

trition, interdisciplinary medicine, agriculture, nursing, and medical technology. The AUB hospital offers outpatient clinics, which provide the Lebanese public with inexpensive, quality medical care. Because Beirut has become the Middle East's business and banking center, AUB has expanded the number of courses in business administration, which now has the largest enrollment of any concentrate within the university. The Faculty of Engineering and Architecture sends its graduates throughout the Middle East to work on the Arab world's massive new public works projects.

The university has also moved, after prodding by AID officials, to solve its financial difficulties. A special committee, formed 3 years ago to investigate AUB's impending money problems, has made several recommendations for reform which will be presented to AUB's board of trustees in July. The university's planning committee will recommend a shift of the academic program's emphasis from undergraduate to professional, graduate training. Samir Thabet, the energetic and talented university provost who heads the planning committee, explained that AUB is attempting to maintain its traditional focus on subjects "sacred" to undergraduate, liberal arts education—philosophy, history, literature, and the like, while expanding AUB's teaching of such "saleable skills" as science, engineering, and business. "We are, after all, a private university," said Thabet in a recent interview. "We are under no obligation to teach everything."

Among other steps, the planning committee will recommend structural reorganization of university departments so that tuition fees begin to represent the real cost of operation. (The recommendations call for selective tuition increases.) Moreover, the committee has proposed better exploitation of AUB's most valuable asset—its land. Although talk of the sale of some land has sparked angry objections in the local community, the trustees will consider sale or lease of part of AUB's campus if necessary.

Ultimately, AUB's future in the Middle East may depend on its ability to raise money from Arab sources. At present, the university has more than \$4.5 million in requests for aid pending before Arab governments. University administrators, however, are pessimistic about the prospects.

At the same time, American officials are increasingly reluctant to underwrite AUB when most universities in the United States are economizing. The Arab governments, on the other hand, are building their own universities, and, more important, are reluctant to support an "American" institution in the Middle East. "We're caught

in the middle," says development director Whitman, "Both the Americans and the Arabs feel it is the other's obligation to support AUB."

Vice president Hakim points to other factors which inhibit contributions from the Arab world. Despite a strong Islamic tradition of "alms-giving," Arabs do not, as a rule, contribute to academic institutions. Although contributions from alumni have increased in response to AUB's appeals, there is still little awareness among many graduates of a financial responsibility to the university which has educated them. Moreover, tax structures in many Middle Eastern countries discourage such gifts. (In Lebanon, for example, gifts of more than 10,000 pounds are taxable.) Finally, Hakim believes that contributions from the Arab world are limited by the Arab perception of the university as an extension of the American government and an instrument of its foreign policy. "Arab universities are not independent from their governments," says Hakim. "Even our own students have difficulty comprehending why the American government is willing to support AUB with no strings attached."

In an urgent effort to keep abreast of the times, the university is attempting to "Arabize" its image in the Middle East. A special committee on admissions policy is trying to work out ways to absorb more students from the wealthy Persian Gulf nations. In addition, the board of trustees has begun to include more Middle Easterners within its ranks. Seven of the 25-member board are Arabs.

Paradoxically, those who are most enthusiastic about an American university in the area are young, Arab faculty members, many of whom privately oppose the "Arabization" of AUB. "The American presence in the university is essential for autonomy," said one faculty member who did not wish to be identified. "There are few places in the Middle East where students can discuss political and human values as openly and honestly as at AUB—nowhere else does such freedom of expression exist."

Many of these Arab faculty members are searching for what they consider an ideal solution: independent Arab supporters, who will perpetuate the university's tradition of independent thought, civic responsibility, and high academic standards. In the meantime, AUB will undoubtedly continue to play an important, though perhaps altered, role in the Middle East, walking an increasingly precarious line between two worlds.—JUDITH MILLER

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RECENT DEATHS

Manuel F. Allende, 56; clinical professor of dermatology, University of California, San Francisco; 26 March.

James A. Baker, 64; professor of virology, New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University; 14 April.

Roderick D. Barden, 74; professor emeritus of agricultural engineering, Ohio State University; 15 March.

David E. Bergmann, 71; organic chemist and former chairman, Israeli Atomic Energy Commission; 6 April.

Randolph K. Brown, 65; former professor of medicine, Howard University; 1 April.

Ralph B. Crouch, 52; former vice president for academic affairs, Drexel University; 5 April.

Charles E. Hadley, 82; former professor of biology, Montclair State, Upsala, Washash, and Ryder colleges; 25 March.

Robert B. Hall, 78; professor emeritus of geography, University of Michigan; 4 April.

Henry S. Houghton, 95; former dean of clinical services, University of Iowa; 21 March.

Richard J. Hartesveldt, 53; professor of biology, San Jose State University; 27 March.

Dale E. Kaufman, 44; professor of electrical engineering, Kansas State University; 30 March.

John E. Kirk, 69; director of research, gerontology division, Washington University; 7 April.

Melvin H. Knisely, 70; former chairman, anatomy department, Medical University of South Carolina; 30 March.

Louis W. McKeethan, 88; former professor of physics, Yale University; 28 March.

John W. Means, 88; professor emeritus of surgery, Ohio State University; 30 March.

J. James Smith, 63; professor of medicine, Cornell University; 17 March.

Harold J. Stewart, 79; clinical professor emeritus of medicine, Cornell University; 1 April.

Louis A. Strait, 67; professor emeritus of biophysics, University of California, San Francisco; 23 March.

John E. Vance, 69; professor emeritus of chemistry, New York University; 19 March.

Harry G. Wheat, 84; professor emeritus of education, West Virginia University; 29 March.

Leslie A. White, 75; former chairman, anthropology department, University of Michigan; 31 March.