FOSSIL FIND

Bridging the Evolutionary Divide
Where Were You in World War II? Early in 1945, Mickey Rooney (left) and Bill Kinsella, B.S. '66, met behind the lines near Ulm, Germany, where Bill's Army unit, the 36th Texas Fighting Division, had been pulled out of combat for a couple of days of R&R. Rooney entertained the troops and later posed outside the chow tent with Bill, an old-timer of 24 when this prized photo was taken. An infantryman, Bill served in the Aleutian Islands before seeing combat in France, Germany, and Austria.

More alumni memories of the Second World War begin on page 23, as does Alumni News in its brand new format. As part of the new Washington University Magazine and Alumni News, ClassMates and other news of the alumni will appear in a more timely manner.
Where Were You in World War II?
A scrapbook of alumni memories of the globe-girdling war that, for America, began 50 years ago on December 7.
Former Chancellor Travels with the Stars

In early fall, the Gamma Ray Observatory, deployed April 7, 1991, from the Space Shuttle Atlantis, was renamed by NASA officials in honor of the late physicist Arthur Holly Compton, former chancellor of the University. The 17-ton orbiting spacecraft is now called the Arthur Holly Compton Gamma Ray Observatory, or Compton Observatory.

Compton won the 1927 Nobel Prize in physics for his 1922 discovery of the X-ray scattering effect, now known as the Compton Effect. He made his prize-winning discovery at Washington, where he was Wayman Crow Professor of Physics and head of the Department of Physics from 1919 to 1923 and chancellor from 1945 to 1953. He died in 1962.

Currently in orbit at an altitude of about 280 miles above the Earth’s surface, the Compton Observatory was designed to study an invisible, high-energy form of radiation known as gamma rays. Its instrumentation will be used by scientists to learn more about gamma-ray sources, such as cosmic gamma-ray bursts, solar flares, supernovae, pulsars, black holes, and quasars.

Compton’s ground-breaking series of experiments on the interaction of high-energy radiation and matter demonstrated the wave/particle duality of nature. His findings played a key role in the development of modern physics.

With NASA officials, the University’s physics department is organizing an international symposium to be held on campus October 15–17, 1992, to mark the 100th anniversary of Compton’s birth.

Fixing a Gaze on AIDS

To learn more about the progression of the AIDS virus in the brain, researchers at the School of Medicine are studying subtle changes in eye movements of people in various stages of the disease. Under the direction of David Clifford, associate professor of neurology, the study is part of the School’s AIDS Clinical Trials Group.

“We’re looking for tests that will be sensitive to signs of change in brain function that seem to coincide with the course of the disease,” says

Fall Enrollment

Washington’s total daytime enrollment for the 1991–92 academic year is 9,659—a 1-percent drop over the previous year’s total of 9,763. The slight decrease was caused by a larger-than-expected freshman class in 1987 that graduated in spring 1991 and the closing of the dental school in May.

Total daytime undergraduates for fall 1991 number 5,040, while graduate and professional daytime students total 4,560. Fifty-nine students are enrolled in certificate programs. Part-time evening students, both undergraduate and graduate, total 2,042. The University’s total enrollment of all daytime, evening, and certificate students numbers 11,732.

Of the 1,182 freshmen, 23.3 percent represent minority groups. One hundred African-Americans make up 8.5 percent; 142 Asians, 12 percent; and 30 Hispanics, 2.5 percent. There are three Native Americans.

The freshman class has students from 46 states and 24 foreign countries. Four hundred and eighty-five are from the Midwest while 247 come from the mid-Atlantic states.
ClassMates

We want to hear about recent promotions, honors, appointments, travels, marriages, and births, so we can keep your classmates informed about important changes in your life. Using the space provided on this form will help us include important news about you in an upcoming issue of Alumni News.

Name ________________________________
School ______________ Class Year ______
Home phone ( ) ______________________
Street ________________________________
City _________________________________
State ___________ Zip code ____________
☐ Check here if this is a new address.

Please tell my classmates:
Clifford. "With such information, we can begin treatment earlier and measure its effectiveness before people begin having serious problems."

The study, the largest and most comprehensive work of its kind to date, was published in the August issue of *Annals of Neurology.* Clifford and colleague Gary Paige, now at the University of Rochester, examined 72 subjects. Of these, 17 patients had asymptomatic HIV infections; 16 had AIDS Related Complex; eight had advanced AIDS; and six patients had AIDS dementia and severe neurologic problems. Twenty-five control subjects in the group of 72 were not infected with AIDS.

The 20-minute test measured fixation—the ability to fix a gaze; smooth pursuit—the ability to track a target in space; and saccadic performance—the ability to rapidly shift gaze.

The investigators found that eye function abnormalities exist at all stages of AIDS. Although decline in oculomotor function was not directly correlated with clinical staging of the disease, Clifford says that people who develop AIDS dementia clearly have eye-movement problems. He plans further testing to learn whether the early decline in oculomotor function predicts development of AIDS dementia.

**Law Alumni Establish Scholarship for African-Americans**

In memory of a pioneering black lawyer and distinguished alumnus, the African-American alumni of the School of Law established the Walter Moran Farmer Scholarship program in the spring. Awarded on the basis of academic achievement and promise, the scholarship will provide full tuition and a stipend to cover books and supplies. It will be renewable for each of the three years of law school.

Walter Moran Farmer, class of 1889, became the first African-American to graduate from the University's School of Law. He was the first black lawyer to argue before the Supreme Court of Missouri in 1893 and one of the first to argue a case, *Duncan v. Missouri* (1894), before the U.S. Supreme Court. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention three times and a member of the Speakers Bureau of the National Republican Committee for William H. Taft in his successful 1908 presidential campaign.

**A new look for the Lady:** Balanced on ladders stretching 300 feet above the Capitol plaza, a team of sculpture conservators from Washington University Technology Associates (WUTA) examined the nearly 130-year-old bronze statue Lady Freedom. The corroding sculpture, which forms the pinnacle of the nation's Capitol, has fallen victim to air pollution. Nationally recognized experts in restoring monumental sculpture, WUTA, headed by Patrick Rice (pictured), will give the Lady a new look as part of an overall plan to refurbish the Capitol building by December 1992.
Washington People in the News

Douglas E. Berg, professor of molecular microbiology and genetics, and Robert D. Schreiber, professor of pathology and molecular microbiology, were named Alumni Endowed Professors in April.

Berg studies transposable elements, the structure and evolution of genes and genomes, and the mechanisms by which bacterial organisms cause disease. Schreiber's laboratory focuses on understanding Interferon-gamma, an important protein that regulates immune responses.

Supported with donations from alumni and former house staff, alumni professorships are designed to attract and retain faculty.

James P. Crane was named associate vice chancellor and associate dean for clinical affairs at the School of Medicine in September. A faculty member of the School since 1973, Crane is the Virginia Lang Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, a professor of radiology, and associate professor of medical genetics.

Crane directs the Prenatal Diagnosis Program and Genetics Division in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology. He is associate editor of the Journal of Ultrasound in Medicine and is a reviewer for six other medical journals.

He received his bachelor's and medical degrees from Indiana University. He served fellowships in maternal-fetal medicine at Washington University and in clinical genetics at the University of Colorado School of Medicine in Denver.

John G. Csernansky, Gregory B. Couch Associate Professor of Psychiatry, received the 1991 Judith Silver Memorial Young Scientist Award from the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill (NAMI).

Csernansky researches alternative drugs for schizophrenic patients who do not respond to neuroleptics, antipsychotic medications used to treat delusions and hallucinations. He is the eighth scientist to receive the award, presented annually by NAMI to recognize and encourage young researchers' studies of severe mental illnesses.


A staff member of Barnes and St. Louis Children's hospitals, Kass has worked with the journal since 1985, when he became an associate editor. Last year, he became the abstract editor of the journal and a director of its publishing company.

Chakravarthi Narasimhan recently was appointed the first Philip L. Siteman Professor in Marketing at the John M. Olin School of Business. He came to Washington in 1988 after seven years' service on the University of Chicago faculty.

The Siteman professorship is made possible by an endowment fund established by Alvin J. and Ruth Siteman of St. Louis. The chair is named in honor of Siteman's late father, Philip L. Siteman, founder of Site Oil Co. and a 1918 graduate of the University's School of Engineering.

Attorney Gerard K. Rodriguez was appointed the University's assistant general counsel in June. His responsibilities include health care and environmental law matters, as well as litigation.

Rodriguez came to St. Louis from the University of Missouri-Columbia, where he worked in the general counsel's office for the University of Missouri system.

W. Thomas Thach was named director of the Irene Walter Johnson Institute of Rehabilitation (IWJ) at the School of Medicine in the spring. Formerly acting director of IWJ since 1989, Thach is professor of anatomy and neurobiology and of neurology and neurological surgery.

Thach studies neural control of posture and movement. He is known for his contributions on the physiology and pathophysiology of the cerebellum, the motor cortex, and the basal ganglia.

Prior to joining the University, Thach served on the medical faculty at Yale University. He received his medical degree in 1964 from Harvard Medical School.

Harold M. Wingood, acting director of undergraduate admissions at Duke University, will join Washington University as dean of undergraduate admission in spring 1992. Wingood will succeed Gary M. Hochberg, interim dean of undergraduate admission and associate dean for the undergraduate program at the School of Business.

A native of Lowell, Massachusetts, Wingood previously served as senior associate director of undergraduate admissions at Duke, a position he held for five years. He also worked as an assistant and an associate director of undergraduate admissions at Tufts University in Medford, Massachusetts, and as an admissions counselor at Babson College in Wellesley, Massachusetts.

Wingood holds a bachelor's degree in government and legal studies from Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine. He is completing a master's degree in liberal studies at Duke.
Medical School Applications Skyrocket

Applications for positions in the first-year class at the School of Medicine increased 26 percent this year, jumping to 4,462 from 3,544 last year. The rise topped the national increase by more than 10 percent, reported W. Edwin Dodson, associate dean for admissions at the medical school.

The incoming class of 121 students includes 33 women and 88 men, who range in age from 20 to 39. Students come from seven foreign countries and 32 states. Nine of the students are African-American.

The average total score these students received on the Medical College Admissions Test is 67 out of a possible 90 points—well above the national average of 48.

Excessive Water Intake Threatens Infant Health

A 15-year study conducted by Washington researchers indicates that water intoxication, an unusual condition that can cause brain damage and death in bottle-fed infants, has spread to epidemic proportions among the poor.

Authors of the study are James P. Keating, professor of pediatrics; Philip R. Dodge, professor of pediatrics and of neurology and neurological surgery; and Gregory J. Schears, chief resident in pediatrics. The researchers examined 34 St. Louis children with water intoxication between 1975 and 1990, with 24 of them seen between 1988 and 1990.

Caretakers who gave their infants water said they did so because of exhausted formula supplies. Typically, afflicted infants had been given two to three eight-ounce bottles of tap water within a two- to eight-hour period.

Their symptoms included seizures, convulsions, and lowered body temperatures. Fifteen infants stopped breathing and had to be revived. Thirty-one were infants from poor homes, and all but three of them were enrolled in both the Women, Infants, and Children food supplement program and the state welfare program. Twenty-eight of the infants were six months of age or younger.

Local results, combined with reports of increased cases from 12 other cities, led the team to characterize the disease as a national epidemic. “We are convinced that oral water intoxication is a new, probably underreported, entity,” say the researchers.

Social Work Faculty Shine in Scholarly Pursuits

According to a recently published study, the George Warren Brown (GWB) School of Social Work faculty was the most published social work faculty in the country from 1977 to 1987. During this period, 24 GWB faculty members published 86 articles in a number of academic journals.

Kevin J. Corcoran, associate professor at the University of Houston, and Stuart A. Kirk, professor at Columbia University, conducted the study, which looked at different kinds of journals and examined how a school’s productivity rank varied over time by the type of journal carrying the article and the number of social work faculty employed.

Their findings were reported in the Journal of Social Work Education (Vol. 26, No. 3), published by the Council on Social Work Education.

And the Survey Said . . .

Washington University is ranked 18th out of 204 national universities in U.S. News and World Report’s fifth annual study of America’s best colleges. In a new category-by-category ranking, the University improved its standing of 24 from last year. The report appeared in a special 25-page pull-out section of the September 30 U.S. News.

More than 2,420 college presidents, academic deans, and admissions directors identified the colleges and universities they believed offered the finest undergraduate education. Data such as a college’s ability to graduate its incoming students also figured into a school’s performance.

According to the survey, the top 25 national universities are:
1) Harvard; 2) Yale; 3) Stanford;
4) Princeton; 5) California Institute of Technology; 6) Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 7) Duke;
8) Dartmouth; 9) Columbia;
10) University of Chicago; 11) Johns Hopkins; 12) Cornell; 13) University of Pennsylvania; 14) Northwestern;
15) Rice; 16) University of California at Berkeley; 17) Brown;
18) Washington; 19) Vanderbilt;
20) Georgetown; 21) University of Virginia; 22) University of Michigan;
23) University of California at Los Angeles;
24) Carnegie Mellon; and
25) University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.
Starving the Malaria Parasite

Malaria, an ancient, deadly illness that strikes primarily the poorer regions of the world, kills close to two million people annually, mostly children. Studies in the lab of Daniel E. Goldberg, assistant professor of medicine, however, offer hope to these malarious nations.

Goldberg is investigating a new approach to the mosquito-transmitted disease that will prevent the parasite Plasmodium falciparum, which causes the most virulent malaria, from becoming entrenched in red blood cells and devouring hemoglobin. His lab is designing specific peptides that mimic the hemoglobin cleavage site in a cell and trick the parasitic organism into “thinking” it is cleaving hemoglobin. If successful, the new antimalarial drugs would block the feeding of the ravenous parasites.

New treatment methods are especially important now, Goldberg says, because the parasite is developing a resistance to chloroquine and mefloquine, drugs traditionally used to combat malaria. In marked contrast to the severity of the tropical disease, the amount of money spent on basic malaria research is surprisingly small, he adds.

Goldberg's research is funded, in part, by grants from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and Monsanto-Searle. The findings appeared in recent issues of the Journal of Experimental Medicine and the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

Caveat Lector et Editor, Warns JAMA Editor

As the amount of medical information continues to grow, physicians must carefully judge published research before applying it in clinical practice, said George D. Lundberg, editor-in-chief of the Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA). “We must adopt the phrase, caveat lector et editor—let the reader and editor beware.”

Lundberg spoke on “Future Responsibilities of Medical Journalism” as part of the Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology’s 60th anniversary, celebrated September 12–14 in conjunction with the School of Medicine’s centennial. His talk keynoted scientific sessions and special events and served as the annual Wendell G. Scott Memorial Lecture.

“The enemies of physicians won’t be insurance companies or attorneys or hospital administrators,” continued Lundberg. “The enemies of physicians are, and always will be, premature death, pain, disease, disability, and human suffering.”

When asked about population control in the next century, Lundberg, an advocate for national health-care reform, responded, “In our country, of course, we have population control by neonatal mortality—by cutting back Medicaid funds from states that can’t afford prenatal care.

“The largest concern I have for the future of biomedical publication and other information flow involves ethics,” Lundberg said. “The social contract that has existed between the physician and patient for centuries, in which the physician must be trusted to do the right thing for the patient, is severely threatened.”

Lundberg said the growth of printed biomedical periodicals is breathtaking. He quoted a study that found a physician would have to read 6,000 articles a day to keep up with the rate of publications.

Enterprising M.B.A.s to Manage Eastern European Capital

M.B.A. graduates from the School of Business will lend a hand in helping Eastern European countries make the transition to free-market societies. Beginning in 1992, some 100 M.B.A.s from the nation’s top 20 business schools will travel to Eastern Europe to participate in what has been described as a Peace Corps for the finance-and-marketing set.

Named the M.B.A. Enterprise Corps, the program was established in 1990 after Texas businessman H. Ross Perot and former White House communications director David Gergen challenged M.B.A.s to help open opportunity for American business in Eastern and Central Europe.

The Enterprise Corps is operated by a consortium that includes...
business schools at the University of California at Berkeley, University of California at Los Angeles, Carnegie Mellon, University of Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Duke, University of Indiana, University of Michigan, New York University, University of North Carolina, Northwestern University, University of Pennsylvania, University of Rochester, Southern Methodist, Stanford, University of Virginia, and Yale. The Corps is based at the Kenan Institute of Private Enterprise at the Kenan-Flageler School of Business, University of North Carolina. Initial funding is provided by the Kenan Foundation, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and other private foundations and companies.

Management Takes Center Stage at Olin
In July, the School of Business established the Management Center to link the classroom and the business world in new, innovative ways. Under the direction of Russell D. Roberts, adjunct associate professor of business economics, the Management Center is focusing on several programs that include the Practicum, clinical learning teams that work under faculty supervision to tackle a sponsoring organization’s problems; the John M. Olin Cup competition, an annual student symposium; and Close Encounters, direct interaction between students and invited speakers in a setting designed to produce high quality give-and-take.

In January 1992, the center will cosponsor a conference with the Business, Law, and Economics Center on environmental issues confronting management. Through its programs, the center will emphasize managerial decision making, entrepreneurship, and the international dimension of business.

Contributors: Kleila Carlson, Gerry Everding, Norma Frick, Jim Keeley, Susan Killenberg, Joe Mueller, Carolyn Sanford

Correction
The tree pictured on the back cover of the 1991 fall issue of Washington University Magazine is an elm, not a ginkgo, as the cutline mistakenly stated. The Magazine regrets the error.

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December Perennial Lopata Classic, a.k.a. Brainball Classic, Now in Eighth Season

Ten years ago, Washington University's esteemed basketball tournament—the Lopata Classic—was only a dream. In fact, roundballs were just starting to bounce again in the venerable Field House for the first time since 1971 when men's basketball on the Hilltop Campus was discontinued for financial reasons.

The eighth annual Lopata Classic, under way as Alumni News goes to press, features teams from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (M.I.T.), Washington & Lee University, and Pomona-Pitzer Colleges, with Washington as host, and promises to be its usual crowd-pleasing self.

Of the many positive events that have occurred in the last decade to Washington's basketball program and the Bears' athletic department in general—the construction of new facilities; the formation of the University Athletic Association (UAA); the rebirth of the W Club, Washington's athletic fund-raising group—the creation of the Lopata Classic, a.k.a. the Brainball Classic, stands out as a leading indicator of just how lively competition among scholar-athletes can be.

Conceived by alumnus Stanley Lopata, A.B. '35, and his wife, Lucy, along with Washington Athletic Director John Schael and Vice Provost Harry Kisker, the Lopata Classic features competition between like-minded, top-ranked universities, such as M.I.T., Swarthmore College, Pomona-Pitzer Colleges, Johns Hopkins University, and the California Institute of Technology. All tournament invitees subscribe to the belief that there must be a balance between intellectual and physical pursuits—the philosophy that exists at National Collegiate Athletic Association Division III institutions.

The Lopata Classic, which has quickly developed into one of the country's premier tournaments, served as the model for the nine-school UAA, which started play in 1987, and has received a considerable amount of national attention. Johns Hopkins, now a member of the UAA, was a first-year and two-time Lopata Classic participant.

Head basketball coach Mark Edwards now receives approximately 15 to 20 inquiries a year from other institutions seeking a spot in the famed Classic. The participation interest is so high for the Lopata Classic that the field of teams is set through the 1994 tournament. Some of the future newcomers to the Lopata Classic include Babson College in 1993 and Colorado College in 1994.

"Because of the tremendous hospitality, the quality of the institutions, and the experience each team has in St. Louis and at Washington U., word has spread quickly about the Lopata Classic," says Edwards. "Each school that competes in the Lopata Classic for the first time begins lobbying to come back just hours after they've arrived. I consider that the ultimate compliment.

"Players and coaches leave our campus with a great deal of satisfaction. It's a wonderful gesture by Washington U. and the Lopatas to hold this tournament on an annual basis. Without a doubt, the Lopata Classic is the highlight of our regular season."

As the University prepares for the 21st century, there is a strong possibility that the one event that helped resurrect athletics on the Washington campus—the Lopata Classic—will be a staple of future basketball seasons.
They'd been driving all day to reach the study site. A quick look around before unloading the cars seemed a good idea. Thornbushes and prickly grasses covered the arid landscape. Why so few studies had taken place in these remote, rugged mountains was readily apparent. The group started at the bottom of a hill and approached a rubble pile containing thousands upon thousands of rocks, enough to provide several lifetimes of work for any fossil hunter. But in only 10—maybe 20—minutes, Martin Pickford called to his colleagues: “I think I've got something here.”

Angela Davis is a St. Louis writer and video producer.
Prehistoric bridgework: “Finding this missing link opens up a whole new part of Africa for studying higher primate evolution,” says Conroy of the prehuman jaw pictured at top.

Inset: The morphology of the teeth and jaw, combined with evidence revealed in this CT (computed tomography) scan, suggests the creature was an adult male whose diet consisted of leaves, berries, seeds, buds, and flowers.

Rock art: Opposite page, prehistoric cave art from Namibia, also shown on subsequent pages of this story, offers clues as to what animals early man encountered there.

With more than a century of collective experience, the four scientists gathered around one rock, which looked like so many others, and blinked in disbelief at what they saw, suspected, and later would confirm. They were looking at a 13-million-year-old secret. The rock contained the jaw of a hominoid, an ape/human-like creature, alive during the Miocene epoch, when apes and humans presumably diverged from a common ancestor. No such fossil had ever been found south of the equator and few so complete anywhere in the world.

The fossil hunters began their journey last June in Windhoek, Namibia’s capital city. Glenn Conroy, Washington professor of anatomy and neurobiology and professor of anthropology, led the expedition. His three colleagues included John Van Couvering, a geologist from the American Museum of Natural History; Martin Pickford, a paleontologist from the College de France in Paris; and Brigitte Senut, a paleontologist from the Museum National d’Histoire Naturelle in Paris. From Windhoek, the four traveled 500 kilometers north into the Otavi Mountains, to an abandoned mine site called Berg Aukas. There, massive rubble piles have remained after years of copper, lead, and zinc mining. “It looked like an industrial wasteland,” recalled Van Couvering. “It was daunting.”

This was Conroy’s second trip to the mine; he first saw it two years ago during a brief reconnaissance. Then, in just a few days of casual looking, he noticed fossil
teeth and bones in cave walls, evidence to motivate a return trip. "The site looked intriguing to me," Conroy explained, "because I knew that these famous australopithecines from South Africa had come out of similar types of deposits."

Conroy specializes in the study of australopithecines, prehumans known by fossils 1 to 5 million years old from the Pliopleistocene epoch. Australopithecine finds in East Africa brought fame to the Leakey family, but the very first australopithecine discovery was the Taung skull from South Africa. In 1925, Dr. Raymond Dart wrote a paper describing the fossilized remnants of a young child's skull, sent to him from Taung, a cave and lime-quarry site. This first published account of an australopithecine discovery changed the way humans view themselves and their past. At the time, Dart chaired the Department of Anatomy at a new medical school in Johannesburg. He had recently completed a year as the first Rockefeller Fellow at Washington University, working, as does Conroy, in the Department of Anatomy.

In February, Conroy was invited to deliver the 29th Raymond Dart Memorial Lecture at the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg on his own notable achievements in the study of australopithecine fossils. Conroy pioneered the use of advanced radiologic techniques, such as computerized tomography (CT scan), to probe delicate fossils and reveal anatomical information. The technique allows Conroy to "dissect" a fossil without even touching it. The CT scan images can provide critical data on cranial capacity, venous patterns in the brain, and other anatomical features. In 1987, Conroy used the CT scan on the Taung skull, offering new information on dental development and maturation of this australopithecine creature.

Conroy and his colleagues originally viewed their expedition to Namibia as a search for australopithecine evidence. Namibia has virtually no fossil record about ape and human evolution during the critical time period, 5 to 15 million years ago, the middle to late Miocene epoch. Hundreds of fossil-ape specimens have been found from the early Miocene, 15 to 24 million years ago, but few have been found from 5 to 15 million years ago, when australopithecines appear. The time in-between represents a sort of "black hole" in ape and human evolution. Fossil-monkey evidence is plentiful, but fossil-ape evidence is restricted to a few specimens found in Eurasia and Kenya. Up to now, attention has focused on East Africa as the center for study of early human evolution. The Berg Aukas jawbone is the first solid evidence of prehuman/ape divergence in southern Africa. "Now, just having this one specimen," Conroy stated, neighboring Botswana and Angola. They expected to find the same age fossils at Berg Aukas; no one in the group expected to find Miocene fossils. "People have been looking for fossils in southern Africa for a century," said Conroy, "and nothing like this had ever been found. The odds against you finding something like this—well, it's so remote."

Conroy explains that location, identity, and age factor into the significance of the find. Virtually nothing is known from the fossil record about ape and human evolution during the critical time period, 5 to 15 million years ago, the middle to late Miocene epoch.

"We went into the nearest town, found the strongest vinegar available at the supermarket, and bought bottles upon bottles. And with great fear and trepidation, we put the fossil into a vinegar bath."
suggests that maybe the main events in early human evolution were happening in southern Africa or on the entire continent. Maybe the focus has been on Kenya by default since that was the only place these things had been found."

What caused Pickford to select that one rock from a haystack of others remains a mystery. "You couldn't see it from the surface," said Pickford. "I had to pick it up, turn it over, and there on the other side was the jaw. I showed it to John, and his eyes almost popped out of his head."

Van Couvering recalls telling Pickford that fortuitous finds like his just don't happen. He joked that they should throw the rock back because it would jinx the rest of the expedition. But this expedition seemed charmed from the beginning.

After Conroy first visited the site in 1985, he decided that he needed to work with a geologist, preferably one with a good understanding of the stratigraphy and age of the rocks. He thought of Van Couvering, who had worked extensively in East Africa. "In fact it was Louis Leakey who got him started back in the '60s," recalled Conroy. "Actually, the first time I had ever gone to Africa myself as a graduate student, I was on an expedition in East Africa with John Van Couvering." Although the two hadn't seen one another in 20 years, Conroy knew of Van Couvering's successful work fossil hunting in diamond-mine sites along Namibia's southern coast, where Miocene fossils had been found.

Conroy proceeded to make plans with Van Couvering. They secured funding from the National Geographic Society and received necessary permits from the Namibian government. "Then out of the clear blue," recalled Conroy, "I got this letter from Martin Pickford. Martin's an extraordinary paleontologist and probably the most successful primate collector I've ever met in my life." Van Couvering also knew of Pickford; the two had worked together some 25 years ago as graduate students under Louis Leakey. "Pickford is legendary," Van Couvering said. "There's nobody like him. He can find fossils just walking around at night."

Pickford had learned of Conroy's plans when he, too, contacted the Namibian government for permission to search the Berg Aukas mine. He and Senut had targeted the Otavi Mountains after working at sites in neighboring countries for the College de France and the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

The foursome became a team with ground rules established by Conroy to share in whatever success or failure they encountered. Van Couvering describes Conroy as "scrupulous and fair to a pathological level." Both view this as a compliment, since they have seen expeditions destroyed by competition and lack of teamwork. "I've never felt competitiveness was very good in the field," Conroy explained. "It's always had very detrimental effects. If you get into this mind-set that you're on an individual treasure hunt, then it's a disaster. The four of us got along really well, which is critical."

The moments and days following that first half-hour of their expedition proved both exciting and frustrating. Initially, the team could see only the smooth outside surface of the jaw and a hint of one molar. The rest of the fossil remained hidden, wedged into a conglomerate of sediments called breccia. Chipping away at the breccia could damage the fossil, but only by seeing the teeth and dentition would they know for certain whether the creature was monkey-like, or ape/human-like—a hominoid. "We
had to find out; we couldn’t rest,” recalled Conroy. “We went into the nearest town, found the strongest vinegar available at the supermarket, and bought bottles upon bottles. And with great fear and trepidation, we put the fossil into a vinegar bath.”

Vinegar’s acetic acid slowly dissolves limestone in the breccia and frees attached sediments without damaging the fossil. But the process is incredibly slow. “Each night,” recounted Van Couvering, “when we got done with fieldwork, we’d rush back to the porch where this thing had been soaking all day, and each one of us would grab it, peer at it, turn it over and over, and say what we thought.”

Pickford remained confident from the beginning that he’d found a hominoid. “When we found the jaw, I was pretty sure that it was Miocene,” he said. “But it took a little while and a bit of cleaning up before the others became convinced. In fact, we bet a bottle of champagne on it.”

Conroy maintained a careful skepticism. “You have to understand,” he explained, “this would be like going to the Amazon and coming back saying you’d discovered a lost civilization.”

Van Couvering said that while Pickford was superoptimistic, and Conroy superconservative, he stayed somewhere in the middle, and Senut “kept telling us all to calm down.”

After two weeks, Pickford and Senut had to return to France, and still, only half of one molar could be clearly seen on the specimen. But several small bone fragments of fossil rodents and bats had come loose from the breccia as it soaked in the bath. The two scientists took these specimens back to a University of Lyon colleague, who determined they were of mid-Miocene origin. Comparison with other fossils suggested an age of 13 million years.

In the meantime, Conroy took the specimen to Johannesburg and used another technique, a fine pneumatic drill, to clear away the breccia. Finally he was convinced. “I kept thinking to myself, this is too good to be true. By the time I got to Johannesburg and used a drill to clean out
Even though the teeth show clearly now and early comparative studies have confirmed the age and identity of the hominoid fossil, team members still speak with a certain tone of disbelief when discussing their find.

The first molar, I knew there was no doubt," Conroy faxed Pickford and Senut in Paris to break out the champagne.

The Namibian government granted Conroy permission to bring the fossil back to his laboratory in St. Louis, where it continued soaking for many days. Three perfectly intact molars finally appeared, next to two premolars and a root socket for a large canine tooth. The size of the canine root indicates that the creature was an adult male. Equations that relate molar size to body weight suggest a weight of about 20 kilograms, and tooth structure suggests a diet of leaves, berries, seeds, buds, and flowers.

The creature now has a name, *Otauipithecus Namibiensis*, the ape from Otavi, Namibia. This winter the public will have an opportunity to see the jaw of *Otauipithecus Namibiensis* on exhibit at the American Museum of Natural History in New York. Van Couvering says that “no African Miocene fossil has ever been displayed in the United States.” But first, comparative studies will reveal more exact information about the age of the fossil.

Radiometric dating techniques are not effective on material from southern Africa because certain mineral deposits required for the procedure do not occur there. Also, the age of the rocks exceeds the capability of some techniques. Exact dating requires numerous comparisons with specimens from areas where scientific dating methods are successful. Conroy will also conduct CT scan studies on the jawbone. He has a permit to keep the fossil for three years; then, he must return it to the Namibian government.

If funding comes through, Conroy and his team hope for continued good fortune when they return to Namibia in May 1992 for more fossil hunting. Finding a skeleton to go with the jaw might be too much to ask, even of a legendary fossil finder like Martin Pickford. “Sometimes when you’re looking for fossils, the clues you see are very subtle,” Pickford relates, “like a little glint of enamel. You’ve got to have pretty good eyes. You’ve also got to be prepared to spend hours and hours tromping over the country looking for things. Sometimes it’s the first day, sometimes the last, sometimes it’s fruitless. Occasionally, you come across something that makes it all worthwhile.”

Even though the teeth show clearly now and early comparative studies have confirmed the age and identity of the hominoid fossil, team members still speak with a certain tone of disbelief when discussing their find. Perhaps full acceptance and comprehension takes time after discovering a secret of 13 million years.

“You never look at something thinking you’ve made a discovery,” says Conroy. “I mean, your first impulse is to say, ‘Oh, that must be a fossil monkey; they’re known from South Africa.’ We really couldn’t believe it was something terribly startling, as it turned out to be.”

*Home on the range:*
The oryx, a genus of straight-horned African antelope, roams the Etosha salt pan region in northern Namibia.
Meet the Washington Bears, cast in the lost-wax tradition.

by Patricia Bardon Cadigan

When cranes lifted the carefully wrapped bronze sculpture of two larger-than-life bears from the flatbed truck and lowered the 2,950-pound work onto its base, sculptor and Emeritus Professor of Fine Arts H. Richard Duhme, Jr., B.F.A. '53, had an anxious moment.

Patricia Bardon Cadigan wrote about Michelangelo scholar William E. Wallace, associate professor of art history and archaeology, in the winter 1990 issue of Washington University Magazine.

"Installation is tricky," Duhme explains. "If the sculpture is dropped or scraped..." Still, he was confident that the final placement this early September morning would go well—everything else had—and that the bears would be safely mounted on their pedestal in the Athletic Complex courtyard.

The bears are hard to miss. They are American black bears similar to those on the Missouri seal and are nine feet tall—slightly larger than life. They stand atop a six-foot-tall granite base.

The idea of a sculpture of the University mascot had been floating around since the early 1980s, Duhme recalls, at the suggestion of Hartwig (Harry) Kisker, vice provost and dean...
Following the Lead of George H. Capps

A deep sense of responsibility and profound loyalty to family, friends, church, and charity are synonymous with the name George H. Capps. A successful entrepreneur of generous heart and formidable business acumen, Capps has become legendary for his lifetime of service to both community and society.

A memorial to the revered civic leader, two bronze bears stand near the entrance of the University's Athletic Complex. The sculpture was meaningfully placed, in keeping with the steadfast commitment to physical fitness and personal growth that Capps so heartily embraced. From his childhood days of exercising and participating in sports, he learned early lessons in persistence and determination.

Through the ensuing years, these qualities formed the foundation of Capps' unequaled humanitarian efforts and great personal drive. From service in the U.S. Navy, to work as a special overseas agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to his return home to St. Louis to join his father's coal business, Capps left an indelible mark on all that he undertook. His tireless enthusiasm and propensity for success elevated the family's Capital Coal and Coke Company to the nation's second largest privately owned coal exporter.

Capps, who received both liberal arts and law degrees from Washington in 1939, remained a devoted supporter of his alma mater until his death in September 1988. He was a member of the Board of Trustees for more than 22 years, serving as chairman from 1980 to 1983.

As general chairman for the University's landmark fund-raising campaign, the ALLIANCE FOR WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, he led the effort begun in 1983 to raise $300 million. He exceeded the goal, raising $630 million, the largest amount ever achieved at that time by a national university fund-raising campaign.

Described by his colleagues as "an inspiration," "dependability personified," and "a great man of unstinting leadership who helped the University make great strides in both financial strength and in academic reputation," Capps received many honors befitting such acclaim.

For his service to the University, he received an honorary degree (1987), the School of Law's Alumni Citation (1966), and the University's prestigious William Greenleaf Eliot Society's Search Award (1984). "George Capps was one of the greatest alumni that Washington University and the School of Law ever had or could have," said Chancellor William H. Danforth. "Washington University would not be what it is today without his leadership."

Capps' civic involvement earned him the St. Louis Globe-Democrat's "Man of the Year" Award in 1976 and leadership roles in numerous health and educational organizations. Capps also received the Brotherhood Award from the National Council of Christians and Jews and the St. George Award for a Catholic layman active in adult scouting.

A devoted husband and the father of seven children—George Kenneth; Mary Jo (Sauer); Robert James, M.D. '78; Thomas Howard; Kathleen Ann (Short); John Robert; and Julie Ann (Aherling)—Capps stressed the value of fitness in physical, intellectual, and humanitarian practices. To this end, a cultivated sense of discipline and exemplary lifelong work habits served him, and countless others, with resounding success.

—C.G.
The plan took off from there. Duhme responded enthusiastically when approached with the idea: “I was delighted to take on the task.”

The sculptor had already made several models of bears that included three terracotta cubs and a life-size bear cub kept in his studio near Bixby Hall. Subsequently, he visited the zoo often to sketch bears in various attitudes.

For Duhme, who taught sculpture at the School of Fine Arts from 1947 until his retirement in 1982, a “sketch” is a three-dimensional clay model, more effective than a drawing to compare various views. “The way the light falls on a piece makes a big difference,” he points out.

His campus and home studios are filled with three-dimensional sketches of completed commissions that include lion cubs for a fountain in Mycenae, Greece. Prominent among them is a three-foot Plastilina, or oil-based clay, model (a duplicate kept in his studio as insurance on the original that went off to the foundry) of the final design.

Representatives of Kallmann, McKinnell & Wood Architects, Inc., selected the site for and positioning of the bears. Mrs. George H. Capps approved the models and took part in the dedication ceremony September 14 in honor of her late husband, George H. Capps, a devoted supporter of Washington and one of St. Louis’ most influential business and civic leaders.

Once Duhme constructed this one-third-scale Plastilina model, the lengthy and complex casting process began.

During this phase, he would surrender his work to a foundry, where a team of craftspeople—engineers, metallurgists, enlargers, welders, and patinators—would produce the finished piece. A sense of trust is crucial throughout this process when artist and foundry cooperate to produce a piece true to the artist’s original vision.

Duhme chose the Tallix Morris Singer foundry in Beacon, New York, which has cast works by Roy Lichtenstein, Claes Oldenburg, Isamu Noguchi, and Willem de Kooning, among others.

The bear sculpture was to be cast by the ancient cire perdue, or lost-wax process, a
reinforced with steel, wood, styrofoam, and clay. The lines, one-sixteenth- to one-fourth-inch apart, produce a corduroy effect on the surface of the enlargement.

In September, Duhme traveled to Tallix to approve the enlarged model and to re-sculpt its surface. The sculpture was to be cast in six pieces: the lower section, the two heads, and three legs.

In the next step, artisans covered the model in a rubber mold material, adding a plaster shell for strength. Then, they pressed and poured hot, red wax into the cooled and hardened rubber molds. This stage is critical because the positive wax mold determines the shape and detail of the finished bronze.

After the wax sculpture hardened, workers reassembled it. Perched on a stepladder, Duhme refined and reshaped the wax with warm tools.

Tallix artisans then sprued the model with wax rods and runners and a pouring cup, which would eventually channel molten bronze into the final mold. They filled the model with a core material, to be knocked out later, and dipped and coated it with increasingly coarser mixtures of plaster and sand, which the intense heat of the oven would harden into ceramic.

Next, they placed these sections in a white-hot oven where the shell and core material were baked and the wax melted out. The climax of the lost-wax method is the pouring of molten bronze—heated to 2,100 degrees F.—into the hollow cavity left when the wax has melted out.

After the sections cooled, the Tallix artisans knocked away the outer shell and cleaned, reassembled, welded, and chased the bronze sculpture.

On July 17, Duhme interrupted his summer vacation and traveled once more to Beacon to supervise the chasing and chemical oxidation, or patination, of the bears' smoothed, bronze surface.

The patina, a dark brown with golden highlights, catches the autumnal sunlight of a cool October morning. Books-in-arm, students move past the towering giants that will come to be recognized as one of the most visible and enduring symbols of Washington University.
 Throughout 1991, Washington University's School of Medicine has celebrated its centennial with myriad events. October marked the milestone with two days of symposia on medical and scientific discoveries, a concert performed by the St. Louis Symphony, and the dedication of the Medical Library and Biomedical Communications Center. Former dean M. Kenton King, Danforth Professor of Preventive Medicine, served as centennial chairman. The festivities drew to a close with six performances of a specially commissioned play, *Gray's Anatomy, A Medical Fable*, written by Jim Leonard, Jr.

In celebrating 100 years of medical education and practice, it is telling to reflect on how a medical school of national and international renown grew from modest beginnings. As the following account illustrates, it might have been difficult in 1891 to recognize the seeds of today's School. By the dawn of the 20th century, however, the visionary Robert S. Brookings was transforming the School of Medicine. He launched it on a trajectory of success that continues today under the leadership of William A. Peck, vice chancellor for medical affairs and dean of the School.

Paul G. Anderson is assistant professor of biomedical communication and director of archives at the University's Medical Library and Biomedical Communications Center.
One hundred years ago, St. Louis Medical College occupied an outmoded building constructed in 1849. Admission was open to those who could pay the fees. The faculty was dominated by clinicians trained before the Civil War, and the curriculum emphasized memorization rather than scientific analysis. There were no close hospital connections and, by modern standards, little research was being done. Like other medical institutions across the country in 1891, the College prided itself on producing large numbers of graduates rather than improving the quality of medical education.

In April 1891, the independent and privately operated St. Louis Medical College was designated the Medical Department of Washington University. The official document, “Ordinance for the Establishment of a Medical Department,” meant less in practice than the phrase might suggest since the official name remained St. Louis Medical College, and all of the faculty and administrators retained their posts. Although the ordinance called for general supervision and control by the University Board of Directors, the College was, in fact, permitted complete internal autonomy.

One year after affiliation with Washington University, St. Louis Medical College celebrated the golden anniversary of its own beginnings. The event coincided with the opening of new facilities in downtown St. Louis, at 1806 Locust Street. The new structure was erected and owned by an independent body known as the Medical Fund Society whose members consisted of senior faculty—the chief financial backers of the College. The Society owned the Locust Street facility until 1912, two years before the completion of the first buildings on the present Medical Campus in St. Louis’ Central West End.

Medical colleges operated chiefly for the profit of the faculty were common throughout the United States in the 19th century. Such ventures could be quite lucrative before the Civil War, when formal medical education entailed only a year of lectures and perhaps the opportunity to witness dissections when cadavers could be procured (not always legally). By the 1890s, however, when respectable medical curricula were lengthened to four years and included laboratory and clinical instruction, the “business” became more complicated and downright risky. Mainly for this reason, the faculty welcomed a university alliance.

But St. Louis Medical College’s profits continued to dwindle until, by the last year of the century, the faculty was running a deficit. In 1899, the College merged with another proprietary medical school and longtime rival, Missouri Medical College. This institution, founded in 1840, was similarly pressed for financial resources. The combined school continued as the Washington University Medical Department, with the former names mentioned first as subtitles and then dropped altogether.

The former Missouri Medical College buildings at the corner of Jefferson and Lucas avenues provided the site for the University administration’s first major involvement in the affairs of the Medical Department. The medical faculty decided in 1904 to convert the Jefferson Avenue building into Washington University Hospital. However, when renovations proved more costly than expected and other unforeseen expenses were incurred, the Medical Department repeatedly turned to the University’s Board of Directors for funds to place the hospital on a firm operating basis.

As a result, the hospital’s problems came before the benevolent scrutiny of Robert S. Brokings, president of the University Corporation. It was a propitious time, for Brokings had recently completed the major phase of planning and building the Hilltop Campus and could attend to the hospital and other needs of the Medical Department. Realizing that the School needed more than the renovation of a few buildings to prosper into the 20th century, Brokings and his associates began developing a long-range plan for a new medical science building to be
constructed in conjunction with a major teaching hospital.

But Brookings soon felt compelled to implement even more fundamental changes. In April 1909, Abraham Flexner, who had been commissioned by the Carnegie Foundation to survey the quality of medical education throughout the United States and Canada, visited the Medical Department. Recent historians have debated whether the subsequent Flexner Report mandated the reform of medical education on a national scale or was merely a muckraking expose of a situation that would have improved in any case. At the time, leading medical school and university officials expected Flexner to endorse their programs and plans, but most were cruelly disappointed.

Washington University proved no different. The preliminary evaluation received by Brookings was devastating. Shocked and angry, he met with Flexner to discuss his evaluation. Step by step, Flexner demonstrated to the corporation president points such as “uneven” laboratory instruction, “wretched” clinical branches, and an “inadequate” hospital. “Abolish the school…,” Flexner is said to have advised. “Form a new faculty, reorganize your clinical facilities from top to bottom, and raise an endowment….”

Brookings accomplished these tasks, achieving part of this agenda with incredible speed. By late 1909, a reorganization committee was raising the huge amounts of capital necessary to hire a new faculty and to purchase land on which to build and equip a new campus. Brookings was lavish with his own fortune and drew upon the resources of the St. Louis industrialists who had been so generous toward the construction of the Hilltop Campus, notably W.K. Bixby, Adolphus Busch, Samuel Cupples, and Edward Mallinckrodt.

At the end of the 1909–1910 academic year, faculty members turned in their resignations, and their replacements were named. Following these developments from New York, Flexner would note in the published version of Medical Education in the United States and Canada that the Washington University Medical Depart-

“Abolish the school…,” Flexner is said to have advised.

“Form a new faculty, reorganize your clinical facilities from top to bottom, and raise an endowment…”

ment was “completely reorganized on modern lines 1910.”

“Completely” was an exaggeration, of course. Brookings and his associates realized that, however substantial their resources, they could not afford to establish the kind of teaching hospital necessary for a first-class medical school. It was a matter of marvelous luck, therefore, that the business leaders willing to endow the school were close friends of others who were backers not of one, but two, hospitals. One connection led to the trustees of Barnes Hospital, then still in the planning stage; the other to the Board of Managers of St. Louis Children’s Hospital. The three groups established preliminary contacts as early as 1909. By 1911, the parties had signed contracts that would lead to a jointly operated medical center.

The new faculty members who began meeting regularly in September 1910 differed from their predecessors in two important ways: First, they were all full-time department heads, salaried by the University for teaching and research, rather than part-time practitioners. Second, they composed together a council known as the Executive Faculty, which is directly responsible to the central University administration for the management of the School, and with powers that include the
appointment of its dean. The leadership of the Executive Faculty, over the years, has successfully focused the first business of the School on research and teaching. Many medical schools since have established councils with the same name, but few of them concentrate the academic, research, and clinical authority of this body.

In 1910–1911, eight official members served on the Executive Faculty—the heads of anatomy, biological chemistry, internal medicine, pathology, pediatrics, physiology, preventive medicine, and surgery. Not all of these leaders actually ran their respective departments in those early days of reform. The three clinical departments (apart from pathology) did not yet have endowed chairs, and the head of surgery accepted his post on the condition that he did not have to conform to the full-time plan.

Along with overseeing the construction of the new Medical Campus, Brookings gave high priority to securing new sources of funds for the reformed departments. Following the example established by the Johns Hopkins University Medical School, Brookings applied early in 1914 for a substantial grant from the General Education Board (GEB), founded and endowed by John D. Rockefeller to underwrite major new ventures in higher education. It surely did no harm that Abraham Flexner had joined the executive staff of the GEB the previous year.

Within a few weeks, Brookings was notified that the GEB would award the School a matching grant of $750,000—a huge sum in those days— contingent upon the raising of an equal amount in matching funds.

The original buildings of the Medical Campus, completed in late 1914, were dedicated in a gala, three-day ceremony the following April. By that time, Brookings felt reasonably confident of meeting the stipulations of the matching grant through the generosity of local donors. In 1916 he announced the endowment of the Mary Culver Department of Surgery, the John Milliken Department of Medicine, and the Edward Mallinckrodt Department of Pediatrics. Three years later, Mallinckrodt endowed the Department of Pharmacology, also named for him.

In ensuing years, the legacy of Brookings and his associates has been spelled out ever more extensively at Washington University Medical Center. Today, the hospitals are connected to more than a dozen structures owned by the University. They bear the names of donors to particular clinical, research, or teaching programs conducted by the School. The 1980s were especially active in this regard, with approximately $160 million invested in new and renovated medical center facilities.

The academic governance of the School has withstood the test of time, although significant adjustments have been made to accommodate the interests of the hospitals with the teaching and research departments. Landmarks include the formation of a formal Medical Center Corporation in 1962, and the creation of the position of vice chancellor for medical affairs and president of the medical center in 1964. In 1989, the vice chancellor's position was combined for the first time with that of dean, with William A. Peck named to serve in the dual capacity. Six institutions are presently members of the medical center: Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital, Barnes Hospital, Central Institute for the Deaf, Jewish Hospital, St. Louis Children's Hospital, and the School of Medicine.

The School barely resembles its forebears. Without the affiliation of an existing medical school with the University in 1891, however, the School's reform and rise to world-class stature might never have happened.
Summer of '43: During World War II, cadets in U.S. military special training programs were billeted and taught, with semesters condensed to 12 weeks, at Washington and other universities. Edward Schilling, whose 12 weeks at Washington began in June 1943, sent along this photo of his U.S. Army Special Training Program class, snapped on the steps of Brookings Hall.

WHERE WERE YOU IN WORLD WAR II?

We asked you, and you told us:

Al Gazda was in the Pacific, “bombing one damned island after another.” Under less than ideal conditions, Bob Kruh was bridge-building on the Rhine. Norma Yerger Queen was a Red Cross Grey Lady in Utah. Joe Lowder was a POW, and some, like Gyo Obata and Bill Tao, were refugees within their own countries.

When we asked for photos, you responded generously, though Elva Lenz Osborne did phone an apology: “We didn’t take snapshots in Special Branch, Military Intelligence.”

This is not a precise history of World War II, not at home or abroad or even on the Washington University campus — it’s your history as you remember it, and Alumni News will be sharing your memories with readers throughout 1992.
**EUROPEAN THEATER**

Edward Schilling, B. Arch. ’53.
Combat Engineer.

“My happiest experience was attending Washington U. as a cadet in the A.S.T.P. (Army Special Training Program) during a portion of my World War II service.... School began in June 1943; the magic of this summer started soon after. We got up early, marched to classes, and always sang Army and popular tunes while striding over brick walks to class. We were billeted in McMillan Hall. (Alas, the coeds were gone!) We felt great to be alive and on this side of the ocean. Classwork was on the fast track, and a semester was condensed into 12 weeks.”

In Spring 1944, Edward trained with Headquarters Company of the 1150th Engineers (C) Group at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. “It was time to cross the Pond, in October 1944, to England and then to Europe.” Wounded during the invasion of Germany, he spent six months in hospitals and returned home on a hospital ship. He was discharged in October 1945.

Retired since 1987 after “an interesting and varied career in architecture,” Edward lives in Manchester, Missouri.

William Kinsella, B.S. ’66.
Infantry.

“I served in the Infantry for four years, 10 months. Our unit, the 35th Division, shipped to Cold Bay, Alaska, near the Aleutian Islands on the Bering Sea.” A July 18, 1942, edition of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* features a front-page photo of Bill, in his Alaska-issue winter-weight uniform, on leave in St. Louis, then in the midst of a heat wave.

“After serving with two divisions in the States, I was sent to southern France for combat with the 7th Army.” He also saw combat in Germany.

Red Cross: Top, Overseas duty took social worker Helen C. Reiker to North Africa, Italy, and France during the war. Germany 1945: Right, Garmisch, Bavaria, headquarters, in the last months of the war, of the 619 Medical Clearing Company, commanded by Major Richard A. Sutter. The 619 supported combat troops in the Allies’ push through France and into Germany and Austria.

Liberation day: Bottom, Major Sutter with “three survivors of the slave labor camp at Landau where we found hundreds of dead stacked like cordwood. Picture taken day of liberation” [of camp by U.S. troops].
Germany and Austria. Mickey Rooney (see inside front cover) and other USO entertainers were a bright spot in those grim days. "I was fortunate to survive with no combat injuries and to spend four years in college under the G.I. Bill of Rights."

A retired businessman, Bill lives in St. Louis.

Richard A. Sutter, A.B. '31, M.D. '35. Army Medical Corps.

Richard entered the war in 1942 as Captain, U.S. Army Medical Corps Reserve. After serving at various U.S. bases, he landed at Normandy two months after D-Day, "then a Major and Commanding Officer of a Clearing Station receiving the wounded," he writes. "Supported XI Army combat troops during the Battle of Northern France, and moved to 7th Army in eastern France on the southern edge of the Battle of the Bulge. Crossed the Rhine at Mannheim with 3rd Army, and provided frontline medical care for Armor and Infantry, which drove through Germany into Austria. Helped liberate slave labor camps and the Extermination Camp at Landau, Germany, along the way."

Promoted to Lt. Colonel, he was at Innsbruck, Austria, in May 1945 and became the first American medical officer in Vienna under Tripartite [U.S., British, and Soviet] control. He received the Bronze Star, Presidential Unit Citation, and three battle stars, and was discharged in January 1946.

President and medical director of the Sutter Clinic, Richard lives in St. Louis.

Helen C. Reiker, M.S.W. '52. Red Cross Social Worker.

"In February 1944, I transferred from the American Red Cross Midwest Office to overseas service. While waiting to go overseas, I was proud to walk in the Easter Parade on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City in my new uniform while others basked in their flowery Easter bonnets."

"We sailed in a 35-ship convoy to Liverpool, then went to Mers El Kabir, Africa, and then to the 51st Station Hospital in Naples. (Along with many GIs, I received Pope Pius XII's blessing at an audience in liberated Rome.) [In France] our unit set up the hospital in Lunéville near Nancy, then at Azonne, near Dijon; we were there on V-E Day."

Helen subsequently served on the Riviera and in Paris before returning to the U.S. for leave and, after service in the Philippines and Japan, she returned to the U.S. where she resigned the Red Cross to attend Washington University.

Retired from the California department of mental hygiene bureau of social work, Helen lives in Fresno, California.

—Patricia Cadigan

PACIFIC THEATER

Howard M. Maddux, B.S. '50, M.A. '54. Army Aviation Engineer Battalion.

"I spent 26 months overseas in the Central Pacific as a 1st Lieutenant. Half of this time was spent on the island of Saipan...with the 804 Aviation Engineer Battalion. Our battalion built the airfield on Saipan from which Tokyo was bombed for the first time by landbased planes (B-29s)."

In newspaper interviews published in May 1945, Howard expressed the opinion that an invasion of Japan would not have to take place, based on his experience on Saipan.

"We are now able to attack Japan with such force from nearby bases that they can't possibly hold out," he presciently told reporters three months before Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Howard, who is a retired elementary school principal, lives in St. Peters, Missouri.
Alumni News

B-25 bombardier: Top, 2nd Lt. Alvin J. Gazda in November 1943 upon completion of Army Air Corps cadet training. Al later served in the Pacific with the 7th Air Force.

Pacific digs: Center, 1st Lt. Harold Maddux wrote home that he'd graduated "from a foxhole to this for our 'home' on Saipan." He spent 13 of his 26 months in the central Pacific on Saipan, building airstrips for B-29 bombers.

OD: Bottom, 1st Lt. Maddux on duty as Officer of the Day.

Alvin J. Gazda, B.S.C.E. '50
U.S. Army Air Corps.
Al volunteered for service in the Army Air Corps on January 7, 1942. "I was accepted for flight training as an Aviation Cadet in September 1942." Trained as a navigator and bombardier and commissioned as a 2nd lieutenant, "I was assigned to be one of a six-man crew on a B-25 bomber in the 48th Bombardment Squadron of the 7th Air Force and flew missions on Johnson Island, Christmas Island, Kwajalein, Eniwetok, Majuro, Wotje, Tarawa, Guam, Saipan, and the Philippines — one damned island after another," he says, quoting a favorite 7th Air Force saying of the time.

In the final months of the war, Al was stationed on Okinawa, flying missions over southern Japan and the harbor at Shanghai, China.

A retired structural engineer, Al lives in Ballwin, Missouri.

Marcia Croyle, B.S.N. '35
Navy Medical Corps.
A nursing teacher and supervisor in the Navy's Medical Corpsmen School, Marcia spent most of the war in the continental U.S. but did a six-month tour of duty in Hawaii, where she helped take care of wounded seamen and returned prisoners of war.

"They were so thin and undernourished and eager to get back," she recalls. But no one—even in the darkest days of the war—doubted the outcome, she says. "We always knew we were going to win." (See photo on page 29.)

Marcia, who is "retired from a rewarding career with the Margaret Sanger Research Bureau," lives in New York.

Seymour Brown, A.B. '40, M.D. '40. Navy Medical Corps.
"Having volunteered June 1941, Lt. (jg) USNR (MC), I received active duty orders on December 13, 1941, to report to Great Lakes Naval Training Station in Illinois... In late January [1942], I received orders to report to the Pacific Fleet in Pearl Harbor...."

Assigned to medical duty aboard the combat destroyer U.S.S. Benham, he says, "We were at sea almost constantly in the north and south Pacific." One of his destroyer's missions was to protect the carrier U.S.S. Hornet carrying General
Doolittle's bomber group for the daring raid on Tokyo five months after Pearl Harbor. He also took part in the Battle of the Coral Sea and was cited for his service in rescuing survivors at Midway. On October 14, 1942, the Benham was torpedoed and sank, with all hands rescued.

"I remember feeling fortunate—given the attitude of the young—to have participated in some critical naval engagements," Seymour says. Seymour, who lives in Chesterfield, Missouri, continues to practice medicine as an anesthesiologist.

—George Hickenlooper

Elva Lenz Osborne, A.B. '37.
Special Branch, Military Intelligence.

After Pearl Harbor, Elva, a high school teacher in south St. Louis, took an intensive course in engineering drawing, and joined McDonnell Aircraft, helping engineer plastic for helicopters.

Early in 1944, after receiving high marks in a civil service exam, she received a mysterious telegram summoning her to an interview in a downtown St. Louis hotel. "At my interview's conclusion, I was asked if I'd be willing to come to Washington without knowing exactly what government organization I'd be joining. The interviewer assured me I'd never regret an affirmative decision," she says.

He was right. Weeks later she was in the Pentagon, a civilian member of the hush-hush Special Branch, studying the intercepts of Japanese military messages whose codes had been broken. She was doing something to help shorten the war and proud of it.

Often this data from broken codes also sealed the fate of the unsuspecting cargo ships. "We knew ship names, geography, where the coal fields were, and more from which I developed a skill for tracking them. But one day, when a cheerful WAC lieutenant came to tell us that another ship we tracked had been sunk, I said, 'Just don't tell me anymore.'

"I became one of the initial recruits of CIG (Central Intelligence Group), which in 1947 became the
The 21st General Hospital: Left, a February 1942 St. Louis Post-Dispatch "Pictures" spread featured the 21st General Hospital, U.S. Army Reserves, the medical unit affiliated with the School of Medicine and Barnes Hospital, as it mobilized for eventual duty in North Africa and Europe. By war's end, 2,200 people had served with the unit, which had treated 65,000 patients. The 21st was the most decorated medical unit in World War II.

Teaching the troops: Bottom, Bernell Sykes Thomas on campus in October 1943. She taught military geography to troops assigned to special training programs at Washington and writes that she still uses the Goode’s Atlas she is carrying in the photo, adding, “Was I ever that young?”

Central Intelligence Agency,” she explains.

A retired CIA employee, Elva lives in Washington, D.C., with her husband, Ted, also an early member of the Special Branch.

Bernell Sykes Thomas, B.S. '39, M.S. '40, Military geography instructor at Washington University.

“I spent the first year of the war as director of the sales tax and capital asset accounting departments at Mallinckrodt Chemical Company [St. Louis], replacing a young man who went to war. It is sad to say that is what it took to open positions to women that it would have taken years to reach in previous times.”

Then Washington University geography department head, Dr. Lewis F. Thomas, invited her and others of his former graduate students to teach new classes of young soldiers in the training programs on campus. “Mainly medics, meteorologists, and air crews, there were about a hundred per class, but no discipline problems. Always in uniform, they were marched to and from class,” Bernell recalls.

Several times she and her husband took a few out to dinner and, when she moved with her husband to San Francisco, she looked for those fresh young faces among the uniformed crowds strolling along San Francisco’s Market Street.

At war’s end, the Thomases moved to Honolulu, where her husband, with Eastern Airlines, helped fly the army of occupation into Japan. “We found no animosity toward Japanese residents in Honolulu, and the islands never had rationing.”

A retired business education teacher, Bernell lives in Miami, Florida.

—Tim Leach
KEPT FROM HOME

Gyo Obata, B. Arch '45.
Japanese-American internee.

As a freshman at the University of California, Berkeley, Gyo Obata realized his whole life had changed when he had to ask the Army for permission to travel from Berkeley to San Francisco, having lived in the Bay Area all his life.

In the spring following Pearl Harbor, the Army ordered all Japanese-Americans living in Washington, Oregon, and California to be relocated inland for so-called national security purposes. "These notices went up," recalled Obata, "saying that on a certain day everybody in Berkeley of Japanese descent would have to report to a certain point, be picked up by a bus, and all you could bring was the clothing you could fit in one suitcase. These things were tacked up on telephone poles."

Obata says there was always some prejudice against Orientals on the West Coast, but that after Pearl Harbor, rumors of spies and sabotage, none of which was ever proven, grew to hysterical proportions. As part of a Japanese-American student relocation program, Gyo Obata could continue his studies at an inland university, but his family, including his father, the most popular professor of art at Berkeley, would have to go to an internment camp. "The night before my family was to be taken to camp, I left on a train to St. Louis," remembers Obata. "I'd never been out of California in my life."

A professor at Berkeley had recommended Washington University to Obata, who was interested in architecture. Although worried about his family, he involved himself totally in study, completing his degree within three years, thanks in some part to the draft board. "The local draft board didn't know how to classify me when I came to Washington University, so they classified me as an alien," laughs Obata. "I wasn't drafted and went to school through summers and got through architecture in three years, much faster than anybody."

Obata's family had first been taken to a makeshift camp of tar-paper shacks on a race track in San Mateo, California. The Army then sent them to a camp near Provo, Utah. Obata visited his family at Christmas and remembers, among other things, the barbed wire. "It was just like a concentration camp," he says, "like going into a prison."

Regardless of the conditions, Obata's family maintained good morale and put their energies into starting a school within the camp and creating a sense of community. Obata credits the strength of his family and study of a profession he really loved as ways to rise above a difficult situation. "Certainly my life was totally disrupted with this relocation," Obata says, "but my family was so strong and close-knit. That was a very strong foundation that you could always rely on. So I never really felt that pessimistic; in fact, most of the Japanese I knew never became bitter or held resentment toward society. They went back to their lives."

Obata's family went back to California, but he stayed in the Midwest, settling eventually in St. Louis to become founder and partner in Hellmuth Obata & Kassabaum, Inc., one of the world's premier architectural firms.

—Angela Davis

In future issues, you'll share other alumni memories, including why Lois Keller Schery's "homefront" was Brazil, how coastal gunner Ed Mohme ended up roadbuilding in the jungles of Burma, and what Bill Hunker felt like parachuting into occupied Europe.

Please address comments and contributions to: Alumni News, Washington University, Campus Box 1070, One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, MO 63130-4899.

It's over! Navy nurses, including Lt. (jg) Frances Marcia Croyle, from Aria Heights (Hawaii) Naval Hospital marching in Honolulu victory parade soon after V-J Day, 1945.
Jerry Brasch Heads Alumni Board of Governors

Circa 1941, some unheralded administrator at Washington University granted a modest scholarship to a modest youth majoring in engineering. That tiny acorn of investment in potential grew into a mighty oak of gratitude, success, and University service.

That youth was Jerome F. Brasch, B.S.Ch.E. '44, M.S.Ch.E. '47, the 1991-92 chair of the Alumni Board of Governors. He brings to the highest volunteer position in Washington University’s Alumni Association a dowry of experience in business, classroom teaching, fundraising, and alumni affairs — almost an embarrassment of riches for a man who shuns credit and the limelight.

After earning his master’s degree and spending two years as a naval officer, Brasch taught mathematics for 20 years in University College evening classes, while working days as an engineer.

In 1964, he founded Brasch Manufacturing Co., Inc., a producer of commercial/industrial electric space-heating equipment. Success brought growth and expansion through the 1981 purchase of Marcraft, a manufacturer of custom-engineered heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning equipment. For approximately 30 years, Brasch has been an industry adviser for the Underwriters Laboratories on electric space-heating standards.

Brasch sometimes finds himself in key positions when major organizational changes are in process, perhaps because he has the kind of mild-mannered inclusive management style needed to build the broad-based consensus to support major change, one observer suggests.

For instance, Brasch was president of United Hebrew Congregation in St. Louis city from 1986-88, the three years during which a new sanctuary was built in west St. Louis County. The venerated and historic original sanctuary on Skinker Boulevard was sold to the Missouri Historical Society and is currently being restored to the splendor of its earliest years. This is the sort of win-win solution that tends to evolve when Brasch is involved, but for which he will never take credit.

Brasch was also president of the St. Louis Electrical Board in 1984-85, leading it smoothly through what could have been the traumatic period of relocation and reorganization. The same inclusive style has marked his selfless service to the University: as chair of the Engineering Scholarship Committee; vice chair of the Board of Governors for the Alumni Annual Fund for the entire University; and as executive vice chair of the Board of Governors, which he now chairs.

What is his agenda? “First, we can expect excellent, informed input from an outstanding staff, some of whom I’ve worked with for years,” Brasch says. “I will meet with them and with other board members, to reach a consensus. More often than not,” he concludes candidly, “you get ideas from others that are better than your own.”

Asked what has impressed him the most during his years of involvement with the University, Brasch responds without hesitation, “The success of the ALLIANCE program [the major University campaign that concluded in 1987] has been truly outstanding.

“Dr. Danforth is a fantastic administrator, well liked by faculty, students, alumni, and by the St. Louis business community. It amazes me how he remembers everyone’s name and how he gets everyone involved,” Brasch observes with a broad smile of admiration.

Brasch has earned a broad smile of admiration, too. In fact, he has received Washington University’s Distinguished Alumni Award and the Engineering Alumni Achievement Award. A present or former board member of a variety of civic and community organizations, Brasch also currently serves as president of the St. Louis chapter of the American Society for Technion, the world-renowned Israeli research university.

Which brings all persons of normal energy levels to the same question: Where does he find the energy, focus, and commitment to do so much for so many?

“For Washington University the commitment comes easily because,” he explains, “I admire it so much as a top-notch university, and I’m proud to be a small part. Also,” he continues, “we all have to contribute to our community. While we can’t do everything, and must pick and choose what we feel most strongly about, we especially owe service when we’re older, without as many family responsibilities.”

A lot of his conviction he credits to his wife, Rosalie, who is also a...
community activist. She is especially dedicated to the Reading Is Fundamental (R.I.F.) literacy program. The Brasches have four children and eight grandchildren. An ex-choirmaster, Brasch unwinds after his business and public service work by playing the organ.

The family commitment to education spans at least three generations. Brasch's mother completed her first year of college at Washington University in 1908. It wasn't until 1933 that she was able to take her second year, this time at St. Louis University. She retired in 1976 at age 85 and decided to work on her degree. Two years later, she received her degree from the University of Missouri-St. Louis at the age of 87.

—Tim Leach

Reunion '92 May 15–16
The following classes will celebrate major reunions next spring. The grand occasion will be here before you know it!

1987/5th 1957/35th
1982/10th 1952/40th
1977/15th 1947/45th
1972/20th 1942/50th
1967/25th 1937/55th
1962/30th 1932/60th

Start making your plans now to join your classmates in attending Reunion Weekend 1992. These special days will be filled with school and class parties, faculty seminars, city and campus tours, the annual Reunion Gala Dinner Dance, and plenty of chances to renew old friendships. Mark your calendar, and we'll see you in May!

For information, call Bobby Golliday at (314) 935-5212.

Alumni Board of Governors 1991-92 Executive Committee
The Alumni Board of Governors serves as a liaison between the University administration, the Board of Trustees, and the alumni constituency, which includes all graduates, former students, and holders of honorary degrees.

By virtue of their positions, the chair and the executive vice chair of the Alumni Board of Governors serve ex-officio on the Board of Trustees as the Alumni Board of Governors' representatives.

Mr. Jerome F. Brasch, B.S.Ch.E. '44, M.S.Ch.E. '47, Chair

Mr. Robert L. Scharff, B.S.B.A. '65, Executive Vice Chair

Mr. Martin Sneider, A.B. '64, Vice Chair, Alumni Annual Fund

Dr. Paul O. Hagemann, A.B. '30, M.D. '34, Vice Chair, Planned Giving

Mr. Jerome Sincoff, A.B. (Arch.) '56, Vice Chair, Alumni Programs

Ms. Maureen McDonald, A.B. '81, Vice Chair, Alumni Clubs

Mr. Fred Blanton, B.S.B.A. '84, Vice Chair, Student Alumni Relations

Mrs. Claudia Neist Wright, B.S.C.E. '76, Vice Chair, Alumni Activities

Dr. Robert C. Drews, A.B. '52, M.D. '55, Immediate Past Chair

The 1992 Washington University Travel Program features many great trips, including a nine-day journey up the Mississippi aboard the historic Delta Queen steamboat, with author and English department chair Wayne Fields on board as University lecturer. For a Travel Program brochure, write: Alumni Travel Program, Campus Box 1210, One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, Missouri 63130-4899, or telephone Julie Kohn or Gina Moreno at (314) 935-5208 or (800) 247-8517.
1920s
Edward O. Haenni, LA 29, GR 31, writes that he is proud of his grandson, Scott Edward McRae, a junior at Wake Forest University in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, who was awarded the Wake Forest Student Union's Gold Medal for the most outstanding service during the last academic year. He is the first junior to receive the award since its inception many years ago. Edward, who lives in Bethesda, Maryland, is retired director of the division of chemistry and physics, U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Norma Yerger Queen, SW 29, is a docent emerita at the Canton Art Institute in Canton, Ohio, and received an artistic plaque describing the honor. Norma was one of a group to organize the institute for the local art museum. Norma also is a trustee emerita for Planned Parenthood of Stark County, Ohio, an organization that she assisted in founding almost 25 years ago. She is the widow of Frank B. Queen, MD 29.

1930s
Mary Jane Masters, LA 30, GR 31, received an honorary doctor of humane letters at Sangamon State University in Springfield, Illinois, at the university's 20th Commencement ceremony, May 11, 1991. She served on the institution's board of regents and has been a member of the Sangamon State University Foundation since its inception in 1968. She taught English at Washington University in St. Louis from 1962 to 1970 and served as an adjunct faculty member of Southern Illinois University School of Medicine in Springfield. Mary Jane is also a longtime supporter of the arts in Springfield. She cofounded the Springfield Municipal Opera in 1949 and still serves on its board.

Mary Virginia Harris, LA 34, was selected Friend of the Year by the Friends of the Swarthmore Public Library in Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. She is one of the founders of the organization and is trustee of the library's endowment fund. During the 1930s she worked at the Washington University Library so she could remain in school. She reports that the training she received there paid off.

Thomas B. Curtis, LW 35, was honored on his 80th birthday on May 9, 1991, at a luncheon held by the St. Louis law firm he and his son, Leland Curtis, LW 68, helped build—Curtis, Oetting, Heinz, Garrett & Soule. Those who sent tributes to him included President George Bush, Senators John Danforth and Christopher Bond, and Missouri Governor John Ashcroft. A longtime resident of Webster Groves, Missouri, Tom has five children and 15 grandchildren.

William N. Brown II, BU 38, and his wife celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary April 25, 1991, in Garland, Texas. William retired from the U.S. Air Force as a lieutenant colonel in 1965. He currently serves as an elder for the Presbyterian Church of America and on several Presbyterian General Assembly committees and commissions. William is active in Rotary, Chamber of Commerce, retired military organizations, and local Republican organizations.

1940s
Charles S. Hensley, LA 42, GR 43, retired as a professor of English in 1978 after serving 30 years at Chicago State University. He has written two books, _The Later Career of George Wither_ and _A Choice of Emblemes_ along with several articles relating to 17th-century English literature. For the past 12 years, he has lived in Huntington Beach, California. In addition to world travel, his hobbies include woodworking, watercolor, stained glass, and more.

Robert Stolz, BU 42, is a popular St. Louis artist who presented his second exhibition of paintings at the Missouri Botanical Garden from May 25 to June 23, 1991. His works cover a wide variety of botanicals, as well as Western scenes, and vary in size. He says his art is a reflection of real subjects in their natural environments. His paintings have been exhibited in successful shows in St. Louis; Aspen, Colorado; and Palm Beach, Florida, and are part of a large number of private and corporate collections.

Milton Klein, EN 44, retired as vice president for clinical affairs and clinical director at Seabrook House, a freestanding drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility in Seabrook, New Jersey. Jacqueline Bickel Schapp, LA 47, GR 54, received the Pathfinder Award, presented by the National Association for Girls and Women in Sports, in recognition of her contributions to increasing the opportunities for girls and women to participate in sports and to assume leadership positions. She won two gold and one silver medal at the 1990 Senior Olympics held in St. Louis and also participated in slow-pitch softball at the 1991 Senior Olympics, in Syracuse, New York.

Bernice Wels Gordon, BU 48, and her husband, Maurice Gordon, BU 48, report from their St. Louis home that they recently became grandparents for the seventh time. Maurice is a C.P.A. with the firm of Brown, Smith, Wallace, Librach & Gordon. Bernice has been the administration associate of the American Jewish Congress in St. Louis for the last 20 years.

Donald G. Kern, BU 48, is doing temporary consulting in Greer, South Carolina, on the state's south coast. He and his wife, Shirley, have four children and five grandchildren. In December 1990, he retired as a partner from Cherry, Bekaert & Holland, C.P.A.s.

Joseph Natterson, MD 48, is clinical professor of psychiatry at the University of California-Los Angeles School of Medicine, a training analyst at the Southern California Psychoanalytic Institute, and a diplomat in psychiatry of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology. In addition to publishing numerous articles, he is the author of _Beyond Countertransference_, the coauthor of _The Sexual Dream_, and the editor of _The Dream in Clinical Practice_.

1950s
Bernard H. Dell, EN 50, recently retired from TRW Space and Defense Sector after 29 years. He and his wife, Doris, live in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Bernice Cooper, LA 51, and her husband, Irby Cooper, LA 51, live in Memphis, Tennessee. They are the parents of five and the grandparents of 10. The most recent grandchild was born in Jerusalem, Israel, on December 31, 1990, to their daughter, Debbie.

Shirley Lee, BU 51, is representative to the United Nations (UN) for the Bahamas of the United States, chair of the executive committee of the UN Association of the United States Conference of UN Representatives, and a member of the board of the UN Association of the United States. She lives in New Canaan, Connecticut.

Edward J. Thias, AR 51, exhibited some of his recent watercolor paintings and drawings during May 1991 at the St. Louis Community College-Meramec.
Theater gallery. Some of the drawings in the exhibit have appeared in his St. Louis landmark calendars, which have been published since 1988. Several of the watercolors are subjects from a recent trip to California. Edward chaired the School of Architecture class of 1951's 40th reunion committee.

Jeanne LaVasque Melton, FA 52, is the author of Musings from the Menopause, a collection of light and humorous verse published by Polliwog Press. A graphic artist, she reports she started writing verse while recovering from an injury that kept her immobilized. Jeanne lives in Dallas, Texas, with her husband, James O. Melton.

Jack Bennett, GR 53, recently retired from the biology department at Northern Illinois University in DeKalb. He is delighted and says this gives him more time to enjoy flying and fun at his summer cottage in Wisconsin.

Katharyne Virginia Kuhn Brady, FA 53, is supervisor of Pequea Township in Pennsylvania. She recently won the Republican nomination for reelection, which assures her another six-year term because there is no Democratic candidate to oppose her.

Leonard A. Thaler, EN 53, and his wife, Irene, of Crestwood, Kentucky, recently returned from Ghazabad, India, where Leonard served as a volunteer with the International Executive Service Corps (IESC). Leonard is a retired manager from General Electric Appliances who was recruited by IESC to assist a manufacturer of domestic electrical appliances in improving product quality.

Frank W. Zwygart, Jr., EN 56, is vice president of marketing for the hermetic motor division at Emerson Electric Company in St. Louis, Missouri.

Judd R. Cool, BU 57, is vice president for human resources at Inland Steel Industries in Chicago, Illinois. He is responsible for the development, communication, and implementation of human resources policies and programs throughout the organization. He also has management development, organizational development, succession planning, and executive compensation responsibilities.

Laura Adams McKie, LA 58, is assistant director for education at the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

1960s

Kay How, LA 60, GR 71, is the new president of Western State College in Gunnison, Colorado. She says that her 24-year career in higher education—one year on the English faculty at the University of Wyoming and 23 as a member of the faculty and administration at the University of Colorado-Boulder—has convinced her of the primacy of undergraduate teaching.

Eugene J. Mackey III, AR 60, AR 62, exhibited a group of his sketches at the Bonsack Gallery, John Burroughs School, St. Louis, March 8 to April 11, 1981.

Martin H. Platt, LA 60, MD 64, is reviving the practice of the medical house call. He operates his medical practice from a 27-foot mobile medical unit, based in Croton-on-Hudson, New York. He says that house calls ended, in part, because doctors could not bring the needed equipment with them to perform important diagnostic tests. "But with the technology today," he says, "a mobile unit is even more civilized than a doctor's office."

Carol Rossel, NU 60, is professor of nursing at Lewis University in Romeoville, Illinois. She received a scholarship from HealthQuest/HBO & Company's Nurse Scholars Program to attend a five-day program in Atlanta, Georgia, in March. The program focused on healthcare information systems and concomitant hardware and software, information requirements for nursing in hospitals, and curriculum and research issues related to integrating nursing information into the nursing curriculum.

Allan F. Froelich, AR 61, is a partner at KPMG Peat Marwick in Chicago, Illinois. He and his wife live in Waukesha, Wisconsin, with their two children.

Noah Lucas, GR 61, is librarian and fellow in Israeli studies at the Oxford (England) Centre for Postgraduate Hebrew Studies. He also is Hebrew Centre lecturer in politics with Oxford University.

Gene L. Rovak, EN 62, is with Homer & Shifrin Inc., Engineers/Architects/Planners, in St. Louis as senior project engineer. He designs and manages a portion of the firm's increasing workload in environmental and water resources projects. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the National Society of Professional Engineers, Missouri Society of Professional Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the National Society of Professional Engineers, Missouri Society of Professional Engineers.

Scientists, Hitler, and the Bomb

Why didn't Germany develop an atomic bomb during World War II? That question has sparked a lively, continuing debate among scientists and historians, and a new book by Mark Walker, LA 81, places him squarely in the middle of the controversy.

Walker's book, German National Socialism and the Quest for Nuclear Power, 1939-1949 (Cambridge University Press), is based on an exhaustive study of original documents by World War II German scientists. In it, Walker debunks two myths that pervade post-war debate.

"The prevailing misconception," says Walker, a professor of history at Union College in Schenectady, New York, "are that German scientists conspired, out of moral outrage, to deny atomic weapons to Hitler; and that Germany didn't develop the atomic bomb because its scientists were incompetent.

"Both ideas are untrue," says Walker, who specializes in the history of science. He asserts that in reality German military and political strategists made the decision not to proceed with atomic weaponry, and that their reasons had little to do with morality.

German strategy was win quickly or be doomed to defeat, Walker explains. When German scientists told military leaders that weapons of mass destruction would take years to develop, the policy makers, as a matter of priorities, simply decided against allocating resources for them.

"Scientists like to believe that their work is pure—immune to political or military influences," says Walker. "It doesn't work that way. The German example demonstrates how scientific priorities can be directed by nonscientific agendas."

The "incompetence" theory also is false, Walker says. "If you're a scientist, and you want to discredit a colleague, you attack his or her competence. At the beginning of the war, German scientists had exactly the same information about atomic power as the Americans had. The incompetence myth was promulgated after the war by emigre scientists who had suffered under and fought against the Nazi regime."

Walker's book has fueled discussion about the social and political context of scientific research in general.

"Should we hold scientists responsible for the destruction created by weapons they develop? Is weaponry an appropriate area for scientific research? Should scientists be citizens or just technocrats? These questions have both historical and contemporary relevance," says Walker. "What we are examining here is more than energy, mass, and velocity. It's political and social ideology."

—Gloria Bilchik

Kendall Stallings, LA 62, GR 64, GR 69, is professor of music at Webster University in St. Louis.

Vera B. Ross Hall, UC 63, reports that she is an early retiree who is a rockhound, a lapidary, and a silversmith. She was a successful business person who was promoted to a top management position in personnel and was co-owner of the second largest business in a small southern Colorado town. She and her husband, Lester E. Hall, live in Sun City, Arizona.

Norbert Busch, GR 65, is professor of modern languages at Hobart and William Smith Colleges in Geneva, New York.

T. Alan Hurwitz, EN 65, is associate professor of pastoral theology at the University of St. Thomas in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Ellen I. Rosen, LA 66, is associate professor of sociology at Nichols College in Dudley, Massachusetts. She recently received a 10-year service award at the institution’s employee recognition dinner.

Jacques Robert Joseph, SI 67, is logistic manager for ARCO chemicals in southern Florida.


Paula A. Asinof, LA 68, is executive administrator at Congregation Scharai Zedeck in Tampa, Florida. She is responsible for the management of the largest reform Jewish temple in the Tampa Bay area, which will celebrate its 100th year in 1994. She has been active in the Big Brothers/Big Sisters program for more than five years.

Lawrence Millman, LA 68, has written Last Places (Houghton Mifflin, 1990), a book about his travels. It has been translated into Dutch, German, Spanish, French, Italian, and Finnish. Lawrence lives in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Randi Rubovitz-Seitz, LA 68, is clinical professor of psychiatry at the George Washington University Medical Center in Washington, D.C.

David Herman, LA 69, lives in Los Angeles, California, with his wife, Daryn, and two daughters. He recently formed Chiveia Capital, a Spamia-based merchant banking firm that specializes in mergers, acquisitions, consulting, and corporate finance for midmarket companies.

Penelope Rousos, LA 69, is a product development analyst for a vegetable seed company near Monterey, California. She and her daughter, Kate, live in Pacific Grove. Penny received a master’s degree in biology from George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia, in 1982 and a doctorate in horticulture from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1986 and completed postdoctoral study with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Salinas, California, in 1987.

J. Clay Singleton, LA 69, is dean of the college of business administration at the University of North Texas in Denton.
planning at Washington University School of Medicine.

Gail Sperber Buzin, LA 75, lives in Rye Brook, New York, with her husband, Richard C. Buzin, and two children.

Lisa Dolin, LA 75, lives in New York City with her husband, Scott Myln, and three-year-old son, Eli. She is manager for special markets at Simon & Schuster. In the Summer 1991 issue of Alumni News Lisa was erroneously listed as living in Chicago.

Laurence B. Greenblatt, LA 75, is marketing manager for worldwide operations at Baker Performance Chemicals Inc. in Houston, Texas.

John Anatole Sekorohod, SW 75, GR 75, is chief, alcohol and drug control division, U.S. Army, stationed in Wuerzburg, Germany.

Donald Gary Tye, SW 75, LW 75, is serving in his second term as a member of the board of editors for Massachusetts Lawyers Weekly, the statewide newspaper serving the Massachusetts legal profession. He lives in Waban, Massachusetts.

Dennis Keith Brown, LA 76, is assistant director of public relations at Notre Dame University in South Bend, Indiana.

John M. Fraser, LA 76, HA 78, is chief operating officer at Methodist Hospital in Omaha, Nebraska.

Steven Gordon, GF 76, has a one-man show of his work at Convergence Gallery in San Francisco, California, and a one-man show of his pastels at Katharina Rich Perlow Gallery in New York, New York. He established his Napa Valley, California, studio in July 1989.

Alissa Pardo Stein, LA 76, GR 77, and her husband, Barry Alan Stein, LA 77, have opened their fourth Freshens Premium Yogurt Store in the Miami Beach, Florida, area. Alissa is chair of the school board of Temple Beth Shalom, and Barry is on the temple's board of directors.

Christopher J. Werkeley, SW 76, retired from the U.S. Air Force in November 1990. He is a clinical social worker at Northeast Human Service Center in Grand Forks, North Dakota.

Michael M. Cohen, LA 77, is a partner at Elizabeth Orthopedic Group in Elizabeth, New Jersey. He and his wife, Patricia, have two daughters.

Craig Evan Forman, EN 77, is a development engineer at Hewlett-Packard Medical Products Group in Waltham, Massachusetts.

Steven Forrest Leer, GB 77, is senior vice president, U.S. operations, Valvoline Inc. in Lexington, Kentucky.

Marcia Sue Needle, LA 77, is director of business development at the American-Israel Chamber of Commerce and Industry Inc. in New York, New York.

Alice Jean Boccia Paterakis, LA 77, received her master's degree in art conservation from Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, Canada. She lives in Athens, Greece.

Carolyn G. Wolff, LW 77, is a principal at the law firm of Greensfelder, Hemker & Gale, P.C., in St. Louis. She recently published Employee Benefits for Tax-exempt Organizations (Bureau of National Affairs Inc.), a treatise on tax and labor laws affecting employee benefits for tax-exempt organizations, including nonprofit hospitals, colleges and universities, churches, and charitable organizations.

Peter Clark Davidow, LA 78, writes that he is very happy in his second year of private obestetrics and gynecology practice in Worcester, Massachusetts.

Marianne S. Gengenbach, LA 78, is president of the American Chiropractic Board of Sport Physicians. She recently translated/edited into English a German medical text on manual medicine and published it through Aspen Publishing. She lives in Kirkwood, Missouri.

Jerald L. Kent, BU 78, GB 79, is executive vice president and chief financial officer for Cencorm Cable Associates Inc. in St. Louis.

David Alan Marks, LA 78, is associate creative director and copy chief for Miller + Company, Kansas City, Missouri, an advertising and design agency. He was recently named best television producer by the 9th District Regional Addy Council. In Musicant, LA 78, owns D.M. Futures, a commodities trading company dealing primarily in German and Swiss money markets. He and his wife, Connie, live in London, England.

Elliot Jay Roth, LA 78, is director of the Center for Stroke Rehabilitation at the Rehabilitation Institute in Chicago, Illinois. He also is assistant professor of physical medicine and rehabilitation at Northwestern University Medical School. He has published more than 40 papers and presents 50 lectures a year around the world.

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Barbara Mary Lay Johnson, BU 50, has written the book on cheating, but it's not a how-to manual. Cheating (Augsburg Books) came out of her observations of a scandal at California State University at Northridge, where she teaches journalism. Courses students needed for graduation were full, so friends got friends bogus registration tickets.

Small stuff? That's the point, she says. "Even though we all cheat a little bit—maybe just at solitaire—and we're not hurting anybody, we can become insensitive to what's wrong and that does hurt. Cheating is an umbrella word that encompasses forms of deceit such as lying, fraud, bribery, and plagiarism and can escalate until we have the phenomenon of a cheating president of a big company. Or country."

Johnson, sitting with her husband, Ted Johnson, SI 62, a retired Rockwell International engineer, in the yard of their hilltop home in Chatsworth outside Los Angeles, speaks also of her first book, Pilgrim on a Bicycle (Christian Herald Books). It's an account, she explains, of a group bicycling tour across the United States, "from Oregon to New Hampshire."

"We went into training for it," Johnson says, adding, "you'll be in trouble if you don't." It was risky, and "one young man," she observes, "broke his arm, another knocked a tooth out, still another had a bad road burn from falling and skidding along the pavement."

Would they do it again?

They already have. Johnson says, "We're just back from a bicycle trip that was almost as dangerous—we followed the Mississippi River for 2,000 miles from New Orleans to its headwaters. Just the two of us. I'm writing a book about it called Cycling to the Source."

She found time, two years ago, she says, "To celebrate my 60th birthday by competing in a triathlon: bicycling, running, and swimming. In school I'd been a WUM—a Washington University Mermaid—so I thought swimming was my best suit. But I was the last one out. Still, since I was the only person there in my age group, I was guaranteed first prize if I finished."

She adds, "I think life should be fun, but my definition of 'fun' is probably different. I think being educated is fun. I'm serious about writing, about teaching, about exercising, but they're all a lot of fun. At least, after I'm through with the work."

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Not Cheating on Serious Fun

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Don Crinklaw
Kim Schatzel, LA 78, is president of ICM/Kebsoge, a Swiss-American joint venture industrial components manufacturer. She and her family live in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. She would love to hear from old friends: 965 North Cranbrook Road, Bloomfield, MI 48301.

Carol Sekenicka, GR 78, GR 86, published D. H. Lawrence and the Child (University of Missouri Press), a critical study of childhood in literature. She lives in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

David Benjamin, LA 79, GA 82, is working towards a doctorate in architecture at the Norwegian Institute of Technology in Trondheim, Norway. He will lead an architecture symposium there in 1992.

George Dalton Birmingham, LA 79, is with Brick Cardiovascular Specialists in Toms River, New Jersey.

William K. Bixby, LA 79, is vice president at Banc One Capital Partners in Dallas, Texas.

Jeffrey P. Cichon, MD 79, a resident of Las Vegas, Nevada, recently became a fellow of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons at the Academy’s 58th annual meeting in Anaheim, California.

David Saul Dobkin, LA 79, is a pediatrician in Arlington Heights, Illinois.

John David Fanburg, LA 79, is the director of a law firm in Brach, Eichler, Rosenberg, Silver, Bernstein, Hamm & Gladstone, in Roseland, New Jersey.

Eric B. Fidoten, LA 79, is the owner of a paper plant in Glen Falls, New York.

Albert Kaplan, BU 79, recently opened an office for Edward S. Jones & Company in Lexington, Kentucky. He still owns a radio station and an outdoor sign company in south Texas.

Patrick Longan, LA 79, is an assistant law professor at Stetson University’s college of law in St. Petersburg, Florida.

Charles L. Nesmith, GR 79, is a mathematics and computer science teacher at the Block Island School, Block Island, Rhode Island. He and his wife, Virginia, have three children.

Carlos Rom, Jr., GB 79, is senior vice president and administrator, metropolitan region, at Banco Popular in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Diana Jo Simon, LA 79, is a partner at the Beverly Hills, California, law firm of Rosenfeld, Meyer & Susman. She would like to see any of her classmates who come to Los Angeles: 15021 Encanto Drive, Sherman Oaks, CA 91403.

Brenda R. Williams, GR 79, GR 84, is assistant provost at the University of New Haven in Connecticut. In addition, she is an associate professor of English and special assistant to the president for minority affairs.

1980s

Michelle Ann Dardick Cooper, GB 80, and her husband, Robert Alan Cooper, LA 76, MD 80, live with their family in Oakland, California. Robert is an invasive cardiologist at Kaiser Permanente Medical Group in Oakland.

Cynthia Lee Klein-Banay, LA 80, is working in hazardous waste management at the University of Illinois-Urbana.

Mark S. Mancin, LA 80, is director of the temporomandibular joint/myofacial pain clinic for Pinnacle Rehabilitation of Missouri in Kansas City. He supervises over one St. Louis and seven Kansas City clinics for Pinnacle, as well as maintaining a private dental practice.

Carol Muskin, LA 80, is assistant professor at National-Louis University in suburban Chicago, Illinois. She completed her doctorate in educational processes at Northwestern University’s school of education and social policy in May 1991.

Mark Platt, LA 80, founder and director of Beginner’s World Tennis in St. Louis, was named as one of five top tennis teachers in the nation by Tennis Buyer’s Guide Magazine.

Jeffrey Robinson, LA 80, is a fellow in interventional radiology at the University of California, Los Angeles. He and his family live in San Monica.

Sharon Roman Treiser, LA 80, GB 82, is president of the Collier County (Florida) Chapter of Hadassah. As such, she was a delegate to Jerusalem in July 1991. She is the senior investment broker at Heritage Investment Securities Inc. in Naples, Florida.

Bryna Franklin, SW 81, is chairperson of Democrats Abroad (Israel).

Carol Gerner, JW 81, is a member of the law firm of Sedgwick, Detert, Moran & Arnold in Chicago, Illinois.

Cletus Glasner, Jr., LA 81, is manager of finance, B-2 Program, LTV Aerospace and Defense Co., in Dallas, Texas. He recently became a certified management accountant.

Steven C. Kane, LA 81, is a rabbi at Congregation Beth Eksker Israel in New Haven, Connecticut.

Katherine D. McCareins, LW 81, is a litigation partner at the law firm of Winston & Strawn in Chicago, Illinois. She is also an adjunct professor of antitrust at Northwestern University’s Kellogg Graduate School of Management. He made a presentation at the Illinois Bar Association’s program regarding antitrust and health care, held in Chicago on May 16.

Scott L. Schubel, LA 81, is a partner in the law firm of Wacht & Schubel, P.A., Hagerstown, Maryland.

Mary Eileen Higgins Studnick, EN 81, holds a position in environmental and regulatory affairs for Exxon in Irving, Texas. She recently completed a two-year loan assignment in the company’s audit department.

Lewis Wasserman, LA 81, is a practicing podiatrist in St. Charles, Illinois.

David Zimmer, EN 81, is an associate with the environmental engineering consulting firm of Camp Dresser & McKee in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Ann Louise Baker, LA 82, and Christopher Everett Zeilinger, LA 83, live in Silver Spring, Maryland, where Ann is with the government’s General Accounting Office as an investigator into foreign assistance, and Chris is managing a national resource center on elderly, handicapped, and rural transportation for the Community Transportation Association of America.

Lee S. Bloom, BU 82, GB 83, is vice president/director of Duff & Phelps, an investment research, credit rating, investment management, and financial consulting firm in Chicago, Illinois.

Cynthia Rebecca Drucker, BU 82, is manager of environmental policy at Webster Industries in Peabody, Massachusetts.

Raymond John Faulstich, DE 82, operates a private dental practice in Ventura, California. He also enjoys mountaineering in the Sierras.

Jessica Marla Goldstein, LA 82, is pursuing a master’s degree in acting at the University of Washington in Seattle. As Jessica Marlowe, she is a member of the talent unions AEA, SAG, and AFTRA. Her address is 1618 37th Avenue, Seattle, WA 98122.

Stanley L. Librach, LA 82, is pursuing a general surgery residency at the Mount Sinai Hospital in Chicago, Illinois. He earned his D.D.S. degree in 1986 from the University of North Carolina and a residency in general practice dentistry at the Topeka, Kansas, Veterans Administration Hospital in 1986-87; and earned his M.D. degree in 1991 from the University of Missouri-Columbia.

T. Glennon Payton, EN 82, is a market analyst with Air Products & Chemicals in Allentown, Pennsylvania. He earned his master’s degree in business from Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in 1991.

Santiago A. Boye Plurad, Jr., LA 82, finished his pediatric residency at Cardinal Glennon Children’s Hospital, St. Louis, and is in private practice in Olathe, Kansas.

James Thomas Whitlaker, EN 82, is an electronics engineer at the Naval Underwater Systems Center in Newport, Rhode Island.

Robert Melvin Birkenho, GB 83, is a senior consultant at RCFA Physician Management Group in Knoxville, Tennessee.

David G. Branch, EN 83, is a sales specialist in the fiber division of the Monsanto Company in Atlanta, Georgia.

Mark Christopher Dalen, GR 83, is a self-employed word processor in Albuquerque, New Mexico. He reports that he is using his higher degree for service to the community.

Barbara Ann Feiner, GR 83, is president of the 5-7-9 Shops, a division of Edison Brothers in St. Louis.

John L. Goldak, BU 83, is national accounts manager at Heritage Environmental Services Inc. He and his wife, Antoinette, live in St. Louis.

J. Eduardo Jaramillo, GR 83, GR 86, is assistant professor of modern languages (Spanish) at Denison University in Granville, Ohio.

Stuart Krigel, LA 83, operates a private psychiatry practice in Mountain View, California.

Thomas Land, LA 83, GR 83, is an engineering specialist and project manager at Stanford Telecommunications Inc. He lives in Herndon, Virginia.

A Novel Approach

James Deakin, LA 51,
spends his mornings amid thousands of books, writing another one. He spends his afternoons amid more books, reading.

"I've always been a reader," says the former White House correspondent for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. "We don't even own a television—well, we keep an old black-and-white one in our house in North Carolina, but that's only to watch Dan Rather. And occasionally a funny fellow in a bus driver's uniform appears—live."

Deakin spends his mornings researching a novel in the Williams College library, near his summer home in Bennington, Vermont. This work of fiction is Deakin's first, at least the first one he's considered seriously for publication. He teases about the protagonist, one H. Barca ("Someone at the University will know who that is," he says). The setting: the second Punic War, between Rome and Carthage, in the third century B.C., "a century almost as terrible as ours," he says.

Deakin, who received a Distinguished Alumni Award from the University in 1973, is an old hand at research and writing, having previously written four and contributed to four more nonfiction books and having produced articles for publications such as Esquire and The Nation. He covered six presidents, from Eisenhower through Carter, between 1953 and 1980 while a member of the Washington bureau of the Post (he counts as a tribute his inclusion on President Richard M. Nixon's "enemies list"), and he also served as president of the White House Correspondents' Association. He retired from the newspaper in 1981 and served as an adjunct professor of journalism at George Washington University until 1987.

His wife, Doris, a nonfiction writer now also turning to fiction, is researching a novel about the 19th century. Their son, David, who holds degrees from Williams, Harvard, and Oxford, serves as a law clerk for a justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

Deakin says his novel is going to be full of sex and greed and violence, then adds with a twist—"on the assumption that there's not enough of those in American life, and people want more."

A paperback edition of Deakin's latest book, A Grave for Bobby, was published last summer by Berkley Books of New York with an initial printing of 75,000 copies. The hardcover edition was published in 1990 by William Morrow & Company.

—Martha Baker
Heather B. McDonald, LA 85, earned her doctorate in cell biology from Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where she studied proteins that act as intracellular motors.

Hugh McGowan II, LA 85, is a third-year obstetric/gynecology resident at Methodist Hospital in Indianapolis, Indiana. He and his wife, Karen DiJulio McGowan, have two children.

Benita Annette McLarin, LA 85, is a captain in the U.S. Army. She recently returned from serving in Saudi Arabia as an ambulance company commander and is now stationed at Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

Indrani Mookerjee, SW 85, is a licensed therapist in private group practice working mainly in the field of depressive anxiety and eating disorders. She is part of a women's therapy collective rendering psychotherapy exclusively to women. Indrani, her husband, Barin Nag, and their daughter live in Columbia, Maryland. She would like to hear from social work alumni: 5479 Enberend Terrace, Columbia, MD 21045.

John G. Nordling, GR 85, and his wife, Sara, live in Chicago, Illinois, where he is pastor of Grace English Evangelical Lutheran Church. He recently earned his doctorate in classics (Greek and Latin literature) from the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Philip R. Roth, GB 85, is vice president, planning and development, at E. L. Wiegand Co., a division of Emerson Electric Co., in St. Louis.

Rebecca Charmichael Simon, LA 85, and her husband, William Curtis Simon, EN 85, live in Yorba Linda, California, with their two children. Bill received his master's degree in chemical engineering from the University of Dayton (Ohio) in 1989 and is now a process engineer with Mobil Oil Company in Torrance, California.

Rebecca Jo Beggs, LA 86, and her husband, J. Alan Bennett, EN 85, live in Canton, Michigan, where J. Alan is a systems engineer at Ford Motor Company and Rebecca is an assistant professor in the department of management at the University of Toledo.

Joli Biesel, LA 86, is pursuing an M.B.A. degree at the Institut Superieur des Affaires outside of Paris, France. She reports that she is engaged to a charming Frenchman.

Lorraine Sue Estig, LA 86, and her husband, J. Jonathan Hirsch, LA 86, live in Baltimore, Maryland, where Jon is a property manager for the Mount Washington Management Group Inc. and Lorraine is planning and allocating associates for United Way.

Kara Michelle Forest, LA 86, is planning a May 1992 wedding to Alan Ost, a Duke University radiology fellow. Kara is pursuing a psychiatry residency at Duke University in Durham, North Carolina.

Barry M. Freeman, BU 86, is a C.P.A. who graduated summa cum laude in May from American University's Washington College of Law in Washington, D.C. He is a first-year associate with Dow, Lohnes & Albertson. He and his wife, Linda C. Fox Freeman, BU 86, live in Chevy Chase, Maryland. Linda also is a C.P.A.

Robyn Meredith Garcia, LA 86, and her husband, Bernardino Garcia, LA 86, live in Berwyn, Illinois, where Robyn is pursuing a medical degree at the University of Illinois and Bernardino is a second-year resident at MacNeal Hospital in Chicago.

Hsueh-Jong Li, GA 86, president of Concepts Design International in Taipei, Taiwan, has been named one of the Ten Outstanding Young People of 1991 by the Republic of China Jaycees. Winner in the arts and culture category, Hsueh-Jong also is an assistant professor of architecture at Tamkang University, Taiwan.

Ruth Leslie Limbaugh, LA 86, holds a master of divinity degree in Christian education from Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky. She is the Baptist campus ministry intern at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill.

Lisa Rothschild Linn, LA 86, and her husband, Greg Linn, LA 85, make their home in New York, New York, where Greg is a manager of product development at RCA Records and Lisa is completing her M.B.A. degree at New York University.

Margaret Lewis Miller, EN 86, is an associate with the Washington, D.C., law firm of Dow, Lohnes & Albertson. She was graduated from the University of Utah college of law in May 1989, where she was an editor on the law review. She also served as a law clerk for Judge Edward D. Robertson, Jr., of the Missouri Supreme Court.

Mary Jo Mueller, EN 86, is a staff scientist for the Trifid Corporation in St. Louis.

Dale Samuel St. Arnold, HA 86, GB 86, is executive vice president and chief operating officer at Mount Carmel East Hospital in Columbus, Ohio.

Catherine Elizabeth Pearson Schwartz, LA 86, and her husband, Daniel Eric Schwartz, LA 86, make their home in Silver Spring, Maryland, where Catherine is a development researcher for Capitol College and Dan is an editor for ZHAA, a healthcare association.

Stephen J. Tock, LW 86, is president of the Dwygh (Illinois) Economic Development Commission. As such, he presides over an eight-member board. He also serves on the board of directors for the Livingston County Boys & Girls Club and the Livingston County Commission on Children and Youth.

Sylvia Rose Augustus, LA 87, is with Carey & Company Architecture in San Francisco, California. She earned a master's degree in historic preservation from Cornell University in 1990 and a master's degree in architecture from the University of California-Berkeley in 1991.

Mark Raymond Brodl, GR 87, is assistant professor of biology at Knox College in Galesburg, Illinois. He was recently recognized by the National Science Foundation as a 1991 Presidential Young Investigator.

Douglas William Edgren, LA 87, is pursuing a family practice residency in Cheyenne, Wyoming. He earned his M.D. degree from the University of South Florida in May 1991.

Leah Diane Hackleman, LA 87, is enrolled in the American culture studies doctoral program at Bowling Green State University in Ohio.

C. Thomas Jan, SI 87, is with DRC Consultants Inc. in Flushing, New York. He was sessions chairman presiding at the Twenty-Third Conference on Computing in Civil Engineering and Symposium on Data Bases, held in Washington, D.C. in May 1991.

Charlene Laurence-Carbonatto, SIW 87, is a part-time doctoral student at the University of Pretoria in South Africa. She has been a lecturer in the social work department at the University of Pretoria since January 1988. She earned a second M.S.W. degree from that institution in 1989.

Neil A. Lippman, LA 87, is an associate at the law firm of Pullman & Comley in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Nancy M. Mindich, FA 87, and her husband, David S. Rosner, BU 86, live in New York, New York, where Nancy is an artist and David is an attorney.

Sandra Moss, LA 87, is teaching in the San Francisco Bay area and helping to set up a Peace Corps Fellows Program at San Francisco State University for returned volunteers. She returned from Papua, New Guinea, in January 1991, after helping to train new Peace Corps volunteers there.

Grace U. Oh, GA 87, is a project designer for Hayes Lawrence Architects in Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania.

Madonna Palladino, GB 87, is a consultant with TPF&C, an independent management consulting firm in St. Louis. She was recently honored by the International Association of Business Communicators with a Bronze Quill Award of Excellence for communication issues management.

Melissa Ruth Pierce Wells, LA 87, is senior claim representative at Allstate Insurance in Essex Junction, Vermont. She recently received a certificate in general insurance from the Insurance Institute of America. In addition, Melissa is the continuing education coordinator for the Lake Champlain Market Claim Office.

Thomas Drew Chesney, LA 88, is pursuing a doctorate in creative arts and serving as a teaching assistant at Florida State University in Tallahassee. He earned his master's degree in English/creative writing from Mankato State University in Minnesota in June 1991. He writes that he was probably Washington University's biggest unknown public relations person in southwestern Minnesota. He believes the Washington University experience is unlike any other and says he has made that clear to anyone who will listen. He adds that the students in Tallahassee are next on his list for brainwashing.

Rebecca Suzanne Ebert Derbes, LA 88, and her husband, Eric Joseph Derbes, BU 87, make their home in Fayetteville, North Carolina, where Eric is an attorney with the 82nd Airborne Division at Fort Bragg.

David Ray Dyrfff Jr., LA 88, LW 91, is with the law firm of
Gail Fudemberg, LA 75, talks a little and listens a lot to make her living. Though a psychology major at Washington, she’s not a therapist. Instead, she’s turned her ear toward professionals’ and consumers’ comments about products and services, as a qualitative research consultant.

From her Chicago office she runs GRF Marketing, a firm that provides companies with feedback about potential products, corporate images, or advertising copy. To collect the information, she conducts focus groups and in-depth interviews around the nation.

Focus groups are small—eight to 10 people per session. Typically, Fudemberg conducts two focus groups in each of two or three cities for a project. Participants are paid for their time and get a free meal. To gain more in-depth information, Fudemberg may follow up with some one-on-one interviews.

“A lot of the products don’t make it [through this preliminary process],” Fudemberg says.

But some do, albeit years later. For example, Fudemberg tested the concept of a contraceptive implant with gynecologists to find out how receptive the doctors thought their patients would be to the idea and which patients might be good candidates for the product. Five years later, contraceptive implants were introduced to the U.S. market.

Fudemberg notes that group dynamics are affected by the behavior of individuals in a group, and she’s developed techniques to neutralize disruptive behavior.

She says, “My job as moderator is to achieve synergy—tell people is that there are no right or wrong answers to any question. I’m interested in hearing what everybody is thinking, because each person represents a piece of the pie.”

— Gretchen Lee, LA 86
Margaret A. Reyes, LA 86, and Daniel M. Dempsey, April 20, 1991; residents of Woodside, New York. Margaret is a technical writer for a software development and consulting firm in New York City. She recently won an award in the lyric division of a major music competition.

Lisa Rothschild, LA 86, and Greg Linn, LA 85, June 10, 1990; residents of New York, New York.


Keith A. Savage, LA 87, and Bonita J. Flowers, February 9, 1991; residents of Baltimore, Maryland. Keith is an attorney with the Baltimore law firm of Goodell, DeVries, Leech & Gory. Bonita is executive chef at La Provence restaurant in Baltimore.


Janice Jung Rha, MD 88, and Brian Egan, July 6, 1991; residents of Redondo Beach, California.

Janet Ebeling, LA 89, and Alan Scharf, July 28, 1990; residents of Bloomington, Indiana. Janet teaches high-school German and English as a second language.

Dorothy N. Mann, AR 89, and Greg Walther, LA 89, July 7, 1990; residents of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Births

1970s

Lauren Michelle Janes, daughter, born October 30, 1990, to Jeanne Gail Harris, LA 74, and Carl Janas; residents of Barrington, Illinois.

Lauren Elizabeth, daughter, born October 10, 1989, to Paula Sue Poling Wepprich, FA 74, and Ron Wepprich, LA 72; joins Stephen and Tyson; residents of St. Charles, Missouri.


Elan Julian, son, born May 10, 1991, to Donald G. Tye, LW 75, SW 75, and Ariella S. Tyc; residents of Waban, Massachusetts.

Rachel and Melissa, daughters, born June 9, 1990, to Robin Stone McNutt, LA 76, GR 78, and Dennis McNutt; join Susan and Michael, residents of Miami, Florida.

Jesse Michael, son, born March 30, 1991, to Jamie Herschenfeld Reich, LA 76, and Daniel Seth Reich, BU 76, GB 76; joins Scott. Leslie, and Andrew; residents of East Hills, New York.

Jared Michael, son, born April 14, 1991, to Craig Forman, EN 77, and Linda Brenner; residents of Newtonville, Massachusetts.

Madeleine Claire, daughter, born April 10, 1991, to Wendy Oldstein, LA 77, and Mark Jeffrey Koman, EN 77; joins Victoria Nicole; residents of Narberth, Pennsylvania.

Isaac Louis, son, born March 29, 1991, to Marilyn Rae Rose, FA 77, and Gerald Buchholf; joins Adam Judah and Daniel Meir; residents of Rutherford, New Jersey.


Jackson, son, born fall 1990, to Peter Clark Davidow, LA 78, and Polly Struthers; residents of North Grantham, Massachusetts.

Benjamin Issac, son, born September 7, 1990, to Stephen Edward Krakower, BU 78, and Judy Krakower; joins Naomi and Jonathan; residents of Albany, New York.

Emily Rebecca, daughter, born April 4, 1991, to Joan Sosnowitz Winer, LA 78, SW 79, and Bruce Winer; joins Zachary; residents of Danbury, Connecticut.


Alexander Noah, son, born October 11, 1990, to Patricia Bundschuh Blumberg, LA 79, and Henry Michael Blumberg, LA 79; residents of Atlanta, Georgia.

Hallie Iris, daughter, born March 1991, to David Saul Dobkin, LA 79, and Debbie Dobkin; joins Alise and Sarah; residents of Deerfield, Illinois.


Margo Elana, daughter, born August 28, 1990, to Amy Schwartz Kahn, BU 79, and Doug Kahn; joins Sol and Sam; residents of Skokie, Illinois.

Margot Rose, daughter, born August 22, 1990, to Bruce Stuart Manasevitz, LA 79, and Amy Manasevitz; residents of Fairfield, Connecticut.

Danielle Paige, daughter, born April 30, 1990, to Michelle Lena Warren Minksi, LA 79, and George Minski; joins Samantha Anne; residents of North Miami Beach, Florida.

Sarah Ann, daughter, born June 2, 1989, to Hope Wallace Murray, LA 79, and Thomas Murphy; residents of Nottingham, New Hampshire.

Marcy Allison, daughter, born May 2, 1991, to Sharyl Alvey Flieder Rattner, EN 79, and Martin Rattner; residents of Los Altos, California.


Anna Faith, daughter, born May 29, 1991, to Michelle Lipsitz Schneider, LA 79, and Mark Schneider, LA 78; joins Steven, Andrew, and Scott; residents of Northbrook, Illinois.

Michael David Tringali, son, born May 22, 1991, to Diana Jo Simon, LA 79, and Don Tringali; residents of Sherman Oaks, California.

1980s

Kimberly Sharan, daughter, born December 26, 1990, to Margo Reckseit Berke, BU 80, and Evan Berke; residents of South Orange, New Jersey.

David Alexander, son, born February 1991, to Michelle Ann Dardick Cooper, GB 80, and Robert Alan Cooper, LA 76.

MD; joins Jessica; residents of Oakland, California.

Ariel Marissa Robinson, daughter, born January 30, 1991, to Jeffrey Robinson, LA 80, and Carol Stockton; residents of Santa Monica, California.

Edward Lee, son, born October 1990, to Scott L. Schuel, LA 81, and his wife, residents of Hagerstown, Maryland.


Sara Irene, daughter, born May 5, 1989, to Raymond John Faulstich, DE 82, and Silvia Trevino Faulstich; residents of Ventura, California.

Samuel Adam, son, born October 13, 1990, to Jill Levine Kider, OT 82, and Michel Kider, LW 81; joins Teddy and Kider, OT 82, and Mitchel Kider, LW 81; joins Teddy and Kider, LW 81, and Elizabeth Ann Maryland.

April 9, 1990, to Thomas Land, Abramowitz; joins Gabriel Rubin; Noriko Whittaker; residents of Chicago, Illinois.

Richard Lowell Noren, LA 83, and Jody Matthews; residents of Decatur, Georgia.

March 2, 1990, to Scott Balbes, LA 85, and Mark Joseph Balbes, LA 85, and Mark Joseph Balbes, LA 86; residents of Peoria, Illinois.

Andrea Nicole, daughter, born November 16, 1990, to Brian Mark Youngberg, GB 90, and Michele Youngberg; residents of Ypsilanti, Michigan.

In Memoriam

1920s

Clara M. Chitwood, NU 23; Nov '90.
Bertha M. Landauer, LA 23; Feb '91.
Fern L. McGuire, NU 23; May '91.
Lewis M. Bohnenkamp, LA 24, LW 25; Mar '91.
Mrs. Mortimer ( Mildred Udel Michoas) Crossman, LA 24; Feb '91.
S. Lee Honig, BU 24; Dec '90.
Albert E. Meineid, MD 24; Mar '91.
Mrs. John H. (Lucille B. Miller) Wright, LA 24; Jun '90.
Norris H. Allen, LW 25; May '90.
Mrs. H. A. (Hattiebelle VanGieson) Ayling, LA 25; Aug '90.
Edward H. Barksdale, MD 25; Feb '91.
George E. Egger, BU 25; Apr '91.
H. K. Flint, EN 25; Jan '91.
Laurence T. Heron, GR 25; Apr '91.
Herbert F. Kahlblesh, BU 25; Dec '90.
Mrs. Leonard (Rae Steyermark) Weil, FA 25; Jan '91.
Richard W. Busseen, EN 26; May '91.
Royal Coburn, LW 26; May '90.
Edwin A. Lips, BU 26; Mar '91.
Alma Savage, LA 26; Feb '89.
Myron Glassberg, EN 27; May '91.
Jordaan J. Grannemann, LA 27; Unknown.
Albert H. Gusoskey, FA 27; May '91.
Lester M. Haley, AR 27; Dec '89.
William F. Miller, DE 27; Feb '91.
August R. Ryan, LA 27; Nov '88.
Frances Ruth Ryan, LA 27; Mar '90.
Mack A. Aldrich, LW 28; Apr '91.
Ronald F. Elkins, MD 28; Apr '91.
Herman A. Lueking, EN 28; Mar '91.
Elmer H. Rainwater, MD 28; Mar '88.
F. York Allen, LA 29; Jun '91.
Milton E. Freund, Jr., BU 30; Jan '91.
Mack A. Aldrich, LW 28; Apr '91.
Herbert F. Kahlblesh, BU 25; Dec '90.
William F. Miller, DE 27; Feb '91.
August R. Ryan, LA 27; Nov '88.
Frances Ruth Ryan, LA 27; Mar '90.
Mack A. Aldrich, LW 28; Apr '91.
Ronald F. Elkins, MD 28; Apr '91.
Herman A. Lueking, EN 28; Mar '91.
Elmer H. Rainwater, MD 28; Mar '88.
F. York Allen, LA 29; Jun '91.
Milton E. Freund, Jr., EN 29; Jun '91.
Edward T. Haase, BU 29; Jun '91.
Ben K. Harned, GR 29; Jan '91.

1930s

Earl E. Berkley, GR 30, GR 33; Jan '91.
Mrs. Frank L. (Dorothy Grace Brown) Fisher, LA 30, GR 31; Mar '91.
Mrs. Donald B. (Nancy Kring Prosser) McCaig, LA 30; Nov '90.
Lester G. Nauert, BU 30; Mar '91.
Eugene F. Sappington, FA 30; Apr '91.
Mrs. R. Morrell (Jane Dorothy Weil Levy) Schmitz, LA 30; Mar '91.
John E. Weatherford, LA 30; Apr '91.
Rudolph H. Buescher, DE 31; Feb '90.
William F. Kampmeinert, Jr., BU 31, GB 32; Feb '91.
Mrs. Charles H. (Eleanor Lorenz) Luecking, LA 31; Mar '91.
M. John D. (Florence L. Kingsbury) Mccausland, LA 31; Mar '91.
K. Phillips Nash, BU 31; Apr '88.
Walter W. Roehr, GR 31, GR 33; Dec '90.
Earl E. Shepard, DE 31; May '91.
Neva W. Butcher, OT 32; Apr '91.
Arthur L. Butler, DE 32; Feb '90.
Abraham Davis, LA 32, LW 36; Apr '91.
Heinrich L. Koch, GR 32; Apr '91.
John C. Wilson, MD 32; Jun '90.
Mrs. John H. (Flossie Logan) Ernest, LA 33; Feb '91.
Gordon L. Pappel, DE 35; Mar '91.
Agnes Vaughn Mcnullers Rintz, NU 33; Mar '91.
Harold M. Goodman, LW 34; Mar '91.
Norma C. Kissner, LA 34, GR 53; Jun '91.
Alva E. Miller, MD 34; Mar '91.
Helen Devault Williams, GR 34; Jan '91.
Charlotte E. Braun, SW 35; Jun '90.
G. Albin Matson, GR 35; Mar '91.
Mrs. C. Robert (Eloise Burg) Pommer, LA 35; May '91.
Harry A. Green, DE 36; Apr '90.
Marie A. Moore, GR 36; May '91.
Mrs. George W. (Lily Roberta Schumacher) Stamm, LA 36; Apr '91.
Alfred M. Comens, LA 37; Jun '91.
Victor J. Gruen, EN 37; May '91.
Elizabeth Lowenhaupt, MD 37; Nov '90.
James H. Mara, EN 37; Nov '90.
Oliver F. Oldendorph, EN 37; Nov '90.
Mrs. Samuel (Jeanette Glick) Gerson, SW 38; Apr '91.
Mrs. Christ J. (Claire Otilie Luipold) Mueller, LA 38; Feb '90.
Mrs. Richard D. (Mary Lou Renard) O'Keefe, UC 38; May '91.
Rosemary Lindsay Oliver, LA 38; Jan '91.
Robert O. Scheppan, BU 38; Apr '91.
Margaret B. White, GR 38; May '91.
Samuel W. Windham, MD 38; Jan '91.
Mrs. G. Schuyler (Evelyn N. Bruesake) Blue, LA 39; Mar '91.
Thomas E. Brew, BU 39; Jul '90.
Oscar F. Poseid, MD 39; Dec '89.
Margaret A. Ingram, MD 39; Unknown.
Henrietta K. Mey, UC 39; Jun '91.
Iván L. Staley, DE 39; Mar '91.
Samuel H. Wallace, Jr., MD 39; Feb '91.

1940s

William L. Brown, GR 40, GR 41; Mar '91.
Mrs. Andrew W. (Margaret E. Mc Kelvey) Mc Neely, Jr., LA 40; Mar '91.
Lauri Moffitt, HS 40; May '91.
William C. Seibert, Sr., LW 40, BU 41; Mar '91.
Charles B. Walten, MD 40; Sep '90.
Gilbert H. Cross, LA 41; Feb '91.
Mrs. Alfred G. (Helen L. Kouri) Etter, LA 41; Feb '87.
Hubert D. Freer, LA 41; Jul '91.
H. Kenneth Gayer, GR 41; Feb '91.
John C. Gerhard, Jr., BU 41; Apr '91.
Mary B. Mayhall, LA 41, GR 51; Mar '91.
Glenn Ogle, GR 41; Jan '91.
Sara Jane Kellams Durrani, LA 42; Apr '91.
Robert L. Fischer, AR 42; Sep '89.
Mrs. Cecil Betsy Van Studdiford Haskell, FA 42; May '91.
Mrs. Donald F. (Elizabeth B. Russell) Luce, NU 42; Dec '89.
Morton Gilbert, LA 43; Oct '90.
M. Donald Kessler, EN 43; Apr '90.
Mrs. Clarence M. (Helene C. Rosenow) Kowert, FA 43; May '91.
Inez E. Allender, GR 46; Jun '91.
Philip Mass, BU 43, SW 47; Mar '91.
Lyda B. McKeen, UC 43, GR 48; Mar '91.
Ruth L. Ward, UC 43; Jun '89.
Burton C. Bernard, LA 47; May '91.
Ruth Carson Hall, BU 47; Jun '91.
Charles H. Morgan, LA 47; Dec '90.
Thomas W. Taylor, Jr., LA 47, L.W. 48; Jun '91.
Stanley N. Aushbrook, BU 48; Jun '91.
Goldie M. Clifton, GR 48; Dec '90.
Mrs. Robert (Henrietta M. Smith) Galbraith, FA 48; Feb '90.
Frank Hinchey, BU 48; Jan '91.
Hugh D. McGowan, MD 48; May '91.
Mrs. Conrad (Claire Ottilie Gerson) Franey, FA 49; Feb '91.
Conner, LA 49; Dec '90.
Minerva A. Stopp, LA 49; Apr '91.
Robert L. Conner, LA 49; Sep '90.
Mrs. William J. (Gloria C. Gross) Franey, FA 49; Feb '91.
John D. Jones, GR 49; Feb '91.
Marvin B. Lerner, LA 49; Feb '91.
Virgil E. Mertz, BU 49; Apr '91.

1950s

Mary Ellen Schelter Frank, UC 50; Apr '91.
Warren Hard, BU 50; Unknown.
Vek Netravineh, GR 50, GR 53; Unknown.
Rodney B. Palen, LA 50; Mar '91.
H. Earl Schoeneweck, BU 50; Jun '89.
Norman R. Stoddard, DE 50; Jun '89.
Thomas Winfield Williams, EN 50; Aug '90.
Mrs. Robert M. (Alice Ann Becher) Alford, NU 51; Feb '91.
Nancy L. Edwards, GR 51; Sep '84.
Ira Fleischmann, LA 51, LW 53; Feb '91.
Howard L. Holt, DE 51; May '89.
Mrs. Douglas V. (Ann Grace) Martin III, LA 51; Mar '91.
William J. Randle, GR 51; Dec '89.
Alma Pauline Boyington Paulus, LA 52; Jun '91.
Helen Marie Coleman, NU 52, GN 67; May '91.
Gustav Drouwen, SI 52; Apr '91.
Joseph M. Steinberg, DE 52; Jan '91.
William E. Dick, UC 53; Jun '90.
Blair R. Norris, BU 53; Jun '90.
Anthony M. Rubich, GR 53; Mar '91.
William H. Wallace, LA 53; Mar '91.
Norton F. Washburne, GR 53; Apr '91.
Richard G. Barnes, BU 54; Apr '91.
Yvonne Orpha P. Graf, QT 54; Apr '91.
Floyd L. Simpson, UC 54; Mar '91.
Richard L. Dakin, MD 55; Mar '91.
Mrs. Bond (Louise Marie Heiner) Hattershaw, UC 55; Oct '90.
Mrs. E. E. (May Caroline Busch) Jenneman, NU 55; Jan '91.
Clarence E. Moran, AR 55; Dec '90.
Hugo H. Peter, GR 55; Apr '91.
Chester L. Stocks, HA 55; Dec '90.
Erwin N. Didad, UC 56; May '90.
Mrs. Thomas L. (Carol Ann Donnan) Holling, LA 56; May '91.
B. T. Johnson, UC 56; May '90.
Lionel H. Newsom, GR 56; May '91.
Melvin C. Paxton, DE 57; Apr '87.
George N. Campbell, GR 58; May '91.
Frances Elizabeth Arick Kolb, LA 58, GR 72; Jan '91.

1960s

James M. Holland, UC 60; Apr '91.
Robert W. Runnels, FA 60; Jun '91.
Franz M. Kabeer, UC 62; Jul '90.
Milton J. Keller, TI 62; Jan '91.
Donald E. Wolf, UC 62; Apr '91.
Theodore E. Carl, FA 64; Apr '91.
Gordon W. McAllister, GR 64; Jan '91.

John L. McConnell, Jr., FA 64; Jan '91.
Donald M. Schuessler, UC 65; Apr '91.
William R. Whitney III, GR 66, GR 69; Jan '91.
Lorraine M. Gentner, GN 67; Dec '87.
Ruth A. Pitts-Murray, GR 68; Jul '90.
Francis L. Schmertz, GR 68; Apr '91.
Mrs. Ronald (Sandy L.) Phend Stone, SW 68; Feb '91.
Al J. Fresenburg, UC 69; Oct '90.
Charles B. Gilbert, GR 69; Feb '91.
Rodney D. Henry, GR 69; Dec '90.

1970s

Brian T. Phiegle, GB 70; Feb '89.
Charles D. Boone, EN 71; May '91.
Eugene H. Heger, UC 71; May '91.
Vernon D. Palmer, GR 71; SI 73, SI 76; Nov '86.
Virgil R. Rolfsmeyer, UC 71; Sep '90.
James P. Hull, HA 73; Mar '91.
Mark Kepler Gregg, LA 77; May '91.
Susan Bergman, SW 79; Sep '90.
Barbara Ann Clark, GR 79; Unknown.

1980s

Antoinette Marie Litrow Montgomery, GR 80; May '91.
Jeffrey Herbert Pfuhl, EN 81, LA 81; Nov '90.
Frank Richard Milko, GR 82, SW 82; Apr '91.
Philip Andrew Perkins, LA 86; Mar '91.

In Remembrance

Mildred Trotter, M.S. '21, Ph.D. '24, professor emerita of anatomy and a member of the School of Medicine faculty for 71 years, died on August 23 in St. Louis after a long illness. She was 92.

The first woman named full professor at the medical school, Trotter was an eminent physical anthropologist and anatomist, contributing much of what is known today about the variation in human skeletal mass.
Former Chancellor
Thomas H. Eliot
Dies at 84

Thomas H. Eliot, 12th chancellor of Washington University, died Monday, October 14, at his home in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was 84 years old. He was a member of a distinguished Massachusetts family that includes William Greenleaf Eliot, founder of Washington University; the poet T. S. Eliot; and Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard University for 40 years.

Eliot came to Washington University from a broad and distinguished career in law, government service, and education. He received his A.B. degree from Harvard College in 1928, studied for a year in England at Emmanuel College, Cambridge University, and received his LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School in 1932.

He practiced law briefly in Buffalo and Boston before moving to Washington, D.C., to serve in Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration. He played a major role in drafting the Social Security Act and steering it through the Congress and then served as general counsel for the newly formed Social Security Board. During World War II he was special assistant to the United States ambassador to Great Britain.

Eliot was a member of the House of Representatives in the 77th Congress, representing his native Massachusetts. During his term, 1941-43, his major goals were to preserve the New Deal's social programs and to defend civil liberties.

At the end of his term, he returned to Massachusetts to become director of the "Little Hoover" Commission on reorganization of state government. He also served as a lecturer in government at Harvard University and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In 1952, Eliot joined the Washington University faculty as professor of political science and chairman of that department. In 1958, he was named to the Charles Nagel Professorship of Constitutional Law and Political Science. He was named dean of the College of Liberal Arts in 1961 and shortly after was appointed vice chancellor, dean of faculties. He was named chancellor of Washington University in 1962.

He was author of a leading college textbook, Governing America: The Politics of a Free People, and coauthor of State Politics and the Public Schools. He wrote a history of the Buckingham Browne & Nichols School in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and with his wife, Lois, wrote a history of the Salzburg Seminar.

His articles have appeared in many professional journals and general magazines. He was book review editor from 1960 to 1962 of the American Political Science Review.

As chancellor of Washington University, Eliot is credited with completing the transition of the University from a highly respected but primarily local institution to one of the nation's leading private universities.

"Tom Eliot played a pivotal role in advancing Washington University to an institution of national prominence. His vision combined with courage and determination made possible the University we know today," said William H. Danforth, chancellor.

Upon his retirement as chancellor in June 1971, Eliot was elected president of the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies, based in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Merle Kling, former executive vice chancellor and provost of Washington University, said, "Tom Eliot served as chancellor during the 1960s, one of the most dramatic periods in American higher education. He remained fiercely loyal to friends and colleagues as he resolutely pursued an inspiring vision of maintaining the University during those critical years when the intermingling of national politics and academic life placed many universities in jeopardy."

Eliot is survived by his wife, Lois; a son, Samuel A. Eliot of Diablo, California; a daughter, Nancy Ulett of St. Louis; and by two sisters and two brothers.
Desert Storm Doctor

Although he entered the Army with a medical degree, Michael E. Mullins, A.B. '83, Captain, U.S. Army Medical Corps, took the same intensive, week-long course—Combat Casualty Care—that all new medical recruits take. Mullins never thought he'd actually use the skills he learned in the course.

"I think you can prepare yourself only so much for combat because you have no idea of what it will really be like or what you will do when it really happens," says Mullins, who served four months in the Middle East during Operation Desert Storm as a squadron surgeon. "But the training worked and that's what I fell back on."

Mullins, a graduate of the Hahnemann University School of Medicine, says that one of the hardest parts of his combat experience occurred even before he arrived in Saudi Arabia: "The time between receiving our orders to deploy and actually arriving in Saudi Arabia was a period of concern and worry and of imagining what could happen in a war—it was a time when I didn't sleep well."

Mullins and his squadron landed in Saudi Arabia on Christmas Eve. "From the moment we arrived," he says, "our confidence began to grow. By the time the ground war started we were primed, ready, and motivated to do what we had to do."

His squadron (4th Squadron, 7th U.S. Cavalry Regiment) was a battalion-sized unit that used Bradley fighting vehicles and helicopters to scout forward as the leading edge of the 3rd Armored Division. Subsequently, Mullins became the physician deployed farthest forward in his division and one of only a handful of Army doctors situated so far forward on the battlefield.

The role of Mullins and his team of physician assistants and combat medics was to provide advanced trauma life support on the battlefield, working in a crude, canvas-covered aid station built out of the back of an armored personnel carrier.

During his first days in Saudi Arabia, Mullins worked in a tactical assembly or staging area, preparing for the start of the ground war. As that date approached, his squadron moved much closer to the Iraqi border and, during the "Hundred-Hours War," ventured about 120 miles into Iraq.

On the third day of the ground offensive, the squadron led the 3rd Armored into a pitched battle with Iraqi Republican Guard forces that started in the afternoon and continued until about 1:00 a.m.

During that battle, two soldiers in Mullins' squadron were killed and 15 were treated for bullet wounds, shrapnel injuries, and flash burns. The treatment was conducted—on the battlefield—while the battle was still in progress.

"As we deployed the aid station, the troops just ahead of us were engaged in battle and were taking casualties," Mullins says. "When I stepped out of the vehicle and looked around, I could see and hear artillery rounds flying over my head. Four kilometers ahead I could see enemy tanks blowing up.

"The thought occurred to me that this was not a very safe place to be, but there was nothing else I could do but do my job. As long as everyone else did their jobs I had nothing to worry about. If they didn't," he says, "I wouldn't know it until it was too late anyway."

Mullins, who is currently engaged in an emergency medicine residency at Fort Hood, Texas, has been awarded the Bronze Star, Air Medal, National Defense Service Medal, and the Southwest Asia Service Medal. On October 16, he and other Fort Hood physicians treated the wounded in the Killeen, Texas, massacre.

—Steve Givens

Editor's Note: Other Washington alumni who served in the Middle East in Operation Desert Storm include Captain Eden Diesel Coonrod, A.B. '84, U.S. Army; Colonel John P. Gumbelevicius, M.D. '70, U.S. Air Force Reserves; Captain Andrew D. Macto, B.S.M.E. '85, U.S. Marine Corps; and Captain Benita Annette McLarin, A.B. '85, U.S. Army. We'd appreciate hearing from other Desert Storm vets.
The Healing Arts Lend a Helping Hand in Paul O. Hagemann, Jr.

When Paul Hagemann arrived on campus as a freshman in liberal arts in the autumn of 1926, he already had ties to Washington University. His father was a 1903 graduate of the School of Dental Medicine, and his older brother, Fred, had received his degree in business the previous spring.

A friendly rivalry existed between the brothers. Fred, who attended on a scholarship, used to tease Paul that he was the only one costing the family money for college—$125 in tuition each semester.

In the intervening 65 years, virtually every important choice Paul has made has strengthened his relationship with his alma mater. After earning his bachelor's degree in 1930, he moved across Forest Park to begin studies at the School of Medicine. "I knew from the time I was a freshman in college that I wanted to go into medicine," says the former president of his senior class who earned his medical degree cum laude in 1934.

Paul's continuing studies took him away from St. Louis for an interval of three years. During this period, he was an intern at Cornell University-New York Hospital, an assistant resident at New Haven Hospital in Connecticut, and a Sterling Fellow in Yale Medical School's research department, where he studied sulfadiazine drugs. He married his college sweetheart, Nancy Powell, A.B. '31, in New Haven in 1935. Their son, Bob, B.S.B.A. '63, was born there in 1936.

The family came back to St. Louis in 1937, and Paul returned to the Washington University Medical Center to become chief resident in medicine at Barnes Hospital. The following year, he was appointed an instructor in medicine on the School of Medicine faculty. During the next few years, he concentrated on his private practice, provided for his family (a daughter, Betsy, was born in 1941), and pursued his research interests. He worked on the use of penicillin with Dr. Barry Woods in the early 1940s. He served as physician to students on the Hilltop Campus for two years. During this period, he began his alumni volunteer work, chairing his medical class' fifth reunion.

His second major sojourn from St. Louis was more dramatic. In the middle of World War II, radiologist Louis Hempelmann, A.B. '34, M.D. '38, asked if Paul would be interested in providing medical care for the military and civilian scientists working on the top-secret Manhattan Project. Paul needed no encouragement. He resigned from the faculty, was inducted into the U.S. Army, and was posted to Los Alamos, New Mexico, where he became senior medical officer for the project. He was allowed to take his family along, provided they lived within the high-security compound.

From 1944 to 1946, he was witness to several significant events. He observed, at six miles from ground zero, the first atomic bomb explosion at Alamagordo. The test took place in the middle of the night, relates Paul, but "the distant mountains lit up like midday."

An unpleasant counterpart to the physical and scientific wonders of the blast was a laboratory accident involving nine or 10 scientists. "There was no explosion, but two of the men received large amounts of radiation," Paul recalls.

Capping his work with the project was an expedition, organized soon after the war ended, to evaluate residual radiation in the

Winter 1991 - WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Walking through the streets, the group, equipped with geiger counters, found no residual radiation from the bombing, despite media reports that the cities would be uninhabitable for the next century. “It was perfectly amazing that there was no animosity among the people who survived,” Paul says. “They were all very cooperative.” In fact, the medical team moved freely, without weapons or guards, before the occupation forces arrived in the area.

In 1946, Paul returned to his teaching responsibilities and research at the School of Medicine, his private practice, medical staff appointments at Barnes and St. Luke’s hospitals, and an ever-growing involvement in alumni activities at Washington.

In the 1950s, he became chief of medicine at St. Luke’s Hospital, joining several Washington alumni who headed other departments there. During his dozen years in the post, a period of great expansion at St. Luke’s, he became directly involved in fundraising.

At the hospital, Paul established what became the University’s Postdoctoral Primary Care Training Program in Internal Medicine. He also headed the School of Medicine’s Arthritis Clinic for 23 years. One of his students described him as “an example of something that Washington University does very well—and that is to produce distinguished clinical scientists.” Although he was named associate professor emeritus of clinical medicine in 1978, his continuing contributions earned him the unusual distinction of being promoted to professor emeritus in 1985. (His first wife, Nancy, died in 1983; he married Charlotte W. Flachman, A.B.’38, in 1986.)

All along, he remained involved in reunions of the medical class of 1934: He chaired them for the first 25 years, then his classmate, Dr. Stanley Hampton, took over for the next 25. The two men shared the responsibility for their 50th reunion in 1984. Paul was vice president, then president, of the Medical Center Alumni Association in the mid-1950s and spent 12 years as the association’s representative to the Executive Council. He has served in a num-

They (people) need to know that there are planned gifts that can actually protect the future, like pooled income funds and life estate plans.

ber of volunteer fundraising posts: president of the Medical Century Club, chair of the School of Medicine’s Annual Fund and its Development Committee, and a phonathon participant. For a number of years, he was one of the most effective volunteers on the School’s Eliot Society Membership Committee.

Since his “official” retirement, Paul says he has preached the gospel of volunteer work to his friends. “It’s the way to go in retirement. More people should get involved,” he says, and he should know. He is still deeply active in University fundraising, as vice chair for planned giving on the Alumni Board of Governors. He also has worked with the Missouri Botanical Garden and St. Peter’s Episcopal Church.

He has been such a devoted and enthusiastic planned giving volunteer, one former director of planned giving remarked, “Having Paul is like having an extra staff member.” Paul has learned that the job requires patience. “Sometimes it takes 20 years to get a gift,” he says. “People ought to learn faster, but I think they’re afraid for the future. They need to know that there are planned gifts that can actually protect the future, like pooled income funds and life estate plans.”

He was turned on to the concept of planned giving when he and Stanley Hampton learned at their 40th reunion that one of their female classmates had made a significant gift to the University. This gesture affected others in the class. Says Paul, “The class of ’34 has done better than most by a damn sight, and I’d say she started it.”

Perhaps that’s true, but Paul Hagemann deserves a lot of credit for his contributions. He received the University’s Distinguished Alumni Award in 1983 and the Eliot Society Award in 1986. Last year, a Distinguished Alumni Scholarship in the School of Medicine was named in his honor.

His older brother, H. Frederick Hagemann, Jr., retired chairman of State Street Bank in Boston and University trustee emeritus, was one of the first graduates of the John M. Olin School of Business to receive a Distinguished Business Alumni Award.

For Paul, the ties that bind define the ideal relationship between alumnus and alma mater.
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Biomedical Research: the Key to Our Nation's Health

by P. Roy Vagelos

Biomedical research, with its potential to conquer disease and save lives, should be one of our top national priorities. We should devote all available resources to this life-saving field. However, even a brief look at the condition of biomedical research in the United States reveals a strange and disturbing paradox that points to an uncertain future.

On one hand, biomedical science is experiencing logarithmic growth. Modern biology is providing new insights into the nature of living systems at an astounding rate, producing a great new era of medical discovery.

Yet, at this time of great opportunity, America's world leadership in biomedical research is at risk: Government funds for research are becoming increasingly scarce; our university laboratories are growing obsolete when they require state-of-the-art equipment; and we are facing a potential shortage of young, scientific talent.

The financial pinch is felt at our nation's academic institutions, where nearly two-thirds of all funding for biological and medical research comes from federal agencies, mainly the National Institutes of Health (NIH). While the federal government has increased funding of university research over the years, the increases have barely kept up with inflation. They have not come close to meeting the increased costs of research or the emerging opportunities to fight and conquer disease.

In fact, only a small fraction of the competing projects deemed worthy of scientific investigation by the NIH Council actually receive funding, and that fraction is getting smaller. In 1990, the council approved more than 19,000 research projects but could fund fewer than 5,000.

In this atmosphere of shrinking support, enthusiasm among health researchers is waning due to hard-to-come-by funding for scientific projects. As a result, aspiring young scientists still in their undergraduate years come to realize that health research may not lead to a promising career path. Thus, many choose to abandon science and go where rewards are greater: to business...
school, clinical practice, law school, or to Wall Street.

The present situation stands out even more dramatically if we compare it to the late 1950s and 1960s, when our nation entered a "golden age" of research. At that time, enormously important knowledge flowered in the understanding of enzymes, proteins, and DNA structure. Biochemistry and cellular and molecular biology were new and exciting disciplines that allowed scientists to unlock mysteries of the human body and mechanisms of diseases that had frustrated researchers for years.

At that time, tremendous excitement mushroomed in university laboratories across the country. The government was fully supportive, funding projects, laboratories, and talented scientists. As a result, the best and brightest minds were attracted to science. Their enthusiasm was infectious—and it paid off.

We discovered a vast arsenal of new medicines, and we conquered killers and cripplers, such as tuberculosis and polio. We advanced light years in our understanding and treatment of high blood pressure, congestive heart failure, ulcers, schizophrenia, Parkinson's disease, depression, asthma, and many other diseases. These efforts made the United States No. 1 in biomedical science.

Today, we stand at a crossroads. We must ask ourselves if we are willing to let our world leadership in biomedical research slip away as it has in so many other scientific and industrial areas.

Given the promise of modern medicine—and the drive of other nations as our global competitors—it would be an American tragedy not to pursue, with all our strength, the scientific opportunities before us.

Weakening our national will is the specter of rising health care costs that has caused us to lose sight of the immeasurable contributions of biomedical research. Our nation's health care bill last year was $650 billion; the costs have been rising faster than inflation. We must remember, however, that the cost of health care is not the real enemy. Disease is the enemy, and biomedical research is the weapon that will defeat the enemy.

Compare the cost of research to the enormous savings we have realized—in human suffering and in health care costs—because we already have conquered so many dreaded diseases.

Think of the potential benefits if we conquer AIDS or arthritis, which costs the United States $35 billion per year, or if we conquer Alzheimer's disease, which costs $1 billion per week.

To achieve these realistic goals, we must refocus our efforts on biomedical research, expand our vision, and put aside our fears about short-term investments. We must become visionaries to identify and pursue the potential bonanza to be reaped.

To begin the process, scientific leaders from business and academia must speak out strongly and convince our political leadership that research support is critical to the future of our nation. We must strengthen the working partnerships among government, industry, and universities. Cooperation on all fronts should be stronger, with universities doing basic research and industry applying research and developing drugs, while government increases its funding of basic research within universities.

Only by working together can we turn the tremendous promise of medicine into tangible victories over the worst diseases of our times. If we succeed—and I am convinced that we can succeed—someday we will look back at the state of medical science in 1991 and be astonished at how primitive we were. We will be equally astonished at our progress—after we win the battle against the devastating diseases of today.

P. Roy Vagelos, M.D., is chairman and chief executive officer of Merck & Co., Inc. He served on the Washington University faculty from 1966, when he was named chair of the Department of Biological Chemistry at the medical school, to 1975. From 1973 to 1975, he served as director of the Division of Biology and Biomedical Sciences.
Helen Ette Park's Challenging Commitment

Many years of travel and life abroad gave Mrs. Helen Ette Park a special appreciation for the quality of education offered by Washington University. After settling in California, the St. Louis native and 1919 graduate of Washington became a generous supporter of many organizations, the University prominent among them. Over the years, Mrs. Park has created many life income gifts to benefit numerous programs at Washington University and to encourage its outreach to a global community. In grateful appreciation, the University has named Helen Ette Park House in her honor.

In November 1990, Mrs. Park created the $500,000 Helen Ette Park Challenge Fund for life income gifts, the first such challenge at Washington University. Her efforts encouraged many alumni and friends to establish gift plans to benefit the University, while providing donors and their beneficiaries with attractive income and tax benefits. Because of the tremendous response to Mrs. Park's challenge, the fund was completed 18 months ahead of schedule.

Washington University is deeply grateful to Mrs. Park for her vision, commitment, and generous support.

For more information about life income gifts, establishing challenge funds for such giving arrangements, and any other planned giving options, please call 935-5848 or (800) 835-3503, or write: Office of Planned Giving, Washington University, Campus Box 1193E, One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, Missouri 63130-4899.
Lord of the Wilderness: Thomas Cole's "Daniel Boone at His Cabin at Old Osage Lake" depicts the famous Kentuckian against a romantic landscape. The oil on canvas (38" x 42 1/2") was created in 1826 when many Easterners viewed Boone as an ambiguous subject of fine art works. As curator J. Gray Sweeney, professor of art history at Arizona State University, explains in the exhibition catalog, "Frontiersman, symbolized by Boone, were equated with these dangerous democratic tendencies, and their assertion of newfound political might in the states they created were a particular threat to established power."

The work is one of 30 paintings, drawings, prints, and illustrated books to be displayed in "The Columbus of the Woods: Daniel Boone and the Typology of Manifest Destiny," January 24-March 29, 1992, in the Washington University Gallery of Art. Gallery director Joseph D. Ketner organized the exhibit.