Women's Society names scholarship fund in Elizabeth Danforth's honor

The Women's Society of Washington University recently recognized Elizabeth "Ibby" Danforth's years of devoted service to the University by naming a scholarship fund in her honor. "The Elizabeth Grey Danforth Scholarship Endowment of the Women's Society" annually will provide a community college transfer student from the St. Louis area with a two-year full-tuition scholarship.

This year's scholarship recipient is Brinna Saville, a father of three who will transfer to Washington University from Meramec Community College, where he has a 4.0 grade point average as a biology/mathematics major. Upon receiving the scholarship at the Women's Society annual meeting, Saville said he appreciates the opportunity and looks forward to pursuing his interests in mathematics and science at Washington University in preparation for medical school.

Danforth, a longtime member of the Women's Society, said she is thrilled with the scholarship and this year's recipient, and is looking forward to the opportunity to return to campus every year to award the scholarship. Danforth is the wife of William H. Danforth, who will retire July 1 after 24 years as chancellor.

"I am overwhelmed by your generosity and your friendship and the fact that this historically black college will receive a No. 1 rating as the best regional liberal arts college in the South in U.S. News and World Report's 1992 college issue of "Best College Buys," Cole is affectionately known as "Sister President."

During her 30-year career as an anthropologist, professor, administrator, author, researcher and lecturer, Cole has been an advocate for women and people of color everywhere. She has edited two popular textbooks, "Anthropology for the Nineties" and "All American Women: Lines That Divide, Ties That Bind" and has been involved with diverse boards and professional and socially active organizations, including President Clinton's transition team as cluster coordinator for education, labor, and the arts and humanities. In addition, Dr. Cole is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Entropy, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, which she co-founded, and the American Anthropological Association.

she has been a trailblazer for women and minorities throughout her career, breaking barriers and improving the educational and social conditions for girls and women around the world. Her work has been an inspiration to many young women who are pursuing their dreams in the sciences, and her contributions to the field of anthropology have had a significant impact on the development of the social sciences. At Spelman, which is the first historically black college to receive a No. 1 rating as the best regional liberal arts college in the South in U.S. News and World Report's 1992 college issue of "Best College Buys," Cole is affectionately known as "Sister President."

During her 30-year career as an anthropologist, professor, administrator, author, researcher and lecturer, Cole has been an advocate for women and people of color everywhere. She has edited two popular textbooks, "Anthropology for the Nineties" and "All American Women: Lines That Divide, Ties That Bind" and has been involved with diverse boards and professional and socially active organizations, including President Clinton's transition team as cluster coordinator for education, labor, and the arts and humanities. In addition, Dr. Cole is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Entropy, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, which she co-founded, and the American Anthropological Association.
A new version of a common screening test for prostate cancer could eliminate unnecessary follow-up biopsies, which patients have cancer, suggests a study by School of Medicine researchers. The updated test should enable many men with benign prostate conditions— for whom the traditional screening test often incorrectly indicates cancer—to avoid unnecessary follow-up biopsies. The test can reduce up to 75 percent of unnecessary biopsies and still detect 90 percent of prostate cancer, says lead investigator William J. Catalona, M.D., a urologic surgeon and head of the Division of Urologic Surgery. The team recently reported its findings at the annual American Urological Association meeting.

"If further studies confirm our findings, the test may make it easier for physicians to determine which patients are likely to have cancer and need follow-up biopsies," Catalona said. "Reducing the number of unnecessary biopsies should be good news for men undergoing prostate cancer screening."

The new test, which is still experimental, ultimately may prove to be a major cost saver. A prostate biopsy costs about $1,200. The procedure involves inserting a needle into the walnut-sized gland to withdraw cells, which are analyzed for cancer under a microscope.

The traditional prostate cancer screening test detects total blood levels of prostate-specific antigen (PSA), a protein produced by the prostate. Elevated levels are a possible indicator of cancer. The only way to confirm cancer is to do a biopsy.

Critics of the PSA test are quick to point to its high rate of false positives. For every three men with elevated PSA levels who undergo a follow-up biopsy, only one patient is found to have cancer. That's because a non-cancerous condition called benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), commonly found in older men, also can cause PSA levels to rise. The test performs better at distinguishing between men with prostate cancer and those with BPH, the researchers found. The test measures blood levels of a free-floating form of PSA. For unknown reasons, men with prostate cancer have significantly lower levels of this "free" PSA compared to men with BPH. Catalona, who pioneered PSA testing for prostate cancer, said the test would have eliminated 96 percent of unnecessary biopsies. In men with BPH, the test would have eliminated 38 percent of unnecessary biopsies. In a third group of men, all of whom had BPH and a prostate gland that did not have suspicious-feeling cancerous lumps, the test would have eliminated 31 percent of unnecessary biopsies.

Several other recent studies have suggested that the new PSA test may be a useful screening tool, but this is the first study to show that it can accurately detect cancer in a problem group of men—those with slightly elevated PSA levels. If additional studies confirm the test's accuracy, Catalona predicted that men undergoing prostate cancer screening could receive the traditional PSA test. Those with slightly elevated total PSA levels would receive the "free" PSA test.

For more information about enrolling in the new PSA study, call 362-4359.

CenterNet will address ethics of managed care

At a recent CenterNet videoconference on managed care, attendees heard a telling vignette involving a 65-year-old man, whose name was not divulged, who was admitted to a hospital for a series of operations. The patient's insurance had denied coverage for the surgery.

"The billing department is not going to cooperate with the patient," the doctor told the patient. "You're going to have to pay this yourself." The patient paid the $2,500 bill.

"If we're going to have an ethics board, we've got to have a set of principles," said center director James C. Uhl, M.D. "The kind of behavior the patient experienced is not acceptable."
I experienced an almost surreal feeling when I held fossils that no one had ever seen.

Washington People

Conroy unearths links to prehistoric past

Lenn C. Conroy was waiting in line at a Rhode Island supermarket when a magazine cover caught his eye. It showed an image of a skull reconstructed from computerized tomography (CT) scans of a living person. Conroy couldn't resist a skull, so he bought the magazine. Suddenly, he imagined CT scans of fossils.

Serendipity and a preference for the past are recurring themes in Conroy's P.D. field of paleoanthropology and anthropology. A science requirement in college turned him into a zoology major. An encounter with paleoanthropologist David Geprag steered him to Washington University and a magazine in a dentist's waiting room led to a ground-breaking discovery in Namibia.

The magazine browsing habit started early in life, when Conroy's parents gave him a subscription to National Geographic. "The pictures of expeditions to remote and exotic places made me want to be an archaeologist," he recalled. "Since then, I have worked my way back to prehistory!"

After graduating from a suburban Boston high school in 1965, Conroy went to a lumberjack school in the Adirondacks. But he soon packed his ax and boarded a Greyhound bus for the University of California-Berkeley, attracted by the anti-war movement. Intending to become a history major, he signed up for an "easy" science course. Sherwood Washburn, a distinguished physical anthropologist, "The study of human evolution struck me as a wonderful amalgamation of social science and biological science," Conroy said. "And it all focused on the human condition."

Conroy accepted a Cambridge University graduate studies offer. But a friend diverted him to Yale University, where professors David Pilbeam and Elwyn Simons fathoming prehumen evolution.

Pilbeam now professes anthropology at Harvard University, remembers Conroy living in the lab for a while because he didn't have enough money to rent an apartment. "Glenn has long been one of my favorite graduate students," he said. "He has one of the most level and amiable dispositions of anyone I know in the field.

At Yale, Conroy studied 30- to 35-million-year-old primate fossils from Egypt that Simons had collected. During the first summer, he also made his first trip to the field. "We were looking for fossil apes on an island in Lake Victoria, Kenya, and it turned out I had been to everything I had fantasized about Africa to be," he said. "I experienced an almost surreal feeling when I held fossils that no one had ever seen. These animals had walked the earth millions of years ago!"

Conroy obtained his doctorate from Yale University in 1974 and took a faculty position at New York University. There he worked with Jane Goodall, director of surgery and of radiology and associate professor of pediatrics, who wanted to see the child's state of dental maturation, which appeared not to be consistent with her country. The mine was in the Otavi Mountains, which are geologically similar to South Africa.

When Conroy visited the site in 1989, he found a cave between hilltops dotted with prickly acacia. The miners had blasted out limestone from the walls of a cave and orangish blocks of solidified sediment called breccia.

"With a grant from the National Geographic Society, Conroy returned to the mine in 1991. Crawling over the boulders in the glaring sun, his party began to turn over the orangish hunks of rock. Within 15 minutes, a geologist on Conroy's team, Martin Pickford, who now is at the Geological Survey of Namibia, came across a jawbone block containing some type of jawbone.

Discovering a new species

At the end of the expedition, Conroy brought the breccia block back to his Washington University laboratory. After months of dissection and treatment with acetic acid, the jawbone emerged, like a photographic image appearing from the black-and-white negative. When we got down to where we could see the chewing surface of one of the molars, we knew it was an apelike primate," Conroy said. "It was clear that this was something quite new to science — the only Australopithecus was found in the whole southern part of Africa.

Small mammalian fossils came from the same block, allowing a French member of the team to estimate the jawbone's age at 10 to 13 million years. "We need to find fossils of that age in Africa," Conroy said. "Clearly, that part of Africa was more humid in the past than it is today.

Summing up this contribution to anthropology, Pilbeam said, "Otaviusikus shows us that there were hominoids south of the equator, that like many others the animal had a monkey-like body, and that thin tooth enamel was found in more species than we had imagined. This contributes to the idea that the thick enamel of the jawbone was not the original hominid adaptation."

Conroy is continuing the Namibian fieldwork, hoping the work will provide "an understanding of how we got to the present." He says leaders control all of the significant human fossils in the world.

Conroy is striving to learn more about the forces that drove human evolution. "Then we could better understand what being human is all about and how we got to where we are now," he explained.

Pilbeam understands how Conroy gets to where he is today. "Conroy is a scientist who includes indefatigable fieldwork, his careful descriptive and interpretive anatomy, the innovative uses of CT scanning, and perhaps above all a love of adventure in a field noted for one-armed bandits."

Linda Sagen

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Glen C. Conroy, Ph.D., and anthropologist graduate student Patricia Sohman examine breccia blocks from Namibia.

Over 10 years of dental maturation, which appeared not to be consistent with their positions.

neurobiology, it had run short of faculty who could teach paleoanthropology into a rigorous scientific discipline.

He cited the application of CT scanning, new methods of dating fossils and the rise of molecular evolution as "the three factors that, in my opinion, were responsible for the transformation of paleoanthropology into a rich scientific enterprise.

While the Taung work was in progress, Conroy's own teeth came due for review.

In the dentist's waiting room, he read a magazine article by Beaumont. Sandretto's, an anthropologist at the University Center for the Study of Humanity, mentioned a human-like fossil leg bone that a miner had been carrying around the compound.

Sandretto directed Conroy to an abandoned mine in the northern part of her country. The mine was in the Otavi Mountains, which are geologically similar to South Africa.

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Linda Sagen
Calendar

May 4–13

Exhibitions

“Master of Fine Arts II.” School of Art graduate thesis show. Through May 7. Gallery of Art, upper gallery, Steinberg Hall. Hours: 10 a.m.–5 p.m. weekdays; 1–5 p.m. weekends. 935-5945.

“Centennial of the First Ph.D. From Washington University.” Books, photographs and manuscripts commemorating the University’s first Ph.D. granted to A. I. Lashin Maffly in 1893. Through May 26. Biology Library, Room 200 Life Sciences Bldg. Thursdays 8:30 a.m.–5 p.m. weekdays. 935-5405.

“Core” exhibit. First-year and sophomore School of Art students display their work. Through May 5. Gallery of Art, upper gallery, Steinberg Hall. Hours: 10 a.m.–5 p.m. weekdays; 1–5 p.m. weekends. 935-5945.

“Bachelor of Fine Arts.” School of Art undergraduate thesis show. Through May 21. Gallery of Art, upper gallery, Steinberg Hall. Hours: 10 a.m.–5 p.m. weekdays; 1–5 p.m. weekends. 935-5945.

Lectures

Thursday, May 4


4 p.m. Molecular microbiology seminar. “Molecular and cellular biology of Enterobacteriaceae,” T. R. Chakraborty, prof., Division of Infectious Diseases, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis. Administration Building, 660 S. Euclid Ave. 935-5490.

Friday, May 5


1 p.m. Solid-state engineering and applied physics seminar. “Cognitive Measurements of Exocytosis,” D. Barnett, prof., Division of Microbiology and Molecular Biology, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, Calif. 935-6164.


Monday, May 8


4 p.m. Academic Women’s Network seminar and reception. “Telling It Like It Was.” Josephine Robinson, prof. of surgery and pediatrics. Medical School Library, King Center, Seventh Floor, 660 S. Euclid Ave. 362-2713.

Wednesday, May 10


4 p.m. Biochemistry and molecular biology seminar. “Protein Factors Involved in RNA Polymerase III Transcription,” Joel Dreyfuss, prof., Department of Biology and Biophysics, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, Calif. 935-6201.

Thursday, May 11


Music

Friday, May 5

8 p.m. Opera performance. WU Opera, directed by Judy Stewart, presents “The Mikado” by Gilbert and Sullivan. Performed by John Stewart, assoc. prof. of music, vocal music program, and students Joseph Consiglio and Jeanenne Lambert.
Miscellany

Thursday, May 4
8:30 a.m.-5:30 p.m. Human studies concerts, supported by the Dept. of Music and Music in Arts and Sciences, is free and open to the public.

Friday, May 5
6 and 8:00 p.m. AU Association Travel Lecture Series. "The Sunny South of America," compiled by Mike Wolf, director, and David Moessner, associate director, sports information.

体育

Compiled by Mike Wolf, director, and David Moessner, assistant director, sports information.

Albers, Gomric named Athletes of the Year

Senior Amy Albers, Washington, Mo., and Matt Gomric, Belleville, Ill., have been selected as the 1994-95 recipients of Washington University’s “W” Club Athlete of the Year Award.

Established in 1989-90 by the school’s athletic director, the “W” Club recognizes the student-athletes and teams whose efforts and accomplishments in academics, athletics, character and leadership.

Albers capped off an unsurpassed three-year volleyball career by earning All-America honors in the statistical categories — ranking first all-around nationally in assists. In the Bears’ annals, Albers ranks first from those ranks to earn a spot on Division III history, Albers became the Distinguished Athlete of the Year award.

Gomric concluded his football career with more tackles than anyone in the 110-year history of the program. Playing in all 40 career games — the last 30 as a starting ball-playing linebacker — Gomric racked up 504 tackles, including a single-season record 183 in 1995. In the Bears to a 7-3 overall record and a share of the UAA co-champions. (UAA co-champions)

April 24
9:24 a.m. — An Ohio Library staff member reported that someone had stolen coins from the ashtray in her office sometime between 3:30 p.m. April 21 and 9 a.m. April 24.

2:29 p.m. — A student reported that someone had scratched words on a vehicle parked in the lot by the Student Center and Library. The vehicle was reported missing.

6:11 p.m. — A juvenile who was running from an area near the Res. Hall was taken to the board of Judicial Administrators.

April 25
11:04 a.m. — A staff member reported that a horse had escaped from Crow Lawn in Crow Hall.

4:11 p.m. — A student was reported to be walking alone on the campus.

April 26
11:11 p.m. — University Police detained a juvenile in the area near the student center where several subjects had been spotted carrying a gun. The vehicle, with a black top, was found in the driveway of St. Louis. Students of the natural world are invited to participate in the May 12-14, 1995, 3rd Annual Trip to the woods.

April 27
7:22 p.m. — A student reported that the window of a car parked in the lot by Primury Row had been broken and a radar detector stolen.

April 28
11:15 p.m. — A student reported that a middle-aged man, in a silver wristwatch while attending "WILD." The man's back was turned, and the subject was carrying a bicycle from Olin Library. The bicycle was reported missing.

May 1
7:35 p.m. — A staff member reported that someone had stolen coins from the ashtray in her office sometime between April 12 and 25.

May 2
11:11 p.m. — A staff member reported that someone had stolen coins from the ashtray in her office sometime between April 21 and 9 a.m. April 24.

May 3
7:35 p.m. — A staff member reported that someone had stolen coins from the ashtray in her office sometime between April 11 and 11:17 p.m. April 13.

May 4
11:04 a.m. — A staff member reported that a horse had escaped from Crow Lawn in Crow Hall.

1:15 p.m. — A student's locked bicycle was reported stolen from the rack on the north side of the Student Center and Library. The bicycle was reported missing.

7:30 p.m. — Four false ID cards were turned in to University Police by employees of B & D Security, which was assisting with crowd control at "WILD" in Brookings Quadrangle. The students involved will be referred to the Board of Judicial Administrators.

May 5
10:15 p.m. — A student reported losing a silver wristwatch while attending "WILD." The watch was reported missing.

Tyeon Research Center offers nature trips

The Tyeon Research Center is sponsoring three regional trips for students of nature beginning May 12-14, with a three-day tour of the Shawnee National Forest region in southwestern Illinois.

The other trips are a tour of central Illinois and Kansas natural areas, June 23-25, and a tour of 10 miles on man-made springs and rivers, Sept. 22-24. The cost for each tour includes transportation and motel arrangements. All of the trips offer opportunities to see a wide variety of ecosystems and species.

The southcentral Illinois trip includes excursions to the Shawnee National Forest, Giant City, LaRue-Pine Hills, Oakwood Bottoms, Bald Knob, Pomona National Refuge, Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge, and Foye-Flye State Park, as well as other natural sites. Kathy Gross, Tyeon Research

Campus Watch

Washington University Opera, Pikers present funny operetta "The Mikado"

The Washington University Opera, under the direction of Jolly Stewart, teacher of applied music, will perform a condensed version of an operetta, May 4-5, 12-1 p.m. Friday, May 5, and Saturday, May 6, in Uram Hall Lounge. The performance, sponsored by the Department of Music in Arts and Sciences, is free and open to the public.

Gomric's career, single-season and single-game record holder for tackles and unassisted tackles.

The mikado is the emperor of Japan. The operetta's story centers on the mikado's son, Nanki-Poo, who disguises himself as a wandering minstrel to avoid marrying an older, unattractive woman. His love, Yum-Yum, is unluckily be- trothed to the town's lord high executioner.

Resolution of the dilemma comes after a delightfully funny spoof on po-
University hires independent company to conduct South 40 safety inspections

In response to student concerns about safety on the South 40, Washington University has hired an independent company to conduct safety inspections of all buildings on the site.

The University decided to hire Johnson & Higgins after meeting with leaders from the Congress of the South 40 and Student Unions. The company was one of five that submitted proposals. The congressional group is made up of students and leaders of Missouri Inc, to conduct the comprehensive inspections. The company will provide the University with a written report of its findings and make specific recommendations on "any existing conditions that could result in loss of life or injury to our residents and visitors," said Harig.

"The University is being responsive to the safety needs of resident students," said Williams.

Nobel Prize-winning alumnus, former provost among honorary degree recipients – fwm

Washington University's 1995 commencement ceremony took place Saturday, May 13.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

The University is being responsive to the safety needs of resident students.

— WILL JOHNSON

Elizabeth "Ibby" Danforth, wife of Chancellor William H. Danforth, has been a devoted ambassador of Washington University for 24 years. A graduate of Wellesley College, Mrs. Danforth is a member of the Board of Visitors for the University of Washington, Seattle, where, with her husband, she founded the Danforth-P $?.

Elizabeth G. Danforth

She chairs the University's Board of Visitors, the board that determines the University's policies and practices.

The University has received $50 million from the Danforth Foundation, a private foundation created by the late William H. Danforth, to support the University's mission.

The University is being responsive to the safety needs of resident students.

— WILL JOHNSON

Elizabeth "Ibby" Danforth, wife of Chancellor William H. Danforth, presents a full- scholarship to Brian Saville, a freshman who will transfer to Washington University from Meramec Community College.

Society supports campus programs – from page 1

1974. Funding sources for the scholarship may include membership dues and gifts, and proceeds from three campus businesses operated by the Women's Society: Bear Necessities, the Furniture Exchange, and the Uncommon Market.

The society, which has about 550 members, also sponsors an annual Assembly Series lecture named after the late Adel Chioue Barfield, the University's dean of women from 1931-1959, as well as the Town and Gown Lecture Series, which gives the membership and their guests an opportunity to hear the best of the University community.

The mission of the Women's Society is to "promote and advance a reciprocal understanding of the values of Washington University and the community and to render volunteer services to the University and its students."

Among its goals, the society strives to provide intellectual and educational opportunities for women in the St. Louis community, as well as specific services to the University community that would not otherwise be available.

In addition to the student scholarship, the Women's Society annually gives about $15,000 in funding grants to a number of campus programs.

For more information, call 935-5105.

George E. Pake, Ph.D.

Bulldozer of research institutions

The contributions that physicist George E. Pake, Ph.D., has made to the understanding of the physical world have been vital and far-reaching. As an academic, his contributions to the academic, corporate and governmental worlds have helped transform society.

During his first years as executive faculty at Washington University in 1948, Pake published an article on a new technique called nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR). The article became a classic and is considered integral in the comprehension of the complicated technology, which today is known as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and provides doctors with images of physiological systems without invading body tissue with radiation.

As professor of physics, provost and eventually vice chancellor of Washington University, Pake played a key role in building the University into an internationally known teaching and research institution. Tapped to create the Palo Alto Research Center (PARC) of Xerox Corp. in 1970, Pake also developed this research institute into a world-famous institution.

PARC's research endeavors have brought in more than $5 billion in revenues and spawned such products and developments as the first personal computer, the laser printer, the computer software underlying "Windows," the electronic mail (E-mail) system, icons and mice used with all personal computers and the technology involving local area networks, including Ethernet.

Pake also has been active in a number of government committees, including the president's Science Advisory Committee during the Johnson and Nixon administrations, and received the National Medal of Science, the nation's highest science honor, from President Reagan in 1987.
As Americans ponder Oklahoma tragedy, stereotypes are tested

People seek to understand violence by distancing themselves from the perpetrators, so it is not surprising that many early theories about the Oklahoma City bombing pointed to those with foreign ties, said Lambert. "In the days just after the bomb first exploded, people personally associated it with a similar event, namely the bombing of the World Trade Center in 1993, and in the days right after the bomb, in which it appears, Middle Easterners were responsible," he said.

Although it appears that Americans are responding to the Oklahoma City bombing, Lambert predicts that in any future threat, in any new public event, how public will again will assume that external enemies are to blame. "People may persist in their theory that external groups are at fault," he said. Many cognitive and moral factors play a role in this, said Lambert. The Oklahoma City tragedy also was the result of an internal threat, a group broadening range of groups that can be at fault. "If a group, in this case the American people, feels threatened, it makes them more cohesive, rallying around their shared beliefs, whereas normally they argue among themselves. Early on, I heard one caller on a radio talk show say, 'There are no Republicans, there are only people who are all Americans now.' This is a textbook reaction to a perceived outside threat."

Americans are having a harder time pointing fingers than the Oklahoma City bombers might be middle-class Anglo-Americans. Lambert says that they are not as likely to think of their idea of outside groups of racial or ethnic minorities who might be a threat to the United States, Lambert said. Most people will search for ways in which those peripheral groups are different from themselves, but it will be more difficult because "when you first look at them, it is not so easy to separate yourself from them."
Resilient women break into the male-dominated world of scholarship

Last year Druback received a $132,700 Spencer Foundation Grant to support her work for two years. She began researching her topic in 1991 after completing a book on education at women's colleges; she is now a chancellor of the University of Chicago. A controversial critic of American education, Druback has written extensively about the university at the university and stressed a gender, liberal education. She has written about the new wave of women’s issues. "Women and men are they have the same educational opportunities," she wrote in the book "The Educated Woman: A Survey of Women in University Education." Druback is a leading scholar of women of women's colleges and has studied the topic of women's education in the United States. She has written about the history of women's colleges and the role of women in the academic world. Druback has also written about the importance of women in academic administration and the need for women to have equal opportunities in academia. She has received numerous awards and honors for her research and has been recognized as a leading scholar in the field of women's studies. Druback has been a vocal advocate for the advancement of women in academia and has worked to bring attention to the issues facing women in higher education. Her research has helped to shed light on the challenges faced by women in the academic world and has contributed to the ongoing conversation about gender equity and the role of women in academia.