Agreement foresees new drugs to thwart bacterial resistance

Washington University has signed an agreement with SIGA Pharmaceuticals, Inc. that gives the company exclusive rights to new antibacterial technology, allowing SIGA to develop an entirely new class of antibiotics that are less likely to be sidelined by bacterial resistance than current therapies. The agreement, negotiated over a three-year period of research funding to the Washington University researchers who are involved in this project.

SIGA Pharmaceuticals is a New York-based drug development company that produces vaccines, antibiotics and novel anti-infectives. The firm also signed agreements with MedImmune and AstraZeneca, two biotech companies that previously had licensed the technology from the University.

Scott J. Hultgren, Ph.D., director of medical microbiology at the School of Medicine, developed the technology. Over the past decade, Hultgren's group has determined how Gram-negative bacteria manufacture the structures that allow them to cling to human tissues and therefore cause disease. Gram-negative bacteria are identified by the pink color they take up in a test known as the Gram stain test. "We are developing a treatment that is related to a relationship with this exciting new biopharmaceutical venture," said R. Andrew Neighbour, Ph.D., associate vice chancellor and director for technology management. "We are optimistic that SIGA will develop effective new drugs for the treatment of Gram-negative bacterial infections using this technology."

Most of Hultgren's work has focused on strains of E. coli that infect the kidney and bladder. But the same principles apply to many other pathogens, including those that cause middle-ear infections, pneumonia, meningitis and gonorrhea. "The knowledge that we generated by studying E. coli for pathobiochemical patterns of microbial attachment has provided a blueprint for the development of novel antimicrobial therapies and strategies," Hultgren said. E. coli is covered with hair-like structures called pili. The tips of the pili carry proteins that fit into receptors in the kidney or bladder lining like keys into locks.

"Firmly anchored, the bacteria go about their business undisturbed," Hultgren said. "We identified the major components along the pilus assembly line that include a protein that helps the pilus adhere to the outer bacterial membrane and another that extrudes them to the cell surface. We are optimistic that researchers also have identified "Continued on page 6"

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Addressing older women's fears of mammography might increase likelihood of getting examined

Change management ... 3
Jean Milburn has helped shape major change at the John M. Olin School of Business

Culture in the Mirror ... 6
A compelling play explores race relations issues arising out of Black-Protestant conflict in New York

Science historian warns of neo-eugenics

In an era when the Human Genome Project is considered the "Holy Grail" of modern biology, a historian of science warns that society runs a risk of becoming consumed with the idea that science can solve most human problems. One possible outcome could be a new form of eugenics emerging in our society, said Garland E. Allen, Ph.D., professor of biology in Arts and Sciences, in a lecture delivered Saturday, Feb. 14, at a major national conference.

Eugenics, a social movement prevalent in Western culture from 1900 to 1940 that claimed many social, personality and mental traits were hereditary. This claim led to a belief that "bad heredity" in the poor, the working class and certain racial and ethnic groups was the cause of large-scale social problems.

Eugenists sought to correct these problems by reducing the birth-rate among those deemed genetically defective and increasing it among those deemed genetically superior. The emphasis on better human breeding and racial purity became a classic trademark of eugenic thinking. Among the ramifications of the eugenics movement, which funded the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1924, which restricted immigration of "inferior biological stock" from central European countries, and compulsory sterilization laws in 21 states that led to more than 60,000 sterilizations of nonhuman women between 1907 and the mid-1960s. Allen said that simplistic genetic ideas were a classic trademark of eugenic thinking. For example, in the 1920s, eugenists classified behavioral patterns such as criminality, manic depression, schizophrenia, autism and induction of "thalassophilia" (love of the sea) as inherited traits.

Critics at the time pointed out that such claims lacked any substantial evidence and were being made irresponsibly. But eugenicists ignored criticism and pressed their points in the popular media and the political arena.

In viewing the present, Allen sees some similarities to the approach eugenics took 72 years ago. He cited an array of behaviors and social problems ranging from depression, drug-taking and homophobia to criminality and substance abuse that many psychologists and psychiatrists today consider to be predominantly genetically based. The evidence for such claims, Allen states, is about as simplistic as eugenic claims of the past and has little more solid data behind it. Garland believes this view is coupled with a naive notion that the Human Genome Project, once completed, will reveal everything about human biology and science will be better able to cope with these problems.

Continued on page 6

WILLIAM 
UNIVERSITY 
IN ST. LOUIS 
Vol. 22 No. 21 Feb. 19, 1998
Mammography messages need to be tailored for older women

About half of U.S. deaths from breast cancer each year occur in women who are 65 years of age or older. Yet older women, especially those who are more likely to get breast cancer. Following a mammogram would likely be a mistake, and that a woman who has breast tissue being swollen, bruised or foiled is less likely to get breast cancer. Fear of finding a cancerous lump was the major barrier for those already considering getting tested. Some of these women may need more information on mammography's benefits and reassuring reminder that most breast lumps are not cancerous.

Those held back mainly by erroneous beliefs may decide to get exams if given proper information about their risk of breast cancer and benefits of early screening, she noted. Although having a doctor or nurse suggest a mammogram helped, the survey revealed that this advice alone did not spur women to get exams.

Surprisingly, women who received care at private doctors' offices were among the least likely to have had mammograms. Skupin speculated that breast cancer may not be discussed during routine health visits. A health care system that would be closer to mammography sites or be able to arrange transportation. Cost was not found to be a significant barrier and should even become less of a factor as Medicare this year begins covering annual mammograms.

The study also found that fear of pain during a mammogram was an issue for some women. During the exam, a woman's breast is pressed between two plates to get a good X-ray image of breast tissue. This pressure often causes a frightening experience and breast discomfort. Skupin notes that any unecessity will be short-lived, however.

"A mammagram takes only a few seconds, and it can reveal breast cancer before it becomes a serious disease," she said.

Mammography messages need to be tailored for older women

Women who were not considering getting mammograms were somewhat more likely to believe that breast cancer is a younger woman's disease that finding a cancerous lump would likely lead to a mastectomy, and that a woman who has breast tissue being swollen, bruised or foiled is less likely to get breast cancer. Fear of finding a cancerous lump was the major barrier for those already considering getting tested. Some of these women may need more information on mammography's benefits and reassuring reminder that most breast lumps are not cancerous.

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Mammography messages need to be tailored for older women
Milburn helps shape world-class MBA programs

In 1995, the business school since 1995. "She has successfully implemented our unique keystone concept of expanded, one for full-time students, and the other for evening students under her responsibility — struct both MBA programs radically transformed. "To implement the new evening program," Milburn said.) The number of electives increased. The school also reduced the number and changed the type of required courses.

"I know Jean has a true commitment to diversity and providing access to education for all types of people because I've seen it firsthand."

encourage the largest possible number of talented Afri-
can-American, Hispanic and Native American college
students to enroll in 11 member universities and to
participate successfully in undergraduate and graduate
education. A prominent member of the Consortium is
Milburn, who was named Outstanding Director of MBA of the Year by the National Black MBA Associa-
tion. "I know Jean has a true commitment to diversity
and providing access to education for all types of
people because I've seen it firsthand."

In the past 10 years, the two have worked together as colleagues, creating major programs for several professional organizations. And years before, Milburn was directly involved in Chestang's admission to the MBA program. "She took a personal interest in stu-
dents," Chestang said. That's why she decided to return to school, and a phone call from her. And her suggestion that I look into a preparatory calculus course over the summer and her belief in my ability to succeed in it made all the difference.

Taking time to listen to and connect with applicants has always been one of Milburn's strong suits, something he does as director of development at the Fredric C. Whitfield Center in Chesterfield. She realized early on that students are accustomed to full-time MBA, "and she's counselled and touched the lives of hundreds through the years.

As for other activities? "Forget it," Milburn said. "I'm
busy trying to make my business boom." She has a family for the family supper table. Her father was a
chemist in his office. "I watched him sweat to make his business succeed," she said, "and I knew at a young age that each of us holds the keys to our career success in our own hands."

Milburn, born in Victoria, British Columbia, and raised in Canada, entered the workforce very early in her career direction early, receiving her bachelor of science degree cum laude in organizational behavior from the Olin College of Business at Washington University in St. Louis. Afterward, she worked for several years in the health care industry before attending graduate school. Her personal time revolves around her family. Her personal time revolves around her family. Her personal time revolves around her family.

"Introducing innovations is something Milburn relishes. That's why she decided to return to school, and a phone call from her. And her suggestion that I look into a preparatory calculus course over the summer and her belief in my ability to succeed in it made all the difference.

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Exhibitions

"Art of the '80s: Moderns to Postmodern."
Thursday, April 5, Gallery of Art, upper gallery.
5:30-8:30 p.m.
"Powerful Grace Lies in Herbs and Plants: A Joint Exhibit on Herbal Medicine.
Sponsored by Missouri Botanical Garden Library and Bernard Becker Medical Library. Through April 7th, Bernard Becker Medical Library, 660 S. Euclid.
Selections from the Washington University art collections. Through April 7th, Gallery of Art, lower galleries. 935-4523.

Films

Thursday, Feb. 19
7:45 p.m. French and Francophone Film Series. "Marcel" (1999). Room 219 Ridgley Hall. 935-5175.
Friday, Feb. 20
7 and 9:30 p.m. Filmboard Feature Series. "I Stand Andy Warhol." (Also Feb 21, same times, and Feb 22, 7 p.m.) Cost: $3; students and faculty, $2.
8:30 p.m. French and Francophone Film Series. "Les Belles de Nuit." Room 200 Brown Hall. 935-5983.

Wednesday, Feb. 21

Friday, Feb. 26
5 and 8:30 p.m. Japanese Film Series. "Péril en la Demeure." 1985. Room 219 Ridgley Hall. 935-5175.

Lectures

Thursday, Feb. 19
4:30 p.m. Immunology Research Seminar Series. "Location, Location, Location in T Cell Recognition and Migration (Topology of Lymph Node and Tissue of Molecules in Vicinity of CD Activation)." Stephen Shaw, Experimental Immunology Branch, National Cancer Institute, NIH. Eric P. Vail, in charge. Room 322 Reisch Hall. 935-6706.

Tuesday, Feb. 24

Wednesday, Feb. 25

Friday, Feb. 26

Music

Thursday, Feb. 19

Friday, Feb. 20

Saturday, Feb. 21

Saturday, Feb. 28
8 p.m. "OVACTIONS!" Series performance. "THAI!" Three new works by modern dancer Twyla Tharp. (Also March 1, 2 and 7 p.m.) Co-sponsored by Dance St. Louis. Cost: $23; students free; Edison Theatre. 935-5255.

Performances

Thursday, Feb. 19
8 p.m. Performing arts dept. production. "Savage in Limbo." (Also Feb 20 and 21, same times.) Cost: $10; $7 for students, faculty, and senior citizens. A.E. Backus Auditorium, Malloch Library Center. 935-6543.

Saturday, Feb. 21

Wednesday, Feb. 25

Miscellaneous

Thursday, Feb. 19
7:30 p.m. Feminist reading group. Discussion of Gloria Anzaldúa’s book "Borderlands/La Frontera: The New Mestiza." Student articles from "Hybrida." Open to grad, students, and staff. Edison Theatre. 935-5285.

Friday, Feb. 20
11:30 a.m. Toastmasters meeting. WU Toastmasters invites open to university faculty, staff, and students. Room 241 Compton Hall. 362-4925.
8 p.m. Costume ball, "Art of the '80s Costume Ball." Sponsored by the Student Gallery Group. Audit, of Arts. Room 330. 935-6543.

Saturday, Feb. 21

Wednesday, Feb. 25
Noon. Ash Wednesday ecumenical service Group. Parish Hall. 725-3138.
5:15 p.m. Ash Wednesday mass. Catholic Student Center, 6532 Forsyth. 725-3338.

Saturday, Feb. 21

Visit Washington University's online calendar at http://wustlweb.wustl.edu/calendar/events.shtml#
Domestic violence is focus of lectures at medical school

Domestic Violence: Basics and Beyond, a one-day lecture series, will begin Monday, Feb. 23, through Friday, Feb. 27, on the Medical Campus. The series is presented by the Domestic Violence Action Program, a School of Medicine student organization.

The series aims to increase awareness of domestic violence and to promote treatment and prevention, said Denise Flinn, a medical student coordinator. "For a long time, people thought of domestic violence as a private family problem," Flinn said. "But we're realizing now that we have to address it.

The lectures, which are free and open to the public, begin at noon in Moore Auditorium at the School of Medicine, 4556 Scott Ave. on the Medical Campus.

• Monday, Feb. 23 — "Introduction and Basic Information" presented by Carolyn Hasse, M.D., assistant professor of medicine.

• Tuesday, Feb. 24 — "Medical Recognition and Response" by Sue Derche, coordinator for Women Against Violence.

• Saturday, Feb. 21 — "Defending Our Lives," a 1994 Academy Award-winning documentary film about four Boston-area women imprisoned for killing their husbands.

• Thursday, Feb. 26 — "After the Diagnosis: The Physician's Role in Community Responses to Domestic Violence," a panel discussion with Ed Postonick of the St. Louis Circuit Attorney's Office, Katie Welling from Legal Advocates forAbused Children, and Lauren Aronoff, program director of the Olin School of Law, and Michelle Schiller-Baker of St. Martha's Hall. The discussion will be at 5:30 p.m. at the Olin University Residence Hall (reservations required).

• Thursday, Feb. 26 — "Uncovering Domestic Violence: The Unseen Evidence," a panel discussion with Debra Bades-Jewish Hospital program that helps commit victims of abuse with advocates.

• Tuesday, Feb. 25, 7 p.m. in Edison Theatre.

For more information, call 361-5092.

Modern dance pioneer Twyla Tharp to speak, perform here

She's not only one of the most prodigious bodies of work in modern dance history. Her work has included countless pieces for major ballet companies and original choreography for television, Broadway and Hollywood films.

"ThARP!" consists of three new works in three distinct styles. "Sweet Fields," set to Shaker hymns and American choral music, explores the spirituality expressed in 18th- and 19th-century American music. The "bachelor pad" music of Ennio Morricone and Mario Nascimbene, among others, sets the stage for "66," Tharp's tribute to the Beat sensibility and spirit of the American highway. For "Heroes," Tharp's first collaboration with composer Philip Glass since their classic "In the Upper Room," the entire cast of 14 dancers takes the stage for a musical response to the growing tensions in the U.S. during the Vietnam War.

ThARP! will take the stage at 8 p.m. Friday, Feb. 27, in Edison Theatre, and at 2 and 7 p.m. March 1.

The performance is co-sponsored by Edison Theatre and Dance St. Louis and take place at 8 p.m. Feb. 28 and at 2 and 7 p.m. March 1.

"ThARP!" is part of Edison Theatre's OVATIONS! Series. The performances are under way for several years. Beginning with the Mars Pathfinder that landed in summer 1997 and the orbital operations last fall of the Mars Global Surveyor, the NASA Mars program is to launch two spacecraft every "Mars opportunity" — 26 months — until 2005.

Washington University Record / Feb. 19, 1998

Mars missions to be featured in lecture

The Department of Music and Sciences will present a faculty recital featuring pianist Hugh Macdonald, Ph.D., chair and professor of music, and cellist Elizabeth Macdonald, director of strings, at 3 p.m. Sunday, Feb. 22, in Brown Lounge in Brown Hall.

The program will include Ludwig van Beethoven's "Cello Sonata in C Major, Op. 69," and various works for Piano, Op. 8; Jozef Slik's "Ballade and Serenade, Op. 3, for Cello and Piano" and Claude Debussy's "Sonata for Cello and Piano." The concert is free and open to the public. For more information, call 935-4841.
Curators concerned about loans — from page 1

Jean Arp, Lyonel Feininger, El Lissitsky, and Kurt Schwitters was also directly responsible for the expatriation of a large number of pre-war masterpieces. It's really the stuff of spy thrillers.

Kither is concerned about recent actions on the part of the Association of Art Museum Directors (AAMD), an organization made up of the heads of 170 art museums, which convened a task force to develop guidelines for the resolution of ownership claims. Still, he remains doubtful there is a real threat.

"The AAMD's intentions are excellent because we need some sort of clear-cut policy," Kither said, pointing out that American institutions generally have been quicker to act on the issue than their European counterparts. But Kither warned that such a clear policy may simply be unworkable to draft because of the myriad of different ways in which works came to light. Germans, he said, are quite proudly sold and sold for mercenary reasons, but others were spirited out of the country in order to safeguard them.

An example of the latter case is provided by Kither's uncle. Born as Koeningsberg, Germany, in 1939, Alexander Dörner was very much the traditional German Jewish boy, Kither recalled. "He had a deep fencing scar on his left cheek that he was quite proud of. And he always insisted that his photograph be taken from the left side," Kither said. In 1990, Dörner was the spoken proponent of some of the most challenging art of his day. The author of a highly influential new installation, Dörner collaborated with Liszt on the landmark exhibition, "Monstrous Art Spaces," a groundbreaking exhibition space that was called "the most important room of 20th-century art" by Dörner's friend and contemporary Alfred Barr, MOMA's long-time, pioneering director.

Dörner also was directly responsible for spirited dozens of modern works out of Germany. Once, parting company after a dinner party one clear evening, Dörner insisted that Barr take Dörner's umbrella. A puzzled Barr acquiesced, later to discover that an article by the expressionist painter Ernst Ludwig Kirchner had been hidden in the lining. In 1937, the Dörner umbrella was used the umbrella ruse to help MOMA acquire several paintings and drawings from at least 30 American artists.

But as Nazi influence grew throughout the 1930s, Dörner's position became increasingly tempestuous. Things reached a head one afternoon in 1937 when a friend warned Dörner that the Nazi "Kalterkammerung," then responsible for overseeing the country's cultural affairs — and for rooting out "degenerate art" and its supporters — warned Dörner that he was about to be arrested. The expatriate expatriated himself, fleeing to London and, shortly afterward, to the United States, the dean of the Rhode Island School of Design Museum.

Given this family history, Kither's keen interest in the issue comes as little surprise. The legal and political implications of expatriation, taken in their largest sense, are potentially staggering for the museum world.

"Historically, many major European museums were built on the spoils of war," said Landesmuseum's famous "Abstraktes Kabinett," a groundbreaking exhibition space that was called "the most important room of 20th-century art." By Dörner's

Science historian warns of eugenics — from page 1

we can call it that — to medicalize and geneticize our social behaviors. The American institutions arose out of tumultuous economic and social conditions and three strands of thought in Western culture:

• The Christian doctrine of original sin, which implies that we inherit the defects of our ancestors;

• Individualism, which focuses on the individual as the basic unit of society and thus of social responsibility; and

• Scientism, the belief that science can provide reliable answers to fundamental human social and behavioral problems.

"The only eugenics movements that appear to have ever been truly successful are the ones that gained the support of fundamentalist Christian organizations," said Kither. "With our present strong emphasis on health care and other social benefits, we run the risk of turning human needs into problems of cost-benefit analysis."

The Sarton Lecture was established in 1950 and is jointly sponsored by AAAS and the History of Science Society. It is considered the most prominent history of science lecture in the United States, and was influential in developing the history of science as an academic discipline and is currently administered by the American Institute of the History of Science.

Tony Fitzpatrick

Campus Watch

The following incidents were reported to the University Police Department.

Feb. 8-15: Readers with information that could assist in investigating these incidents are urged to call 935-5555. The University Police Web site at http://www.wustl.edu/police contains tips to promote safety awareness and is available on the University Police Web site at http://www.wustl.edu/police.

Feb. 10

3:30 p.m. — A student reported receiving e-mail containing an image of what appears to be a student's account. An investigation continues.

Feb. 11

1:05 p.m. — A student reported the theft of a modern from a company loft in Anheuser-Busch Hall between 11 a.m. Tuesday and 2 p.m. Wednesday.

Tony Fitzpatrick

Liam O'Troca
Nancy Pope appointed assistant dean of Graduate School of Arts and Sciences

Nancy P. Pope, Ph.D., a lecturer in the Department of English in Arts and Sciences, has been appointed assistant dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, announced Dean Robert E. Thach, Ph.D.

Pope will become coordinator of the University's Mr. and Mrs. Spencer T. Olin Fellowship Program for Women in Graduate Study when Margaret Watkins retires in June 1998. The Olin Fellowship Program was established with a $400,000 endowment from Monticello College Foundation to bring outstanding women to Washington University to pursue careers in higher education or the professions. An annual conference is held on campus to honor past and present fellowship recipients.

"We are delighted to have Nancy Pope join the graduate school staff," Thach said. "I can think of no better person to assume leadership of the Mr. and Mrs. Spencer T. Olin Fellowship Program." Pope's other responsibilities as assistant dean include serving as dissertation and thesis preparation advisor to graduate students and as chairman of the Hooding and Recognition Ceremony at Commencement.

Pope, who received a bachelor's degree in medieval studies from Brown University in 1973, began her graduate studies in comparative Literature and Sciences at Washington University in 1974 as a member of the first class of Olin Fellows. She earned a master's degree in 1976 and a doctorate in 1982 in the University's English department since 1983. Pope also has taught at Illinois College and Webster University as coordinator of the Writing Center from 1993 to 1995.

At Washington University, Pope has received the Dean's Faculty Award for Teaching in University College in 1988 and the Council of Students of Arts and Sciences Teaching Award in 1996. She also has coordinated several Olin conferences.

Young artists on exhibit

More than 200 young painters, sculptors and other artists from 40 high schools in the St. Louis area will be featured in the St. Louis County School of Art's 25th annual High School Art Competition. Judged by artist Bob Hanaman, assistant professor of the School of Architecture, the Blythe Gallery show runs through Sunday, Feb. 22.

Obituary

Arnold Dankner, associate professor of medicine

Arnold Dankner, M.D., associate professor of medicine at the School of Medicine, died of cancer Thursday, Feb. 5, 1998, at his home in Clayton. He was 80 and lived in Olivette.

Dankner joined the medical school in 1950 as a research fellow in allergy and became a fellow in clinical allergy later that year. In 1953, he became an assistant clinical medicine and then an instructor the following year. Dankner was appointed to assistant professor in 1957 and associate professor in 1963.

An allergist and internist in private practice since 1953, Dankner was on the staff of St. Luke's Hospital, St. John's Mercy Medical Center, the former Barnes and Jewish hospitals. He was 80 and lived in Olivette.

Dankner joined the medical school in 1949 as an assistant in clinical medicine. In 1951, he was promoted to medical instructor in 1955 and assistant professor in 1964. He received emeritus status in 1990.

Dankner is an interest in private practice for 47 years, Dankner was on the staff of Missouri Baptist Medical Center and the former Barnes and Jewish hospitals. He was a past president of the medical staff at the former Jewish Hospital.

JEWISH JOURNAL 7
Hilltop Campus
Information regarding these and other programs is available from Office of Human Resources, Room 118, at 938-9250. Job openings may be accessed on the World Wide Web at http://depts.wustl.edu/hr/jobs/ or on the employment opportunities list available at the front desk of the Washington University staff and faculty union building, 4300 Watson. Interested parties may call 747-0706 from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday.

New vanpools forming; riders offered benefits
The Washington University Medical Center Transportation Management Association (TMA) is forming new vanpools for annual and/or monthly or one-time commuting purposes from all areas. All new vanpools formed during January and February 1998 will start in March, and April will get two free months of vanpooling.

Thwarting bacterial resistance — from page 1

TMA: Vanpools pay one monthly charge, which includes parking, gasoline, insurance, van maintenance and vehicle wear and tear costs. This cost is comparable to what you would pay in the Guaranteed Ride Home Program, provided the rider must leave work early or stay late because of an unexpected event. For information call 747-0760 or e-mail rideshare@facilities.wustl.edu.

Mark S. Wrighton reaffirms Washington University's commitment to providing equal opportunity for all who work in and study here. For more than 30 years, we have actively and vigorously recruited minority students, faculty and staff, and we believe we are well on our way to creating a campus where many different ethnic groups come together to learn not only from our professors but also from each other.

In recent history, programs created for minorities have been challenged in various legal challenges, and those arguing against them have stated that individuals should be judged solely on their academic and personal qualifications; family, economic status, race, ethnic group, religion and sex are not criteria that most Americans support this sentiment.

It is possible, however, to show this commitment and still believe that affirmative action programs are just and necessary. During the course of our country's past, many people by virtue of their race or ethnic group have been excluded from many opportunities, including the opportunity to have the best educational experience possible. For some years, our country's commitment to providing equal opportunity for all who work in and study here has been engendered in part by some of these violations of the spirit of a view to creating a campus where many different ethnic groups come together to learn not only from our professors but also from each other.

As a provost, I believe that the University has the freedom to determine what its goals are and that it is with this in mind that Washington University energetically reaffirms its commitment to the highest order of priority to attracting, academically gifted minority students, faculty and staff.

As we look to the next century, Washington University is committed to continuing this vigorous pursuit of a community that is just, multi-ethnic, multi-cultural and, above all, one of a model of academic excellence that proves that the future of our country and world lies in the education of people from all backgrounds.

Mark S. Wrighton