainstreaming, one of the primary aspects of the award is to effect change in the university classroom through awareness of the problems of the handicapped among staff members at the university.

Craver agreed "the best way to effect a change in attitudes is to prepare the faculty who prepare the teachers." Addressing VCU's involvement with the program he said, "If you're going to spend money in a wise and reasonable way, then every institution that prepares teachers, if it's doing its job, has got to get involved with this program. If you believe in equal opportunity then this project is a way of fulfilling that tenet."

William Goggin, assistant professor of education, explained that the nationwide mainstreaming effort began in 1975, and the first two-year grant was awarded to VCU in 1978. Approximately 150 colleges and universities have already participated in the mainstreaming project. "In accepting

the grants," he said, "deans commit their offices to taking initiatives in planning, coordinating, and administering program changes specifically designed to address the needs of the handicapped student." The grants allow faculty members the opportunity to increase and develop their own knowledge and skills while they prepare regular teachers to accommodate their own programs to the needs of the handicapped. Thus far nearly 60 faculty members have been involved in one or more aspects of the grant.

"At VCU faculty participation in the program is strictly voluntary," said Goggin, who has been directly involved with the Dean's Grant for two years. "Each university may develop its own program model. We have a unique prototype."

At VCU faculty from differing education areas work in teams. The small teams were created during 1978-79 and concentrated on teachers in elementary education. Three additional teams were created during 1979-80. This year three more teams have been added, some of whose faculty work in secondary education. Each team consists of three faculty members, two in general education and one in special education, plus a graduate assistant. Special education faculty (professors who concentrate only on handicapped children) serve as a resource to the total project.

The teams meet on their own part of the time, and the entire group meets periodically with Dean Charles Ruch. The group meetings are designed to enhance the interrelationship of the teams, as well as provide for a common



exchange of ideas, problems, and successes.

"The idea of teams is two-fold," said Goggin. "First, the mutual exchange of experiences between special education faculty and the regular content area professors allows for discussion of their own special characteristics. Second, though we are not charged with changing already established course curricula, we are committed to the design, development, and field evaluation of a series of learning activities to be incorporated directly into the elementary and secondary curricula, plus upgrading the delivery and quality of instructional material."

Dr. Daisy Reed, assistant professor of education who super-

vises field placement, said that her team's particular task was to see how to best incorporate mainstreaming into field experiences. A member of one of the first teams, she said, "At the beginning our meetings with the special education person were particularly helpful because most of us didn't know very much about handicapped children. We learned the specific characteristics and differences between the emotionally disturbed, the physically handicapped, and the mentally retarded child. We had noticed," she continued, "in our own practicum experiences that the teachers in the field who had

never had prior training with the handicapped knew as little as we did and, consequently, there was much unnecessary transfer of hostility to handicapped students."

To help create a better understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of handicapped children, Reed's team designed a handbook that described the different kinds of handicapping conditions her students might encounter in their classrooms. "In addition, as part of my practicum, I have created specific assignments which include having the students make lesson plans that provide for the preparation of these particular students," she said. "I have received very positive feedback from my students



who teach in classrooms where there are handicapped children. They are no longer afraid or unsure of how they are going to integrate these children."

Solving real education problems is a very important part of mainstreaming at VCU. A mainstreaming resource center was established within the school's Teacher Resource Workshop. The center, created specifically to assist faculty and students in designing and constructing curriculum materials for handicapped children in regular classrooms, serves as a resource for the project activities and as a means of disseminating project materials to the entire faculty. A bibliography of materials from the university's Cabell Library was developed to augment the school's resources.

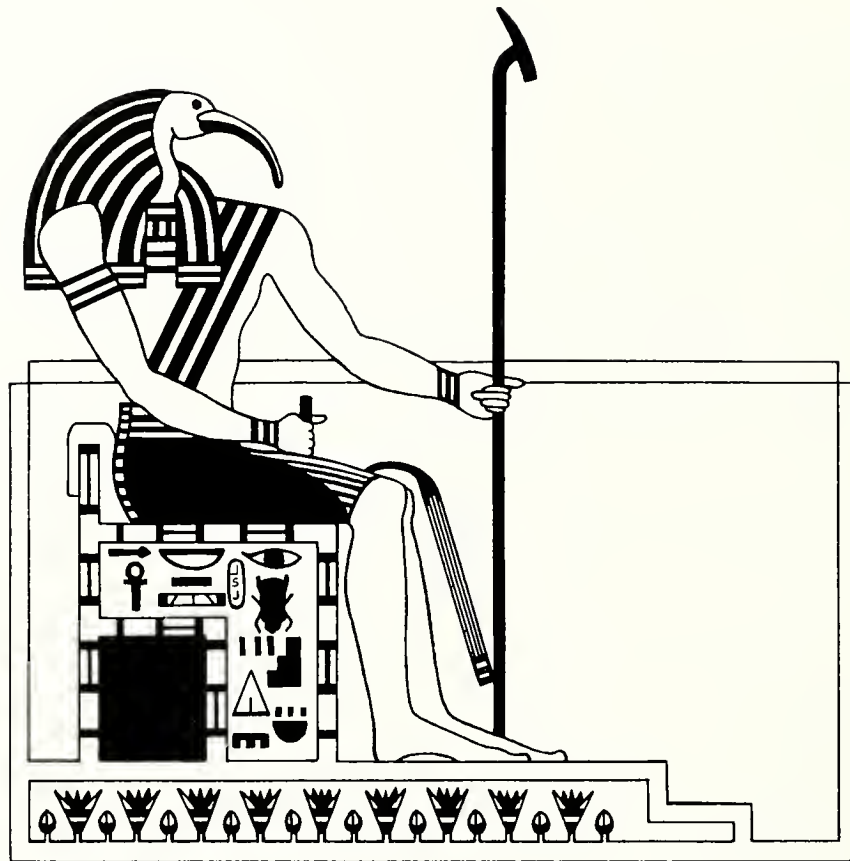
As a result of small team activities, 13 training packages were developed in the first two-year period. In addition, a number of slide-tape presentations have been created and are available to both faculty and students.

Initiation of the project at VCU has helped the university in rediscovering that fundamental change in teacher education is a complex, slow process. The program presents difficult and sensitive challenges to planning and program development. The challenges now in colleges and universities are beginning to parallel events already occurring in the public schools. But the successes are rapidly showing that the new modes of work with handicapped children, in fact, means changes for all students.

At VCU through yearly funding, the strategy for program influence and modification will continue to acquaint many of the elementary and secondary faculty with the realities of handicapped persons and develop a nucleus of faculty members who have intensive experience with the innovation of the mainstreaming concepts. ☺

Laurel Bennett is an editor in VCU's Office of University Publications.

Photography by Bob Strong



Reflections from Cairo

Dr. Robert Armour, professor of English and Fulbright Award recipient, is spending the 1981-82 academic year in Cairo teaching American literature to university students. In this article he recounts some of his experiences with the Egyptian system of higher education.

By Robert Armour

Images from my experience with Egyptian universities crowd my mind the way Cairo citizens crowd municipal buses: they jostle each other, fill the space to capacity, and then seem to mesh into a harmonious, but not entirely understandable, whole.

These images capture both the pleasurable and frustrating aspects of teaching in Egypt: a sizable delegation of students which welcomed me at the steps of the classroom building the first day

and guided me to the proper classroom; dusty classrooms and a piece of plywood painted black to serve as a chalkboard; a class of graduate students huddled together in a narrow room without student desks and illuminated only by a pair of low wattage fluorescent lights; the library for these students with fewer than 5,000 books on English and American literature; graduate students surrounding me to ask if I could possibly add a course in American literature for them; the student who came all the way to campus just to tell me that she was unable to attend class because her husband had invited guests for dinner and she had to stay home to cook.

These contradictory images of the Egyptian educational system are part of a history that began in 970 A.D. when Moslem scholars

established a school at Al Azhar Mosque to teach the Koran and theology. The university, now the oldest continuing one in the world, incubated a national respect for education that has persisted despite wars, foreign occupations, famine, and poverty. Today increasing numbers of young Egyptians seek higher education as a means of advancing themselves through business, industry, or government to improved social and economic positions.

To satisfy this growing demand, higher education through the doctoral degree was made free for everyone as part of the more general revolution that began when the Egyptians overthrew King Farouk and demanded the British troops leave. There are now 11 state-supported universities enrolling over 510,000 students (1979 figures). These universities are supplemented by Al Azhar, which has remained a private

center with an international reputation for the study of Islam, and the American University in Cairo, which offers its international student body an American-style curriculum. National policy encourages all secondary students with good grades to attend one of the universities, and, as a result, the universities continue to experience awesome growth. The two largest state universities, Cairo University and Ain Shams University, enroll nearly 100,000 students each. At times classrooms are filled beyond capacity, but somehow education proceeds.

The faculty I have met carry impressive credentials. Most have been educated in Europe or the United States and have a lengthy list of publications. They are woefully underpaid and must take teaching positions at several universities in order to earn a livable wage. The autonomy they enjoy in the classroom is amazing by U.S. standards. They teach what they want when they want to teach it, and students do not argue or even question too closely.

Students expect to be lectured at and rarely engage in discussion with each other or the professor. Usually they pay close attention to the lecture, but sometimes the chatter level elevates. They are not experienced at note taking because their professors normally sell them printed copies of the lecture notes. The sales help supplement the professors' low salaries.

For most students the entire course grade will be determined by a three-hour examination at the end of the year. The students' goal is to memorize everything they have been told in class so they can recite it exactly on the examination. When I announced I would not sell my notes, my decision was met with dismay. I explained that I would help them learn to take notes, but at times this becomes an exercise in dictation.

In Egypt, textbooks create special problems. Before deciding on

reading lists for my courses I had to go around Cairo to major bookstores to discover which books would be available in large quantities. I often had to take a second or third choice, but I was able to put together decent book lists for most of the classes. Many of these books, especially the plays, have been printed locally, which makes the cost reasonable. When a textbook is not available in quantity, professors make copies of a foreign edition and sell them to the students.

I am teaching at two entirely different universities. At Al Azhar I teach 50 senior English majors on the men's campus. The fact that they chose to attend a Moslem university probably means they are religiously and socially more conservative than students at other universities, but I have found them eager to learn about the western way of life, including Christianity. At no point have I sensed any reluctance to encounter new or foreign ideas, and students are quite willing to explain Islam to me when I try to make religious comparisons. If my classes contain any of the extremely conservative Moslem brotherhood responsible for much of the political unrest, they have not surfaced. Actually, despite recent headlines, Egypt has a long tradition of religious tolerance, and roughly 10 percent of the population is Christian. Al Azhar students expect to live in harmony with people who hold different religious views and greet their only Christian professor with warmth and friendliness.

At Al Azhar I conduct two two-hour classes with undergraduates: the modern novel and modern drama. In the novel course I am teaching three novels for the year: Henry James' *A Portrait of A Lady*, James Joyce's *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*, and Ernest Hemingway's *The Sun Also Rises*. I was surprised to discover I was expected to cover only three novels for the year, but the combination of the language, the difficulty of the first two novels, and the heavy course load students undertake does force a slow

pace. A typical student takes ten two-hour courses, which limits the time devoted to any one subject. I spend most class periods reading and analyzing specific passages from the novels.

In the drama course I expect to cover four plays: Henrik Ibsen's *The Wild Duck*, G. B. Shaw's *Major Barbara*, Eugene O'Neill's *The Hairy Ape*, and Tennessee Williams' *A Streetcar Named Desire*. Since plays are shorter and usually more easily understood, students do not appear to have the same difficulty with them that they experience with the novels.

Even though these students are fourth-year English majors, the English language is still something of a problem for them. They complain about the lengthy reading assignments and often ask me to lecture more slowly so that they can laboriously take down every word. They also ask me to read more slowly from the texts when I am giving analysis. Their use of oral English is better than their reading and writing, and during informal conversations they understand me perfectly unless I use an American expression. They are eager to learn new words and quick to remember them.

The Egyptian system of higher education is steeped in the British tradition which accounts for some of the best and the worst of the system. On one hand, students have a firm background in British literature. They have read Wordsworth, Jane Austen, and Shakespeare. They know about the Renaissance and understand the concepts of Romanticism. They have been well exposed to traditions of our literary heritage, and here they have the advantage over their American peers. Of course, since the reading pace of the class is slow, they have not been able to read as much of this heritage as they think they have.

On the other hand, students know nothing about American literature, which has been almost totally ignored, except for a few modern writers such as Ernest



Hemingway or Tennessee Williams. In my class of seniors not one had heard of Nathaniel Hawthorne and only one had read Mark Twain. Herman Melville and William Faulkner are unknown. I was delighted to find these students' knowledge of British literature, but I wish it were more balanced with readings in American literature and history. Actually, I enjoy describing to them the work of important American writers, and I sometimes proselyte among faculty and administrators to encourage them to include a few American writers in the curriculum.

In addition to these undergraduates, I am also working with a handful of graduate students. Since the graduates began classes

later than the undergraduates, I have not yet started formal classes with them and am not entirely sure just what needs they have. They seem eager for whatever I am willing to teach and often come by after I have finished my other classes to sit and talk. I probably can best serve these students by discussing research methods but, since the libraries are not designed for American-style research, I may not be able to give them much. As the English department at Al Azhar is small and has only a few full-time professors, the graduate students sometimes have difficulty finding faculty to advise them on research projects. Therefore, almost all the graduate students are trying to find scholarships to Britain or America to finish their studies.

One of the academic problems with many of the undergraduates

in Egypt is the lack of aim among the students. One day I asked my seniors what they intended to do once they graduated, and very few of them had any idea. One or two mumbled something about wanting to teach English and several talked about working for a travel agency, but nothing seemed definite. One of the reasons for the uncertainty is that mandatory military service faces all the men, except those who are only sons and, therefore, exempt. The rest face about 13 months of service, which they expect to find boring and pointless. Students are guaranteed jobs by the government once they finish college and military service, but if they depend on the government for jobs the pay will be amazingly low and the work routine. As seniors they

do not view their financial prospects as good and know their opportunities for marriage and a stable family must be delayed for years.

All of this affects students' attitudes toward school. They feel an urgency to do well on the examinations because only the top students will obtain higher paying jobs (a situation not unlike the American one), but the substance of the courses does not appear to have any immediacy for them.

I find a complete contrast in conditions a few miles away at the campus of the Faculty (School) of Tongues of Ain Shams University. The facilities are among the worst I have ever experienced at a university. The building is a former elementary school given to a high school once the younger children wore it out. When the teenagers had done all they could to it, the authorities gave it to Ain Shams to use as a satellite campus. It reminds me of some of the buildings used at RPI in the early 1960s, and I remember it was the spirit of education that counted then and not the buildings.

At this campus, the students believe they are among the best at Ain Shams and take considerable pride in their education. Those I have met are bright, attractive people and willing to learn. Every class period I have several students drop by to sit in for whatever free time they have, even though they are not enrolled for credit and probably took the class last year. Those who are enrolled impress me with their dedication, though they too, like students anywhere, complain about the amount of work. Most have jobs during the day and take classes four nights a week. They are in the first year of a two-year master's program: they take classes the first year and write a paper in the second. They are training to be teachers or translators and, after the first year, must decide which track of the program they will pursue.

These students have an excellent command of the English language, and I lecture and read at the same rate I would in the United States. They appear capable of reading a play a week and a novel every couple of weeks. I am impressed with the depth of questions, and they will politely challenge an idea and even question the professor's point of view occasionally.

Again I conduct two two-hour courses each week. One is called "Culture" and is supposed to deal with great intellectual trends of the western world. The lack of a good library has handicapped my construction of the course, but we have considered some major ideas, such as the domination of the church during the Middle Ages and the importance of the printing press from the Middle Ages through our own time. We focus on ideas that change or control thinking and intellectual freedom. The second course is a survey of literary criticism. The department dictates the entire grade for each course rests on the final examination.

In addition, I am conducting a biweekly seminar in research methods with the same group of students. For most of them it will be their first attempt at a major research project, so I am providing them with basic information about selecting a topic, working from an outline, and writing footnotes and a bibliography. Students will be severely handicapped by the poor library facilities, both at this campus and in the rest of the city. Their grade for this one-credit course will depend on a research paper.

These students' general knowledge of culture is good, and it is possible, and even desirable, to go beyond feeding them information and suggest controversial interpretations of history and literature. They are capable of thinking for themselves as well as any master's level students I have taught.

The time spent teaching in Egypt has been a period of personal growth for me. I have not learned tolerance for poor teach-

ing conditions, which harm teaching effectiveness rather than building character. I am learning to work without proper facilities, textbooks, or libraries, though I do not accept these deficiencies here any more than I would at VCU. However, it is good for me to talk to students with different cultural perspectives and different educational preparation. Through them I am reaffirming my faith in the importance of basic education and in our cultural heritage. I am finding my own place in a culture that built monuments to the gods and libraries for men thousands of years before there was a place called Virginia. The director of the Fulbright program in Egypt believes deeply that the most important value of the year here is its impact on the professor.

At times, however, I get a glimpse of a higher, less personal value. Several weeks ago while lecturing on the art of Henry James, I used the term "central intelligence" to refer to James' technique of the narrator. The more than usually puzzled faces in front of me told me that I was not getting through to my students. Finally one of them asked me if this expression meant that the narrator was a spy, and it slowly dawned on me that to these students this phrase made up the first two words in the name of an omnipresent U.S. agency, about which my students had heard far more than they had ever heard of the novels of Henry James. On reflection, I came to realize that the Fulbright presence here can quietly demonstrate a different face of America and show that in the United States the word *intelligence* does not always conjure images of spies, guns, and plots to overthrow the government. And as an extra bonus, the students may even learn a bit about Henry James. ☞

Illustration by Jay Johnson

Who owns the sun?

The sun. The only source of free energy to which no one person or large corporation can make a private claim. Yet recorded legal claims for its private use have been made for over 600 years.

American law today concerning access to sunlight makes no provision for solar energy. Under current legislation there is no blanket protection for a solar energy user whose house or collector is suddenly blocked by an adjoining building or fast-growing tree.

A case currently being appealed in Wisconsin is a typical example. The plaintiff installed an \$18,000 solar heating system in his home. Subsequently the owner of the adjacent lot began construction of a house which would, because of its height and proximity, cause a shadow to fall on the collectors during certain hours of the winter. The consequence of such construction would be a loss of efficiency and possible fracture of the system due to freezing.

The plaintiff used three arguments from current nuisance laws, the only ones applicable, in support of an injunction to restrain the defendant from constructing his building. The courts rejected all three and concluded that the plaintiff had no right to light across adjoining land under any circumstances for the purpose of operating a solar energy system.

This case demonstrates the complexities and deficiencies in current legislation for users of solar energy. Without appropriate legislation protecting their systems, builders of solar homes often find their collectors are being blocked from their most valuable commodity—a southern exposure.

Since the 1970s, as a result of the need to find alternative sources of energy for the increasing costs of traditional fuels, the harnessing of solar energy has

become one important option. One study has estimated that escalating fuel prices and governmental inducements are expected to boost the use of solar equipment in the residential control market to more than 50 percent by 1995.

Technically the design of a solar building is relatively simple. Solar design is often divided into active and passive categories. Passive design refers to buildings with large southern exposures, few if any windows facing north, and no mechanical devices or collectors. Active solar design refers to the use of solar panels or collectors to warm substances which help heat a building or provide hot water.

No matter which system is being used, the house or solar collector must receive a certain amount of sunlight to operate efficiently. Thus the issue of solar access is raised, including an individual's right to ensure the receiving of solar energy across another person's land.

The crucial issue in solar access



law is not who owns the sun, but who controls the last few miles, or even the last few hundred feet, through which solar energy must pass before it strikes the ground or structures on the ground. Solar energy which reaches people's real estate comes down vertically through their airspace and latently across the property of another individual.

This situation raises several legal issues. First, do the owners of a parcel of land have property rights to the solar energy coming down vertically through their own airspace and, if so, can they protect those rights from intrusion by others? Second, does the owner of a solar home, active or passive, have any property rights to solar energy received latently across a neighbor's real estate? If so, can those property rights be protected? If not, are there means to acquire those property rights?

The foundation of two legal doctrines which address these issues was first established in Britain and had become part of common law by the 13th century.

"The crucial issue in solar access law is who controls the last few miles, or even the last few hundred feet, through which solar energy must pass before it strikes the ground."

The first, *cujus est solum ejus est usque ad coelum et ad inferno* ("he who owns the soil also owns to the heavens and to the depths") provides individual landowners with control over the vertical column of airspace directly over their real estate. Likewise a person's neighbors have full control of their airspace, including actions that would cut off passage of solar energy through that airspace.

Another law, the doctrine of ancient lights, is occasionally cited for attaining solar access rights in the United States. The doctrine allows for the creation of easements (legal recognition of one

party's interest in the use of another's property) for a reasonable amount of air and light.

Under this doctrine if an individual had obtained light or air across another individual's real estate for a specified period of time (the courts established the time period as 20 years in 1623), the former had obtained a property right to the continual receipt of that light. The individual could also prevent neighbors from undertaking activity that would block its passage.

The last major British development in this area was the Right to Light Act of 1959. Since a solar easement required the uninterrupted receipt of light for 20 years, one measure to prevent such an easement from being obtained was erecting a wall or building to block the passage of light. To avoid indiscriminate construction, the British required only the registration of a plan to erect a structure in order to prevent an easement.

American legislation on this subject has generally followed the British common law of *cujus est solum*. Most states have rejected the doctrine of ancient lights. This rejection is based partially on the belief that the doctrine would impede the future growth and development of cities and towns.

An example of this thinking was apparent in an 1838 case. In that case the court held "the English doctrine on the subject of lights . . . cannot be applied in the growing cities and villages of this country without working the most mischievous consequences."

Twenty years later, in another case, the court added, "To adopt (this doctrine) would greatly interfere with and impede rapid changes and improvements which are constantly going on."

One of the most frequently cited cases concerning the rejection of the ancient lights doctrine was the confrontation in 1959 between the Eden Roc and Fontainebleau Hotels in Miami Beach. The two hotels were built on ad-

joining pieces of real estate. The Fontainebleau announced plans for a 14-story addition, which would shade the sunbathing and swimming pool area of the Eden Roc in the afternoon. The owners of the Eden Roc sought an injunction to prevent construction.

The courts rejected the suit and held there was no legal basis to claim a property right to the passage of light and air from across adjacent land. The court action nullified the ancient lights doctrine which it said had no standing in the United States' system of property rights with regard to airspace.

"There are as many new approaches to solar access law as there are states."

While the courts rejected, on the one hand, the inherent property right to solar access across another's real estate, more recent legislation has devised a method for individuals to rent solar energy. In developing this concept through a series of legal briefs, the courts have held that property rights to airspace are separable from property rights to the real estate beneath the airspace and may be transferred (conveyed) to another person.

As a result of this separable and conveyable feature, a number of buildings have been constructed in airspace leased from the owner of the airspace who also happens to own the land under it. In a 1941 case, for example, the owner of a small building received an annual payment for the conveyance of light and air from the owners of a larger office building which surrounded the small building on three sides.

Recently the courts not only recognized the legal ability to separate and convey airspace, but also held that it was subject to property taxes.

Recognizing that individuals can legally obtain the property rights in another's airspace is an important development for solar energy users which can sometimes ensure that they receive an



adequate amount of sun for their solar homes. This assurance is, however, only one small part of larger legal considerations. The problem of changing the laws, or creating new ones, to protect access to the sun is far more complex. There are as many new approaches to the law as there are states, and judicial reviews are both time-consuming and expensive.

Current bills applicable to solar access range from zoning restrictions, to automatically granting solar rights to someone with a collector, to vegetation control.

Some bills that would automatically grant solar easements to individuals with solar collectors come into direct conflict with the historic development of property rights in the United States. A bill introduced in Minnesota, for example, would hold the party

erecting a structure that blocks light liable for damages. The total liability paid to a solar user would equal an amount triple the cost of installing an alternative heating system.

Another category of legislation goes beyond structures and provides protection against naturally growing objects, such as trees, from blocking a solar collector.

Colorado has considered legislation of this type that would prohibit shading solar collectors between 9 am and 3 pm unless such shade already existed at the time the solar collector was installed. In New Mexico, a bill has been proposed that would disrupt the building of highrises and other structures in favor of the solar energy user.

Some laws under consideration imply a reassignment of property rights in airspace to the owner of a solar collector without a reciprocal payment to the other property owner. Such reversals of the tradi-

tional approach to property rights could, according to some critics, cause a substantial decrease in the value of the nonsolar property.

The number of claims, which today is relatively small, will grow as more individuals build solar homes in an attempt to beat the high cost of other forms of energy. The administrative tasks of individual states, cities, and municipalities in resolving these claims will continue to be burdensome because of the inherent conflicts of interest. At the same time, the conflicts present a challenge to city planners and legislators. ☼

Adapted from an original monograph, "Access to Solar Energy: Who Owns the Sun?" by Dr. James N. Wetzel, assistant professor of economics. Editing by Laurel Bennett.

Photography by Marianne Sullivan



Gypsy marriage: an exercise in economics

By Linda Shields

In order to participate fully in the community or gypsy group, one must be married.

Among gypsies the status of individuals in society is directly related to their status as family members and the degree to which they fulfill their sexual roles. There is little value in remaining unmarried for it signifies a personality disorder and an inability or unwillingness to participate in community life.

Gypsies have definite notions regarding the ideal marriage. However, they do not subscribe to the traditional American view of marriage which equates marriage with enduring love. Rather gypsies regard marriage as an arrangement between families, preferably related, for the purpose of propagating the group.

In most cases marriage involves two cousins. Ideally marriage should take place between second cousins, half cousins, and third cousins. Matrimony between first cousins is discouraged but not forbidden.

Tribal considerations also play a dominant role in selecting a marriage partner. Members of a particular group marry within that group whenever possible. The next best situation is a marriage between cousins of different tribes. If all else fails, an alliance will be made between members of different tribes.

For gypsies it is extremely im-

portant that kinship ties are maintained. Frequently a marriage is a means of establishing ties that previously did not exist. Kinship in gypsy society is the basis for cooperation, aid, security, and economic well being. Out of this framework flows all activity.

As for the actual process of selecting a marriage partner, it is quite detailed. Theoretically an individual has no right to participate in choosing a prospective spouse. However a couple has the right to refuse the marriage. In selecting a wife for their son a family's primary consideration is the status of the girl's family. The prospective bride's family is evaluated on its reputation for raising clever, honest daughters.

A family's search for a bride for their son occurs when the boy is between the ages of 13 and 20. His family considers all families within its tribe with girls who might be eligible for marriage. The criteria for a wife are fairly inflexible and include the position of the girl's family within the particular group; the reputation of the girl's family for adhering to gypsy law; the history of the family for producing good, honest, and faithful women; and the characteristics displayed by the girl. Is she clever, forceful, and cunning? Will she be able to assume major responsibilities for supporting the family?

If these requirements are satisfied, negotiations will begin to determine the price (*daro*) a boy's family must pay the bride's

family for the girl they wish their son to marry. Preliminary activities are conducted by a friend of the boy's family who serves as an intermediary. This individual will usually visit the girl's father to obtain consent for the union. At this time the intermediary will also try to get some idea of the price set by the girl's father. The intermediary does not bargain or try to persuade the girl's father to consent; rather, his role is that of a reporter. He gathers information that prevents the boy's family from enduring unnecessary embarrassment by being turned down by the girl's family and gives the boy's family some idea of the amount of the *daro*. If it is set too high, the family might not be able to pay and hence the marriage would not take place.

The price that must be paid for the bride fluctuates and follows the principles of supply and demand. The girl's father has the prerogative of setting the price. Asking too little would be an insult to the girl while asking too much could prevent a suitable marriage. In setting the price the father considers the status of his family, the reputation of his



daughter, and the overall economic condition of each family.

According to Anne Sutherland, a noted gypsologist, a virgin from a well-known fortune-telling family can expect \$5,000. Poorer and less prestigious families can expect \$1,500 to \$2,000 for their daughters. Women who have dubious reputations or who have been married previously attract \$400-\$600.

"Gypsies regard marriage as an arrangement between families, preferably related, for the purpose of propagating the group."

Paying the *daró* can be avoided through the exchange of women between two families. While such exchanges occur occasionally, most are not successful. Their failure is largely attributed to the fact that a girl loses status when no *daró* is paid. As a result she is subject to possible mistreatment by her husband and his family. Continued tension of this nature will bring about dissolution of the union.

Once there is a definite indication that the girl's father is agreeable to the marriage and the amount of the *daró*, the betrothal (*tumnimos*) takes place. The best description of this ritual appears in the work of Rena Cotten Groper, another noted gypsologist.

When they ask for a wife, the father and mother take several other good friends—people who can be trusted—with them. They go and get together and bring a gallon of wine and some cold lunch to eat so that the both sides will get along. Then, the father has nothing else to say for the time being. The friends do the talking.

The girl has no right to remain where the company is. She must not listen. She must feel upset, not happy. If she wanted to get married, she would not be a good girl, and the parents would not take her for their son. Her mother

makes the daughter seem brokenhearted. She even pinches her to make her cry.

The groom is not there. Probably the boy does not know anything about it.

Then the friends of the boy's father talk: "Well, I brought you here a good friend of mine. You know him. He comes from good people. You know how it is. He has a son. You got a daughter. They get married, so it is no sense if you do not let your daughter get married. They must build a home sometime."

The father or mother should refuse, and at times they do. Sometimes they say, "My daughter is too young. I can't get her married." The mother says she is not feeling well and she needs the daughter to help her. Or she says they must get a daughter-in-law for their own son or she will be sitting alone.

Then the other side keeps on talking. They must say, "But what can you do with a daughter? Sons come first. You must look for the best place for the daughter. You have a chance to sell her and get money. Then you can buy a daughter-in-law. She will have a good place and enough to eat and a place to sleep . . ."

If the father says the daughter can go, sometimes the mother refuses. Then the friends say, "Take your wife on the side and see if you can bring back a good word."

The importance of the parental function during the betrothal procedure cannot be underestimated. For the girl it is the last and most important act her parents will



perform. Following the marriage ceremony she is no longer an integral part of their household. The family's responsibility for guarding her honor and virginity ends with marriage, at which time the girl becomes the keeper of her own honor.

The marriage arrangement also places a tremendous responsibility on the boy's family. The family must select his wife, pay the *daró*, and live with its decision since the girl becomes a part of their household. If discord occurs and the marriage fails, often the boy's parents are held accountable by the girl's parents and the community.

During the betrothal there are some opportunities for the girl to change her mind. The bridegroom's father presents the bride's father with a gift for the girl, usually a headscarf (*diklo*). If the bride wishes to cancel the wedding, she returns the *diklo* through an intermediary. Likewise, the *daró* is also returned.

Following negotiations for the *daró* and the betrothal, the wedding takes place. It is a festive occasion and frequently lasts for three days. Whereas in America the family of the bride bears the bulk of wedding expenses, among gypsies the groom's family bears most of the cost. Lavish food is prepared, and much liquor is consumed. In short, nothing is spared for the wedding.

Several interesting procedures are carried out as part of the wedding process, one of which relates to the method of determining a bride's virginity. On the second night after the wedding ceremony the bride and groom sleep with each other for the first time. For this occasion the girl must wear a white nightgown. The next morning the gown is examined by the groom's family. If there is blood on it, a celebration is held by the bride's family. Others attend to show respect and to acknowledge the family for ensuring the daughter's honor and purity.

If the bride is not a virgin, the

wedding is still valid. However, repercussions are felt by the bride in her relationship with the groom's family. The family will not respect her as much as they would if she were a virgin, nor will they feel she is a suitable wife. In fact the stigma of not being a virgin at the time of marriage will follow her for the rest of her life. Her parents will also lose status in gypsy society.

Once a woman is married, she is distinguished from unmarried women by the headscarf (*diklo*). Although she receives the *diklo* when she becomes engaged, the woman does not wear it until the actual wedding.

During the ceremony the *diklo* is put on a stick and placed in the middle of a circle composed of unmarried female guests. They perform a dance around the *diklo* and the bride reluctantly enters the middle of the circle and begins weeping. This behavior is traditional and is not necessarily a result of overwhelming sadness. Following the dance the bride is taken away, and the *diklo* is placed on her head by the women. Once the scarf is on her head, the girl is considered married.

Another significant phase of the marriage ceremony involves bringing the bride home (*zeita*). This ritual marks the bride's transition from her parents' household to the home of her in-laws. She is expected to work diligently for her mother-in-law. Initially she has little status with her in-laws and must cater to them and perform any household tasks required of her. Only after the birth of her first child can she begin to participate as a member of the family. Her status increases with the birth of more children and eventually she is accepted as a member of her husband's family.

As in the rest of society, divorce, adultery, incest, and elopement occur among gypsies. The methods of dealing with such

dysfunctions in the marital relationship are, however, innovative.

For example, divorce is settled by a trial called a *kris romani*. The trial is conducted by adult gypsies who listen to arguments of both complainants and render a decision based on the facts presented. There are no lawyers or written legal codes. More importantly, there is no viable appeals process. A decision from a *kris romani* is final.

In a divorce situation the *kris romani* attempts to render a swift decision. The main concern is reaching an agreement on the

"In setting the price that must be paid for his daughter, a father considers the status of his family, the reputation of his daughter, and each family's economic condition."

amount of the *daró* to be returned. In some cases reaching a decision is difficult because the families will blame each other for the failure of the marriage.

Several types of marriages are not allowed by gypsies. For example, a wedding between a gypsy and non-gypsy is forbidden since gypsies believe strongly in maintaining boundaries between themselves and outsiders. To gypsies, outsiders are impure, polluted, and immoral. They view non-gypsies as persons to be exploited and manipulated for the economic well-being of the group.

A marriage between a gypsy and a non-gypsy can result in permanent expulsion from the group. If a female marries an outsider, her entire family can be rejected. A male who marries a non-gypsy will suffer a similar fate. His family, however, is allowed to remain in the group.

Incestuous alliances are also forbidden. One of the worst crimes in gypsy society is for a father-in-law to make sexual demands on his daughter-in-law.

Likewise an uncle-niece union is forbidden. When children result from such relationships they are immediately given to the local welfare department for adoption.

Considering all of the events that must take place to ensure a proper marriage among gypsies, the study of marriage in gypsy culture offers an opportunity to analyze that society's values, behavioral tendencies, and taboos. Perhaps no other ritual brings together so many unique characteristics which have played a large part in setting gypsies apart from other cultures. ❀

Linda Shields is the former director of the university's Human Resources Training Program.

Illustration by David Poole

Reaganomics: bad news for researchers

By Celia Luxmoore

"A very uncertain time" is how Dr. John Salley describes the Reagan administration's emphasis on federal budget cuts and their possible effects on the university's research grant income.

"But one thing is certain," said Salley, vice-president for research and dean of the School of Graduate Studies, "if we level out, everyone else will too."

Research awards at VCU during fiscal year 1980-81 totaled \$28.74 million. Since 1974 research funding at the university has more than doubled.

The 1980-81 total includes contributions from all sources to the direct costs of research such as salaries, equipment, and travel funds. It also includes training and grant contracts. To the total another 54 percent is added to cover the indirect costs of carrying out research programs, such

as clerical help and maintenance expenses.

The \$28.74 million awarded to the university during the past fiscal year places VCU 76th in the National Science Foundation's listing of the top 100 universities in the nation involved in scientific and medical research. "We're in a very prestigious group," said Salley.

Many federal dollars go to basic research, and Salley is concerned that this country has a serious problem with the long-range implications of cutting research funds. "Although dollar figures have increased over the last several administrations, the growth of research has been reduced by inflation," said Salley. "There have been papers in scientific magazines showing a correlation

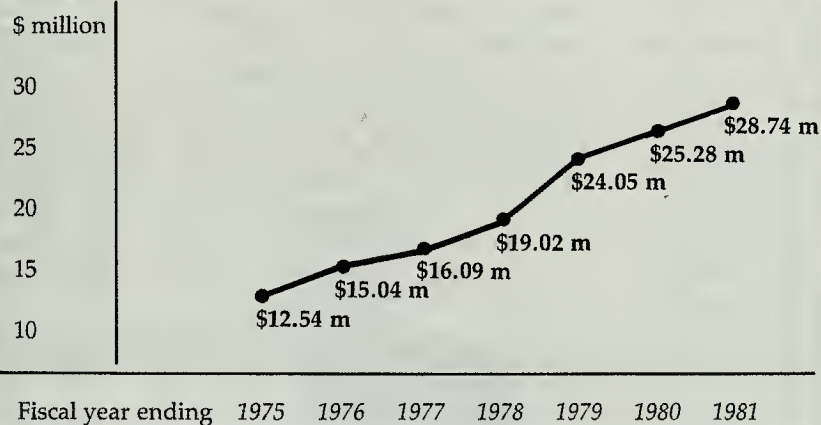
between national productivity and national investment in basic research."

As for the likelihood of the private sector picking up the research tab, Salley thinks it is highly unlikely while frustrating regulations exist. "There are dozens and dozens of rules and regulations which have to be met," he said, "and there is certainly room for deregulation."

Salley considers the federal government the appropriate agent to support basic research and finds it infeasible to increase defense spending and cut research. As a rationale he cited the long-term dependency of defense on basic research. "We will suffer ten years down the road, and defense will suffer, too," he said. "Research has a national and often an international impact." ❁

Celia Luxmoore is an editor in VCU's Office of University Publications.

VCU RESEARCH GRANT TOTALS



AGENCIES CONTRIBUTING GRANTS TO VCU

Fiscal year 1980-81

Department of Education	\$ 777,419
Department of Energy	167,765
Department of Interior	10,514
Department of Labor	384,396
Environmental Protection Agency..	372,811
Health and Human Services	20,143,735
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	53,100
National Education Association ...	13,324
National Science Foundation	455,024
Navy	50,000
Veterans Administration	5,000
Cities or counties	375,600
Foundations	1,889,084
Industry	650,892
Other universities	272,713
State	3,041,345
Other	77,077
TOTAL	\$28,739,799

University News

Tissue transfer

A surgical procedure for reconstruction of the breast without use of synthetic implants following partial or complete mastectomy has been developed in a collaborative effort by plastic surgeons at VCU and at St. Joseph's Hospital in Atlanta.

Dr. Michael Scheflan, assistant professor of plastic surgery at VCU, and Dr. Carl Hartrampf, associate clinical professor of plastic surgery at Emory University in Atlanta, performed the operation on 16 patients, and have instructed other surgeons who then performed the procedure successfully on approximately 80 patients in other medical centers.

The operation has been performed eight times by Scheflan and surgeons of the Division of Plastic Surgery at the university's Medical College of Virginia Hospitals.

The surgeons use fatty tissue from the abdomen to reconstruct the breast. Removal of the fatty tissue results in an improved waistline as an additional benefit of the operation.

"Most mastectomy patients suffer a body image problem that is improved by breast reconstruction. The new operation has double benefits in improving body image because it tightens the waistline and restores the breast simultaneously," said Scheflan.

Scheflan noted the operation evolved after a patient, facing a conventional reconstructive operation using a silicone implant, was adamant in posing the question, "Why can't you take some of me from here (pointing to her abdomen) and move it here (pointing to the missing breast)," said Scheflan.

"This is a commonly asked question, but she was so persuasive that it set Dr. Hartrampf and I to investigating the possibility.

She waited about a year and a half for us to research its feasibility,

and then became the first to receive the operation," said the surgeon.

Scheflan explained that reconstructing an entire breast with the body's own tissue had not been considered feasible in the past. Conventional reconstructive techniques use muscle tissue taken from the back supplemented with implants of silicone.



The source of body tissue the doctors used for rebuilding the breast was exactly the source suggested by the patient. A common operation for improving the waistline, called abdominoplasty or "tummy tuck," yields a large segment of fatty tissue that is commonly discarded.

"If we could maintain the blood supply to that tissue, we knew it would be possible to move it to the breast site and construct a breast from it," said Scheflan. They determined that blood supply could be maintained if the

large segment of tissue remains attached to the centrally-located *rectus abdominus* muscle.

The surgeons also determined that the operation would not work for some patients who have had several abdominal operations that interrupted the normal pathways of blood flow to the tissues of the abdomen.

"For many patients, a more conventional surgical reconstruction may be adequate," he said. "Not all patients are good candidates for the operation."

Men About Town

Richmond area businessmen, government officials, university administrators, faculty, and doctors will be featured models at the eighth annual "Men About Town," a fashion show sponsored by the VCU/MCV Hospitals Auxiliary Friday, April 23.

"Magic" is the theme of this year's show to be held in downtown Richmond Miller and Rhoads Tea Room at 7 pm. Sixteen male models will participate in the event.

Funds raised by "Men About Town" will be used for the purchase of equipment for MCV Hospitals. An invitation is necessary to attend. Persons wishing to attend should call Mrs. Amir Raffi at (804) 740-7854.

Clues to the nursing shortage

Two university researchers have launched a nationwide study of nursing shortages in long-term care institutions.

"There is an acute shortage of nurses throughout the country which varies from area to area," said Jerry Norville, professor of health administration and director of continuing education. "But we see the area hardest hit is our nursing homes."

"This study will examine the

personal and organizational factors which affect the recruitment and retention of professional nurses in long-term care facilities," said Norville, who will serve as principal investigator with Dr. Ramesh Shukla, assistant professor of health administration.

The researchers will survey inactive nurses, graduating nurses, nurses in hospitals, and those in nursing homes nationwide. From the survey they will recommend strategies to long-term care facility administrators.

The study is funded by a \$22,500 grant from the American Health Care Association.

Seed grants

Thirty-six VCU faculty members have received small research grants totaling \$130,515.

None of the small grants exceeds \$4,000. Most of the grants fund new areas of research which hold promise of advances in all disciplines of the university, including medicine and the arts.

One biophysicist received \$4,000 to investigate the continuation of injury that occurs to the heart following a heart attack. The continuing damage is thought to be caused by enzymes which attack heart muscle tissue.

An assistant professor of psychology will use \$4,000 to direct a program at the McGuire Veterans Administration Medical Center in Richmond that will involve 80 families and spouses in encouraging people with high blood pressure to take their medications and adhere to diets.

Another blood pressure control effort will be undertaken by an associate professor of medical and surgical nursing. She will teach aerobic dance as exercise therapy for women who have diagnosed high blood pressure.

A nationally recognized landscape artist and assistant profes-

or of art received \$3,470 to advance the use of deep space devices, color, light, and texture in oil and watercolor painting. He feels these techniques have been abandoned by 20th century artists and need to be rediscovered.

A study of stress and stress management for new mothers will be conducted by a faculty member in maternal child nursing with a grant of \$2,075. The study will involve teaching stress management in pre-childbirth classes and the assessment of results.

A professor of genetics will receive \$4,000 to examine the ways couples choose their mates. He will use the VCU human genetics department's Virginia Population Twin Registry, which contains 18,000 twin birth identifications from vital records. It is the only registry in the United States based on vital records rather than on haphazard sampling of volunteers by public appeal. He expects to find more genetic influence in mate selection than has previously been realized.

A fungus infection that attacks people in weakened condition and is especially prevalent in patients with burns, diabetes, kidney transplants, or who take steroids or chemotherapy will be studied with \$3,000 by a biologist who hopes to find a way of controlling the fungus, *Zygomycetes*. It is found in soil, vegetable matter, and food, and its spores are always present in the mouth, nose, pharynx, and digestive tract from which they proliferate in seriously ill patients to invade and kill tissue in the brain, lungs, nasal passage, and kidneys.

A microbiologist will use \$4,000 to continue work in his efforts to develop a *Salmonella* vaccine.

A trip to the dentist may find a Xerox machine where the x-ray machine used to be if research

confirms significant differences in dosages between conventional dental x-rays made on photographic film and those made by a new technique using xerographic processes. An oral pathologist will measure radiation dose differences between the conventional and xerographic x-rays and compare the clinical usefulness of the two systems.

Recipients of the grants are selected by a 14-member Faculty Grants-in-Aid Committee which includes representatives from each of the university's 13 schools and administration.

Literature on loan

Readers in public and academic libraries throughout Virginia now have access to special research collection materials from the university's James Branch Cabell Library.

The Cabell Library recently concluded an agreement to house the library collection of the New Virginia Review (NVR). The NVR library of limited circulation magazines and small press publications complements the literary holdings of Cabell Library, particularly its collection of modern American poetry and its literary manuscripts.

A unique feature of the agreement is that the materials of the NVR library, as well as selected materials from the special collections holdings at Cabell Library, will be made available for borrowing through interlibrary loan channels.

Dan Yanchisin, special collections librarian and university archivist, said it is unusual when materials from research collections are made available to the public. Generally, he added, the rarity or condition of such items limits their circulation.

Yanchisin noted the NVR book collection substantially adds to the library's holdings in modern American literature. The archives

of the NVR join other historical records deposited at the library by such literary organizations as the Poetry Society of Virginia, the Ellen Glasgow Society, and the Virginia Writers Club, all of which document the development of literature in the state.

Readers, writers, or researchers interested in special collections materials at VCU should contact their local librarian, who can arrange a loan from the Special Collections Department.

Preparing paramedics

Indicative of efforts nationwide to enhance prehospital care capabilities, VCU has begun an emergency medical technician-paramedic (EMT-P) training program.

The Virginia General Assembly appropriated \$92,000 during its last session to initiate and administer the program. The state has used the university as a testing center for paramedics in years past, but this program marks the first full education program of its kind offered at VCU. EMT-Ps will be trained to administer the most advanced level of prehospital care available.

The EMT-P serves as an important link between the patient and the hospital and is often the first clinically competent person to evaluate a critically ill or injured patient. The paramedic assesses, examines, initiates life-saving measures, and allays patients' anxieties.

The VCU program will take a group of cardiac EMTs (intermediate emergency medical technicians) through course instruction and elevate them to full paramedic status according to program director Dr. Kimball Maull, associate professor of surgery. "By bringing them to this level and having these highly trained

individuals in the field, we can greatly improve the level of pre-hospital care in Virginia," said Maull.

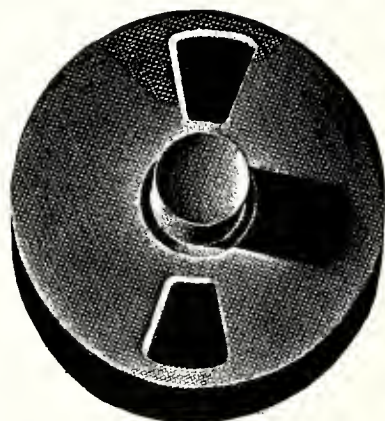
Patient care by computer

With installation of the hospital information system (HIS) complete, the university's Medical College of Virginia Hospitals now operate one of the most advanced computer systems in the country.

HIS is a computerized system of recording patient data. Patient information is recorded on terminals located at nursing stations or in doctors' lounges. Requests by physicians for medication, laboratory tests, or special diets entered into the machines are sent directly to the appropriate departments. Less than five seconds elapses from the time a physician enters data until the appropriate department receives it.

Along with recording patient data, the system is useful in transacting patient billing. HIS has helped improve collections by eliminating lost paperwork, decreasing the likelihood of numerical errors, and generally speeding up the entire billing procedure.

Four hundred HIS terminals, each costing approximately \$7,000, have been installed in the various hospital buildings. Installation began in July 1977.



Controlling the pressure

Brain surgeons at VCU have found that deaths from severe head injuries can be reduced by more than half if victims have blood clots in the brain removed surgically within four hours of the accident.

In a report published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* the surgeons reported on their experience with acute subdural hematomas—accumulations of blood and blood clots that form between the brain and its tough outer covering—treated in 82 patients at the university's Medical College of Virginia Hospitals between December 1972 and February 1980.

The report of their research on acute subdural hematomas is one of the most complete in the medical literature and encompasses measurements of almost all variables that affect recovery from hematomas, which occur in almost 25 percent of all serious brain injuries due to accidents. All 82 victims were unconscious when they arrived in the emergency room and were among 366 patients treated for serious brain injuries at the MCV Hospitals' Head Injury Center during a seven-year period.

Other groups of surgeons have reported that acute subdural hematomas result in death for 60 to 90 percent of accident victims with them. The surgeons at MCV Hospitals reported an overall death rate of 57 percent for 82 patients who had subdural hematomas, but a death rate of only about 30 percent for patients who were treated within four hours of injury.

"Rapid transport to a hospital that is capable of providing prompt diagnosis and surgery within four hours of the injury will substantially reduce deaths in patients with traumatic subdural

hematomas," said Dr. John Seelig, one of the authors of the report.

"Since acute subdural hematomas develop in approximately 25 percent of patients who are admitted while comatose from head injury, this information is critically important for rescue squads, emergency room physicians, and tertiary physicians who are directly involved in the transport, diagnosis, and treatment of these patients," said Dr. Donald Becker, chairman of neurosurgery and co-author of the report.

Seelig explained that a hematoma beneath the brain's outer covering, the dura, creates pressure that injures brain tissue, which responds by swelling and creating even more pressure. Controlling pressure within the skull is a major factor in the care of head injuries, he said. Patients who had subdural clots removed within four hours of injury had a lower incidence and severity of elevated pressure than those who underwent surgery after four hours.

A new test developed for day-to-day clinical use at MCV Hospitals, and used there almost exclusively for brain injured patients since 1975, was applied to 40 of the patients. It measures the brain's electrical response to external stimuli, including sound, light, and touch, in completely unconscious patients. The test, called evoked potential electroencephalography, detected severe abnormalities in the electrical activities of 15 of the 40 tested. All 15 died. Of 25 patients whose evoked potential tests were normal or only mildly abnormal, 19 had functional recoveries, two were severely disabled, and four died of complications only vaguely related to their brain injuries.

"These statistics prove that we can predict more accurately whether a patient will recover from severe head injury," said Becker.

Cutting health care costs

A new nationwide trend in reducing hospital costs is not going unnoticed by the Medical College of Virginia Hospitals at VCU.

Upgraded facilities for ambulatory care, including ambulatory or one-day surgery, have recently opened to provide more options for patients at the medical center. If one-day surgery care fits their needs, patients will find themselves saving approximately 50 percent of the costs normally associated with the same surgical procedure involving a hospital stay.

While all the services contained in the new Ambulatory Care Center have previously existed at the hospitals, the new center makes more space available for this type of care. In addition to ambulatory surgery, the center includes the Department of Ophthalmology, with an outpatient clinic treating 10,000 patients each year for diseases of the eye such as cataracts, glaucoma, or eye surgery. The Department of Otolaryngology operates an audiology clinic to evaluate hearing losses for patients due to injury or disease.

The ambulatory surgery area plans to perform 3,400 to 3,700 surgical procedures during its first year of existence. A majority of these were already being performed by the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology in another area but the new facility provides space for surgeons from plastic surgery, pediatric surgery, orthopedic surgery, oral surgery, and general surgery.

Outpatient surgery is generally an option for the low-risk patient who is in need of a relatively minor surgical procedure. In fact, the majority of procedures will require only analgesia and local anesthesia.

The types of procedures which can be performed for obstetrics and gynecology include D&Cs, laparoscopies, and hysteroscopies. Plastic surgeons will perform face lifts, breast augmentations, and nose and hand surgery. Pediatric surgery will use it for such procedures as infant hernias while oral surgeons will use it for extractions, and general surgeons for breast biopsies.

Teaching children right from wrong

Rising juvenile crime rates and a sense that some youngsters lack respect for the law troubles many Virginia parents, teachers, lawyers, and law enforcement officials. Several agencies are attempting to deal with concerns about law and Virginia's younger citizens. One relatively new and promising program concept—law-related education—involves the use of schools to teach Virginia's students about law and citizenship.

Law-related education is a national movement undertaken during the past decade by bar and educational groups around the country. The movement's primary goal is incorporating legal studies into the curricula of all public schools, from kindergarten through high school.

During the past three years a statewide program for law-related education, the Virginia Institute for Law and Citizenship Studies, has been instrumental in educating thousands of Virginia students about their legal rights and responsibilities.

The institute recently established headquarters at VCU's School of Education. The program is funded by grants from the Virginia State Bar, the Virginia Bar Association, and the Virginia Law Foundation, with supporting funds and services provided by the School of Education.

Jeffrey Southard, director of the

institute since June 1979, suggested that law-related education is a necessary element in the curriculum of any school system. "Law-related education can help restore confidence in any legal system, and it encourages responsible civic and political involvement on the part of students," he said.

"Providing students with a better understanding of our laws will lead to a more responsible citizenry and perhaps a reduction in crime and delinquent behavior," said Southard.

The institute's primary functions are to train teachers and students in law-related education and to establish a statewide network of lawyers, judges, and law enforcement personnel who volunteer to provide school systems with speakers and information on the legal system.

The institute began in early 1978 with a U.S. Justice Department grant to the Virginia State bar. It was initially known as the Law-Related Education (LRE) Program and provided teacher training and curriculum development services during the next three years to more than 40 school systems and state agencies.

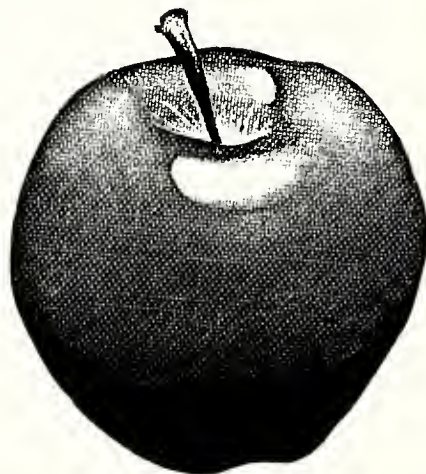
The LRE Program operated during the 1978-79 school year from the Chesterfield County School System and from 1979 until June 1981 from the Norfolk City Public Schools. In April 1981 the LRE Program incorporated as a non-profit corporation, the Virginia Institute for Law and Citizenship Studies.

According to the institute's director, the move to VCU's School of Education provides the program with the opportunity to offer a unique series of law-related educational projects during the coming year.

"By using the staff, the facilities, and projects already underway at VCU, we have an excellent vehicle for dealing with school

systems in the Richmond area and around the state," Southard said.

In conjunction with the School of Education's Office of Continuing Education and Field Services, the institute will offer graduate courses, regional workshops, and conferences for teachers. The institute will also serve as a clearing house for law-related materials and provide curriculum development and other technical assistance to individual school districts.



Southard believes the outlook for law-related education in Virginia is bright. "With the support of VCU, the aid of the state's two major bar groups, and a broad interest by teachers in this field established over the last three years, there is no reason why we cannot have the best program in the country to provide students with a solid foundation in legal and constitutional principles."

Soccer success

Wins over state rivals Old Dominion University, James Madison University, Virginia Military Institute, and the University of Richmond highlighted the university's most successful soccer season in history.

Though fielding a team that

returned only two seniors, the Rams compiled a 12-5-3 record. Along with establishing a record for most wins, the Rams also set records for most goals scored (60) and fewest goals allowed (27).

Several players set single season records. Tedmore Henry established an individual scoring record with 33 points. He and Beth Kim each tallied 14 goals for the squad. Thor Hockett also established a record for interceptions with 407.

Other teams defeated by the squad included Newport News Apprentice, Trenton State University, Longwood College, Liberty Baptist College, Christopher Newport College, Virginia Wesleyan College, Cabrini College, and Mary Washington University. The Rams lost to Randolph Macon College, Virginia Tech, The College of William and Mary, George Mason, and South Alabama University while tying University of Virginia, Wake Forest University, and Longwood.

Newsmakers

Paul Barberini, director of financial aid, has received the President's Award for his outstanding work and concern for handicapped students in Virginia. The presentation was made by the Virginia Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators.

Dr. John Borgard, assistant dean of the College of Humanities and Sciences, is president-elect of the National Association of Academic Affairs Administrators.

Dr. John Bowman, associate professor of economics, has been appointed chairman of the Local Nonproperty Taxation Committee for 1981-82.

Dr. James Boykin, professor of real estate, has been appointed to the Board of Governors of the American Institute of Corporate Asset Management.

Dr. Earle Coleman, associate professor of philosophy and religious studies, is a contributing author to the *Abingdon Dictionary of Living Religions*.

Dr. Keith Crim, professor of philosophy and religious studies, is general editor and contributing author to the *Abingdon Dictionary of Living Religions*.

Dr. Leo Dunn, chairman, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, has been elected president of the Virginia Obstetrical and Gynecological Society.

Dr. Clifford Edwards, associate professor of philosophy, is a contributing author to the *Abingdon Dictionary of Living Religions*.

Dr. Vivien Ely, professor of education, has been elected chairman of the board of trustees of the Interstate Distributive Education Curriculum Consortium.

Dr. Gloria Francis, professor and director of research, School of Nursing, published a monograph,

"The Therapeutic Use of Pets," in the June 1981 issue of *Nursing Outlook*.

Dr. Leigh Grosenick, professor of public administration and interim director of the doctorate of public administration program, has received the 1981 Merit award from the National Association of Towns and Townships for providing support and leadership to the association.

Dr. Thomas Hall, Jr., professor and chairman, Department of Philosophy and Religious Studies, is a contributing author to the *Abingdon Dictionary of Living Religions*.

Dr. John Heil, assistant professor of philosophy and religious studies, has been named a fellow by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

James Hooker, assistant professor of administration of justice and public safety, has been appointed editor of the national newsletter produced by the American Criminal Justice Association.

Evelyn Jez, instructor, English department, was recently elected Richmond area president of the National Organization for Women.

Dr. Lemont Kier, professor and chairman, Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, has been named an Academy Fellow by the Academy of Pharmaceutical Sciences.

Richard Luck, assistant professor of rehabilitation counseling, has been awarded the Rehabilitation Manpower Award from the Mid-Atlantic Region of the National Rehabilitation Association.

Dr. Marino Martinez-Carrion, chairman of biochemistry, has been selected secretary-general of the Pan American Association of Biochemical Societies.

Dr. Harold Maurer, chairman, Department of Pediatrics, has been appointed to the hematology/oncology sub-board of the American Board of Pediatrics.

Dr. Gordon Melson, associate professor of chemistry, has received a \$130,351 two-year grant from the U.S. Department of Energy to study "New Catalysts for the Indirect Liquefaction of Coal."

Dr. Mary Odell, assistant professor of anthropology, is a contributing author to the *Abingdon Dictionary of Living Religions*.

Dr. J. John Palen, professor of sociology and anthropology, is the author of a new book, *City Scenes: Problems and Prospects*, published by Little, Brown, & Company.

Dr. Edward Peeples, Jr., associate professor of preventive medicine, has been elected to the board of directors of the Association for Behavioral Sciences and Medical Education.

Dr. William Price, assistant vice-president for academic affairs, has received the AACRAO Distinguished Service Award for continuous outstanding service to the association.

Dr. Jesse Steinfeld, dean, School of Medicine, has been elected to the board of directors of the National Fund for Medical Education.

Dr. Alfred Szmuski, associate professor of physiology, has been elected first vice-president of the American Congress of Rehabilitation Medicine.

Alumni Update

1932

Sarah V. Forstmann (B.S. social work) represented VCU at the inauguration of the Rev. John T. Richardson, C.M., as president of DePaul University in Chicago in October.

1934

Dr. Peter N. Pastore (M.D.) has been appointed scholar in residence for the Tompkins-McCaw Library at VCU.

1938

Jacob C. Huffman (M.D.) represented VCU at the inauguration of President Hugh Alfred Latimer at West Virginia Wesleyan College in October.

1941

Howard McCue, Jr., and Carolyn Moore McCue (M.D., M.D.) served as co-chairmen of the personal gifts division of Richmond's 1981 United Way fund drive. He is an associate professor of clinical medicine at VCU and executive vice-president of the insurance services division of the Life Insurance Company of Virginia. She is a professor of pediatrics at VCU.

1943

Ann Powell Satterfield (B.S. social science) has been elected to the Richmond metropolitan board of United Virginia Bank. She had served on the bank's Richmond area board since 1977.

1944

W. Donald Moore (M.D.) is chief of staff at Good Hope Hospital in Erwin, North Carolina.

1947

Patricia Albright Adams (B.S. medical technology) invites class of 1947 members interested in a 35th reunion to contact her at 2406 Gurley Road, Richmond, VA 23229, (804) 270-6022.

1950

Max Dale Largent (dentistry) represented VCU at the inauguration of President Herbert Hal Reynolds at Baylor University in Waco, Texas, in September.

1951

Don A. Hunziker (B.S. business) has been elected president of the Southern Furniture Manufacturers Association.

Charles T. Wood (B.S. applied science, M.H.A. 1955) has been appointed chairman of the American College of Hospital Administrators, a Chicago-based professional society.

1955

Peggy Abbott Miller (certificate costume design) has recently researched, designed, and constructed costumes for life-sized mannequins of King George, III, of England and Nathaniel Greene. She was commissioned for the work by the Augusta-Richmond County Museum of Augusta, Georgia.

1956

Mitchell L. Easter (B.S. business administration) has been hired by Universal Foods Corporation in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as general manager of distribution.

Jean Leftwich Frawner (B.S. business education) is now teaching in Hanover, Virginia. She is chairman of the business department at Lee-Davis High School and serves as cooperative office education coordinator.

Jean Nelson Gibbons (B.F.A. commercial art) has been assigned to the U.S. Army Troop Support Agency as a visual information specialist with the Office of Administrative Services at Fort Lee, Virginia.

1957

Claudine Carew (B.F.A. drama) recently played the role of Serafina della Rose in the Williamsburg Players' production of "The Rose Tattoo."

William H. Hark (M.D.) is chief of the Aeromedical Standards Division, Office of Aviation Medicine, of the Federal Aviation Administration.

Hubert Elmer Kiser, Jr., (dentistry) has been named a junior director of the Southern Society of Orthodontists. He has served as president of both the Virginia and West Virginia Orthodontic Societies.

Barbara H. Sant (B.F.A. art education) has been awarded a scholarship and study grant to pursue graduate work at Old Dominion University and Norfolk State University.

1958

M. Teresa Dumouchelle (B.S. voice) is now working as director of meetings, management services, and exhibits for the National School Boards Association in Washington, D.C.

Samuel H. Treger (B.S. business) has received IBM Corporation's "Outstanding Achievement Award" for developing financial control programs for overseas IBM companies. He is manager of financial services with IBM.

Winfred O. Ward (M.D.) recently addressed the Northern Virginia Medical Society on psychosomatic diseases and medical hypnosis. He is co-author of the book, *The Healing of Lia*.

1962

G. Joseph Norwood (pharmacy) has been named dean of the College of Pharmacy of North Dakota State University. He previously served as director of the Health Services Research Center at the University of Iowa.

1963

William F. Abernathy (B.S. sociology), is reference librarian and associate professor at Asbury College in Wilmore, Kentucky.

Thomas L. Wilkinson, Jr., (B.S. applied science) has been elected treasurer of the Richmond Chapter of the American Society for Metals.

1964

Myrna J. Howells (B.S. business, M.S. 1970) has been appointed chairman of the Division of Business at John Tyler Community College in Chester, Virginia.

William I. Ivey (B.S. psychology, M.S. clinical psychology 1971) has been named executive director of North Central Oklahoma Community Mental Health Services, Inc., in Enid, Oklahoma.

Austin T. Parker (M.S.W.) is employed as a clinical social worker at Indiana University in Bloomington, Indiana.

1966

L. Dans Callans (B.S. accounting) has been named dealer/general manager of Monterey Bay Ford and Dodge in Seaside, California.

Priscilla A. Rappolt (B.F.A. art education, M.F.A. 1968), had her work exhibited at Pobai's Place in Lexington, Virginia. She has given several one-woman shows in New York, Virginia, and Florida.

Michael G. Rozos (B.S. recreational leadership) has been appointed director of leisure services for the city of Hollywood, Florida.

Wallace Michael Saval (B.A. history) has been named assistant principal at Walton Elementary School in Hopewell, Virginia.

Rudolph O. Shackelford (B. Mus. composition/organ) has recently published the following pieces: "Sweetnick Variations" for harpsichord or organ (Belwin-Mills Publishing Company); "A Dallapiccola Chronology" (*Musical*

Quarterly, July 1981); and "Conversation with Vincent Persichetti" *Perspectives in New Music*, Vol. 19).

Maurice A. Shenk (B.F.A. interior design) represented VCU at the inauguration of Ralph E. Christoffersen as president of Colorado State University in October.

1967

Susan G. Brown (B.F.A. art) presented a show of her work titled "Landscapes in Pastels" at Richard Bland College in Petersburg.

Richard A. Reed (B.S. business administration) has been named director of Mortgage Programs for the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation in Washington, D.C.

Annie Mae Cowardin (B.S. elementary education, M.Ed. guidance 1970) is working as a teacher in the Hanover County School System. Last year, she was elected "Teacher of the Year" by the faculty of Washington-Henry School.

1968

Carol Spencer Clower (B.S. nursing) has received her master's degree in nursing from the University of Delaware.

Clifford C. Earl (B.F.A. fine arts) presented an exhibit during the East Coast Governors Conference in Atlantic City in August.

Shirley Boelt Graham (B.S. business education) of Powhatan, Virginia, has been named an assistant vice president for Central Fidelity Bank.

Fred Kain (B.S. business management) has been named general manager of Case Power and Equipment in Racine, Wisconsin.

Philip Lakernick (M.H.A.) has been elected president of District V of the North Carolina Hospital Association.

Gray F. Morris (B.A. history) participated as a Union Army soldier of 1861-65 in the living history program at Fort Harrison, Virginia, last summer. He is currently working toward a master's degree in public administration at VCU.

Robert E. Purvis (M.F.A.) recently exhibited six sculptures at the Foundry Gallery in Washington, D.C. He is an art professor at Bridgewater College.

David R. White (B.S. advertising, M.F.A. design 1980) has been appointed an assistant professor of art at the University of Hawaii in Honolulu.

Robert M. Thornton (B.S. management) has received the CCIM designation from the Realtors National Marketing Institute. A real estate broker with Harvey Lindsay and Company in Virginia Beach, Thornton has also been promoted to major in the Virginia Army National Guard.

Jody Forman (B.S. social welfare, M.S.W. 1974) is working as a writer/editor in the White House Office of Policy Development. Forman is involved in preparation of the federal drug abuse and control strategy.

1969

David L. Ballard (B.S. business) has graduated from the Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island. He joined the Navy in 1962.

Dr. William C. Boshier, Jr., (M.Ed. counselor education) has been appointed superintendent of Henrico County Public Schools. He formerly served as the administrative director for personnel and professional development for the Virginia Department of Education in Richmond.

Melvin L. Bowles, Jr., (B.S. business administration) has been promoted to vice-president and corporate auditor by Dominion Bankshares Corporation of Roanoke.

J. B. Call, III, (B.S. general business) has been named an

officer of the Richmond metropolitan chapter of the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers.

J. Ronald Courtney (B.F.A. fine arts) of Urbanna, Virginia, has created a mascot for Urbanna's oyster industry, Clyde the Oyster. Courtney has set up a home studio from which he will offer design and commercial art services.

Lois Garrison (B.F.A. fashion art) has been named vice-president of Siddall, Matus & Coughter, a Richmond advertising firm.

Rings



Class Rings

If you failed to buy a class ring as a student you can now order one. Rings for men and women are available in a variety of styles. For more information and a price list, write for a ring order kit. Please specify whether the ring is for a man or woman. Your request should be mailed to:

Alumni Activities Office,
Virginia Commonwealth University,
Richmond, Virginia 23284.

William M. Ginther (B.S. business management, M.S. business 1974) has been appointed head of the automated information services division at United Virginia Bank in Richmond. He formerly served as vice-president of information processing in the division.

Linda J. Hager (B.S. nursing) is employed as a staff nurse at Memorial Hospital in Danville, Virginia.

Oakley N. Holmes, Jr., (M.A. art education) has developed a multiscreen presentation titled "Missing Pages: Black Images/World Art." He is currently associate professor of art at Jacksonville State University in Alabama.

Suzanne Gallup Martin (B.S. general business) represented VCU at the inauguration of James T. Spainhower as president of the College of the Ozarks in Point Lookout, Missouri, in October. Martin teaches nutrition at the college.

Naomi L. Payne (B.S. business) of Chester, Virginia, is the editor of *Troop Support Digest* at the U.S. Army Troop Support Agency at Fort Lee, Virginia. She formerly served as a writer with the U.S. Army Quartermaster School on post.

Ana Maria Perez (resident, pathology) is director of the Clinical Pathology Department at Radford Community Hospital in Radford, Virginia.

Antonio Perez (resident, pathology) is chief pathologist at Radford Community Hospital in Radford, Virginia.

David P. Robinson (B.S. history and social science education) has been promoted to major in the United States Marine Corps.

Lawrence Walter Zinski (B.S. business management) has been appointed general manager for plant operations in Louisville, Kentucky, by Philip Morris. He previously served as general manager of the company's Stockton Street and 20th Street manufacturing facilities in Richmond.

1970

Lemuel Copeland (M.S.W.) is the director of the Williamsburg-Greenpoint District of the New York City department of general social services.

Rodney D. Dorinson (H.A.) has received his doctorate from the University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health.

William T. Highberger, Jr., (B.S. management) has been promoted to marketing director by the Coca-Cola Bottling Company of New England.

Robert P. Hilldrup (M.Ed. administration and supervision) has been named director of the media services office at Mary Washington College in Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Ronald Hite Kline (B.S. distributive education) has graduated from the advanced marketing school at the University of Virginia and is presently enrolled in the M.B.A. program at James Madison University.

Linwood R. Robertson (B.S. business administration) has been appointed senior assistant corporate secretary for Virginia Electric and Power Company in Richmond.

1971

Joseph F. Leary, Sr., (M.M.E.) has opened a Nationwide Insurance Office in Culpepper, Virginia.

Steven M. Mickle (B.F.A. communication arts and design) recently had his work exhibited at the galleries of the Lynchburg Art Club.

John W. Morris (B.S. health and physical education) has been named women's tennis coach at the University of Virginia. He is associate director of intramurals at the university.

Bartholomew Francis Munnely (B.S. business administration, M.B.A. 1977) has been appointed a vice-president for Central Fidelity Bank. He is manager of the installment loan department.

V. Wayne Orton (M.S.W.) has been appointed assistant to the city manager for human services in Portsmouth, Virginia

Raymond M. Sawyer (B.S. business administration) has been named commercial lines underwriter for the Richmond office of the U.S. Insurance Group.

Jo Ann R. Spiegel (M.Ed. elementary education) is working as a developmental program funding specialist for the Bethel Park School District in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In that capacity she helps develop educational programs and raise money for them from state, federal and private sources.

Judith Marshall Stell (B.S. recreational leadership) is working in the trust department at First and Merchants Bank.

Ray W. Verser (B.S. advertising) is director of marketing for the Old Country/Busch Gardens in Williamsburg, Virginia.

William J. P. Whitley, Jr., (B.F.A. sculpture) has been named advertising production and traffic assistant by Reynolds Metals Company in Richmond.

1972

Katherine S. Bazak (B.F.A. painting and printmaking) is teaching at the California College of Arts and Crafts in Oakland.

Martha Beeman (M.S.W.) of Rancho Palos Verdes, California, has completed qualifying examinations and is working on the thesis for her D.S.W. degree at the University of Southern California School of Social Work. She has twice received a National Institute of Mental Health fellowship.

Douglas R. Stell (B.S. recreational leadership) was recently promoted to chief petty officer in the 5th district Coast Guard Reserve.

Alice Ruth Tangerini (B.F.A. painting and printmaking) is employed as a staff illustrator in the

department of botany at the Smithsonian.

1973

Janice A. Arone (B.F.A. sculpture) had her work on display in the "Craftsmen 1981" exhibition at Lynchburg College.

A. J. Cahen (B.S. physics) is employed as an engineering department manager with the Coca-Cola Company in Atlanta. He is also enrolled in the executive M.B.A. program at Georgia State University in Atlanta.

Geary H. Davis (B.S. advertising) has joined Union Bank's Long Beach (California) regional office as an assistant vice-president in the commercial loan department.

Max E. Hitchcock (B.S. administration of justice and public safety) has been named assistant vice-president for loss prevention at Best Products Company in Richmond.

William M. Kaffenberger, Jr., (B.S. English education) has formed a record company, Amariah Records. Formerly employed by the VCU budget office, he has released two albums which contain original material.

Wayne K. Mallard (M.Ed. counselor education) is employed as a sales representative for Herff-Jones Company.

Judith H. Minter (B.S. social welfare, M.S.W. 1979) is a social worker with the Counseling Center of the Middle Peninsula-Northern Neck Community Services Board in Warsaw, Virginia.

Charles L. Tate (B.A. history) is working as an advisor/consultant with Interamco, Inc. He recently completed a one-year advisors' tour with the Royal Thai Army.

John S. Toney (B.S. political science/history) is now working as publisher of the *Frederick County News Leader*.

Rev. James B. Vigen (B.A. history) has been elected to the faculty of the Inter-Synodical Regional Theological Seminary in southern Madagascar.

Paul J. Wexler (M.S.W.) has been named executive director of Sheltered Homes of Alexandria, Virginia, a private, nonprofit corporation which provides residential, vocational, adult development, and infant services for mentally retarded citizens in Alexandria.

1974

Steven B. Brincefield (M.S. business) has been named assistant vice-president in charge of the Commercial Property Management Division by Morton G. Thalhimier, Inc., in Richmond.

Brian H. Bristol (B.S. accounting) has recently accepted a position as plant accountant with Pak-Master Manufacturing Company in Hayward, California.

William M. Bruch (B.A. English) of Caston Studio in Charlottesville, Virginia, is teaching and conducting statewide seminars in bridal portraiture. Two of his photographs were selected to appear in this year's Professional Photographer's Association of America's 90th national convention in St. Louis.

Elizabeth Harrison Court (B.F.A. art history) has received her M.S. degree in art conservation from the University of Delaware.

Richard H. J. deNijs (B.F.A. commercial arts and design) has received a B.S. degree in mechanical engineering from North Carolina State University. He is working with the IBM Corporation in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina.

John M. Floyd (M.M.) recently became the first percussionist to earn the Doctor of Musical Arts degree in percussion performance and literature from the Eastman School of Music of the University of Rochester, New York. Floyd is director of percussion studies at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University and is principal

Moving?

Please notify us of your change of address

Attach label from recent issue here
or print old and new addresses in
the spaces provided.

Print clearly

OLD ADDRESS

Name

Address

City

State

Zip Code

NEW ADDRESS

Name

Address

City

State

Zip Code

Send to:

Alumni Records Officer
Virginia Commonwealth University
Richmond, VA 23284
(804) 257-1228

Important note: If this magazine is addressed to an alumnus who no longer lives at the address printed on the address label, please advise us so that we can correct our records. If you know the person's correct address, we would appreciate that information. Also, if a husband and wife are receiving more than one copy of the magazine, we would like to know so that we can avoid duplicate mailings. Please provide the names of both individuals plus the wife's maiden name, if appropriate.

timpanist and percussionist with the Roanoke Symphony.

Kathleen Lockwood Greene (B.F.A. crafts) is self-employed in the Washington, D.C., area as a commercial photographic stylist and makeup artist.

Murray Glenwood Greene, Jr., (B.F.A. sculpture) is completing work on his master's degree in modern dance at American University. He has performed with the Maryland Dance Theater for two seasons and studied musical theater with artist-in-residence Joshua Logan this summer at American University's Wolf Trap Academy for the Performing Arts.

Jonathan J. Kirk (B.F.A. commercial arts and design), has joined the promotion staff of Time-Life Books in Alexandria, Virginia, as an art director. He formerly worked as an art director with National Geographic Society.

Karin R. Laemle (B.S. social welfare) received her B.S. in animal science from the University of Massachusetts and is now employed in a veterinary clinic in South Deerfield, Massachusetts.

James F. Means (dentistry) is in private practice in Marathon, Florida.

Edwin John Slipek, Jr., (B.F.A. art history) has been named director of corporate communications at Best Products Company in Richmond.

Ralph D. Spencer (M.S. business) is vice-president/sales for Harrison and Bates, Inc., and is a member of the Society of Industrial Realtors.

Charles E. Thomas, Jr., (B.S. chemistry) has been appointed research scientist for the analytical research division at Philip Morris Research Center in Richmond.

James L. Van Zee (B.S. urban studies) is a planner with the National Association of Home Builders. He was the former zoning administrator and chief of current planning in Loudon County, Virginia.

1975

Linda S. Atkinson (B.F.A. sculpture) of Santa Cruz, California, has received her M.F.A. at California College of Arts and Crafts in Oakland.

Richard A. Bonelli, II, (B.S. business administration) is a staff appraiser for the real estate division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Helen Peyton Campbell (B.F.A. painting/printmaking) recently displayed her work at a graphics exhibit at the Hampton Center for the Arts and Humanities in Hampton, Virginia.

Thomas J. Dorsey (B.S. business administration and management) has been promoted to senior vice-president of Wheat, First Securities Inc., a Richmond brokerage firm.

Raymond C. Gruenther (M.D.) is a family physician with the West Point Military Academy. He recently returned from a three-year assignment with the U.S. Army in Stuttgart, Germany.

Kathleen Wong McFadden (B.S. nursing, B.F.A. commercial arts and design 1972) is doing research in cardiovascular medicine at the University of Virginia.

Nancy E. Mehlich (B.F.A. art education) is executive secretary for the Staunton, Virginia, Fine Arts Center. Her responsibilities include developing art classes for children.

Clarence L. Powell, Jr., (M.D.) has been appointed to the local advisory board of Paul D. Camp Community College in Franklin, Virginia.

Deborah P. Shay (B.S. recreation) has been promoted to recreation supervisor of cultural activities for the Department of Parks and Recreation in Salem, Virginia.

King D. Webb (B.F.A. communication arts and design) exhibited his work in the "Black Artists Invitational" art exhibit at Lynchburg College in Lynchburg, Virginia.

Wendy A. Winters (B.F.A. fashion design) is employed as an

account executive with the public relations firm of Creamer Dickson Basford, Inc., in New York.

1976

Hee Doe Ahn (M.H.A.) of the Republic of Korea has been appointed a full-time faculty lecturer in health care administration for Yonsei University College of Medicine. He also serves as planning director of Wonju Christian Hospital of Yonsei University.

Richard R. Beverly (B.S. psychology) has been named director of regional special education for the Fredericksburg, Virginia, area.

J. Neil DeMasters (M.S.W.) is serving as a consultant with Counseling and Consulting Systems, Inc., in Berkeley, California. He recently began consulting for labor unions and industry in San Francisco.

Thomas E. Harris (B.S. recreation) has been named full-time recreational director for Caroline County, Virginia.

Scott L. McCarney (B.F.A. commercial arts and design) is a graduate student of photography at the Visual Studies Workshop in Rochester, New York. He is a teaching assistant in the Visual Studies Workshop Press and an independent publisher of art and visual books.

Jacqueline D. Mitchell (B.S. accounting) is a senior accountant with the City of Richmond's office of risk management.

Gary W. Roche (B.S. administration of justice and public safety) has been promoted to corporal in the Roanoke County, Virginia, Sheriff's Department.

Karen Spector Westerman (B.A. English) represented VCU at the inauguration of James Albert Gardner as president of Lewis & Clark College in November.

William C. Worsham (B.S. business administration and management, M.B.A. 1979) has been named senior reliability engineer with Allied Chemical Company in Hopewell, Virginia.

1977

Paul Crouch (M.S.W.) has established a private therapy practice in Danville, Virginia.

Rudolph Freeman, Jr. (M.D.) has joined the counseling centers of the Middle Peninsula-Northern Neck Community Services Board in Virginia.

Mikeal R. Jones (M.B.A.) has been named district manager of real estate financing for Westinghouse Credit Corporation in Atlanta.

John W. Peery, Jr. (B.S. pharmacy) is a pharmacist at Drug Fair in Farmville, Virginia, and is president of the Farmville Jaycees.

Charles C. Ryan, VI (M.B.A.) has been named sales and marketing manager in the rubber division of O'Sullivan Corporation in Winchester, Virginia.

Arild O. Trent (B.S. business administration and management) has been named branch officer at the Azalea Mall branch of the Bank of Virginia in Richmond.

1978

James J. Bellizzi (B.M. applied music) is working toward a master's degree in music composition at the University of Virginia.

Deborah G. Clapp (M.D.) has been named assistant professor of health care sciences at George Washington University.

Clarice U. Dougherty (B.S. nursing) is head psychiatric nurse in the acute care unit of Richmond Metropolitan Hospital. She recently received the Dr. Thomas F. Frist Humanitarian Award for exceptional service to the hospital and patients.

Kimberlee M. Early (B.S. psychology) received her master's degree in divinity from Vanderbilt University last year. She also received the American Bible Society Prize for outstanding achievement in biblical studies.

Rose Hayes Foust (M.S. business) is monitoring administrator for the Richmond Area Manpower Planning System.

David R. Hoover (B.F.A. communication arts and design), formerly assistant to the director/graphic designer in the VCU Publications Office, is now art director for The Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio.

Terry Martin Marshall (B.S. business administration and management) has joined Virginia Beach Bank of Commerce as a cashier. He was formerly a bank examiner with the Virginia Bureau of Financial Institutions.

Charles W. Meyer, III (M.P.A. community services) has been named coordinator of support services for Torrence, Dreelin, Farthing & Buford, Inc., a Richmond architectural and engineering firm.

Martha Loving Orgain (B.F.A. crafts) recently presented an exhibit, "Generative Systems Chicago," at Arsenal Gallery in New York City.

Eberle Lynn Smith (M.S.W.) has joined the faculty of Roanoke College. She has been an adjunct faculty member since 1978.

1979

Margaret K. Adkins (B.F.A. commercial arts and design) is working as the graphics supervisor for the U.S. Army V Corps Headquarters in Frankfurt, West Germany.

Sharon R. Baldacci (B.S. mass communications) has joined the *Herald-Progress* in Ashland, Virginia, as a staff reporter.

F. Allen Cavedo, III (B.S. science) recently joined Venture Corporation in Vienna, Virginia, as a software systems design engineer.

Florence C. Davis (M.Ed. counselor education) has been elected treasurer of the James River chapter of the American Business Women's Association.

Dianne L. Fitzgerald (M.B.A.) is assistant vice-president, loan administration, for the Barnett

Bank of South Florida's office in Fort Lauderdale.

Barbara A. Gorski (B.S. biology) is working as an area coordinator in residential life at Hofstra University in Hempstead, New York.

Frank A. Greene (B.S. business education) is currently employed by the Amherst County School System and is teaching business courses at Amherst High School.

J. Leslie Kirby (B.S. science) has been elected secretary of the Richmond Chapter of the American Society for Metals.

Suzanne J. Levy-Glotfelty (B.S. mass communications) is employed as a production secretary for WETA/channel 26 in Washington, D.C. She is working with a new program, "The Lawmakers," which airs on PBS stations throughout the country.

Michael W. Lowry (B.S. business administration and management) has opened a commercial and investment real estate division of the Home-Land Company in Harrisonburg, Virginia.

Stephen W. Lyons (B.F.A. commercial arts and design) is a designer for Morgan Burchette Associates in Alexandria, Virginia.

Regina M. Milteer (M.D.) is chief resident for the Department of Pediatrics at Howard University Hospital in Washington, D.C.

Michael T. Montgomery (dentistry) has been appointed assistant professor of hospital dentistry at West Virginia University School of Dentistry.

Vallie O. Murray (B.S. accounting) is working as a senior auditor with Coopers and Lybrand in Washington, D.C.

Brian M. Pelzman (B.S. administration of justice and public safety) attends the Temple University School of Law in Philadelphia and is a law clerk for the United States District Court.

Nick S. Poulos (M.A. economics) is employed as a senior economist in corporate planning with the General Public Utilities Corporation in Parsippany, New Jersey.

Virginia Brown Quarstein (B.S. mass communications) is an account executive at Public Relations Institute in Norfolk. She formerly served as a public relations writer and an assistant account executive.

C. Edward Rager (B.S. business administration and management) has accepted a position as employee relations advisor with Mobil Chemical in Beaumont, Texas.

Barbara L. Walker (M.S.W.) is a clinical social worker for North Carolina Memorial Hospital in Chapel Hill.

Thomas S. Wash (B.S. information systems) has been named an assistant vice-president by Wheat, First Securities, Inc., a local brokerage firm.

1980

Teresa A. Atkinson (B.S. mass communications) is currently enrolled in the University of Virginia Law School.

Robert T. Bishop (B.S. accounting, M.B.A.) is working as an auditor for the firm of Derieux, Baker, Thompson & Whitt in Fredericksburg, Virginia. He also teaches accounting part-time at Germanna Community College.

Howard D. Conner (M.S. rehabilitation counseling), a psychological consultant in Virginia Beach, Virginia, has been admitted to the International Graduate School in St. Louis, Missouri. He will pursue a doctor of education degree in counseling.

Julie A. Crawford (B.S. biology) is working as a contract specialist with the Department of Navy, Naval Air Systems Command.

David B. Crowl (B.A. history) has been named sales manager at Stouffer Hotels' National Sales Office in Solon, Ohio.

Jane Booth Estep (B.G.S. non-traditional studies) is a commissary specialist (troop issue) with the Directorate of Food Service at the U.S. Army Troop Support Agency, Fort Lee, Virginia.

Uta M. McCollum (B.S. mass communications) has been assigned to the U.S. Army Troop Support Agency at Fort Lee, Virginia, as an editorial clerk with the Directorate of Resource Management.

Anne B. McLeod (B.S. information systems) is a senior systems analyst with the City of Richmond's data processing department.

1981

Monique C. Braxton (B.S. mass communications) is working with television station WTVR in Richmond.

A. Elizabeth Burton (M.S. occupational therapy) has been named director of occupational therapy at the Southside Virginia Training Center in Petersburg, Virginia.

Melanie L. Crouch (B.A. French) has joined the *Richlands News-Press* as a news reporter. The paper is published in Richlands, Virginia.

Ruth M. Elam (B.S. special education) is now employed by the Cumberland County School System and is teaching handicapped preschool children.

Alan M. Gayle (M.A. economics) has been elected treasurer of the Richmond Association of Business Economists.

Diane Hill (B.S.W.) has been awarded the 1981 Hobart C. Jackson Memorial Fellowship to attend graduate school at Temple University.

John M. Hohl (B.S. administration of justice and public safety) has been commissioned as an ensign in the Naval Reserve. He recently completed ground school training at the Naval Aviation School in Pensacola, Florida.

Beverly A. Peacock (M.S.W.) has been named crisis counselor with the YMCA's Women's Victim Advocacy Program in Richmond. She is in charge of conducting group meetings and is establishing a format for group sessions at the organization's Shelter for Battered Women.

VCU Magazine
Virginia Commonwealth University
Office of University Publications
Richmond, VA 23284

Nonprofit Organization
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 869
Richmond, Virginia

Address Correction Requested

