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Hazardous waste law is a lot like Medusa's head — dense, gnarly, tangled, unmanageable and down-right nasty. Environmental law students, professors and practitioners themselves often shudder at the thought of tackling the most feared and contested legal niche. Environmental law students, professors and practitioners themselves often shudder at the thought of tackling the most feared and contested legal niche.

The book's 19 chapters are devoted to the topic of hazardous waste law. The five-story building provides additional research and office space for the departments of biology and earth and planetary sciences, as well as classroom and lecture hall space for Arts and Sciences. An April 15 dedication is planned.

In This Issue...

Surgical success: Rodney P. Lusk, M.D., pioneers procedure for treating childhood sinusitis

Money manager: Philip H. Dybvig's research balances financial risks and rewards

Bridging the gap: Social work faculty develops curriculum to better prepare students for careers in child welfare

A maze of regulations

Professor co-writes book, helps decipher hazardous waste laws

Legal bite

RCRA and CERCLA took effect within three years of one another in 1980. Before RCRA and CERCLA, there was little federal authority over hazardous wastes. The EPA itself, the federal watchdog agency over the environment, is only 22 years old. CERCLA, perhaps better known as Superfund, was enacted in response to public fears over such infamous contami-nated sites as Love Canal in New York and the "Valley of the Drums" in Kentucky. Times Beach, the distin-contaminated community west of St. Louis, was one of the early sites addressed by the CERCLA cleanup program.

CERCLA has given legal bite to the cleanup of 1,200 sites across the United States. While critics of the legislation claim there are thousands of potential sites polluted by manufacturing waste, transport-sion spills, industrial wastewater and municipal sanitary landfills that have yet to be cleaned up. And of the 1,200 slated for cleanup, the actual process has occurred at less than 100 sites.

According to the EPA, nearly 40 percent of hazardous wastes come from manufacturing processes, approximately 16 percent from municipal landfills, 6 percent from industrial landfills, 8 percent from recyclers, 5 percent from the U.S. Department of Energy and the military, 3 percent from mining and 22 percent from various other sources.

In the book's introduction, Lipelis explains the relationship between the legislation and the agency: "RCRA governs the day-to-day generation and handling of hazardous waste. What makes it distinctive are the complexity and density of its highly detailed rules and regulations. The maze of regulations that has evolved and continues to evolve, reflects detailed congressional directives, judicial constructions of statutory language, ever-changing technical developments in the identification and handling of hazardous waste, and the EPA's policy and technical judgments as they change and develop. The result is a compi-lation of rules so complicated that top EPA officials concede that very few people within the EPA actually understand the CERCLA regulations.

CERCLA addresses the cleanup of the most part, previously contaminated sites. In contrast to the excruciating detail of

Author to discuss race and poverty in urban America

Continued on page 6

Three University professors receive teaching awards

Three Washington University professors were honored for outstanding teaching on Jan. 20 by Provost Edward S. Macias, Ph.D., in a ceremony in Graham Chapel. At a luncheon afterward that was attended by faculty and students, Macias commended the three outstanding teachers, saying: "This ceremony is an opportunity for us to remember why we're here, which is to promote learning among both students and faculty.

The three awards, all of which came with $2,500 stipends, honored teachers in anthropology, classics and engineering.

Jean Emminger, Ph.D., associate professor of anthropology, received the Burlington Northern Foundation Faculty Achievement Award. This award, given annually to faculty members displaying "unusually significant and meritorious achievement in teaching," is awarded, which is administered by the University, is made possible by a grant from the Burlington Northern Foundation. Last year's recipients were Don L. Courney, Ph.D., Vernon W. and Marion K. Piper Professor of Business Economics on the John M. Olin School of Business; and J. Norman Kline, Ph.D., professor of political science and mathematics in the School of Engineering and Applied Science.

Emminger, who specializes in the political economy and dynamics of change in pastoral societies, has done extensive research in Kenya. In 1989 Emminger received the Council of Students of Arts and Sciences Excellence in Teaching Award. One of her courses, "Rich Nations and Poor Nations," is frequently cited as one of the most popular ones on campus.

Stella Perri, a senior anthropology major, says of Emminger, "She made me want to be an anthro major. She wants only the best and gets the best from her students."
Endoscopic surgical technique better at treating pediatric sinusitis than traditional procedures

T
ough sinusitis — an inflammation of the cavities: the frontal, maxillary, sphenoid and ethmoid sinuses that we had no way of seeing before. We're talking about passageways between sinuses that are literally millimeters in width.”

Through Lusk says there is some association between sinusitis and adenoid disease, the relationship is unclear. In studies dating back to the 1930s, the success rate for a combined tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy was under 40 percent. Another study reports improvement in more than 50 percent of patients who have undergone adenoidectomy, but that same study reports improvement in 25 percent of the patients who did not have the procedure. Lusk emphasizes that all of those results are inconclusive because they relied on plain radiographs and radiographs are often wrong. Thus, the studies evaluated only maxillary sinuses situated near the upper jaw. As Lusk points out, in almost one quarter of cases of sinusitis, patients may have our maxillary sinuses will have ethmoid sinus disease not detected by plain X-rays.

Another common surgical procedure is called a nasal antrostomy. In that operation the surgeon makes an opening into the bottom of the maxillary sinus to allow the sinus to drain into the nose, but a study done by Lusk and Muntz found the success rate of that procedure negligible. “There was at most a 25 percent success rate six months after surgery, and children under five were not helped. If we were doing something that's working poorly, you need to look for something else.” Muntz says.

The something else that Lusk has developed is a computerized technique that is described for the first time in the book’s chapter on surgical management of chronic sinusitis. “We work primarily on the maxillary and the ethmoid sinuses,” says Lusk. “We use either a 2.7 millimeter scope or a 4 millimeter scope, depending on the size and age of the patient. The scopes let us into crevices of the sinuses that we had no way of seeing before. We're talking about passageways between sinuses that are literally millimeters in width. It's a very delicate process.”

The surgeons use the scope to identify the sinus disease and then use specially designed instruments to remove it. Lusk worked with German instrument-maker Karl Storz to specially design the equipment used in the operation. The postoperative numbers show that about three quarters of the children who undergo surgery for sinusitis have sinus surgery are helped significantly. Another 15 percent get some relief. The remaining 10 percent are not helped in a measurable way, but Lusk says many have other conditions that complicate their sinus disease, ranging from allergies to immune deficiency to cystic fibrosis.

Though the endoscopic procedures still are not successful enough to satisfy Lusk, he says they show much greater promise than traditional methods of sinus surgery. Muntz adds that the main problem in finding a procedure to help every patient is to do the fact that the patients, while all suffering from sinusitis, often have different conditions associated with it. “It's a multifactorial problem. Some of the factors we can control, while some we can't,” he says.

As to whether surgical management is preferable to medical, adequate studies don't exist, according to Lusk, but he stresses that surgery is always a last resort. “I don't feel that the endoscopic surgical intervention showed that under normal conditions only about one in five children with chronic sinusitis actually require surgery.”

The problem of understanding exactly what constitutes sinusitis and how it may be treated still remains. Lusk says there must be done to help learn more about the natural history of this disease. He hopes his book will provide a new tool to help diagnose, treat and understand the condition and provide the patient from which physicians and scientists will be able to learn new studies.

Pediatric Sinusitis, published by Raven Press, was written primarily for otolaryngologists and pediatricians and includes chapters on symptoms, pathophysiology, imaging techniques and medical and surgical management of sinusitis. It is the first and only book that deals exclusively with sinus surgery in children and it is the only place, where Lusk says, that the condition is addressed from so many perspectives.

Two-year grant funds brachytherapy study

Jeffrey F. Wollman, Ph.D., associate professor, Department of Radiation Oncology and chief of brachytherapy physics at Washington University's Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology, has received the National Cancer Institute's Specialized Program of Research Excellence (SPORE) grant.

The two-year, $100,000 research grant will fund a study of dose distribution variations that result from differences in density and composition of tissue treated with brachytherapy.

Brachytherapy is an internal radiation treatment for cancer that uses seeds, radioactive isotopes to treat the targeted tumor. The isotopes are either surgically implanted or placed into applicators that are inserted into body voids. Though brachytherapy allows an intense dose of radiation to be directed toward the tumor while sparing normal tissue.

Based on their findings, Wollman and colleagues plan to test the accuracy of currently used dose calculation algorithms and a complex numerical calculation to predict dose distribution. Later this year, the researchers will incorporate their findings into a study of patients with breast, gynecological, head and neck cancers.

Wollman's co-investigators in the Division of Radiation Oncology are Ali Soofi-Mazloomi, Ph.D., assistant professor; Perry W. Grigsby, M.D., associate professor; Zung-Feng Li, D.S.C., and Vivek Mital, Ph.D., research associate.

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Financial theoretist seeks order in world of risk

In a world of increasing academic specialization, Philip H. Dybvig has risen to the forefront of financial economics by making important research contributions in areas as diverse as bank runs, product warranties, corporate finance, portfolio management, asset pricing and the economic theory of corporate control and reputation. He is the Bouton's Shancares Professor of Banking and Finance at the John M. Olin School of Business. "Dybvig has made the broadest set of research interests of anyone in financial economics," says Douglas Diamond, a finance professor at the University of Chicago who has co-authored research with Dybvig. "Finance scholars usually are strong in some area of asset-pricing or in corporate finance. Phil is one of the few people that have made important contributions in both areas. He's had a tremendous impact on the field."

Dybvig's stature is evidenced by numerous editorial roles at leading journals, including his recent term as editor of the Review of Financial Studies. Other editing positions include terms at the Journal of Financial Intermediation and the Journal of Finance. He is often sought as a referee for journal articles, association meetings and the National Science Foundation.

Dybvig is known among colleagues for his ability to tackle problems at both the theoretical and practical levels. "Phil has done important work on fundamental, technical, foundational levels, but he also addresses a lot of practical finance problems where his solutions are of immediate use in the field," Diamond says.

Dybvig feels he is at an interesting time to be in academic finance, says Dybvig, because many of the recent changes in the practice of finance are a direct result of research. "Academic research is having an enormous impact on how big pension funds are managed and on the growth of stock index futures and futures options. What is exciting about finance is that the distance between very abstract, obscure academic research and actual business practice is very small."

Dybvig's reputation as a rising star in finance was well established in 1988 when he was persuaded to come to Olin as a visiting professor of finance. He earned his doctorate in economics from Yale University in 1979 at the age of 24. He taught economics at Princeton University for three semesters before joining the faculty at the Yale School of Management, where he was made a tenured full professor of economics and finance in 1986.

His decision to leave Yale for an endowed chair at the Olin School in 1989 was a major recruiting coup for the business school. Dybvig came with a mandate to build a top-notch finance program at Olin, and his reputation has served as a beacon for other talented finance scholars.

"The quality of the current finance faculty reflects the extremely hard work to find top people that might have been overlooked by more established schools," says Olin associate finance professor Chris Lamoureux, Ph.D. "Olin is now able to compete with the best schools for the best people."

Dybvig's academic career has been a series of transitions, each of which might have led him along a different path. He grew up in Kettering, Ohio, a quiet, middle-class suburb of Dayton. His father encouraged him to consider physics because it had an outstanding music program. I thought my interest were in elementary particle physics, but this was a very crowded field. I eventually decided my marginal contribution would be larger in another field. He was choosing among graduate programs when leading economic theorist Steve Ross visited Indiana to present a paper. Ross was so impressed with Dybvig's comments during the seminar that he promised to advise Dybvig at the University of Pennsylvania. Ross was made a tenured full professor of economics in 1969, and from there, he began graduate studies with Ross at the University of Pennsylvania.

When Ross moved to Yale a year later, Dybvig went with him and completed his doctorate there. He and Ross have since co-authored numerous papers. "Phil has had an extraordinary influence on the field," says Ross, now the Sterling Professor of Finance at Yale. "His research runs very broadly through many areas of finance, and his work has changed the way we think about a lot of things. He also has become less reliant on the old boys network of investing. As a result, the risk exposure for pension funds has gone down."

His paper, "Inefficient Dynamic Portfolio Strategies or How to Throw Away a Million Dollars in the Stock Market," raised serious doubts about the efficiency of portfolio insurance and other investment management strategies. "My research followed money management practices and showed how funds could be managed better," Dybvig says.

His careful analyses of common money management techniques uncovered flaws that could have cost millions of dollars in lost value. "I feel like I'm making a real contribution to society if I'm helping to get pension money invested more wisely — the integrity of these investment funds is very important to a lot of people."

While Dybvig focused much of his early career on contributing to the academic and theoretical underpinning of finance, he reads everyone's research with such care that you always feel like you are being addressed. "You may not like what he has to say, but you always listen carefully. He often understands your work better than you do."

Dybvig describes his thesis research as being at the intersection of economics and finance. "I was very interested in figuring out people's preferences from their behavior — this was the theoretical foundation of my early work."

Perhaps his best known research is a paper on bank runs co-written with Diamond. While academics traditionally considered bank runs as an irrational act brought on by emotional panic, Dybvig and Diamond used game theory to identify sound economic reasons for bank runs. The paper provided a model for viewing bank runs as a form of personal liquidity shock — people want money easily, but the bank has illiquid assets. It redefined banks' main function as providing a service for people who want liquidity.

"People had not understood the benefit of liquidity provision by banks or the importance of deposit insurance," says Dybvig. "The paper made a strong case for deposit insurance and it has changed the way banks are viewed by both academics and bank regulators."

Another area of Dybvig's research is the fine-tuning of "risk-management" strategies for huge portfolios of stocks and bonds, such as those held by wealthy estates, pensions and mutual funds. "This has developed many computer programs and trading rules that allow investors to balance dynamically the risk of high-return stocks against the relative safety of lower-paying bonds."

"My models do not predict whether the market will go up or down," explains Dybvig. "Rather, they manage exposure to market risks based on the investor's feelings about risk and return at different levels of wealth."

In the last 10-15 years, says Dybvig, there has been a significant movement away from managing investments based on personal style and old school concepts, and a move toward quantitative, analytical models for optimizing return and minimizing risk. "Some investment managers still rely on luck and intuition, but as the management profession becomes more competent in the use of mathematical models, it also has become less reliant on the old boys network of investing. As a result, the risk exposure for pension funds has gone down."

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While Dybvig focused much of his early career on contributing to the academic and theoretical underpinning of finance, he finds himself increasingly drawn to broader, real-world policy issues. Recently, he presented his views on banking and deposit insurance at a meeting of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. In preparing his pursue music in corporate finance, he is soliciting the input of corporate lawyers and finance executives to "a business school is a funny place because you have one foot in academia and one foot in the business world. You can't be isolated from the rest of the world and do good research. You can't ignore what's going on in the world and do a good job of teaching your students," he says.

— Gerry Everding
Lectures

Thursday, Jan. 28


4 p.m. Dept. of Philosophy colloquium. "Vulgar Pragmatism: An Unedifying Ment." Stuart Orkin, Children's Hospital, 400 S. Hospital Ave., Room A249. Cost: $5.

4 p.m. Dept. of Cell Biology and Physiology seminar. "Membrane Dynamics in the Macrophage." John E. Heuser, prof., Dept. of Cell Biology and Physiology, WU School of Medicine. Room 423 McDonnell Medical Sciences Bldg.


Saturday, Jan. 30

Monday, Feb. 2
Noon. Dept. of Biochemistry and Neurological Surgery Research seminar. "Signal Transduction in the Neuromuscular Junction." Gene D'Souza, ass't., ass't., prof., Department of Neurology, WU School of Medicine, Room 361 Natural Sciences Bldg.


4 p.m. Graduate Program in Immunology seminar. "Antigen-Presenting Cells in Cancer Immunology." Louise F. Schwartz, assoc., prof., Dept. of Molecular Biology and Pharmacology, WU School of Medicine. Third Floor Aud., St. Louis Children's Hospital, 400 S. Kingshighway.

4 p.m. Molecular Biology Service Program. "A Study of Retinoid Binding Proteins Using Fluorescence and NMR Spectroscopy." Ellen Li, assoc., prof., dept. of medicine and biochemistry and molecular biophysics, WU School of Medicine, Room 423 McDonnell Medical Sciences Bldg.

Tuesday, Feb. 3

6 and 8:30 p.m. WU Association Travel Series presents "Raising Cain." (Also Jan. 30, same times, and Jan. 31, 7 p.m.) Room 100 Brown Hall. Cost: $3. For 24-hour Filmboard hotline, call 935-5983.

Wednesday, Feb. 4


6 and 8:30 p.m. WU Association Travel Lecture Series presents "Guanine." Presented by Pat Carrigan, whose travel adventures include hitchhiking to Alaska, bicycling across Israel, taking the train to Paris, and ultra- bicycling through Mexico. Graham Chapel. Cost: $4.50 at the door.

Saturday, Feb. 6
9 a.m. Saturday Morning Neurosciences seminar. "Normal and Abnormal Retinal Structural System Experimental Approaches." Steven J. Fiebler, Bethesda Eye Institute. Erlanger Aud., McDonnell Medical Sciences Bldg.

Performances

Saturday, Feb. 6
8 p.m. Edison Theatre "OATONIS" series presents the Kodo Drummers of Japan. (Also Feb. 7, 2 p.m.) Edison Theatre. Cost: $20 for the general public; $15 for seniors and WU faculty and staff; and $10 for students. For more info, or reservations, call 935-6543.

Films

Thursday, Jan. 28
Noon. Dept. of Asian and Near Eastern Languages and Literatures Chinese Film Series presents "A Girl From Hangzhou" (English subtitles). Room 219 South Ridgley Hall.

Friday, Jan. 29
7 and 9:30 p.m. Filmboard Feature Series presents "Raising Cain." (Also Jan. 30, same times, and Jan. 31, 7 p.m.) Room 100 Brown Hall. Cost: $3. For 24-hour Filmboard hotline, call 935-5983.

Wednesday, Feb. 4
6 and 8:30 p.m. WU Association Travel Series presents "Heathers." (Also Jan. 30, same times, and Jan. 31, 9:30 p.m.) Room 100 Brown Hall. Cost: $3.

Monday, Feb. 1
6 and 8:30 p.m. Filmboard Classic Series presents "Faust." (Also Feb. 2, same times.) Room 100 Brown Hall. Cost: $3.

Wednesday, Feb. 3
7 p.m. Dept. of Asian and Near Eastern Languages and Literatures Middle Ages Film Series presents "Excalibur." Room 219 South Ridgley Hall.

Friday, Feb. 5
7 and 9:30 p.m. Filmboard Feature Series presents "Ibuzda and Louie." (Also Feb. 6, same times, and Feb. 7, 7 p.m.) Room 100 Brown Hall. Cost: $3.

Exhibitions

"Bruce Nauman: Light Works." (Also Feb. 7, 7 p.m. to March 21. Exhibition will continue through March 21. Washington University
Music

Sunday, Jan. 31

8 p.m. Washington University Gallery of Art and The New Music Circle present Tom Guralnick, composer and improvisor. Steinberg Hall. Hours: 10 a.m.-5 p.m. weekdays; 1-5 p.m. weekends. For more info., call 935-4523.

The renowned Kodo Drummers of Japan will perform in Edison Theatre at 8 p.m. Feb. 6 and 2 p.m. Feb. 7. This event is part of Edison Theatre’s “OASIONS!” series.

Good vibrations

Kodo drummers return to Edison Theatre

The New York Post wrote, “There is both innocence and tradition embedded in their drumming, as well as virtuosity and a subtlety of details. Their rhythms really do move the tribal blood still running through our urban veins.”

The company is based on Sado Island in the Sea of Japan, an isolated setting of great natural beauty and home to the drums since its founding in 1971. When not on tour, which requires about eight months of each year, the members live communally on Sado. Each day is spent in study, practice and exercise, to develop the physical strength, energy and stamina demanded in performance.

During their North American debut in 1975, the entire company ran the Boston marathon and performed a concert the same day. Tickets are $20 for the general public; $15 for senior citizens and Washington University faculty and staff; and $10 for students. For information, call 935-4536.

According to an opinion poll of Germans released Dec. 26, 1992, the end to neo-Nazi violence is high on their wish lists. Asked to choose three New Year’s wishes from a list of 15, 73% of the more than 6,200 polled chose “no hatred of foreigners, tolerance, and an end to neo-Nazis here and in other countries” as their top pick.

The discussion is being sponsored by the European Studies Program in conjunction with the Department of Germanic Languages and Literature, Department of Political Science and Assembly Series as well as the German Academic Exchange Service. For more information, call 935-4536.

Concert features Mobile Saxophone and Mute Unit

Tom Guralnick and his Mobile Saxophone and Mute Unit will be featured in concert at 8 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 31, in Steinberg Hall auditorium. The concert is co-sponsored by the Gallery of Art and the New Music Circle.

The Mobile Saxophone and Mute Unit by Guralnick is an elaborate construction of saxophones, a variety of mutes, tape echo-loop and delay systems, invented woodwinds, microphones, a vast array of electronic gadgetry with foot-pedal controls and a variety of “vacuum clamps.” The saxophones are a Guralnick invention made of vacuum cleaner hoses.

Tickets are $10 for the public; $6 for students and senior citizens. Tickets are available at the door. For more information, call 771-1978 or 727-1568.
New curriculum focuses on child welfare issues

Faculty at the George Warren Brown School of Social Work have developed a new curriculum that aims at bridging the gap between theory and practice in child welfare issues. The curriculum prepares students to deal with complex problems facing child welfare workers today, such as child abuse, teen pregnancy, and drug use.

The curriculum, which is geared toward students getting master's of social work degree, is part of Project Collaboration, a joint effort between the school and DFS. As part of the project, a three-year grant was awarded to student and faculty mentors to improve the curriculum and to strengthen the partnership between the school and state child welfare services.

"In the '70s and '80s academia and child welfare services were estranged," said a professor of classics at the university. "Now our work is more reality based. We're trying to change that because we've realized that both have shared the same fate and purpose."
Introducing new faculty members

For The Record contains news about a wide variety of faculty and staff professional activities.

Of note

As the recipient of a Fulbright Senior Scholars Grant, Gerhard Scholtz Williams, Ph.D., associate professor of Germanic languages and literatures, is spending 10 months in Augsburg, Germany, where he is conducting research and writing. He is working on a book that focuses on the discourses of magic during Europe's early modern period. She also is a fellow at the Institute for European Cultural History, which is part of Augsburg University.

Speaking of

During the Annual National Conference on Family Relations held in Orlando, Fla., Letha A. Chadha, Ph.D., assistant professor of social work and adjunct professor of anthropology, presented a paper on "Black Households: Economic Problems and Couple Resilience During the Transition to Marriage." The paper was published in the November 1992 issue of Families in Society. ... For the Record, Campus Box 1070, Items must not exceed 75 words. For more information, call Carolyn Sunfjord at 923-5293.

On Assignment

Derek P. Morgan, statistical data analyst in the Division of Biostatistics, was named education and training section chair for the 1993 Midwest Regional SAS Users Group's conference to be held Sept. 12-14 in Indianapolis. ... During the annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools (AALS) held in San Francisco, Calif., several faculty members from the School of Law were elected AALS section chairs: Karen L. Tokarz, J.D., LL.M., professor of law and director of clinical education, was elected chair of the clinical legal education section; Ronald M. Levin, J.D., associate dean and professor of law, was elected chair of the administrative law section; and Daniel L. Keating, J.D., associate professor of law, was elected chair of the creditors' and debtors' rights section.

Presidential News

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To press

An article written by Barbara J. Flagg, J.D., assistant professor of law, is scheduled to appear in the March issue of the Michigan Law Review. The article is titled "Was Blind, But Now I See: White Race Consciousness and the Requirement of Discriminatory Intent."

MBA students help hurricane victims

Graduate students at the John M. Olm School of Business have raised more than $5,400 for southern Florida families who lost their homes during Hurricane Andrew. More than 30 MBA students helped raise the money by sponsoring the "Ride to Rebuild Florida," a five-kilometer marathon held in November. About 300 people ran or walked the marathon course, which went through the Hilltop Campus and surrounding neighborhoods. Corporate sponsors for the marathon included Edison Brothers Stores Inc., Boatmen's Banches and The Pasta House Co.

Recollections of the New Deal: When the People Matter was written by the late Thomas E. Hitler, Washington University's 12th chancellor. Hitler completed his book just before his death on Oct. 14, 1991. In the work, Hitler chronicles how highly educated young Americans had when they went to Washington in 1933 to help extricate the nation from the Great Depression. The book is Hitler's memoir of his time as the warden of Washington in Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal days, and as a member of the Social Security Act. John Kenneth Galbraith, Harvard University's Paul M. Warburg Professor of Economics Emeritus and the former ambassador to India, edited and wrote the introduction. (Northeastern University Press)
Hilltop Campus
grams.

Washington University School of Medicine
Design.

Requirements: Some college;
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ences, the American Philosophical Society
and the National Academy of Sciences.

- from page 1

Problem's C. Wright Mills Award.
His other books include The Declining Significance of Race: Blacks and Changing American institutions, published in 1978, which received the American Sociological Association's Blalock Award. Specializes in intergroup relations.

Wilson - from page 1