

Montgomery County. Her job, he says, “keeps me rooted in reality.”

Almost 25 years ago, when the civil rights and black power movements prompted college students to demand black studies curricula, Walters was teaching at Syracuse University, where he helped start a course in black politics. After that Walters, who graduated from Fisk University and earned his advanced degrees from American University, established the Afro-American studies department at Brandeis University, becoming its first chairman.

“We thought we could make a tremendous contribution to the liberation of black people,” says Walters.

What has filtered down from those efforts are a number of now-established university programs and the current debate over the Afrocentric curriculum. “If you posture black studies as something to correct someone’s self-esteem, I don’t think that is the central mission,” Walters says. “I think what we are talking about is teaching the truth, teaching the facts. I want to separate that from going into a classroom and cheerleading.”

By 1972 black politics no longer had one dominant personality—there were enough blacks on Capitol Hill to form a caucus—or only one issue. Walters helped Walter Fauntroy, Richard Hatcher, and Amiri Baraka plan the Gary convention and 10,000 people showed up. “The strategy developed, which was taken by Amiri Bataka to both parties, was a way of saying we are serious about this model of politics,” says Walters. The implementation came years later. “It turned out the best vehicle was a presidential campaign.”

The Seriousness Test

After a series of disappointments with the Democratic and Republican parties—basically because Walters viewed the party chiefs and candidates as patronizing—the members of the Black Leadership Forum met in 1983 to discuss a presidential campaign.

“The question came up, who is going to do it.” Up to this point Jackson hadn’t passed Walters’s seriousness test. Over a period of time

Walters says he saw a serious, industrious, honest and brilliant man. “It takes a special mind,” says Walters, to take four or five points minutes before a speech and then deliver it “in some of the most creative ways, not just giving it back but giving it back in metaphor and biblical ways.” And Jackson credits Walters, his deputy campaign manager in 1984 and a consultant in 1988, with providing historical framework and details; the man who personified Jackson’s memorable “text without context is pretext.”

Jackson did not get a yes man. William Galston, issues director for Mondale in 1984 and a political scientist at the University of Maryland, remembers some tough bargaining sessions at that year’s convention. “This was not someone who was just following Jackson’s orders. He was a forceful but fair advocate. And he is very good at separating out the political dimensions of disagreement from the personal dimensions of conflict.”

And Walters had fun. Even when he was wondering if this was the way history was made, marching in a small town in Texas with “flags flying and we don’t have a vote within miles of here and Jesse saying we are doing it because it is right.”

Because Walters has known Marion Barry since 1960 when they met at Fisk, he brought a long and personal view to his take on the Barry defeat. “I was surprised he was 10 percent off his base. I guess there was a tradeoff, people were sympathetic and mad as hell about the sentencing. But they didn’t want someone on the council with those problems hanging over their head.”

And with five women among the top vote-getters in the city, Walters says an old notion about the District voters has finally been broken. “That ought to put to rest the view that women wouldn’t vote for another woman. It started with Patricia Harris and the view that the ministers wouldn’t turn out for her and that the women voters would follow,” says Walters. What about the size of the women’s mandate, 88 percent for Dixon; 76 percent for D.C. Del.-elect Eleanor Holmes Norton? “Well, the size of Dixon’s victory was a surprise,” says Walters, still mulling over the mandate.

Principles for College Publishing Stated by Association of American Publishers, Inc.

The Higher Education Division of the Association of American Publishers (AAP) has set the following guidelines for textbook publishing firms regarding criteria for textbook selection. The Committee on Professional Ethics, Rights and Freedoms of APSA has reviewed these guidelines, and believes that political science faculty should follow the spirit of the guidelines as set forth for publishers, with the added observation that the Committee regards the cost of a textbook, along with its quality, as a relevant consideration in its selection.

The guidelines published by AAP are as follows:

The Higher Education Division believes that the criteria for textbook selection properly concern only the quality of the textbook itself and its immediate ancillary materials.

The Higher Education Division recommends that college publishers follow the guidelines set forth below to ensure that their individual competitive practices do not lead away from this focus on educational materials because of payments of money or other consideration, directly or indirectly, to the benefit of individuals or academic departments (other than normally accepted entertainment practices and common courtesies).

Individual publishers’ policies for textbook adoption should be universally applied and openly stated.

College publishers should avoid making any improper inducement to any actual or potential adopter, directly or indirectly, which may be described as a bribe, kickback or excessive commission or fee which is contingent on the adoption of their textbooks or their ancillary materials.

Unacceptable activities include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Providing cash grants, allowances or “rebates” to individuals other than students, book-

sellers or other direct purchasers.

- Providing cash grants, allowances or “rebates” to academic institutions.
- Making direct payments to individuals other than for actual services rendered.
- Making contributions of equipment to academic departments, or paying for such equipment, in return for textbook adoptions.
- Making cash payments to third party suppliers of equipment or materials to institutions where the equipment or materials are not part of a textbook/ancillary materials package.

The AAP is a non-profit organization of more than 250 American publishing firms. The Association invites anyone who has a question about the adoption of any texts their members publish to get in touch with them at 220 East 23rd Street, New York, NY 10010-4686. Phone: (212) 689-8920; FAX: (212) 696-0131.

Washington Restaurants: Annual Meeting Dining Guide

Nancy McManus

Washington, D.C., is a city bristling with restaurants in all price ranges and serving a wide variety of ethnic and regional American cuisines. Many, many are very good and quite a few are first-rank. Dining in Washington is also the subject of numerous travel guide and magazine pieces, and is in any case much too vast a territory for adequate treatment here.

Consequently, we've elected to focus our restaurant feature on the areas accessible by walking from the Washington Hilton and Towers, and from the Sheraton and Omni-Shoreham. These areas include Adams-Morgan, a very lively and ethnically diverse neighborhood to the east and southeast of the Hilton; the Dupont Circle area due south down Connecticut Avenue; and a segment of Connecticut Avenue to the north of the Sheraton and Omni-Shoreham.

The restaurant descriptions are excerpted, with permission, from three sources: *The Washington Post Magazine*, “Richman’s Picks,” by Phyllis C. Richman, September 16, 1990 (PR 1990), and “Richman’s Choice,” September 17, 1989 (PR 1989); and *The Washingtonian* magazine, “50 Very Best Restaurants,” by Robert Shoffner, January 1991 (RS 1991). Finally, we have added some of the personal favorites of certain APSA staff members. The list is by no means complete, and hungry diners could do worse than simply to start walking, either north or south on Connecticut Avenue, or east across Florida Avenue or Calvert Street to the area around 18th and Calvert, and window-shop the many restaurants they will see along the way. Many have menus posted outside, and a quick peek through the door will usually provide a good indication of the atmosphere and level of dressiness to be found inside.

Good luck, and bon appetit!

(¢ = inexpensive; \$ = moderate, \$\$ = expensive, \$\$\$ = very expensive)

Adams-Morgan Neighborhood

On Calvert Street:

Mama Ayeshah's Calvert Restaurant, 1967 Calvert Street, NW, 232-5431 (¢)

“... a relic, a museum of itself, seemingly unchanged in the last 32 years except that instead of Mama being there in person the walls are covered with her photos. The two dining rooms of the Arabic restaurant are a little frayed from their early days, and the sort-of-wood paneling doesn't have quite the dash it once had.

“All that lack of modernization works to our advantage. Most platters are still less than \$7.00, for generous portions, and it would be hard to spend more than \$15 a person even after plenty of wine or beer, thick sweet coffee, and dessert.

“This is a plain place with a standard menu and unadorned plate of food. . . . The lemon and garlic are balanced in the hummus with just enough sesame paste so that no one taste predominates. The baba ghanouj is as good as anywhere you might find it. And a sesame-paste

dip with chunks of tomato and cucumber, called Arabian Salad, is particularly refreshing. With these appetizers comes a plate of white Syrian cheese, ultra-salty black olives and a basket of warm pita bread. . . . In all, Calvert Restaurant is more than a landmark, it is one of the most reliable of bargain restaurants as well as a trip to another time and place.” (PR 89) Sun-Thurs 11:30 a.m. to midnight. Credit cards.

On Florida Avenue:

El Tamarindo, 1785 Florida Ave., NW, 328-3660 (¢)

“Washington has become admired as a city with some great restaurants, but equally important it has become a city with some great \$5 dinners. El Tamarindo is a prime source. And while your dinner bill could climb to the \$15 stratosphere, my favorite dishes cost under \$3. Salvadoran restaurants have taught us to love pupusas, those thick, soft cornmeal tortilla sandwiches with white cheese, bits of bacon, or both. They ooze cheese with each cut of the fork—and cost a mere \$1.25. Two or three would be enough for a meal. But if you don't want to make a whole meal of pupusas, there is a large platter of yucca con chicharron for \$2.95. The yucca is a little drier and more flavorful than a potato, fried so that it is more crusty than even the best french fries. And the chicharron is cubes of pork cooked so long that they are crisp straight through. The whole is topped with a layer of fiery, tart Salvadoran cabbage salad.

“The menu has plenty more, from fajitas to enchiladas and burritos. They are good too, particularly the shredded beef burritos with their highly seasoned ropy meat that brings to mind the Cuban stew, ropa vieja. All the food has plenty of tang, as you can tell from the first bite of the chips dipped with the cumin-scented salsa.

“Along with the bargain-priced food comes efficient, bustling service, a dining room and a closed-in porch, . . . an underlying rhythm of Latin music and a lively and eclectic crowd.” (PR 90) Mon-Thurs 11-2 a.m.; Fri 11-5 a.m.; Sat-Sun 10-5 a.m. Credit cards.