WHEN MEMORY ENDS
Alzheimer's researcher Leonard Berg helps lead the fight for minds
Historic Interactions  In a nod to precedent at Anheuser-Busch Hall's dedication, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor became the second U.S. Supreme Court justice to speak at a School of Law ribbon cutting. (First was Earl Warren, 1972 keynoter for Mudd Hall.) Noting the relationship between history and law, architect Lee Becker said the building, "an extension of the historic fabric of this campus, exemplifies the soul of the law school."
Frontrunners
Short takes about WU’s community of great minds and great ideas.

8 Lasting Lessons
Three alumni describe their favorite teachers.

10 Fighting to Hold Back the Night
Neurology professor Leonard Berg has devoted his life to studying Alzheimer’s disease—and helping patients and families cope with its brutal course.

14 “Architecture can make lives better”
Professor Jo Noero proves his words with buildings for the disadvantaged in South Africa and class projects on solutions for America’s cities.

18 Putting the Law in Order
Professor Kathleen Brickey’s cutting-edge research on corporate criminal law serves her profession, her students, and the body of law itself.

22 Fast Forward
The Graduate School of Arts and Sciences is helping more-motivated Ph.D. students finish their degrees more quickly.

25 Startling Treks
Award-winning filmmakers Harriet and Peter Getzels camp in Peruvian mountains and sail the Arctic with whalers. And their children do, too.

29 “And Why Not?”
Frances Franklin’s philosophy has meant a full life.

32 Taking the Unrest Out of Rest Stops
If you would prefer a moonlight stroll through Jurassic Park to a visit to some public restrooms, you’ll applaud Woody Garvey’s dandy invention.

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Social work alumni honored; Ned Lemkemeier heads Alumni Board of Governors; ABG executive committee; travel the Orient!

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46 Viewpoint: “Dear Abby . . .”

48 The Washington Spirit: Shanti K. Khinduka
The second in a series of articles about key faculty and staff members who help make a great University run.
$10 Million Gift Strengthens WU-McDonnell Douglas Educational Ties

Citing the valuable and "mutually rewarding" relationship between local corporations and higher education, the McDonnell Douglas Foundation pledged $10 million to Washington University on July 31. Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton says the gift will be used for the creation of a new research center, research fellowships, endowed professorships, and new educational programs.

The gift, announced by John F. McDonnell, chairman of the McDonnell Douglas Corp. and of its foundation, and Chancellor Wrighton, is primarily designated for programs in the John M. Olin School of Business and the School of Engineering and Applied Science to foster new ways to strengthen the educational ties between the company and University.

"Washington U. is among the finest universities in our nation and a major asset to the greater St. Louis area," McDonnell said. "This gift demonstrates our commitment to higher education and to the St. Louis community."

He noted that the McDonnell Douglas Learning Center, established in St. Louis, will continue to serve The Boeing Company now that the merger between McDonnell and Boeing has been consummated. There are plans to connect the University's and the Learning Center's information technologies to enhance the learning experience at both sites.

Practice Plan Board Will Guide Clinical Care Changes

A 13-member board has been selected to steer development of the newly formed Faculty Practice Plan at the School of Medicine. The board's task is to revamp clinical care at the medical school in order to better serve patients, referring physicians, and healthcare insurers.

Ralph G. Dacey, Jr., the Edith R. and Henry G. Schwartz Professor of Neurological Surgery and department head, will chair the Practice Plan Board. James P. Crane, associate vice chancellor for medical affairs, will relinquish his position as the school's associate dean for clinical affairs in order to serve as the plan's chief executive officer.

The new practice plan board includes three full-time faculty members who focus primarily on clinical care. They are Diana L. Gray, obstetrics and gynecology; Marilyn J. Siegel, radiology; and Bruce H. Haughey, otolaryngology. Besides Dacey, four other Washington University clinical department heads serve on the board. They are Alex S. Evers, anesthesiology; Gustav Schonfeld, internal medicine; Alan L. Schwartz, pediatrics; and Samuel A. Wells, Jr., surgery.

William A. Peck, executive vice chancellor for medical affairs and dean of the medical school, serves on the board, as does Robert H. Waterston, head of the Department of Genetics. As CEO, Crane has a seat on the board.

Two board members come from outside Washington University. Vinod K. Sahney, senior vice president of the Henry Ford Health System in Detroit, serves as a representative from another academic health system. The other, yet to be named, will be a business leader. Several additional executives for the practice plan also have been named.

"Illustrated Book" Is Topic of New School of Art Program

A new, up-to-the-moment undergraduate/graduate course is in place at the School of Art. The "Program for the Illustrated Book" is offered in collaboration with the University Libraries' Special Collections division, directed by Kevin Ray, and the College of Arts and Sciences.

The program features a history of the illustrated book, taught by Ray, and hands-on production classes. Students are meeting for the first time this fall in a new West Campus facility, the Nancy Spiras Kranzberg Studio for the Illustrated Book, where presses and imaging equipment from Gutenberg-level through the latest in digital technology are in full operation—with the exception of an offset press, which will be installed next year.
Ten new inductees joined Washington University's Sports Hall of Fame on Saturday, October 25, during homecoming weekend. Administrated by the W Club, the University's athletic support organization, the prestigious hall's membership now totals 73.

This year's class features seven former student-athletes, one former head coach and two distinguished service recipients. Two of the seven athletes are gridiron greats — Bob Hudgens (LA 37), an outstanding halfback for Hall-of-Fame coach Jimmy Conzelman in the mid-1930s, and Mel Siegel (BU 56), a tremendous back for Hall-of-Fame coach Jimmy Conzelman in the mid-1930s. Another honoree, Dick Hopkins (FA 61), played three years of football but was inducted more on the strength of his baseball accomplishments.

Two inductees — Brooke Hortin Knott (LA 90) and Debbie Michelson (BU 92) — are the fifth and sixth modern-era female athletes to enter the Sports Hall of Fame. The other new Hall of Famers include Kevin Suiter (BU 88), Washington U.'s all-time leading basketball scorer, David Romano (LA 69), a three-time NCAA cross country qualifier, and Joe Carenza, Sr., the founder of Washington U.'s men's soccer program.

The distinguished service award is being bestowed to Art (BU 49) and Marge McWilliams, two active supporters of the Bears’ athletic program.

"This is another outstanding Hall of Fame class,” says John Schael, director of athletics. “Although this is our sixth induction class, the caliber of our group remains at a high level.”
Students to Benefit from Administrative Reorganization

As part of an ongoing endeavor to enhance students’ experience at Washington University, James E. McLeod, vice chancellor for students, has announced a reorganization of the areas that deal directly with students every day.

The modification, which pulls all areas connected with students’ campus life under one administrative umbrella, includes naming four assistant vice chancellors for students. The four, comprising one new addition and three continuing staff members, are Jill E. Carnaghi, who joins the University as assistant vice chancellor for students and director of campus life; Justin X. Carroll, formerly dean of student affairs, now assistant vice chancellor for students and dean of students; Karen Levin Coburn, formerly associate dean of student affairs, now assistant vice chancellor for students and associate dean for the freshman transition; and Steven P. Hoffner, who joined the University in March as assistant vice chancellor for students and director of operations.

The impetus for the reorganization began two years ago when Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton charged McLeod with the task of uniting all the areas that work directly on behalf of students.

“What we’re accomplishing with these four assignments is to put mature and experienced leadership in key areas where we need to make great progress,” said McLeod, who also serves as dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. “The idea is to make this more than the sum of its parts.”

Carnaghi, who came to the University in June after serving six years as director of residential life at the University of Vermont, is responsible for coordinating and directing student activities and events; student organizations, including Greek affairs; space management and scheduling; the University calendar and bulletin boards; and conference planning.

Hoffner’s responsibilities include overseeing the departments of Housing and Residential Life, Athletics, and Judicial Affairs. In addition, he is guiding development of the residential college system and assisting in directing the construction of seven new residence halls and the renovation of existing halls. Carroll also serves as dean of students to the University’s 5,000-plus undergraduates.

Coburn is responsible for guiding the departments of health services, counseling, disabled student services, and orientation, as well as the international office. She also will work with schools and departments on the transition of first-year students to the University. A licensed psychologist and professional counselor, she is author of three books, including Letting Go: A Parents’ Guide to Understanding the College Years, which is in its third edition.

Hoffner joined the University after nearly 20 years in city management work, primarily in communities with a large college or university presence. He oversees the departments of University Police, Parking and Transportation, and Food Services. He also is responsible for coordinating planning and operations support for all nonacademic departments that provide student services. Prior to his arrival at the University, Hoffner served as city manager of Clayton.

New International Study Sites Enhance Business School

Business schools in Paris and Hong Kong have been added to the growing list of international connections for the John M. Olin School of Business, thanks to recent undergraduate student exchange program agreements.

During fall semester, five undergraduate students from Academie Commerciale Internationale, a leading French business school, in Paris, are attending the School of Business, as are two undergraduate students from Chinese University of Hong Kong.

One Olin undergraduate is attending the Chinese University of Hong Kong this fall, and about five will attend the Paris school this spring.

These opportunities add to existing exchange agreements between Olin and Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, as well as academic and internship programs in London and Stuttgart, Germany.

The Light “Fantasticks”!
The Performing Arts Department in Arts and Sciences presented The Fantasticks in September on the Drama Studio stage in Mallinckrodt Center. Starring in the production were (clockwise from bottom) Jane Seal as Luisa, James Harr as El Gallo, Janis Kennedy as the Mute, and Michael Baum as Matt.

Written by Tom Jones, with music by Harvey Schmidt, The Fantasticks remains the longest-running musical in the world and longest-running show in the history of American theater.
Many students look to U.S. News rankings for guidance.

WU Ranks 17th Among Nation's Best

For the second consecutive year, Washington University is ranked 17th overall among the top 50 national universities, according to U.S. News & World Report’s 11th edition of America’s Best Colleges. Rice University in Houston tied with Washington University for 17th place.

“We are pleased that U.S. News continues to rank us among the country’s top universities,” says Benjamin S. Sandler, vice chancellor for financial policy. “Although rankings of this kind are not the best indicator of a school’s underlying quality, particularly in making fine distinctions among individual universities, we value the recognition that a high ranking provides.”

To compile the guidebook, U.S. News surveyed some 1,400 four-year schools in areas of academic reputation, retention rates, faculty resources, student selectivity, financial resources, value added (a measure of the school’s role in the academic success of students), and alumni giving.

In its “best values” rankings—new this year—U.S. News placed Washington University 17th, tied with Harvard and Cornell.

Three variables were used in the new best values ranking: the ratio of quality, as determined by the overall score in the magazine’s best colleges survey, to price; the percentage of undergraduates receiving grants that met students’ financial needs during the 1996-97 academic year; and the percentage of a school’s total costs covered by the average need-based grant to undergraduates.

Lee G. Weeks retired in September as vice chancellor for financial operations. Weeks joined the University in August 1994 as chief financial officer and controller. In October 1995, he was named vice chancellor for financial operations.

Washington People

Teri Clemens, WU volleyball coach, was named the United States Olympic Committee’s 1997 national coach of the year for volleyball. She led the Bears to a sixth consecutive (seventh overall) NCAA Division III national championship last year.

John N. Drobak, professor of law, was elected council chair of the Faculty Senate Council, through the 1997-98 academic year. The chair and the council secretary are the two faculty representatives to the Board of Trustees.

Thomas A. Harig retired in June as associate vice chancellor for business affairs on June 30. Harig, with the University since 1961, was instrumental in creating a University-wide insurance department and assisted in developing the self-insurance medical malpractice program at the School of Medicine.

Nathaniel H. Murdock, clinical assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology in the School of Medicine, has been elected president of the National Medical Association, the largest group of minority physicians in the United States. Murdock will spend much of his one-year term in Washington, D.C., testifying before Congress and working with the 22,000 physicians the NMA serves.

P. Andrew Neighbour has been named associate vice chancellor for technology management. For the past six years, he has been director and chief executive officer of START, a technology transfer consortium in Gulph Mills, Pennsylvania. At WU, he will further develop the technology transfer program, a strategic, comprehensive effort that encourages companies to convert the University’s discoveries into products and processes the public can use.

Benjamin S. Sandler, formerly University treasurer, was named vice chancellor for financial policy, coinciding with the retirement of Lee G. Weeks as vice chancellor for financial operations. Sandler will become a member of the University Council, which comprises the chief administrative officers and deans of the University, all of whom report to the chancellor. His responsibilities will include financial planning and internal audit.
Balloont Set to Circle Globe

WU alumnus and trustee Steve Fossett talks with reporters at the September 25 news conference announcing that Washington University will be the mission control center this winter for one of the most exciting and significant aviation events of the century.

With a launch window between December of this year and mid-February 1998, the ever-intrepid explorer will try once again to become the first person to fly a balloon solo around the world. Once he ascends from St. Louis' Busch Stadium in the balloon Solo Spirit, a ground control team of Washington University earth and planetary scientists and students will track his progress. The team also will contact Fossett via satellite e-mail. The journey is expected to last about 15 days. Stay tuned!

Medical Professorships

Honor Faculty

Six School of Medicine faculty members have been honored with named professorships that recognize their ongoing and outstanding teaching and research efforts. David H. Alpers is the William B. Kountz Professor of Medicine; Joel D. Cooper is the Evarts A. Graham Professor of Surgery; Ralph G. Dacey, Jr., is the Henry G. and Edith R. Schwartz Professor of Neurological Surgery; William A. Gay, Jr., is the John M. Shoenberg Professor of Cardiovascular Surgery; Tae Sung Park is the Shi Hui Huang Professor of Neurological Surgery; and G. Alexander Patterson is the Joseph C. Bancroft Professor of Cardiothoracic Surgery.

Alpers was chief of the Division of Gastroenterology in the Department of Medicine from 1969 to 1996. The Kountz Professorship honors the late William B. Kountz, a School of Medicine graduate and faculty member for 35 years. It was endowed in 1963 by grants from the Kountz family and from the Gerontological Research Foundation, on which Kountz served as scientific director from 1954 until his death in 1962.

Cooper, recently named director of the Division of Cardiothoracic Surgery, will assume the Evarts A. Graham Professorship previously held by James L. Cox. Cooper's professorship was established in honor of Evarts A. Graham, a former chairman of the Department of Surgery at the School of Medicine who died in 1957.

Dacey's clinical research focuses on better ways to treat patients who have ruptured brain aneurysms — weak spots in blood vessel walls. The Schwartz Professorship was endowed in 1996 in honor of Henry G. Schwartz, former head of neurological surgery and now the August A. Busch, Jr. Professor Emeritus in Neurological Surgery, and his late wife, Edith Courtenay Robinson Schwartz, who was a clinical assistant professor of pediatrics and a pediatric psychiatrist at St. Louis Children's Hospital and in the community.

Gay assumes the John M. Shoenberg Professorship previously held by Nicholas T. Kouchoukos. Gay, a renowned heart surgeon with 117 scientific papers to his credit, joined the medical school as a professor of surgery in 1995. The John M. Shoenberg Professorship in Cardiovascular Surgery was established in 1970 with a gift from the Shoenberg Foundation. John M. Shoenberg, a businessman, Washington University alumnus, and former board president of Jewish Hospital, died of heart disease in 1974.

Park, who also directs the Division of Pediatric Neurosurgery at the School of Medicine, is the first pediatric neurosurgeon in the United States to receive an endowed professorship. His clinical research focuses on dorsal rhizotomy, a surgical procedure for managing the spasticity of cerebral palsy. The Shi Hui Huang Professorship is made possible by a gift of endowment from distinguished trustee Shi Hui Huang, chairman of the board of Chinton Global Corporation in Taiwan. Patterson is the second recipient of the Joseph C. Bancroft professorship. The title was previously held by Cooper. Patterson joined Washington University as a professor of surgery in 1991 and has served as the surgical director of the school's adult lung-transplant program since 1992. Joseph C. Bancroft established the professorship in 1993. Bancroft, founder of Croft Metals, a Florida-based company that produces materials for construction companies, was a humanitarian with a strong commitment to advancing medical research. He died in 1996.
Notable Research

Scientists Create Hepatitis Infection

Scientists have infected animals with hepatitis C by inoculating them with copies of the virus's genetic material. The study, reported in the July 25 issue of Science, proves for the first time that the hepatitis C virus (HCV) alone is sufficient to cause the disease.

“Although HCV was strongly linked to blood-transmitted hepatitis, it was still possible that an additional, unidentified agent was required for disease,” says Charles M. Rice, head of the research team and professor of molecular microbiology at the School of Medicine. “Our study essentially eliminates this possibility.”

Reversing Nerve Damage in Diabetics

A small protein may effectively prevent and even reverse cardiovascular disease and nerve damage in diabetics. In a joint study with Eli Lilly and Company, researchers found that treatment with a human protein called C-peptide repaired damaged blood vessels and nerves in diabetic rats. The protein is present in non-diabetic people but scarce or absent in type 1 (insulin-dependent) diabetics. The study is described in the July 25, 1997, issue of Science. Lead author is Yasuo Ido, research associate of pathology at the School of Medicine.

Buckyballs Shield Nerve Cells

“Buckyballs”—hollow spheres of 60 carbon atoms shaped like soccer balls—shield nerve cells from many different types of damage. They also delay symptoms and death in a mouse model of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), or Lou Gehrig’s disease. The research, published in the August 19 Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, suggests that buckyballs might lessen the effects of stroke, head trauma, and spinal cord injury, according to lead author Laura L. Dugan, assistant professor of neurology and medicine at the School of Medicine.

WU Coordinates AIDS Trials

The School of Medicine has a mandate to coordinate many of the nation’s trials of drugs for AIDS-related disorders of the nervous system. The National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke is funding the project with a five-year $7 million grant to David B. Clifford, professor of neurology and director of the Neurologic AIDS Research Consortium. More than half of AIDS patients develop serious neurological complications such as dementia, painful neuropathy, or rapidly fatal damage to the spinal cord.

Researching “Middleware”

Guru M. Parulkar, professor of computer science, and Douglas C. Schmidt, assistant professor of computer science, have received grants from the Defense Advanced Research Project Agency (DARPA) and Sprint Inc. to perform research on high-performance, object-oriented middleware for real-time and multimedia applications. Middleware is a layer of computer software with a host of applications, but because of design problems, it also has become inefficient. Object-oriented methods allow developers to efficiently reuse common software components, called “objects,” to develop a network application.

Innovations in Magnetic Storage

John N. Drobak, professor of law in the School of Law, received a $250,000 grant from the National Science Foundation to study innovation in the magnetic storage industry, using principles of institutional economics and of cognitive science. His co-investigator is Ronald Indeck, professor of electrical engineering and director of the magnetics laboratory at the School of Engineering and Applied Science.

Keeping St. Louis Healthy

Larry E. Fields (l.), assistant professor of medicine in the School of Medicine, talks with 13-year-old Ebony Holts and her 7-year-old brother, Rico, on September 6 at the City of St. Louis’ family immunization clinic. Fields recently was named interim director of the St. Louis Department of Health and Hospitals.

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Washington University's superb teachers have changed the lives of the students who have learned from them. Here, three alumni describe faculty whose lessons will last a lifetime.

Robert L. Virgil, M.B.A. '60, D.B.A. '67
Dean and professor emeritus of accounting and former executive vice chancellor for University relations

Ross S. Friedman, S.S.SA. '66

"Bob was always around the business school, always accessible. You would turn material in to him and he'd work around the clock to get it back in a timely manner. That's so important for the learning process. "Bob is an image of meticulousness and thoroughness that I have tried to emulate in my professional life. I'm sure there must be thousands of his former students who would testify to his extraordinary teaching abilities."

Victoria McAlister: M.F.A. '67

"I once overheard Peter discussing student recruitment with some colleagues. What I heard says a lot about his attitude toward his students' development: 'If you have a way to recruit the cream of the crop, let me know, because I don't know who will be a successful, continuing artist in 10 years' time.' His commitment to teasing out his students' potential impressed me. He has the patience to let you experiment and learn. It is important to him that you develop a sense of your own direction and an individual method of approach—and that you are willing to work hard at it. "Peter's ungraded approach matches his teaching philosophy—I didn't feel I had to produce work to please him and get a certain grade. What matters is recognizing where you are in the learning process and how to move ahead. "He walks a fine line between guidance and intrusiveness, tailoring his teaching style to suit individual students. I recall how he once told me—jokingly, but in no uncertain terms!—that a piece of work I had produced was not great. Peter's honesty and caring instruction helped me become a better artist."

Peter E. Marcus
Professor of Art

L. Greer Price:

"I first met Professor Echols when I was a starry-eyed freshman. I was immediately captivated by her enthusiasm and spirit. In the classroom and in the field she sparked an enthusiasm among us all that we never lost. "Mrs. E., as most of her students called her, was in many ways a remarkable person. A pioneering geologist at a time when women in geology were few and far between, outside her academic discipline she was equally extraordinary. "Mrs. E. showed by example how incredibly rich a balanced life can be. She excelled in her profession, raised a large family of her own, and nurtured a huge extended family of students and friends. Every year she would throw a wonderful New Year's party at her home. I attended first as a student (and bartender), later as a friend. She counted among her friends those inside and outside academia, and was comfortable with people from very diverse walks of life. "I left for the University of Michigan to pursue a doctorate, which I did not complete. I know that was disappointing to her, yet her affection for her students was such that she stood behind us in whatever choices we made. "She instilled in me a lifelong love of the geosciences, and in all of her students a desire to be responsible members of the geologic profession. Her fearless example taught us to look at all research with the same critical eye that she directed toward her own work. "Mrs. E. had great generosity of spirit, and she was fun. When she asked if I was willing upon her death to write a memorial to her, I felt honored, though I did not realize how tough a job it would be. Her death was a loss to all who knew and loved her. Not having her on this planet makes it a far less interesting place."

Dorothy Jung Echols (1916-1997)
Professor Emeritus of Earth and Planetary Sciences

Greer Price, A.B. '73, M.A. '74, is managing editor of Grand Canyon Association. He is currently writing a book about the geology of the Grand Canyon.

Victoria McAlister: M.F.A. '67, is a self-employed printmaker in St. Louis.
Recognizing the Importance of Planned Gifts - Washington University in St. Louis

☐ Washington University is already included in my estate plans—I would like to become a Robert S. Brookings “Partner.”

☐ I am age 60 or over. Please send me a personalized, confidential calculation using the following birthdate(s) to illustrate the very attractive benefits that I will receive from a Washington University Charitable Unitrust.

I would like a calculation based on a theoretical gift of:

$ __________________. ☐ Cash ☐ Securities ($ ______) ☐ Real Estate ($ ______)  
(minimum $50,000)  
Cost Basis  
Cost Basis  
First Beneficiary ___________________________  
Birthdate ___________________________  
Second Beneficiary ___________________________  
Birthdate ___________________________

☐ I am between ages 40 and 60. Please send me an example for a Washington University Term Trust or Deferred Payment Gift Annuity.

I would like a calculation based on a theoretical gift of:

$ __________________. ☐ Cash ☐ Securities ($ ______) ☐ Real Estate ($ ______)  
(minimum trust $50,000)  
(minimum annuity $5,000)  
Cost Basis  
Cost Basis  
First Beneficiary ___________________________  
Birthdate ___________________________  
Second Beneficiary ___________________________  
Birthdate ___________________________

☐ Please send me information on making a bequest to Washington University.

☐ Please have Paul Schoon, Lynnette Sodha, or Mike Touhey from the Washington University Planned Giving Office call me.

Name ___________________________  
Address ___________________________

City/State/Zip ___________________________

Daytime Phone ___________________________

(Fold this form and seal edges with tape to mail.)
Maximize Your Income
Save Taxes  Lock in Gains
With a Washington University Charitable Unitrust...

Here is one example showing the benefits of a Washington University Charitable Unitrust with a gift of appreciated securities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assume stock valued at</th>
<th>$ 50,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stock Purchase Price</td>
<td>$ 25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividend Yield</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holding Period</td>
<td>more than one year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Option A: Keep the stock.**

Your income from this stock: $ 1,250

**Option B: Sell the stock and buy bonds.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selling Price</th>
<th>$ 50,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital Gain</td>
<td>$ 25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Capital Gains Tax (20%)</td>
<td>$ 5,000^4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount Remaining to Invest</td>
<td>$ 45,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Your income from 6% bonds: $ 2,700

**Option C: Benefit four ways from a Washington University Charitable Unitrust.**

| Donation to Unitrust | $ 50,000 |
| Capital Gain         | $ 25,000 |
| Tax on Capital Gain  | $ 0      |
| Amount for Unitrust to Invest | $ 50,000 |

**Your income from Unitrust at 6%:** $ 3,000^2

| Federal Income Tax Deduction | $ 22,995^3 |
| Federal Income Tax Savings  | $ 7,128    |
| Total Tax Savings           | $ 12,128   |
| Effective Payout Rate       | 7.9%       |

^1 Gain on stock held over 18 months is taxed at 20%; gain on stock held 12-18 months is taxed at 28%.
^2 Income from Unitrusts will vary.
^3 Donors—husband and wife—both age 75, at the 31% bracket. The Federal Income Tax Deduction is even greater for a Unitrust with only one beneficiary.
^4 This plan is for people age 60 and over. For people between ages 40 and 60, Deferred Payment Gift Annuities and term trusts are available.

For further information about a Washington University Trust or other planned gift, or to learn more about the Robert S. Brookings Partners, complete the attached reply card or call 1-800-835-3503 or 314-935-5848.

Advice from your tax or legal advisor should be sought when considering these types of gifts.
The disease comes on slowly, insidiously—and, at first, only the closest family members sense that something is wrong. A man may become strangely forgetful. A little later, he has trouble finding words in conversation, or making simple calculations, or learning a new task. He may ask the same question over and over again.

And that's just the early stage of Alzheimer's disease (AD). By the time it reaches its inevitably fatal conclusion—usually seven to 10 years after onset—patients are bedridden, rigid, and mute. They are unable to recognize spouses and children; they have even forgotten their own name.

The patient's family also faces serious consequences. "There is role reversal," says Leonard Berg, professor of neurology. "The person who may have been the head of the household now has to be taken care of. As the disease progresses, there is also the burden of trying to keep him or her from leaving the house, or burning himself, or freezing to death in the winter—and the interruptions of sleep because he is wandering and saying, 'Where am I? I want to go home.'"

This devastating disease is the major cause of dementia in the U.S. today. Currently, about four million people—including some 10 percent of those aged 65 and older—are affected by it. And since AD's prevalence increases dramatically with each decade of life after age 60, it is a problem that will con-
Drawing a clock (l.) is one of a cluster of cognitive-performance tests administered at Washington University's Alzheimer's Disease Research Center, which has an international reputation for excellence in basic and clinical research. Below, former director Leonard Berg, who is continuing his clinical research, reviews data with geriatric nurse-clinician Mary Coats, of the Memory and Aging Project team.

Continue to grow, as people live longer than ever before.

Few people know the horrors—and complexities—of this disease better than Leonard Berg, who recently stepped down after 12 years as director of the Washington University Alzheimer's Disease Research Center (ADRC). As a clinician, he has broken the news to patients and helped them and their families cope with AD; as a faculty member, he has described it to hundreds of medical students. As a clinical researcher, he has studied the difference between mild AD and normal aging—most recently in people over the age of 85.

And as ADRC head, Berg built a program with an international reputation for excellence, both in basic and clinical research. In ongoing work supported by two major National Institute on Aging (NIA) grants, he and his colleagues have designed groundbreaking diagnostic criteria for the clinical identification of AD, even in mild cases, and achieved an astonishing 95 percent accuracy rate in their diagnostic predictions. The instrument they developed—the Washington University Clinical Dementia Rating—is used by centers around the world to measure the disease's severity.

On April 4, friends from across the country gathered at the School of Medicine to pay tribute to him in the
Leonard Berg and his colleagues have designed diagnostic criteria that are 95 percent accurate in identifying Alzheimer’s disease, even in very mild cases. At right, research assistant Sarah Raichle administers a recognition test.

first Leonard Berg Symposium on Alzheimer’s Disease. One speaker was Robert Katzman, research professor of neurosciences at the University of California-San Diego, who spoke of “the revolution in our clinical understanding of AD... in which Len Berg and his colleagues have played a leading role.”

“Dr. Berg is one of the giants of the field,” agrees Bradley T. Hyman, associate professor of neurology at Harvard Medical School. “He has consistently been a leader both in defining what ‘normal’ aging is and what happens in AD; he has been also been critical in communicating to the public the severity of the disease. Finally, he is not only an outstanding clinician, but a gentleman of the first order.”

In the midst of such praise, Berg remains a modest man—kind, courtly, and compassionate—yet tough when it comes to fighting for funds to support Alzheimer’s research. He has served on the board of the national Alzheimer’s Association and helped the organization with lobbying efforts; he has appeared before Congress as a strong advocate for increased appropriations. In 1989, the St. Louis chapter of the Alzheimer’s Association gave him their public service award in honor of his long history of community activism. (Several School of Medicine faculty and staff members volunteer for the Association as speakers, trainers, and members of the chapter’s Advisory Council, and the ADRC collaborates with the chapter on educational programs.)

“The government is currently spending about $330 million a year for a disease that costs the country $100 billion a year,” Berg says. “We ought to be spending more like $1 billion—1 percent of the cost. The good answers will not be found just by hoping for them; it will take money. There’s a lot of enthusiasm among scientists to continue to tackle this problem, but they need the wherewithal to keep going in the right direction.

“Ninety percent of the funding of biomedical research in this country comes from the National Institutes of Health (NIH),” Berg continues. “For the sake of our good health and for better means of prevention, treatment, and cure of all human diseases, I would ask all Americans to please urge Congress to double the budget of NIH over the next five to 10 years.”

A lifelong campaign

Alzheimer’s disease was identified in 1907 by Alois Alzheimer, a psychiatry professor and neuropathologist at the University of Munich, based on characteristic signs in victims’ brains: neurofibrillary tangles in the nerve cells and senile plaques of amyloid protein in the cerebral cortex. (Identification of these brain abnormalities following autopsy remains the only way to corroborate a diagnosis of AD with certainty.) Yet surprisingly little was known about the disease 40 years later, when Berg, A.B. ’45 (chemistry, psychology), M.D. ’49, was a medical student.

“We were taught that it was a rare disorder of people in middle age—in their 50s and 60s—and the chief cause of presenile dementia,” recalls the native St. Louisan. “It was considered so rare that none of us would likely see it during our practice years. And oh, yes, there was this other condition that happened to old people called senile dementia, but less was known about it than AD.”

By the early 1970s, some researchers began to realize that these middle- and old-age dementias were actually related. At this same time Berg, a neurologist in private practice with a part-time faculty appointment at the School of Medicine since 1955, organized a weekly study group of researchers to discuss a dementia-causing condition called symptomatic hydrocephalus and compare it to another condition that they knew as “cerebral atrophy.” Soon they realized that the atrophy’s main cause was AD—and that it was a growing public-health problem.

“Berg is a superb clinical neurologist, and he focused on an area that most people were not paying attention to,” says William Landau, professor of neurology at the
In five years, Alzheimer's treatments may be available to slow the disease's progress; further down the road, medications may delay its onset in susceptible people.

School of Medicine. “He recognized early on that this was a big problem, that physicians with patients close to the end of the road were just shrugging their shoulders and saying, 'We don't know what causes their problem and we can't do anything about it.'”

From this group came a cadre of people who concentrated on AD research. Berg and colleagues Martha Storandt and Jack Botwinick, of the Department of Psychology in Arts and Sciences, won a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health in 1978. The next year, he initiated the University's Memory and Aging Project, a multidisciplinary long-term study of intellectual function in older adults, which he directed until 1992.

Next they secured two major grants from the NIA: one in 1984 to fund the Healthy Aging and Senile Dementia program; the other in 1985 for the ADRC, one of the first in the nation. In 1995, it received an $11.2 million, five-year grant for continued support of its clinical and basic research, educational outreach, and training.

As Berg became increasingly involved in research, he reduced his clinical practice; in 1989, he became a full-time faculty member but in 1993 gave up teaching. His research interests have shifted from the “young old” —65 to 82—to the “old old,” starting with the mid-80s.

A kinder future

“Our accuracy rate has held up very well; we’re good at separating healthy aging from the mild stages of AD,” he says. “But there is still this nagging question: Is AD the result of exaggerated aging (that is, if everyone lived to age 120 or 130, would they all have AD?) or is it a completely separate disease process? To approach that question, one has to look at people who are older and older.”

With all the recent advances in AD research, Berg is optimistic about future treatments. New medications, Cognex and Aricept, help some people by enhancing one of the brain’s chief neurotransmitters, acetylcholine, which is deficient in AD patients. And Berg believes that important new treatments—to address the basic mechanism of the nerve cell damage and to slow the disease’s progress—could be available in only five years. Further down the road, he foresees medications to delay AD’s onset in people identified as particularly susceptible.

“I’m not talking about a cure,” he says. “Multiple factors and mechanisms contribute to the brain damage—perhaps too complex for a total cure or total prevention. But I am talking about [therapy] that will delay the onset and keep people functioning with good quality of life for several more years. They would then die of some other old-age disorder before becoming devastated by the effects of AD. That’s really what we’re hoping for.”

Though he no longer heads the ADRC (now co-directed by Eugene M. Johnson and John C. Morris), Berg plans to continue his research. But he is also looking forward to the day when he can spend more time fly-fishing on Missouri rivers. Working with elderly patients has given him a perspective on growing old.

“Being old is not the big problem,” he says. “Being old and sick is more of a problem. Being old and sick and alone is worse. And being old and sick and alone and poor amounts to a terrible combination of which the aging is, in many ways, the least burdensome. So I don’t think aging of itself is really so bad—it’s OK with me.”

Candace O’Connor is a free-lance writer who lives in St. Louis.

Beams in the Darkness

If the following advances in basic research have been made nationwide with only $300 million in federal funds, consider the strides possible with $1 billion—1 percent of the $300 billion AD costs the country annually.

• Greater understanding of the abnormal protein components of the plaques and tangles in AD victims’ brains.
• Discovery of genetic mutations on three different human chromosomes in the rare families in which inherited young-onset AD occurs. [Alison Goate, psychiatry.]
• Identification of patterns of another gene, apoE, which are risk factors for AD, whether familial or not. This genetic factor increases susceptibility but does not cause AD.
• Preliminary evidence of how these genetic mutations may influence the chemistry of living cells to promote the deposition in the brain of beta-amyloid, the characteristic abnormal protein of the AD senile plaques. [Alan L. Schwartz, pediatrics; Guojun Bu, pediatrics; and David M. Holtzman, neurology, work on the neurobiology of apoE.]
• Production of better animal models for AD by inserting these mutant human genes into the genetic structure of laboratory mice—which then reproduce some clinical and brain-tissue changes of AD.
• Recognition that multiple factors, including inflammation and “free radicals” (unstable products of cellular metabolism) contribute to the nerve-cell damage and death underlying the dementia of AD. Such discoveries increase the number of potential therapeutic targets to be pursued. [William D. Snider, neurology; Laura Dugan, neurology; Dennis W. Choi, neurology and neurosurgery; Eugene M. Johnson, Jr., neurology.]
Welcome to Wedgewoods

The garden was started in 1985 with the help of George Diehl and has since been developed and maintained by Rick Thompson of the neighborhood gardeners. Now a rest area for the idle unemployed, it is a highpoint of the N.E. quadrant of the city.
By creatively designing buildings for the disadvantaged and by teaching his students to develop design solutions for America's cities, Professor Jo Noero proves his words:

**ARCHITECTURE can make lives better**

by Ann Nicholson

The gulfs that separate the comfortable, the struggling, and the destitute have been dramatic since the beginning of history—but in today's information era, the bitter contrasts in the way human beings live are so evident that their persistence often seems paradoxical as well as painful. Jo Noero has spent his life actively bridging these gulfs in his native South Africa, where he was deeply involved in the anti-apartheid movement, and now with his practice of community-based architecture both in South Africa and St. Louis. His entire architectural philosophy, built from insights gained during his resistance work, is based on human dignity, empowerment, community service, and design aesthetics.

"Under the apartheid government, architecture and planning were fundamental tools of oppression used to create racial segregation," observes Noero, the Ruth and Norman Moore Professor of Architecture. "It led to very strange land-use planning and incredibly complex municipal buildings designed to segregate the four races. Architects working for the government tackled the issue as a complex design problem instead of refusing to take part in the system."

The law courts, for example, included separate courtrooms and entrances for black, white, "colored," and Asian residents to segregate races. "If you can imagine how complicated law courts are and then add to that four different layers of segregation, you end up with absolutely mad buildings," says Noero.

While studying architecture at the University of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne in England, Noero learned about Anglican leader Desmond Tutu's resistance work in South Africa, where church leaders were working directly with black leaders to address the black community's tremendous need for housing and educational centers. "The churches were the only legal source of protest, and they were involved in a lot of development work," Noero says. "It was a very exciting period because it was the first time architects were actually talking to and consulting with the black people."

In the early 1980s, Tutu appointed Noero the architect for the church in Transvaal, South Africa, and commissioned him to build a chapel and an extension to Tutu's home in Soweto. Through Tutu, Noero became involved in the grassroots effort to train local black people in construction skills, using readily available materials. "We first studied the shack settlements in Johannesburg and found they were a brave attempt at marking out territory for the homeless," he says. "We decided to take the existing technology and develop the ideas into more sophisticated works. We used the same materials they had and created housing that, although better constructed, was familiar to them. There was a degree of dignity involved."

Near where Manchester Road begins as Chouteau Avenue, Jo Noero (l.) surveys one of the rare pockets of neighborhood cohesion along the 25-mile route. Its shifting vistas served as a design laboratory for his graduate students.
Jo Noero has continued to design community-based projects. A recipient of the Ruth and Ralph Erskine Fellowship in 1993 from the Swedish Academy of the Arts and Architecture and a 1995 nominee for an international Carlsberg Prize, sponsored by the Danish Center for Architecture, Noero remains committed both to addressing the building needs of the disadvantaged with creativity and economy and to producing fine architecture.

"Compared with the fashionable excesses of much current American and European architecture, the strong, socially minded work of Jo Noero brings us back to our senses," British architecture critic Catherine Slessor noted in her article "South African Sensibility," published in Architectural Review.

"Above all, buildings must engage the enthusiasm and creativity of their occupants, [including] in many cases, those at the bottom of South Africa's monstrously skewed social system—the marginalised and dispossessed township populations," added Slessor, who is writing a monograph on Noero's work. "Noero's pragmatic, yet refined functionalism is a timely reminder of the power of architecture to heal division and improve the lot of humankind."

Noero's recent work includes designing a new, nonsegregated law courts facility, housing projects, office buildings, community education centers, and youth centers. Major projects under way are a youth sports center in Cape Town, commissioned by the South African National Sports Congress, and 30 arts centers in rural South Africa, commissioned by the country's Ministry of Arts and Culture.

His designs for an addition to a career center in Soweto won the prestigious Institute of South African Architects (ISAA) Award for Excellence in 1994. The building, constructed from local materials and featuring cost-effective ventilation and lighting systems, resulted from extensive consultation with area leaders.

Noero notes: "It was decided that the teaching spaces should transcend the conventional and become places of hope for the alienated, disaffected youth of Soweto. The classrooms are brightly colored, and natural light is scooped from a high point and reflected down a wall behind the chalkboard, creating a dramatic backdrop to the course leader."

Also a recipient of the ISAA National Award of Merit for outstanding design in 1995, Noero added a steel-framed, brick, cylindrical office building to Johannesburg's Funda Community College. Offering both "a quiet dignity and strong civic presence," this facility is noteworthy for its indoor spiral staircase and rooftop terrace.

Noero is working with architecture professor Tim Franke on a housing complex in Johannesburg that combines a natural landscape with low-income, multi-use housing, taxi stands, shopping, and light industry—including a fish hatchery, restaurant, and greenhouse. Another project, linking the South African communities of Wattville and Tamboville, recently won second place in the international Housing Generator Competition held by the Urban Sector Network, a public interest group in South Africa, and the Rotterdam Academy of Architecture and Urban Planning in the Netherlands.

Architecture Dean Cynthia Weese, FAIA, says that Noero's joining the architecture faculty last fall has deepened the school's commitment to understanding other architectural cultures and the importance of culture in architecture. She adds that his exemplary design skills and experiences as a community-based practitioner are invaluable assets to his teaching.

"We in the school strongly believe that architecture can powerfully enrich people's lives. We also believe this should be available to all people, advantaged and less advantaged," Weese says. "Jo's strong advocacy for the

"Compared with the fashionable excesses of much current . . . architecture, the strong, socially minded work of Jo Noero brings us back to our senses."

—Catherine Slessor, architecture critic
The Soweto Careers Center (l.), built of readily available materials, houses brightly colored classrooms full of natural light. Below, also in Soweto, Funda Community College’s spiral staircase exemplifies Jo Noero’s commitment to dignified, functional, visually exciting design for marginalized South African communities. Bottom, low-cost homes designed to include small businesses and create a self-sustaining neighborhood in Johannesburg.

importance of fine buildings that reflect and respond to an entire culture is important to everyone at the school.”

Noero believes that many of the architectural lessons learned in South Africa can be applied to the United States. Having dealt firsthand with the destitute conditions of black South Africans, he is puzzled by the problem of homelessness here. “Americans say they have a housing problem, but there are wonderful buildings that are vacant and could be used for housing. I come from a society where people build shacks for lack of somewhere to live. Here, people seem paralyzed to do anything.”

Noero emphasizes that the key to addressing the problems of inner cities lies in consulting with the people, teaching them skills to create a self-sustaining community, and involving them in the solution. He brings his insights into the urban condition to the studio as he guides graduate students in tackling theoretical design problems faced by the contemporary American city. Head of the graduate program and an undergraduate lecturer, Noero believes the studio experience is essential in teaching how to develop workable design solutions to community problems. Through studio programs, students also learn the relevance of design beyond the subjective choices of an individual architect.

“Architectural design is not just a plaything of professional architects,” Noero says. “It is a reflection of society and talks in very important ways about how society thinks of itself. Architecture can make lives better.”

In a recent studio project, Noero’s students focused on development along St. Louis’ Manchester Road. The class explored architectural solutions to universal urban issues such as blight, lack of community feeling, and the rapid commercialization of suburban areas. Through design, the students discovered ways to lessen the negative impact of generic strip malls on surrounding neighborhoods and to create a sense of community through civic facilities.

Using aerial photographs, Noero divided Manchester Road into five sections, from the riverfront, where the road begins as Chouteau Avenue and winds through 19th-century brick warehouses and small businesses that gradually give way to strip malls, to Ellisville, where the road ends in undeveloped farmland.

A small group of students examined an assigned section of the road to understand its current architectural context. Each student then designed buildings appropriate to his or her section. Interestingly, those studying the road’s older section found that this area, although much in decline, had the strongest sense of community. The group wanted to protect and enrich that bond by adding stores, art studios, small restaurants, and row houses. Those studying other sections concluded that adding libraries, civic facilities, and small businesses would create much-needed town centers where community members would stop and interact with one another rather than simply moving from car to store to car.

“Professor Noero taught me that there is a rational way of looking at design that does not neglect creativity,” says graduate student Morris Tyler, who participated in the Manchester Road project. “He challenges the way students view architecture and helps them make rational decisions that make a project work, rather than creating something that looks nice, but functions poorly.”

In a studio project planned for next spring, students will work with community leaders to create a sustainable neighborhood in blighted areas of North St. Louis. The project calls for establishing a series of building centers for skills training, housing, and small businesses to foster a self-sufficient community.

Above all, Noero says he wants his students to realize a lesson he holds dear in his own practice: “I strive to have my students become more thoughtful about how they make architecture. Architecture is not just form—it is inhabited form, shaped around the needs of people.”
Professor Kathleen Brickey pulls together every area in corporate criminal law. Her cutting-edge research benefits her students, her profession, and the body of law itself.

Serendipity, combined with a special expertise in white collar crime, led Kathleen Brickey to undertake the first comprehensive, systematic study of environmental crime prosecutions. "This is a fascinating project, but also one of the biggest headaches I've ever had," she says.

It's also an undertaking that astonishes colleagues like Sara Sun Beale, professor of law and senior associate dean for academic affairs at Duke University School of Law. "I honestly don't know how Kathy gets done the amount of work she does," Beale says. "She's got this huge, long-term project on environmental crime, but she still manages to write articles and keep both her casebook and her treatise on corporate crime up-to-date. I really wonder if people realize that year after year she is producing a tremendous volume of very high-quality work."

Brickey, the James Carr Professor of Criminal Jurisprudence in the School of Law, says that she became "interested in the environmental crime project by accident."
"My teaching and scholarship are absolutely interlocked," says Kathleen Brickey, shown here with second-year Justin Sage.
In 1996, Brickey was updating her books, Corporate Criminal Liability (Clark, Boardman, Callaghan, 2d ed. 1992–94) and Corporate and White Collar Crime (Little, Brown & Co., 2d ed. 1995). These works cover a broad array of white collar crime issues—including mail fraud, tax evasion, securities fraud, bribery, perjury, racketeering, and even homicide. As she prepared to add an environmental crime chapter to each of the books, she found that no coherent body of judicial opinions on the subject existed, since both potential felony liability and environmental crime prosecutions are recent developments. What little there was tended to be written by scholars whose forte was environmental law rather than criminal law; and the literature reflected strong distrust of environmental criminal enforcement.

But Brickey saw the intersection of environmental law and criminal law as a natural fit. "Environmental crimes and traditional crimes share many common traits," Brickey wrote in "Environmental Crime at the Crossroads: The Intersection of Environmental and Criminal Law Theory," published in the Tulane Law Review in 1997. "First, and perhaps foremost, they both threaten the infliction of harm. Environmental crimes have the potential to cause catastrophic harm to the environment, public health, local economies, and ways of life. Thus, environmental crimes fit comfortably within the criminal law's concern for the prevention of social harm.

"Environmental crimes require culpability as well. With one minor exception, the statutes require that the violator act 'willfully,' 'knowingly,' or (in a few instances) 'negligently.' And last, the threat of criminal liability is needed to deter environmental violations. Without the threat of criminal sanctions, the business community could treat civil and administrative fines as a cost of doing business. Criminal sanctions effectively address this problem because they punish the responsible party and make clear that noncompliance is a crime." The article is the first in a series deriving from Brickey's study, funded in part by a grant from the Deer Creek Foundation.

Critics of criminal prosecution of environmental laws, such as Richard Lazarus, a former WU law professor now at Georgetown University, claim that prosecutors cannot apply fair and consistent standards because these laws constantly change and are both dense and obscure. They also assert that culpability requirements cast too wide a net, catching up innocent people who simply do not understand the law.

Brickey finds flaws in these arguments: "First, if you look at the tax laws or the securities laws, you find exactly the same level of complexity. And those laws have been criminally enforced for years."

"The second problem involves who is being prosecuted," Brickey says. "If the manager of a sewage-treatment plant is prosecuted for discharging excessive sewage, the claim that it is unfair to prosecute him because he didn't understand the law is misplaced. After all, this is the..."
same manager who negotiated the details of the discharge permit with EPA and who is charged with implementing the terms of the permit." Her preliminary data suggest that virtually all of the defendants who are prosecuted—like the sewage-treatment plant manager—had some operational responsibility for the violation.

Brickey decided to undertake an empirical study of environmental prosecutions in response to calls for reform and restraint based on what she views as "speculative inferences about who is being prosecuted and what charges they are required to defend."

Although critics maintain that under current law it is so easy to prove a criminal violation that innocents are at risk of being convicted as environmental felons, Brickey notes that these claims are supported by anecdotal evidence at best. In her view, an empirical study of the dynamics of environmental violations that are prosecuted can provide a better understanding of whether the culpability requirements in the statutes really are problematic and whether prosecutorial discretion effectively screens out truly marginal cases.

She has created a data base of all available judicial opinions arising out of environmental prosecutions, and is developing a more comprehensive data base of information on more than 700 such prosecutions brought between 1983 and 1992. Because the information will be organized by offense and offender characteristics, her data bases will enable her to address a range of critical questions. When and where did the violation occur? Were records falsified? Was there active concealment of the violations? Did the defendant order the commission of the violation? Was there evidence of past violations or of prior warning that the conduct was illegal?

"If the majority of cases show clear indications of criminality and awareness of wrongdoing," Brickey says, "I would conclude that federal prosecutors are using their discretionary authority wisely to winnow out weak cases in favor of pursuing those in which there are solid reasons for holding the defendant criminally responsible."

Geoffrey Gerber, J.D. '97, a staff attorney with the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, was one of Brickey's two research assistants in the 1995–96 academic year. "The best part is when you get into her current research projects, where she is teaching herself the law," Gerber says. "And she's doing it in cutting-edge areas. Through her environmental work, she's reaching out to other disciplines and doing empirical analysis that few legal scholars do."

Gerber sees much of her work's value in its synthesis of all the cases. "By pulling all these together, she helps lay out how all the cases fit together and form the law. The body of law as a whole benefits because it develops more coherently and systematically."

Beale, Brickey's colleague at Duke University, shares Gerber's respect for Brickey. "One is just the breadth of her enterprises. She's able to cover wide swaths of subject matter while never losing sight of an exquisite level of detail and subtlety. She's also an extremely clear writer, which makes her work so useful and accessible. If there's a topic on which she has written, I want to pick up what she has written first."

At the same time, Beale adds, "Kathy takes her teaching very seriously."

She also enjoys the synergy between her teaching and her research. "My teaching and scholarship are absolutely interlocked."

Her teaching style has served as a model for George Thomas III, L.L.M. '84 and J.S.D. '86, professor of law at Rutgers University. "It's rare to find someone who is both very thorough and very creative. She provides openings and clues and guidance, but she gives students room to uncover answers for themselves. I think that's a creative way to approach law school pedagogy."

Thomas adds that Brickey combines "the openness of Socratic inquiry with a great deal of respect for students, for what they think, and for who they are."

Another of Gerber's observations is the strong correlation between Brickey's teaching and writing skills. "She is one of the best writers in the legal field. And her ability to communicate as a writer is directly connected to her ability to communicate in the classroom."

Brickey, who says writing "is a joy," also enjoys her field of law. "The study of corporate and white collar crime provides an unlimited menu of topics. It literally allows you to take the best of other people's specialties and pull them together as your own. It has required me to expand my knowledge and my research in many more directions than I would ever have dreamed of. But that makes it fun."

Debora Burgess is director of editorial services in the Publications Office.
It was February 25, 1997, the day before a reporter from *The Chronicle of Higher Education*—the *Wall Street Journal* of academe—was to arrive from Washington, D.C., to interview Dean Robert E. Thach and others at Washington University about pace-setting new policies at the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences (GSAS). And it was just two days before a blue-ribbon delegation of university presidents was to meet on the Hilltop Campus to discuss graduate education. Thach was worried.

A call for a nationwide strike had just gone out from the National Association of Graduate and Professional Students (NAGPS), in sympathetic response to a well-publicized protest by graduate teaching assistants at Yale. "I was concerned that there might be demonstrations on campus," Thach recalls.

He decided not to wait to find out. "I called up our graduate-student leaders and asked them what would happen," Thach says. "They told me: 'We're too busy with our course work. Besides, a strike is not appropriate at Washington University.' I felt just great hearing that."

Graduate students at WU have reason to be satisfied. As M.D./Ph.D. student Jim McCarter says in *Graduate Perspective*, graduate and professional students are "hidden away in research labs, clinics, and libraries" much of the time because "graduate study requires an obsession with one's chosen field." Focusing on those all-consuming academic interests is far easier at Washington University than at other places because of the bold philosophy Thach brought with him to the GSAS deanship in 1993. (All Ph.D. degrees, including those earned by students at the John M. Olin School of Business and the George Warren Brown School of Social Work, are conferred through GSAS.)

At the heart of the Thach plan, initiated in 1994, is a transition to full funding for Ph.D. candidates for six years, and sometimes seven or eight. Virtually all will receive tuition scholarships and stipends covering living expenses. The school also is admitting fewer graduate students, ensuring that faculty can devote more time to individuals. A new fee schedule will ensure that the total cost to the University will not increase.

**Better and better students are applying**—especially in the humanities, which unlike the sciences, seldom receive government or corporate funding. Thanks to its plan of prolonged support, WU is now "competing for graduate students with the top schools in the country," Thach says. Adds Lee Epstein, political science professor and department chair: "Our students are always good, but the last couple of classes have been superb!"

Since these highly motivated Ph.D. candidates are secure, they can focus and complete their degrees more quickly. "I... time of 6.7 years in 1997, down from 7.4 the year before, he says—"giving them a head start on finding good jobs."

**And find jobs they will.** Thach is frustrated by "misinformation about the job market." The unemployment rate of Ph.D.s is 1 or 2 percent overall, he says—but people have "somehow lost sight of that." As for claims that Ph.D.s can't find suitable work, "that is an idiosyncratic interpretation," Thach says, and cites U.S. Census Bureau data showing that

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**FAST**

More-motivated Ph.D. students are finishing their degrees more quickly at the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences—and getting the edge on good jobs.

**BY JUDY H. WATTS**
THE RESULTS ARE IN

• Applicants are better: "By any measure, the achievements and quality of our applicants have gone up, especially in the humanities," says Dean Robert Thach. An even better indicator of quality than the rising GRE scores, he says, is a chart he published that evaluates different graduate programs based on evaluators' ranking of applicants, yield, and selectivity and demonstrates continual improvement. Yields on offers have increased to as high as 90 percent in some programs.

• Students are finishing faster: Times to degree have fallen dramatically, especially in the humanities and social sciences. Between 1988 and 1992, the medians were 9.8 and 8.0 years; today these have fallen to 6.7 and 6.1 years. These are similar to times in the biological and physical sciences: 6.0 and 5.5 years.

• The retention rate is up—and climbing: "An outstanding 95 percent of students continue after their first two semesters, attesting to their motivation," says Thach, and students are completing the Ph.D. in record numbers.

• Graduates are getting great jobs: Despite a tight market, Thach says, "we're placing our graduates [in tenure-track professorships] at five-star institutions such as Stanford, MIT, Vanderbilt, and Grinnell." By the end of the 1996-97 academic year, 97 percent of '97 Ph.D.s were employed full time in their fields.

Chancellor's Graduate Fellow Rebecka R. Rutledge, a fourth-year Ph.D. candidate in comparative literature, is an outstanding example of GSAS students who will teach the next generation.
Ph.D.s' incomes just after school equal those of young J.D.s, M.D.s, and other professionals: "They're making contributions society is willing to pay for."

A much-discussed study from Stanford feeds another myth: that a nonacademic job is "not appropriate" for a Ph.D. "That's a highly subjective judgment—I don't agree with it," says Thach, professor of biology in Arts and Sciences and professor of biochemistry and molecular biophysics in the School of Medicine. "When a [Ph.D. recipient works in] business or industry, that's a very strong contribution. All kinds of data are out there to indicate that Ph.D. recipients are of enormous value to society, and increasingly so. We at Washington University have an especially important role to play, because our emphasis is on quality over quantity. We don't need to produce large numbers, but those we train should be the best."

Thach is committed to keeping the student-faculty ratio down. And since the majority of Ph.D. holders aspire to tenure-track positions at superb universities, most GSAS students are thoroughly trained to teach—and teach well. "The training in my department is very intense; we have seven to 10 graduate students per professor," says Lee Epstein. "The faculty treats them like professionals."

In a model of interdepartmental collaboration, Susan Rava, senior lecturer in French and departmental director of the teaching development program, and Brigitte Rossbacher, assistant professor in Germanic Languages and Literatures, are developing a sophisticated course in language instruction. There is a "huge demand for people who [can] use technology in teaching," Rava says.

Other strategies are in place to produce the best-qualified job candidates. Political science professor Jack Knight worked with Thach to analyze job-placement procedures in the 41 M.A. and 33 Ph.D. programs. One result: weekend workshops in which faculty from the humanities, the social sciences, and the natural sciences exchange critical job information and ideas.

At a time when employers are increasingly seeking highly qualified job candidates through the World Wide Web, associate dean Elaine Berland is leading the effort to keep GSAS at the forefront of the electronic marketplace. Students have created homepages linked to their résumés and research, and several who hold Lee M. Liberman Administrative Fellowships have developed and maintain a GSAS web site and lead workshops on electronic job searching. The site, recently named one of the best of its kind, now includes a career resources page with well over 40,000 useful links to employers, classified ads, government job-search engines, and more, says Liberman Fellow Michael Orlando, a Ph.D. candidate in economics.

Despite extensive changes at GSAS, Thach says, "I should not oversell this; we have our work cut out for us." In the meantime, national interest in the graduate school's work so far has brought significant press coverage—and inquiries from other universities: Harvard, Duke, Penn, Rice, Brown, Indiana University, and others.

Since all schools compete for the best of the best students, why assist other institutions? "There are all kinds of reasons," Thach says. "One is a feeling that graduate students around the country are struggling. And we do it because our nation's international competitiveness is based on our creativity," he continues. "A recent National Science Foundation study showed that 73 percent of new patents filed were based primarily on university research, conducted primarily by graduate students and postdocs. If we at Washington U. have discovered a better way to train the next generation of scholars and researchers, we have an obligation to share that," says Thach, a member of the board of the Council of Graduate Schools and the executive committee of the National Association of Graduate Schools.

Training that work force is more critical than ever. "As we think about difficult issues—cloning, global warming, the environment—we need people who have a perspective on our intellectual history," says Thach, who also addressed the 1997 Beijing International Conference on Graduate Education in October. "We must train our graduate students to become the teachers and the intellectual leaders of the future. How else will we ensure that the next generation of citizens becomes not only better chemists, better economists, better philosophers—but also better-informed voters?"

And as Washington University itself moves into the "rarefied atmosphere of five-star institutions," Thach says, the Ph.D. programs "should aspire to providing the future faculty for four- and five-star institutions. Very few universities can accomplish that."
The filming family of Harriet Gordon Getzels and Peter Getzels
BY STEVE GIVENS

"BEING FILMMAKERS GIVES US THE PRIVILEGE OF ACCESS, finding out intimate secrets about institutions and individuals that you would never know under any other circumstances," says Harriet, A.B. '79, who, with her husband Peter Getzels, has been living and working out of Oxford, England, for the past 11 years. "I've been in the jungle with completely primitive people who hunt monkeys, don't wear more than a g-string, and live in the most ancient kind of way. It hasn't just been traveling. It's been eating with them and sleeping in their homes and waking up in the morning and getting ready for their festivals and seeing the conflicts they have," she says.

Peter Getzels agrees. "It's a very privileged, wonderful position to be in," he says. "It's quite invigorating." They have. Their eldest daughter, Rachael, now 10, spent the first year of her life in a remote Andean village. At the age of two, she lived at 16,000 feet in the Himalayas for two months after a trek during monsoon season to the base camp of the world's fifth-highest peak, Mt. Makalu. When she was seven she traveled with her parents—along with her younger sister Zoe, then three—as far as Leh, India, the city where she and Zoe stayed with an English nanny while her parents went on to film during winter in the isolated kingdom of Zanskar.

We've always seen the film business as part of our marriage and part of what we do as a family," says Peter, whose background includes graduate study in anthropology and leading climbing expeditions in some of the world's highest altitudes. "And when we had kids it never occurred to us for a second that we wouldn't involve them in what we do."

Harriet and Peter have known each other and been close friends since they were 18 and high school students together at the University of Chicago's Laboratory School. When they graduated they parted ways—Peter to study anthropology at Bowdoin College in Maine and Harriet Gordon to Washington University, where she specialized in Scandinavian studies. After graduation, she studied film production and cinematography at Columbia College, in Chicago. At the same time, Peter was developing a career in anthropology, traveling to South America in search of lost Inca cities and eventually winning a Thomas J. Watson Fellowship to conduct a study of messianic cults in the Andes. But whenever he returned to the States, he would check in with Harriet. He told her he thought it would be interesting to make films in South America. With his best friend. Who was studying film . . .

Harriet, who had worked as a camera woman for live television and later as a film editor, agreed to join Peter in 1981 to make their first documentaries, in the Peruvian mountains and the jungles of Ecuador.

"I always wanted to go somewhere like India and make documentaries, and Peter kept saying, 'You really have to come to South America and make a film,'" Harriet explains. "So finally I took him up on the idea. He thought I would just come down and maybe we would play around with the Bolex [a 16mm wind-up camera], or something. But I quit my job and had every intention of making a hugely promising, if not successful, first film. Because this was my career—it wasn't just for fun."

The next three years were spent making In the Footsteps of the Taytucha, a film about the largest religious pilgrimage in the Andes, a project that eventually got funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities and won a fistful of honors, including a screening at the Margaret Mead Festival. The film was also their ticket to the prestigious National Film and Television School, in England. They moved there in the mid-1980s, and as students completed a trilogy of award-winning films in Peru, and another in the Philippines.

The couple have remained in England, using Oxford as a base as they raise their family and continue to comb the earth for interesting stories and people living on the edge. Their films include an Arctic journey with author and conservationist Peter Matthiessen and, in the very north of Greenland, Inuit hunting tusked narwhals. (Other films are listed on page 27.) Although their subjects are disparate, the Getzels say several threads run through their films.
As the climbers prepare a cooking area at a base camp by Mt. Makalu, in Nepal, Peter Getzels records the sound and Harriet the action. The Getzels take turns as filming situations dictate.

FANTASTIC VOYAGES: From frozen mountain gorges to the crevices of the human mind.

■ MR. MIKE IS ON THE MOUNTAIN
(ABOVE) An examination of a British climbing expedition in the Himalayas through the eyes of the Sherpa people.

■ BEHIND THE ICE WALL
An intimate journey with Tibetan Buddhist children who walk down a perilous frozen river to attend boarding school.

Zang La, a hamlet in the Himalayan kingdom of Zanskar, where the walk began.

■ THE NEW RASPUTIN
A close-up view of Boris Zolotav, a notorious sex guru from Siberia.

■ SUMMERHILL AT 70
A documentary about Summerhill, the controversial free school made famous during the 1960s by the educator and school's head, A.S. Neill, who said that children should take charge of their own education.

■ MOSES OF OXFORD
A film about the irrepressible rabbi who has shaken up England's Jewish establishment.

■ THE CONDOR AND THE BULL
Power relations among two groups of highlanders who live in close proximity are examined in this film about how a village in the Andes celebrates Peruvian independence.

■ IN THE COMPANY OF SAINTS (NOT SHOWN)
A portrait of a Peruvian who gathers a year's worth of pledges of money, food, and drink so he can feed a thousand pilgrims who pass through his village.
Trekking for 100 miles in minus 35-degree temperatures, Tibetan children make their way from their ancient Himalayan home to a modern boarding school in Leh, India. For 10 days the children and their fathers listened for cracking ice, slept in caves, and scaled frozen cliffs along the glacial path.

One thing all of our films have in common is that we started out wanting to film the exotic and make it accessible,” Harriet says. “And how do you do that but by entering people’s heads, seeing what their logic systems are, and conveying them in the most simple ways possible? That’s one agenda item. Another, which is really often forgotten, is good storytelling. We’re always looking for strong narratives with catalysts for conflict, rising and falling action, strong characters, and resolution.”

The Getzels’ films have been funded and broadcast by media organizations such as BBCTV, Channel Four (UK), Discovery America, and Canal Plus France, and they have won top awards at international film festivals. But not all the film and family adventures have been in far-off places. Several documentaries have been made in England, including one at A.S. Neill’s famous free school, Summerhill, in Suffolk, England. Still, the couple drew on techniques they perfected filming primitive people on mountain tops when they sought to portray the complex minds of children.

“One of the virtues Harriet and I have is that we are the film crew,” Peter explains. “This is it. This is the director, this is the producer, this is the camera man, this is the sound man. We do everything, which gives us a lot of freedom, in some ways. We don’t have to negotiate complicated interpersonal relations among crews. Since we’re married, we’re not missing our spouses. When we went to Summerhill we took a caravan [camping trailer] and lived there with our own children for 15 weeks.”

The Getzels’ immersion in the culture they are filming is a big part of their success, no matter where they are, they say. “It’s the same with traditional cultures,” Peter says. “When you bring your children with you and come as a family, somehow it makes sense to traditional people: There’s Mom, there’s Dad, there’s the kids — this is what they happen to do for a living.”

For information about any of the Getzels’ films, you may contact them at getzelsgordon@compuserve.com or through international distributors such as Channel 4 International (UK).
In the 1940s she was Price Waterhouse's first woman public accountant. Then she raised four children full time. She became an entrepreneur at 60; at 72 she was back in school—for the third time.

Says Frances Hoffman Franklin of it all:

“AND WHY NOT?”

“I LOVE PAPERWORK,” says Frances Franklin—a comment incomprehensible to the legions who don’t. “When my bank statement comes, I can’t wait to reconcile it. For me, it isn’t a challenge, it’s fun!”

Confronting details is so much fun for Franklin, B.S.B.A. ’44, that at the age of 60, when her peers’ new trajectories involved travel and leisure, she decided to become an entrepreneur. The idea was born and a deal was closed over lunch with a friend in 1984.

Nancy Kalishman, past president of The Scholarship Foundation of St. Louis, told Franklin, former director of the Westlake Scholarship Foundation, that they owed it to themselves “to keep our skills sharp and not breathe down the neck of our successors,” Franklin recalls. She seized on Kalishman’s solution: to go into business together.

With an impeccable business instinct, Franklin knew that what she and Kalishman could offer was just what the marketplace needed: assistance from personal financial consultants who would figure out, fill out, send out, and follow up. Personal Financial Assistants, Inc. [PFA] was the new firm’s name; untangling red tape—for a throng of eager clients—was the game. “We were as busy as we wanted to be,” Franklin says. “We were needed.”

Her biggest client was a prominent St. Louis attorney, too busy to manage the tower of paper in his private life—bank statements, payments to creditors, health-insurance forms. For years, he sent everything to Franklin. PFA’s primary customers, however, were widows, for whom the firm handled health-insurance and Medicare forms—often a convoluted process after a spouse’s death.

The experience made Franklin a believer in the idea that women must assume responsibility for educating themselves about financial matters. “Most married women end up a single parent or a widow,” Franklin says. “My advice is to become knowledgeable about money and investments. Balance the checkbook. Join an investment club. Learn what money is all about—because you’ll need to know.”

When Kalishman retired from PFA three years later, Franklin handled the business single-handedly until she retired in 1996. Then, at the age of 72, she promptly headed in another direction: back to the Hilltop Campus, where she had earned her degree in business some 50 years earlier. “And why not?” Franklin asks with a laugh. “My parents always taught me that all options are open.”

THE DAUGHTER OF IMMIGRANTS from Eastern Europe, Franklin was born and raised in St. Louis. The Hoffmans urged their three girls to aim high. “My mother was a businesswoman,” Franklin says. “She helped my father run their grocery store. She believed her girls should be educated, though she and my father were not. So I always knew I’d go to college—and the subtle assumption was that I would find the best possible training in business school.”

So Frances, who majored in accounting—and her sisters Betty and Doris Hoffman—graduated from WU with B.S.B.A. degrees (’44, ’47, and ’50), rare for women in the ’40s. Finding a job was no
Frances Hoffman Franklin, B.S.B.A. '44

I changed my life,” says Franklin, whose one of several canvases by Arthur Osver, professor emeritus of art. “A good painting speaks to your heart and soul. It challenges you.” Then she points to one of several canvases by Arthur Osver, professor emeritus of art. “A good painting speaks to your anxieties. It explains them. Art isn’t a palliative that soothes and reassures; it’s stimulating.”

She takes reference books on wooden sculpture from sub-Saharan West Africa from a nearby bookcase, and picks up a votive figure. “So-called primitive art is created by highly skilled artists and is deeply religious,” she says. “It’s not ‘decorative’ any more than a gothic Madonna is ornamental. African art objects are so moving because they have so much meaning in human lives.”

Franklin’s life in the late ’60s—divided between her family, classes, and study in Steinberg Hall’s Art and Architecture Library—changed from full to brimming when the Saint Louis Art Museum recruited her for its new docent program. For the next 15 years, she conducted tours of the galleries and chaired the program for a term. Taking early retirement from the docent program, she served an intensely busy four-year term as president of the Scholarship Foundation of St. Louis, which helps students with interest-free loans for higher education. She continues to serve on this volunteer board today.

That wasn’t all. The financial-aid knowledge Franklin developed during her foundation presidency led to her paid directorship from 1982 to 1984 at St. Louis’ Westlake Scholarship Foundation, which awards Missouri high school seniors grants for college tuition.

Then, in 1984—her term at Westlake expired, her landmark lunch with Nancy Kalishman a recent memory, and PFA barely up and running—her husband suffered a stroke that required extensive rehabilitation. But never did he suggest she set aside her career. “Harold was always supportive of whatever I did,” Franklin says. “He always said I could do anything I set my mind to.”

AFTER HER HUSBAND’S DEATH in 1993 and her retirement last year, Franklin found herself wondering what would come next. “I find it hard to believe I’m 73,” she says. “I feel only 40 or 50 inside.”

By now, the logical next step was another return to WU—for additional work on correcting the “deficiencies in [her] education.” To date she has taken four courses at the Lifelong Learning Institute, part of Washington University’s University College, for adults 55 and over. The seminar-style study groups are modeled on continuing education classes at many universities, where peer facilitators instead of professors run the courses.

“I’m sold on education!” Franklin says happily. “What enriched my life and made it possible to take advantage of opportunities was my superior education. My accounting degree has stood me in good stead professionally. Then I went back for the art history; I’d do that all over again.”

And now that two daughters have exposed her to the fascinations of the law, Franklin says she tells them: “I’ve led a charmed life. But in my next life, I’m going to law school and become an attorney!”

Ellen Harris is a St. Louis-based writer.
A trip to the moon always seemed safer than visiting a public restroom—
until the head of concept design for a satellite-launching system came up with a fresh idea.

BY M.M. COSTANTIN

f like most weary travelers or fast-food patrons, you would rather take a moonlight stroll through Jurassic Park than use the public facilities, architect and designer Woody Garvey has heard your pain.

What Woody — head of Glenwood L. Garvey Associates (GLGA), in Santa Monica, California — has come up with is the Self-Cleaning Restroom, a public convenience that — I’m not making this up — sanitizes itself, from top to bottom, sink-to-mirror-to-toilet, in 20 minutes flat, all at the push of a button. Just picture a telephone-booth-sized dishwasher, and you’re on the right track.
Once the usual hilarity: at the mention of this lulu of a loo dies down—and Woody has probably heard more toilet jokes than Dave Barry and the Tidy Bowl Man combined—take note that R&D magazine gave Woody's other company, Self-Cleaning Environments USA, a 1993 R&D 100 Award, the "Oscar" of invention, for developing "one of the year's most technologically significant new products."

When you consider that previous R&D 100 winners included the ATM, fax machine, soft contact lens, and VCR, you have to admit that the SCR® is no laughing matter. In fact, Epcot Center exhibited it in a prime location at its invitation-only INNOVENTIONS Showcase '95, and it was a hit display at the Chicago Children's Museum.

The SCR® is a good example of how an architect's—this architect's—mind works. Woody's first job out of architecture and urban design grad school at UCLA was systems and planning engineer at the L.A.-based Ralph M. Parsons Company, where he helped develop a national retail image for the newly formed Atlantic Richfield Company (ARCO) and its gazillion gas stations. His plans correctly anticipated station needs well into the future. And, since everybody he had interviewed, from mom and pop to the pump jockey to the executive suite, eventually wailed, "But what about the restrooms!"—those Stygian nightmares of traveler and proprietor alike—Woody decided a self-cleaning version would solve everybody's problems.

Parsons' mechanical engineers told him a cost-effective SCR® was a mad dream. Undaunted, Woody decided he could invent one himself, working solo and on his own time. Both ARCO and Parsons loved the final result, but neither wanted to get into manufacturing what is essentially a major appliance—a lav with sections that rotate to form, basically, that telephone-booth-sized dishwasher.

When Woody left Parsons in 1972 to join the distinguished L.A. architecture firm, William L. Pereira Associates, Parsons gave him all rights to his invention. Twenty busy years passed before he decided it was time to get his winner of a water closet on the road again.

It was worth the wait. The SCR® is a dandy, whose reassuringly modern interior design comforts even the most squeamish among us, and whose operation is efficient and—easy! Whoever draws the chore of cleaning the restroom simply rolls the SCR® shut, latches it, pushes a button, and voilà! the SCR® makes itself exquisitely presentable by spraying water and nontoxic detergent through high-pressure nozzles embedded in its walls, with a warm air "blow dry" completing the 20-minute cycle.

To answer the question everybody asks: TP and paper towel dispensers hang out of harm's way on the fixed walls.

Easily installed by a general contractor in an existing (yuk!) or new restroom, the SCR® comes with a relatively modest price tag of 10 grand, or—shades of the '90s—it can be leased. It costs about 50 cents per cycle to operate, and is ADA-friendly—accessible by all users. What a deal!

Self-Cleaning Environments, headquartered at GLGA's offices, has thoroughly field-tested the restroom in recent years and, when the company is funded, manufacturing and a marketing/sales program will begin. And not a moment too soon.

Think of it. Instead of the usual suspects at your favorite caffeine café doing a slapdash job with the old wet mop as they mentally review their job descriptions, all they have to do is activate the SCR®. It does the dirty work, and you, the harried consumer, get a pit stop that's not a pit.

So, oil company and fast-food impresarios of America, listen up! Relief is at hand, deliverance has arrived, the SCR® is here! You have nothing to lose but your grunge.

Missions Possible and Impossible

Glenwood L. Garvey has worked in more than 30 countries, managed projects with constructed values up to $400 million, and been nominated for Inc. magazine's Entrepreneur of the Year Award. More highlights:

1951 At 10, draws, builds models, decides to be an architect.

1966 While at WU, marries Marya Ann Koverly (A.B. '64).

1967 Wins Yale Film Festival with short film, Fortuna, while at UCLA. Film shows commercially in the United States with two short Andy Warhol films; later tours worldwide.

1968 At 27, joins The Ralph M. Parsons Company, one of the world's largest engineering/design constructors, because "I thought it would be interesting to work for a company that size, doing such sophisticated work." At Parsons he assembles and motivates multidisciplinary teams for "impossible" projects.

1970 Presents the world with the Self-Cleaning Restroom®.


1972 Becomes executive designer and planner for fine old architecture and planning firm, William L. Pereira Associates. Three years later, reorganizes the firm and is named president.

1980 Founds Glenwood L. Garvey Associates, a select practice providing corporations and institutions with planning, project management, and design services extraordinaire.

1992 Founds Self-Cleaning Environments USA, Inc., to develop a product whose time has come.

1994 Picks up the pieces when the great Northridge quake reduces his Santa Monica offices from elegant to al fresco.

At 80-something, Irene and Michael Karl still define the essentials:
love, work, and play.

“One nice thing about Mike ‘retiring’ is now we get to ride to work together,” Irene Karl says, with a smile at her husband of 57 years.

What’s wrong with this picture?
At 80-something, you’d think that the Drs. Irene and Michael Karl would be, say, traveling the world sampling new vintages to add to his already legendary wine cellar or quietly enjoying family and friends.

Well, they do that, too, but almost every day they commute to work—real work—from their West County home to the School of Medicine, where Irene is a research professor of medicine and Mike is a professor of clinical medicine and former director of clinical affairs for the Department of Medicine. He’s been “retired” since 1992.

Among other things, the School of Medicine is a treasured second home to the Karls. “We’ve always found the atmosphere here stimulating,” Mike says, as he and Irene, both white-coated, sit in his office high up in the WU Medical Center’s Queeny Tower. “Full of bright people doing interesting things.”

Which is a pretty good description of the Karls themselves.

Irene, who won her Ph.D. in biochemistry—as well as Mike—57 years ago, researches sepsis (the systemic spread of infection commonly known as “blood poisoning”) and diabetes. Author of more than 100 publications in peer-reviewed journals, she works with WU’s burn, trauma, and surgical critical care team, researching the onset of sepsis in critically ill patients. She also is regarded as an invaluable resource for young investigators seeking advice on techniques and experimental models.

Mike is that superb combination of skill and compassion known as a “doctor’s doctor,”—the physician whom other physicians choose for their own care. Ask him how that came about and he says modestly: “I chose medicine because I wanted to help people.”

The not-so-laconic American College of Physicians elected Mike a Master and gave him its Robert O. Claypoole Sr. Memorial Award in 1990, citing him as an outstanding internist and faculty role model. And he’s been a member of the National Academy of Sciences’ Institute of Medicine since 1979.

As a brand-new School of Medicine faculty member, Mike introduced liver biopsy by needle to St. Louis in 1946. In 1984, he conceived and instituted WU’s Attending Service in Medicine, a resource-conserving system soon adopted at medical centers nationwide. He has also served on the White House Conference on Families, only one of his many public and professional commitments.

In 1987, Mike left a busy private practice to become director of clinical affairs at the request of David Kipnis, then chair of the Department of Medicine. These days, he’s a volunteer physician in the school’s internal medicine clinics, sharing his wisdom and expertise with physicians-in-training.

It’s clear the Karls’ life together is now, and probably ever has been, a continuum of deeply interesting conversations and enduring delight in one another. But it hasn’t always been easy.

They met in their native Milwaukee in a scene from the movies—he was selling shoes and she bought some.

The Karls’ treasured second home is the School of Medicine:
It’s stimulating, and full of bright people doing interesting things.
Which is a good description of the Karls themselves.

“Size four-and-a-half B, navy blue,” Mike says. He was a college man; she a high-schooler. Science was her unfashionable passion. “From the time I was in grade school,” Irene says, “I knew I was going to be some kind of doctor, never realizing that women weren’t supposed to be interested in science.”

As a chemistry major at the University of Wisconsin, Irene was the
only woman in a class of 400. In her senior year, she recalls, the department chair lectured her in front of her classmates: “He said, ‘You’re head of the class, junior Phi Beta Kappa, going to graduate summa cum laude, but you’ll never make it. Women don’t make good scientists. Go get married!’”

Mike, who had completed the two-year medical program at the University of Wisconsin and was then a student at the University of Louisville School of Medicine, counseled her to pay no attention. “You’ll make it,” he told her. “When you finish, that’s when we’ll get married.”

Mike finished, with honors, from the University of Louisville, interning at and, in 1942, heading up the WU medical service at St. Louis City Hospital.

In the meantime, Irene had broken all existing records by completing her Ph.D. in biochemistry at the University of Wisconsin in three years. She and Mike tied the knot in 1940, but not until she’d landed a job in a WU diabetes research lab, her field. He says, “I thought it very important that she achieve what she’d started out to do.”

The Karls were, you might say, a ‘90s kind of couple, 50—almost 60—years ahead of their time.

War came, and in 1943 Captain Michael Karl, U.S. Medical Corps, was sent to the South Pacific. Irene, pregnant with their daughter Bonnie, retired from research temporarily, a retirement that lengthened with the birth of their second daughter, Terry, now a political science professor at Stanford but then a child beset with serious back problems.

During those years, Mike was busy with teaching and his practice, but he and Irene always had time to talk medicine and science. Still, when she restarted her career in 1958, Irene was nervous, despite Mike’s encouragement. She’d been away a long time.

While working as a research assistant, she was able to use Oliver Lowry’s informal tutorials in current biochemistry trends and techniques to get up to speed again. She then joined the division of endocrinology and metabolism (headed by William Daughaday and David Kipnis), her research base since that time.

Her current collaboration with critical care researchers Richard Hotchkiss, Tim Buchman, and Perren Cobb excites her: “I’m working with young people who are so smart.” Mike similarly enjoys working with WU interns and residents.

In addition to individual honors, the Karls have jointly received the School of Medicine’s Second Century Award, Barnes Hospital Distinguished Service Award, and the Technion-Israel Institute of Technology’s Albert Einstein Award. The Michael and Irene Karl Lectureship in Medicine at the medical school also honors them.

Their careers reflect the history of an institution they both regard—and enjoy—as one of the nation’s finest medical schools.

So it was only fitting that in 1982, admirers of the couple got together and established the Irene E. and Michael M. Karl Professorship there, asking the Karls’ advice for its designation.

“We talked it over,” says Mike, “and made a decision.” Irene continues, “Since I was in the division of endocrinology and metabolism, Mike persuaded me that’s where it should go.”

Pay attention, ’90s kind of couples. You could learn something really important from these two.”
How Do You Get Good Volunteers? Explain, Explain, Explain.

The volunteer’s nightmare: Name tag in place, logo’d pencil and pad at hand, friendly (maybe) strangers on either side, smiling, smiling, smiling staff on the sidelines—the plucky volunteer sits. Clueless.

Ned O. Lemkemeier, J.D. ’62, 1997–98 chair of the WU Alumni Board of Governors (ABG), says it doesn’t have to be that way.

“If you’re going to have a meeting,” he says, “you want to have people attend with an understanding of why they are there and walk away feeling they have made good use of their time.”

Lemkemeier, a partner at the St. Louis law firm Bryan Cave LLP and a long-time volunteer both in the community and at Washington University, knows firsthand what it’s like, sitting around in a room full of the well-meaning, wondering “What’s going on? Why am I here?” There has not always been an answer.

That’s why he applauds the efforts of David Shores, last year’s ABG chair, to make better use of the talent and experience of the 150-member board: “David worked hard at improving the structure of Alumni Board of Governors’ meetings and providing substance. That needs to continue, with, perhaps, additional opportunities for alumni to interact so the whole experience is more meaningful to them.”

If pointless meetings don’t scare off volunteers, fear of ill-defined, time-gobbling assignments may. Not a problem at Washington University, Lemkemeier says. “The University has a wonderful alumni and development [programs] staff who support the volunteer so effectively that it’s not a task. These people are really pros—they make it easy for volunteers.”

Lemkemeier speaks from experience. A member of the School of Law’s Building for a New Century campaign cabinet and the Law National Council, he also has served on its Eliot Society membership committee and the Class of ’62 Reunion Gift Committee. In addition, he has chaired the University’s and the law school’s Annual Funds. Many of these positions involve fundraising, which potential volunteers often regard as the troll under the bridge waiting to devour them.

Behind the Scenes

“In truth, those are not difficult jobs,” he says. “The staff support is truly so effective—somebody behind the scenes has prepared all the information, all the data. The volunteer is out front, but the people who really deserve the credit are the staff, for their excellent work.”

But he is also careful to point out that “You can’t run a development project just with paid staff. Alumni volunteers have to be part of the process.” And it only makes sense to treat them right by keeping them informed.

Lemkemeier’s work in the law campaign cabinet had an extra benefit that volunteers don’t often consider when deciding whether or not to commit to an assignment: “It was a nice group to work with, very satisfying. I got to know people well that I didn’t know before.”

In fact, he says: “So many of the friends I have in the community, people I truly enjoy, are people I got to know through volunteer work.”

Lemkemeier, a specialist in school desegregation case, says. “Bill is a marvelous person to work with—you can learn so much from him. What impresses me is the thought and preparation that go into every session. When he shows up for a meeting, he not only has an agenda in his head but he’s got something on paper.”

Lemkemeier, who is married to the former Sally
The School of Social Work honored three alumni at its annual dinner held on September 19:

Theresa Kaijage, M.S.W. '85, social work instructor at the National Social Welfare Training Institute in Tanzania and founder of WAMATA (People in the Fight Against HIV/AIDS), Tanzania.

Ronda R. O'Farrell, M.S.W. '65, cofounder and executive director of Specialized Transitional Activities and Rehabilitation Training (START). She was 1989 Missouri Social Worker of the year.

Sheldon D. Rose, M.S.W. '52, professor, University of Wisconsin School of Social Work and a leader in the field of group work and group therapy.

The 1997 Dean's Medals for outstanding service went to Lucy and Stanley Lopata, A.B. '35.

Larson R. Keso, DE 55, GD 60, was elected president of the American Association of Orthodontists for the 1997-1999 term. He is an Oklahoma City orthodontist.

Mary Ann (Brauer) Dugas, LA 57, is managing trustee of Sharehouse Charitable Foundation, a tax-free, non-profit trust devoted to designing, producing, and supplying educational resource materials to organizations that work with children in especially deprived circumstances. She lives in Calcutta, West Bengal, India.

Robert J. Cooney, BU 58, IW 58, was promoted to general solicitor of Norfolk Southern Corp. at the Norfolk, Va., headquarters of the railroad holding company. He and wife Peggy live in Virginia Beach.

Ronald C. Simons, MD 60, is professor emeritus in the College of Human Medicine at Michigan State University and clinical professor at the University of Washington. He is retired from active teaching and lives on Vashon Island, outside Seattle, Wash. His new book, Body Culture, Experience, and the Stor ine Reflex, was published by Oxford University Press.

Dorothy Ogilvy-Lee, LA 64, snagged the Children’s Service Award by LGT Edward Baca at the National Guard Family Program Workshop, in Orlando, Fla., on July 12. The ceremony was attended by 450 Army and Air National Guard Family Program personnel throughout the states and territories of the National Guard. She is director of the National Guard Family Program.

Ronnie Blackmore Oard, LA 65, is vice president, regional business development, for American Express Company’s education-financement division. She and husband Bill live in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Richard Thaller, LA 65, is clinical associate professor of pediatrics at the Baylor College of Medicine; he was elected president of the medical staff of Texas Children’s Hospital, in Houston, Texas.

Leigh Hightower DeNoon, NU 67, was appointed to a faculty position in the Associate of Science in Nursing program at Ivy Tech State College-Central Indiana. She lives in Beech Grove, Ind.

Harry Seigle, LA 68, was reappointed chairman of the Illinois Development Finance Authority, a state agency that helps finance industry expansion and other economic development projects. He has been chairman since 1995.

John Grew-Sheridan reports that the “quiet influence” of his late wife, Carolyn (Lynne) Grew-Sheridan, LA 69, continues despite her death in 1996. Her sculpture “Pierced Hope” was juried into “A Matter of Form” at the Bolinas, Calif., Museum and “A Celebration of Sierra Woods,” in Nevada City, Calif. A major profile appeared in Tradeswoman’s Summer 1997 issue. Carolyn’s “Reader’s Chair” was selected for “The Chair Show” at the Folk Art Center, in Asheville, N.C. And Designers Illustrated discussed her innovative work.

Marilyn Escobedo, MD 70, has designed the PREMIEre Program to provide important links between hospitals, pediatricians, social service providers, and families, for the care of premature, low-birth-weight infants. The program is the result of a Community Access to Child Health (CATCH) planning grant, awarded by the American Academy of Pediatrics and funded by Wyeth-Yerser Laboratories. She is a self-employed pediatrician and one of only four Texas pediatricians to receive a CATCH grant.

Evangeline Vlanton Newton, LA 70, is an associate professor of modern languages at the Department of Curriculum and Instructional Studies in the College of Education at the University of Akron, Ohio. She is also the co-author of the Ohio Reading Teacher, a regional publication of the International Reading Association.

Janice Mogab Daman, LA 71, was appointed assistant dean in the College of Communication at the University of Texas, Austin.

Molly Maginnis, FA 73, has been designing costumes professionally since 1976 for theatre and film. She lives in Los Angeles and is designing film costumes for the Disney feature Maleficent, a remake of the 1940s classic, as well as Old Friends, written and directed by Anthony Hopkins, which was screened in November.

Dean Vance, LA 74, was promoted to associate general counsel, legal intellectual property, at Shell Oil Company, in Houston, Texas.

Laurence J. Dorr, LA 76, as associate curator of botany at the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, is author of Plant Collectors in Madagascar and the Comoro Islands, published by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and he is a co-editor of a special volume of the Venezuelan journal Bol.Iinna, published in Caracas. The latter included contributions by almost 50 different botanists.

Louis Hutt, Jr., BU 76, was the keynote speaker at the annual banquet of the Troy-Wentwistle, Missouri, Chapter of the NAACP. He is a lawyer and CPA and a Washington D.C. trustee.

Arnold Donald, EN 77, was profiled as executive of the year in the September issue of Black Enterprise magazine. He is co-president of Mauldin Sciences Co.

Eric Haesloop, LA 77, is a principal of the San Francisco architectural firm of Turnbull Griffin Haesloop. The firm, formerly known as William Turnbull & Associates, is renowned for designing houses, wineries, churches, schools, and civic complexes.

Gerald B. Kline, LW 77, announced the formation of the Atlanta law firm of Sims, Moss, Kline, and Davis LLP. The firm’s practice areas involve corporate finance, securities offerings, mergers and acquisitions, business tort and securities litigation and arbitration, broker-dealer and investment adviser regulation, and bankruptcy reorganizations. He can be reached at smk@smklaw.com.

Loretta W. Moore, LW 78, was awarded tenure and promoted to full professor at Washburn University School of Law, in Topeka, Kan.

Bruce Massert, LA 79, announced the establishment of the Amy Strelzer Manasevit Scholars Program for the Study of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorders. The program’s purpose is to provide funding for research leading to clinical solutions for post-transplant complications that may be associated with non-family marrow transplants. Bruce’s wife, Amy, died in March 1996 of complications of pneumonia; ten months after her marrow transplant had left her cancer free. The fund is administered by the Marrow Foundation, 400 Seventh Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20004. To date, more than $450,000 has been raised toward a goal of $1 million. Ten winners will be underwritten six Manasevit Scholars.

David Rubenstein, LA 79, founded the Environmentors Project in 1992, the project matches interior designers with mentors working together for more than eight months to create science projects that highlight and study potential solutions for real environmental problems in the community. Football legend Joe Montana is a national spokesperson for the program, which also honored with New America’s prestigious award for excellence in community education.

Linnea E. Thompson, LW 79, and husband Allen R. McCauley were among five inducted into the Black Hawk College Alumni Hall of Fame in May. In June, Linnea received the 1997 Volunteer Lawyer of the Year Award, sponsored by the Volunteer Lawyer Project of Rock Island County. The award recognizes her commitment to serving the legal needs of the poor. This is the second time she has received the award.

Elise (Axelbaum) Goldberg, LA 81, and husband Daniel have a

C L A S S M A T E S
Making the Most of "Bumps, Bruises, and Gray Hairs"

My father was diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease back in the early 1980s," says Kathleen O'Brien. "The physician said to the family, 'There's nothing you can do about it, and he's going to lose his mind.' Well, you don't say that to a bunch of Irish—the part about not being able to do anything."

Indeed, those words were enough of a challenge that O'Brien became a key figure in what she calls the "spontaneous combustion" of the movement toward Alzheimer's disease research in the 1980s. She has been at the helm of the St. Louis Alzheimer's Association—a multi-faceted support organization for people with Alzheimer's disease and their friends and families—since the early 1980s. She has served as its first executive director since 1987.

"Really, we started as a support group, trying to identify the needs of families and how we could help them cope with the disease," she says. "In those early years there was a kind of energy across the entire nation—people saying, 'we've got to do something'; and that was really the birthing of the Alzheimer's Association."

O'Brien says that the Association has some unique features. Most important, she says, "we're very much a collaborative agency—we share a very strong partnership with Washington University School of Medicine and with the George Warren Brown School of Social Work—many people from these schools serve on our committees or serve in leadership roles. Students also do a lot of internships and practicums here."

The St. Louis Alzheimer's Association is one of the largest in the country, with more than 550 volunteers who help provide services and programs and raise both awareness and funds. She says this volunteer spirit is "a tribute to the St. Louis community."

One major service component is the Association's "helpline" phones (the numbers are 314-432-3422 or 1-800-980-9080) staffed by trained volunteers who are prepared to give information ranging from finding a source for diagnosis to helping with nursing home placement. "That relationship with the helpline worker becomes an ongoing relationship," says O'Brien.

In the arena of Alzheimer's disease research, O'Brien says that, while research is "in the embryonic stage," enormous strides have been made just in the last few years. "We've had incredible research breakthroughs about what might cause the disease and its plaques and tangles in the brain—certainly we've seen some links to different genes. And there are two drugs available and 22 drugs on the fast track at the FDA."

In spite of this success, O'Brien says that "every study needs to be replicated over and over again to make sure that indeed it is reliable. Very recently, there was a "fun study" that showed that nuns with higher linguistic skills and expression abilities maybe were less likely to develop the disease. Those kinds of studies get a lot of attention, but we really need to make sure they're reliable and accurate. We are fortunate to have in St. Louis one of the most respected Alzheimer's disease researchers in the world, Leonard Berg, who has been at the forefront of the Alzheimer's movement since the late 1970s," says O'Brien (see article, page 10).

The high-speed growth of the Alzheimer's Association has helped O'Brien accumulate what she calls the "bumps, bruises, and gray hairs" associated with balancing "human and dollar resources to meet an ever-increasing demand for services." But the intensity of the Association's expansion is only likely to increase. "People are taking advantage of earlier stages of the disease and at younger ages," she says. "We need to begin to prepare for this."

—James Russell
Some Who Led the Way

The four athletes are all in their 70s, but their timing is still perfect. From the top:
1997 is the 25th anniversary of the implementation of Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972, which says that "No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance, . . . ."
This year also witnessed the U.S. Supreme Court's effective reinforcement of Title IX when it refused to hear the appeal of Cohen v. Brown, a case in which Brown University was judged in district court to be in violation of Title IX.
Amid national headlines announcing the decision (which many legal experts believe will pave the way for full compliance), four alumnae trailblazers gathered at the 1997 Reunion to celebrate the 50th anniversary of their '47 Commencement. They and four other classmates made up WU's first graduating class of female physical education majors and minors. -David Moessner

May 1997 Back for a replay: (I. to r.) Honored at a W Club reception in the Athletic Complex were Jacqueline Schapp, B.S.'47, M.S. '54; Janice Myers, B.S. '47; Joye Baumann, B.S. '47, B.S.P.T. '48; and Virginia Mellis, B.S. '47—all of whom marched in the 1997 Commencement ceremonies. Three years ago Schapp became the first female athlete named to the Washington University Sports Hall of Fame. She was captain of the Bears' field hockey and basketball teams.
Maximize your INCOME

with a Washington University Charitable Unitrust

See page 9

Robert S. Brookings
Your Advantage Is Clear

See page 9

Recognizing the Importance of Planned Gifts
Washington University in St. Louis
"To thine own self be true" is a Powerful Message

Peter J. Aranda III M.B.A. '87, M.D.P. '87

P eter J. Aranda never would have traded a six-figure-salary position as a top executive in the entertainment industry for pursuit of a doctoral degree without good reason.

"I always knew I wanted to work in a balance of industry, publishing, and teaching," offers Aranda, a management consultant providing expertise to companies managing turn-arounds or the impact of major change. "This was a highly calculated step one doesn't take without being very pragmatic."

Aranda worked as vice president of operations for Winterland Productions, a division of the Music Entertainment Group of MCA, Inc., in Universal City, California, before moving in 1995 to New York City, where he entered Columbia University's Graduate School of Business on a fellowship. A Ph.D. candidate in the School's Management of Organizations Division, he is concentrating in strategic management.

At the same time, "to keep a finger on the pulse of industry," he started his own consulting firm, P.J. Aranda and Company. His specialty—rescuing flailing companies—is no task for the timid. The job demands not only aggressive, solution-oriented approaches but also great diplomacy as he articulates plans to retune the companies to their beleaguered CEOs.

Aranda realized early on that "the fastest path to corporate executive management is through consulting," because exposure to diverse companies and industries is a plus in understanding how business works. Consulting positions with Arthur Andersen and Company and Price Waterhouse gave Aranda the edge.

"Many companies bring consultants on board, usually with a salary higher than consulting firms themselves can provide," adds Aranda, who was lured to MCA from Price Waterhouse. "After considering many offers, Winterland proved the right challenge for me."

Aranda made beautiful music at Winterland. Under his direction, the multinational merchandising division boasted a $20-plus million swing in operating profits. His rule of thumb: "If it's not adding value to the company, don't do it."

His service to an organization called the Ph.D. Project, managed by the KPMG Peat Marwick Foundation based in Montvale, New Jersey, underscores his commitment to education. The Ph.D. Project recruits qualified, underrepresented minorities—African Americans, Hispanic Americans, and Native Americans—to business school faculties. (Aranda noted a dearth of minority faculty when he attended the University of Southern California, in Los Angeles, where he earned a bachelor of science degree in business with a minor in mechanical engineering, and at Washington University.)

Of Mexican and Cherokee Indian heritage, the Los Angeles-born Aranda says his grandfather, a locomotive mechanic who immigrated to the U.S. from Mexico, was a force driving his own academic course. "He was self-taught, played many musical instruments, loved learning, and insisted his children attend college," recalls Aranda, whose parents are both teachers. Although a world traveler, Aranda remains grounded: "I was raised with the advice 'To thine own self be true,'" he says. "There is great power in that message."

—Cynthia Georges

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Jill Gressin, LA 92, is living in New York, where she is in an emergency medicine residency program at Long Island Jewish Medical Center. She can be reached at jgressin@pol.net.

Kenan Pollock, LA 92, and co-author Eric Heighberger have a book published by McGraw-Hill this fall called The Real Life Investing Guide. The book, geared toward people in their 20s and early 30s, teaches the basics of investing.

Timothy J. Redden, LA 92, completed the officer indoctrination course at Naval Education and Training Center, in Newport, R.I.

Ray Weaver, EN 92, and Kelly Weymann Weaver, LA 92, have moved to the San Francisco Bay Area "for no other reason than it was the setting of the 1980s sitcom Too Cool for School. Before we were here, we decided to get jobs." Kelly works at MG Taylor, a transition management firm, and Ray works at Intel Corp., doing marketing. He graduated and have relocated to Europe for the next two years. Eileen is stationed with Ernst and Young in Manchester, England, serving a client in the consumer products industry. Rob spends much time in Paris on various projects, implementing an "Enterprise-wide" software solution known as SAP. They invite classmates in touch with them if they need information on working abroad, vacation spots, or even fine cuisine.

Navy Lt. Cmdr. Kenneth A. Laube, HA 94, has reported for duty with Navy Recruiting Orientation Unit, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Derek Murman, LA 94, married Rebecca Nelson, FA 93, in a Los Angeles ceremony on June 7, 1997. The groomsmen were Marc Stelmack, EN 94, and Matt Bray, EN 95. They were joined by several Wu alums: Tricia Bisoux, LA 91, Robin Kalina, LA 91, Amy Scherer, EN 95, Debbie Goldenstein, LA 94, and Jim Welck, LA 94. Derek and Rebecca live in Seattle, Wash. Rebecca works as a graphic designer in a Seattle ad agency, and Derek is a software tester at Microsoft.


Michelle Landau, LA 95, completed graduate studies at the University of Southern California and Hebrew Union College, receiving an MSW and a master's degree in Jewish communal service. She is working at the Jewish Community Centers Association in St. Louis, doing family programming. She can be reached at michlandau@aol.com.

Tanya Kathleen Moore, SW 95, married Matt Welsch in October 1995. They live in St. Paul, Minn. Tanya is a mental health case manager at Human Services, Inc., in Oakland, Minn.; she coordinates legal, social, and educational services for youth and seniors in affiliation with the county and state government in developing guidelines for case management services. Since October 1996, she has served as project coordinator for MN JYLC (Linking Youth, Nature, and Critics), a pilot program that targets at-risk youth and at-risk animals through therapy, humane education, and dog obedience. Tanya can be reached at TWelsch@msn.com.

David Rosenberg, LA 95, completed a joint program at the University of Pennsylvania School of Social Work and Gratz College in Philadelphia, receiving an MSW and a certificate of Jewish communal studies. He is a legislative assistant for the Washington Office of the Council of Jewish Federations, in Washington, D.C. He can be reached at davidrosenberg@jewish.org.


Ruth (Stieffmann) Kennedy, BU 25; 9/97.

Charles A. Naylor, EN 25, GR 27; 8/97.

Laura M. (Hancock) Flint, FA 26; 9/97.

James E. Prichard, BU 26; 8/97.

Earl J. Weppler, Jr., BU 27, CB 28; 9/97.

Susan Shockey Barnes, OT 28; 8/97.

Marion H. Wipprecht, LA 29; 12/96.

In Memoriam

Pre-1920s

Clifton F. Elzea, DE 17; 10/96.

1920s

Doros (Robinson Legget) Farrell, FA 21; 8/97.

Donald G. Miller, EN 21; 9/97.

Josephine (Glendinning) Hays, NU 22; 7/97.

Dorotha (Hedges) Allen, LA 24; 8/97.

Richard Moist, DE 40; 4/97.

Eda J. Neely, LA 40; 11/96.

Charles E. Fillides, MD 41; 1/97.

Mary Ellen (Grisswell) Middleton, LA 41; 7/97.

Vida Loan L. (Schmidt) Becker, UC 36; 8/97.

John C. Lamb, LA 36; 10/96.

Harmon J. Barton, Jr., EN 38; 2/97.

A. Ronald Stewart, LW 38; 5/97.


Richard E. Morin, DE 40; 4/97.

Judy D. Neely, LA 40; 11/96.

Charles E. Fillides, MD 41; 1/97.

Mary Ellen (Grisswell) Middleton, LA 41; 7/97.

Ada Sylva (Schmidt) Becker, UC 36; 8/97.

Johnny C. Lamb, LA 36; 10/96.

Harmon J. Barton, Jr., EN 38; 2/97.

A. Ronald Stewart, LW 38; 5/97.

Where the Coast Is Mostly Clear

Chuck Kruger lives in a tight-knit community. On Cape Clear Island, off the coast of southern Ireland, 90 percent of the inhabitants have the same last name or are at least related to the O'Driscoll clan. That's close.

In a place where almost everyone is related to everyone else, Kruger, M.A. '64, and his wife, Nell, A.B. '64, M.A. '65, are referred to as "blow-ins"—people who blow in and out with the wind and won't put down roots. Kruger worried at first about being accepted by the islanders until he met a sea captain who was born on the island in 1900.

"He told me that his family came here in 1710 and that he is still considered an outsider," says Kruger, 58, who studied literature at Hamilton College and the Bread Loaf School of English at Middlebury University before coming to Washington University to earn his master's degree in literature. He has studied at the C. G. Jung Institute, in Switzerland, and was a teacher, counselor, and lecturer in Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Zurich. For 26 years he lived in the ancient Swiss city, where he was the assistant headmaster of an international school for nine years, English department chairperson for more than 20 years, and head college counselor most of the time.

But our story really starts in 1986, when he and Nell purchased a house and a piece of land on Cape Clear. They moved there full time in 1992, and Kruger now regularly contributes to the Cork Examiner and various other magazines in Switzerland and the U.S. He's often heard on radio in Ireland and is completing a children's book about Cape Clear's patron saint, St. Ciaran, an international thriller, and a spiritual autobiography. Nell, a former professor of linguistics and a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Washington U., runs a craft shop on the island during the summer tourism months.

But before this starts sounding too idyllic, consider this: When winter hits and the southwesterlies begin to roar, gale force winds are the norm for weeks on end. Horizontal rain finds its way through every crack and crevice in a house. Hailstones pound the roof. For eight months of the year, if you come to Cape Clear on one day you may not get back until the next—or until the following week. Islands are not always convenient places to be.

"But I'm really lucky. I continue to experience the Cape like Zorba the Greek experienced life. I gasp for joy at everything."

But Kruger is not just a taker of all the island has to offer. He has become an unofficial ambassador for the island, promoting "sensitive" tourism when he established three storytelling events on Cape Clear, especially the Cape Clear International Storytelling Festival, which held its fourth annual festival in August 1997. He has also captured the lure of the island in Cape Clear: Island Magic (Collins Press, 1995), a collection of essays, stories, poems, and photographs.

"All my life I wanted to be a writer and poet," says Kruger, who was runner-up in the 1997 Cork Literary Review Competition. "Cape gives me the place. We can leave the keys in the car and the door to the house open. Our mail is delivered to the dining room table whether we're home or not. You can't put a price on that."

—Steve Givens
Owen S. Kantor

Owen S. Kantor, a rheumatologist and an associate professor of medicine at the School of Medicine, died of cancer July 27, 1997, at Barnes-Jewish Hospital in St. Louis. He was 54.

Kantor was in private practice at Barnes Hospital for 23 years. More recently, he joined the staff of Barnes-Jewish West County Hospital in Creve Coeur. From 1973 to 1995, he also ran the Arthritis Clinic at the Shriners Hospital for Children in Frontier.

A St. Louis native, Kantor earned undergraduate and medical degrees from the University of Missouri-Columbia, completing his doctorate in 1968. He became an associate professor at Washington University in 1981 and was active in the St. Louis Rheumatism Society, the Lupus Foundation, and several medical committees.

John P. Atkinson, professor of medicine and of molecular microbiology in the Division of Rheumatology at the medical school, said Kantor's opinion was highly valued by fellow rheumatologists.

Kantor was an avid tennis player at the Triple "A" Golf & Tennis Club in Forest Park and was a classic car collector.

Among the survivors are his wife, Barbara Lesar of Carbondale; three sons, James Hiram Lesar of Chsey Chase, Md., Albert Keith Lesar of Aptos, Calif., and Byron Lee Lesar of Carbondale; two stepdaughters, Laurel Thomas of Knoxville, Tenn., and Rebecca Galmbs of Philadelphia; a stepson, Richard Thomas of Swarthmore, Pa.; a brother, three grandchildren; and eight step-grandchildren.

Andrew Krejci

Andrew Krejci, an undergraduate student pursuing a degree in the University of Missouri-St. Louis/ Washington University Joint Undergraduate Engineering Program, died in a one-car accident Sept. 11, 1997, in Chesterfield. He was 23.

Krejci's body was discovered by Chesterfield Police the morning of Sept. 13, in a wrecked car just off Highway 10, about three-fourths of a mile east of Timberlake Manor.

Krejci was last seen at about 2:30 a.m. Sept. 11 on the St. Louis University campus. Police suspect he fell asleep while driving.

Krejci, who had been enrolled in the joint program for two years, was on schedule to receive a mechanical engineering degree from the University of Missouri-St. Louis next May. In addition to his studies, Krejci also worked for Chrysler Corp. as an intern in car design.

William H. Matheson

William H. Matheson, professor emeritus of comparative literature in Arts and Sciences, died of complications resulting from cancer Sept. 10, 1997, at St. Joseph Hospital in Kirkwood. He was 68.

Matheson served in the comparative literature program from 1970 to 1996, first as a visiting professor and for a number of years as chair. A distinguished poet and translator, he taught courses on almost 100 different topics, including narrative and drama, lyric poetry, and numerous cross-cultural themes, particularly those involving comparisons of European or American and Chinese or Japanese writing. He also served on the Assembly Series committee for 25 years and was well known for his seminars on translation.

"Bill was a wonderfully gifted translator," said Marvin H. Marcus, associate professor of Japanese languages and literatures and director of East Asian Studies in Arts and Sciences, who co-teached several courses with Matheson. "He translated hundreds of poems from the Shinkokinshu, which is an extremely important collection of early 13th-century Japanese verse, and was really the liaison between Western literature and the Chinese and Japanese programs."

In recent years, Matheson focused on writing poetry and his poems have been published locally, nationally, and internationally. A limited edition of his Tung Ch'ing's Album, which collects eight poems based on paintings by the Ming period Chinese artist, was published in 1995. His most recent book, Sufferings of Light: Selected Poems, was published in 1996. Matheson also was a talented potter and was a frequent contributor to the annual sale at Craft Alliance in University City.

A native of Flint, Mich., Matheson completed bachelor's and master's degrees at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he also earned a doctorate in French. Before coming to Washington University, he taught at Yale, Tufts, and Brandeis universities, as well as at his alma mater.

Julio V. Santiago

Julio V. Santiago, an internationally renowned diabetes researcher, died suddenly of a suspected heart attack on Aug. 10, 1997, on a flight to Germany. He was 55.

Santiago was a professor of pediatrics and of medicine and director of the Division of Pediatric Endocrinology and Metabolism at the School of Medicine. A staff physician at Barnes-Jewish and St. Louis Children's hospitals, he also was director of the school of Medicine's Diabetes Research and Training Center, one of only six in the nation.

At the time of his death, Santiago was involved in the Diabetes Prevention Program, the largest national diabetes study to evaluate whether medication or lifestyle changes can prevent or delay adult-onset diabetes.

Previously, Santiago was the principal investigator of the St. Louis portion of the national Diabetes Control and Complications Trial (DCCT), considered one of the most important studies conducted in diabetes research. In 1993, DCCT researchers concluded that strictly controlling blood sugars can prevent or delay the ravaging complications of the disease.

Santiago also was a leader in the development and testing of miniaturized portable insulin infusion pumps, devices for self-monitoring of blood glucose, as well as other advances in diabetes care.
A native of San German, Puerto Rico, Santiago earned a bachelor's degree in science in 1963 from Manhattan College in New York. He received a medical degree in 1967 from the University of Puerto Rico, graduating first in his class. After completing a residency in medicine and a fellowship in metabolism and endocrinology at Washington University, he joined the faculty in 1975 as an assistant professor of pediatrics and of medicine.

David M. Kipnis, the Distinguished University Professor of Medicine and professor of molecular biology and pharmacology, met Santiago more than 30 years ago at the University of Puerto Rico. He then recruited Santiago to Washington University for his training.

"Julio always went out of his way to help people — house officers, junior faculty, and students — in career development," Kipnis said. He is survived by his wife of 35 years, Ana Santiago; four children, Teresa Turner, Julio Santiago, Vincent Santiago, and Daniel Santiago; all of St. Louis; and one granddaughter.

Reimut Wette

Reimut Wette, professor emeritus of biostatistics at the School of Medicine, died of cancer Aug. 13, 1997, at McKnight Place in St. Louis County. He was 70.

Wette was professor of biostatistics and professor of applied mathematics. In 1966, he founded and was named director of the new Division of Biostatistics in the Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health. He served in that role until 1980. When Wette retired in 1990, the library of the Division of Biostatistics was named in his honor.

Wette studied the problem-oriented development and application of mathematical-statistical methods for biomedical research, in addition to the mathematical biology of neoplastic growth and radiation response. He was largely responsible for increasing the statistical awareness in clinical research at the medical school.

Born in Mannheim, Germany, on May 12, 1927, he received a master's degree in biology in 1952 and a doctorate in biomathematics in 1955, both from the University of Heidelberg, Germany. He served on the faculty there until 1961, when he joined the graduate faculty of the University of Texas and was associate professor of biomathematics at the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute in Houston.

Wette was a member of numerous professional organizations, including the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Institute of Biological Sciences, and the American Statistical Association.

Among the survivors are two daughters, Helen Lewis of Los Angeles, Calif., and Hildegard Wette of Seattle, Wash.; and three sons, Dean Wette of St. Louis, Matthew Wette of Los Angeles, Calif., and Gilbert Wette of Boulder, Colo.

Feats of Engineering That Demand Personal Strength

Michael Center will cite his academic and professional achievements with quiet pride. But the senior consultant for multinational Ernst & Young toses in a proverb: "Say what you will about these things, but don't overlook the human quality."

That would be impossible, considering the Russian-born Center's move, at age 13, to the United States. The son of mechanical and civil engineers (mother and father, respectively), his parents wanted the best for their high-achieving youngster.

"For me, the engineering field was more or less predestined," says Center, who maintained a 4.0 GPA in every academic program he tackled, including an M.B.A. from the University of Chicago. He has been recognized with academic awards from the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and the Missouri Society of Professional Engineers. Last year, the University of Chicago presented him with its esteemed Oscar G. and Elsa S. Mayer Prize.

"I chose chemical engineering by chance, and I found that it offered the most diverse foundation of all the engineering professions. The training can take you anywhere—from environmental engineering to computer science to economics."

Center's preoccupation with formulas has produced widespread success. As a lab assistant with Washington University Technology Associates, Inc. (WUTA), he received several U.S. and foreign patents on technology he invented for microgranulating heat-sensitive powders. No minor feat for a young student.

Upon graduation from Washington U., Center was snapped up by Amoco Corporation in Chicago, where he spent most of the next 10 years in the areas of refining and transportation logistics. (Chicago is still home.) His work took him to England, France, Russia, and to refineries and chemical plants throughout the United States.

His most satisfying achievements? "Anything that had not been done."

During his association with Amoco, Center enrolled at the University of Chicago, completing a rigorous M.B.A. program in which he targeted five areas of concentration instead of the typical two.

"Hard work doesn't scare me," says Center, who faxed homework from Ryazan, Russia, where he frequently traveled to a refinery modernization project, to fulfill his Chicago course requirements. He completed the master's program in less time than it takes most part-time students.

Center insists there's no secret to his alchemic touch: "I'm driven to learn. I've spent many sleepless nights trying to understand a concept. I have grand visions for myself—where I want to be," he says softly. "To realize that power, you must have strength."

"Center has abided by an early lesson from Washington University's Milorad Duduković, the Laura and William Jens Professor of Chemical Engineering and director of the Chemical Reaction Engineering Laboratory. "He pushed us to the absolute limit," says the erstwhile straight-A student.

A black belt in tae kwan do and an avid bicyclist given to pedaling with 20-month-old daughter Shoshana in tow, Center says his education has grown exponentially with the advent of fatherhood.

One recent Sunday morning, it was a cooing Shoshana who found the perfect solution to the problem at hand, her father's long-winded phone conversation. She hung up.

Now, there's human quality to reckon with.

—Cynthia Georges
Dear Abby...

Condensed from the Eliot Honors Convocation address "Dear Abby..." delivered on May 15, 1997, in the Athletic Complex's Field House. The convocation honors graduating students whose achievements in scholarship and service to the University have been recognized by honor organizations and by the academic divisions of the University.

The idea that there's anything more to say to Washington University's 1997 honors graduates has seemed a daunting assignment. That was when my granddaughter, Abby, came to the rescue. Like most grandparents, I find the growth of the child of my child a transcendent piece of theater and a source of eerie, unguessed revelation. If you happen to be somebody's grandchild, you too are a miracle to somebody, not least because you've made it through college. And your presence among other students draped in honors confirms that the grandparents who tagged you a genius when you couldn't even spit oatmeal straight were prophets after all.

In about 15 years Abby will be entering some university or ballet school or lion-training academy. She will have grown up in the world you are about to enter, the world you hope to remake in the image of your ideals, out of the bounty of your Washington University education.

My granddaughter could of course be your little sister, or brother; or a child's face in a magazine, from another country, another continent. That child's name might be as unpronounceable as its life is, to a middle-class American, unimaginable. As a fate, any of these children might be Abby, Abby any of them. So I want to make an introduction.

Dear Abby: I want you to meet Washington University's best and brightest. In fact, they're bright enough to be suspicious of that label and to know that their expensive education is still only a blank check, its worth yet to be determined, its ultimate beneficiary as yet unnamed.

Do you remember how the toys you had to share became more valuable in the other kid's hands? I do. That time in the backyard when your father said, "Share it with Leah, sweetheart," you looked at him as if he'd uttered an obscenity, and you were the Queen of Decency. Sharing was obviously an idea thought of by grownups to take toys away from their rightful owners and give them to the squawkers and whiners of this world. Actually there are lots of grownups who never outgrow that feeling.

But I remember another time, when you gave it all away. At Halloween, in the local pumpkin patch, you were on the lookout for a real Cinderella pumpkin. And then, at the end of the field, you stopped. Someone had got up a scarecrow display, a little old farmer man and woman with straw innards and faces painted on graying pillow cases. The man was in pretty good shape, but the farmer woman wasn't doing well. She was bent in the middle and bent again at the neck, broken really. Something had gotten to her. You stopped your shopping, abruptly. You went over beside her and put your arm around her. You never spoke to the straw woman, but you sat with her for what seemed like a long, cold time. Then you moved on without a word. I think you gave something away. I think you gave your whole self in that moment.

Fifteen years from now, Abby, not much will have changed. You'll be irate when someone wants your toys, but faced with human need, the heart of you will give away the good of you. And when you begin the education...
Through his three-year-old granddaughter, Abby, an English professor speaks to the generations whose world our graduates will shape.

these students are winding up, you'll be asked increasingly to make choices between those two ways of thinking. So it might help you to know a little more about what they're doing and what they hope to be doing. I thought I'd ask them, even though, like you, they don't stay put. They change majors and schools and cross bridges and ignore boundaries. I'm thinking of the photography student who also did biological anthropology; or the Russian-speaking chemical engineer who will cross real boundaries this summer in Eastern Europe; then return to systems analysis in corporate America; or the environmental studies major headed for law school who stage-managed Macbeth.

They don't know you, but they know somebody's out there, some kid who's going to walk into the 21st century looking for a better chance, as if the new century really were a new story and not the same old one. In the bright mid-May of 1997, they were celebrating. But they also talked about what worried them. There was the accounting major who'd love to be chief accountant for a major league baseball team but who worried that exploding salaries and high ticket prices and fan cynicism might mean that a kid your age wouldn't be able to enjoy the game as he had.

There was the architecture student who marveled at the integration of art and urban activity in European cities, where she saw that quality of life might mean keeping things, not throwing them away. A classmate of hers wants to use a degree in public interest law to inform people who live in American cities about their rights. The fine print takes advantage of them, she said, and she intends to get out the news about the fine print. There was the mechanical engineer/M.B.A. concerned about health-care delivery in a period of solutions that look like bigger problems, who wanted to look past the system's growing pains to a dynamic that could balance medical judgment and economy of delivery.

One of these graduates would like to manage the campaign of the first woman to become President; unless she runs herself, in which case you can manage her campaign. You and she and a few million other sisters are going to make the next hundred years the century of the woman in ways we've only begun to guess. If Woman has been a construction of the media, she points out, then the media, not women, need to be made over. A woman's seeing, both political and aesthetic, might move what is on the margin to the center, said a photography major.

From second sight will come the houses and playgrounds designed by an architecture student, daughter of an artist mother and engineer father, who wants to create welcoming spaces of gathering and walking about. Taking a second look at trash is what the environmental studies major will urge on her client companies, pointing out that recycling pays by reducing costs. Abby, you may want to remember the pre-med who says she'd convinced herself she wanted to be a doctor. But then, volunteering at hospitals and emulating faculty who inspired her, she decided on a career in international health and will now get the international affairs training she needs to improve the lives of people far beyond St. Louis, perhaps of some child who will grow up to be the first doctor from her village. That's international health. So is the future of a sister pre-med who wants to help women whose poverty is a poverty of information about their bodies, who wants to bring awareness of the interplay between physiological difference and social gendering to the diagnosis and treatment of women's illnesses.

These are the people who helped me write my speech, Abby, and as you know, it's polite to say thank you. So thank you Lance and Ryan and Junko and Marjan and Sarita and Jen and Laura and Jackie and Tim and Elizabeth and Bhavna and Karima. I have some sense that you're taking Abby's hand right now, even if she has a different name and will never be part of a ceremony like this one but is a child of the planet all the same and a celebrant of the great human ritual of becoming. You have been educated as much for her as for yourself. You will learn the value of what you have gained when you have made her a gift of it. You have only begun to deserve the honors we award you today.
Leading the
TRIUMPHANT JOURNEY TO
SHANTIK.KHINDUKA
Dean, George Warren Brown
School of Social Work

As dean of the George Warren Brown School of Social Work (GWB), Shanti Khinduka follows this tenet: Do no harm.

His rule is understated, to say the least, but also reflective of the man who, with quiet determination, has guided GWB on its triumphant journey to the top.

“Do no harm,” says Khinduka. “I hire the best faculty, give them the resources they need, provide a supportive environment with minimum impediments—and then I get out of their way.”

The philosophy has served Khinduka and the school well. This year, GWB earned a first-place ranking in U.S. News & World Report’s annual survey of the best schools of social work in the nation. With more than 125 contenders, it is a crowded field by any measure. But colleagues and faculty say what sets GWB apart is, quite simply, Dean Khinduka.

“He sets a firm vision,” says Michael Sherraden, the school’s Benjamin E. Youngdahl Professor of Social Development. “Without a doubt, he is responsible for the school’s successes.”

Former chancellor William Danforth has watched those successes unfold over the years. And while he greatly admires the dean’s administrative talents, he has the ultimate words of praise for Khinduka’s character. “Shanti Khinduka is a deeply honest, deeply committed man. If I were to choose a role model for children, I would choose him.”

Khinduka began shaping GWB’s ascent when he left St. Louis University to come here as dean in 1974. Since then, he has created a culture where impeccable scholarship and effective teaching are dearly valued. He recruits—and retains—“exceptionally talented faculty” who share his belief that a solid knowledge base is necessary to address society’s problems.

“We are not interested in rhetoric or the fad of the day,” says Khinduka, whom the National Association of Social Workers honored with the 1996 President’s Award for
Excellence in Education for his contributions to the field. "Rather, we are interested in data, evidence, and the soundness of policies. At the same time, we are not committed to the traditional answers. GWB's faculty are very receptive to new ideas, and they fashion innovative solutions."

Although high-calibre scholarship is a major part of the school's success, so too, says Khinduka, is community involvement. Faculty collaborate on research projects with area mental-health and child-welfare agencies. Students must volunteer more than 1,000 hours a year working in area agencies. And before they are admitted to GWB, they must have demonstrated idealism and a desire to serve the needy.

"We are not ivory tower people," says Khinduka. "That is not the GWB style. We are deeply involved in the local community."

The school reaches out in every direction, in fact, working across disciplines and countries. Khinduka is extremely proud that faculty and students collaborate with colleagues in architecture, medicine, law, arts and sciences, business, and engineering as well as in Japan, Singapore, and Israel. The presence at GWB of the country's largest number of international social-work students is a source of great satisfaction to him.

Another element of the school's success—and perhaps its cornerstone—is its endowment. Under Khinduka's keen eye, the endowment has grown from $5 million to $61 million, making it the largest of any school of social work in the country. Income from some of those funds allows Khinduka to invest in what he calls human capital, hiring top-notch faculty and staff and providing competitive salaries and endowed chairs for faculty. The school also provides more than 100 scholarships for master's students and stipends for every doctoral student, important in a field that is relatively low paying.

"I believe this school needs to be very nurturing of our students. We provide them with the financial and intellectual resources they need to do their jobs and we try to create a sense of leadership they can carry on when they leave."

But perhaps the most magical of Khinduka's talents is his ability to create a respectful, harmonious working environment, something that is cherished by faculty and peers in GWB and throughout country. Professor Larry Davis, who has worked with Khinduka for 20 years, says the dean's ability to form alliances with diverse people and groups is a gift.

"He finds common ground when you think there is none," he says.

James Midgeley, dean and Specht Professor at the School of Social Welfare at the University of California at Berkeley, agrees. "He has a special, low-key approach that is actually quite powerful in bringing people together."

Meanwhile, GWB is making plans to continue its remarkable progress. "We are determined to be the best school of social work in the world," Khinduka says.

And what will that take? For starters, a first-rate physical and technological infrastructure that will be ready next month when the $13 million Alvin Goldfarb Hall, the new social work building adjoining Brown Hall, home of GWB, is complete. But that, Khinduka hastens to add, won't be enough. Equally important will be a continued commitment to quality scholarship and cultural and gender diversity, a social work library that is second to none, and a successful approach to recruiting the most talented students from all corners of the world.

Beyond that—and more important, says Khinduka—the school should never lose sight of its most basic charge. "As we grow, we must never never change our unshakable commitment to serving—without condescending—the most needy and the least fortunate; those among us who are without resources, allies, or hope."
Who's the Boss? The campus lexicon sometimes varies—is the proud figure shown a gargoyle? A grotesque? A boss? In terms of both architecture and mood, the answer seems to be "boss." This serious and silent form perches on the archway separating January and Busch halls, and will likely provide no firsthand response other than a seasonally cold shoulder.