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From the President: Diversity in the Workplace

In today's complex world, there are many definitions to the concept of diversity, particularly where it pertains to the workplace. Although these may afford us a great variety of perspectives, they also bring about considerable problems of interpretation. In my opinion, diversity in the workplace refers to the ways that people in organizations differ, rather than their behavior. As such, one must take into consideration the numerous aspects of diversity in the workplace—such as race, gender, ethnic group, age, personality, cognitive style, tenure, and organizational function.

Without a doubt, in today's global environment, diversity has become the cornerstone of the American workplace. In fact, our country has more ethnic groups than it has states, and all of them continue to strive for economic and political power. Hence, there are few companies left that

do not consider a diversified workforce as one of their most valuable assets.

Having worked in the field languages and linguistics for over two decades, I can safely state that linguistic diversity has become one of the critical factors that make up a diversified workforce. As an example, we should note that nearly 15 percent of our country's population speaks one of 25 languages other than English at home. Among the non-English speaking Americans are 17 million Hispanics, almost seven million Europeans, and just over 100,000 Asian Indians who speak Gujarathi as their first language (Slack, 2000). In a nutshell, we should—or rather, must—learn how to capitalize on the diversity that our nation offers us. It is the best tool available to the business community, as it moves closer to a global marketplace.

In arriving at this conclusion, I have examined the impact of diversity in our own working environment. ALC affords us the unparalleled advantage of having employees from 16 foreign countries, speaking a combination of more than 25 languages and dialects. Their race, gender, ethnic group, age, personality, and organizational functions highlight the significant impact that a diversified workforce has in today's global economy. In short, the company could not possibly perform as efficiently as it does, without diversity.

The behavior of our workforce points to the fact that the employees do perceive themselves as the true, driving force behind the company's operations. Clearly, the company has built what some experts refer to as "collaborative, caring environments that give way to more productive workplaces". As such, a diversified, well-balance workforce breeds comfort, confidence, and new ideas. All three are vital ingredients for increased productivity. In our particular case, productivity and diversity have become so interdependent that most corporate policies and practices address this issue from the first to the last word. Along these lines, the impact of diversity at ALC has been extremely positive to both, employer and employees.

Naturally, this is not always the case. Our company happens to furnish languages, linguistics, and other type of support to the Federal Government overseas. Therefore, nurturing diversity should—and effectively is—the most important aspect of the operation. However, some companies are still dealing with the old question of how can organizations get every manager, especially those who do not share an authentic appreciation for diversity, to embrace it as a means to guarantee success? My answer: cultural respect and understanding.

Cultural respect and understanding is no more, and no less, than doing our best to exchange prejudice for knowledge. Not a bad trade off. If nothing else, some of the old-fashioned thinkers within our culture could justify this procedure as an economically sound approach. In reality, for many employers, the primary incentives to develop and implement affirmative action plans are three-fold: compliance with federal laws, fear of adverse court rulings, and public opinion. In fact, we rarely, if ever, think of the broad concept of diversity as a means to improve, develop, and enhance productivity and the economy. More often than not, diversity in the workplace is viewed as a burden, rather than the valuable tool that it is. This is mostly due to a condition that has been afflicting us since the beginning of time: the human condition. Nevertheless, in the words of Henry David Thoreau (essayist and poet, 1817-1862) "It is never too late to give up your prejudices." In a nutshell, there is still hope.

Diversity has always represented a great asset for ALC in just about every working environment where we have performed. Historically, the inclusion of all the different groups that make up our society has helped refine socioeconomic and political processes. Whether dealing with a global economy, solving international conflicts, sustaining diplomatic missions, or simply marketing a product to a multi-national audience, diversity will always play a paramount role. As such, it would appear to make perfect sense for companies to welcome the concept, rather than reject it.

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First of all, it is irreversible. Our very next generation is already integrating and changing the face of mainstream America. The passing of the years can only enhance this condition. Second, it makes good business sense. Economic conditions have already reached the global plateau, and from manufacturing to distribution, companies find themselves in a position of having to deal internationally. Employers willing to accept this reality and embrace diversity may get there sooner than those still willing to reject it.

God Bless.

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Should Psychological Testing Be Used On Employment Applications?

Psychological testing, as an intricate part of the interviewing process, is a valuable tool that helps executives decide not only who to hire, but also which employees will be developed into higher positions based on their initial assessment and potential for growth. Aside of the intricacies involved in selecting potential candidates for sensitive positions such as national security, law enforcement, and classified technology, psychological testing can identify how well a person fits in a company and it usually predicts if candidates have sufficient talent and determination to succeed, based on key responses. We should bear I mind that psychological assessments are currently in use for succession planning and employee counseling. Neither of these appear to have encountered serious resistance as they are certainly considered a valid solution to maintain employee retention and continuity. Unfortunately, these are utilized after the fact, which also represents a greater investment and time consumption.

From the financial standpoint, and at the risk of appearing cruel and calculating, if psychological testing can prevent a business entity from hiring the wrong candidate for the job, it will probably save tens of thousands of dollars in what we refer to as "aftermath recovery expenses".) From an organizational standpoint, there is no better growth strategy than using every tool available to hire and develop the best people. .

Questions such as which candidate fits the job and my company best? Is the candidate smart enough for the job? Is there talent to grow? Which development direction is best for my manager? Is he/she ready to promote? I have a problem person-- can his behavior problem be solved? It is a known fact that professional psychologists have been brought into corporations to help executives and managers answer these questions about their staff. In fact, owners often rely on professional counselors as a means to obtain answers to these questions about their managers and supervisors. Some call it psychological assessment. Some call it psychological profiling. However, regardless of the label, psychological evaluation enables companies to know more about the people they want to hire, promote, coach, or counsel... or avoid.

From the financial standpoint, and at the risk of appearing cruel and calculating, if psychological testing can prevent a business entity from hiring the wrong candidate for the job, it will probably save tens of thousands of dollars in what we refer to as "aftermath recovery expenses".) From an organizational standpoint, there is no better growth strategy than using every tool available to hire and develop the best people. .

Without a doubt, every executive wants the best people available in the market today. Along these lines, it should not be surprising that many companies use psychologists to assess people and teams. Granted, most of these psychologists are carefully disguised as Human Resources Analysts, a practice that is predominant in national security. The most common uses of psychological assessment and interviewing are the following: a) Inventory a company's management talent and potential; b) Identification of high-potential individuals for development opportunities; c) Evaluation of an individual's readiness for promotion; d) Design of individual development plans based on identified strengths and weaknesses; e) Assessment of possible reasons for poor performance; and f) guidance.

In general terms, companies (particularly those involved in sensitive work performance) use psychological profiling to help hire or promote key personnel. Others establish a policy to assess all final candidates for a position above a specific salary level or grade. Such a policy ensures quality control in the hiring and promotion process throughout the company. An objective and professional common denominator in the hiring process is valuable, because the variability of interview skill effectiveness across managers is enormous. .

More often than not (and as a means to ameliorate the tremendous fear of association of the words "psychology" and "employment"), as managers become familiar with the value of psychological profiling, the focus of the assessment report often changes from hiring or promotion to development and coaching. The information from the psychological profile is used to map and monitor a plan of action for a person's growth within the company. "In truth, most profile reports address virtually harmless and highly significant topics such as: general intellectual level and problem-solving style; emotional maturity; interpersonal skills; management style; decision-making and organizational skills; leadership competency; ambition; and aspirations." (Larking Associates Survey and Evaluation, 2000.)

No matter which way a person looks at Psychological Profiling, for corporate America the underlying need is to hire or retain the right people, develop them effectively, and prepare them for their future (both, their as well as the company's). Psychological profiling offers companies important insights about the people they are about to hire, and they also influence

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managers and directors to reach better decisions.

On the opposite of the corporate spectrum there are those who will become the subject of the Psychological Profiling. Undoubtedly, the fundamental concern for tester is that they will have to meet high professional standards, such as those described in Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing (American Educational Research Association, American Psychological Association, & National Council on Measurement in Education, 1999). The same would apply to other appropriate professional associations. State and federal laws protect both sides in such a manner that minimizes the feelings of invasion of privacy and enhances the accuracy of the tests. As such, subjects taking Psychological tests have the right to: a) be informed about their rights and responsibilities; b) be treated with courtesy, respect, and impartiality; c) be tested with measures that meet professional standards and that are appropriate, given the manner in which the test results will be used; d) receive a brief oral or written explanation prior to testing about the purpose(s) for testing, the kind(s) of tests to be used, if the results will be reported to you or to others, and the planned use(s) of the results.

There are numerous ways in which both sides could, and effective do, seek shelter from biased or unfair evaluation. These have been designed to establish a type of psychological profiling that goes well beyond the ordinary type used for employment related to national security positions (which, in and of itself could be construed as intrusive and biased). However, where it pertains to employment in the private sector, if all guidelines and regulations are adhered to, the positive impact of psychological testing is truly irrefutable. Not only it benefits companies, but it also allows the prospective employee to obtain all the necessary feedback from where to identify his or her own weaknesses or strengths. .

Ultimately, the practice of Psychological profiling through testing in the workforce is becoming more widespread as the result of newly-introduced, and promising methodology that takes into consideration the protection and enhancement of both, the company and the employee, through emphasis on strengths and improvement of weaknesses. Naturally, one would have to identify them before deciding what to do with them. .

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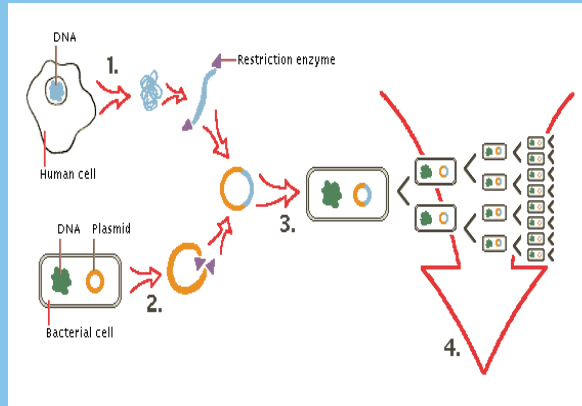
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Do you want another you?

For all the religious and moral might that many of our brightest American minds have exhibited throughout the past century, all the way to the highest Court in the land, the concept of Eugenics should be the one that we would not want to include in a time capsule, at the risk of intelligent life in the future discovering that our scientific research was merely the product of a culture molded by men of wealth and power. Many of them were scholars worthy of Rhodes' "smugness, brutality, unctuous rectitude, and tact."¹ Incidentally, the definition of "unctuous" is "greasy in texture or appearance, oily in speech or manner; plastic; moldable; characterized by a smug, smooth pretense of spiritual feeling, fervor, or earnestness, as in seeking to

persuade."² Others were and still are staunch Darwinists who have proven beyond doubt that they do not truly descend from primates, because they are primates. All of them, however, paraded through the 20th century in the company of personalities such as Hitler, Mengele, and Ceausescu. This is precisely the parallel that I would like to address in this paper: scientific selectiveness or racial superiority?

Literally speaking, the concept of Eugenics was an effort to breed better human beings. A struggle of "good" over "bad" genes. Some radical adaptations of this concept, when fully developed, gave way to the Holocaust. However, in the science world, "minor details" such as genocide tend to escape psychological and microscopic research.

Sir Francis Galton, the man credited as the founder of Eugenics in 1883, perceived it as "a moral philosophy to improve humanity by encouraging the ablest and healthiest people to have more children"³ Surprisingly, albeit not in those days, this was considered to be "positive" eugenics. By contrast, "negative" eugenicists were those who advocated the preservation of the finest by eliminating the disabled and disadvantaged from the general population. A deliberate and systematic destruction of a racial, political, and cultural traces in lieu of the survival of a privileged group made up of what was considered the best in the race. A pure breed, if you would. At some later point in our history, we had little choice but to label this practice as "genocide."

In adventurous and elitist fashion, the United States adopted the "negative" approach at the beginning of the last century. Obviously, our scientific ancestors elected to eradicate, rather than understand and treat ailments, mostly through the practice of medical prophets such as prison doctor Harry Clay Sharp and his compulsory sterilization of prisoners in order to avoid degeneracy through masturbation. Hard to believe that such rituals actually existed within the realm of science.

In those days, research was inadequate, at best. Early advocates of Eugenics based their efforts on Mendel's laws. Although Mendel's original paper was on peas, "in the early 1900s his theory included plants, animals, and humans."⁴ Eugenics advocates were successful at examining and establishing family pedigrees because early in the 20th century large families were rather common, therefore, easier to study. But they had problems measuring other traits such as intelligence, or more complex mental conditions such as schizophrenia or depression. In a nutshell, we did not dare go into the core of the matter: true science. Faced with this dilemma, they preferred to fit round data into square Mendelian templates and call it a day... or rather, a century. In the process, they gave birth to some of the most bizarre organizations in our history: the Eugenics Record Office, the American Breeders Association, the Race Betterment Foundation, and the American Eugenics Society. All monuments to the study and hopeful institution of human pedigree. Certainly not to the quest for a scientific explanation of anomalies in order to establish prevention or enhance quality of life for the afflicted.

Needless to elaborate upon, and very much in line with the perverse side of human nature, if they were able to stop the proliferation of the imperfect, then perhaps they could also change color, and eventually eradicate poverty... through attrition. Irrational though as it may appear, we did try to perpetuate this elite of "worthy, pure, Americans" at the expense of the less fortunate. And to a certain extent, Eugenicists succeeded. Beyond the scientific approach, and for a long period of two decades, children were treated to Sunday sermons sponsored by the American Eugenics Society; evaluations by the Fitter Families Exhibit at state fairs; Saturday matinees about sterilization; and even literary masterpieces such as Franklin Kirkbridge's "The Right to be Well-Born."

But in reality, Eugenics research was permeated with gargantuan flaws: "difficulty defining traits; poor survey and statistical methods; false quantification; and social influence."⁵ By today's standards, any one of these reasons would substantiate dismissal. In fact, it would probably increase malpractice insurance to unsustainable levels, thereby eliminating the problem

altogether. But in the 1920s and 1930s, the feeling was so strong that it yielded the unthinkable: turning ideology into law.

Sterilization laws only served to enhance the parallelism between science and elitism. Backed by a Supreme Court ruling allowing states to pass laws forcing "imbeciles" to be sterilized, Virginia was first at bat in adopting the procedure.⁶ The victim was Carrie Buck. It was never proven that Carrie Buck, the first woman sterilized with the high court's blessing, was feeble-minded. The ruling was cause for celebration in Nazi Germany, though. In fact, it was cited at Nuremberg in defense of Nazi sterilization of millions of individuals. Mr. Harry Laughlin was even awarded an honorary degree from Heidelberg University in 1936 for his help in drafting Virginia's sterilization law. The very same year when Jessie Owens delivered a historic four gold medal performance at the Olympic Games in Berlin. Even in an environment as pure as the Olympic games, the parallelism was evident in the sense that after becoming famous in America because of his snub by Adolph Hitler, Owens later noted, "I wasn't invited to the White House to shake hands with the President, either." As recognitions go, the Germans do have a tendency to maintain a good balance.

Incidentally, Virginia passed its Eugenical Sterilization Act in 1924 -- which targeted "socially inadequate offspring" -- on the same day it passed the Racial Integrity Act prohibiting marriage between whites and nonwhites. Both grew out of eugenicists' drive for what they deemed a superior stock of humans. Ah, those wonderfully human Virginians of old. What a swell bunch, weren't they?

As we enter a new century of alleged enlightenment, stepping over each other in our quest for the "perfect gene" we should take some time to re-examine the fact that many of our prior experience and efforts served as models for genocide a few years after the highest Court in the land embedded Eugenics in our history. Hardly a record worthy of recognition, much less mentioning.

Today's national scientific research, or Human Genome Project (HGP), composed of the DOE and NIH Human Genome Programs, is coined as a "national coordinated effort to characterize all human genetic material by determining the complete sequence of the DNA in the human genome."⁷ Their goal is to discover all 30,000 plus human genes and make them accessible for further biological study. However, in 1997, Dr. Ian Wilmut introduced the world's first cloned mammal, a sheep named Dolly. Since Dolly's debut, scientists have cloned mice, pigs, calves and monkeys using new technologies. Are we in danger of reverting into the realm of Eugenics under the pretext of scientific exploration for the sake of the many? You bet. Consider the following, merely four months after Dr. Wilmut's amazing feat, he had received numerous requests from the private sector to clone loved ones who were either dying, or had already perished.⁸

Human cloning is not just "around the corner." It has turned the corner and is heading straight for us. And with it, new ideas deeply rooted in old concepts. The positive views of Galton and the negative practices of Mengele, meticulously concealed behind scientific research. Today is a sheep, tomorrow a ship herder, complete with replacement parts to cover any imponderables.

Considering all the public acceptance of this research, and in spite of the potential negative consequences that have been brought to the surface in recent years, research moves forward globally. And just as it was the case with nuclear and microbiological races, we will not be left in the dust on this one. We are also moving forward, moratorium or not. The inevitable is upon us. Along these lines, if this research was to be kept in check and limited only to medical transplants of vital organs cloned from our own cells and cultivated in a lab dish, the procedure would be somewhat plausible, if not entirely acceptable. However, embryos are being cloned for their stem cells. In a nutshell, we have cut the ribbon on a first human spare parts factory, and now is time to give in to the ultimate temptation.

Obviously, the past has taught us very little. We now have a Human Cloning Foundation⁹ that proudly lists the names of its most fervent supporters; all of the men of science, philosophy, and law. There is even a declaration in Defense of Cloning and the Integrity of Scientific Research¹⁰ which opens with "We, the undersigned, welcome announcements of major advances in the cloning of higher animals." It would be safe to assume that, if unchecked, higher animals may be translated into pure animals, and later into fewer, albeit perfect animals.

Therefore, we welcome the new century with the apparent revival of old habits. A bit more sophisticated, perhaps, but just as eager to challenge the natural course of life and maybe even alter it a little, or a lot. And what prevents us from becoming self-appointed prophets of genetic justice is a thin layer of protection called ethics. But unlike morality or religion, ethics is a subjective concept. Particularly in the field of medical research.

So, before we manage to mutate our reasoning into Ethical Eugenics, it is imperative for us to review our past before we forecast our future. Santayana hit the nail right on the head: "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it."¹¹

¹ Rhodes letter to publisher W. T. Stead, fall of 1890. (www.worldtrek.org)

² Webster's Dictionary.

³ Carlson, E., Scientific Origins of Eugenics, State University of New York at Stony Brook.

⁴ Micklos, D., Eugenics Research Methods, Cold Spring Harbor

⁵ Laboratory. (www.eugenearchive.org)

⁶ Allen, Garland E., Flaws in Eugenics Research, Washington University. Buck vs. Bell; Supreme Court (1927.)

⁷ DOE Biological and Environmental Research Program, Life Science Division. (EBSCOHost.com)

⁸ Frenco, A., The Times; London; Jun 26, 1997; p. 14. (ProQuest.com)

⁹ www.humancloning.org.

¹⁰ Free Inquiry Magazine, Volume 17, No. 3. (InfoTrac OneFile.com)

¹¹ Santayana, G., Philosopher (1863-1952).

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Gods and Generals

As wars often do, heroes and military geniuses are born just as quickly as the conflicts are over, and although they do not enjoy a long shelf life unless they do so through autobiographical publication, they do manage to perpetuate Andy Warhol's famous adage.

Ever since the first installment of the latest and greatest conflict-that in the Middle East-started, numerous generals have laid claim to strategic and mighty prowess, both in combat and in the aftermath. Unfortunately, not one of them has done anything for the cultural understanding and expansion of either: the victor and the defeated. In typical Roman fashion, the spoils going to the victor appear to be far more important than the globalization of education for the sake of understanding.

Along these lines, perhaps it is time to revisit the one, single commanding general who has most contributed to the dissemination of culture, languages, and progress. If your guess was any of the general of the 20th Century, your are wrong. The same holds true of the 19th Century. And the 18th, and the 17th and... well... I will make this a bit shorter bay taking all of us back to the 14 Centuries back.

The man that I am referring to fancied himself in stating that the personality and deeds of a genius are the heritage of the world. Such was the case of Alexander the Great. And although some doubt has been cast upon his actions at one point or another in history, we must view him with Hellenic eyes to understand not only his unrivaled military brilliance, but also his ability to disseminate and perpetuate culture during his reign. He was honored by the Roman Senate by bringing him within the sacred companionship of classic Olympus. Emperor Augustus used his image for the imperial signet. Western Asia and Macedonia, as well as kingdom of Egypt worshipped him as the embodiment of Hellenistic genius¹. And his portrait remains forever idealized in coins throughout the world as a symbol of excellence, distinction, and true genius. Alexander was, and remains today, the admiration of mankind.

Along these lines, perhaps it is time to revisit the one, single commanding general who has most contributed to the dissemination of culture, languages, and progress. If your guess was any of the general of the 20th Century, your are wrong. The same holds true of the 19th Century. And the 18th, and the 17th and... well... I will make this a bit shorter bay taking all of us back to the 14 Centuries back.

Alexandros III Philippou Makedonon (Alexander the Great, Alexander III of Macedon), King of Macedonia, was born in late July 356 BC in Pella, Macedonia². Alexander acceded to the throne in 336 B.C. He was then merely 22 years of age, and in a short span of eleven years, he had managed to establish twenty-five Greek city-states, while simultaneously leading one of the most powerful and victorious armies of the time into numerous battles, and firmly establishing customs, trade, administration, and artistry throughout half of Asia³. In fact, throughout his crusades, Alexander's soldiers married native women throughout the Empire, thereby furthering Greek customs and culture.

His forceful and driven demeanor was fueled in part by his father, King Philip II, and molded by Aristotle, his tutor. Even as a young boy Alexander was fearless and strong. At the age of twelve, he tamed the beautiful and spirited Bucephalus ("ox-head" in Greek), a horse that no one else could ride. Philip was so proud of Alexander's horsemanship that he said: O my son, seek out a kingdom worthy of thyself, for Macedonia is too little for thee. Later, this famous stallion carried him as far as India up to the Hydaspes River, where he died⁴.

Needless to elaborate upon, Alexander was reared for kingship and extremely well-versed in Government. Although rarely exposed, Alexander also had a deep understanding of music and art which most certainly account for his well-rounded education and resolve to perpetuate Hellenistic culture. Alexander's ascension to the throne of Macedonia as well as his personal life were marked by tragedy. At the age of eighteen, Alexander's dreams and admiration with his father, King Philip, suffered a devastating blow. Philip fell in love with a young noble woman named Cleopatra (no, folks, not the one from the movie), ultimately choosing her over Alexander's mother, Olympias. In fact, Philip married Cleopatra, thereby alienating his son and disrupting forever the sense of devotion and respect that had existed between father and son. Soon thereafter, King Philip was assassinated by one of his personal guards as part of a conspiracy by a group of royals who had been pushed aside by Philip's assumption to the throne.

But personal despair and controversy did not seem to diminish Alexander's resolve, for he found comfort in the love,

respect, and admiration of his armies and his people, in spite of his young age. Unlike his father, Alexander's towering ambition was not limited to military conquest, but rather to his sophisticated vision of world order. And this vision included the expansion of an empire which stretched from Egypt in the west to the Indus in the east. During his time in power, the Hellenistic civilization and the arts flourished and continued for centuries after the fall of the empire to the Romans..

Alexander's crusade unleashed tremendous social and cultural energy. After Alexander, Greek culture flourished in East Asia and India. The merging of Greek culture on the Indian subcontinent proved that although "there was destruction and loss of life, to be sure, great things occurred which advanced the history of humanity."⁵ Alexander ranks among figures like Jesus Christ and Napoleon in the category of individuals who shaped the world as we know it. Before Alexander, world civilization had been dominated by eastern cultures - Persians, Egyptians, Babylonians. Alexander shifted the spotlight once and for all.

Alexander had started to mint the gold reserves of the Persian kings and used his resources to continue his conquests and to build new cities and ports. Greek civilization spread around the known world, improving trade relations and economic activities. The economic system that began to take shape after Alexander's reign remained virtually unchanged until the Industrial Revolution of the 19th century.

Above that, Alexander had set the limits of what was considered the inhabited earth. It would last until the voyages of the Portuguese and Spanish, in the late 15th century, before Europeans were convinced that they had finally explored further than Alexander had done⁶.

Although not much detail has ever been provided to us by the numerous historians about Alexander, it should be easy for us to summarize that his contributions to the humanities, coupled to his brilliant military and political aptitude place him amongst the geniuses that have laid the foundation of our Western civilization. Without a doubt, cultural expansion and assimilation usually comes as a direct result of any type of incursion by one culture into another. In the case of Alexander the Great, the vastness of the territory that he conquered benefited from the ideals and styles of ancient Greece and Rome. The legacy that had been passed down to him by his parents. An education filled with philosophical revelation and a deep love for the humanities.

Hence, it could be said that Alexander did not quite conquer in barbaric fashion, but rather as a carrier and perpetuator of classical style, political savvy, architectural beauty, and intellectual awakening. Alexander fostered what upon his death would develop into true, intercultural relationships. As such, sculpture in India began to show signs of Greek influence, and European pantheons of gods began to reflect Eastern emotionalism. Alexander the Great, King of Macedonia, was thirty three years old when he died in Babylon. No man before him, and no man since, spread so much culture over such a vast territory, in such a short period of time. Without a doubt, his genius will live forever.

Today, more than ever before, we could use a man like him.

¹ J. Kirkman, History of Alexander the Great, 1913.

² [Diodorus, Historical Library 17.118.1](#)

³ D. Sporre, The Creative Impulse, Fifth Edition.

⁴ Parallel Lives, Plutarch.

⁵ Pakistani archaeologist Ahmed Dani, PBS Special Edition, www.pbs.org.

⁶ Ancient History Sourcebook, Fordham University.

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Fun Stuff



As we are so accustomed in our industry, mistranslations and misuse of our English language (as well as a host of foreign languages that currently make up our American Pop Culture list), written (and/or verbal) slips can sometimes have extremely funny outcomes.

Bear in mind that this is reprinted for your enjoyment in the spirit of healthy humor. Along these lines, we sincerely hope that none of this material offends anyone in any way. Translations and Interpretations are usually open to occasional mistake. We believe that the humorous side of our business should be shared and enjoyed.

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- MINERS REFUSE TO WORK AFTER DEATH
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- SOMETHING WENT WRONG IN JET CRASH, EXPERT SAYS
- POLICE BEGIN CAMPAIGN TO RUN DOWN JAYWALKERS
- SAFETY EXPERTS SAY SCHOOL BUS PASSENGERS SHOULD BE BELTED

2nd Quarter 2003

- FARMER BILL DIES IN HOUSE
- STUD TIRES OUT
- PANDA MATING FAILS; VETERINARIAN TAKES OVER
- BRITISH LEFT WAFFLES ON FALKLAND ISLANDS
- LUNG CANCER IN WOMEN MUSHROOMS
- EYE DROPS OFF SHELF
- TEACHER STRIKES IDLE KIDS
- REAGAN WINS ON BUDGET, BUT MORE LIES AHEAD
- ASTRONAUT TAKES BLAME FOR GAS IN SPACECRAFT
- AIR HEAD FIRED
- AUTOS KILLING 110 A DAY -- LET'S RESOLVE TO DO BETTER
- BRITISH UNION FINDS DWARFS IN SHORT SUPPLY
- DEAF COLLEGE OPENS DOORS TO HEARING
- DEALERS WILL HEAR CAR TALK AT NOON
- DEATH CAUSES LONELINESS, FEELING OF ISOLATION
- DEER KILL 17,000
- HOSPITALS ARE SUED BY 7 FOOT DOCTORS
- IRAQI HEAD SEEKS ARMS
- KIDS MAKE NUTRITIOUS SNACKS
- LAWYERS FROM MEXICO BARBECUE GUESTS
- LOCAL HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS CUT IN HALF
- MAN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING FACES BATTERY CHARGE
- MILK DRINKERS ARE TURNING TO POWDER
- NEW STUDY OF OBESITY LOOKS FOR LARGER TEST GROUP
- OLD SCHOOL PILLARS ARE REPLACED BY ALUMNI
- PROSTITUTES APPEAL TO POPE
- SOVIET VIRGIN LANDS SHORT OF GOAL AGAIN
- SQUAD HELPS DOG BITE VICTIM
- STEALS CLOCK, FACES TIME

- SURVIVOR OF SIAMESE TWINS JOINS PARENTS
- TYPHOON RIPS THROUGH CEMETERY; HUNDREDS DEAD
- POLICE BEGIN CAMPAIGN TO RUN DOWN JAYWALKERS