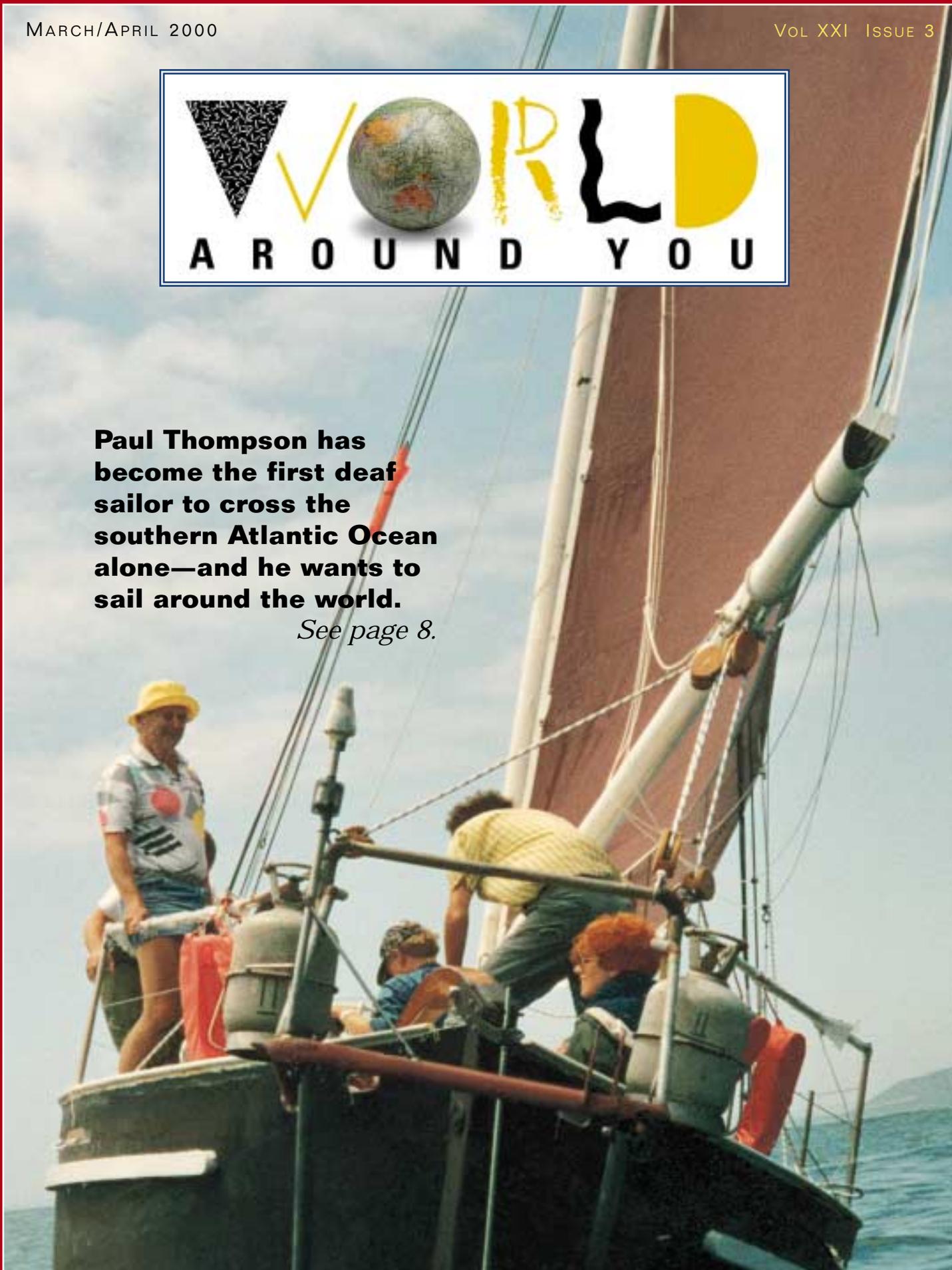




Paul Thompson has become the first deaf sailor to cross the southern Atlantic Ocean alone—and he wants to sail around the world.

See page 8.



Patsy Ann

The Deaf Dog Who Welcomed Ships and People



Patsy Ann

Patsy Ann was born deaf in Oregon and arrived in Alaska while she was still a pup. She lived in Juneau and made her living along the waterfront. When ships arrived, Patsy Ann would run to greet the passengers. She always knew where a ship would dock. She would sit on the wharf and wait.

Many people would gather to greet the ships and Patsy Ann was usually among them. But one day incorrect information was given to the people and they gathered on the wrong dock. Patsy Ann gave the crowd a long look and then trotted to the neighboring dock. She sat almost alone while the ship came in.

Patsy Ann became quite famous. Her face began to adorn postcards and someone wrote a book about her.

In 1934, the mayor proclaimed her the "official greeter of Juneau."

Chubby with treats and slow with arthritis, Patsy Ann died in 1942.

But her spirit lives on. Her sculpture now greets tourists in the Juneau harbor. There are books about her, and she has her own Web site. Check it out: <http://www.patsyann.com/>.

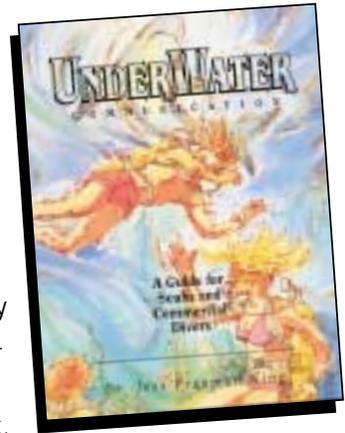
Scuba Signs

Signing in the Seas

Under water with scuba gear, swimmers can do many things. They can swim. They can hunt. They can enjoy the beauty of the ocean deep. And—if they know sign language—they can also talk.

Dr. Jess Freeman King, a professor at Utah State University and a certified scuba diver, has published a book of signs to help people communicate under water.

The book, *UnderWater Communication: A Guide for Scuba and Commercial Divers* (Butte Publications, Hillsboro, Oregon, 800-330-9791), shows basic signs like *thirsty* and *hungry*. It also shows signs specific to deep water, like *time to go up* and *hammer head shark*.



Deaf Proverbs

Time-tested Writer

Proverbs, the book's jacket says, are hard-earned, time-tested truths.

Ken Glickman, a graduate of Clarke School for the Deaf and Dartmouth College who has already published *Deafinitions for Signlets* and *More Deafinitions*, has now published a book of deaf proverbs called *Deaf Proverbs: A Proverbial Professor's Points to Ponder* (DEAFinitely Yours Studio, www.deafology.com).

Here are some examples:

- Without lids, tired eyes; With lids, fresh eyes.
- A proper sign in time, saves nine.
- Signs liberate words/from the mouth.



MARCH/APRIL 2000 VOL XXI ISSUE 3

Laurent Clerc National Deaf Education Center • Gallaudet University • 800 Florida Avenue NE • Washington, D.C. 20002-3695

World Around You (ISSN 01998293) is published 5 times during the school year (Sept./Oct., Nov./Dec., Jan./Feb., Mar./April, May/June).

The activities reported in this publication were supported by federal funding. Publication of these activities shall not imply approval or acceptance by the U.S. Department of Education of the findings, conclusions, or recommendations herein. Gallaudet University is an equal opportunity employer and does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, sex, national origin, religion, age, hearing status, disability, veteran status, marital status, family responsibilities, matriculation, political affiliation, source of income, place of business or residence, or any other unlawful basis.

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RATES: U.S. Prices: \$12.00 per subscription, \$9.00 per subscription for orders of 10-29 subscriptions to the same address, \$6.00 for orders of 30 or more mailed to the same address. Foreign addresses: \$15.00 per subscription. *Teacher's Edition* \$14.00 per subscription, free with every 30 subscriptions mailed to the same address; Foreign addresses: \$20.00 per subscription.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to: *World Around You*, KDES #6, 800 Florida Avenue, NE, Washington, DC 20002-3695. USPS: 531.030. Periodicals rate paid at Washington, D.C.

SEND STORIES, PHOTOS, AND SUBSCRIPTIONS BY: Phone: (800) 526-9105 (T/V); Fax: (202) 651-5708; E-Mail: Cathryn.Carroll@gallaudet.edu.





MAUREEN L. KLUSZA, DEAF NATION

Interview

A "Lucky One" Remembers

Dr. Rachel Stone began work as the new superintendent of the California School for the Deaf—Riverside in March. The deaf daughter of deaf parents, Stone graduated from the North Carolina School for the Deaf, earned her college degree and her doctorate from Gallaudet University, and earned her master's degree from Western Maryland College. She taught deaf children in Washington, D.C., and in Indiana School for the Deaf, and hearing and deaf students at Western Maryland College in Westminster, Maryland.

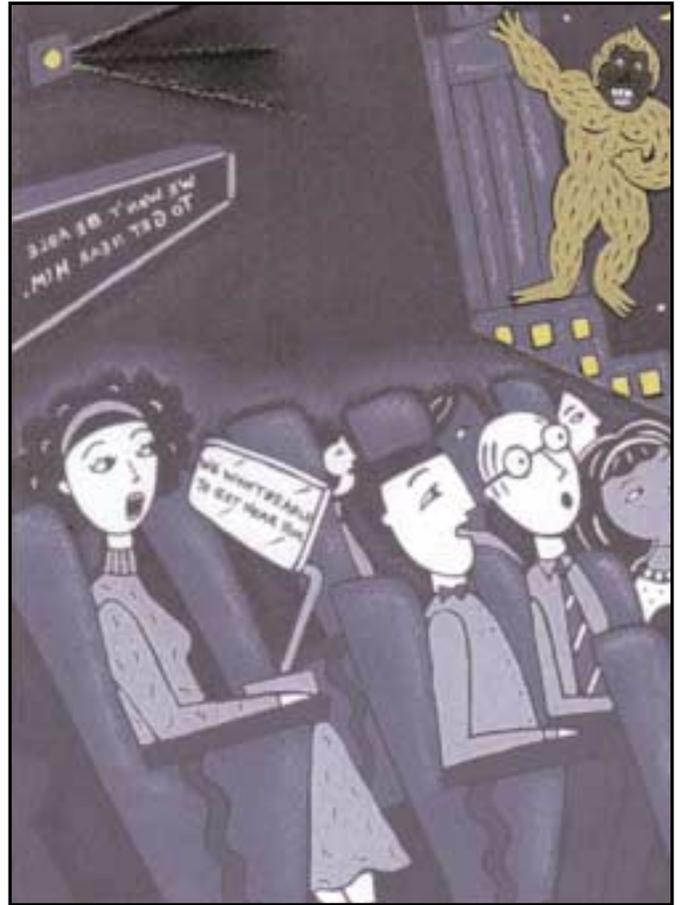
WAY: How do you feel about moving to California? **Stone:** Very excited. The position is a big challenge! ■ **WAY:** How do you feel about your success? **Stone:** I'm proud of where I am now, but getting here was an experience of struggle. ■ **WAY:** Tell us about your education. **Stone:** When I was young, education was oral—and it was watered down for deaf students. Only a handful of teachers signed. ■ **WAY:** You don't feel oral education was helpful? **Stone:** No, I was one of the lucky ones who survived and achieved. ■ **WAY:** What was the turning point for you? **Stone:** College. Before that, I learned on my own through reading and interacting with deaf people who were intellectual and educated. ■ **WAY:** Did you enjoy college? **Stone:** Yes, but it was tough. I had to catch up with all that I had missed. ■ **WAY:** Are you married? **Stone:** Oh, yes. I have three daughters—two deaf and one hearing. They are almost grown up now! ■ **WAY:** What is the most important thing about education for deaf students? **Stone:** I believe each student should have the maximum. We should tap all the means we can to help students learn. And learning should be fun. ■ **WAY:** What were the most important experiences in your life? **Stone:** So many things...The most important internal force was the strength of my family and parents. The most important outside force was deaf role models and their hearing allies. ■ **WAY:** What is the role of schools for the deaf in today's world? **Stone:** Every school has its own design—climate, organization, and staff—a unique personality. I would like to see us raise academic standards. ■ **WAY:** Is that your goal as superintendent? **Stone:** Yes, one of my goals. I can help the school measure up and close the academic gap between the majority—hearing students—and the minority—our deaf students. At the same time, it is important to recognize the culture and language of the minority and use language and culture to educate students to become full participating members of society.

Movies

Captioning

The Time is NOW?

Specially equipped movie theaters can show *Toy Story*, *Stuart Little*, and *The Green Mile* with captions.



Should all movie theaters provide captioning access? Eight deaf residents of Oregon think so. They filed a suit against the movie theaters demanding that they show captions. They say that captions are required for deaf people under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

The suit mentions Rear Window captioning technology, but attorney Dennis Steinman says the way the captions appear is not important.

"The technology is up to the movie theaters and deaf patrons to work out," he said. "What is important is that [the theaters] get a plan and that deaf and hard of hearing people are able to enjoy first run movies."

The Technology

In Rear Window captioning, hearing viewers see no captions; deaf and hard of hearing viewers see the captions on a small screen that they adjust at their seats.

It costs about \$8,000 to equip a movie theater with Rear Window captions, according to Larry Goldberg, director of media access for WGBH, who was one of the inventors of the technology. It costs an additional \$4,000 to add technology to provide audio description of movies for blind people.

It would cost no additional money for the studios to provide captions, Steinman pointed out, because they are already generating the captions when the movie is processed for release on videotape.

For a movie theater, the money is “a drop in the bucket,” Steinman said. Nevertheless, he feels that the theaters will quickly earn back the money once the nation’s 28 million deaf and hard of hearing people begin going to the movies.

The Attorney

Dennis Steinman grew up in a signing family. Both of his parents were deaf. His father, a Gallaudet College graduate, is deceased; his mother lives in New York.

Steinman said his parents used to enjoy the movies “in the old days” when they were children. In those days, movies were silent; they had no sound. The dialogue was printed in open captions on the movie screen.

“It’s about time that deaf people be able to go back to the movies,” said Steinman.

It’s the Law

Although movie studios had captioning exempted from the ADA, the rest of the words in the ADA requires that movies have captions, Steinman said. “The law says that public accommodations shall provide equal access to disabled people,” he said. “A movie theater is a public accommodation.”

Just as theaters provide access to handicapped people through wheelchair seating and ramps, they must provide access for deaf people through captions, he said.

Open or Closed?

For many years, organizations of deaf and hard of hearing people, including the National Association of the Deaf and Self Help for Hard of Hearing People, have worked for movies to have captions. But they have not yet supported the Oregon lawsuit because they want open captions—like in the days of silent films.

Moviemakers, however, do not want open captions. They say that open captions change the movie—and the change is so dramatic that it cannot be required by law.

The Future

In California, Illinois, Philadelphia, and Atlanta, a few movie theaters already have Rear Window captions, Goldberg said.

After the lawsuit became public, several more theater owners called Goldberg because they want to get Rear Window captioning.

“The lawsuit has really raised awareness,” he said.

Meanwhile, Steinman and the Oregon residents have asked that the judge make the lawsuit a national class action. If the judge agrees, it means that the court’s decision could be binding on the whole country.

Steinman says that the judge should make his decision in a few months.



These movies are among those with captions. Theaters need Rear Window equipment and technology to show the captions.

Card Collection Reflects Deaf Doing Everything



Schwarz, business card collector and businessman, and a friend.



Schwarz's business card, top, and a few of those he has collected.

Louis Schwarz, a certified financial planner in Washington, D.C., has a collection of business cards from deaf and hard of hearing people who have their own businesses.

"I've always enjoyed asking for business cards," said Schwarz, who is a deaf business owner himself. "Then one day, when I cleaned my desk drawer about twenty years ago, I realized I had a bunch of them and I decided to seriously collect."

All of the cards are ensconced in a photo album in his office. Some are in color. Most are in black and white. Some are embossed. A few have photos. And few are from foreign countries.

Schwarz has over 400 cards altogether. As business owners replace their cards, Schwarz places old and new cards side by side. In some instances, such as that of DawnSignPress, the publishing company of deaf owners Joe Dannis and Ben Bahan, the cards show a history of the company. As the company grew, its business cards became more professional and better designed. Deaf dentist Steven Rattner has cards that reflect his changes of address as his practice grew over the past 15 years. Deaf-owned Nationwide Flashing Signal Systems, Inc. (NFSS) has cards that reflect the same location and consistently improving design.

Schwarz has other cards that are from deaf preachers, magicians, coffee service operators, photographers, flower shop operators, artists, welders, and auto body shop owners. Meyerson's Buddy's Bar-B-Que, in Michigan, presents a magnetic backed card; King Salmon Charter, in Alaska, presents black ink on red paper; and Delcambre's Ragin Cajun, in Washington, presents a photo of the chef and the restaurant owner himself.

In a separate collection, Schwarz keeps business cards of other deaf people—deaf employees, interpreters, deaf organizations—and, of course, hearing employees of those deaf-related businesses.

If you have any extra old or historic deaf-related cards or even a new one, Schwarz said, you are welcome to mail them to his address: Louis Schwarz, 814 Thayer Avenue, Suite 301, Silver Spring, MD 20910-4500. Schwarz's plan is to put those inactive and historic cards on a Web page, and later donate them to the Gallaudet University Archives.





Politics: A Front Line of Change

Judy Stout, family educator at the Gallaudet University Laurent Clerc National Deaf Education Center, is the newest member of the upcounty citizens board. The board advises the Commissioners of Montgomery County, Maryland, on everything from roads to schools to safety.

"We function as a watchdog," Stout explained.

She also plans to advocate for deaf people, she said.

"Many people are just not aware of deaf or hard of hearing people," she said.

As a board member, Stout will make them aware. She is especially concerned with children's safety and getting TTYs into public places, she said.

Stout said that her husband and hearing members of the board have been supportive. She participates in board meetings with a sign language interpreter, and some of the hearing board members are talking about learning sign language.

* * * * *

Wilma Newhoudt-Druchen, a graduate of the school for the deaf in Cape Town who earned her master's degree in social work from Gallaudet University, has become a Member of Parliament in South Africa. South Africa is the country on the southern tip of Africa.

Newhoudt-Druchen, who took part of her oath of office in sign language, has been an active member of the Cape Town deaf community. As a member of Parliament, she will help guide the

country's new democratic government.

Newhoudt-Druchen said that her husband had helped her adjust to the schedule of Parliament.

"I don't have a chance at all to cook, unless it's recess or constituency week," she said.

Her husband does some of the household chores and helps with their two-year-old son, Antonio.

South African deaf people have a presence on the Web. Check: <http://www.deafsa.co.za/>



Judy Stout

...hearing members of the board have been supportive. She participates in board meetings with a sign language interpreter, and some of the hearing board members are talking about learning sign language.



Newhoudt-Druchen, second from left, on her graduation from Gallaudet



Tall Ship...



La Chica, the boat Thompson built, in the waters off South Africa.

and a Star to Steer Her By

Paul Thompson remembers the first time he ever set foot on a boat. He was eight or nine years old when he met another boy on a cruise boat in the harbor. The boy invited him on board.

“We crawled all around and I looked all over everything,” he said. “I decided I would have one of my own some day.”  First, of course, he had to grow up.  Now at 43 years

old, Thompson not only has his own sailboat, he made it himself. And he not only sailed it, but he sailed it without any crew. Thompson became the first deaf person to sail the southern Atlantic

Ocean by himself.  Thompson was born and raised in South Africa. He thinks he lost his

hearing when he was about a year old. He had whooping cough and German measles, he remembers, and he ran a high fever. The fever probably destroyed his auditory nerve and, with it,

his hearing.  “It was the teachers at school who realized I was deaf,” he says. “At the end of the school year, they told my parents that I better have my hearing tested. I didn’t pay atten-

tion unless I could see people’s faces when they talked to me.”  His parents had noticed

this, too. But they were surprised at the idea that he might be deaf, says Thompson.  “They

thought I was just being naughty.”



Special Program, Special School

He was annoyed when he had to go into a special program for hard of hearing children.

“I was bored,” he says. “They advanced me a grade and that worked for a while.”

But he became bored again—and began to cut school.

“I’d act like I was going,” he says. “I’d grab my books and go out the door. But instead of going to school, I would head for the harbor or the beach.”

He would sit there and read, he says. Still, when the school contacted his parents about his absences, his parents were not impressed.

“My mother took me on a tour of South Africa,” he remembers. “We visited every single school for deaf and hard of hearing students.”

They settled on St. Vincent’s, a Catholic school in Johannesburg.

In South Africa and many European countries, students must pass a special test to show that they are qualified to go to the university. Thompson wanted to take the test; he was sure that he would pass it. St. Vincent’s told his parents he would have to go to another school to prepare for the test—and Thompson left St. Vincent’s. For a year, he tried public school.

“It was awful,” he remembers. “The teachers would try to help me but they would forget I couldn’t hear. With 40 kids in their class, they just had other concerns.”

He dropped out of school and began studying at home.

A Dream Deferred

He read “almost everything,” he says, including books about sailing. He read that several years before a few people had sailed around the world in a nonstop single-handed race called the Golden Globe. “Ten boats took up the challenge. One boat made it. Six of the sailors wrote books, and I read every one.”

He had another motive for reading, too.

“My speech teacher said that lipreading depends on good general knowledge,” says Thompson. “I think she was right. I think in good conditions I understand about 70 percent of what people say—and I can fill in the



Thompson on *La Chica* in port.

gaps. The worse thing someone can do to me is abruptly change the subject. It takes me some minutes to catch on.”

He credits reading with maintaining his spirit. He found himself in a unique world, “not unhappy, but strange,” where he was isolated from hearing people whom he couldn’t understand and deaf people whom he didn’t see. About this time, he made a decision to give up the deaf world entirely in order to forge ahead into a world that could hear.

“I sat on my hands to keep myself from signing,” he says. Perhaps his need to break away from the deaf community intensified when one of his deaf friends died. “He was bitter about deafness and bitter about life—he had so much potential. He should not have died.”

Thompson got jobs working with computers as a freelancer and then as a designer for a yacht company. For fun, he raced motorbikes and he hiked around Europe. He sailed too—on other people’s boats—and he got married.

Then one day his brother-in-law reminded him that he was always talking about building a boat and sailing.

Building a Dream

He already had a design. By chance, the designer John Hannah had been deaf, too. Hannah, well known in the boating community throughout the 1930s and 1940s, had died several years before. Now Thompson used Hannah’s blueprints and crafted his own boat. He made some



changes. He made the hull from steel instead of wood, and he increased the sail area.

It took four years.

When he was finished, he had a 32-foot sailboat. He named it “La Chica.”

The first time he captained a sailboat across the ocean, it was almost by accident. He was working as a yacht draftsman and designer. One of the boats was sailing as a promotion for blind people, and it had two blind crew members. Several days out, a problem with the engine developed, and the boat returned to shore. The problem was fixed and the boat readied to reenter the race, but the captain felt too much time had been lost, and he left.

Everyone turned to Thompson as a sailor who knew this particular boat well, and Thompson agreed to do it.

“The request had nothing to do with my being deaf,” he said. “But once the press learned that the boat with blind crew members would have a deaf captain, there were lots of jokes...‘deaf leading the blind’...that sort of thing.”

The crossing was a glorious challenge, he said, and never did he feel that their lives were endangered. It was a learning experience for him, too. During the trip, the crew members were able to talk with each other, and Thompson learned that blind people—instead of approaching their difference from others as individuals—banded together to secure recognition and support. It seemed so different from the deaf community.

Sailor of Seas

It was 1994. On returning home, he decided to take his boat out for “as long as he felt like it.” His wife agreed to fly to Brazil and meet him there. He set off again across the Atlantic, this time in his own boat and by himself.

It was harder alone.

Off the coast of Africa lies an area where the weather is always foul. Just like his first time crossing the Atlantic, he came on a gale there—where winds and rain pelted the boat



Paul Thompson as a school-boy when he first began to dream about sailing.

and it bounced about in the rough sea.

“When I was with crew members, I had to act calm because I was the captain,” said Thompson. “Acting calm helped keep me calm. When you are alone, there’s nowhere to hide.”

Twenty-four hours later he had made it through the gale and was on his way to Brazil. Then he and his wife sailed north, up through the islands in the Caribbean.

“We planned to stay a few weeks,” he remembers.

They stayed for almost four years.

The Voyage Ahead

Today, Thompson’s homeport is Annapolis, Maryland.

He has always wanted to sail around the world. He has decided to do it as a promotion for deaf people. First Thompson must raise money to help with the expenses. But if all goes well, he hopes to set sail in the spring.

“I want to show, of course, that deaf can do it,” he said. “And I want to dedicate the voyage to sharing with the world the equality and capabilities of the deaf community and to inspiring other deaf people to achieve their goals.”

Thompson welcomes correspondence and contacts. You can reach him via E-mail at lachica31@hotmail.com.



Thompson at the helm of La Chica.



Sports

Barry Strassler



Pride is Back!

Hitting Hard for New York Mets

Curtis Pride, an all-around athlete and one of the few deaf professional baseball players, is rejoining the New York Mets on their farm team. With this move, Pride returns to the first team who signed him in 1986. Then, fresh from graduation from a Maryland high school, he played with the Mets farm team during the summer and went to college during fall and winter. His signing with the Mets was contingent on his being permitted to attend college and to play baseball during the summer months.

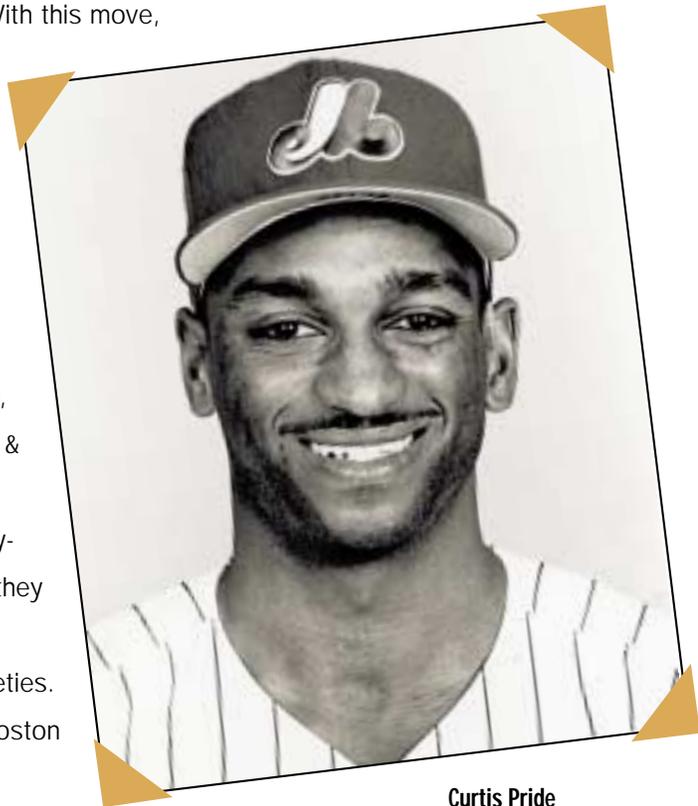
Pride did. He played basketball, majored in finance, and eventually graduated from the College of William & Mary in Virginia.

There is a rule in major league baseball that all players are automatically granted free agent status after they play in the minors for six years. That was why Pride played for several teams in the majors during the nineties. He played with the Montreal Expos, Detroit Tigers, Boston Red Sox, and Atlanta Braves.

In his 1993 major league debut, Pride garnered a “cycle” of hits—a single, a double, a triple, and a homer. With the Tigers, he hit .300 in one season.

With Atlanta, he hurt his wrist, and his game suffered as a result. After the Braves released him, he signed up with the Kansas City Royals, but reinjured his wrist on the first day of spring training. The Royals released him, and after his wrist got better, he played independent ball for Nashua Pride in New Hampshire and winter ball in the Caribbean islands.

Pride is 31 years old. This is not young by pro-baseball standards, but it is not old either. We hope that he sticks with the Mets for a fabulous 2000 season.



Curtis Pride

2000

What Will Happen in the Millennium? Deaf and Hard of Hearing Students Predict!

by Robin Shannon and Lisa Gastelle

Maryland School for the Deaf, Frederick, Maryland



Jake



Nathalie

Youngest Deaf Respond

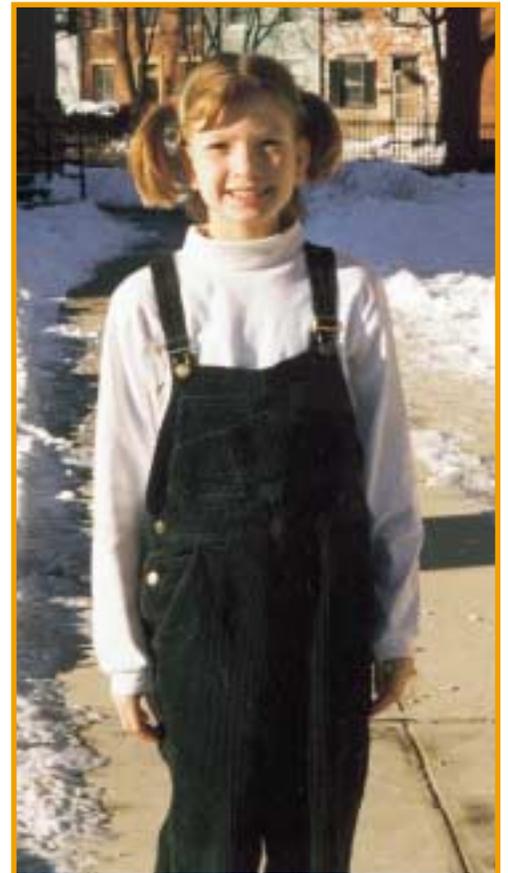
Jake Grindstaff, 3, preschool, "When I am daddy's age, deaf people will be able to sign to each other instead of typing on a TTY for phone calls."

Nathalie Bopst, 3, preschool, "more toys and a new television."

Daniel Katz-Fernandez, 9, fourth grade, "kindness, love, and no one being mean to me for a long time."

Jackie Coffren, 9, fourth grade, "theaters will invent a glass with closed captions ...farmers will stop making cigarettes, and there will be a deaf president of the U.S.A."

Emilia Nowalski, 9, fourth grade, "I will have a machine for my homework answers."



Emilia

Special thanks to teacher Lisa Gastelle for her help with this report.

more Predictions

Kelly Phillips



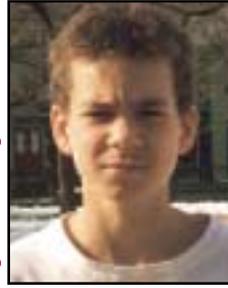
Jennifer Perry



John Hoffman



Ryan Curry



Shawn Shannon



“

Deaf people will have Video Relay Interpreters (VRIs) that are small enough to fit in a purse. — *Kelly Phillips*

There is sometimes a problem when there is one deaf person in a hearing family. In the future, deaf people could enjoy a small computer-type screen that recognizes what hearing people say and then allows deaf people to type in their answers to respond. — *Jennifer Perry*

Deaf people will use new cell phones on which they can see their friends through the cell phone with a mini television screen that alerts them with a vibration...All drive-thru restaurants will have a VRI screen to sign to pick out the food you want. Every house will have a VRI. — *John Hoffman*

More deaf museums.— *Ryan Curry*

Deaf schools will have 51 percent deaf staff and 49 percent hearing staff. —*Shawn Shannon*

I would like to see a deaf Einstein. Maybe in the new millennium, a deaf Einstein will come forward. —*Josh Feldman*

There will be new laws...People who sign beautifully will have their taxes reduced. — *Jessica Frank*

”

There will be more special technology in cars. For example, a light will flash when horns honk. Any important sound information will be relayed through light. — *Kevin Gahagan*

Deaf people will be able to join the army. — *Robin Shannon*

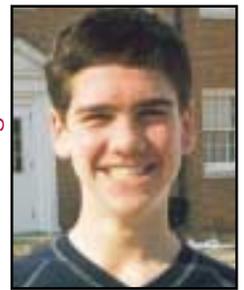
Josh Feldman



Jessica Frank



Kevin Gahagan



Robin Shannon



Deaf in the New Millennium: For Better or For Worse

by Larissa Clapp and Leah Katz-Hernandez

Editor's Note: Larissa and Leah saw that life may get better—or it may get worse. They considered both possibilities and wrote two sets of predictions



Larissa Clapp and Leah Katz-Hernandez

For Better—Deaf Rule!

We will have an entire country that is free for deaf people, and we will have a deaf president of the United States. Each of us will have a robot interpreter, and each TTY will include a camera and a screen. There will be several pure deaf towns scattered throughout the world and maybe even in space. The whole world will soon be filled with beautiful flying hands. American Sign Language will surpass spoken English as the world's language. People will no longer speak of deaf people as, "those people who talk with their hands." Instead they will refer to, "those very intelligent people that use independent language."

There will be famous deaf people, like a deaf Einstein and a deaf Benjamin Franklin. We will rule the world as equals with everyone. We will prosper, and life will be good. People who are born deaf naturally will be considered royalty. There will probably be so many deaf

people that there will actually be a huge sign, DEAFYWOOD, somewhere in California, and there will even be magazines about deaf movie stars! Sometimes people talk of an inhabitable planet somewhere in space, and that's waiting for us to conquer it... it will be claimed for an official deaf world. It will be a crime NOT to sign and the punishment will be up to 10 years in jail.

For Worse—A Holocaust!

Technology is so advanced that it prevents deafness at birth. Therefore, less and less deaf people will be raised, until finally we die out and become extinct. The last few remaining deaf people will find their privacy trampled flat by fascinated people staring at their flying hands.

For example, an ordinary day may consist of remarks like:

"Oh, look, son, a deaf person! There are only five deaf people left in the

world! Quick! Get the camera and take a picture of us together but make sure that they don't notice!" or "Wow, you're deaf? Why don't you get one of those new technological gadgets....I don't mean a cochlear implant. That is so old..." or "Did you really want to be deaf or were you obligated?" or "Um...can I write a book about you and your life as a deaf person, please?"

At first, it may be nice to have publicity that surpasses that of Princess Diana, but then it may be lethal just like it was for ill-fated Diana.

Secondly, there may be serious prejudice against deaf people. There might be some power-crazed man who thinks he is Hitler's son. We, deaf people, may become victims of a handicapped holocaust. We may be at the mercy of people who are wiping out "unnecessary people" like blind people or people in wheelchairs. We hope that life will change for the better, not the worse!

Summer Drama Workshop

Betsie Delaune and Matthew Vita from the Model Secondary School for the Deaf in Washington, D.C., relax during a break in the workshop at the National Theatre of the Deaf. The National Theatre of the Deaf sponsors two-week workshops in drama for deaf and hard of hearing students every summer.



PHOTO: ANGELA FERRAND



Hurricane

Last fall Hurricane Floyd swept through North Carolina. The Eastern

North Carolina School for the Deaf (ENCSD) is in Wilson, North Carolina.

Last issue ENCSD student wrote about their own experiences in the hurricane. Here are interviews conducted by the students that reveal the experiences of others.

Man Who Lost All Interview with a Houseparent By Travis L. Hagans

Bill Dye is a houseparent in the ENCSD high school who lost all of his possessions in the flooding from Hurricane Floyd. Here is an interview.

Hagans: How many feet of water flooded into your house?

Dye: Eight feet.

Hagans: did you lose everything in the house?

Dye: Yes, and I lost my car too.

Hagans: Did your friends help you?

Dye: Yes. They gave me clothes, couch, a lazy boy chair, a new full-sized bed, some towels, shoes, and kitchen items.

Hagans: How did you feel when the flood waters retreated?

Dye: When I left the apartment, there was nothing but water in it, so I decided to pack up and go to a shelter. A neighbor said that water was already in his apartment.

Hagans: How do you feel now?

Dye: I feel happy that my friends supported me.



**interviewer
Travis Hagans**

Woman Loses Apartment Interview with a Teacher and Coach By Schnell Greene

Kara Baldwin is a first grade teacher and assistant volleyball coach at ENCSD who lost her apartment.

Greene: How do you feel about losing your apartment?

Baldwin: I feel very frustrated—sad and upset.

Greene: Where were you when the hurricane struck?

Baldwin: I was at my parents' house in Maryland.

Greene: Were you lucky enough to save anything?

Baldwin: I saved a picture of myself and my yearbook.

Greene: Where are you staying now?

Baldwin: I have a new apartment.

Greene: Will you go back to your old apartment?

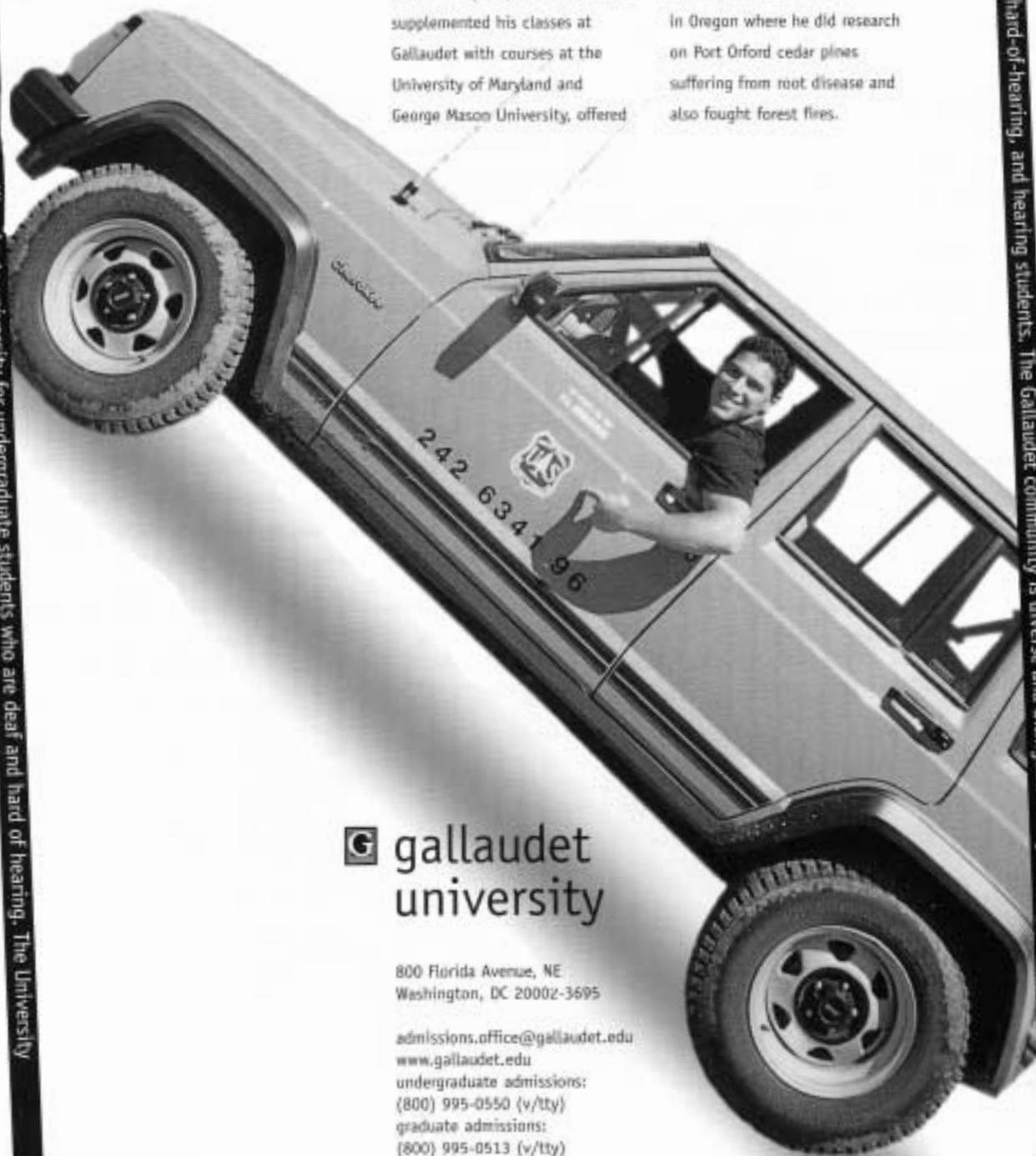
Baldwin: No. It was destroyed and I don't know if it will be built again.

deaf
people
can do
anything

except
hear.

Ernie Ortega, a 1998 graduate of Gallaudet University, has started his career with the U.S. Forest Service. This Missouri native graduated as a biology major with an emphasis on wildlife. He supplemented his classes at Gallaudet with courses at the University of Maryland and George Mason University, offered

through the Consortium of Universities of the Washington Metropolitan Area. While pursuing his undergraduate degree, he interned two summers for the Forest Service in Oregon where he did research on Port Orford cedar pines suffering from root disease and also fought forest fires.



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