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Coordinated by Georgetown University art history professor Cynthia Schneider and art dealer Ronald Feldman, the commemorative poster project also featured work by Roy Lichtenstein, Jaune Quick-to-See Smith, Carroll Cloar, Diane Morley, and Tim Rollins and the Kids of Survival, a group that encourages children to choose art over delinquency.

Shooting Back: One of six commemorative posters designed by Lisa Markowitz, B.F.A. '91, and displayed at the presidential inauguration, this poster features photographs from Jim Hubbard's Shooting Back project, through which homeless children in Washington, D.C., photograph subjects from their own lives.
Cover: Landsat satellite image of Egyptian terrain used by Washington research team to help piece together the geologic past of the region. See page 18.

Right: Artist Billy Morrow Jackson at work in his Illinois studio. See page 25.

3 Frontrunners
Short takes about Washington's community of great ideas and great minds.

9 Sports
The Volleyball Bears cap an undefeated season with their third NCAA crown.

10 Light, Liberty, and Learning
During any given month, there is a wealth of lectures, symposia, conferences, and colloquia taking place on campus.

14 Close Encounters
The Management Center is helping close the gap between the classroom and the board room.

18 Piecing Together a Global Puzzle
Research team uses satellite images and shovels to get a better picture of the Earth's geologic history.

23 The Historic Hilltop
The first in a series of articles on some of the 20 University buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places. This issue: Brookings Hall.

25 Color and Light
Through his canvas paintings and color block prints, Billy Morrow Jackson, B.F.A. '49, seeks to transcend nature and evoke poetry.

30 The Doctor is Out
Martin Platt, A.B. '60, M.D. '64, takes to the road with his mobile medical practice.

33 Sunrise Semester
Richard Byrne, Jr., M.F.A '89, writes about teaching English in the dawn of Eastern Europe's democracy.

35 Alumni Activities
Washington University celebrates its 139th anniversary at Founders Day.

37 ClassMates
The latest on who's moved where, who's married whom, and who's achieved what.

46 My Washington
Wil Konneker, Ph.D. '50, is part of the solution.

48 Viewpoint
New era of citizenship and ethnic identification threatens world stability.
The Freibergs’ Support of Quality Science

Throughout their lives, the late George (Ph.D. ’17) and Irene (A.B. ’11, M.A. ’12) Freiberg demonstrated a spirited interest in the world around them and an appreciation of their years at Washington.

In 1984, Dr. Freiberg endowed the George William and Irene Koechig Freiberg Professorship in Biology—and in 1988 the Freiberg Visiting Professorship in Biology—with gifts in the form of a combination of different charitable remainder unitrusts. He also left a sizable bequest for the Freiberg Professorship.

Of Roy Curtiss III, first Freiberg Professor, Dr. Freiberg remarked: “Over the years, Mrs. Freiberg and I have remembered the excellent educations we received at Washington University and the importance of great teachers in assuring future students of a quality education in the sciences. To me, Roy Curtiss embodies the character and qualities that will continue the great traditions of teaching and investigative science for which this University is known.”

Professor Curtiss comments: “George Freiberg’s willingness to undertake new scientific ventures was most inspiring. The Professorship is therefore a challenge and an opportunity [for its holders] to consider new scientific ventures.”

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Krebs Wins Nobel Prize

Edwin G. Krebs, who received his medical degree from the School of Medicine in 1943, has been named co-winner of the 1992 Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine for his work with cell proteins.

Krebs, who was the recipient of the University's Distinguished Alumni Award in 1972 and the Medical Center Alumni Association's Alumni Achievement Award in 1988, worked with two other Washington Nobel laureates—biochemists Carl and Gerti Cori—while he was a student, medical resident, and research fellow at Washington. The Coris' lab, in fact, has now produced a total of eight Nobel laureates. After completing his residency at Barnes Hospital, Krebs moved in 1948 to the University of Washington in Seattle, where he remains as a senior researcher.

Krebs, 74, and his colleague, Edmond Fischer, were awarded the Nobel Prize in October for their research on reversible protein phosphorylation, a basic process in human cells that is linked to cancer and rejection of transplanted organs.

The chemical process discovered by Krebs and Fischer, who have worked together since the 1950s, is a reaction by which cells are turned off and on, so it is involved in every aspect of cell growth, proliferation, and differentiation. Their research, which was done between 1955 and 1965, has helped scientists understand how the drug cyclosporin prevents the rejection of transplanted organs and why certain cancers and allergies develop. Their work also has shed light on the processes involved in inflammatory problems such as rheumatism, as well as blood pressure, diabetes, and brain signals.

The discovery is now known to "concern almost all processes important to life," according to the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, which announced the award. Today, between 50,000 and 100,000 research papers are completed each year on topics based on their research.

Law School Celebrates 125th Anniversary

The Washington University School of Law took on a festive air on October 16 as alumni, faculty, students, and friends gathered for a birthday party celebrating the school's 125th anniversary.

The School of Law, the oldest private law school west of the Mississippi, is marking its anniversary this academic year with a series of special events both on campus and throughout the United States. Reunions and alumni gatherings are being held in Washington D.C., San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Boston, and New York. The school also is playing host to a number of distinguished guests and visitors, including former New Zealand Prime Minister Sir Geoffrey Palmer, who spoke on September 14 on the results of Earth Summit '92, and U.S. Ambassador Ralph Earle II, chief U.S. negotiator to the SALT II Treaty, who judged the final round of the 1992 Jessup International Moot Court competition in October.

A full weekend of activities on April 16–17 will highlight the anniversary year celebration, including the Tyrrell Williams Lecture, which will be given this year by Betsy Levin, former executive director of the Association of American Law Schools and the Arch T. Allen Distinguished Visiting Professor of Law at the University of North Carolina.

Founded in 1867, the School of Law has grown in national stature over the years under the stewardship of such individuals as Dean Henry Hitchcock, who later became president of the American Bar Association; Dean William Gardiner Hammond, a prominent national figure in 19th-century legal education and a founder of the American Bar Association's Committee (now Section) on Legal Education and Admission to the Bar; and Dean Wiley Rutledge, who subsequently was appointed to the United States Supreme Court.

Washington and UM Sign Engineering Agreement

Under an agreement announced January 5, Washington University and the University of Missouri (UM) jointly will provide undergraduate engineering education to part-time, non-traditional students.

Under the terms of the five-year agreement, UM will pay Washington for laboratory space, equipment, and faculty services. The University of Missouri-St. Louis will provide pre-engineering coursework. The program will lead to a bachelor of science degree in electrical or mechanical engineering.
Shi Hui Huang Pledges $3 Million to Medical School
Shi Hui Huang, an internationally prominent industrialist, Washington University-trained neurosurgeon, and University trustee, has pledged $3 million to the School of Medicine. Huang is the chairman of the board of the Ching Fong Group.

Three separate endowments will be established for the Department of Neurological Surgery over a three-year period. The first endowment will be used to fund the Herbert Lourie Chair in Neurological Surgery. Lourie was a close friend of Huang's who also was trained in neurosurgery at Washington University before going on to a distinguished career at the State University of New York's Upstate Medical Center and serving as president of the Society of University Neurosurgeons and the Neurological Society of America.

In 1993, a second endowment will establish the Shi Huang Chair in Neurological Surgery, and a third endowment in 1994 will be used to support the academic functions of the department.

In 1954, Huang was one of the first Asians to come from Taiwan to the School of Medicine to receive neurosurgical training under Henry Schwartz. Huang later returned to Asia, where he developed neurosurgery in Japan by establishing a neurosurgery center at Yodogawa Christian Hospital in Osaka and by training neurosurgery residents. He returned to the Washington University/Barnes Hospital neurosurgery department in 1975 and served at St. Louis' Veterans Administration Hospital and City Hospital.

Following his father's death in 1979, Huang embarked on his second career—business. He continues to contribute to the medical field by serving as professor of medicine at Taipei Medical College in Taiwan.

The Fabric That Could Save Our Bridges
With help from researchers at Washington, the materials that make up the wings of today's sleek fighter bombers could be used to reinforce our nation's crumbling bridges.

Although the United States has been slow to embrace the use of these materials, called composites, researchers at Washington University recently helped form the Composites for Civil Structures Consortium, a group of St. Louis businesses and research institutions organized to promote the use of composites in the nation's infrastructure.

"The United States leads the world in this technology," says John Kardos, a leading researcher in composites and chair of the University's Department of Chemical Engineering. "It's time for us to get off our duffs and put our expertise to work."

Composites are materials comprising two or more substances—usually a variety of plastics or polymers—wound together with strong fibers, like glass or carbon.

Kardos explained at a hearing of the U.S. House Subcommittee on Technology and Competitiveness that composites have one-fifth the weight of steel, but offer the same strength and a better resistance to corrosion. Moreover, composites allow for the construction of bridges that are "virtually earthquake proof," Kardos said.

Kardos predicts that although the current price of composites is high, new manufacturing processes, as well as increased composites use, will lower costs. In the process, the new industry could create thousands of jobs in the St. Louis area and as many as 100,000 nationwide.

Through the consortium, Kardos hopes to persuade the federal government to invest $20 to $30 million over a six-year period. He warns that the penalty the United States would pay for not making this investment would be steep.

"We hope it is clear that if the United States does not make this transition with composite materials, our world competitors surely will," he says.

Other members of the consortium are McDonnell Douglas Corp., Production Products Inc., Zoltek Corp., and the Missouri Advanced Technology Institute.
Women Economically Penalized for Having Children

As more women join the labor force—about a million a year since 1950—the economic trade-off between career and children is becoming increasingly important. To see what price women pay for combining children and a career, Bettie Bofinger Brown Professor of Social Policy Martha N. Ozawa examined the earnings history of some 700,000 American women. Her finding: The more children a woman has, the less she’ll earn over the course of her lifetime.

“The bottom line,” says Ozawa, “is that women, not men, are economically penalized for having children.”

Ozawa’s research traced the working lives of all American women who had ever been married and who had retired between mid-1980 and mid-1981. Her detailed investigation was possible because the Social Security Administration, for the first time in its history, made public in 1990 information regarding the annual earnings of workers receiving Social Security.

Before women can earn as much as men do, the effect of children on women’s earnings must be neutralized, Ozawa argues. “It’s the ultimate breakthrough issue women face in overcoming pay disparity,” she says.

One reason women with children earn less is that they take time out to have children at a time when men and childless women are investing heavily in their careers. “It’s not the income loss during leave,” she says. “It’s the fact that it all happens at such a crucial time. Other workers are increasing their per-hour wage rate, getting job training, and generally improving themselves, career-wise.”

Ozawa points out that earlier generations of women thought first about having a family and then figured out how to fit work into their schedules. Yet, she notes, already the opposite is becoming true.

“Women start their careers and then figure out how many children they can have and when. The number of children becomes ancillary to a woman’s pursuit of her career,” she says. “But women should be able to rightfully choose to have children and work without being economically penalized.”

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Washington People in the News

Joseph J.H. Ackerman, professor and chair of the Department of Chemistry, has received the 1992 Gold Medal Award from the Society of Magnetic Resonance in Medicine (SMRM). The award is the 3,000-member organization's highest award for outstanding scientific achievement and is given for "pioneering contributions to magnetic resonance in medicine." Since joining the chemistry faculty in 1979, Ackerman and his research group have continued to lead in the development and application of biomedical nuclear magnetic resonance and have introduced techniques for several medical analysis processes, including measuring blood flow and monitoring metabolic activity.

Effective October 1, John Atkinson, professor of medicine and molecular microbiology, was named chairman of the Department of Internal Medicine at the School of Medicine. Atkinson replaces David Kipnis, who has been appointed Distinguished University Professor of Medicine. Atkinson, who will leave his post as director of the rheumatology division, joined the faculty as an assistant professor in 1976, becoming a full professor in 1984.

Shoenberg Professor of Medicine Louis V. Avioli, director of the Division of Bone and Mineral Diseases at the School of Medicine, received the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons' distinguished Kappa Delta Award. Avioli received the award and presented the keynote address at the Academy's meeting in Washington, D.C., in February 1992. Avioli has received a number of awards for his research in endocrinology and bone metabolism.

Susan Cullen was named associate vice chancellor for research, effective September 1. Cullen will continue her duties as professor of molecular microbiology and genetics at the School of Medicine. As the chief administrator for research, Cullen coordinates external support for research, including funding from federal and state agencies, voluntary health organizations, and the corporate sector. Since November 1991, Cullen has served as interim director of the research office, replacing Edward MacCordy, who retired. An immunologist, Cullen joined the faculty in 1976 and was named a full professor in 1985.

Chancellor William H. Danforth was among 15 leaders in academe and industry who were appointed to the Special Commission on the Future of the National Science Foundation (NSF). Danforth served as co-chair of the commission. The NSF is an agency of the federal government established in 1950 to promote and advance scientific progress. Danforth also received the St. Louis construction industry's PRIDE Leadership Award for Washington University's role as a major construction user employing AFL-CIO construction craftspersons and contractors.

Ira J. Hirsch has been appointed director of the Central Institute for the Deaf (CID). Hirsch, who served as director of research at CID for 18 years, also is former dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Washington, a position he held from 1969 to 1973. His most recent position was as Edward Mallinckrodt Distinguished University Professor of Psychology and Audiology, from which he retired in 1992.

Carlos A. Perez, director of the Radiation Oncology Center at the Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology, was awarded the 1992 Gold Medal Award from the American Society for Therapeutic Radiologists and Oncologists (ASTRO). The largest society of radiation oncologists in the world, ASTRO has given the award since 1977 to recognize outstanding contributions to the field. Perez joined the medical school faculty in 1964 as an instructor and became a professor in 1972. He is also director of the School's radiation oncology division and serves as radiation oncologist-in-chief at Barnes Hospital.

Burton Sobel, professor of medicine and director of the cardiology division at the School of Medicine, has received the 1992 James B. Herrick Award from the American Heart Association's Council on Clinical Cardiology. The Herrick Award is given annually to recognize a physician whose scientific achievements have contributed to the advancement and practice of clinical cardiology. Sobel is recognized throughout the world for his innovative research on heart function and on drugs used to quickly and safely dissolve blood clots. He joined the Washington faculty in 1973, became a professor in 1975, and has been an adjunct professor of chemistry since 1979.

Robert M. Walker, McDonnell Professor of Physics and director of the McDonnell Center for the Space Sciences, has been named an officier in l'Ordre des Palmes Academiques by the French government. The title, accompanied by a medal, was awarded by government decree for Walker's "remarkable research contributions in the field of space..."
sciences" as well as his contributions to strengthening research ties among French and American scientists. Walker's connection with France began in 1962 when he went to the University of Paris for a year as a National Science Foundation Senior Postdoctoral Fellow and visiting professor. Since 1966, when Washington University's Laboratory for Space Physics was established and Walker was named director, eight French scientists have conducted research at Washington.

Debra H. Wingood, who directed a worldwide alumni volunteer program at Tufts University, has been named director of the new Alumni and Parents Admission Program. As director, Wingood will bring Washington alumni and parents into direct contact with prospective students in their hometowns as a means of personalizing the college application process.

Michael E. Wysession, assistant professor of Earth and planetary sciences, has received a five-year, $500,000 fellowship in science and engineering from the David and Lucile Packard Foundation. He is the first Washington scientist to receive a Packard Fellowship since the program began in 1988. A seismologist whose research emphasis is earthquake seismology and Earth structure, Wysession plans to use the fellowship money for researching deep seismic waves using seismometers across the United States, among other projects. He also plans to use the fellowship to purchase high-speed computers for his research and to fund more graduate and postdoctoral geophysics students at Washington.

Follow-up

Hail to the chief: In the summer 1991 issue of Alumni News, an article, "The Right Stuff," reported on 17 Washington alumni who are or have been presidents of colleges or universities. It's time to make that number an even 18: Ja Song, M.B.A. ’62, D.B.A. ’67, was elected president of Yonsei University in Korea this past August.

Continued support: This past fall, the Monticello College Foundation contributed $1 million to Washington University for the continued support of the Mr. and Mrs. Spencer T. Olin Fellowships for Women program, which was instituted in 1975 as a joint venture between the Monticello College Foundation and the University. In the summer 1990 issue of Washington University Magazine, an article, "Leading the Way," reported on the successes of the program, which encourages women to pursue careers in higher education and the professions.

Light Works: In the darkened galleries of the Washington University Gallery of Art, there is currently a dramatic exhibition of works by Bruce Nauman, one of the most innovative conceptual artists to emerge out of the 1960s. Nauman's work, which includes Double Poke in the Eye II, pictured above, spans a diverse range of artistic mediums, including fluorescent and neon lights, and consistently challenges beliefs about art and the creative process. The exhibit, "Bruce Nauman: Light Works," runs through March 21.

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New Center Uses Tar and Ultraviolet Light to Treat Psoriasis

The dermatology division of the School of Medicine has opened an outpatient facility to treat severe cases of psoriasis, a chronic, incurable skin disease that affects about three percent of the U.S. population.

The facility, called the Barnes West Dermatology Center, specializes in an intensive procedure involving tar and ultraviolet light. The treatment center is one of 30 in the country.

With severe cases of psoriasis, thick plaques cover one-third to 100 percent of the body’s surface. In sometimes fatal ways, this interferes with the skin’s ability to control body temperature and protect from infection and dehydration.

Unlike traditional treatments, which with serious cases require three- to six-week hospital stays, this method is an outpatient procedure, according to Karen Forsman, director of the center and instructor of medicine in the dermatology division. “This new center will provide us with a very good alternative to hospital care without compromising effectiveness,” she says.

For the therapy, called the Goeckerman method, patients receive a six-hour treatment each day for 15 to 18 days. The treatment begins with ultraviolet light therapy for anywhere from 12 seconds to 12 minutes, depending on the skin type. Next, nurses apply over the patient’s entire body tar medicated with a product that removes scales. The patient is then covered in plastic wrap; after several hours the tar is removed, and the patient receives an oil bath. The same method is repeated several times.

Although the Goeckerman method does not cure psoriasis, it usually causes a temporary remission. Studies show that by the end of the treatment, the majority of patients are clear of plaques, 90 percent are still clear eight months later, and 73 percent are clear after one year, Forsman said.

Task Force on Undergraduate Education Established

In response to a recommendation to address the quality of undergraduate education both in and outside the classroom from the University’s Committee to Prepare for the 21st Century, University Provost Edward S. Macias has appointed a Task Force on Undergraduate Education.

Burton Wheeler, professor of English and former dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, is the chair of the 29-member task force, which includes eight students in addition to faculty and staff.

Macias says the task force is “guided by three basic questions: What do we want a Washington University education to be? What are we doing now? And how well are we doing?”

Wheeler says the issues he would like the task force to address include student/faculty interaction, general education requirements of the undergraduate schools, devices for better student communication with teachers, class sizes, the use of computers as instructional aids, the role of student government, and minority and gender issues. He also would like the task force to examine how to improve students’ communication skills, enhance the advising system, and help students become aware of other cultures while developing “a rich familiarity” with their own.

During spring semester 1993, the task force will give particular attention to the first-year experience, reviewing not only curricular issues but residential experiences as well. All members of the University community will be invited to open forums that will address particular objectives for the first year and ways of achieving them.

Contributors: Jim Dryden, Steve Givens, Andy Krackov, Juli Leistner, Nancy Mays, Carolyn Sanford

Slow down, you’re moving too fast:

As reported in our Fall 1992 issue, Nobel prizewinning physicist and former Washington Chancellor Arthur Holly Compton often took time from his scientific and administrative duties for pleasurable diversions like playing his banjo-mandolin at the annual freshman picnic. After watching motorists speed along the thoroughfare in front of Brooking Hall and perhaps in an effort to combine creativity, pleasure, and administrative business, Compton came up with an idea: In 1953 he designed a series of two speed bumps known on campus as the Compton Speed Bumps, on the south end of what is now Hoyt Drive. Although the bumps were eventually removed, two one-bump versions of Compton’s design were recently reconstructed on each end of Hoyt Drive to honor the 100th anniversary of Compton’s birth.
Volleyball Bears Capture Third NCAA Crown

Armed with a record five All-American players, the Washington University women's volleyball team capped a perfect season last fall by winning its third NCAA Division III title in four years.

The Bears toppled the University of California—San Diego (UCSD) Tritons in the championship match by a 15-11, 15-9, 15-7 score to finish the campaign at 40-0. With the win, the 1992 Bears became the first title holder in Division III history to complete a season undefeated.

Going back to last year, the Bears have now won 45 consecutive matches overall, 64 straight matches against Division III competition, and 40 matches in a row at home.

The championship, which drew a crowd of 3,024, was held at the Washington University Field House for an unprecedented fourth-straight year.

Game one was a see-saw battle in the early going. The Bears and the Tritons were knotted at 6-6 before a flurry of kills by Washington sophomore All-Americans Anne Quenette and Amy Albers helped the Bears pull away. In games two and three, Washington University played nearly flawless ball and forced the young Tritons into a succession of mistakes.

UCSD coach Doug Dannevik, who has led the Tritons to six national titles and four runner-up finishes in the past 12 years, offered the highest praise after the match.

"The Bears were awesome," Dannevik said. "They didn't let a ball hit the floor. They had the complete package of power, speed, strength, and ball handling. Washington University was also supremely well coached. They dominated the division and they deserve all the accolades coming to them."

Then Dannevik, perhaps the only person qualified to make such a judgment, bestowed his highest compliment.

"I think the Washington team easily could have beaten our UCSD championship teams one-on-one. Very honestly, I'd say that (Washington head coach) Teri Clemens' kids are as good as I've seen."

The NCAA Division III All-America selection committee agreed, tabbing five Bears with their highest recognition. In addition, Washington's sixth starter earned all-conference honors. Leading the All-America list was senior middle blocker Lisa Becker, who was crowned NCAA Division III co-player of the year.

Joining Becker on the 12-player first-team All-America list were junior middle blocker Amy Sullivan and sophomore outside hitter Amy Albers. Included on the 12-player second-team were junior setter Leslie Catlin and sophomore outside hitter Anne Quenette. Senior outside hitter Michelle Kirwan was granted second-team all-University Athletic Association recognition.

"I've never [planned on] an undefeated season," said Clemens. "It was not something that I savored back in September. But this is a truly special feeling. Our players thrived on not getting beat. They wouldn't accept losing a match, a game, or even a point. Because volleyball is such a game of momentum, you had to wonder if that level could be maintained for three full months. They've made a believer out of me."
Washington's wealth of public lectures, symposia, conferences, colloquia, and seminars adds to its intellectual richness.

BY STEVE GIVENS
A university," said former British Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli, "should be a place of light, of liberty, and of learning."

At Washington University, there is an abundance of any of Disraeli's three descriptors of higher education. Faculty research and innumerable student achievements stand as proof that Washington is lighting the way of liberty and learning.

But there is another—perhaps less obvious—aspect of the intellectual life at Washington University that creates virtually endless opportunities for learning. During any given month during the school year, there is a wealth of lectures, symposia, conferences, colloquia, and seminars taking place on campus. Most are free and open to the public, and they draw people of international renown as well as guests and conference attendees to the campus and the St. Louis community.

Although the subjects being discussed seem at times to be highly specialized and technical, the breadth of offerings benefits the entire community, from students and faculty to visitors from across the country and around the globe. To chronicle this important aspect of the University, we have taken a closer look at one month in the life of Washington, October 1992, but it could have been almost any month.

To illustrate the intellectual wealth of the campus, one only has to look at October 1. Among the offerings were: The Department of Genetics-sponsored seminar, "Retroviral Transduction of Hepatocytes in Vivo: Prospects for Liver Gene Therapy." The Medical Campus Student Health Service Awareness Program presented a lecture on back pain and posture. The George Warren Brown School of Social Work presented "New Directions in Community Mental Health: Transitions to Local Care." The Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences presented a colloquium, "The Search for the Chondritic Precursors of Igneous Meteorites." And the Division of Biology and Biomedical Sciences offered a student-run seminar, "Control of Mating Type in Yeast."

Certainly, these topics won't appeal to everyone. But, chances are, during the remaining days of the month, something offered on campus would have appealed to almost everyone. Try this partial list of topics and presenters:

- David Dorfman on dance
- Thomas Eagleton and Murray Weidenbaum on the presidential election
- Alain Robbe-Grillet on film-making
- Thomas Dear on himself, stereotypes of African-Americans in advertising
- W.E.B. Du Bois wrote that "the function of the university is not simply to teach bread-winning, or to furnish teachers for
the public schools or to be a centre of polite society; it is, above all, to be the organ of that fine adjustment between real life and the growing knowledge of life, an adjustment which forms the secret of civilization.”

Here, then, is a brief look at some of the ways that Washington is helping create that fine adjustment between life and knowledge.

October 9–11  A colloquium featuring more than 40 international speakers from around the world was held to commemorate the 70th birthday of French novelist and filmmaker Alain Robbe-Grillet, Distinguished Professor of Romance Languages and Literatures, who has been affiliated with Washington since 1986.

October 11  Although only about 600 people actually attended the presidential debate in the University’s Field House, Washington University became a series of electronic classrooms on that evening. In places like Brookings Quadrangle, Edison Theatre, and several lecture halls on campus, thousands of students, faculty, staff, alumni, and friends of the University watched a live broadcast of the debate on large-screen televisions.

October 14  William Dillard, chairman and chief executive officer of Dillard Department Stores, discussed his experiences in retailing at the 14th annual Kellwood Lecture. Before the lecture, Dillard met with a small group of MBA students for a question-and-answer session.

October 17  New information on gamma ray bursts was presented to more than 300 scientists from around the world as part of the Compton Gamma Ray Observatory Symposium held in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of former Washington University Chancellor and Nobel prizewinning physicist Arthur Holly Compton.

October 18–21  The International Writers Center’s first conference, “The Writer in Politics,” featured discussions with and readings by prominent writers from many different countries, including novelist Mario Vargas Llosa, who ran unsuccessfully for the presidency of Peru in 1990.

Prospective students and their parents view the debate in Simon Hall.

William Dillard

Mario Vargas Llosa

Photos by: Joe Angeles, Richard Beckol, Keith Mays, and Herb Whitman.
October 19  Liu Binyan, one of China's foremost journalists, authors, and intellectual dissidents, spoke on "The Role of Law in the Life of the Chinese People" at the School of Law. Binyan lived in exile for two decades in China.


October 21  Shirley Tilghman, a leading molecular biologist at Princeton University, delivered the keynote address for the 1992 Mr. and Mrs. Spencer T. Olin Conference. The conference was titled "Are Health Care and Biomedical Research Women's Issues?"

October 24  Former U.S. Congresswoman from Texas Barbara Jordan spoke on the importance of education and the 1992 presidential election in Graham Chapel as part of the University's Assembly Series.

October 28  Washington Post staff writer and Eyes on the Prize author Juan Williams delivered the Black Arts and Sciences lecture, "Eyes on the Prize Continues—Today's Civil Rights Movement," as part of the 1992 Black Arts and Sciences Festival.

Steve Givens is editor of Washington University Magazine and Alumni News.
The John M. Olin School of Business' Management Center is helping close the gap between the classroom and the boardroom.

Despite several years in investment banking at First Boston in New York, Washington University MBA student Cindy Grushin knew she needed more hands-on business experience. "I hope to get into management consulting," she says, "but I'd never been inside a production plant." Grushin dove headlong into a student consulting project with the Benjamin Ansehl Co., a rapidly expanding maker of private-label beauty products. Working with a manufacturing professor, she and four other MBA students conducted an operational audit that identified dozens of potential production improvements. Students then designed a software program that tracked more than 50 products for a sales forecasting system—formerly a "seat-of-the-pants" operation.

Kevin Coffman didn't expect to learn much about agriculture at the John M. Olin School of Business. "I grew up in the ag' business," jokes the Paris, Missouri, farmer's son. He's looking to build on his three years in agricultural sales training and land a corporate job in the farm industry. Thus, he was elated...
when Monsanto Agricultural Chemical Co. selected him to join a student team helping design a computer program for its sales representatives in Illinois. The project takes students to strategy meetings at Monsanto World Headquarters and on sales calls to distant farms. The juxtaposition suits Coffman fine: "This really lets me see how strategy decisions are made in an ag setting. It's a great bridge to my interests."

Lisa Ann D'Gama of Bombay, India, has big plans for her business degree. But one day, she asserts, the business skills she hones in the corporate world also will help guide a nonprofit organization. "Just because they're nonprofit doesn't mean they should be run inefficiently," she says. D'Gama tested her resolve last spring by volunteering to spend 16 grueling days working simultaneously on two charitable consulting projects. She helped redesign warehouse and food salvage operations at the St. Louis Area Food Bank and suggested cost-saving accounting changes at an umbrella organization for seven Catholic charities.

THESE SEMESTER-LONG team-consulting projects, known as practicums, and their shorter nonprofit counterparts, are increasingly popular with both undergraduate and graduate business students. They are examples of how Olin's new Management Center is helping students bridge the gap between classroom theory and business application.

"We're providing programs that link the classroom with the real world," says Russ Roberts, director of the center since its creation in 1990. "That means getting business leaders into the school and getting our students into the business community. We'd like to be known as a business school that makes house calls."

Olin launched the practicum program in fall 1991 with consulting projects at Apple Computer Inc. and Calgon Vestal Laboratories. The center completed 15 practicums in 1992, including projects at the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Price Waterhouse, Mallinckrodt Medical, and Hogan Motor Leasing. Olin students also helped devise a marketing strategy for the Columbus, Georgia-based Burnham Service Corp., a leader in the contract logistics industry.

Practicums provide a laboratory in which student teams, working closely with faculty advisers, can tackle the management problems of businesses and organizations. Students put in 10 hours per week on the projects, which span one semester and are the academic equivalent of a three-hour course. Each student is graded and paid from $250 to $750 based on the quality of his or her work and final presentation. Olin faculty advisers also receive an honorarium.

What distinguishes the practicum is its price tag—business clients pay a $10,000 fee. Roberts, who holds a University of Chicago Ph.D. in economics and teaches Microeconomics for Managers at Olin, says those financial incentives are key to the program's success.

"When a business is paying $10,000, it makes sure the students have the data and the contacts necessary to get the job done," he says. "The students' incentive is both a grade and a financial reward, and both depend on performance."
The center's nonprofit consulting program has shown that idealism can be as strong a motivator of students as economic incentives. The program invites business students to spend the first two weeks of summer vacation providing free management consulting to nonprofit groups. Last spring, 28 students volunteered for intensive team consulting projects at seven local charities, including a nursing home for inner-city indigents, a summer camp for disadvantaged youths, a suicide hotline, and a child daycare referral service.

The Management Center is built on the premise that business students learn best when classroom principles can be tested under actual business conditions. Student reactions support the theory.

"WE DO CASE STUDIES AND DISCUSS these issues in our courses, but to apply what we're learning in a real-life setting that has not been smoothed over or fudged for us in the classroom is just incredible," says Grushin, now a second-year MBA student. "Application—getting out there and doing it—is just the only way some things get embedded in you."

Dean Kropp, the Dan Broida Professor of Operations and Manufacturing Management at Olin, has little doubt that practicums offer real value for client firms. He brought years of manufacturing consulting experience to his role as adviser on the Benjamin Ansehl practicum.

"This sort of software system would have cost as much as $35,000 if the firm had hired a manufacturing consulting firm," Kropp says. "Both the company and the students gained from this experience."

Wendy Nathan proposed changes in rain check policies at Venture Stores as part of a practicum during her senior year at Olin. "I went into it without understanding just how massive a project like this could be," she says.

Nathan, B.S.B.A. '92, now working for an insurance company in Portland, Oregon, says the practicum definitely provided usable insights: "The hypothetical case studies we work on in the classroom are never quite as complex as what you find in the workplace. In the practicum, you're working under real constraints. You have to think more about what's possible."

Wim Hendrix spent 10 hours per week last semester looking for ways to improve operations at Calgon Vestal Laboratories. "It's never emphasized in class just how much information you need to gather to tackle a problem like this," says Hendrix, a second-year MBA student from Belgium.

Hendrix is leaning toward a career in operations management—an area he had no experience in prior to his practicum. "It's reaffirmed a gut feeling that this is something I want to do," he says.

The Management Center concept was a cornerstone of a 1988 business school proposal that attracted a $15 million challenge grant from the John M. Olin Foundation and led to the school's naming. The challenge was successfully completed in
December 1992. As envisioned, the Management Center has become a focal point for activities that complement conventional classroom instruction.

The John M. Olin Cup, for instance, is an annual competition in which student teams are judged on their ability to make a strong oral business presentation and defend the proposal before a panel of leading executives. Cup finalists have faced questions from chief executives August Busch III of Anheuser Busch, Charles Knight of Emerson Electric, and Richard Furlaud of Bristol-Myers Squibb, as well as William Simon, former Secretary of the Treasury and president of the Olin Foundation.

Olin Cup competitors have tackled such thorny business issues as corporate takeovers, environmentalism, and global investment. Teams in the 1992 competition invited the judging panel to contribute start-up capital to proposed business ventures. The winning MBA team pushed for a luxury golf course and beachfront resort in Cuba, arguing that better U.S.-Cuba relations would set off a boom in tourism. The top undergraduate team detailed a joint-venture steel mill investment in Eastern Europe.

The center’s “Close Encounters” seminar series has allowed small groups of Olin students to talk business with an impressive selection of visiting chief executives, including Miles Marsh of Pet Foods, John Pepper of Procter & Gamble, William Dillard of Dillard Department Stores, and Tadihiro Sekimoto of NEC.

These executives have been on campus to deliver public lectures before packed auditoriums, but admission to a Close Encounter is limited to 20 students—those who submit the most interesting questions. Visitors get the questions in advance so they are prepared for student interests, but the actual encounter takes its own path as participants engage in a free exchange of ideas.

A Close Encounter with a top executive in a student’s chosen field can be an inspiration. Dea Hoover interned at Venture Department Stores and interviewed at May Company, but she never expected so early in her career to be discussing “everyday low prices” with retailing giant William T. Dillard. “You come away feeling pretty well-rounded,” says the senior from Vandalia, Missouri.

The center’s “Friday Free-for-All” is another informal venue in which students and faculty discuss current business issues. Roberts provides background readings and opens with a series of outrageous statements. The spirited discussions have touched on why firms provide health care and whether profit is a firm’s sole social responsibility.

While Olin’s academic curriculum prepares students to think analytically about management problems, the Management Center will continue to seek out programs that allow students to apply classroom lessons to real-world situations.

“I hope to see the day when every student has a chance to work on at least one practicum project,” says Roberts. “Who knows? Maybe someday our students could take control of an entire business, using it as a laboratory in which they are responsible for all areas of its operation.”

Gerry Everding is the professional schools communications director at Washington.

Teamwork: A student team from the Management Center proposed improvements in inventory control and warehouse design at Calgon Vestal Laboratories.
600 kilometers from civilization:
Both Landsat images, inset left, and
ground travel, inset top, show the
isolation of the Egyptian desert.
Piecing Together a GLOBAL PUZZLE

December 1991: Six hundred kilometers and one dead battery away from the last outpost of civilization, Mohamed Sultan and his research team were improvising for their lives in the Egyptian desert. Sultan, McDonnell Senior Research Scientist in the Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, is a key participant in the Egypt Project, an investigation led by Professor Ray Arvidson, who chairs the department. This was not the first trip to the region undertaken by the team, nor would it be its last. Arvidson and Sultan have been researching the geologic history of the area for 10 years, and early in 1992, they signed an agreement with the Egyptian government to extend their investigation for another five. The December 1991 trip, however, evolved into a harrowing adventure. And, say members of the team, it exemplified the topographical, political, cultural, and mechanical complications of their work.

Two days earlier, Sultan and the rest of a five-person team had piled into a single Jeep in Kharga, Egypt, headed for Uweinat (pronounced “why-not”), a remote section of the vast, trackless desert of western Egypt.

Research team uses satellite images and shovels to get a better picture of the Earth’s geologic history.

By Gloria Bilchik

Gloria Shur Bilchik, A.B. ’67, M.A.T. ’68, is a St. Louis-based writer and editor.

Egypt photos by Mohamed Sultan.
"To me, the world is a geologic puzzle. One of my main interests is in satellite-mapping the world to find areas that are geologically rich for further investigation."

— Ray Arvidson

Their trip was part of a project conducted in cooperation with the Egyptian Geological Survey and Mining Authority (EGS).

The Egypt Project blends pure scientific inquiry and commercial objectives. The project calls for Arvidson, using data from the polar-orbiting Landsat satellite, to construct color mosaics of Precambrian-era rock exposures in the Western and Eastern deserts of Egypt. In addition, he and his team correlate these images with field specimens to help understand the area's geologic history. Ultimately, the Egyptian government will use these materials to help evaluate the economic potential of local mineral deposits.

“Our goal is to learn how the area formed 600 to 900 million years ago and how it has deformed since then,” explains Arvidson. “What we are studying is plate tectonics—how the plates accreted together and then split apart to form oceans. The commercial aspects of our work are a byproduct of our study. Ascertaining geologic history leads us to an understanding of how and where minerals are deposited in the region.”

For the December 1991 expedition, Arvidson played his customary advance role as global map maker, poring over Landsat images and identifying suitable sites for field sampling. Arvidson’s nationally recognized expertise in interpreting satellite-generated, digital information and transforming it into visual images has earned Washington the distinction of housing the Geoscience Node of NASA’s Planetary Data System.

“To me, the world is a geologic puzzle. One of my main interests is in satellite-mapping the world to find areas that are geologically rich for further investigation,” says Arvidson. Taped to his office wall is a six-foot-tall montage of computer-enhanced Landsat maps of Egypt and the Red Sea. Grease-pencil circles highlight known
occurrences of gold and similar formations that Arvidson has pinpointed as probable mineral deposits. From these, the principals of the Egypt Project select sites for field trips.

Sultan, who completed his doctoral work at Washington, specializes in geochemistry and petrology. In fact, it was Sultan’s doctoral work on the geochemistry of granite rocks from the Eastern Egyptian desert that piqued Arvidson’s interest nearly a decade ago.

“Science is serendipity,” says Arvidson. “Years ago, I had thought about looking at Egypt, but my initial trip was cancelled when politics intervened—Anwar Sadat was assassinated. I didn’t think about the region again until much later when I ran into problems using Landsat in Missouri. It was difficult to identify geologic structures because they were covered by extensive vegetation. Mohamed came along and educated me about Egypt. It turned out to be perfect.

“It’s an extremely interesting geologic region. There’s very little vegetation, the area has been eroded 5 to 10 kilometers down, and it is the site of a complex set of geologic processes. The scientific ‘beauty’ is that it combines very old features—meaning hundreds of millions of years old—with more recent structures—meaning tens of thousands of years old,” says Arvidson. “It’s not like going to California, where geologists are bumping into each other. This is breakthrough work.”

To ascertain the age and accretionary pattern of the region, Arvidson and Sultan look for zones that are now geographically separated but that share geologic structural features. Gathering and interpreting useful information requires a blend of remote-sensing technology—supplied by Landsat thematic mapping—and close-in, hands-on observation—supplied by Sultan, the petrologist.

“Landsat shows us football-field-sized chunks of the Earth,” says Sultan. “That information tells us some things but hides others. My job is to bring the smaller perspective, to evaluate—on the ground—inferences made from satellite images. This way, we get two vastly different views—from football-sized to fractions of an inch. Then we can correlate the information and make the best of the two data sets.”

Sultan and Arvidson’s collaborative efforts in Egypt have added fuel to the geologic dispute known as the “Red Sea controversy.” At issue is the history of the Red Sea—whether it is underlain mostly by oceanic material or by an extended continental crust. In an article published in Geology in July 1992, Sultan and Arvidson further stoked the fire.

“We’re stirring the pot,” says Arvidson, noting that Geology specializes in publishing research on innovative and provocative subjects. “Previous research derived almost all its information from geophysical data—magnetic, seismic, and gravitational information—mostly collected from ships and airplanes over the Red Sea rift. We’re the first to use Landsat to look in detail at exposed formations along the Red Sea coasts. Our data indicate that if you were to close the Red Sea by rotating Arabia relative to Africa by 6.7° along a pole at latitude 34.6° N, longitude 18.1° E, a number of structures in Egypt would line up with Saudi Arabia. This solution implies that the amount of continental crust underlying the Red Sea is small, because the restored Red Sea coasts are juxtaposed. Our results tell us that the Red Sea opened because sea floor crust was generated.”

Naturally, gathering data for this kind of research requires access to field sites. Filling this role is the third member of the Egypt Project’s research troika, Zenhom El...
Alfy, a field geologist with the EGS. On the project, El Alfy is chief navigator, both literally and figuratively. He uses his 16 years of desert experience to guide the team through the Western desert's mountainous sand dunes, whose shifting positions render printed navigational maps continuously obsolete.

"Zenhom knows the sites. He also knows how to get to them without getting us stranded on a sand dune," says Arvidson.

In his role as governmental liaison, El Alfy helps the team find its way through the maze of bureaucratic regulations and cultural impasses that can complicate an international project of this scope.

"One of the reasons that there are so few Western scientists working in Egypt is that, until recently, the Middle East was regarded as politically unstable," says El Alfy. "But if you know your way around, you can accomplish a great deal, even under difficult circumstances. For example, we managed one of our most successful field trips in Egypt and Sudan right in the middle of the Persian Gulf War. We accessed all of our selected sites. The war was more a psychological barrier than a real obstacle."

Rounding out the Uweinat expeditionary roster were the team's Egyptian driver and a bedouin guide, who were along, ostensibly, in support roles. But, as the principals in the Egypt Project have learned over the years, while science can be precise, scientific research in the Middle East does not always go as planned.

The plan was to take two Jeeps—a primary vehicle and a backup—from Kharga. But the second Jeep failed to materialize. "We're at the mercy of the local economy and culture," says Sultan. "There's no Hertz Rent-a-Jeep in Kharga, Egypt, so we had to settle for what we got. We also found out, later, that our driver secretly thought we'd never make it to Uweinat, and he was booking appointments back in Kharga long before we were scheduled to return."

On their arrival at Uweinat, Sultan and the others immediately began collecting rock specimens as the driver prepared dinner. When the meal was served, however, the team discovered that the driver had illuminated his open-air kitchen with the Jeep's headlights, thereby draining the only battery of their lone link to the world.

"We told ourselves, 'Okay, we'll just push-start the Jeep,'" recalls Sultan. "But we quickly realized that you can't push a Jeep loaded with rocks, food, and supplies in the sand of the Egyptian desert. So, we unloaded the supplies. That didn't help, either. That's when people started freaking out."

Finally, the group devised a solution. To reduce the Jeep's weight as much as possible, they dismantled it, stripping off doors, fenders, and side panels until all that remained were the chassis, the wheels, and the engine.

"It worked," says Sultan. "We pushed it, started it, put the Jeep back together, loaded up our supplies, and headed back. We joke about it now, but it was a frightening experience."

Still, the team managed to accomplish its goals, says Sultan. In an effort to determine where the two-billion-year-old African crater meets the younger (600- to 900-million-year-old) Red Sea hills, the team sampled rocks along the East-West traverse from the Red Sea to Uweinat. On their return, Washington professor Robert Tucker dated the samples.

"Surprisingly, we found that the old African mainland extended as far east as the Nile River, approximately 500 kilometers east of our expectations. Finding this point helps us understand the geologic evolution of the continent," says Arvidson.

Their next trip, scheduled for winter 1993, will be to Fawakhir in the Eastern desert. Other likely candidates for Red-Sea-like exercises, says Arvidson, are Madagascar, East Africa, and India. "Each represents a similar regional puzzle, and we'd like to apply the same concepts that we've been using in investigating the Red Sea. It's an enormous undertaking, with no shortage of sub-projects. There's a lifetime of work available. We have the intellectual curiosity. All we need is funding, manpower—and more than one vehicle at a time."
ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO, the University's Board of Directors formally agreed to relocate Washington's campus in downtown St. Louis to a site farther west. The Board agreed on a plot of farming land just west of Forest Park, which was purchased for $185,000. Six nationally prominent architecture firms entered a contest to design the campus, and Cope and Stewardson's gothic plan was chosen.

In the first of a series of profiles, *Washington University Magazine and Alumni News* will take a closer look at some of the 20 University buildings that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and known as the Hilltop Campus Historic District. We begin with Washington's most notable landmark—Brookings Hall.

by Andy Krackov

At the turn of the 20th century, traveling from downtown St. Louis to the future site of the Hilltop Campus was no easy task. Skinker Road was made of clay, and when it rained the clay became mud, making Skinker impassable. Big Bend Road, then called Pennsylvania Avenue, was nothing more than worn-down wheel ruts in the quiet Missouri village of Clayton.

Yet when the cornerstone of Brookings Hall was laid on November 3, 1900, several hundred people "journeyed out to the hill country west of Forest Park," as the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* reported, to mark the joyous occasion. The crowd heard speeches glorifying the University and watched as a time capsule filled with University catalogs, a list of alumni, and an assortment of newspapers from the day was placed below the building's foundation.

Such a ceremony was a fitting way to honor both Brookings Hall, the centerpiece of the campus design, and Robert S. Brookings, the civic leader who donated $200,000 for the building. Brookings, who amassed his fortune in the woodenware and willoware industry, once had aspirations of forming his own university. However, in 1892 Washington University's Board of Directors persuaded him to become a Board member at the University instead. Three years later, he was named the Board's president.

As president, Brookings vigorously led the University into the 20th century and played a major role in relocating the campus. He gave generously to the University and encouraged others to do the same. He led the effort to revamp the medical school after reading a 1909 report that severely criticized its shortcomings. By the time Brookings finished his efforts, the medical school was rated among the nation's best.
Brookings also took a deep interest in the architecture of the new campus, from picking its site to selecting the stone that would face the gothic buildings. Brookings wrote Walter Cope in 1899, informing the architect that he was examining stone on some of St. Louis' buildings. No doubt Brookings was happy with the Board of Directors' choice of Missouri red granite. "We will have a better job of stone work than either Princeton or Bryn Mawr," he exclaimed to Cope, who had designed buildings on those campuses.

Brookings Hall, then called University Hall, was completed in 1902. Before the University moved in, it served as administrative headquarters for the 1904 World's Fair, which was held in neighboring Forest Park. Brookings had urged the University's Board of Directors to lease the campus buildings to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, an unpopular move with students anxious to move to their new campus. In the end, Brookings' wisdom proved correct; the lease arrangement brought in a necessary $750,000 to construct other Hilltop buildings.

In the 1920s, Brookings developed interests beyond the University and St. Louis, and in 1928 he retired as Board president. He left behind a legacy of academic excellence and national prestige symbolized by the building that honors him.

Andy Krackov, A.B. '92, was a publications office intern last summer and a former news director of Student Life. He now lives in Washington, D.C.
Color and Light

THROUGH HIS CANVAS PAINTINGS AND COLOR BLOCK PRINTS,

BILLY MORROW JACKSON SEeks TO TRANSCEND NATURE AND EVOKE POETRY.

by Patricia Bardon Cadigan
"This is nothing you can take lightly. I'm always thinking: what if I went just a little further?"

During the past few years, Billy Morrow Jackson, B.F.A. '49, whom critics have called one of the leading landscape painters of the Midwest, an artist "obsessed with the flavor and deeper significance of natural settings and human experience," has found another obsession: color block reduction prints.

Jackson had "flirted deeply" with wood blocks in Mexico, during a stint there in the 1950s. Now, he has taken the process to "an all-consuming level." It involves cutting and printing a block, then cutting and overprinting, cutting and overprinting, as often as 40 times, until almost nothing is left of the block. He does everything by hand, using a device he developed to help keep colors properly aligned.

"This is nothing you can take lightly," he says. "I'm always thinking: what if I went just a little further? It takes a couple of months to make one print, and I limit myself to 12 or 15 prints at most from each block." Jackson will produce 15 of these color blocks for a show this spring at the Jane Haslem Gallery in Washington, D.C., which has handled his work for 25 years.

Born in Kansas City in 1926, Jackson showed an early interest in drawing and scribbling, but received little encouragement other than Saturday drawing classes at the Nelson Art Gallery. "Being a Depression child, nobody took art seriously; we were too concerned with surviving," he says. When he was 12 he moved with his family to St. Louis. In 1940, while still in his teens, he registered for night classes at Washington University and studied drawing with Fred Conway. He returned to full-time study at the art school in 1946, following 20 months' service in the Marine Corps on Okinawa during World War II.
Only after studying full time did he begin to understand the role and function of an artist in society. “Although I had a strong desire to be one,” he says, “I wasn’t sure what that meant as a way of life. I had to find out what meant something to me, personally.” He credits Fred Conway with teaching him about painting in this broader sense—painting as a way of life. “Fred Conway was a great person, a great artist, versatile beyond words, and a good friend as well,” Jackson says. “He made me aware of what a real painter is and how you get there.” From Conway, Charles Quest, William Fett, and others on the faculty, Jackson learned how artists function and survive. He says that former dean Ken Hudson, “an eloquent supporter of the arts,” had a profound influence on him and many others who “went out to live creative lives in all parts of the country.”

Jackson believes that the work he’s doing now is superior to anything he has previously done. “Every artist thinks that,” he says. “But I see growth in every way just in the recent block prints.” He hasn’t abandoned his painting, however. “Other ideas keep fermenting all along. Block printing is very much like painting. Every step is a creative process: the idea, the creative concept, imagination, color. The buildup of paint [in block printing] is much like a painting; it has a kind of texture to it, which is not too common with prints.”

Jackson is perhaps best known for his Illinois prairie landscapes, cityscapes, interior views, and street scenes with social and political themes—scenes of everyday activities and views of natural settings that transcend nature and evoke feelings of poetry, something that Jackson calls the “prayer” of a painting.

“I’m arrested by an image, whether you like it or not; if it says something to you, I’m getting close to that,” he says. “When I see a painting, I want to envy the person who did it, hate him a little bit. When a work really staggers me, the artist has hit on something that really gets to me.”

Critics see references to Hopper and Wyeth in Jackson’s work, and
Creating color: Top, "Cosmic Blink," an oil painting on display at Parkland College in Champaign, Illinois (4' x 8', 1988); above, Jackson at work in the studio he shares with his wife, Siti Mariah.

Jackson received his M.F.A. in 1954 from the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana, and joined the faculty there that fall. Illinois prairie landscapes have been a continual fascination. "The open sky, the turned-over fields, the stubble corn—all that intrigues me," he says. "You have to get off slab roads to listen to the landscape, look at it, then put it to-
ONLY AFTER STUDYING FULL TIME DID HE BEGIN TO UNDERSTAND THE ROLE AND FUNCTION OF AN ARTIST IN SOCIETY. "ALTHOUGH I HAD A STRONG DESIRE TO BE ONE," HE SAYS, "I WASN'T SURE WHAT THAT MEANT AS A WAY OF LIFE."

gather in a way that's reminiscent of a sort of regional idea. Light, shade, color, and depth are parts of that expression."

Jackson served on the University of Illinois art faculty from 1954 until 1987. Now retired, he and his wife, Siti-Marjah, a ceramic sculptor with a batik/design background who often acts as model for the female figures in his work, have moved to a small home in Champaign where they share studio space. ("We work in each other's space, mentally and physically," Jackson says.) Now, he thinks "like most artists" that "if I can just live another 100 years, I'll do something worthwhile."

Jackson's extensive body of work can be found at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, the National Gallery of Art, the National Museum of American Art, and the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., as well as in numerous university, corporate, and private collections all over the country. His works were recently collected in Interpretations of Time and Light, published by University of Illinois Press. A large mural he painted in the late 1980s hangs in the main corridor of the Illinois State Capitol at Springfield. •

Patricia Bardon Cadigan is a St. Louis-based free-lance writer and frequent contributor to Washington University Magazine and Alumni News.

The Doctor is Out

Physician Martin Platt takes to the road with his mobile medical practice.

by Gloria Bilchik

Healing begins at home. That's the philosophy that drives the unconventional medical practice of Martin Platt, A.B. '60, M.D. '64. Literally.

After 20 years of traditional, office-based pediatric practice, Platt has steered a creative new course. On any given day, you'll find him practicing medicine in a 27-foot van, making high-tech house calls in New York's northern Westchester County.

"For a long time, I felt that it was primitive and barbaric to require sick kids to get out of bed and travel to an office for treatment," says Platt. "It's bad for the child and really tough for the parent. Anyone who's
driven a vomiting child on a miserable winter day to the pediatrician's office knows what I mean. It's rank insanity."

The idea of home-delivered medical care idled in Platt's head for years. Then, in 1990, he shifted it into high gear.

"The lease on my office was up, and I was having trouble renegotiating," he says. "My son was acutely ill, and I decided to make a change in my life. I decided to practice medicine the way I really wanted to. So, I acted on my dream. I walked away from the landlord and went out and bought the van the same day. And then I took my show on the road."

Platt's van cost $25,000. To transform it into a complete medical office took an additional $25,000. Working with four carpenters, Platt installed two examining rooms, a waiting room, and a bathroom. His office equipment includes a computer for processing insurance claims and file cabinets for patients' records. The files, Platt notes, had to be bolted to the van's frame to prevent them from flying about on the twisting, mountain roads of his medical territory.

A key feature of the van is its full-service, Plexiglas-enclosed laboratory, which is equipped for a wide range of procedures. Platt can perform on-site blood workups, throat cultures, urinalysis, AIDS tests, and many other diagnostic tests, eliminating the need for his patients to travel to a lab. In fact, his lab technician doubles as his driver.

The mobile practice started out as a roving, acute-care pediatric practice. Most of Platt's patients are children, but some are young adults whom he saw as infants in his earlier Yorktown Heights practice. And, as Platt visits his patients' homes, he often discovers older siblings and parents who need treatment, too. He never turns down a sick patient.

Recently, for example, he scheduled a call for a 4-year-old with a cough. But when he arrived, he found that the child's father and mother were ill too, as was a 2-year-old cousin who was staying with the family.

"They probably wouldn't have gotten treatment if they'd had to make arrangements to go to an office," says Platt. "The house-call system was so much more humane and civilized for them."

"I decided to practice medicine the way I really wanted to... I took my show on the road."

Out and about: Platt logs over 30,000 miles a year on the winding mountain roads of New York's northern Westchester County.
In-house healing: Platt examines a young patient.

Platt’s daily itinerary covers a wide area that includes towns like Peekskill, Ossining, Briarcliff, and Putnam. Patients reach Platt through his answering service and his beeper, and he responds over the mobile phone installed in the van.

At first, he says, he “went crazy” trying to figure out the mountain roads where his patients lived. “But once I got my bearings, I was fine.”

Booked solidly for days in advance, Platt sometimes schedules appointments at his patients’ workplaces or in centrally located parking lots close to his patients’ homes. “To the casual passerby, it looks like I’m having some kind of a sale out there,” he says. “All they see is this huge van with cars lined up behind it.”

“My day is go, go, go,” says Platt, who schedules patients from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Time permitting, he attempts to create a geographically logical itinerary.

“My worst nightmares, of course, are mechanical breakdowns, which happen all the time,” he says. “But I’ve got lots of patients whose families include auto mechanics, and they’re always willing to help.”

Undaunted by harsh weather, Platt racks up about 30,000 miles a year on the odometer.

“I’m the biggest thing on the road,” he says. “I feel like I’m riding around in a Sherman tank. We just plow through everything.”

Platt’s modus operandi is very labor intensive. He spends 30 minutes to an hour with each patient, performing lab work on the spot and sharing the results immediately.

“The idea is to be able to make a diagnosis and provide treatment as quickly and conveniently as possible,” says Platt, whose extensive postgraduate training in research and pediatric immunology serve him well in his mobile lab.

As costly as the van and its equipment are, however, they have proven a good investment. Unaided by advertising, Platt’s practice continues to accelerate through word-of-mouth referrals. All of his house calls are covered by insurance, although it took a bit of work to convince insurance carriers that he actually was visiting his patients at home.

The rewards of going mobile have been many, says Platt. “I’ve become a part of many families. I get an incredibly warm reception wherever I go,” he says. Platt often is welcomed with coffee, cookies, and pasta. “It’s not a cold, in-and-out office visit among strangers. The conventional way of delivering care may be good science, but it’s often not the best medicine.”

Platt calls his mobile practice a vast improvement in his own quality of life and work, too.

“I dress like a truck driver,” he says. “I haven’t worn a tie in more than a year. It’s very different from my first 20 years in practice. Then, I spent every day looking out the window at the same pizza restaurant, missing life. Now, I’m outside in the beautiful Hudson Valley terrain. I can’t imagine ever going back to an office.”

Gloria Shur Bilchik, A.B. ’67, M.A.T. ’68, is a St. Louis-based writer and editor.
Teaching English in the dawn of
Eastern Europe's democracy
couldn't be that hard...could it?

by Richard Byrne, Jr.
The afterglow of all those stars stayed with me for a few weeks. Back in Neratovice, my first classes seemed breezy. As I had learned in the Krkonose, the students were armed to the teeth with questions: “Do you like Czech beer? Do you like Czech girls? Why are you here?” (Yes. As far as I know, I don’t have the foggiest idea.) For every detail I gave about myself, I pressed them for the same. We laughed together and felt each other out. It was easy.

But those breezy classes quickly became a job. The students who came only to see “the American” left as quickly as they’d come. Those who remained were quiet, dogged spirits who showed up with their Czech-English dictionaries and had little to say. I watched their faces contort with the strain of listening to me. I felt terrible.

So I renewed my resolve to teach. I spoke more slowly and distinctly. We reviewed pronunciation and verb tenses. We listened to Beatles songs and read newspaper articles. In short, we worked hard.

“Culture shock doesn’t cover being trapped in the mountains with 20 men, strange food, and 50 hours of teaching ahead.”

By November, the novelty had worn off nearly everything. The more I adjusted to the basics of Czechoslovak life—you pay for the toilet, you order mysteries from the menus—the more these basics bugged me. The thing that bugged me most was the passivity I found everywhere. Maybe it was the hangover of biting tongues and doing one’s duty—no more and no less—but the Czech resignation to fate was enervating.

It was nowhere more evident than in the classroom. Far from the vocal freshmen I taught as a graduate student at Washington University, my Czech students erected walls of silence I was hard-pressed to move. I tried every trick in the book to break down those walls. I taunted my students, provoked them with outrageous opinions like “There’s no racism in America” and “American beer is the best in the world.”

At first, nothing worked. But as Christmas neared, I saw some light bulbs going on. By spring, all but one of my classes had become lively, even pointed, cultural exchanges. We discussed the history of Neratovice; some of my students had lived through an Allied bombing of the town during World War II. Most of them feared and disliked the Romany population of the town. All were apprehensive about the economic and political changes that were rapidly enveloping their lives.

The political changes were the subject most often discussed.

When I arrived in September, my students were committed to staying a whole nation with Slovakia. But as the nationalist rhetoric from the Slovaks increased, my students began to feel two separate countries would not be a tragedy after all. And when negotiations between the Czechs and Slovaks collapsed, my students became completely resigned to a split.

At times, I felt that I was wasting my time, giving up a year of my life for food I didn’t like and who-knew-what chemicals spewing from Neratovice’s smokestacks.

But on reflection, it’s easy to see that I’m the one who came out ahead. My students shared their lives, their homes, and their warm, winning humor with me, all because I was an American who’d expressed a desire to live with them. The moments I spent outside of class with my students—playing with their children, telling jokes in the pub—were as instructive as any in the classroom.

Teaching also brought me closer to my own language. Explaining what a “heart attack” is, or phrases like “no pain, no gain,” taught me again what a rich and flexible language I speak.

I recall one moment in a class before Christmas, when one of my students was searching for the word “rabbit” to describe her Christmas dinner. “In my country,” she said, “we eat the Playboy.”

Teaching English had its funny, and bunny, moments after all.

Richard Byrne, Jr., M.F.A. ’89, is a graduate of Washington University’s Writing Program. He currently works for the Baltimore City Paper.
Founders Day Honors
Alumni, Faculty, and
Friends

Washington University celebrated its 139th anniversary by honoring six alumni, three friends of the University, and four faculty at a dinner held Saturday, October 10, at the Adam's Mark Hotel in St. Louis.

Thomas F. Eagleton, University Professor of Public Affairs, spoke at the event, which was sponsored by the Washington University Alumni Association. Eagleton formerly was a U.S. Senator from Missouri.

Alumni receiving Distinguished Alumni Awards for "outstanding professional achievement, public service, or exceptional service to Washington University" included:

John B. Biggs, Jr., A.B. '66, M.B.A. '71. President of Brown Shoe Company, a leading worldwide manufacturer and marketer of footwear, Biggs is committed to speeding up the response time in footwear design and customer service. Before joining Brown Shoe Company, he was an executive with General Steel Industries and later with the Hobart Corporation. Recipient of a 1991 John M. Olin School of Business Award, Biggs has also served as chair of the Alumni Board of Governors. He is a member of the board of the V.P. Fair Foundation.

Ewald W. Busse, M.D. '42. President of the North Carolina Institute of Medicine and author or coauthor of numerous articles and books, Busse is renowned for his leadership in psychiatry and gerontology, academic scholarship, and scientific inquiry. Chair of Duke's department of psychiatry from 1953-74, he was also founding director of the Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development from 1957-70, and assembled a staff of gifted social scientists, psychologists, psychiatrists, and neuroscientists. In 1965, he was named J.P. Gibbons Professor of Psychiatry, and from 1974-82 he was dean of medical and allied health education and associate provost. In 1985, he was honored with the dedication of the E.W. Busse Gerontology building at Duke.

Barney A. Ebsworth, B.S.B.A. '56. Chairman of the international travel conglomerate Windsor, Inc., Ebsworth established INTRAV at the age of 26. Today, he serves as chair of two travel companies, a cruise line, a real estate firm, and a venture capital enterprise. Through INTRAV, he pioneered the integration of all aspects of international group travel—hotels, meals, transportation, and tours—into packages for professional, educational, and social organizations. A 1991 John M. Olin School of Business Distinguished Alumnus, Ebsworth is also a respected art collector and an expert in American modern art. A longtime board member of the St. Louis Art Museum, he is a founding trustee of St. Louis' Laumeier Sculpture Park. He also is a commissioner of the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American Art.

Donald P. Gallop, J.D. '59. As a founding partner and chairman of Gallop, Johnson & Newman, Gallop concentrates his practice in corporate law, with an emphasis on consulting, mergers, and acquisitions. His skill in assisting clients, from incorporation proceedings to business growth, was a major cause of the growth of his firm, from nine lawyers in 1976 to 68 lawyers today. A dedicated alumnus, Gallop serves on the National Council for the School of Law and chairs the membership committee for the university-wide William Greenleaf Eliot Society. In 1991, Gallop received the Washington University School of Law's Distinguished Alumni Award.

Eric P. Newman, J.D. '35. Now retired as an officer of Edison Brothers Stores, Inc., Newman continues to serve the company as a board member. Also president of the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Society, he is regarded by experts as the authority on American numismatics, and has written over 65 books and articles on American coins and currency. In 1981, he established the Mercantile Money Museum in St. Louis. He annually teaches at the graduate summer seminar of the American Numismatic Society in New York and has received, among other honors, the three most prestigious awards in numismatics. He is a staunch supporter of Washington University Libraries, and has served on
the Libraries’ National Council since its founding.

William G. Tragos, A.B. ’56. Chairman and chief executive officer of TBWA Advertising, Tragos launched his advertising career in 1959 at Young & Rubicam. After 11 years with Y&R in New York and Europe, he became the first American to open his own advertising agency in Europe when, with three European partners, he started TBWA in Paris in 1970. In 1977, TBWA became the first advertising agency to come from Europe to the United States. Recently named Agency of the Year by AdWeek Magazine, TBWA took top prizes in the latest international advertising competition in Cannes. Currently chair of the New York Eliot Society membership committee, Tragos and his wife, Lilli, have for the past 14 years hosted an annual Summer Send-off Party for incoming freshmen and their parents.

Robert S. Brookings Awards, given by the University’s Board of Trustees to “individuals who exemplify the alliance between Washington University and its community,” were awarded to:

Kathryn M. Buder. An advocate for Native American rights, Buder endowed the Gustavus A. Buder and Gustavus A. Buder, Jr. Memorial Scholarship at the School of Law in memory of her husband, J.D. ’24, and his father. In 1990, she helped establish the Center for American Indian Studies at the George Warren Brown School of Social Work. Buder is a Life Benefactor of the Eliot Society.

Ruth Kopolow. The Ruth and Al Kopolow Library in the John M. Olin School of Business honors Ruth Kopolow and her late husband, Albert Kopolow, B.S.B.A. ’27, supporters of the John M. Olin School of Business from its founding. The center of student academic life in the business school, the library is admired by business scholars around the country. The Kopolows have also sponsored the Louis and Rose Kopolow Memorial Scholarship, which provides financial assistance to outstanding business students.

Reuben C. Taylor, Jr., B.S.B.A ’36. In 1986, Taylor established the fifth endowed chair in the John M. Olin School of Business, the Reuben C., Jr., and Anne Carpenter Taylor Professorship in Political Economy. Taylor has also helped build and maintain the Reuben C. Taylor Jr. Experimental Laboratory in Business and Economics, which provides a unique means for students and faculty to observe the dynamics of markets and the behavior of individuals in decision-making situations.

Distinguished Faculty Awards, given for “outstanding commitment and dedication to the intellectual and personal development of students,” were awarded to Ronald C. Freiwald, associate professor of mathematics; Stephen H. Legomsky, professor of law; Enola K. Proctor, professor of social work; and Penelope G. Shackelford, professor of pediatrics and associate professor of molecular microbiology.

Reunion 1993

May 13–15


The festivities begin with registration and receptions on Friday, May 14 (one day earlier for the class of ’43), and continue until the Reunion Gala on Saturday, May 15, a fabulous dinner-dance under the stars of Brookings Quadrangle. The weekend will also offer class parties, city and campus tours, faculty seminars, and more. Don’t miss any of it!

Watch the mail for your invitation, calendar of events, and hotel and travel information. Call Alumni and Development Programs at (314) 935-5122 for more information or if you want to help plan Reunion activities for your class.

Reunion kickoff: Representatives of the 1993 Reunion classes met in Simon Hall on November 17 to set plans in motion for May’s Reunion celebration. Pictured, left to right, are members of the 5th Year Reunion Committee: Sheri Brickman, B.S.B.A. ’88 (social chair), Kevin Suiter, B.S.B.A. ’88 (general chair), and Kara-Lynn Kretzer, B.S.E.E. ’88 (committee member).
1920s

George W. Culler, BU 25, is a practicing CPA in Dallas. He writes that he is a young 88, still enjoys his practice, and hopes to continue practicing for another 10 to 20 years.

1930s

Mary Wickes, LA 30, theatre, movie, and television actress, appeared in Sister Act with Whoopi Goldberg. Mary has been acting for over 50 years and has worked with many actors, including Lucille Ball and Bette Davis. She has also taught seminars on comedy acting at Washington University and the College of William and Mary. She is a member of the board of directors of the UCLA Medical Center’s Medical Auxiliary in Los Angeles, and has logged more than 3,000 hours of hospital volunteer work.

Arnold D. Welch, MD 39, is retired and living in Chevy Chase, Maryland, with his wife, Erica. Arnold’s long and varied career has included work as director of pharmacology at Sharp & Dohme, professor of pharmacology at Case Western Reserve, and chair of the Department of Pharmacology at Yale University’s School of Medicine. At Yale, his research included work with cancer, herpes, and psoriasis. Arnold has also worked for the Division of Cancer Treatment of the National Cancer Institute. He has received an Alumni Award from Washington University, the Torald Sollmann Award of the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, and the Heyrovsky Gold Medal from the Academy of Sciences of the former Czechoslovakia.

1940s

Florence T. Galt, NU 40, lives in New Mexico where she recently exhibited paintings at Living Desert State Park. She has two grandchildren.

W. Donald Dodd, EN 42, SI 50, chief of the electronic combat division and deputy chief of staff for development planning of the aeronautical systems division of the U.S. Air Force, was honored for 50 years of service. Donald, who served in the Korean War, has worked on many projects during his career as an engineer, including the Continental Air and Missile Defense Plan, Tactical Electronic Combat.

Live with Mark Russell

Wiley Hance, LA 50, first met political satirist Mark Russell during Russell's pilot program for television. The comedian was then known only to a small audience who had seen his weekly performances in Washington, D.C.

That pilot, a night club-style presentation, was “a disaster,” says Hance, who at the time was an independent producer working for WNED/WNEQ Public Television in Buffalo, New York. But Russell and Hance began working together on another format—“just Mark and his piano,” live with a studio audience. “I had done comedies before, but never series,” Hance says. “I thought it would be a lot of fun, and the idea of going live was a real challenge.”

It’s a challenge that has been borne out with success. The Mark Russell Comedy Specials are now in their 18th year; Hance has been producer since the show’s inception in 1975.

Hance started his television and radio career with the American Broadcasting Companies in 1951. Like many aspiring young actors, he moved to New York City after college, drawn to the stage. To pay his bills, he took a job as a page at ABC, which, at the time, had only a fledgling television department.

Within three years, Hance had become manager of public affairs for the television and radio networks. “Those years allowed me to have a variety of interests,” he says. “I was in commercial television in the heyday of creativity.

“It’s different now. When everything is done on tape and you edit, it loses some of the excitement.” In the ’50s and ’60s, Hance recalls, “you’d have to time the show just right. Sometimes, the writer would be sitting in the control room, and we’d realize the show was running long, and we’d have to edit right there and get notes out to the actors on the set.”

He draws on some of those early experiences now when plans go awry for the Mark Russell specials. “One time,” he says, “we lost all power just before we went on the air. The engineers used jumper cables. It was a panic time, because by the end of the show, the jumper cables were about ready to melt!”

Hance admits that the excitement sometimes yields stress. “We don’t really have a stand-by show,” he says. “Our biggest worry is that something awful will happen the day of the show.” That happened just once, he explains, when the U.S. Marine barracks were bombed in Lebanon a number of years ago. The bombing came the night before the show was broadcast. “The country was in such a mood that you couldn’t ignore it,” he says, “so it was ‘How to acknowledge that it happened,’ and still be funny.”

The shows are produced in Buffalo, New York. Hance lives in Manhattan. The trip takes about an hour each way by plane. “For about six years I went up there every Monday and came back on Friday,” he says. He’s missed only one rehearsal because of the commute, when a snowstorm (Hance called it “a few snowflakes”) caused LaGuardia airport to close down.

Some of the shows are taped at special locales. In 1992, the crew went to Ireland. They’ll do a show this March in Washington, D.C., and in 1994 there are plans to go to Greece. When they’re at their home base in Buffalo, the show has two rehearsals before each performance, “mostly for timing,” says Hance. One rehearsal has a studio audience, to test which jokes work and which meet silence.

“It’s a pretty loyal following,” remarks Hance. “For Mark to stay on the air 18 years without changing his format is very unusual.”

—Gretchen Lee, LA 86

Lee Korlin Lieberstein, BU 48, has been the owner and operator of PIP Printing in Canoga Park, California for 19 years. She is also president of the San Fernando Valley branch of the American Association of University Women, executive vice president of the California Women Business Owners, and on the executive board of the Premier Business Exchange. She writes that she enjoys exercising, theater, travel, and hiking in the mountains. She lives in Woodland Hills, California.

1950s

Herb Weitman, BU 50, was awarded the JCCA Special Award in Recognition of Athletic Excellence. The award was established to recognize senior athletes who have made contributions to the athletic life of St. Louis. Herb is director of photographic services at Washington University and associate editor of Washington University Magazine and Alumni News.

Irvy Cooper, LA 51, president of Cooper Companies, a hotel management business, was named "Hotelier of the Year" by the Memphis Chapter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. The award is given to people who have made contributions to Memphians' welfare. Irvy was formerly president of the NCCI, the Boys Club of Memphis, the Baron Hirsch Congregation, and the Home Builders Association of Memphis. He is currently a board member of the Memphis Jewish Home for the Aged and the Tennessee Arts Commission. Irvy was also named to the Shelby County Sports Authority Corporation, where, among other duties, he will investigate the feasibility of a new stadium for Memphis within the next few years.

Gene Hempe, AR 51, operates Art Forms, a commercial art business, and is also a consultant for his former landscape architecture firm, Harrison, Hempe, and Davis.

Marge Perkins, LA 51, was elected the 68th president of the Missouri State Medical Association Auxiliary. She also celebrated her 50th anniversary with David Perkins, LA 51, MD 55, who is affiliated with Barnes Hospital and the Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology.

Jeanne S. Phillips, LA 51, GR 57, retired as professor of Psychology at the University of Denver to teach at Hwa Nan Women's College, in Fuzhou, Fujian, People's Republic of China. It is the only private women's college in China and the successor to a college with the same name founded by U.S. missionaries at the turn of the century.

Joel Siegel, BU 51, board member and past president of the St. Louis County Local Development Company, was recognized by the National Association of Development Companies as the National Outstanding Board Member of the Year. Joel is a certified public accountant and executive vice president of Phoenix Consultants, Inc., and CMS Consulting Group, Inc.

Sandford Spitzer, BU 51, senior vice-president of Mark Twain Bank in Creve Coeur, Missouri, was elected President of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis chapter of the American Diabetes Association.

Edward J. Thias, AR 51, exhibited watercolor paintings at the Missouri Athletic Club. The exhibit included subjects such as the Palace of Fine Arts in San Francisco, the old Courthouse in St. Louis, the carousel at Faust Park, and gondolas in Venice.

Frank B. Withrow, UC 51, GR 54, GR 63, has been named director of learning technologies by the U.S. Department of Education. Formerly, Frank was team leader in the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Educational Research and Improvement where he designed and managed the $100 million Star Schools Program. This telecommunications initiative delivers mathematics, science, and foreign language instruction to traditionally underserved students in the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Pacific Trust Territories. Frank also developed the research and implementation of closed captioned television for the hearing impaired.

Demetri Kolokotronis, FA 53, is a professional ski instructor who lives in Saugerties, New York. He is author of Guide to the Mississippi Palisades (Granite Publishing), a guide for rock climbers. Demetri has been a volunteer for 16 years at "Family," the oldest continually operating crisis center in the United States.

Hugh O. Nourse, LA 55, received the James A. Graaskamp Award from the American Real Estate Society for exhibiting both imagination and leadership toward developing new thought in real estate research and practice. Hugh created a course in corporate real estate for business students and wrote the first college textbook on the subject. He was also recognized for editing a special issue of the Journal of Real Estate Research. Hugh was an assistant professor of economics at Washington University from 1962-64 and has been a professor of real estate at the University of Georgia's Terry College of Business since 1978.

Ruth Carr Chandyessson, EN 57, and Paul Chandyessson, EN 58, live in Arlington, Virginia, where Ruth is a civil engineer and Paul has returned to school to study nuclear medicine. Recently Ruth went to France where she restored a house owned by her grandfather during World War I. The Chandyesssons have three children.

Benjamin M. Hilliker, BU 59, was elected St. Louis Chapter President of the Society of Industrial and Office Realtors. He has been a commercial real estate broker for the last 19 years, seven of those as president of Hilliker Corporation, headquartered in St. Louis.

1960s

Louise Yorke, PT 60, president of Carteret Physical Therapy Associates, Inc., in Morehead City, North Carolina, was selected to serve on the nominating committee of the American Physical Therapy Association. Louise has served on the advisory committee of the Foundation for Physical Therapy, the Task Force on Practice Privileges, and the Task Force on Foundation Membership. She has also served the North Carolina Chapter of the American Physical Therapy Association as president, member of the board of directors, and chair of several committees.

Kenneth Lee Dement, LW 61, is a lawyer engaged in private practice in Sikeston, Missouri. He was the counsel in the landmark case of Griggs v. Firestone Tire & Rubber Company and was interviewed on "60 Minutes" regarding the case.

Stanley Frager, BU 61, a psychologist in Louisville, Kentucky, and host of the radio talk show, "Let's Talk," was selected winner of the 1991 American Cancer Society's Media Award for Radio Features. He received the award for a feature on "Cancer Research and New Advances in Oncology."

Verna Green Smith, GR 61, was recently awarded the 1992 Quest Award, presented by the St. Louis Chapter of Missouri Press Women to recognize achievement in a communications career. Verna, a reporter, editor, public relations specialist, and educator, is also active in several professional and community organizations including the National School Public Relations Association, the St. Louis Conference on Education, and the Society of Professional Journalists.

Morris F. Wise, MD 64, and Jean Walsch Wise, LA 64, live in Leawood, Kansas, where Morris is a urologist. Jean recently received her law degree from the University of Kansas and their daughter, Amy, received her M.D. from the same institution. Their son, Roger, graduated from Yale University and currently attends Harvard Law School. Jean, a former Leawood, Kansas, mayor, newspaper publisher, and real estate broker, was also appointed director of marketing for the law firm of Polsinelli, White, Vardeman & Shalton.

Ralph S. Long, GR 65, is a clinical psychologist with a private practice in Texas. He is the executive director of the Personal Dynamics Institute, and an adjunct professor at Del Mar College, Embry Riddle Aeronautical University, and Webster University-NAS campus. He also appears in American Men of Science and Who's Who Among Human Services Professionals. He is a retired Air Force officer and member of Disabled American Veterans.

Michael B. Cooney, LW 67, was elected vice president of A.P. Green Refractories.

Philip J. Karst, GR 68, GR 72, president and CEO of St. Bernard Hospital in Chicago, has been named associate vice president of the division of member services.

Sally Fox Korkin, LA 68, is the manager of marketing services at Drake Center, a rehabilitation and long-term health care hospital in Ohio. Previously,
The Magic of Learning

Diane Kane, GR 76, is so passionate about early childhood education that she often ignites others with her enthusiasm. On her first date with her husband, Richard Bennett, who was the statistics professor in her Ph.D. program at Texas Woman's University, her dream for a learning center became his that very night. Together they founded the Clear Creek Children's Institute in Houston.

"I came from a family of educators," says Kane. "And, once I started working with young children, there was no question they were my favorite age group. I love sharing their energy and excitement for learning."

In 1974, Kane was invited to participate in a pilot program in early childhood education at Washington University. Both her father, Vernon Kane, EN 42, and her brother, Gerald Kane, EN 68, had previously graduated from Washington. "The [pilot] program had an innovative, hands-on approach that allowed us to develop our own curriculum," Kane says. "I was able to select courses from genetics to language development, courses that spanned the theoretical to the practical. It gave me an edge, because most schools did not bridge that gap."

Kane used her dynamic personality and independent learning style to turn that edge into leadership skills. While at Texas Woman's University, she supervised and expanded a child development center and lab for children of faculty members. She also coordinated a successful program for the Texas Department of Human Resources that set the standard for training caregivers.

"I saw a need to educate the educators," Kane says. "My goal, both then and now, is to nurture and educate children, as well as to create a clinical laboratory where caregivers can learn right along with the children."

When she and her husband co-founded the Clear Creek Children's Institute in 1985, Kane was able to fully realize this goal. As director of the learning/research center, Kane has also explored the problem-solving abilities of young children, attributes she feels are underestimated.

"Young children have more skills than we give them credit for," she says. "I believe there are certain skills so fundamental that children can virtually teach themselves."

Kane says that, although the Institute's model was initially based on a program for gifted children, "We discovered that by shaping a child's natural abilities, each child has the potential to do well in academics."

After five field tests and tracking over 1,000 children, Kane says proudly, "Our kids are leading the pack." The program, she says, enhances each child's chance to achieve, and includes non-English speaking children and those with learning disabilities.

The school's program encourages a child to master skills at natural development levels, with each level serving as a foundation for the next. "We teach them to question and evaluate, to make connections and to form their own hypotheses. One young student designed an elaborate number system for measuring distance, using his classmate's feet as units of measure." Kane also fondly recalls the time a four-year-old climbed into her lap and asked her to teach him about logarithms.

"We are hoping to lay the foundation for these children to be future problem solvers," Kane says of the program, which has been instituted in several other public and private schools in Texas. She has also designed several employer-sponsored child care programs, including the on-site program at Johnson Space Center.

"It is powerful to see young children as they chart their own course," Kane says. "We let them know that teachers don't have all the answers but are part of the magical process of learning."

—Susan Mowris
president of Massachusetts 
Mutual Life Insurance Company. He is president and trustee of 
MassMutual Corporate Investors and 
MassMutual Participation 
Investors, a director of Oppen­
heimer Management Company, 
and a director of Merrill Lynch 
Debt Securities Inc. Gary is also a board member of Junior 
Achievement of Western Mas­
sachusetts, is president of the 
Springfield Adult Education 
Council, and serves on the Finan­
cial and Investment Committee of the National Council of the Boy 
Scouts of America.

Susan R. Baron, LA 73, was 
elected president of the National 
Leased Housing Association, an 
an organization committed to public 
and private sector interaction as 
the most pragmatic means of 
meeting the nation’s rental hous­
ing needs. Susan is a partner in 
the law firm of Dunnells, Duvall & 
Porter, specializing in govern­
ment-assisted and commercial 
real estate development and finance 
as well as multifamily 
mortgage insurance and subsidy 
programs. She is also a member of the National Association of Bond 
Lawyers and director of the 
Washington, D.C., Legal Clinic for the Homeless’ Homecourt Project.

Susanne C. Howard, LA 73, is 
a lawyer practicing in Boston. 
She was promoted to regional 
counsel of the Trust for Public 
Land, a nonprofit environmental 
organization. She has represented 
public and private clients on 
environmental land use and real 
estate matters. She has served as 
the chair of the Wetlands and 
Waterways Committee of the 
Boston Bar Association and has 
consulted on national projects.

Barbara W. Pierce, GR 73, 
recently became director of com­
munications for Vi-Jon laborato­
ries, a health and beauty products 
manufacturer headquartered in 
St. Louis. Barbara was formerly 
public relations director for the 
University of Missouri—St. Louis 
and the St. Louis Symphony 
Orchestra. She has also served as 
promotions manager and acting 
general manager for KWMU radio.

Richard A. Simon, LA 73, was 
awarded a Geraldine R. 
Dodge Foundation grant as part of 
the new program “Programs for 
School Leadership,” which pro­
vides funds for self-designed 
projects aimed at enhancing 
skills as instructional leaders. Richard 
will also be studying issues of 
student tracking and will visit the 
Herman Miller Corporation to 
examine management excellence. He lives in Mt. Laurel, New 
Jersey.

Jeffry L. Cupps, DE 75, 
passed the examination for certifi­
cation by the American Board of 
Orthodontics. Jeffry is a member of the American Association of 
Orthodontics and the American 
Dental Association. He and his 
wife, Suzanne, have four children: 
Brian, Danielle, Jeremy, and 
Aimee.

Paul C. Tang, GR 75, GR 82, 
has been promoted to professor of 
philosophy and reappointed de­
partment chair at California State 
University in Long Beach. He 
also received the 1991–92 Faculty 
Member of the Year award as 
well as the Faculty Advisor of the 
Year Award of the Associated 
Students.

Deborah Dunnell, LA 76, 
received a master of arts in dance 
from Ohio State University and a 
master of science in education 
from Bank Street College. She is 
now head teacher of kindergarten 
at Stevens Cooperative School in 
Hoboken, New Jersey.

Adrian Frazier, GR 76, GR 79, 
is the author of Behind the 
Scenes: Yeats, Hormiman, and 
the Struggle for the Abbey Theatre. 
He has also written more than 20 
literary articles.

Curtiss Reed, Jr., LA 76, 
moved to the west coast of Africa as 
the resident representative for 
development organization 
Afacare. He previously spent two 
and a half years in the Sahara 
Desert, and has lived and worked 
in Tunisia and France.

Michael Shindler, LW 76, vice 
president and general counsel for 
Hyatt Development Corporation, 
has been elected a member of the 
American College of Real Estate 
Lawyers.

William W. Wilkins, UC 76, 
GR 80, is the deputy director of 
small businesses for the De­
fense Contract Administrative 
Services Management Area. He 
is responsible for planning and 
implmenting programs for in­
xcreasing use of small and disad­
vantaged business in federal 
government contract work. 
William was recently honored at 
the 34th Annual Governor’s Confer­
cence, where an award certificate 
was presented by then-Missouri 
Governor John Ashcroft and Gary 
Nodler, regional administrator of the 
Small Business Administration. 
William also is active with 
Washington University’s Black 
Alumni Council.

Anthony Cipiti, Jr., LA 77, is 
an attorney in private practice in 
Washington, D.C., where he is the 
principal in The Crossborder 
Legal Group P.C., a law firm that 
represents mid-size and emerging 
growth companies in cross-border 
transactions. He received his law 
degree from the University of 
Pennsylvania Law School, and 
now lives in Rockville, Maryland.

Gerald Jay Cohen, LW 77, was 
hired by the American Associa­
tion of Retired Persons as state 
legislative representative. He was 
also honored by the Missouri 
chapter of the American Associa­
tion of Retired Persons' 
Madison public service award.

Bernard S. Kramer, LA 77, 
joined the national law firm of 
McDermott, Will & Emery, which 
ranks among the nation’s top 20 
law firms in size. Previously with 
Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & 
Flom, Bernard’s practice focuses 
on securities and general corpo­
rates matters.

Alice Boccia Paterekas, LA 
77, is involved with the conserva­
tion of archaeological objects for 
the Agona Excavations and Mu­
seum at the American School of 
Classical Studies in Athens. She 
also prepared artifacts that trav­
ea to the United States to cele­
brate the 2,500-year anniversary 
of the birth of democracy.

Kandi Boedeker Stinson, 
LA 77, received tenure and was 
promoted to associate professor in 
development organization 
Afacare. He previously spent two 
and a half years in the Sahara 
Desert, and has lived and worked 
in Tunisia and France.

Neil Caesar, LA 78, appeared 
on Internal Medicine Update on 
Lifetime cable television where 
he discussed physician self­
referred referrals. Last November, 
Neil spoke for the National 
Health Lawyers Association on 
"Hospital-Physician Contracting." 
He also spoke at the 1992 Na­
tional Home Health Care Exposi­
tion in Atlanta about discrimina­
tion and personnel manuals. He 
has articles published in Medical 
Economics, Physician's Manage­
ment, and Medical Staff Conse­
lor. He is vice president of the 
Health Care Law Association, 
P.C., a health law and business 
firm, and the Health Care Group 
Inc., a management consulting 
firm for physicians.

Robert S. Seigel, LW 78, was 
named deputy regional attorney in 
NLRR Region 14 in St. Louis. In 
this post, Robert assists in the 
handling of legal matters arising 
in Region 14, which includes 49 
counties in Illinois and 45 coun­
ties in Missouri.

Jim Talen, LA 78, was sworn 
into the U.S. House of Represen­
tatives January 5. He represents 
Missouri’s 2nd Congressional 
district.

Karen B. Case, BU 79, joined 
Lasalle National Bank as vice 
president and division head for 
commercial real estate. She was 
previously vice president and 
district manager with Marine 
Midland Realty Credit Corpora­
tion in Chicago. Karen is chair of 
Washington University’s Chicago 
anual chapter and a member of the 
Alumni Board of Governors. 
She is also founder and past 
boss in president of the Real Estate 
Finance Forum and a charter 
member of the Board of Directors of 
the Commercial Real Estate 
Scouts of America.

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Scouts of America.

Alumni Codes 
AR Architecture 
BU Business 
DE Dentistry 
EN Engineering 
FA Fine Arts 
FS Former student 
GA Graduate architecture 
GB Graduate business 
GD Graduate dentistry 
GF Graduate fine arts 
GL Graduate law 
GM Graduate medical 
GN Graduate nursing 
GR Graduate arts & sciences 
HA Health care administration 
HS Former house staff 
LA Arts & Sciences 
LW Law 
MD Medicine 
MT Manual training 
NU Nursing 
OT Occupational therapy 
PT Physical therapy 
SI Sever Institute 
SU Sever Institute undergraduate 
SW Social Work 
TY School of Technology and 
Information Management 
UC University College
Following the Acting Bug

Unlike most fledgling actors, Ping Wu, EN 76, never had to wait tables to make ends meet. And, unlike most fledgling actors, Wu has carved out a career in the already over-populated and highly competitive field of acting.

Wu, who received degrees in electrical engineering and physics, spent several years in the stable and "responsible" profession of computer technology. However, he could never quite shake the acting bug.

When he graduated, Wu headed off to California to work for National Semiconductor in Silicon Valley. Although he continued to enjoy engineering, Wu wondered about his unexplored acting urge.

Then in 1982, he saw a tiny two line ad in the Chronicle about auditions for a play in San Francisco. That play turned out to be directed by Mako, then artistic director of East West Players, a well-established theatre company in Los Angeles.

Wu auditioned and was cast for a production of Paper Angels, a play about the experience of Chinese immigrants detained on Angel Island, near San Francisco, during the early 1900s.

Wu laughs about this dramatic career change now. "I had always thought that I would explore all of my options until I was 25 and then settle down into my career. Instead, I was serious until I was 25!"

Now, after 10 years in the business, he has appeared in episodes of numerous television series, including "The Young Indiana Jones Chronicles," "General Hospital," "21 Jumpstreet," and "Seinfeld," as well as in the mini-series Noble House, the PBS/Amex Playhouse production of Paper Angles, and feature films like Point Break, The Doctor, and Mystery Date.

Since income from acting is notoriously sporadic, Wu has been able to continue computer consulting whenever acting jobs became scarce. He recounts a favorite saying in the industry: "Some days you work; some years you don't."

Wu first got involved in acting in high school. Through some friends, he joined up with the Dean's Players, a group based in the Christ Church Cathedral in downtown St. Louis. The group performed some of their own plays, some avant-garde plays, improvisations, and an interpretation of T.S. Eliot's "The Wasteland."

"That still remains one of my favorite periods in my acting career," says Wu. "It was a very creative and free environment. Everyone was there strictly out of love of doing theatre."

Wu continued participating in this group through his years at Washington University. Finally, as a senior, he auditioned for a University production of Sanetomo Shuppan, and got the lead role.

Working as an actor in Los Angeles can be very grueling, Wu concedes. "Once, for example, I was up for a part. I drove to get the script, then to the audition, then the call back, was asked to audition for a different role, went to get the new scenes, auditioned, got called back again, and didn't get the job. Over 360 miles of commuting for a job I didn't get!" This is not unusual, says Wu. "That's the life, and it's a part of the business." Wu continues, "But it is. We make our living and enjoy acting."

Although Wu rarely has to rely on his computer engineering skills these days, he has no pretensions about becoming the next Kevin Costner. He takes his work seriously, yet is realistic about what he does.

"One day I was watching a show where a small character did a really good job. I see myself like that guy, a working unknown actor. We are the connective tissue, the glue of the industry," says Wu. "People like me contribute to the industry."

—Debby Aronson
psychiatry, and has a special interest in Alzheimer’s disease. She is listed in the International Directory of Distinguished Leadership and the International Who’s Who Among Women.

Larry A. Levine, LA 82, and his wife have a general dental practice in Boca Raton, Florida.

Jeff Rogers, GB 82, was appointed director of the southwest region office of The Money Store, the nation’s leading small business lender. Jeff lives in Del Mar, California.

Elizabeth E. Jones Seebach, LA 82, has joined the group practice of the Psychology Center in Madison, Wisconsin. She is a former assistant professor at Lawrence University, and has been invited to speak on “How to Interview Children” for the Wisconsin Association of Mediators and on “Designing Undergraduate Field Placements” at the National Institute of the Teaching of Psychology.

Mitchell Giangobbe, LA 83, is a third-year resident in general surgery at the University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics. He recently published “Fever Following Cholecystectomy,” in the Journal of Family Practice.

Sarah Haga, LA 84, has moved to Atlanta where she is working as the construction project manager for the metropolitan Atlanta Olympic Games Authority. She says she enjoys the warm climate and her new life there.

John C. Hanson II, GR 83, GR 85, graduated cum laude from the University of Miami School of Law with a J.D. degree. He is currently an associate with the law firm of Wail, Lucio, Mandler, Crolland & Steele.

Christina B. Johannsmeier, LA 83, has been promoted to assistant city editor at The Augusta Chronicle in August, Georgia.

Richard Noren, LA 83, MD 87, and Amy Noren, LA 83, live in Georgia where Richard is an assistant professor of anesthesiology at the Emory Clinic. They have two children, three-year-old Zachary and one-year-old Rebecca.

Nancy Jane Kaplan Liss, LA 84, and her husband, Bryan E. Liss, EN 82, EN 83, live in Indianapolis, where Bryan is involved with science applications.

Renee E. Luba Spec, LA 84, graduated from Georgetown University in 1988 and is now a dentist.

Tracy Christopher, LA 85, is an ABD in French Literature at New York University. She has been teaching French at the Dalton School since 1989, and will teach English in Dormont, France, on a Fulbright teacher exchange award. Tracy has written a children’s book on Joan of Arc, to be published this year, and is an active participant on the Editorial Advisory Board for Scholastic French Magazine.

Joseph Mayberger, LA 85, is moving to Detroit to work for Creditor’s Management as assistant city editor. They have two children, a daughter and son.

Deena Sadek, LA 85, recently graduated with a doctor of veterinary medicine from Washington State University. She has accepted an internship in West Hartford, Connecticut, in the area of small animal medicine and surgery. She lives in Farmington, Connecticut.

Nancy Shinder Levine, LA 85, SW 86, has established her own business called “crafty creations,” specializing in handcrafted gifts and household decorations.

Miguel Arce, LA 86, is attending Temple University School of Medicine in Philadelphia.

Stephanie Barr, LA 86, began her residency at the George Washington University Hospital in Washington, D.C., and says she looks forward to meeting alumni in the area. She graduated summa cum laude from the University of Louisville Medical School last spring.

Kurt B. Immekus, TI 86, TI 88, is a service training specialist for Mazda Motors of America in Irvine, California, doing technical writing and developing training course materials for Mazda’s regional training centers.

Brad Lefton, BU 86, is working in news broadcasting with a Tokyo network.

Omer Ahmed, LA 87, is heading private banking for the United Arab Emirates and the Middle East with ABN-AMRO Bank.

Ann M. Lindell, GR 87, received her master of library and information science degree from the University of South Carolina in 1991. She is Reference and Serials Librarian for Everett Library at Queens College in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Genie L. Miller, LA 87, recently graduated from the Columbus School of Law at Catholic University, and is a clerk for the Hon. William P. Garrant, Jr., of the D.C. Superior Court.

Randall Shaw, GD 87, is practicing orthodontics in suburban Detroit.

Ralph T. Glaser, GB 88, earned designation as a Certified Management Accountant.

Thomas E. Sank, LA 88, graduated from the University of Missouri—Columbia School of Medicine in May 1992. He is doing a transitional year residency at St. John’s Mercy Medical Center in St. Louis, then will begin a three-year residency in anesthesiology at Barnes Hospital in St. Louis.

Ellen Thaler, LA 88, and Ronald Staslow, BU 88, live in Chicago where Ronald is an International Sales Manager for the Hu-Friedy Manufacturing Co. Ellen received her master’s degree in education and social policy from Northwestern University and teaches elementary school.

Norman Umberger, EN 88, accepted an environmental consulting position with Vigan Inc. He and his wife, Crystal, moved into a home in Rippon Landing, Virginia.

Samuel John Erkonen, IW 89, is with the firm of Peterson and Ross in Chicago.

Ian Kremer, LA 89, is attending law school at the University of Michigan.

Sheila Sage, LA 89, recently received a master of physical therapy from Hahnemann University Graduate School in Philadelphia. She is a staff physical therapist in the Stroke Recovery Program at National Rehabilitation Hospital in Washington, D.C.

Jann Lee Simmer, LA 89, has a short story in Aladdin: Master of the Lamp, edited by Mike Resnick and Martin H. Greenberg (DAW Books, December 1992). She also has stories upcoming in Mike Resnick’s By Any Other Name (DAW Books) and Susan Shwartz’s Sisters in Fantasy III (Penguin/NAL).

Claudia Simons, LW 89, works for the majority staff of the Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation consumer subcommittee. She previously worked on antitrust, trade, regulation, and consumer protection law for the Workers’ Defense, D.C., firm of Arent, Fox, Kintner, Plotkin & Kahn. Rena Singer, LA 89, spent two years of teaching, living, and learning in Kunming, China. She has also worked with the homeless in New York City, coordinating a reintegration program for her native Staten Island. Rena enrolled in the University of Michigan’s master’s program in journalism last fall, and says she hopes to write about newsworthy topics from an anthropological perspective.

Karen Hunt Ahmed, LA 90, GB 90, is a project analyst with Arabian General Investment Corporation.

Lisa Michelle Dolgino, LA 90, and Steven Patrick Durst, EN 90, live in New Orleans, where Steven works for Exxon and Michelle works for Macy’s.

Lee Carrell, TI 91, is a Systems Analyst at Southwestern Bell Telephone and recently published an article, “Training Pays” in St. Louis Computing.

Barnaby Horton, LA 91, was admitted to the University of Connecticut School of Law. Previously, he was campaign director of the Hartford office of ConnPeg.

Matt McDonough, GB 91, teaches English and Business at Williamsburg Junior and Senior High School in Williamsburg, Iowa, where he also coaches swimming.

Andrew Selee, LA 91, is doing volunteer work with the YMCA of Tijuana, Mexico, where he is helping open a new community development center in Mariano Matamorros, one of Tijuana’s poorest communities. The center will be the first organization there to provide education, skills training, jobs, and health care, and look after the spiritual and recreational needs of children.

Ryan S. Shaughnessy, LW 92, joined the law firm of Weiss and Brier as an associate. He is practicing in the areas of corporate law, real estate, and condemnation. Ryan lives in St. Louis.

Anne Stepp, FA 91, has been appointed to a graphic design/photography position in the Office of Public Affairs at the University of Texas—Houston Health Science Center.

Hsin-Hsin Huang, SW 92, is interning as a union organizer with the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees in Eugene, Oregon.

Kreanna Anne Weiss, BU 92, is a credit analyst in commercial banking at the American National Bank of Chicago.
Marriages

1980s

Timothy R. Jenkins, LA 80, and Linda Dini, October 1991; residents of Boston.
Randy Rose, EN 83, and Leah Kramarski, April 10, 1991; residents of Rehovot, Israel.
Jeff Rosenkranz, BU 84, and Lisa Kaplan, BU 82, July 12, 1992; residents of Highland Park, Chicago.

Reene E. Speck, LA 84, and Daniel Lubin, 1990; residents of Monterey, California.
Barbara Beckert, LA 85, and Elliott K. Shiffled, LA 85, October 19, 1991; residents of Pittsburgh.

Tammy Gallagher, BU 85, and Joseph Mruzik, April 25, 1992; residents of Pacific, Missouri.
Paula V. Mehnel, LA 86, and Steven W. Saum, June 27, 1992; residents of Porter, Minnesota.

Omer Ahmed LA 87, and Karen Hunt, LA 90, GB 90, April 1992; residents of Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

Heidi L. Bollman, LA 87, and Scott B. Stevens, June 6, 1992; residents of Portland, Oregon.

Cheryl Ann Horowitz, BU 87, and Brian Levine, April 26, 1992; residents of Guttenberg, New Jersey.

Shinichi Otsuka, LA 88, and Tara Ellen Schwinn, LA 87, March 15, 1992; residents of Tokyo.

Ronald Saslow, BU 88, and Ellen Thaler, LA 88, June, 1992; residents of Chicago.

Richard Berger, BU 89, and Gabrielle Zaklad, LA 91, June 1, 1992; residents of Mount Dora, Florida.

Susan A. Conrad, BU 89, and Fabio Giannotti, EN 89, GB 91, May 23, 1992; residents of Chesterfield, Missouri.

Andrew S. Epstein, LA 89, and Daryle Sack, LA 89, March 14, 1992; residents of New York.

Samuel John Erkonen, LW 89, and Krenna Anne Weiss, BU 92, July 4, 1992; residents of Dallas.

Wendy Niemi, LA 89, and Ian Kremer, LA 89, June 27, 1992; residents of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

1990s

Lisa Michelle Dizinow, LA 90, and Steven Patrick Durst, EN 90, April, 1991; residents of New Orleans.


Gloria Kern, SW 91, and John Link, July 1990; residents of Miles City, Montana.


Melissa Lauren, daughter, born May 19, 1992, to Larry Levine, LA 82, and Audrey Levine, residents of Boca Raton, Florida.

Adam Hodge, son, born May 19, 1992, to David H. Slaveney, LA 83, and Susan Hodge Slaveney, EN 84; residents of St. Louis.

Meghan, daughter, born September 24, 1991 to Dan Lorson, TI 84, TI 91, and Deborah Lorson; residents of Florissant, Missouri.


Grant Howard Schmiedeke, son, born May 27, 1992, to Steve Schmiedeke, EN 85, EN 86, SI 86, and Holly Schmiedeke, LA 86; residents of Highlands Ranch, Colorado.

Yashin and Isabel, daughters, born October 1, 1991, to Pamela Trochesset, LA 85, and Anthony Modica; residents of New Orleans.

Samuel Andrew, son, born May 28, 1992, to Marilyn Gruen, HA 86, and Douglas Majewski; residents of Los Angeles.


Melanie, daughter, born July 18, 1992, to Randall Shaw, GD 87, resident of Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.

ClassMates:

We want to hear about recent promotions, honors, appointments, travels, marriages, and births so we can keep your classmates informed about important changes in your life. Please send news about yourself to: ClassMates, Alumni News, Washington University, Campus Box 1070, One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, MO 63130-4899.

(Deadline for Fall 1993 issue is April 23.)

Name: ____________________________

Address: ____________________________

Class Year: ________________________ School: ________________________ Phone: ________________________

☐ Check here if this is a new address.

Please tell my classmates (use an additional sheet of paper if necessary):

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
In Memoriam

Pre-1920s
Dr. William A. Hudson, LA 18, MD 20, GR 22; May '91.
Mrs. William A. (Benta Whitaker) Hudson, NU 18; Jan '90.

1920s
Mrs. Edwin (Sylvia E. Wills) Gordon, NU 20; Unknown.
Charles T. Spalding, EN 20; Jun '92.
Mrs. O.H. (Lucille Oesterle) Tucker, BA 27; Dec '89.
Mrs. Edwin Jun '92.
Donald E. Eggleston, MD 30; Unknown.
Frank R. Hutcheson, BU 30; Unknown.
Herbert A. Kuntz, DE 30; Jun '92.
Dwight Lawson, MD 30; Jul '92.
Dorothy VelY Parker, SW 30; May '91.
Walter P. Lantz, BU 27; Jun '92.
Katherine J. Judson, LA 27; Jul '92.
Mrs. Stewart P. (Elizabeth Dougherty) Morrow, LA 23; Aug '92.
Mrs. Herbert Jewel Sacks Schwartz, LW 26; Jun '92.
Beulah V. Bishop, NU 27; Jun '92.
Walter P. Lantz, BU 27; Jun '92.
Morris A. Mueller, LA 27; Jul '92.
Mrs. O.H. (Lucille Oesterle) Tucker, BA 27; Dec '89.
Mrs. Edwin (Marguerite Vierheller) Mueller, LA 28; Jun '92.
Mrs. Matie V. Neely Townsend, NU 28; Aug '91.
Conway B. Briscoe, EN 29; May '92.
Mrs. Thomas K. (Mary Ruth Lofftus) Cline, GR 29; May '92.
Edward I. Glass, LA 29; Jul '92.
Gordon L. Helstrom, MD 29; Feb '92.

1930s
Donald E. Eggleston, MD 30; Unknown.
Frank R. Hutcheson, BU 30; Unknown.
Herbert A. Kuntz, DE 30; Jun '92.
Dwight Lawson, MD 30; Jul '92.
Dorothy Voazy Parker, SW 30; May '91.
James B. Ruby, NU 30; May '92.
Olivette Tacke, GR 30; Jul '92.
Roy Brackman, EN 31; May '92.
Mrs. Robert C. (Phyllis M. Nelson) Butz, MA 31; Sep '90.

1940s
James H. Growdon, MD 40; Jun '92.
Edwin B. Gustavson, FA 40; May '92.
Paul C. Krull, EN 40; Aug '92.
Marie Mausslard, LA 40; Unknown.
John B. Blair, LW 42; Jun '92.
Warren J. Hedmen, DE 42; Jan '91.
Mrs. Gary B. (Marjorie Ann Kammerer) Wood, LA 42; May '92.

1950s
Dixie F. Calame, EN 50; May '92.
Donald L. Marsh, BU 50; Aug '92.
Charles J. Gagnon, LA 50; May '92.
William L. Ottenad, BU 50; Unknown.
Willard E. Rodd, GR 50; Unknown.
David W. Rohl, DE 50; May '92.
Paula W. Bradley, LA 51, GR 69; Feb '87.
Mrs. E.O. (Levia T.) Danielson, UC 51; Unknown.
Mrs. Richard H. (Jane F. Stoutz) Godlove, UC 51; May '92.
Donald E. Allison, GR 52, GR 56; Mar '92.
Warren D. Flackbert, LW 52; Aug '92.
Beverly L. Rife, FA 52; Sept '91.
Henry T. Toennies, LA 49, GR 69;Dec '87.
Robert L. Gold, EN 53; Jul '92.
Joseph F. Kerlagon, BU 55; Unknown.

1960s
Federick E. Whitehouse, EN 60; Oct '91.
James Thomas Kallaos, LA 61; Jul '92.
Floyd P. Keller, EN 61; Jun '92.
Kenneth P. Noreen, GB 61; Unknown.
Mrs. John (Janice S. Harris) Swearingen, FA 61; Unknown.
Simon R. Hernandez, EN 63; Jun '92.
Oliver W. Kurth, UC 63; Jul '92.
Roger W. Lechtenberg, SI 64; Unknown.
Donald D. Dalton, GB 66; Jul '92.
Jo Marie Steel Bartylak, LA 68; Unknown.
Devereaux H. Murphy, Jr., LA 68; EN 68; Unknown.
Herbert J. Tiller, UC 69; Aug '92.

1970s
Kenneth W. Fisher, GB 71; Unknown.
George Richard Macdonald, UC 74; Aug '92.
Richard Carl Riddle, EN 74; Unknown.

1980s
Josaphat B. Kubayanda, GR 81; Dec '91.
Patricia A. Waltz, GR 82; Jul '92.
Keith Allen Lober, MD 84; May '92.
Birch Mahaffey Carpenter, LW 85; Aug '92.
Sheryl Ann Spilzer, MD 87; Sep '92.
Roselba Shears Molloy, TI 88; Jun '92.
In Remembrance

David Apirion, professor of molecular microbiology in the School of Medicine, died after a heart attack August 29. He was 57. Apirion, who has published more than 175 articles on molecular genetics, was also active in St. Louis’ Central Reform Congregation and Senior Olympics.

Memorial contributions may be made to Washington University School of Medicine, Department of Molecular Biology, Campus Box 8230, St. Louis, MO 63110, or contact Marge Thomas at (314)362-7259.

Shirley Bohl, who retired last June after more than 42 years of service to Washington University, died October 17. She was 60. Bohl, who was assistant to the dean of the College of Arts and Sciences for nearly 11 years, also worked in several other clerical positions for the College.

Memorial Contributions may be made to St. John’s Lutheran Church, 15808 Manchester Road, Ellisville, MO 63011, or to KFUM radio station, 85 Founder’s Lane, Clayton, MO 63105.

Arthur Bortnick, M.D. ’35, associate professor emeritus at the School of Medicine, died September 23. He was 81. Bortnick, a retired obstetrician-gynecologist, was in private practice for 46 years. He also served on the staffs of Jewish and Barnes hospitals, and was a board member of the Jewish Community Centers Association and the American Parkinson’s Disease Association.

Donald R. Calvert, M.S. ’54, professor of audiology and chair of the Washington University Department of Speech and Hearing, died of cancer November 8. He was 63. Calvert, who served as director of the Central Institute for the Deaf for 16 years, was also a founding Fellow of the Academy of Science of St. Louis. He is the author of Descriptive Phonetics, a text used in colleges throughout the country and Speech and Deafness, co-written with S. Richard Silverman.

Memorial contributions may be made to the Donald R. Calvert Scholarship Fund of the Central Institute for the Deaf, 818 S. Euclid Ave., St. Louis, MO 63110.

Morris Carnovsky, A.B. ’20, died September 1. He was 94. Carnovsky, a character actor whose career spanned over 60 years, is known for roles in such plays as Saint Joan, Golden Boy, The Brothers Karamazov, Volpone, The Apple Cart, Measure for Measure, and The Merchant of Venice.

Hallowell Davis, former director of research at Central Institute for the Deaf, research professor of otolaryngology, and professor of physiology, died August 22. He was 96. Davis’ research, which focused on speech audiometry and the electrical functions of the inner ear, greatly aided early diagnosis of hearing impairment in children. Davis also served as hearing adviser to the U.S. Surgeon General, and was chair of a panel of scientists that advised the Air Force on problems resulting from the sonic booms of early faster-than-sound craft.

Alan E. Doede, M.B.A. ’72, chair of the St. Louis Conservatory and Schools for the Arts (CASA), died September 16 of injuries suffered when he struck his head playing racquetball. He was 43. Doede was president of Jo Ondr & Son Plywoods Inc., and former president of the board of directors of the St. Louis Mercantile Library Association. He served on the Washington University Library National Council.

Charles H. Dolson, B.S.C.E. ’28, former chair of the board of Delta Air Lines, died September 4. He was 86. Dolson, who joined Delta as a pilot in 1934, served the company in many roles, including as vice president of operations, chief executive officer, president, chair of the board, and chair of the finance committee.

John B. Ervin, former dean of the School of Continuing Education (now University College), died after a heart attack October 7. He was 76. Ervin, a nationally recognized educator, came to Washington University in 1965 as associate dean of the school. He was appointed dean in 1968, and served in that position until 1977, when he was named a vice president of the Danforth Foundation. While there, he played a key role in creating the Dorothy Danforth Compton Fellowships for minority students planning academic careers. In 1987, Washington University honored him by inaugurating the John B. Ervin Scholarship Program for talented college-bound black high school students.

Memorial contributions may be made to the Upward Bound Program, the Nance Scholarship Fund, Harris-Stowe State College, Operation Food Search, or the United Negro College Fund.

William J. Harrington, an internationally known blood specialist and former director of the School of Medicine’s division of hematology, died September 6. He was 68. Harrington devoted his career to the study of blood diseases, including sickle cell anemia and idiopathic thrombocytopenia (I.T.P.). He also worked to improve medical education in Latin America.

Charles Lau, M.Arch. ’88, chair of Washington’s Alumni Club in Singapore, died August 24, when his cruise ship collided with a tanker. He was 34. Lau, who was an architect with SAA Partnership, had given his life jacket to a young child, and was one of three people killed in the accident.

Leland Melson, M.D. ’65, professor of radiology in the School of Medicine, died of cancer November 10. He was 53. Melson, a member of the School of Medicine’s faculty for 20 years, was highly respected for his work as a teacher and clinician, and for his research on abdominal ultrasound imaging.

Alvin Z. Rosenfeld, A.B. ’41, a foreign correspondent well known for his work in the Middle East, died of cancer October 10. He was 73. Rosenfeld, who had worked for The New York Post, the New York Herald Tribune, The Washington Post, and NBC news, among others, covered such key political events as the birth of the state of Israel, the trial of Adolph Eichmann, the civil war in Cyprus, and the 1967 Six-Day War in Israel. Rosenfeld, who later became chief spokesman and public affairs director for the Smithsonian Institution, received a Distinguished Alumnus Award from Washington University.

A scholarship fund has been established in Rosenfeld’s name at the Lab School in Washington, D.C.

Wayne Vasey, dean of the George Warren Brown School of Social Work from 1962-67, died August 28. He was 82. A gerontology expert, Vasey established the International Center of Gerontology at the University of South Florida—Tampa. He was also past president of the Association for Gerontology in Higher Education.
Wil Konneker is Part of the Solution

When Wilfred R. Konneker, Ph.D. ’50, stepped onto Washington University’s campus in the fall of 1947, he says he knew he was in the right place.

Harvard and Stanford universities had made the bright graduate student from Ohio offers to do his doctoral work in nuclear physics in their labs, but Wil Konneker’s Washington had a Nobel laureate in physics as chancellor, one of the country’s few cyclotrons, and a department head who had been assistant director of the atomic bomb project at Los Alamos.

In fact, while at the University of Chicago, Washington’s chancellor, Arthur Holly Compton, had been a principal organizer of the Manhattan Project, the U.S. push to tame the atom before the Nazis did. That project resulted in a quantum leap in knowledge and research in physics similar to what is going on in biotechnology today, Konneker says.

“It [the physics department] was a great place to be,” Konneker recalls, “an exciting place. We had such outstanding people, and because of Compton and [department head Arthur] Hughes, everybody from Fermi to Oppenheimer—Compton and Hughes’ personal friends and the best-known people in the field—would often come for lectures and seminars. We could talk with them, ask them questions. It was an extraordinary time.”

He shakes his head thoughtfully and, 45 years after the fact, says, “I made the right choice. No question.”

Wil Konneker has made a lot of right choices in his life—in education, in business, and, the one he considers most important, in a wife—Ann Lee Hancock, the Ohio State freshman he met the night before his graduation from Ohio University in 1943 and married in March 1946, shortly after he had completed 34 months of military service, over half of it spent on the Manhattan Project.

The couple has a daughter, Barbara Lynn, who is married to William H. Webster, Jr. (son of former CIA Director William H. Webster, Sr., J.D. ’49), and two grandchildren.

Konnerer was born and grew up in Greenfield, Ohio, population 3,500, the son of a barber. A local philanthropist built Greenfield a state-of-the-art public high school and recruited a faculty to match. It was here that Konneker was introduced to science, and the seeds of his own philanthropic activities undoubtedly were planted.

From McClain High, Konneker went to Ohio University where he majored in chemistry, though toward the end of his undergraduate years he became interested in the crossover area between chemistry and physics. His Manhattan Project duties eventually took him to a Monsanto-run laboratory in Dayton, Ohio.

After his discharge, Konneker earned a master’s in physics at Ohio University and then entered Washington University.

As Konneker neared completion of his doctoral work at Washington, he began to think about how he wanted to use it. He says, “There were surprisingly few jobs available for nuclear physicists outside teaching and the (government-run) national labs.” The research at these labs—Argonne, Brookhaven, Los Alamos, Oak Ridge—was still armament-oriented, which did not appeal to Konneker, and as much as he liked the small amount of teaching he’d done, he was not interested in becoming an academic.

He and a fellow student, Kennard Morganstern, A.B. ’47, M.S. ’48, Ph.D. ’51, began to brainstorm how they might make a business out of what they’d been learning about—principally radioactivity—in industry or medicine. Radioisotopes were already being used in medicine, if on a very limited basis: radioactive iodine to test thyroid function, and phosphorus 32 to treat leukemia.

What was critical in this application of radioactivity, Konneker says, was that “in order for a hospital to use radiopharmaceuticals—they weren’t even called that at that time—they had to be licensed by the Atomic Energy Commission.” The AEC required that the applicant institution have a physicist on staff or as a consultant to supervise all phases of the handling of the radioisotopes, including the training of the physicians and technicians using the radioactive materials.

With the “yes” vote of Ann Lee (who would serve as bookkeeper in the enterprise), Konneker and Morganstern founded Nuclear Consultants (NC), which became
the nation's first commercial supplier of radioactive isotopes for pharmaceutical purposes.

The firm's debut year was a learning experience for everyone, not just its first client, Jewish Hospital of St. Louis.

Konneker says, "In all my science work, I had had hardly an hour of life science. So for the first six to nine months—Kenny [Morganstern] was still finishing school—I spent virtually all my time at Jewish.

Within a relatively short time, NC was working with all the major hospitals in the St. Louis area, and in 1951 it became the first radiopharmaceutical company. Instead of each institution ordering its own supply of "raw" radioisotopes from the AEC, NC bought large "pots" of radioisotopes and supplied the local hospitals with individual premeasured doses, a cheaper, safer method, and a practice later followed by other major drug companies.

Eventually NC had offices and nuclear pharmacies in New York, Atlanta, Cleveland, Chicago, and Los Angeles. Mallinckrodt, Inc., bought Nuclear Consultants in 1966, and, at the same time, Konneker joined Mallinckrodt as vice president of what became the company's Diagnostics Division. In this position, his efforts in education and application did much to widen the use of radioisotopes in diagnostic and therapeutic medicine.

In 1973, Konneker became a part-time consultant to Mallinckrodt in order to pursue other interests. These activities include service and financial support of his alma maters, McClain High School in Greenfield, and Ohio and Washington universities.

Konneker is a member of Ohio University's Board of Trustees. Ann Lee and Wil purchased a beautiful old mansion across from the OU campus and donated it as the Konneker Alumni Center. He was the moving force in the establishment of OU's Innovation Center, an incubator for the commercialization of certain of the University's research projects.

Konneker first became involved at Washington in 1973 with the Arthur Hughes Lecture Hall project in Crow Hall; he then helped establish the Arthur Hughes Graduate Fellowships Endowment Fund in the physics department as an aid in recruiting top-notch students to Washington. Since then he has served two terms as chair of the Alumni Board of Governors and is a charter member of the Arts and Sciences National Council. He received a Distinguished Alumni Award from the University in 1991 and recently was appointed to Washington's Board of Trustees.

He and Ann Lee have supported the Arts and Sciences Scholarship Program since 1985 and together were one of three sponsors of the Triple Challenge, a $100,000 challenge grant crucial to the development of the Arts and Sciences Annual Fund. Active volunteers, they are also life members of the William Greenleaf Eliot Society.

Their most recent gift to the University is the endowment of the 84-seat classroom in the new Natural Sciences Building, which is named the Wilfred R. and Ann Lee Konneker Classroom.

What motivates Konneker to support higher education?

"I was lucky enough to attend outstanding schools, and I feel I owe a great debt both to them and to future generations. I think the solution to our nation's problems is an educated people who understand problems and are willing to work on them. So to support education is to be part of the solution, and I will continue to do so for as long as I can."

Wilfred R. and Ann Lee Konneker

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New Era of Citizenship and Ethnic Identification Threatens World Stability

by Peter Riesenberg

The West has passed through two citizenships over the past 2,500 years. Now it may be entering a third, with a dangerous future the full nature and consequences of which we cannot clearly see.

The first citizenship was that of Sparta, or Athens, or any one of the thousand cities of the Roman Empire, or medieval Florence or Venice, or Geneva under Calvin, or Philadelphia under Penn. This citizenship produced a specific human being and conferred the privileges of membership in a small society under one law and culture. In this world, a citizen knew the accomplishments of his ancestors and was raised by parents and priests to serve, and to die, for his city. He was proud of his city’s history and defiant and disdainful toward men of all other places. Conscious of his status among his neighbors and fellow townsfolk, not all of whom necessarily were citizens, the individual sought renown and virtue in military and political activities. In return for his service to the public weal, even if this service was not always willing, he received his city’s name and its protection against military enemies and commercial competitors. What made him a citizen, as opposed to a subject, was his participation in the political life of the community; he and his fellow citizens made laws and policies and carried them out.

Most men—women rarely entered into these exchange arrangements—lived this first citizenship until the late 18th century. Rousseau, child and citizen of Geneva, would have understood and agreed with Shakespeare’s observations that “The people are the city,” and that “There is no world without Verona’s walls.”

To be sure, the small-scale community was not the only creator of identity. The apostle Paul was a citizen of Rome as well as of Tarsus. And during the medieval and early-modern centuries, the family and a nascent nation-state conferred other identities as men developed a sense of being Englishmen or Frenchmen. Yet it may be asserted that for most Western persons, their first identity was that of their native place, to which they were organically tied by family, clan, and religion. These identities, with their many meritorious moral values, survived into modern times when, unfortunately, cultural awareness and pride have often turned into violent forces. Today we see the results of their disrupting passion in Yugoslavia and in what remains of the Soviet Union, to say nothing of lesser antipathies and violence in Spain, Belgium, and Ireland.

With the great political, social, and economic changes that swept over the West, especially after the American and French revolutions, a second citizenship came to prevail. This, the citizenship of the modern nation state, was indiscriminately attached to all born within a large territory and to those who legally entered it and applied for it; it lessened its demand for active political participation and no longer made civic activism and military distinction the preconditions for honor and a reputation for virtue. Instead, birth and the payment of taxes became the primary requirements for citizenship. If cultural pluralism was allowed and in a quiet way encouraged, it was assumed, nevertheless, that a national culture and set of moral values existed. National school systems, or in the United States thousands of school systems in harmony, taught what we have come to call a common civic culture. In this country, Italians, Jews, Greeks, and others continued to observe surviving practices of their traditional lives, but all sought assimilation into the American way of life.

That accepted American ideal society was based upon the English language, heterosexuality and the traditional family, capitalism, freedom of expression, religious toleration, acceptance of the truths and methods of professional science, and a belief in the effectiveness of representative government and the assumptions about human rationality, behavior, and discourse that supported it. Already in the 19th century, nativist groups in America feared for the survival of a dominant WASP culture based upon these values and institutions; while abroad, in Europe, nationalists, not yet facing large-scale immigration of strange and differ-

What I as a historian see is frightening: a revival of tribalism at every political level; reliance on force rather than discourse in the solution of problems; blind belief that a history of suffering legitimates any inhumane action.
ent peoples, worried about internationalist and cosmopolitan dangers frequently associated with revolutionary socialism and later communism.

The 20th century has justified some of these apprehensions. In the United States, most immigrant groups have integrated into some sort of melting pot ideal, even while continuing to live in ethnic neighborhoods focused upon a Catholic or Orthodox church, or a synagogue. Their members have raised power to destroy make one wonder what the future America will be like, what the hallmarks of the new third citizenship will be.

We are talking about a phenomenon with many tags and overlappings; call it post-modernism, multiculturalism, sexual-preference proliferation, or ethnic separatism. In sum, all these and many others constitute a cultural revolution, the great one of our century. Although this new force is based to some degree upon class affinity, in the United States its drive is not primarily against the economic system but rather against the allegiances that hold contemporary society together; that is, against the cultural foundations of the second citizenship, that of the modern nation social-welfare state.

America calls itself pluralist. Pluralism is a Good Thing, the quality of our society to tolerate and encourage diversity while focusing that diversity upon a set of common goals. Now we face the dark or other side of pluralism—angry, challenging, sure of its rights. The elements that comprise this new pluralism differ from those that came together in America a century ago. In something of a return to the ethos of the first citizenship, the new “third citizens” are critical and again passionately activist. They say they are sufferers, beset by prejudice, legal and social incapacities, disease, and humilitating disdain. Their bonds are to each other. They see themselves unbeneft by the great social advances of recent history, which in many cases is a valid perception. And they are not in the mood to compromise. History, they say, legitimates their claims and actions. They want compensation and restitution, and they want it now. One wonders what the grounds for discussion and adjudication will and can be as solutions are thrashed out in the universities, the media, the courts, and the streets.

In this country tensions run high, individuals and groups demonstrate. Neighborhoods have burned, and protesters have been dragged into custody. But as yet, policemen—as opposed to soldiers—have been able to handle the violence. Abroad, however, separatist and ethnic explosions have led to the disintegration of apparently solid countries, massacres of thousands, and an increasing number of confrontations between nuclear-armed governments.

What of the future? Historians have no crystal ball, but they can throw an intelligent look back to see patterns in the past that may suggest the future. What I as a historian see is frightening: a revival of tribalism at every political level; reliance on force rather than discourse in the solution of problems; blind belief that a history of suffering legitimates any inhumane action. There survive strong centripetal forces, the values and institutions built up since the Enlightenment, but these may turn out to be surprisingly shaky when faced with the passion of true believers.

Peter Riesenberg is professor of history at Washington University. His most recent book, Citizenship in the Western Tradition, was published in 1992 by the University of North Carolina Press.
Window dressing: This past December, students from the printmaking program of the School of Fine Arts filled the windows of a building on the West Campus with examples of their work. The exhibit, sponsored by the School of Fine Arts and the University's Women's Society, featured approximately 30 works by both undergraduate and graduate students. The building, formerly the Famous-Barr building, is located on the corner of Forsyth and Jackson. The University took title to the building this past year as part of a gift-sale arrangement. The gift portion of the transaction was valued at $12.5 million.