Lawlor to take reins as social work dean

By Jessica Martin

Edward F. Lawlor, Ph.D., dean of the School of Social Service Administration at the University of Chicago, will be- come dean of the George Warren Brown School of Social Work on July 1, according to Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton.

Lawlor will succeed Shanti K. Khinduka, Ph.D., who last year announced his intention to retire as dean on June 30, 2004.

Highlights of Khinduka’s near-30-year tenure include construction of Goldfarb Hall and renovation of Brown Hall; an increase in the School’s student body of more than 50 percent; the creation of the George Warren Brown School of Social Work; construction of Goldfarb Hall; and renovation of Brown Hall; and an increase in the School’s student body of more than 50 percent.

George E. Pake, Ph.D., recipient of the National Medal of Science, professor of physics at Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1948. He earned a doctorate from Harvard University in 1948.

Pake became an assistant professor of physics at Washington University directly after graduating from Harvard, and in his first year here he published an article on a new technique called nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR). Over the years, the article became integral to the composition of the literature on nuclear magnetic resonance, and its publication was the basis for Pake’s discovery of a new technique called the Pake-Davis technique. This technique is used extensively in chemistry and medicine, where it is called magnetic resonance imaging, or MRI, and gives doctors images of physiological systems without invading body tissues with radiation.

Between 1961 and 1981, Pake’s paper was cited 455 times in 573 different journals. His work also laid the foundation for the development of computer science and engineering.

Clockless technology to be primary topic as computing greats gather for conference here

By Tony Fitzpatrick

Clockless technology, as today is known, was first envisioned by Pake in the 1960s. It involves the use of clockless technology to reduce the complexity of computer systems and improve their performance.

Pake was a key figure in the development of clockless technology, working closely with computer scientists at the University of California, Berkeley, and other institutions around the world.

The University of California, Berkeley, was one of the first universities to adopt clockless technology, and it continues to be a leader in this field.

Pake’s work on clockless technology has had a profound impact on the field of computer science and engineering, and it is widely recognized as one of the most important contributions to the field.

In 1969, Pake was awarded the National Medal of Science by President Richard Nixon.

Tournamont time WUSTL senior guard Lesley Hawley charges up the court during the Bears’ 72-59 NCAA Tournament win against Millikin University March 6 at the Field House. Hawley scored 18 points, including 10-of-10 shooting from the free-throw line, to help the Red and Green advance to the sectional semifinals March 12. Unfortunately, the road ended there — fourth-ranked University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point bumped the visiting Bears, 83-76, ending their season at 22-5. For more, see Sports, Page 5.

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This sort of computing marks an important change from present systems, which are based on a regularly ticking clock, said symposium organizer Jerome R. Con, Sc.D., senior professor in computer science and engineering.

"Clockless technology is inadequate to deal with very large integrated circuits," Con said. "Systems of the future will certainly have clockless technology or a blend of clocked and clockless types."

The key reason that clockless computing is essential to computing’s future is that engineers now are placing literally billions of transistors on the microchips that are roughly the same size as those that contained only thousands of transistors decades ago. To comprehend clockless computing, consider the analogy of a system of traffic lights programmed to go green on a regular, clocked schedule. This would entail many hundreds of lights in synch, say in Manhattan.

Imagine, now, another system of billions of lights (similar to billions of transistors), some of them far apart, scattered all over the world. There is no reason to have them all synchronized.

See Clockless, Page 7

Anheuser-Busch, Emerson commit $10M to Siteman

By Kimberly Ewing

Officials at the Siteman Cancer Center recently announced a $10 million commitment from two of St. Louis’ leading corporations to expand vital research space and support to help ensure people in and around St. Louis will have the newest cancer treatment available.

This commitment will be used as a challenge to generate $10 million in additional matching support from the School of Medicine, Barnes-Jewish Hospital and the Siteman Cancer Center.

Emerson, via Charitable Trust and the Anheuser-Busch Foundation, are contributing $5 million and $4 million, respectively. The challenge gift will further St. Louis’ role as a national--recognized, robust cancer research and treatment program and meet some of Siteman’s highest priorities.

The first priority for funding through the Emerson-Busch grant is expansion of cancer research space and programs in a new cancer research facility. The basic and applied research support by this gift distinguishes the Siteman Cancer Center and are keys to finding new treatments and diagnostic techniques for cancer patients.

Siteman is the only National Cancer Institute-designated cancer center in the region and one of only 61 in the country.

“We are deeply grateful for this generous gift to Siteman,” said Mark S. Wrighton, chancellor of Washington University in St. Louis, and Bruno Professor of Social Work Research and associate dean for research, chairman of the search committee that recommended Lawlor.

“Eddie Lawlor has a remarkable record of achievement in scholarship, educational leadership and service to the profession and the community,” Precorse said. “His appointment surely will advance the research, teaching and service missions of the George Warren Brown School of Social Work.

“We are delighted to have him as a colleague and intellectual leader for our school.”

Lawlor, a groundbreaking expert and author on Medicare policy, is looking forward to his new post.

“I am honored to be given this opportunity to work with the extraordinarily talented faculty, staff and students of the George Warren Brown School of Social Work,” Lawlor said. “The oppor-

See Dean, Page 5

This Week In WUSTL History

March 21, 1991

Author Toni Morrison presents “Reading and Commentary” for the Council of Students in Arts & Sciences Symposium during Foreign Language Week.

March 22, 1991

The School of Medicine perfected a surgical cure for the abnormal heart rhythm called atrial fibrillation.

This feature will be included in each 2005-06 issue of the Record in observance of Washington University’s 150th anniversary.
Grad student research focus of symposium

By NEIL SCHODNEH

The Graduate Student Research Symposium, now in its 19th year, gives grad students an opportunity to present their research to a broad and diverse audience, while helping them develop communication skills by requiring them to "translate" their work into a form that is accessible to a general audience.

The symposium will be held April 2-3 in Whitaker Hall and is open to all members of the University community.

Detailed information about the symposium can be found in the Graduate Student Senate in part- ership with the Graduate School of Arts & Sciences. The symposium aims to enhance the professional development of graduate students.

The symposium includes three categories. Last year, 64 participants presented work in five categories:

1. Political Economy of Social Injustice, economic and social inequities
2. Health and Society, as well as its transformation in the post-modern era
3. Bioethics, new medical treatments, and their ethical implications
4. Political Economy of Russian Fragmentation, political and economic changes in Russia
5. The Importance of Historical Research, the role of history in understanding the present

More information, call 935-7304.

Picturing Our Past

By SUSAN KILENBERG MCGINN

One of the world’s top scholars on modern human origins will gather March 26 at the University of St. Louis to present significant initiatives at the University and the School of Medicine, according to Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton.

The symposium’s cost, which includes a 5-10 minute verbal summary of their material, posters and photos. Posters are scheduled from 10-11:30 a.m. in Graham Chapel.

The symposium will be held in two parts: welcoming reception April 2 and the poster pre-

presentations April 3.

While we understand that being able to communicate to experts in one’s field is important, we want students to realize that being able to explain their work to a nonexpert is just as impor-

tant,” Hilla Klevan said. "For this reason, our symposium is open to all members of the audience. It is accessible to a general

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presentations April 3.
School of Medicine Update

Treatment TODAY NIH trial first to focus on childhood diabetes

By Kimberly Leydig

Once a disease of our grandparents, type 2 diabetes is becoming increasingly common in children.

While researchers have learned a great deal about how to treat type 2 diabetes in adults, much less is known about the best way to treat children with the disease. The School of Medicine is among 12 U.S. sites to participate in the first clinical trial to focus on type 2 diabetes in children and teens.

The multicenter study is called the Treatment Options for type 2 Diabetes in Adolescents and Youth (TODAY) study and is sponsored by the National Institutes of Health.

"Type 2 diabetes historically was not a health problem for children," said St. Louis principal investigator Neil H. White, M.D., director of the division of pediatric endocrinology and metabolism.

"However, as our children have become more sedentary and overweight over the last five years, we've seen them develop type 2 diabetes.

According to a recent National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 15 percent of young people ages 6-19 are overweight, with that number rising to 20 percent by age 19. Type 2 diabetes is closely linked to being overweight, lack of physical activity, unhealthy eating patterns and a family history of the disease." TODAY is the first clinical study to look at the effects of intensive lifestyle changes aimed at lowering weight by cutting calories and increasing physical activity in youth with type 2 diabetes.

"Finding effective therapies to treat children who have type 2 diabetes as early as possible is critical to delay the complications of the disease," White said.

"The longer a person has diabetes, the greater the chances he or she will seriously damage the eyes, nerves, heart, kidneys and blood vessels. We're seeing kids in their late teens who already are developing complications of type 2 diabetes.

The study will compare the effectiveness and safety of three treatment approaches to control blood glucose levels: the use of metformin, the current first-line drug therapy; metformin combined with another drug called rosiglitazone; and metformin combined with intensive lifestyle changes.

"While doctors know how to treat type 2 diabetes in adults, they can't assume those therapies will work as well and as safely in children and teens," White said.

"This study will answer urgent questions about which therapy is most effective for the early stage of type 2 diabetes in young people.

Researchers plan to enroll 750 children and teens ages 10-17 who have been diagnosed with type 2 diabetes in the past two years from the five-year study. St. Louis University also is one of the sites.

More than 18.2 million people in the United States have diabetes, and up to 95 percent of those cases are attributed to type 2. It is the main cause of kidney failure, limb amputations and new onset blindness in adults and is a major cause of heart disease and stroke.

Once exclusively considered an adult disease, type 2 diabetes is rising among all children — especially African-American, Hispanic and Native American adolescents.

While some people have no symptoms, others experience fatigue, nausea, frequent urination, unusual thirst, blurred vision, frequent infections and slow healing of wounds and sores.

The disease in children is usually diagnosed in adolescence during mid-to-late puberty, but may manifest earlier as children become more and more overweight.

"Obesity and type 2 diabetes are among the most serious health challenges facing America's youth today," said co-investigator Sherida Tolleshen, M.D., director of pediatric endocrinology at SLU.

"In an effort to remedy traffic congestion, both vehicular and pedestrian, at Euclid Avenue between Barnes-Jewish Hospital Plaza and Forest Park Parkway daily — fueling traffic congestion and proliferation of parking spaces and creating safety concerns for pedestrians.

The crowded street, which runs through the heart of the Medical Campus, is not only a bus terminus but also the main vein for bus traffic but it's also home to the widely used Central West End MetroLink stop.

"The safety of our patients, visitors, staff and students is paramount," said Rick Schaefer, director of the Department of Design and Construction.

"Euclid Avenue is not only a busy vehicular thoroughfare, but it is also our busiest pedestrian street. Eliminating truck and bus traffic from Euclid has been in our thoughts for years," Schaefer added that with Metro's help, the Medical Campus has taken a huge step toward pedestrian safety, without compromise to the MetroLink operation. "In fact, it will make Metro's transit operation more efficient and more user friendly," he said.

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In an effort to remedy traffic concerns and to improve safety, the Department of Design and Construction has joined forces with BIC HealthCare and Metro to build a transit station that features six bus bays on the vacant lot that sits at the corner of Taylor Avenue and Children's Place, along side the MetroLink tracks. The School of Medicine is planning a six-level, 700-car parking garage above the MetroLink transit station.

"The idea behind this project originated with constructing a transit station to get the bus traffic off Euclid," Schaefer said. "It's not a small matter that hundreds of buses come through Euclid every day. The new route will make it much safer for pedestrians, Medical Campus patients, visitors and staff alike." 

Rick Schaefer

Metro transit station to be built at Medical Campus

A new public Metro transit station will greatly improve the School of Medicine's accessibility to bus travelers. The School of Medicine is planning a six-level, 700-car parking garage above the MetroLink transit station.

"Wayco" Garage at Euclid and Children's Place.

"It's not a small matter that hundreds of buses come through Euclid every day. The new route will make it much safer for pedestrians, Medical Campus patients, visitors and staff alike." 

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Rick Schaefer

Groundbreaking research At the recent Guze Symposium on Alcoholism, Dr. Marcia Cottier, professor of psychiatry, presented her research on how environmental factors can influence our susceptibility to addiction. "We are all exposed to all sorts of environmental influences that contribute to addiction," Cottier said. "We need to do all we can to develop strategies that encourage healthy eating and active lifestyles among our children.

Study participants will receive free diabetes medications and care from a team of diabetes experts.

For more information or to volunteer for the trial, call (314) 775-3239 or go online to todaystudy.org.

Ethics seminars to focus on treatment research

By Jim Drizin

Local and national experts on ethics will participate in a seminar series funded by the University's Center for the Study of Ethics and Human Values. The seminar will be at 11:30 a.m. March 25 in the Eric P. Newman Education Center at the School of Medicine.

The eight-part series focuses on the ethical challenges of identifying, recruiting, enrolling and retaining high-risk vulnerable populations in prevention and treatment research.

Cunningham-Williams

Additional ethics seminars are scheduled in April, May, August, September, October and November.

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Assembly Series: Sontag to address effects of violent images

Barbara Rea

Images of the injured and dead have any effect on their viewers? Do images of suffering and violence generate compassion, arouse fear, or do nothing? More than a quarter-century ago, preeminent writer and cultural critic Susan Sontag wrote a seminal work on the power of images that challenged the prevailing view of the perceptive thinkers. She returned to this theme in her 2000 book, Regarding the Pain of Others, and will discuss it for the Assembly Series at 11 a.m. March 24 in Graham Chapel.

Sontag will join University faculty members in a panel discussion and a reception at 2 p.m. in the Women's Building Forum Lounge.

At 7:30 p.m. that night, there will be a featured conversation between Sontag and William Gass, professor emeritus and chair of the Assembly Series, in McKelvey Hall, which will be open and free to the public.

Sontag's visit is co-sponsored by the Center for the Study of Ethics and Human Values, the Department of English in Arts & Sciences and the University Libraries' Carl Neureuther Fund. An extraordinarily gifted and prolific writer, Sontag's body of work includes essays, short stories, novels, plays and films.

In 1977, she published a collection of essays called On Photography, widely considered one of the most influential works on the subject of camera-mediated images. The image, Sontag thought, can never replace the observer's direct experience, but it can diminish the observer's empathy.

Sontag reconsidered her youthful impressions and will discuss the latest and violent images to do with the Stress Falls — and one collection of short stories, L. Eteriotas.

A hero emerges in the story, as the Younger Baby, set in the Himalayas, where a family had been displaced. In this period of Myanmar's political turmoil, Sontag was one of the first to write about the plight of the Burmese, many of whom had been displaced or died. The new book is Sontag's first novel in 25 years, and it is based on her experiences as a war correspondent in Myanmar. The book is a richly detailed account of life in a war-torn country and the personal and political struggles of those who live there.

The renowned art historian and painter was awarded the Achievement in Arts & Sciences Award for the Arts & Sciences Department in Arts & Sciences.

Sontag's book, On Photography, explores the relationship between photography and art, and how it can be used to express ideas and emotions. The book is a landmark in the study of photography, and has been translated into many languages.

Sontag was a co-founder of the International Center of Photography and a member of its board of directors. She was also a member of the board of trustees of the Whitney Museum of American Art and the Museum of Modern Art in New York City.

Sontag was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and was an honorary member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. She was also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and was an honorary member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
### Of Mice and Men opera coming to Edison

**By LAM OTTEN**

*The Washington University in St. Louis*

The Washington University in St. Louis Opera will present Carlisle Floyd’s “Of Mice and Men” on March 24-26 in Edison Theatre.

**Thursday, March 25**

- **11 a.m.-7 p.m.** Harris Institute for Global Public Affairs (HIGPA) Career Fair, Graduate Students. HIGPA Career Fair, Graduate Students.
- **11 a.m.** Assembly Series.
- **11 a.m.** Chemistry Lecture.
- **11 a.m.** Center for the Application of Information Technology Technical Breakthroughs.

**Friday, March 26**

- **8 p.m.** Organ Recital.

**Softball heads home with 12-0 mark**

The softball team won its second University Athletic Association title this year, posting a perfect 8-0 record at the UAA Championships in Alhambra, Fla. The Bears (12-0, 8-0 UAA) returned from their spring break with a strong performance, starting their season off on a high note.

**Sports**

The men’s and women’s track and field teams sent one competitor apiece to the NCAA Championships. Kolby Kammel placed second in the pole vault, clearing a best-tying leap of 17-1/4, and 5-10 in the men’s high jump.

**Baseball**

The baseball team went 3-6 last week, including a 2-4 showing at the UAA Championship tournament. The Bears finished the season with a 7-0 loss to No. 11 Rollins, then beat No. 25 Pomona-Pitzer, 5-2, and finished the season with a 7-0 loss at No. 11 Assumption.

**Monday, March 22**

- **4 p.m.** Center for the Humanities Reading. Richard Stein, author, critic, announced and poet; Shaneigh and book- ing agent; Leah Rich. Center for the Humanities.

- **7 p.m.** Gallery of Art Public Exhibits: The 20th Century Directors, Society of Art, 450-4250.

- **Friday, March 26**

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**Thursday, March 25**

- **2:30 p.m.** Baseball vs. Eureka College.
- **2:30 p.m.** Men’s Tennis vs. Brandeis U.

**Friday, March 26**

- **8 p.m.** Organ Recital.

**Saturday, March 27**

- **11 a.m.** Chemistry Lecture.
- **11 a.m.** Gallery of Art Lecture.
- **11 a.m.** Assembly Series.
- **11 a.m.** Center for the Application of Information Technology Technical Breakthroughs.

**Wednesday, March 24**

- **8 a.m.** Obstetrics Lecture.

**Sunday, March 28**

- **3:30 p.m.** Baseball vs. Conley College.

**Monday, March 22**

- **4 p.m.** Center for the Humanities Reading. Richard Stein, author, critic, announced and poet; Shaneigh and booking agent; Leah Rich. Center for the Humanities.

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Stern to read for The Center for the Humanities

VETERAN essayist, critic, essayist and poet Richard Stern will read from his work at 4 p.m. March 22 for The Center for the Humanities Writers Series.

His books have been followed by a question-and-answer session, will be in Hunt Lounge, Duncer Hall.

Over his 50-year career, Stern, the Millett Professor of English at the University, has written dozens of books, hundreds of essays, and untold numbers of columns on the prairie states of his youth and the close contemporaries such as Saul Bellow.

His books include the novels Golf (1960), Slim (1965), Other Men’s Lives (1975), and his memoir, Father’s Words (1986), and the classic of agriculture, The Prairie (1990), Pacific Tensions (2001) and remains the world’s largest pipe organ with continuous daily use. He has served as dean, school of medicine, St. Louis University into an internationally recognized medical center.

Stern served as dean, school of medicine, St. Louis University into an internationally recognized medical center.

Stern is a writer, a critic, and a teacher, and he has been a member of the University’s faculty for the past 40 years. He received his B.A. from the University of Chicago in 1965, and his M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1968 and 1971, respectively.

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Clockless
Theoretically, can lead to faster systems — from Page 1

"In most computer chips today, everything matches to the beat of the same drum," Cox said.

"The cost in design time, chip power and circuit area devoted to clock distribution gets larger and larger as the number of transistors grows larger. Another way must be found instead of lockstep throughout billions of transistors."

Clark was a University faculty member from 1964-1972 and has been a full-time consultant since then.

"I expect that the symptoms will assess the early macroeconomic work in the much broader and more diverse context of the 'clockless system-development' phenomena," Clark said. "The timing of unplanned events in enormous state-transition spaces will remain the key challenge in clockless system design."

Designers are developing chips with diverse clock domains, breaking tasks up into multiple domains. Clockless tops that concept a step further.

Consider the traffic light example: imagine sensors for traffic lights that change the color of the light only after enabling freedom from the center control. A clockless system waits until the tardiest signal in the whole bunch makes its transition: a clockless system allows for signals to switch without unnecessary waiting for others.

Clockless computing provides numerous advantages. It facilitates easier power supply design, reduces noise that a clocked system creates and allows parts of a system to become idle, reducing power requirements.

"The appeal are lower operating power, faster performance and reduced electromagnetic interference on the chips," Reuss said.

"A challenge is the complexity of designing very large chips that are approaching 1 billion transistors. Clockless logic has the potential to aid in this," Reuss said.

"From the Department of Defense perspective, we are all the more interested because we do not have the resources to devote to a thorough and long chip-design cycle. So, the DOD is interested in how clockless logic might help us in regards to economy of scale."

In 1962, future University computer science engineer Clark and the late Charles E. Molnar and others in Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Lincoln Laboratory Group designed the Laboratory Instrument Computer (LINC). With its digital logic and stored-program memory, the LINC has been recognized by the IEEE Computer Society as the world's first interactive personal computer.

In 1964, Cox founded the Biomedical Computer Laboratory at the Washington University School of Medicine. That same year, a team of engineers headed by Clark and Molnar formed the Computer Systems Laboratory at Washington University.

Together, Biomedical Computer Laboratory and Computer Systems Laboratory engineers brought about profound changes in the nature of laboratory and clinical computing worldwide. In 1988, he received the A.M. Turing Award, the highest honor of the prestigious Association for Computing Machinery. His acceptance talk was titled "Micropipelines" and described how computer-system designers are constrained by the clocked logic framework.

The time required to design systems was usually so long, but by 2005, such workloads were up to 100 times larger and more complex, Clark said.

"Other pioneers in clockless computing are working at the same speed, providing a glimpse of future trends in computer engineering."

Clark is a principal of Rockoff and Associates.

"Uri Cummings is co-founder and vice president of product development of Pulaselect, a firm that has developed the industry's first high-performance clockless crossbar switch."

Steve Nowick is associate professor of electrical and computer engineering at Columbia University. He is working to design clockless computer circuitry.

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"In clockless systems, the clock is not a hardwire component. The clock is an algorithm, the flip-flops are a software construct and the local interfaces are a design of ever-larger and more complex circuits."

Cummings is a member of the University Athletic Association co-champion that had its first post-season appearance since 1971 and was the retired University of Utah, has an interest in advanced computer architecture.

"Steve Ferguson is the ICL Professor of Computer Engineering in the Department of Computer Science at the University of Manchester (England). His research focuses on asynchronous computing."

"Steve Nowick is associate professor of electrical and computer engineering at Columbia University. He is working to design clockless computer circuitry."

"This information that could assist in investigating these incidents are urged to call 935-5555. This information is provided as a public service to promote safety awareness and is available on the University Police Web site at police.wustl.edu.

Niekamp, 104

Jenet Mayor Niekamp, former clinical instructor in social work in the Department of Psychiatry in the School of Medicine, died Tuesday, Feb. 24, 2004, in Chesterfield, Mo. She was 104.

Hadas, professor of English, Religious Studies; 73

Hadas, David, Ph.D., died Wed-

nesday, March 3, 2004, at 73 at his home, with his wife, Rachel. He had been a professor of English and of Religious Studies, both in Arts & Sciences, for nearly 40 years.

"He was well loved," said David. A. Law, Ph.D., chair and chair of English and chair of and president of Religious Studies. "He was loved for what he was — a complex and brilliant man who will be remembered for as long as anyone survives who spoke with him. He will be missed for his teaching, because it made a community out of issues that we had thought to be too personal for the intellect to shine."

"He was never afraid to challenge

Obituaries

Women's Day The Women's Law Caucus presented International Women's Day awards to (from left) Heather Hill Kay, the Barbara Nachtrieb Armstrong Professor of Law and former dean of the University of California, Berkeley, School of Law; Susan Appleton, J.D., the Lemma Barcelos and Phoebe Cousins Professor of Law; Kathleen Briceley, J.D., the James Carr Professor of Criminal Justice, Law; and Karen Tokarz, J.D., professor of law and executive director of the clinical edu-

WUSTL's School of Law is believed to be the first in the nation to admit women students.

Clockless
Theoretically, can lead to faster systems — from Page 1

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"He was never afraid to challenge
Protecting knowledge

Charles R. McManis works to promote new technology while preserving traditional wisdom

BY JESSICA MARTIN

straight to law school when I left the Navy. Instead I went to graduate school at Duke for a master's degree in philosophy. I hated it. While still serving in the Navy, I applied to law school and entered the next first-year class at Duke's School of Law.

After law school, McManis thought he might finally be jump- ing while clerking for Frank M. Johnson, the civil rights judge known for his work on the panel that desegregated the Montgomery bus system and subsequent civil rights decisions in Alabama.

"It was an incredible experience working for one of my child- hood heroes, and I thought that I would spend the rest of my career teaching civil rights law," McManis says. Instead, during a teaching assignment at the University of Georgia, he began teaching trademark and unfair-competition law courses.

While at Georgia, he developed interests in copyright and patent law, two main parts of intellec- tual property law. In 1976, when Hodge O'Neal, a faculty member at Washington University's School of Law who later became its 18th dean, saw McManis developing an im- pressive reputation in the growing area of intellectual property law, O'Neal enlisted law school Dean Ted Foote to lure McManis to the faculty.

"Hodge O'Neal was my mentor and one of my favorite professors from my days at Duke," McManis says. "We worked together briefly at Louisiana State University, and when he and Ted asked me to join the faculty at Washington Univer- sity, I couldn't say no.

Digital world

At the University, McManis' re- search has explored multiple differ- ent areas of intellectual property law and his main focus is in interna- tional digital technology and bio- diversity.

According to McManis, many people think that the intellectual property law involving digital technology deals mainly with Internet issues, but when in reality, the online world is "just a piece of the puzzle.

Since the '90s, intellectual property protection has been a priority of international trade issues," he says. "During the Reagan administration, the U.S. was concerned with the loss of competitiveness in foreign mar- kets due to exported products, such as software, falling victim to piracy in foreign markets.

While teaching, McManis de- cides to respond by building high barriers around the country, thereby closing out international trade, or by work- ing to level the international trade playing field so the U.S. could be more competitive.

The United States decided to remain a part of international trade, and through a series of World Trade Organization talks, the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement was created. TRIPS calls for international pro- tection and enforcement of copy- right and related rights, trade secrets, patents, industrial designs and trademarks.

"While these minimum stan- dards have cut back on digital technology piracy and have opened international trade, developing countries feel like intellectual property protection is a new form of colonialism," McManis says.

"On some levels, they are cor- rect. In the short run, there will be wealth transfers from the poor part of the world to the rich part of the world. The hope is this will lead to investment in the devel- oping world.

"It's like bad-tasting medi- cine. It tastes bad at first, but it is supposed to make you better in the end."

Concern over whether this was, in fact, the case prompted McManis to examine how devel- oping countries can use intel- llectual property law for their own protection and economic develop- ment. Much of his work on this subject concentrates in East Asia.

Since 1987, McManis has taught or presented research about intellectual property law throughout the region. In 1995, he received a Fulbright Fellow- ship to serve as a professor at the International Intellectual Prop- erty Training Institute in Taoyuan, Taiwan.

He has also served as an ex- change professor at Yonsei Uni- versity in Seoul, South Korea, and at Seoul National University in Cheng- du, China.

Internet issues are of interest to McManis as well, and he says the music-downloading contro- very as a microcosm of the overall digital technology intellectual property law.

"Unauthorized file-sharing of copyrighted material is hard core copyright infringement," McManis says. "You can't just solve it any other way."

"When you are downloading music without permission of the copyright owner, you are infring- ing on their rights."

McManis notes that the producer of software that facilitates copying like Napster should be held liable.

"The public should not be deprived of that type of software if it has legitimate uses such as dis- tributing the works of unreleased artists," he says. "Intellectual prop- erty protection is necessary, but there are two dangers. The first is too little protection and the second is too much protection."

"There needs to be a balance of the various forms of creating inventories for creators and so not too many in- tervenables that it inhibits the access of users."

Embracing traditional knowledge

While McManis enjoys protecting new technology, he also feels it is important to promote academic research on "Intellectual Property, Ge- netic Resources and Traditional Knowledge: Thinking Globally, Acting Locally" in the Cardozo Journal of International and Comparative Law.

At the School of Law, McManis is using his intellectual property law research to help start the Center for Research Innovation and Entrepreneurship Initiative, will promote academic research on entrepreneurship and bring together students from many disciplines to work, on all aspects of product and business development.

"This is an incredible opportu- nity for students and academics and is indicative of how great the School of Law and the University as a whole is," McManis says. A popular instructor, he was named Teacher of the Year by stu- dents in 2001 — the same year he was given the law school alumni association's Distinguished Teach- ing Award.

"Chuck McManis is an army unto himself," says Joel Seligman, J.D., dean of the School of Law and the Ethan A.H. Shepley Professor of Law. "He has been a wonder- ful teacher, scholar and entrepre- neur in initiating an agenda of pro- gram after program at the law school."

McManis continues to enjoy his time at the University.

"The law school is a wonderful place to work," he says. "I wouldn't want to teach anywhere else. We have a first-class group of faculty and students and an energetic leader in Joel Seligman.

Outside of the University, McManis spends his free time garden- ing and traveling the world with his wife, Dorris, a retired employee of the U.S. Postal Service and avid marathoner.

"We really love our recent trips to Singapore and Thailand," McManis says, "and I get a soft spot for anything British, so England is a favorite destination."

"I also have a particular cultural interest in Korea, the birthplace of my sons, Chris and Kevin. Locally, though, my favorite trip is my walk to work in the morning."