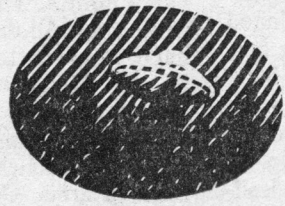


OUTLOOK

Commentary and Opinion



ALIEN RECKONING

Many Americans Claim They've Been Abducted by Extraterrestrials.
A Once-Skeptical Harvard Psychiatrist Believes Them

By John E. Mack

I FEEL sometimes that in the mental health profession we are like the generals who are accused of always fighting the last war, invoking the diagnoses and mental mechanisms with which we are familiar when confronted with a new and mysterious phenomenon, especially if it is one that challenges our way of thinking.

Thus, when I first heard of a man named Budd Hopkins who worked with people who reported being taken into spaceships, I said something to the effect that he must be crazy and so must they. Nothing in my then nearly 40 years of familiarity with the field of psychiatry prepared me for what I came to learn.

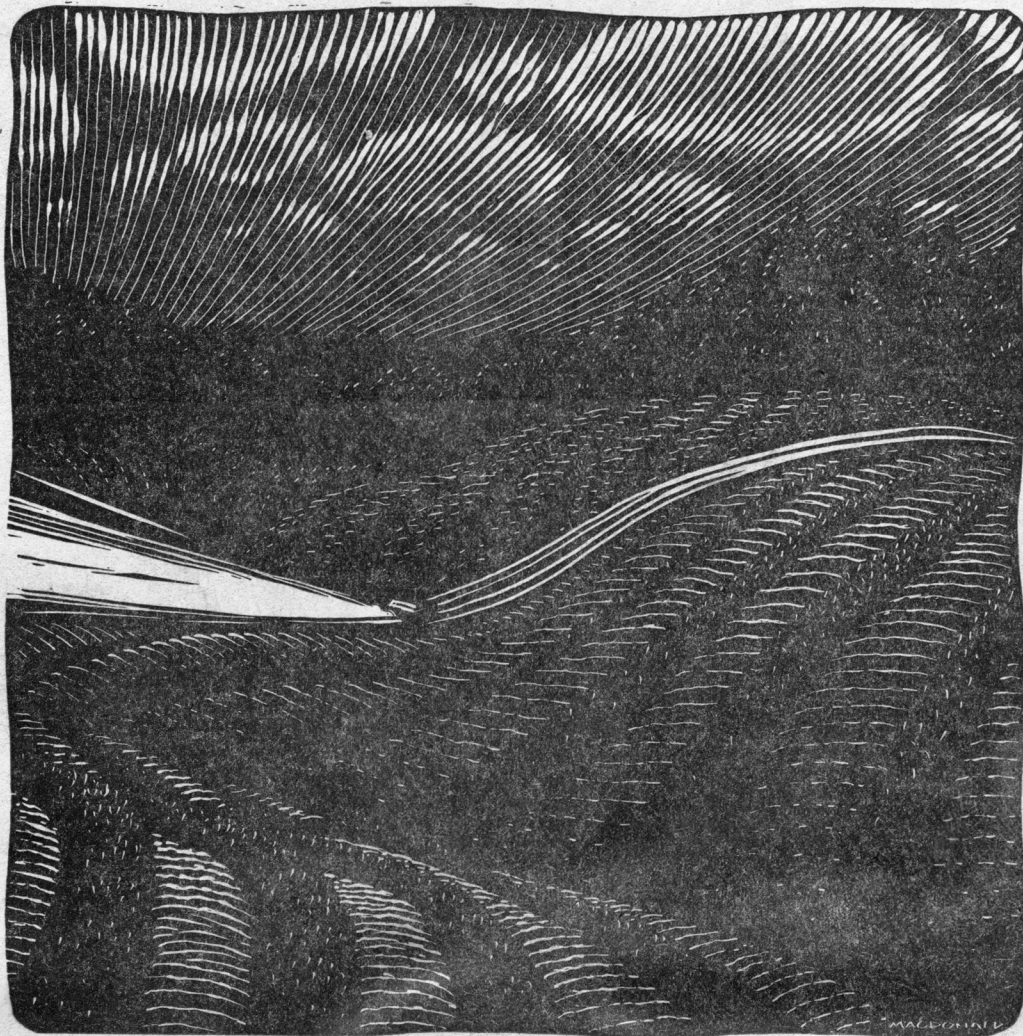
After working with 20 or so abductees over the past four years, it became clear to me that I was dealing with a phenomenon that could not be explained psychiatrically, yet was simply not possible within the framework of the Western scientific worldview.

My choices then were these: either to stretch psychology beyond reasonable limits, overlooking aspects of the phenomenon that could not be explained psychologically, or to open to the possibility that our consensus framework of reality is too limited. Perhaps a phenomenon such as this cannot be explained within its ontological parameters.

For a clinician like myself, trained in the Western tradition, the temptation is to accept some experiences and reject others as too "far out." I suspect such discriminations are not wise or useful. My criterion for including or crediting an observation by an abductee is simply whether what has been reported was felt to be real by the experimenter and was communicated sincerely and authentically to me.

I do know that none of the efforts to characterize the abductees as a group has been successful. Abductees seem to come, as if at random, from all parts of society. My own sample

John Mack is a professor of psychiatry at the Cambridge Hospital, Harvard Medical School. This article is adapted from "Abduction: Human Encounters With Aliens," just published by Scribners.



BY JOHN McDONALD FOR THE WASHINGTON POST

includes students, housewives, secretaries, writers, business people, computer industry professionals, musicians, psychologists, a nightclub receptionist, a prison guard, an acupuncturist, a social worker and a gas station attendant.

At first I thought that working-class people predominated, but that appears to be related to the fact that those with less of an economic and social stake in the society seem less reluc-

tant to come forward. Conversely, more professionally prominent abductees fear the threat to their position that public revelation of their experiences might bring. One of the men with whom I have worked did not tell me his real name until some trust had been established between us.

Psychological testing of abductees has not revealed evidence of mental or emotional dis-

See ALIENS, C4, Col. 1

Into the Bloody New World

A Moral Pragmatism for America
In an Age of Mini-Holocausts

By Robert D. Kaplan

HISTORY IS unfair. It provides lessons more germane for the past than for the future. How convenient a Hitler would be now: an undeniable strategic menace to the United States who, in addition to moving forward with world conquest, was, by the way, exterminating millions of people. In fact, the world we inhabit is far more complicated than that—and, for a strategic planner, far less satisfying. Defense Department bureaucrats had only one question regarding Hitler half a century ago—how to defeat him? Today, the question is, whom to defeat?

Now it is Rwanda that has quickened our senses of horror and of helplessness. Indeed, we live in the most violent age in human history; an age of neighborhood mini-holocausts where dealing with one genocide does not necessarily provide relief for the victims of another. Since the end of World War II, about 160 wars have been waged around the globe, resulting in over 7 million battlefield deaths and as many as 30 million civilian deaths. In addition, there have been the wounded, raped and those made refugees. All this is to say nothing of the victims of violent crime here and abroad.

My apologies to Elie Wiesel, but, in a foreign policy sense, to say, "Remember the 6 million," is to say very little nowadays; because it is a lesson that can be applied to several different places around the globe each week. And as Frederick the Great warned his generals, "He who defends everything defends nothing."

In the past week alone, headlines have, literally, screamed blood in East Africa and the Balkans, in addition to the terrorist bombings in Israel and the usual political violence in South Africa and Haiti. Then, there are the forgotten, almost passé savageries in Georgia, Nagorno Karabakh, Tajikistan and southeastern Turkey, where a "low-intensity" war between Turks and Kurds claimed more than 4,000 deaths last year alone. How many people remember it, or even knew about the fighting there? Oh, and I forgot Afghanistan, and Burundi—the next door to Rwanda—where thousands died and hundreds of thousands were made refugees in tribal fighting last year. In addition, there is Somalia. The Pulitzer-prize-winning photo of the starving child with the vulture behind her, which many assumed was in Somalia, was, in fact, taken in Sudan; yet another failed state beset by civil war and attendant famine.

Perhaps, as a means of coping psychologically with this level of civilizational descent, we have lowered our

See WORLD, C2, Col. 1

Robert D. Kaplan, contributing editor of the Atlantic Monthly, is author of "Balkan Ghosts," just published in paperback by Vintage.

MARY McGRORY

Prairie Home Media Critic

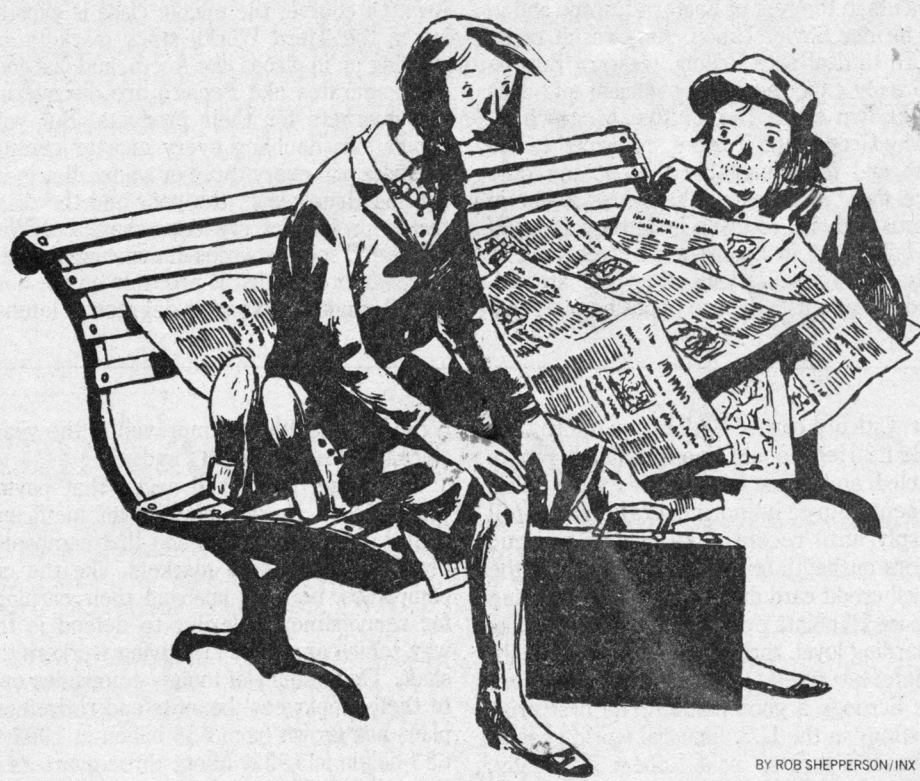
BILL CLINTON passed some time last week with the press, and pleasantly. This should not be news. He has gotten the hang of the Washington press corps. He has learned that his gag writers can compete with theirs. He has found out from his own infrequent formal press conferences that many reporters grow giddy in the camera's gaze, ask fatuous, long-winded, off-the-mark, five-part questions that are better designed to display information than to elicit it.

At the Gridiron banquet, which is supposedly dedicated to devilishly devastating depictions of administration gaffes and pretensions, he and Hillary were the stars of the evening, with their videotape spoof of those scary anti-health reform commercials. Last Thursday, at the Radio and Television Correspondents' big come-all-ye, the president launched some jibes at the scribes, and then had the joy of hearing his enemies—the press, the capital establishment and the "yuppie swine" who love the Whitewater scandal—taken to task by a master. The droll and skillful Garrison Keillor, one of the most gifted wordsmiths in the republic, took over the podium and the mood of the evening.

"All I know," said the sage of Lake Wobegon, "is what I read in the papers, so Whitewater is a complete mystery to me," a thrust that caused a presidential guffaw.

See McGRORY, C5, Col. 1

Mary McGrory is a Washington Post columnist.



BY ROB SHEPPERSON/INX

Can't Spare That Dime

The Recession's Over, but We're Stingier Than Ever

By Daniel Gross

AS THE No. 6 uptown local pulled into the 51st Street station, a wizened beggar holding a cane and an I ♥ NY cup shambled into the crowded car. Just his luck. Two beefy transit cops had boarded at the previous station. The officers gently told the man to remove the few coins rattling in his cup. "Panhandling on the subway is against the law now," said Officer Fitzgerald. The erstwhile beggar got off at the next stop.

The display of police force is part of Mayor Rudolph Giuliani's campaign to improve strap-hangers' quality of life and rid Gotham's public spaces of such nuisances as squeegee guys, small-time drug dealers and homeless people. The crackdown is politically significant, a payback to the

Daniel Gross writes frequently on business and politics.

legions of outer-borough commuters who pulled Rudy's lever last November. But it holds greater cultural significance—resonance especially real in these mid-April days of economic reckoning. New York's panhandling ban is the latest evidence of the new stinginess rampant in American public and private life.

Now, stingy does not mean cheap or greedy or miserly. Cheap is my graduate student friend who shorts the bus a quarter every day. The future Harvard PhD has an excuse, though. He's got two kids and is struggling to complete his dissertation. Greedy is fallen junk-bond wizard Michael Milken, who took home a \$550 million bonus in 1986 but quibbled endlessly with colleagues over a lousy \$15,000. My definition of stingy is this: You're stingy when you can easily afford to pay for something, but don't because you just don't feel like it. Think, for example, of

See STINGY, C2, Col. 1

Death Squad Democracy

Portrait of a President
As a Young Terrorist

By Craig Pyles

AFTER 14 years, 70,000 lives and \$6 billion dollars in aid, U.S. hopes for a sustaining peace in El Salvador will rest on the shoulders of an attorney named Armando Calderon Sol. Considered a shoo-in to become president of that country in next Sunday's runoff election, the portly candidate personifies the new moderate image of ARENA, the ruling right-wing party that was founded by Roberto D'Aubuisson, the notorious leader of El Salvador's death squads.

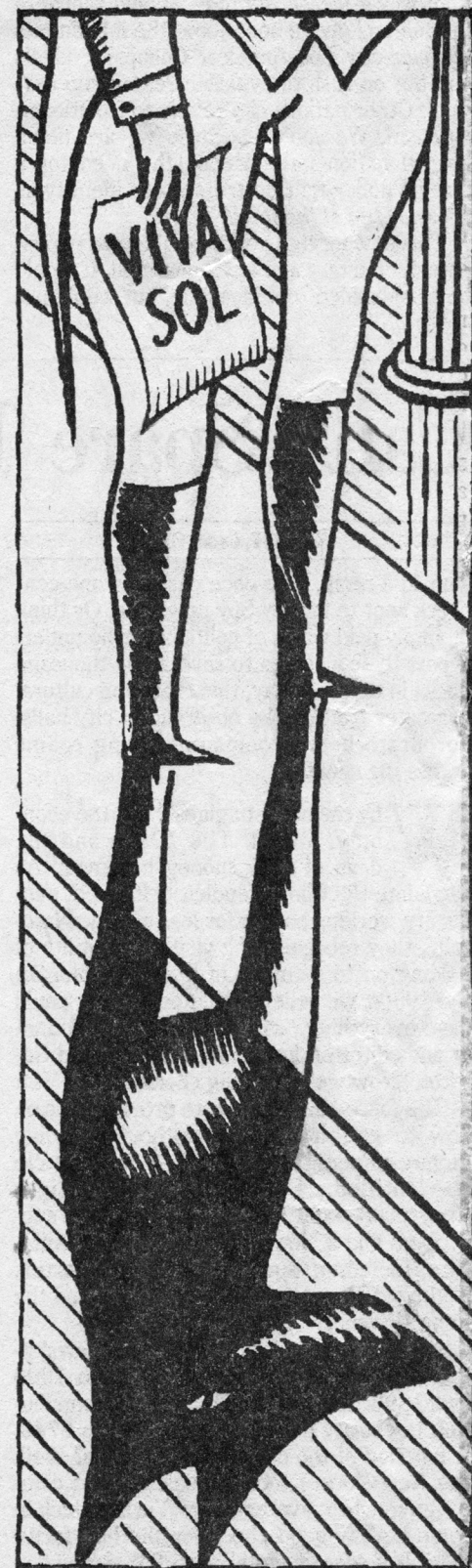
Calderon, the popular and effective mayor of San Salvador, is the anointed successor of the current president, Alfredo Cristiani, who represents the enlightened, entrepreneurial who want to make peace with leftist guerrillas and build a modern country. But whereas Cristiani came from the country's modernizing business class, Calderon began his political career as a member of a seven-man, neo-fascist group under D'Aubuisson's guidance that supported death squad operations and engaged in political bombings.

American officials, who see El Salvador at a critical juncture in its struggling history, are publicly downplaying the significance of Calderon's ultra-right beginnings, while privately worrying that his rise to power will reactivate violent extremism from supporters who were with him in the trenches in the early '80s.

"A victory by Calderon Sol could be perceived as a victory for the death squads."

See SALVADOR, C2, Col. 1

Craig Pyles is an investigative reporter based in New York. Laurie Becklund, a reporter in Los Angeles, contributed to this article.



BY BOB GALE FOR THE WASHINGTON POST

By Glenn R. Simpson

Of the Rich, by the Rich, for the Rich

Are Congress's Millionaires Turning Our Democracy Into Plutocracy?

IF YOU think Congress is out of touch with the American people, maybe it's because so many of its members do not pay mortgages, save for the education of their children, worry about medical bills or take part in many of the other experiences of middle-class life.

Already, at least 28 U.S. senators—more than a fourth of the body—are millionaires, according to federal financial disclosure records. In the House of Representatives, there are 50 millionaires at a bare minimum, or about 11.5 percent of the membership. By comparison, less than one half of 1 percent of the population has a net worth of \$1 million or more. Put it another way: Millionaires are at least 30 times more common on Capitol Hill than in American society.

And the trend toward a legislative plutocracy is increasing. The House is by far the most democratic and populist of our national governmental institutions. But funding a campaign for a House seat is more and more out of reach for people who don't have substantial personal capital to risk.

The latest statistics on the use of personal wealth in congressional campaigns are staggering. Non-incumbent candidates running for the House this year have already dumped \$7.2 million of personal funds into their campaigns, a 375 percent increase over the amount of personal wealth used by non-incumbent House candidates at the same point in the 1991-92 election cycle. Just as remarkable, the millions these candidates have already taken out of their own bank accounts for the fall elections are nearly one-third of the

Glenn Simpson is the senior staff writer for Roll Call.

entire amount the class has thus far raised.

And consider this: Last year, Republican House candidates gearing up to run against sitting Democrats raised \$2.65 million from individuals and political action committees; they raised almost as much, \$2.55 million, from themselves.

The biggest spending House candidate this year is Eugene Fontenot, a physician-cum-hospital-owner with a net worth of more than \$5 million, who spent \$850,000 to get the Republican nomination in a Houston district. In southern California, Republican attorney Richard Sybert has spent \$430,000. At least 11 candidates for the House this year (10 of them Republicans) have already put \$100,000 each into their campaigns.

Historically, wealthy legislators have been defenders of their own class interests. The current crop of rich candidates is overwhelmingly conservative, although there are numerous well-heeled liberal legislators like Sens. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) who vote against their class on an almost daily basis.

"The basic problem with having wealthy people in Congress is that because of their success in the private sector, they're very likely to oppose any kind of public spending program," argues University of Vermont political scientist Garrison Nelson. "There's going to be a lot of bootstrapping: 'I inherited a department store. Why can't you?'"



BY PAUL CORIO FOR THE WASHINGTON POST

There may be more subtle effects. David Canon, a University of Wisconsin political scientist who has studied the actions of political neophytes in Congress, says that the wealthy amateurs tend to be ideologically more extreme. And while being wealthy can make a legislator "a bit more indepen-

dent" of special interests, he said, it can also make them "a bit more impervious to legitimate constituent pressure as well."

To be sure, not all of the current congressional candidates are rich. Amazingly enough, there are still a lot of people of modest means out there

who think politics is important enough to risk all.

"What you are seeing is that in many of these cases these challengers are not disproportionately wealthy individuals," notes Trevor Potter, the chairman of the Federal Election Commission. "The money [that they lend their campaigns] is often in the form of home equity loans," he observes with amazement. "They're borrowing against their principal asset, their homes."

Such a situation, he notes, "raises the stakes significantly, because you are now saying to people, 'You have to put up your house to run, and by the way, if you lose, you're going to find it almost impossible to repay your campaign debts, or to repay that home equity loan.'"

But only about 7 percent of all challengers were successful in 1992 and about 4 percent in 1990. Dan Hamburg, a '60s throwback who ran in 1992 for a northern California seat held by a moderate Republican, is the exception who proves the new pay-to-play rule. Hamburg's net income in 1991 was about \$9,500, including about \$2,500 in unemployment benefits. Despite his dire financial status, Hamburg liquidated all of his personal assets in order to make a \$10,000 loan to his campaign for seed money. Risky but, as it turns out, well worth it: Hamburg bested the incumbent and now makes \$130,000 annually in salary.

It has only been in the last four years that numerous challengers be-

gan to appear who were willing to spend their own money to win. In the 1992 elections, the total personal wealth invested by all House candidates was \$54.4 million, double what was spent in 1990. In California, Michael Huffington, a Republican and heir to a Texas oil fortune, spent \$4 million to win the 22nd Congressional District seat—about \$92 for every vote he received. Huffington plans to spend another \$15 million of his own money this year in a challenge to Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.), herself a multimillionaire. If current trends continue, the amount of personal wealth spent in House campaigns will double again to upwards of \$100 million.

The biggest spenders tend to be Republican. The party's 218 non-incumbent candidates have already spent \$5.2 million in personal funds, or about \$24,000 per candidate. The 144 non-incumbent Democratic candidates, by contrast, have spent \$2 million in personal funds, or about \$14,000 per candidate.

While having a large personal fortune to draw on is an overwhelming advantage when running for Congress, it is not a guarantee of electoral success. Among the big losers in 1992 House races were Republicans Richard Chrysler, heir to an automotive fortune, who's \$1.5 million poorer, and Linda Bean, heir to a preppy retail fortune, who's \$1.2 million poorer.

But at least six millionaires joined the House in 1992 while at least five made it to the Senate. The proliferation of wealthy officeholders seems certain to continue in this year's congressional elections, widening still further the disparity between the demographics of Congress and the rest of the country.

Alien Reckoning

ALIENS, From C1

turbance that could account for these reports. My own sample demonstrates a broad range of mental health and emotional adaptation. Some experiencers are highly functioning individuals. Others verge on being overwhelmed by the traumatic impact and philosophical implications of their experiences.

I now feel that the phenomenon has potentially important implications for how we see ourselves in a larger sense, for it seems to shatter the notion that we are the preeminent intelligence in the cosmos, masters of our fate.

Abduction encounters begin most commonly in homes or when abductees

are driving automobiles. In some cases the experiencer may be walking in nature. One woman was taken from a snowmobile on a winter's day. Children have experienced being taken from schoolyards. The first indication that an abduction is about to occur might be an unexplained intense blue or white light that floods the bedroom, an odd buzzing or humming sound, unexplained apprehension, the sense of an unusual presence or even the direct sighting of one or more humanoid beings in the room, and, of course, the close-up sighting of a strange craft.

When an abduction begins during the night or, as is common, during the early hours of the morning, the experiencer may at first call what is happening a dream. But careful questioning

will reveal that the experiencer had not fallen asleep at all, or that the experience began in a conscious state after awakening.

After the initial contact, abductees are "floated" (the word most commonly used) down the hall, through the wall or windows of the house, or through the roof of the car. They are usually astounded to discover that they are passed through solid objects, experiencing only a slight vibratory sensation. In most cases the beam of light seems to serve as an energy source or "ramp" for transporting the abductee from the place where the abduction starts to a waiting vehicle.

After they are taken from the house, abductees often see a small spacecraft that may be standing on long legs. They are initially taken into this craft, which then rises to a second larger or "mother" ship. At other times they experience being taken up

through the night sky directly to the large ship and will see the house or ground below receding dramatically. Often the abductee will struggle at this and later points to stop the experience, but this does little good except to give the individual a vital sense that he or she is not simply a passive victim.

Inside the ships, the abductees usually witness more alien beings, who are busy doing various tasks related to monitoring the equipment and handling the abduction procedures. The beings described by my cases are of several sorts. They appear as luminous entities that may be translucent, or at least not altogether solid. Reptilian creatures have been seen that seem to be carrying out mechanical functions. But by far the most common entity observed are the small "grays," humanoid beings three to four feet in height.

The grays are mainly of two kinds—smaller drone or insectlike workers, who move or glide robotically outside and inside the ships and perform various specific tasks, and a slightly taller leader or "doctor," as the abductees most often call him. Female "nurses," or other beings with special functions, are observed. The leader is usually felt to be male, although female leaders are also seen. Gender difference is not determined so much anatomically as by an intuitive feeling that abductees find difficult to put into words.

The small grays have large, pear-shaped heads that protrude in the back, long arms with three or four long fingers, a thin torso and spindly legs. Feet are not often seen directly, and are usually covered with single-piece boots. The beings are hairless with no ears, have rudimentary nostril holes and a thin slit for a mouth that rarely opens or is expressive of emotion. By far the most prominent features are huge, black eyes that curve upward and are more rounded toward the center of the head and pointed at the outer edge. The eyes have a compelling power, and the abductees will often wish to avoid looking directly into them because of the overwhelming dread of their own sense of self, or loss of will, that occurs when they do so.

The procedures that occur on these ships have been described in great detail in the literature on abductions. The abductee is usually undressed and is forced onto a body-fitting table. Skin and hair and other samples from inside the body are taken with use of various instruments that the abductees can sometimes describe in great detail.

Instruments are used to penetrate virtually every part of the abductees' bodies, including the nose, sinuses, eyes, ears and other parts of the head, arms, legs, feet, abdomen, genitalia and more rarely the chest. The most common and evidently most important procedures involve the reproductive systems. Abductees experience being impregnated by the alien beings and later having an alien-human or human-human pregnancy removed. They see the little fetuses being put into containers on the ships, and during subsequent abductions may see incubators where the hybrid babies are being raised. Experiencers may also see older hybrid children, which they are told by the aliens, or know intuitively, are their own.

In sum, the purely biological aspect of the abduction phenomenon seems to have to do with a kind of genetic or quasi-genetic engineering for the purpose of creating human/alien hybrid offspring.

Abductees frequently report that some sort of homing object has been inserted in their bodies, so that aliens can track or monitor them. These so-called implants may be felt as small nodules below the skin, and in several cases tiny objects have been recovered and analyzed biochemically and electrophysiologically.

MIT physicist David Pritchard, who has also been analyzing an implant that came out of a man's penis, has written about the criteria for examining and determining the nature of such objects. I have myself studied a 1/2- to 3/4-inch thin, wiry object that was given to me by one of my clients, a 24-year-old woman, after it came out of her nose following an abduction experience. Elemental analyses and electronic microscopic photography revealed an interestingly twisted fiber consisting of carbon, silicon, oxygen, no nitrogen, and traces of other elements. A carbon isotopic analysis was not remarkable. A nuclear biologist colleague said the "specimen" was not a naturally occurring biological subject but could be a manufactured fiber of some sort. It seemed difficult to know how to proceed further.

Needless to say, abductions profoundly affect the lives of those who experience them. For example, abductees experience a lifelong sense of isolation and estrangement from those around them. One savvy 8-year-old abductee looked at me incredulously when I asked him if he told his friends about his "encounters," which he was able to distinguish sharply from dreams, even when they had to do with UFOs. "No, I don't tell anybody that I don't know that well," he said. "I just don't want them to know that I have encounters. I think that a lot of people I know get scared if they hear scary stories. . . . I guess people are like, 'Hey! That's too weird!'" As adults, abductees learn not to talk about their experiences, except under trusting circumstances.

Abductees also experience what I have called "ontological shock" as the reality of their encounters sinks in. They, like all of us, have been raised in the belief that we on Earth are largely alone in the universe and that it would simply not be possible for intelligent beings to enter our world without using a highly advanced form of our technology and obeying the laws of our physics. Abductees tend to persist in the hope that a psychological explanation for their experiences will be found.

The result of all these experiences for abductees is the discovery of a new and altered sense of their place in the cosmic design, one that is more modest, respectful and harmonious in relation to Earth and its living systems. A heightened sense of the sacredness of the natural world is experienced along with deep sadness about the apparent hopelessness of Earth's environmental crisis.

In that way, the abduction phenomenon seems to offer new perspectives on human destructiveness. The aliens, for example, seem genuinely puzzled about the extent of our aggressiveness toward one another and especially our apparent willingness to destroy the planet's life. As one abductee, Paul, told me when speaking from an alien point of view, "We don't understand why you choose destruction." Another abductee, Ed, says he was told of the "heavily destructive" path we were taking, which was also destructive to the "humanoid's planet."

In physics, psychology and other fields, the data we obtain is a function of the way we have gone about the task of gaining information. The empirical methods of Western science rely primarily on the physical senses and rational intellect for gaining knowledge, and were developed in part to avoid the subjectivity, contamination and sheer messiness of human emotion.

Yet the cost of this restricted way of knowing may be that we now learn about the physical world with only limited use of our faculties. In order to learn about the worlds "beyond the veil," as abductees put it, we may need a different kind of consciousness. This means that the process of gaining information about abductions is, to a

large degree, "co-creative"—understanding comes to those who will accept it, and what I help bring forth from experiencers is something I am helping them to discover within themselves. But this co-creative aspect does not mean, as my critics sometimes have said, that I impose beliefs of my own about the phenomenon upon the experiencers, or even that I believe literally everything an abductee says.

I must stress that we do not know the source from which the UFOs or the alien beings come (whether or not, for example, they originate in the physical universe as modern astrophysics has described it. But they manifest in the physical world and bring about definable consequences in that domain. In virtually every case there are one or more concrete physical findings that accompany or follow the abduction experience, such as UFO sightings, burned earth where UFOs have landed and independent corroboration that the abductee's whereabouts are unknown at the time of the event.

Budd Hopkins has documented a case, now being widely discussed, where a woman made an unsolicited report to him that from the Brooklyn Bridge she saw one of his clients being taken by alien beings from her 12th-floor East River apartment into a waiting spacecraft that then plunged into the river below. These observations corresponded precisely with what the client had told Hopkins happened to her when he recovered her memories of an abduction that occurred in November 1989.

Sometimes, according to reports, the abductee may be noted to be missing for a half hour or more or, in rare cases, for days. But in these instances no one has seen him being taken into a spacecraft, and there is no firm proof that abduction was the cause of their absence.

Quite a few abductees have spoken to me of their sense that at least some of their experiences are not occurring within the physical space/time dimensions of the universe as we comprehend it. They speak of aliens breaking through from another dimension. Abductees, some of whom have little education to prepare them to explain about such abstractions or odd dislocations, will speak of the collapse of space/time.

Those investigators who perceive the UFO abduction phenomenon from an adversarial perspective tend to interpret its meaning one-sidedly. The aliens are using us, the argument goes, for their own purposes, replenishing their genetic stock at our expense after some sort of holocaust on their own planet. I would not say that the aliens never resort to deception to hide their purposes, but the above argument is, in my view, too narrow or linear an interpretation.

My own impression is that we may be witnessing something far more complex, namely an awkward joining of two species, engineered by an intelligence we are unable to fathom, for a purpose that serves both of our goals with difficulties for each. I base this view on the evidence presented by the abductees themselves.

Many abduction experiences are unequivocally spiritual, which usually involves some sort of powerful encounter with, or immersion in, divine light. A number of abductees with whom I have worked experience at certain points an opening up to the source of being in the cosmos, which they often call Home, and from which they feel they have been brutally cut off in the course of becoming embodied as a human being. They may weep ecstatically when during our sessions they experience an opening or return to Home. They may rather resent having to remain on Earth in embodied form, even as they realize that on Earth they have some sort of mission to assist in bringing about a change in human consciousness.

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