The magic of medicinals: One of the brilliantly hand-painted folios from a set of four 18th-century volumes on medicinal plants presented to the Archives and Rare Book Division of the Washington University School of Medicine Library by Jean Frederick Rogier, M.D. '34, and his wife Verna Dorothea Rogier. Titled Phytanthoza iconographia sive conspectus..., Plantarum, Arborum, Fructicum, Florum, Fructuum, Fungorum..., and published in Regensburg, Germany from 1737 to 1745, the vellum-bound volumes contain 1,250 hand-painted plates of fruits, flowers, trees, shrubs, and herbs. The books were compiled by Johann Wilhelm Weinmann, an apothecary, and were illustrated and engraved by several artists.
Cover: A spiderwort (Tradescantia ohiensis) plant growing along an exposed area of a quarry cave at Tyson Research Center. Photograph by David Kilper. Turn to page 20 for more on Tyson's natural beauty.

Bird call: University photographer David Kilper gets a close-up glimpse of a mourning dove at Tyson Research Center.

Unless otherwise noted, articles may be reprinted without permission with appropriate credit to Washington University Magazine and Alumni News, Washington University in St. Louis.

Staff
Executive Editor
Mary Ellen Benson
Editor, Washington University Magazine
Cynthia Georges
Acting Editor, Washington University Magazine
Elaine Dempsey
Editor, Alumni News
Janni Lee Simner, A.B. '89
Associate Editor and Photographer
Herb Weitman, B.S.B.A. '50
ClassMates Editor
Joyce Bono
Art Director
Suzanne Oberholtzer
Assistant Art Director
Donna Boyd
Correspondence:
Magazine Editor, Alumni News Editor, or ClassMates Editor, Washington University, Campus Box 1070, One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, MO 63130-4899.

Address Changes:
Development Services, Washington University, Campus Box 1082, One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, MO 63130-4899.

Printed on recycled paper
A brother-and-sister team of Washington University alumni, in gratitude for the personal successes their education made possible, established the School of Architecture’s first endowed professorship in 1986. The gift was in the form of two charitable remainder unitrusts created by each of the donors, Ruth E. Moore Garbe and Norman G. Moore. A second chair, for visiting faculty, was established in 1991 through two additional unitrusts from Mr. Moore and a bequest from Mrs. Garbe, who died in 1989.

Ruth E. Moore Garbe, A.B. ‘29, M.A. ‘30, was a noted architecture critic and author of books on anthropology and the environment. Norman G. Moore, B.Arch. ’33, who had a successful architectural consulting practice in hospital planning and design, now lives in retirement in California.

Udo Kultermann, a prolific art and architecture historian, was installed as the first Ruth E. and Norman G. Moore Professor of Architecture in 1986. The first occupant of the Ruth and Norman Moore Visiting Professorship will be named during the current academic year.

For more information about charitable remainder unitrusts and other planned gifts, which can provide income and significant tax benefits while helping you achieve your charitable goals, please call (314) 935-5848 or (800) 835-3503, or write: Office of Planned Giving, Campus Box 1193F, One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, Missouri 63130-4899.
Teaming Up in the Fight Against Diabetes

Researchers may revolutionize diabetes treatment by their recent development of a small islet cell-containing implant. By inserting insulin-producing cells beneath the skin, scientists at Washington University School of Medicine and CytoTherapeutics Inc. have successfully controlled for extended periods blood sugar levels in mice.

"The research is an important step toward the development of islet cell implants to treat insulin dependent diabetes," says Paul E. Lacy, Robert L. Kroc Professor of Pathology. Lacy is the lead author of a paper on the findings, reported in the December 20 issue of Science. Coauthors include Andriani Gerasimidi-Vazeou, research associate in pathology; and CytoTherapeutics researchers Keith E. Dionne, Frank T. Gentile, and Orion Hegre.

The journal article builds on the pioneering islet transplantation research conducted by Lacy and David Scharp, professor of surgery. In 1990, the team demonstrated that transplanted islets in humans can eliminate the need for insulin injections in diabetic patients.

According to the American Diabetes Association, diabetes mellitus, or insulin dependent diabetes, affects more than one million individuals in the United States. The researchers hope to have a device ready for initial human testing in several years.

Design with Fit-and-Flare

When senior fashion design major Kerri Stecher entered Washington University, she didn't know how to thread a sewing machine. Four years later, she has designed an award-winning garment that gained her entrance to an international fashion-design competition in the capital of haute couture.

Stecher's design was one of 10 U.S. entries in the prestigious Air France international student fashion competition, held December 18 in Paris. The garment is a one-piece black catsuit and a fit-and-flare coat in orange, royal blue, and magenta zigzag stripes.

The assignment for the competition was to create an outfit for a fashionable woman preparing for a long trip—by steamer, passenger train, automobile, or rocket ship. "The minute I heard 'rocket ship,' I knew that's what I would design for," says Stecher.

When students were asked to reflect a characteristic of their country in their design, Stecher turned to Native American art. The zigzag patterns in Navajo blankets resembled the flare of rockets, prompting the young designer to "bridge both ends of the spectrum."

The U.S. qualifying round was held in New York in November. Although Stecher, fluent in French, did not win any Paris awards, she was thrilled with the invitation to compete: "It was an honor to be chosen to represent the United States."
Helping Hollywood with “Shattering” Images

When Hollywood producers needed to simulate the leading edge of medical imaging technology, they turned to the University’s Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology.

Producers filmed the three-dimensional imaging techniques of Michael Vannier, Mallinckrodt’s director of research, in the opening minutes of the movie “Shattered.” Surgeons in the film reconstruct Tom Berenger’s face after the actor suffers a car accident.

Vannier, professor of radiology, is known internationally for inventing the computer algorithms that convert slices of computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging scans into stacks that form three-dimensional images on a computer monitor. These images help surgeons plan procedures to correct craniofacial malformations and injuries. They also allow physicians to rehearse heart surgery.

Single Lung Transplants Conserve Donor Organs

For pulmonary hypertension patients, a new procedure called a single-lung transplant can literally be a lifesaver. Without the procedure, they need a continuous infusion of the drug, prostacycline, to ease the strain on an overworked heart. Massive doses of the experimental drug cost about $2,800 a day.

The single-lung transplant, according to Joel Cooper, professor of surgery, head of general thoracic surgery, and director of Washington University Medical Center’s lung transplantation program, represents the most encouraging advance in almost a decade for pulmonary hypertension patients. Previously they have had to pin their hopes on the possibility of getting a heart-lung transplant before they die. In the new procedure, they receive a healthy lung that, by functioning normally, takes the burden off the heart and allows it to recover.

Pulmonary hypertension is a disease of young people, generally, and of women more than men. Patients first notice weakness, fatigue, and shortness of breath. Symptoms progress gradually until patients have difficulty climbing stairs, can’t walk quickly, and may need wheelchairs or oxygen tanks.

Very little is known about the prevalence or cause of the uncommon disease. The blood vessels of the lung—the pulmonary arteries—become increasingly narrow and fixed, forcing the heart to work harder and harder to pump blood through the lungs. Eventually, the overtaxed heart begins to fail. Any increase in activity demands a corresponding increase in oxygen, so the already over-exerted heart must pump more blood, which puts the patient at risk of sudden death. The average life expectancy is 2.8 years after the condition is discovered.

The combined heart-lung transplant is still used, but the single-lung transplant is catching on, says Cooper. The medical center’s transplant program—conducted at Barnes and St. Louis Children’s hospitals—has the largest and most successful experience with the procedure, which it began performing in fall 1989. Of the first 10 patients to receive single lungs—two at Children’s Hospital and eight at Barnes—all have survived, regained normal cardiac function, and resumed normal lives.
PBS Comes to Campus

A new Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) series designed to inform high school students and their parents about choosing colleges will feature Washington University and five other colleges and universities from across the country.

The series, "Bruce Stuart and Kim Stuart's College 101," will air nationally in six half-hour segments on PBS stations in fall 1992. The program is jointly produced by the Stuarts, a brother-sister team that has written professional guidebooks about medical, dental, law, and business schools, and by WMHT-TV of Schenectady, New York.

Producers are taping the segment on Washington in spring 1992. Other schools to be featured are: Williams College, Rice University, University of California at Los Angeles, University of Michigan, and Grinnell College.

Scenes from a campus: Next fall, Washington's campus can be seen on TV screens across America when PBS airs "Bruce Stuart and Kim Stuart's College 101," a series about choosing colleges that features the University.

Kemper Foundation Awards Grants to Enhance Learning

Washington University received a $150,000 grant in December from the William T. Kemper Foundation-Commerce Bank Trustee, to establish the Kemper Faculty Grants to Improve Learning. The grant will be administered by the University's Teaching Center, under the leadership of the center's director Robert H. McDowell, professor of mathematics.

The Kemper Grants to Improve Learning will recognize creative work on new courses or programs, paralleling the Faculty Research Awards already offered through the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. A panel composed of outstanding scholar-teachers and administrators will solicit proposals from faculty members or departments and make awards to the most promising candidates.

The grants might assist faculty with materials, experimentation, summer support, and leave time. The panel will judge proposals on whether they will result in a significant new learning experience for undergraduates—one that the University will continue to support in the years ahead.

Algae: The Prairie's Home Companion

Over the past 20 years, ecologists have taken a closer look at the ecosystem of the Midwestern prairie. Realizing a valuable natural resource was anonymously slipping away, they refurbished parks and research areas throughout the Corn Belt with varieties of some 300 plant species that once carpeted the prairie.

Now, H. Wayne Nichols, associate professor of biology, recently discovered a species of algae, Sphaerellocystis aplanosporum, in southwestern Missouri that does something no other known organism does: It removes iron from the soil. Exploring the soils of LaPetite Gemme Prairie near Springfield and other Missouri prairies, he has isolated more than 500 different species of algae. Many of them are new to science.

Using the latest techniques in biochemistry and data base computer programs, Nichols is developing the most complete catalog ever assembled on the prairie's most basic life form.

"Algae and their role in the soil profile are far more complex than anyone has ever thought," says Nichols. "The species we have found can even remove iron in laboratory cultures, as well as contribute carbohydrates to the prairie soils.

"Our hope is to develop a biological profile of prairie algae that may serve as a barometer of change in the prairie environment itself and the landscape in general," Nichols continues. "This could be a frontline defense to detect even the subtlest of environmental changes, especially regarding pollutants and toxic wastes. There is no telling what else may be found in these rich environments, nor what potential applications await their uses."
Universities Form Joint Center for East Asian Studies

Each year, more than 1,000 students at Washington University and the University of Missouri-St. Louis study an East Asian language or take courses on the region’s history, politics, economy, and cultures. To provide better accessibility and to enhance the quality of these studies, the two universities formed the Joint Center for East Asian Studies. Chancellors William H. Danforth of Washington University and Blanche Touhill of UM-St. Louis inaugurated the new public/private venture in October.

The center exchanges students and faculty members between the universities. For example, Washington professors go to the UM-St. Louis campus to teach first- and second-year Chinese and Japanese language classes. The UM-St. Louis professors go to Washington to teach graduate students from both campuses. This exchange allows students to take advantage of some of the finest East Asian scholars in the country, giving them access to a range of courses that neither school could offer individually. The program makes both universities stronger, without duplicating facilities and resources.

William Kirby, former dean of University College and professor of Chinese history, as well as one of the founders of the organization, says, “The center takes as its premise that understanding the cultures, societies, economics, and legal institutions of our Pacific partners is no longer a luxury; it is a prerequisite for American competitiveness. It is also vital to St. Louis, where more than 1,000 companies do business internationally.”

The center also helps individuals realize that “East Asia is not exotic or distant anymore,” says Joel People in the News

Donald E. Clayton was named associate vice chancellor in October. He will continue to serve as executive director of medical public affairs.

Clayton joined the University’s medical public affairs staff as a feature writer in 1982. He served in a number of positions before assuming responsibilities as executive director of medical public affairs in 1990. Before coming to the University, he worked in communications at the National Institutes of Health and at Vanderbilt University.

Philip E. Cryer, director of the division of endocrinology, diabetes, and metabolism at the School of Medicine, was named editor of Diabetes in January. The journal is the world’s leading diabetes-related publication.

A professor of medicine, Cryer is on staff at Barnes Hospital and is a consulting physician at Jewish and St. Louis Children’s hospitals, all part of Washington University Medical Center.

The following School of Medicine faculty members serve as associate editors of the journal: David D. Chaplin, associate professor of medicine and assistant professor of genetics and molecular microbiology; Michael L. McDaniel, associate professor of pathology; Mike M. Mueckler, assistant professor of cell biology and physiology; M. Alan Permutt, professor of medicine; Julio V. Santiago, professor of pediatrics and associate professor of medicine; and Joseph R. Williamson, professor of pathology.

Professors Derek M. Hirst, Richard J. Walter, and Patty Jo Watson were selected to serve as section editors for the American Historical Association’s upcoming bibliography, The Guide to Historical Literature. Washington is the only university nationwide to have three faculty members serve as section editors. Forty-six faculty editors from across the country will contribute to the project.

The faculty editors will produce a new guide by 1994-95. The two-volume edition, to be published by Oxford University Press, will include a bibliography of 27,000 major historical works in various fields.

Hirst, professor of history, will oversee the section on the British Isles from 1450 to the American Revolution. Walter, professor of history, will edit a section on Latin American history since 1800. Anthropology Professor Watson will focus on prehistory. A fourth faculty member, Kristin E. S. Zapalac, assistant professor of history, is writing part of a section on the German States and Habsburg empire to 1800.
Glassman, associate professor of political science and interim director of the Center for International Studies at UM-St. Louis. "It is a dynamic region of the world, and we must learn to become part of that regional economy. We must learn the languages and how East Asia fits into the changing global context, so we will not be excluded by our ignorance."

The two universities have complementary academic strengths and public constituencies. Washington has had a long tradition in the study of East Asian cultures and law. Its East Asian Studies programs have trained students for careers in scholarship, diplomacy, law, and business for more than 30 years. Complementing these strengths is the UM-St. Louis East Asian Studies faculty, concentrated in the social sciences and business.

In addition to helping the two universities, the center also benefits St. Louis and its residents by serving as a focal point for East Asian Studies. Residents, business entrepreneurs, and educators have access to courses, programs, and seminars offered by the Joint Center.

Magazine Now on Recycled Paper
Beginning with the Spring 1992 issue, Washington University Magazine and Alumni News is being printed on recycled paper, which contains 10 percent of post-consumer waste. Letters from readers convinced the editorial staff that readers were willing to exchange minor imperfections in quality for benefits to be realized from recycling.

The magazine staff will continue its efforts to bring you photography and illustrations that showcase the quality of the University and the beauty of its campus.
Follow-up

Science Outreach: The Washington University/University City Science Education Partnership, featured in the Winter 1990 issue of Washington University Magazine ("Lab Partners"), has received significant federal funding. In November 1991, Professor of Biology Sarah C.R. Elgin, who initiated the Science Partnership—which shares the expertise of University scientists with secondary school teachers in the University City schools—received a three-year, $700,000 grant for furthering the partnership from the National Center for Research Resources, a component of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) through NIH's new program, Science Education Partnership Awards (SEPA).

The SEPA grant will be used to develop curriculum materials in molecular genetics and human affairs and in environmental chemistry. Topics will include genetics counseling, genetic identification, DNA fingerprinting, the greenhouse effect, and the impacts of acid rain, among others. Laboratory experiments, personal and video presentations, and computer simulations will actively engage high school students in University City and adults in Washington University's University College in problem-solving approaches to the topics under study.

Courses will be designed with the assistance of at least 20 scientists from the Washington faculties of arts and sciences, engineering, and medicine, and the St. Louis community.

Fossil Search: Glenn Conroy, Washington professor of anatomy and neurobiology and professor of anthropology who was featured in the Winter 1991 issue of Washington University Magazine ("Fossil Find"), has received a $100,000 grant to continue a search for fossils in Namibia that may help explain the evolution of man.

The three-year award comes from the National Science Foundation and will fund further exploration in the Otavi Mountains region of Namibia, formerly part of South Africa. In a study of the area last summer, Conroy and a team of American and French anthropologists discovered the jawbone of an animal believed to be an ancestor of man and apes that lived 13 million years ago.

The specimen, which was embedded in limestone, provided the first evidence that prehuman apelike animals lived in southern Africa millions of years before the first hominids. Previously it had been presumed that all of the major events in anthropoid evolution occurred in eastern Africa, where other evidence of animals of this type had been found.

Conroy and colleagues John Van Couvering, geologist with the American Museum of Natural History in New York, and Martin Pickford and Brigitte Senut, with the Institute of Paleontology in Paris, will return to the Otavi site next May to search the same geographic vicinity as last summer. They hope to unearth further evidence of fossils extending back 15 million years.

Conroy, who led last summer’s expedition, chose to explore the Otavi region after gathering data from geological and mining reports, and a brief reconnaissance of the area several years ago.

A Corps Commitment to American Education

Some Washington students are taking advantage of a new program—Teach For America—that allows them to gain experience teaching in rural or urban areas. Alfreda Brown, director of the University's Career Center and coordinator of the program, says that in the past two years, 16 Washington students were selected to participate in the program.

Teach For America was developed by a Princeton University graduate, Wendy Kopp, who realized that a teacher corps could help meet teacher shortages in many rural and urban areas. The privately-funded, non-profit organization is a result of the collaborative effort of colleges, universities, public school districts, corporations, and foundations. During 1990, the program's first year of operation, Teach For America selected 500 students nationwide from 2,500 applicants. The program requires a two-year commitment from participants.

Program recruiters visit colleges and universities in February and March each year in search of outstanding graduating seniors who are majoring in areas other than education, are campus leaders, and are interested in teaching in public schools. The goals of the program are to provide training and support for the graduates so that their instruction has a positive impact on the children they teach and to cement the graduates' commitment to America's educational system.

Contributors: Debby Aronson, Mary Ellen Benson, Kleila Carlson, Tony Fitzpatrick, Joe Mueller, Carolyn Sanford, Joni Westerhouse, and Barbara Yount.
Bears Win Second NCAA Division III Volleyball Crown

Picking themselves up from the proverbial canvas, Washington University's volleyball team rallied November 23 to capture its second NCAA Division III title in three years.

The Bears, down two-games-to-one to six-time champion University of California-San Diego, clawed back from deficits of 11-4 and 12-7 in Game Four en route to a thrilling 14-16, 15-6, 9-15, 15-13, 15-8 victory in front of a record crowd of 3,423.

The contest had all the makings of a classic from the outset.

• UCSD ended the regular season atop the polls. Washington ranked second.
• The pairing was a rematch of last year's final, which UCSD won in five games.
• UCSD hadn't lost a Division III match since October 1990, when the Tritons fell to the Bears.
• Washington had built a 22-match home winning streak, dating back to last year's loss to UCSD in the finals.

But all the pre-match hype paled by comparison to the two-hour, 31-minute marathon. As championship rematches go, this one had all the bobs and weaves, knockdowns and comebacks of an Ali-Frazier classic.

Washington University burst from the chute in Game One, building a 11-3 lead behind freshman Anne Quenette's five kills. UCSD's Stacie Sasaki pulled the Tritons back to within 11-9 with two kills and a pair of service aces. Another four kills by Quenette gave the Bears a 14-10 cushion. However, Quenette netted the subsequent serve—the first of three game-points the Bears lost. UCSD pulled out a 16-14 comeback.

UCSD's momentum carried over to Game Two as the Tritons gained a quick 3-1 advantage. WU counter-punched with eight straight points on the strength of three kills by sophomore Leslie Catlin and four kills and the 136th jump service ace of the season by senior Joanie Subar. UCSD put a temporary halt to the Bear flurry with a pair of Vikki Van Duyne kills, but the Bears closed out the 15-6 win with two kills each for sophomore Amy Sullivan and junior Lisa Becker.

Again, momentum carried over into Game Three as the Bears charged to an 8-4 lead behind Becker. Then UCSD's Elizabeth Tan, the Division III Player of the Year, asserted herself. Two Tan blocks and one kill set off a 9-0 Triton run. The Bears managed a point on a Quenette kill, but Tan added another block and one more kill to polish off a 15-9 victory.

Game Four began with a seemingly endless tug-of-war. Eleven of the first 12 serves resulted in side-outs, with nine different players notching kills. The two teams slowly seesawed their way to 4-4, before the Tritons floored the Bears with seven straight points for an 11-4 lead.

That's when Washington's head coach Teri Clemens summoned a seventh player. Actually, 3,423 of them.

"The crowd wouldn't let us die," said a jubilant Clemens, Division III National Coach of the Year. "They pulled us out of the hole. And those holes don't get much deeper."

Quenette started the comeback with a block of UCSD All-American setter Julie Fabian. Two UCSD misfires were followed by a pair of aces by Becker, shrinking the Tritons' lead to 12-11. Three Subar kills helped the Bears pull ahead 13-12 and a Sullivan ace brought the Bears to game point. A kill by UCSD All-American Dana Simone pulled the Tritons within one point when Becker's attack found the net. Becker atoned with two massive kills on quick sets from All-American setter Kelley Meier and the Bears knotted the match.

With the crowd in hysterics, the fifth game was a blur of Quenette and Subar kills. Washington darted to a 4-0 lead. Tan led the Tritons back to 13-7, but Quenette drilled her fourth kill of the game, and Subar capped the championship with her third kill.

Indicative of their dominant showing, the entire six-player all-tournament team was comprised of players from WU and UCSD. The team included Washington's Meier, Subar, Quenette, and Sullivan. •

—David Moessner
Ask Stanley Finger to name an influential revolution, and he won't select the industrial, French, or American revolutions. He'll cite the 1860s, when anatomist Paul Broca announced the localization of a speech area in the human brain and then divided the brain into two functionally distinct hemispheres. Broca claimed the center for language is located in the left frontal lobe, in a region now known as Broca's area. In fact, says Finger, professor of psychology, localization of brain function marked the most important revolution in the history of neuroscience, a discipline that has a major research presence at the University. "People began to think of the left hemisphere—where speech is localized—as the
intelligent hemisphere, and the right as something more savage, more primitive. They began to think in terms of two minds being housed in one brain: an animal mind, and a more distinctly human mind.” Finger believes such theories influenced Robert Louis Stevenson, whose *Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* was published in 1886. Jekyll personified the left hemisphere while Hyde personified the right.

The notion that one could tame the savage right hemisphere by training it to be more human took hold soon after. “Schools started teaching kids to do two things at the same time. One hand played the piano while the other wrote,” says Finger. Ambidextrous societies sprang up around the world until people realized that such training could cause problems, such as stuttering.

Today, the notion that “left-brained” people are more logical and “right-brained” people more creative is so ubiquitous that a news syndicate recently ran an article on “Sudden Shift Shock,” which supposedly occurs on Monday morning when we re-enter the left-brained workplace after relaxing all weekend in right-brained bliss. Among the suggested exercises to prevent this insidious syndrome: Take a quick shower in the morning, not a bath, because water stimulates right-brained daydreaming. Magazine articles on raising right- or left-brained children abound, and even geniuses in the Mensa Society have been known to advertise for right- or left-brained mates—perhaps under the assumption that two rights make a wrong where marriage is concerned.

Poppycock, says Finger of such gross speculations and over-simplifications. “While there is specialization in the brain, you can't think of each part as working in a vacuum, uninfluenced by what's happening in other parts. There is a lot of integration going on.”

Finger, who has written five books on recovery from brain damage, has always been fascinated with the history of neuroscience. Three years ago he began work on a large book, tentatively titled *The Origins of Brain Science*, to be published by Oxford University Press in 1993. His students are helping him edit his 1,600 typed pages of text, which track the history of the brain sciences from the Stone Age to World War II.

“Brain research represents a progression,” says Finger. “It's an endless march. And right now, that march is picking up tremendous speed. This is the most exciting time in the continuing history of the brain sciences.”

At Washington University, at least a dozen laboratories are chipping away at the

Fran Hooker is a writer and editor based in St. Louis.
brain's secrets. One of the most exciting findings has led people to rethink Broca's theory of cortical localization of language.

A group led by Marcus Raichle, professor of neurology and radiology, and including Steven Petersen, associate professor of neurology, is using PET, or positron emission tomography, to capture pictures of the brain in the act of thinking. PET allows scientists to monitor the body's blood flow by injecting a short-lived radioactive tracer (substance) into the bloodstream. When subjects engage in various thought processes, specific areas of the brain "light up" as blood flow increases in those regions. The result is a series of breathtaking maps depicting functional areas of the brain.

The group's language studies show that when a subject silently reads a word, blood flow increases in the visual cortex at the back of the brain. When he hears the word read aloud, the auditory cortex above the left temple becomes active. When he thinks about a word's meaning, the area just under the forehead lights up. When he says the word aloud, a motor-programming center in the middle of the brain activates.

What doesn't light up as expected is Broca's area. Instead, when subjects think about a word's meaning, activity is increased in an area two centimeters in front of Broca's area. The studies also show that Broca's area can be activated simply by moving the tongue or lips, or wriggling the fingers, further drawing into question the 100-year-old belief that it is the center of speech production. Instead, the researchers believe that Broca's area is a general motor-programming region. They speculate that Broca was able to associate the general area with language because the lesions he studied in that part of the brain usually wipe out both Broca's area and the region in front of Broca's area.

In another series of PET studies, Petersen and Maurizio Corbetta, research instructor in neurology, mapped increased activity in the visual cortex as the brain processed various visual stimuli. When one walks into a crowded party, they wondered, how does the brain instantly sift through a hundred faces to recognize that of a friend? Using PET, they watched as different parts of the visual cortex lit up, depending on whether a subject focused on an object's color, velocity, or shape.

"We actually could measure what people were thinking with PET because the scan or exposure picks up how the marker is flowing through the brain," says Petersen.

In yet another series of studies, the neuroscience PET research group, this time led by Raichle, made waves worldwide three years ago when they created the first PET images of the brain in the act of a normal human emotion. When they told subjects to expect a painful electric shock, PET scans showed a marked increase in blood flow to the right and left temporal lobes. After subjects had received the shock (which was, in actuality, quite mild), blood flow receded from those areas.

In November 1991, the group, in collaboration with the University of California-San Diego, became the first researchers to take a PET snapshot of the brain in the act of remembering. When people recalled words they had memorized, the right hippocampus, a seahorse-shaped structure in the temporal lobe, lit up. When Raichle gave
subjects a list of nouns and asked them to respond with a related verb, four areas of their brain lit up; when the task was repeated another area, the Sylvian cortex, lit up, suggesting that once the brain knows something, fewer areas of the brain are utilized in processing it again.

While each of these scientists is examining different aspects of the brain, they all have something in common, says Finger: Their debt to those who went before.

"People have no idea that some of the same issues that scientists are discussing today about the brain and its functions were discussed in very similar terms in earlier times," Finger says. He likens the history of brain research to a map of the world. Early maps were filled with vast uncharted territories — the domain of sea monsters and the unknown. Gradually, a few continents were drawn in. With the lateralization revolution, countries, states, and cities came into focus. And now, he says, the focus is becoming so refined that scientists are peering into individual houses, pinpointing the precise brain cells involved in various diseases.

Before early explorers could sketch the first continent on the brain map, they had to answer the question: Is the brain the seat of man's higher functions? While Stone Age surgeons were scraping open the skull as early as 30,000 years ago, most societies believed that other organs were the seat of human consciousness. The Egyptians, for example, valued the heart as the most powerful and sacred human organ. The heart was preserved in the body while the brain often ended up in the trash heap.

By Aristotle's time, the heart(brain debate was heating up. The brain eventually won out, but for a long time people believed that the brain's fluid-filled ventricles, not its looping folds of gray matter, controlled behavior. From Greco-Roman times through the early Renaissance, the prevailing view was that each of the brain's three fluid-filled cavities controlled a particular function. Perception was thought to occur in the first cavity, cognition in the second, memory in the third. Although such well-known thinkers as Leonardo da Vinci subscribed to this view, the ventricular theory was gradually replaced, Finger says, when scientists returned to dissection and physicians began to look more carefully at their head-injured cases. These studies raised a new debate: Is the brain a single organ, all parts of which perform the same function? Or does it consist of a number of specialized organs, each with its own role?

By the late 1600s, scientists detected some brain specialization when they proved the cerebellum was involved with involuntary motor functions. By the early 19th century, two additional parts of the brain were well delineated: The medulla was identified as the seat of "the vital signs of life," such as respiration, and the cerebrum was believed to house reception, cognition, the will, and memory. The localization revolution was about to begin. By 1800, Franz Gall proposed that "where there is variation in function, there must be variation in controlling structures." He believed that he could pinpoint at least 27 "independent faculties of the mind" — including wisdom, passion, courage, and the sense of color — in the cerebrum. He even located the language center in the frontal lobes.

Unfortunately, while Gall's idea was valid, his methods were not. He and his followers, the phrenologists, believed that human "faculties" were reflected in bumps and bulges on specific parts of the skull. They went around measuring the skulls of statesmen, scholars, and occasionally the brain-injured from Napoleon Bonaparte's battlefield — accepting, however, only examples that fit in with their elaborate, numbered maps of the skull. Gall was so notorious for his personal skull collection that well-known individuals reportedly feared for their heads. One librarian stipulated in his will that his skull was to be kept out of Gall's clutches.

Many leading scientists scoffed at Gall's assertions, arguing that the cerebrum functioned as a single unit. The phrenology camp was banished to the outer fringes by individuals such as physiologist...
Jean-Paul-Marie Flourens. Gall himself was deemed so dangerous to the public welfare that he was banned from lecturing in some countries. Thus, it was left to Paul Broca to provide evidence of cerebral localization and by 1863, to announce that all of his patients who had speech loss had sustained damage to the left frontal lobe of the brain.

By the turn of the century, the map of the brain included a motor region in the back of the frontal lobe, as well as separate auditory, visual, tactile, and olfactory regions. Researchers altered the course of medicine as they began to use the neurological examination to accurately localize the site of brain injury based solely on a patient’s symptoms. Their methods led to the birth of modern neurosurgery based on functional maps of the brain.

Modern studies have led to an astonishingly detailed map of the brain. Ironically, more may now be known about the brain than a single mind can assimilate. As new technologies reveal more of the brain’s secrets, researchers are turning to clinical questions: How do people recover from brain damage? Can brain damage be prevented?

“If the system is so specialized, is it realistic to think that an area unrelated to the damaged area can suddenly take over its functions?” asks Finger. “The more specialized the system looks, the more that theory, called vicariation, looks like it’s in trouble.”

The best approach to treating brain injury may be to minimize the damage rather than hoping the system will rewire itself. In his lab, Finger is working to save neurons (brain cells) that may die in damaged brains. He cites evidence that damaged neurons take on toxic levels of calcium following brain injury. Prohibiting the excessive uptake of calcium may prevent the death of weakened, injured cells.

Using the brains of rats, Finger is studying the effectiveness of a new class of drugs that block the receptors for calcium on damaged neurons and neighboring blood vessels. He has shown that the drug can lead to better recovery from brain injury in his rats. He also has experimented with the drugs in transplants, in which damaged areas of brain are replaced with fetal neural tissue. The rat fetal tissue, however, must be a certain age to work. By using calcium channel blockers to minimize the effects of the trauma during transplantation, Finger has performed transplants in his rats under conditions previously thought impossible.

While brain cell transplants and color images of thoughts may seem like the stuff of science fiction, “the brain is still mysterious, the one part of the body that we really still do not fully understand,” Finger says. “The brain is truly the last frontier.”

And so, even as these modern-day surveyors embark on expeditions to map the twisting canyons of the brain, young scientists eager to join the brain research continuum can rest assured: There’s still a vast unknown territory to be explored—and revolutions to enliven the history books.
Beyond the classroom lies a universe of activities that teaches students about themselves and the world at large.

by Gretchen Lee

The backpack gave it away. She wore it slung over her shoulder, but the casual pose couldn't hide its newness. Clean, unfaded fabric stood out in a crowd of well-worn upperclassmen's bags. She walked slowly past rows of tables—one for the Association of Black Students, another for the Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship. She stopped to talk and pick up a flier at the Outing Club booth.

Like many other new students that day, she had diverted from her usual path to browse the Activities Fair, a get-to-know-you fall gathering of about 100 student organizations on campus.

"Students are involved in probably two to three organizations at any given time," says Virginia Thomas, director of student activities, which sponsors the annual fair. "They might be doing intramurals, student government, or they could be involved in community service, like Campus Y or Circle K."

Club Encounters

Volunteers with a vision: Freshman Nieshaakema James, right, who participates in Kinloch Tutorial, one of the community outreach programs sponsored by the Campus Y, spends Saturdays helping elementary and junior-high kids with their homework.
On average, Student Union funds about 150 student organizations each year. The list changes from semester to semester—reflecting growing interests and fading concerns of a student body in flux.

**Fellowship, Teamwork, and Time Out**

With only about a third of the student body involved with Greek Life—the campus has 16 fraternity and 10 sorority chapters—student groups at Washington form the mainstay of life outside the classroom.

*Student Life*, Washington's biweekly student-operated newspaper, publishes news, features, and sports that reflect the interests and activities of students and others in the University community. Additional campus publications are more specialized—*Cadenza* and *Eliot Review* publish on literature and the arts. The *Washington Ripple* offers political commentary on national and campus-related issues.

Intercollegiate sports give the athletically gifted men and women at Washington, a founding member of the University Athletic Association, a chance to compete with students at other NCAA Division III schools. This year, women's volleyball seized the limelight in capturing its second NCAA national title in three years.

Intramural sports give students a chance to play in both competitive and recreational leagues. With about 40 sports on the intramural calendar, there's something for everyone, including standards such as basketball and soccer, as well as unconventional sports, such as inner tube water polo.

For those who feel the call of the wild, the Outing Club beckons. President Tim Vos, a junior from Grand Rapids, Michigan, is a fan of rock climbing. He and others lead fellow students on backpacking expeditions, canoeing trips, and other forays into the wilds of Missouri, Illinois, and beyond. The club sponsors one trip a week, on average. Most trips attract eight to 10 students, although the more popular events, like the annual Canoe Regatta, fill an entire bus.

Writer and editor Gretchen Lee, A.B. '86, often writes for Washington University publications.
Some clubs provide on-campus entertainment. Team 31, for example, organizes the Walk In Lay Down (WILD) theater. "It's an all-day picnic on the first Friday of the first full week of classes and again on the last Friday of the last full week of classes," explains Aaron Goltzman, a junior from the St. Louis area who is cochair for this year's events.

Each semester at WILD, Team 31 presents feature films and brings a national musical performing act to campus for an evening of entertainment. During fall 1991, Warren Zevon played in the Quad to a crowd of 3,000-5,000 students.

Those students who move to a different beat can join the Ballroom Dance Club or the a cappella singing groups, the Greenleafs and the Pikers.

**Reaching Out, Giving Back**

If any trends are to be noted in student activities, groups with a social conscience seem to be gaining. "There's a wide interest in community service and in the political or social action realm," says Thomas. "These areas are experiencing dramatic growth."

Those who expect social activism to reflect political ideals might be surprised at the tone on campus. For the most part, activism at Washington today is about repaying a debt owed to society. The approach is more like that of Habitat for Humanity than like Students for a Democratic Society.

The Campus Y is a driving force behind many of the social action groups on campus. Student leaders and volunteers in the 15 Campus Y community outreach programs pledge two to eight hours of service weekly.

Hilit Kravitz and Michael Wheeler, cochairs of Action Against Child Abuse, say the 57 volunteers in their program, one of the oldest Campus Y groups, spend a minimum of two hours a week visiting with children at the Salvation Army Hope Center.

Children at the Hope Center, a residential facility for children as young as six months, have been taken from their abusive or neglectful families by the state of Missouri. Because children live at the center anywhere from six months to a couple of years, continuity in relationships is often lacking.

Doing homework, playing games, and visiting with the children there can unnerve some students, most of whom come from more stable families. But the experience is rewarding, too, says Wheeler, a sophomore majoring in economics. He recalls a 5-year-old boy named Martin, whom he met last year. On Wheeler's first visits, Martin sat by himself at the window, rejecting offers to play or communicate. One day, though, Martin surprised Wheeler with an exuberant greeting of "My buddy, Michael!"

It was a small yet significant gesture. "I got the impression that he wasn't used to seeing people come and stay," says Wheeler. "I guess he had gotten used to seeing people come and go."

The Campus Y runs two programs in conjunction with the Kinloch YWCA in a poor north St. Louis neighborhood. Volunteers with Kinloch Tutorial help grade-school and junior-high kids with homework each Saturday. Volunteers for Sunday with the Kids play with and take field trips with some of the same children.

Dave Serlin, cochair for Kinloch Tutorial, says he tries to fill in where families can't give enough support. "For the most part," he
Signs of Campus Life

In the fall, they welcome new students to campus, announce orientation activities and social events, tell returning students what’s coming up and how to get involved.

Throughout the year, they help the campus community sell items or buy them. They announce concerts, lectures, films. They offer rides—or plane tickets for sale—to off-campus locations. They serve as invitations to join others in supporting societal concerns, whether it’s helping the homeless, tutoring grade school children, protecting the environment, or sponsoring on-campus events such as Special Olympics.

If you want to know what’s in the hearts and on the minds of the Washington University student of the ‘90s, walk the campus from Bixby Hall to the Fieldhouse, from the buildings that face Millbrook to those on the South 40, and read the notices on the bulletin boards in outdoor gathering areas and inside buildings.

Most colorful of all is the underpass that links the South 40 residence hall area with the main part of the Hilltop Campus. The space is transformed over and over again by students with cans of spray paint who want to voice an opinion or announce an upcoming dance, party, sporting event, or campus-wide activity such as Homecoming or Thurtene Carnival.

Also colorful are the individual, hand-painted signs that sprout in the Mallinckrodt student center, joining those advertising performances at Edison Theatre. As students returned to campus for spring semester 1992, the Mallinckrodt lobby was filled with bright signs on brown wrapping paper inviting participation in the Greek system’s annual Rush and providing a welcome from individual fraternities and sororities.

Nearby bulletin boards advertised openings for roommates, computers and cars for sale, how to join the Campus Y. The spring schedule of Assembly Series lectures shared space with notices of upcoming talks sponsored by the individual schools.

Any Washington student who wants a study break, intellectual stimulation, a cause to support, or something to do on Friday night, needs only to read the ever-changing signs.
says, "these kids don't really have the kind of family environment that's conducive to learning. Making enough money to pay the rent and buy the food is the major effort.

"To go there and help these kids is so gratifying," says Serlin. He explains that between his studies as a premed biology major and his part-time job, he has free time only on Saturday, and he chooses to spend that time at Kinloch. "It takes you away from the sheltered life of college. It brings things into perspective."

Part of the Big Picture
Some student groups reflect national trends, like the Environmental Action Group, formed just a few years ago. Junior Jarrod Schwartz, cochair from Baltimore, Maryland, says that interest in and awareness of the environment have grown since he first came to Washington two and a half years ago.

The Environmental Action Group got its start when students in the residence halls volunteered to collect and haul away recyclable materials—a program that has since grown to include all of the Hilltop Campus.

Recently, the 36-member group began focusing on off-campus outreach projects. Schwartz and other members network with students nationwide on how to make the best impact on the community. This year and last, several in the Washington group attended the Student Environmental Action Convention. That nationwide coalition of student groups recently called for greater activity in urban environmental concerns. The University's coalition will respond this year with more urban outreach programs.

Students Together Against Racism (STAR) addresses racism on campus. Most of the interracial group's activities focus on raising awareness of race-related problems.

Cochair Jennifer Hadlock, a junior from Orange, Connecticut, who joined STAR in her freshman year, says some of her friends are surprised she's a member. "People usually ask why I'm involved because I'm not a minority," she says. "I don't think that makes any difference. Everybody has to get involved to change something."

Some students come to the group with painful personal experience. "As a black male," says Paquito Singleton, cochair this year, "I've definitely seen my share of racism. It affects everyone. I want to do whatever I can to see that this problem gets eradicated."

Singleton, who grew up in Jacksonville, Georgia, says to combat racism he arranges for speakers to come to campus. "I'm for educating first," he says. "Bring in a speaker to educate, have a discussion after that, then move on to some type of action, whether that's a rally, protest, or whatever."

Last year, the group made a multi-point proposal, asking for a one-credit class on racism, an additional University staff member to deal specifically with multicultural issues, and a workshop to sensitize freshman students to the issues of racism. It was successful on one point: "The workshop is being implemented now," says Singleton.

Progress can be slow, Singleton admits. He guesses that of the students he knows, only about 5 to 10 percent are interested in political issues. "I would say that yes, student organizations are less fired up now than they were in the late '60s and '70s. But today, I think there's a good mixture."
Discovering Tyson

At the University's Tyson Research Center, the seasons unfold in a richness of texture, color, and form.

Respectors study the hibernation habits of brown bats here. Majestic oaks "coordinate" reproductive efforts to produce bumper crops of acorns. And a bobcat puts in an occasional appearance. At the University's Tyson Research Center, the integrity of the land and the excitement of science have coexisted harmoniously for almost 30 years.

The nearly 2,000 acres of rolling hills and oak-hickory forest, located some 20 miles southwest of the Hilltop Campus, serve many University needs. The center is best known as home to a breadth of biological field projects. These include population and migration studies of the Ambystoma salamander, research on behavior of radio-collared deer, and a semi-annual bird census.

The center also houses research laboratories for physics, psychology, and pathology. Bunkers once used by the U.S. Army to harbor World War II ammunition hold anthropology's potsherds, Earth and Planetary Science's rock drilling core samples, and materials used at the School of Fine Arts.

Tyson belongs to the Organization of Biological Field Stations, a 130-member network of well-known international research-producing stations. Richard Coles, Tyson's director, has served as

Photographs by David Kilper
Text by Cynthia Georges

Flora and fauna: Tyson provides a rich contrast of plant and animal life. Left, even in late October, the dogwood shines with a brilliance that's amazing to the eye. Right, one of the large number of white-tailed deer that inhabits Tyson's forests.
Winter paradise:
Top, a late winter snow freezes the woodland. Far right, a wild turkey feeds on corn at one of Tyson’s winter feeding stations for birds. Right, a red-bellied woodpecker photographed after an ice storm.

the organization’s secretary-treasurer for 14 years.

“Our goal is to encourage education and research,” explains Coles, a Harvard graduate with a specialty in physiological ecology and an expert ornithologist who has been at Tyson’s helm for 21 years. “The undergraduate, graduate, independent, and faculty investigations that take place here benefit the public. We like to extend hospitality of the landscape to our sister institutions, too.”

Community outreach programs are a part of the educational effort. The center invites area high school students to “get acquainted with their natural heritage,” in Coles’ words—“to leave behind the asphalt playgrounds and cyclone fences” for lessons in bird banding, forest ecology, geology, and overland navigation. Also on site are a wolf sanctuary and a world bird sanctuary involving more than 100 birds of prey.

The Friends of Tyson, a 300-member organization, supports many of the center’s projects. The group recently renovated the Tyson gatehouse, which logs from 30,000 to 35,000 visitors annually.

To operate as it does, Tyson must be protected from well-intentioned visitors who might inadvertently upset the habitat or interfere with scientific investigations underway. Consequently, only Friends of Tyson, those individuals carrying official entry cards, keys, or authorized letters gain admittance.

David Kilper has worked for Washington University Photographic Services for 15 years. Cynthia Georges is editor of Washington University Magazine.
Slouching towards spring: Spring finds Tyson alive with vibrant colors. Left, a snail near the Minck Spring area. Bottom right, paw paw (Asimina triloba) flowers, also known as Missouri banana. Bottom left, redbud and dogwood blossoms.
University photographer David Kilper, whose work is featured in this article, was issued a key, allowing him access to the preserve from November 1990 to October 1991. On assignment for *Washington University Magazine*, he passionately embraced the challenge to define the seasonal beauty of Tyson from behind the camera lens.

The resulting images offer a glimpse of Kilper’s love of nature. The photographer mounted forested bluffs, snaked over spring grasses, waded through mounds of leaves, and braved winter winds to get the shot. “I went out stalking with the camera,” he explains. “Sometimes I just sat for long periods of time. I looked, hiked, and listened. I searched for drama.”

And drama he found.

*Flies, frogs, and foliage:* Top left, dragonfly against dappled sunlight at Salamander Pond. Top right, wild senna (Cassia maricandica) found near Tyson’s weather station. Above, the clear blue sky illuminates this leopard frog. Left, autumn colors over Mincke Valley.
Setting the Standard

by Gretchen Lee

From the beginning, Marjorie Balazs was told a woman's place in science was in the lab—as a technician. Now she's the one setting standards in the semiconductor industry.

Marjorie K. Balazs, A.B. '54, is certainly not going to say it's been easy. Yes, she's president of her own company, Balazs Analytical Laboratory, in Sunnyvale, California. She formed the company 16 years ago on a shoestring budget, nurturing it through good times and bad, and has carved a niche for herself in the testing of incoming and processed materials necessary for the delicate processes used to make semiconductor integrated circuits.

She's found certain rewards along the way. She was named Savvy Magazine Woman of the Year in 1984. In 1986, she was invited to the White House when she was named an Outstanding Woman Entrepreneur by the Reagan administration.

But she can't say the past 16 years, or the years before that, have been a piece of cake. She knows from experience how frustrating it is for women business owners to get credit from financial institutions, how difficult it is for them to establish themselves in a male-dominated industry, how much of a struggle it was for her to be taken seriously as a young student in chemistry.

But she has succeeded, despite the odds. "I started the company with $6,700 of my own savings," Balazs says. Her laboratory then was her home, literally. Right away, $3,700 went for a highly refined balance, which she set up in her family room. The kitchen sink was drafted into service for those early analyses, and she installed a small exhaust hood.
in her garage to blow fumes outside.

One of her first clients was a new business with a serious, and mystifying, problem—it couldn’t produce any semiconductors in its new facility. Balazs saved the day when she learned within a week that the problem was contamination in the water. Word spread and other companies soon came to her with similar problems.

She developed new procedures—among them, six quality control tests for water within the semiconductor industry, and a refinement of the ICP-MS, a special tool used to analyze metals in virtually all the liquid chemicals and thin films used in the industry.

The path that led her to establish her own international business was paved as much with disappointment as with perseverance. She started out just wanting to do a good job—for her bosses, for her teachers, for her father. When in spite of her efforts she received no recognition, she decided to strike out on her own.

"My father was a doctor," Balazs says. "He had a lab bench downstairs and I was very interested in all of the stuff that he had there."

Having noticed a scientific bent in his young daughter, Dr. Balazs allowed her to perform simple chemistry experiments at home.

"He gave me a little book that I could follow," Balazs says. "I found it pretty boring, so I went up to his library and found books that I wanted to use. I began doing some experiments, some that were, interestingly, dangerous enough that if they hadn’t been done well, I could have killed myself. But apparently, I did them well."

By age 12, Balazs was performing complex analyses in her own basement laboratory. She began accompanying her father to his office on Saturdays as well. While he met with patients, Balazs helped out in the hospital laboratory—volunteering to perform simple tasks for the technicians there.

Looking back, she remembers little discouragement of her extracurricular studies, but notes there was no real encouragement from her father, either.

"My mother told me years later that he always was very proud of me, but he never told me that. For me, it was like a constant drill—"Well, that's good, but it's not good enough. You need to do more."

Balazs began college as a chemistry major, but after a run-in with a professor in an introductory course, switched her major. "This was the same professor who told me, 'Women only become technicians, anyway.'"

On her midterm in that class, she correctly worked through 17 pages of problem solving. On the last page, flustered, she labeled the answer milligrams instead of grams. She received no credit for the exam. On the final, she earned a 97, but still failed the course.

Balazs left the chemistry department to save her scholarship, and graduated with a degree in mathematics education instead.

Immediately after graduation, Balazs worked as a chemist for the U.S. Geological Survey of Denver. Three years later, she was a high school chemistry teacher.

She joined Stanford Research Institute in Menlo Park, California, in 1963 as an analytical physical chemist. After a short stint at Applied Materials Technology in Santa Clara, California, she returned to Stanford Research Institute.

She recalls being passed over for promotions with the explanation that she needed a particular degree for each new position. She tried hard to correct the situation—and earned a total of three masters degrees: One in chemical education, one in physical science, and one in chemistry. When she was still passed over, she realized the explanations were merely excuses.

In 1975, Balazs decided to go into business for herself. She got a phone call one day at the Stanford Research Institute from a laboratory in Pocatello, Idaho. The man on the phone asked for a copy of a special procedure she’d developed.

She refused his request. Because she’d developed the procedure on her...
own before joining Stanford Research Institute, she couldn't give it away for free. The man seemed surprised.

"He asked, 'Under what circumstances can we have that procedure?'" Balazs recalls. "And I said, 'Well, let me go talk to my lawyer.'"

Never mind that she didn't have a lawyer at the time. By the end of that afternoon, she was in an attorney's office, getting advice.

"I called him back and told him I wanted $15,000 for the procedure and $10,000 for a week's worth of my time to come over and help them set up the procedure," says Balazs. The client turned her down—$25,000 was big money in 1975.

As it turns out, the Idaho laboratory had called on behalf of its client, who eventually called Balazs directly to do the testing. Others followed, until Balazs had established a healthy, but small, business.

Every dollar went back into the business in those early days. "The lab was built totally on profit," Balazs says. "I never could find anyone who would lend me any money."

Having no established business credit, Balazs had to purchase supplies with cash and pick up the materials herself.

"I'd always order a full case at a time so I didn't have to go very often," she says. "One day, I ordered a case of ether. That night, my neighbor walked over with this box for some reason they had delivered it after all. I wasn't home, and so they'd left it next door."

"Along the box, in great big red letters, it read 'FLAMMABLE.' The neighbor had two little boys. They saw that box sitting in their hall. They didn't know the word flammable, they just saw the red letters and to them that meant explosive. So they went around the neighborhood telling their friends the lady next door made explosives."

With that, Balazs decided her business had outgrown its first location.

She pinched pennies to furnish a lab outside the home. Her first year in business, she paid herself $11,000. As profits increased, she was able to feed the business and pay herself a little better. In the second year, she paid herself $17,000. By 1980, she had made it to $35,000.

The first three years, she worked alone, hiring part-time help only when absolutely necessary. "Hiring that first full-time employee was a tough decision," she says.

"There are a lot of interesting problems yet that exist in the whole area of women in business," Balazs says. "Some have hired men because they have to in order to be taken seriously in the environment in which they are trying to compete."

Balazs says that ultimately the solution has to be women helping women. "There is much conversation right now about pooling our own funds, setting up our own foundations," she says, "where women can be assisted in getting educated in atypical fields, assisted in getting some seed money."

"I've participated in the 'hopeful development' of three women's banks," she says, adding that none of them survived to become effective resources for women. The one that didn't fail became so successful that it was bought out by another bank—and the board, which had been 50 percent women, became male-dominated.

Balazs sees more hope in organizations that foster self-confidence and risk-taking in women. She's been on the board of the Girl Scouts of Santa Clara County since 1984 and president since 1987. She's particularly pleased with two programs that offer girls role models.

"Lead the Way" is a two-day conference for senior scouts where they learn practical skills for the workplace. "Walk in My Shoes" allows girls to shadow someone for a day to see what's involved in a career.

Balazs finds support for her own efforts from a variety of sources these days. She has been a board member of the National Alliance of Business and Professional Women and is currently a member of the National Association of Women Business Owners. The women she encounters there help her keep a good perspective, she says.

"Those of us who are successful," says Balazs, "don't care what happens to the economy. We will not work for men again."
WHERE WERE YOU IN WORLD WAR II?

In the second of a three-part series, Washington graduates continue to share their memories of the war that changed their lives.

EUROPEAN THEATER

Commissioned an Ensign, USNR, in October 1941, Mark flew a PBY as a patrol pilot over the Atlantic for two years, escorting convoys and hunting submarines. “My tour of duty took me around the North Atlantic as far north as Scoresby Sound and as far south as Natal, Brazil. Although our squadron sank only one submarine, we never lost a ship.” After 18 months stateside, Mark was ordered to the naval air station at Corpus Christie, Texas, and handed a pamphlet entitled, “So You’re Going to Japan in a PBM [a large patrol plane]!”

The war ended that August, Mark says, “and saved me that long trip.” Mark is a retired educator and lives in Jefferson City, Missouri, with his wife.

After training at Fort Benning and Camp Bowie, Bob went to the European Theater with the 1264 Combat Engineering Battalion. “Late in 1944 we were on the Normandy Peninsula removing mines from the beach and watching Germans on the Channel Islands. With the First Army under General Hodges, we bridged the Rhine at Bad Godesberg to open an around-the-clock flow of tanks to the East. By then, we couldn’t build barbed wire enclosures fast enough to contain surrendering Volksturm units.” After V-E Day, the battalion joined Ike’s SHAEF command to clear debris and rubble from Frankfurt. Discharged in spring 1946 as M. Sgt., he enrolled at Washington under the G.I. Bill.

Bob, who met his wife, Janet Jackson Kruh, A.B. ’48, M.A. ’49, in calculus class, is dean of the
Graduate School, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas.


Andy served in North Africa with the 21st General Hospital following training at Fort Benning, Georgia. The unit first sailed to Liverpool, then to Mers-el-Kabir, Oran, and to the spa/hospital at Bou Hanifa. She recalls "wonderful experiences": The camaraderie; peanut butter or Spamwiches on the train to Bou Hanifa ("I still love Spam!"); North Africa's rainy season; wonderful doctors and great nurses "working 12 to 14 hours—or longer"; the softball team; the order letting nurses go without stockings. Andy says, "A lot of good things came out of this because everyone—doctors, nurses, enlisted men—worked together."

Andy retired seven years ago after 44 years of nursing, 22 of them at Deaconess Hospital in St. Louis. —Patricia Cadigan

Robert F. O’Connell, B.S.Ch.E. '41. Submarine Service.

In the last six months of the war, Robert’s sub, the U.S.S. Tench ("Pronounce that carefully," he says) spent 90 percent of the time on the surface: "We used our deck guns more than our torpedoes. Although there was no official policy about enemy survivors, we never left anybody we saw after a sinking. Rescuing aviators was also a gratifying part of our mission." As the sub’s torpedo officer, Robert’s most memorable moment came when the rudder on one of his torpedoes stuck, causing it to circle and head straight for the sub. Fortunately it missed, passing just inches under the hull.

Robert lives in St. Louis and is the retired president of O’Connell and Associates.


"I became a second lieutenant at the Army Quartermaster School in 1943, after a hitch as a private in the military police. Because of a surplus of supply officers, I went to the Army Information and Education School at Washington and Lee University. Two months later, I was on a ship headed for New Guinea, where I became A&E officer in a replacement depot. During the retaking of the Philippines, our depot handled released prisoners and former guerrilla fighters. Transferred to the Psychological Warfare Branch in 1945, I helped with a propaganda campaign for the liberation of Korea." After V-J Day John earned a commendation and his captaincy while helping to reorganize the radio networks of Korea and Japan.

A retired Pennsylvania State University editorial director, he lives in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Edward Thias, B.Arch. '51. U.S. Navy.

"During World War II, I was a Navy First Class Petty Officer/ Specialist. I was stationed in the Commander Service Pacific on Oahu, Hawaii. We were the..."
A February 1942 “Pictures” spread in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, left, focused on the 21st General Hospital, where Esther Anderson Kinnamin, inset, front row, fourth from right, then at Fort Benning, Georgia, was preparing for eventual mobilization in North Africa.

Personnel Computer Station for the Pacific Ocean Forces and were scheduled to go to Guam when the war began to wane in the Pacific. Many of the ships to and from the invasions came into Pearl Harbor. We watched the first B-29 land on Oahu. I once saluted admirals Nimitz and Halsey from eight feet away.”

A retired architect, Ed lives in St. Louis.

—George Hickenlooper

THE HOMEFRONT

Dorothy Lueker Mohme, R.N. ’46. Cadet Nurse.

Dorothy entered the School of Nursing in February 1943. Because of the war, the course was accelerated, and she says, “We finished many classes in a year and a half instead of three...and soon became members of the Cadet Nursing Corps. “Because of the war”, staffing in the hospitals was very depleted and the student nurses were thrust into management positions before graduation. Burning the midnight oil was a given, since we spent so much time staffing the hospitals.”

John T. Robertson, J.D. ’41. FBI Agent.

Joining the FBI right after graduation from the School of Law, John was first posted to Charlotte, North Carolina. There, among other duties, he dealt with a lot of interstate auto theft, “because Charlotte was about a tank of gas from New York,” he says. (With rationing, that second tankful was hard to find.) Most of John’s war-related experience occurred when he was posted to the bustling port of Philadelphia. “It was well known that every South American ship entering the harbor had a courier aboard, so we did a lot of surveillance,” he says. Fortunately, there was no sabotage in Philadelphia, but John helped crack a payroll padding scam at a Philadelphia ship yard. The accountants involved were selling work deferments and getting a cut of the paychecks of the bogus employees.

John is an attorney practicing in Quincy, Illinois.

Phyllis Flandermeyer Holtgrave, B.S.N. ’40. Navy Nurse.

Phyllis was one of the first 50 nurses at a San Diego hospital that soon began receiving 600 Pacific Theater casualties a day. “I’d worked in the emergency room at Barnes, but this was harder because they were so young—mostly my own age,” she recalls. Wartime blackouts in San Diego were especially thorough—one night on a date, while running to catch the last bus, she tripped over a street median, ruining her only pair of nylons.

That was a small setback compared to her transfer to a base in Idaho. “The weather was cold, and my first time in the mess hall the pie was plopped down on top of the mashed potatoes. I never went back. I lived on Cokes,” she says.
A pediatric charge nurse for 25 years, Phyllis and her husband are retired and live in San Diego.
—Tim Leach

KEPT FROM HOME
Max Wolfsberg, A.B. '48, Ph.D. '51.
As a child in Hamburg, Germany, Max Wolfsberg recalls signs hanging from store windows that made a lasting impression on him. They read, “Jews not wanted.”

At age eight, he watched Hitler’s motorcade parade through Hamburg. Months later, Jewish homes and businesses were destroyed by Nazis during Kristallnacht, “The Night of the Broken Glass.” At age 10, Max escaped with his family to Sweden and set sail for New York, a voyage filled with the fear of interception and internment. One week after they fled their homeland, Hitler’s forces invaded Poland. "Germany was not home for me," Max says. “I'd lived there for 11 years but when you get kicked out of your home it doesn’t feel like home. Since 1978, Germany feels hospitable to me, but I don’t think I’d consider it my home.”

The Wolfsberg family arrived safely in New York, but had to search further for a safe haven. New York had many German-Jewish refugees but little work for them. The family boarded a bus for Galveston, Texas, only to witness behavior reminiscent of what they’d left behind. “The treatment of black people on the bus upset us greatly because it reminded us of Germany,” Max explains. “Maybe we weren’t asked to move to the back of the bus—that wasn’t the way in Germany, but it was very similar. We were aghast at the prejudice.”

In Galveston, Max’s father, an attorney, tried unsuccessfully to operate a clothing store. Failure of the business led, in 1943, to another move for the family, this time to St. Louis, where Max immersed himself in study as a sophomore at Soldan High School. As the war ended, he graduated first in his class and received a full-tuition scholarship to Washington University. “I was an extremely serious student,” Wolfsberg explains. “I came to the University in 1945 and got a Ph.D. in 1951, so basically I went through the undergraduate, master’s, and doctorate programs in six years.”

Max thinks that in a way, academia became his home. After his six years at Washington, he went on to Brookhaven National Laboratory in New York for 18 years, and then accepted a position as professor of chemistry at the University of California–Irvine. For many years he refused to return to Germany, even for a visit. He finally went, with reluctance, in 1977 to accept the prominent Von Humboldt Award for science.

“I do remember being very anxious to show Hamburg to my daughter,” Max recalls, “but I still didn’t think of it as home.”

Max currently lives in California, but feels no close-knit ties there, either. His academic ties to Washington University, Brookhaven, and the University of California sustain him, as do his wife and daughter. In his house and neighborhood he values “a view of the ocean and a peaceful atmosphere.”

—Angela Davis

Corrections: In the Winter 1991 issue of Washington University Magazine and Alumni News, we incorrectly identified Howard Maddux as Harold beside the photo caption on page 26. On page 27, the destroyer Seymour Brown served on was sunk in November 1942, not October. Brown has retired from his medical practice as an anesthesiologist. Alumni News regrets the errors.
Founders Day Celebrates Outstanding Alumni and Faculty

Washington University celebrated its 138th Founders Day by honoring seven alumni and four faculty at a banquet held on Saturday, November 16, at the Adam's Mark Hotel in St. Louis.

Former CIA Director William H. Webster, LW 49, spoke at the event, which was sponsored by the Washington University Alumni Association.

Distinguished Alumni Awards were given to five alumni for "outstanding professional achievement, public service, and exceptional service to Washington University."

Donald L. Bryant, Jr., LW 67, chairman and chief executive of the Bryant Group, Inc., specializes in executive fringe benefit planning in funding liabilities for public and privately held businesses. A recipient of a School of Law Distinguished Alumni Award, he has served as the first chairperson of the Eliot Society Patrons Committee and as Eliot Society Membership chairman. He has also been a board member of the Boy Scouts of America, Round Table founder of the Arts and Education Council, and chairman of the board of the Herbert Hoover Boys Club in St. Louis.

Tom Cori, GR 66, GR 70, rose through the ranks of the chemical company Sigma International to eventually become chairman. A 1975 merger with Aldrich Chemical Company of Milwaukee created Sigma-Aldrich, which at the time had 400 employees, sales of $43 million, and net profits of $5.6 million. Under Cori's tenure, by 1990 employment had risen to 4,000, sales to $530 million, and net profits to $71 million.

Robert B. Karn III, BU 65, is a partner at the accounting firm of Arthur Andersen, where he is responsible for the St. Louis Office Financial Consulting Services Practice. Karn served the Alumni Board of Governors as vice chairperson for two years and chairperson for one year. He and his wife Sue are fellows of the Eliot Society and sponsors of the Scholars in Business program. Karn has been active in many St. Louis civic organizations, including Confluence St. Louis, the Coro Foundation, and the Edgewood Children's Center.

Wilfred R. Konneker, GR 50, co-founded the Nuclear Consultant Corporation, which was acquired by Mallinckrodt Chemical Works in 1966. He is now president of Konneker Development Corporation. He was a charter member of the Arts and Sciences National Council, and has been chairperson of the Alumni Board of Governors. Konneker and his wife, Ann Lee, have supported the Arts and Sciences Scholarship Program since 1985 and together were one of three sponsors of the Triple Challenge, a $100,000 challenge grant crucial to the development of the Arts and Sciences Annual Fund. Their generosity also created the Hughes Fellowship Fund in the Department of Physics.

Chia-Wei Woo, GR 61, GR 66, has held academic appointments in physics at the University of California–San Diego, Northwestern University, Revelle College, and San Francisco State University, where he also served as president. Woo was named to his current position, founding president of the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, in 1988. In 1987 he was awarded the Eleanor Roosevelt Humanitarian Award from the United Nations Association. His past interests include the San Francisco Mayor's Sister City Committees and service as the official adviser to the Chinese Olympic team for the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics.

The University's Board of Trustees presented the Robert S. Brookings Award to two alumni "who by commitment and generosity exemplify the alliance between Washington University and its community."

Francis Ahmann, EN 24, SI 26, a highly active civic leader in St. Charles, Missouri, has helped to finance the School of Engineering's five-year plan, sponsored four endowed scholarships, and worked to establish a scientific equipment fund for the Department of Chemical Engineering. He contributes regularly to the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children and provides aid to more than 50 foreign children from every part of the world.

Robin E. Hernreich, LA 67, GB 67, a resident of Vail, Colorado, has also shared generously with his community, particularly in the areas of human relations and affirmative action. He has served on the John M. Olin School of Business' Capital Gifts Committee for
the Olin Challenge and as this year's co-chair of the 25th M.B.A. Reunion Class Gift Committee. He's the youngest alumnus to endow a chair, the Hernreich Distinguished Chair in Economics, and his 1989 Hernreich Challenge encouraged many alumni to support the University.

Distinguished Faculty Awards, given for "outstanding commitment and dedication to the intellectual and personal development of students," were awarded to Kathleen F. Brickey, George Alexander Madill Professor of Law; Robert O. Gregory, professor of electrical engineering; William C. Kirby, former dean of University College and professor of history, and James E. McLeod, director of African and Afro-American Studies and adjunct associate professor of German.

National Leadership Initiative:
Robert J. Glaser, HS 47, San Francisco area chair of the University's National Leadership Initiative (NLI), presides at a Bay Area NLI meeting in November. The Initiative is designed to help Washington University identify two resources essential for its future: financial support and volunteer leadership. More than 1,200 alumni, parents, and friends have attended NLI meetings in 47 cities since the program began last spring. Glaser, trustee and medical director of the Lucille P. Markey Charitable Trust, is a trustee emeritus of the University and received an honorary degree from Washington in 1988.

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 on this form (and an additional sheet of paper if necessary) please send news about yourself to: ClassMates Editor, Alumni News, Washington University, Campus Box 1070, One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, MO 63130-4899.

Name: ____________________________
Address: ____________________________
Class Yr.: __________________ School: __________________
Telephone: __________________
☐ Check here if this is a new address.

Please tell my classmates:

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
CLASSMATES

1920s

Lottie Moore Erbes, NU 26, NU 47, GN 58, says, "You name it—I did it for 60 years." Her varied career includes teaching nurses at the collegiate level at Marycrest College, Davenport, Iowa, and Southeast Missouri University, Cape Girardeau, Missouri; serving as a practical nursing instructor at the Jefferson City, Missouri, public schools; serving as a school nurse in St. Louis County, Clayton, Ladue, and Kirkwood, Missouri, public schools; serving as a public health nurse for the state of New Jersey, serving as an instructor of English from Chicago State University.

1940s

Florence T. Galt, NU 40, reports that she is alive and well at Landhun Manor, a home for retirees in Carlsbad, New Mexico. Florence is listed in several editions of Who's Who in America, Who's Who of the World of Women, and Who's Who of Intellectuals.

Charles S. Hensley, LA 42, GR 43, is the author of The Later Career of George Wither and a coeditor of A Choice of Emblems. He moved to Huntington Beach, California, after retiring as professor of English from Chicago State University.

Gilder Jackson, GR 46, is professor and interim chairman of humanities at Lawrence Technological University in Southfield, Michigan.

Elbridge MacKenzie, GR 47, GR 68, and his wife, Marie, celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary July 19, 1991, at the home of their son in Granite City, Illinois. Elbridge retired as a professor of education at Anderson University in Anderson, Indiana, after more than 30 years of service. After 23 years of military service, including duty during World War II and the Korean War, he retired as a lieutenant commander. Elbridge and Marie live in Anderson.

Elizabeth J. Garrett Simonds, NU 47, is president of the Louisiana School Nurses Organization, headquartered in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. She recently returned from a six-day internship in Washington, D.C., sponsored by the National Federation for Specialty Nursing Organizations. Her husband is Warren W. Simonds, HA 52.

John Irwin Johnson, LA 48, GR 50, won two gold, one silver, and one bronze medal, as well as seven ribbons in the 1991 Senior Olympics. He is the retired comptroller for the Defense Mapping Agency, Aerospace Center, in St. Louis. John lives in Olivette, Missouri, where he recently celebrated the awarding of a doctorate in English literature to his son, Richard Johnson, LA 75, GR 84, GR 91, from Washington University.

John O. Sutter, LA 48, BU 48, GR 48, is vice president of the Northern California region of the World Federalist Association (WFA) and serves as editor of Northern California World Federalist. He is a member of the board of directors of WFA's United States and World Councils. He is active on the commissions on human rights and the rights of peoples of the United States and the world. He retired after 31 years of service with the Asia Foundation, where he was representative for Indonesia, Malaysia, and Pakistan, and he also served as director of program management and the budget in the foundation's home office in San Francisco. John lives in San Rafael, California.

William M. Haun, SW 49, says he recently retired from retirement to become clinical services supervisor, Bi-County Child and Family Violence Agency, Marysville, California, where he supervises four graduate social work students. William lives in Yuba City, California.

Teddy L. Ratliff, BU 49, is regional director at Exclusive Hotel Guides Inc., with responsibility for the central United States and eastern Canada. He lives in Livonia, Michigan.

1950s

Paul S. Dobinsky, LA 50, received the prestigious Industry Service Award from the Missouri Association of Professional Insurance Agents (PIA). He has been in the insurance business for 30 years and is widely recognized as a consultant for his vast knowledge of the insurance industry. He has served on a number of insurance company advisory panels and frequently contributes articles to national publications dealing with insurance topics. He has served on a number of national committees and task forces and currently represents Missouri agents on the board of the National Association of Professional Insurance Agents. He served as president of the Missouri PIA (1983–84), has been honored as the Committee Chairman of the Year (1981–82), and was the association's Agent of the Year (1983). Paul lives in St. Louis.

Robert L. Peregoff, FA 50, a volunteer consultant to the governor of Maryland on victims' affairs and domestic violence. He is hired from the New York State Crime Victims Board. Robert lives in Baltimore, Maryland.

Benjamin H. Lorentz, DE 53, is a dentist in Great Falls, Montana, since 1953, recently received the T. T. Rider Award from Montana Dental Association for service to the community and dentistry in the profession.

John C. English, LA 55, presented the 1991 annual lecture of the Wesley Historical Society of Great Britain. His topic was John Wesley and Sir Isaac Newton's "System of the World." John is the first American-born scholar to receive an invitation to give this lecture. He is professor of history at Baker University in Baldwin, Kansas.

Donald L. Hoernschemeyer, LA 56, is a resident of Aptos, California, where he operates a consulting business, Manufacturing & Development Technology, which specializes in breakthrough improvements in manufacturing operations. He is active in the Beyond War Foundation. After graduation, Don worked for Mallinckrodt Chemical and then attended graduate school at Florida State University. He has lived in California since 1965. Don has published eight technical and three general management articles. He retired in 1990 from careers in quality assurance and industrial research and development. He enjoys tennis, hiking, and river rafting.

Lewis W. Carr, SW 57, SW 61, retired from Howard University's school of social work in Washington, D.C., where he served for 25 years as director of the doctoral program and chair of the

Alumni Codes

AR Architecure GM Graduate medical
BU Business GN Graduate nursing
DE Dentistry GR Graduate arts
EG Engineering & sciences HA Health care
FA Fine Arts administration
FS Former student HS Former house staff
GA Graduate architecture SI Sever Institute
GB Graduate business SW Social Work
GD Graduate dentistry TI School of Technology
GF Graduate fine arts & Information
GL Graduate law UC University College
MD Medicine
MT Manual training
the research faculty. He and his wife, Joan, live in Arlington, Virginia.

James E. Charvitz, BU 58, L.W. 60, is a partner at Hasch & Eppenberger, a law firm in St. Louis. Jim’s specialty for more than 30 years was to work on highly sophisticated corporate transactions for both public and privately held companies.

Nicholas A. Ashford, LA 59, is associate professor of technology and policy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He is the author of *Chemical Exposures, Low Levels and High Stakes: and Technology, Law, and the Working Environment*, all published by Van Nostrand Reinhold. He is a former chairman of the National Advisory Committee on Occupational Safety and Health, served on the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) science advisory board, is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and is currently chair of the Committee on Technology Innovation and Economics of the EPA National Advisory Council for Environmental Policy and Technology.

1960s

Eugene J. Mackay III, AR 60, AR 62, has been elevated to the American Institute of Architects (AIA) College of Fellows. Advancement to the College of Fellows is the highest honor the AIA can bestow upon any member with the exception of its Gold Medal. Fellowship is a lifetime honor conferred for notable contributions to the profession of architecture.

Stanley R. Frager, BU 61, received the Barry Bingham, Sr. Media Award from the Kentucky Psychiatric Association for his WHAS Radio show, “Let’s Talk,” a weekly phone-in talk show. Stan accepted the award in the radio media category in recognition of his exceptional efforts to increase the awareness and understanding of mental illness. Stanley lives in Louisville, Kentucky.

Rosalie Rigg Eutinger, LA 62, is vice president at Mathews & Clark Communications, a high-technology public relations and advertising agency in Sunnyvale, California. She has been with the firm for eight years.

Daniel Green, AR 62, is a principal of DEG/Henderson Group, a newly formed architectural firm in St. Louis. Henderson

### Fired for Success

In today's economy the shock of sudden unemployment can strike anywhere. Corporate downsizing, merging, and restructuring have devastated the ranks of middle management in recent years. For people who have lost their jobs, finding a new position can seem a daunting, if not impossible, task.

But Judith A. Dubin, LA 68, a St. Louis-based career consultant, passionately believes that being fired can be turned into the opportunity of a lifetime. As president of Career Dimensions, Inc., a human resources consulting organization that specializes in individual and group corporate-supported outplacement programs, Dubin has helped hundreds of people plan their careers. She's worked with individuals who are currently employed but planning for job or career changes, those whose jobs are in jeopardy, and those who are reexamining their own career-planning processes.

Dubin recently gained national recognition for her best-selling book, *Fired for Success: How to Turn Losing Your Job into the Opportunity of a Lifetime*. Coauthored with Melanie Keveles, a Wisconsin-based career consultant, the book is a reader-friendly vade mecum for the job hunt. It was recently excerpted in *Glamour* Magazine and chosen as an alternate selection for the Fortune Book of the Month Club.


Unlike many job-search books, *Fired for Success* does not preach or prescribe but rather invites the job-seeker to focus on his or her uniqueness and turn the job hunt into an exciting, adventurous quest.

What makes the book unique is its focus on the impact of beliefs and attitudes and how to make them work for us rather than against us. "Happiness is a choice we make," Dubin says, pointing to the importance of developing self-confidence and a positive attitude.

Dubin and Keveles stress that their goal is somewhere not only puts off potential employers but short-circuits the realization of deeper personal needs that may turn the trauma of being fired into a blessing in disguise. To encourage readers to take a fresh look at themselves, the authors pose such thought-provoking questions as "What special vision of the world do you hold?" and "What do you feel passionate about?" "Joseph Campbell's advice to 'follow your bliss' is very relevant," Dubin says.

She and Keveles also stress the need for self-honesty: "As you contemplate your alternatives and target the scenarios you have decided to pursue, we urge you to be true to yourself and honest about what would make you happiest."

"Think of yourself not just as a job-seeker but as a consultant with a contribution to make," Dubin tells her clients. "Don't just ask yourself, 'What slot can I fit into?' but 'What are the specific needs of a potential employer that I can help meet?'"

Filled with case studies of clients who have successfully negotiated the passage to a new job, the book gives concrete information on how to develop a separation statement, use referrals, create a portfolio, negotiate position and salary, and develop an enlarged vision of the networking process. The authors also discuss techniques for staying sane, healthy, and happy during the job search, stressing the vital role of fitness, laughter, and play.

—George Hickenlooper
O. South Africa 7800.

36

66, operates her own architectural event where he received the
director of the La Mirada Theatre
in Northwell. It is noted in
listened in St. Louis. Henderson Group, a newly
Henderson Group, Group and DEG Associates, two
Mike, his wife, Cindy, live in Gulf

1970s

Paul F. Hodapp, GR 70, is the author of Business, Ethics, and the Law (University Press of America), an anthology of journal articles and legal decisions intended to provide business students with material that will be valuable to them after they graduate. Paul is associate professor of philosophy at the University of Northern Colorado in Greeley.

Steven D. Korenblat, LA 70, LW 82, is a partner at Bryan, Cave, McSheets & McRoberts, a law firm in St. Louis.


Philip Bossert, GR 72, GR 73, is assistant superintendent, office of information and technology services, at the University of Hawaii, Manoa.

Dennis Cope, LA 72, GA 73, and Beverly Cope, LA 80, GR 88, are living in Japan, where Dennis is managing director of the Tokyo office of the St. Louis-based architectural firm of Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum, Inc.

Barbara Framer, LA 72, GR 74, is associate dean of students at George Washington University in Washington, D.C. She is pursuing a doctoral dissertation in public administration and policy at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in Blacksburg.

Larry Mathis, HA 72, is counsel at the law firm of McGuire, Woods, Battle & Boothe in Charlottesville, Virginia.

Mark Kaufman, LA 75, SW 77, LW 79, is director of employee assistance programs at the Menninger Clinic in Topeka, Kansas. He provides clinical social work services within the program and is a consultant to Menninger's department of law and psychiatry.


Tenolian R. Bell, Sr., SW 76, is listed in Who's Who in Religion. He is director of the African-American Medical Association project in Columbus, Ohio.

Terence A. Gross, LA 76, and Richard G. Law, GR 73, is director of general education at Washington State University in Pullman. Richard also is an English professor and co-founder of Washington State’s nationally recognized world civilizations project.

Stephen Chalmer Peiper, LA 73, is professor of pathology and associate director of the James Buchanan Cancer Center at the University of Louisville in Kentucky. He occupies the Agnes Brown Duggan Endowed Chair for Oncological Research and is division chief of molecular biology and genetics. He lives in Louisville with his wife, Lillian Hwang Peiper, LA 72, and their two children.

Stephen Feldman, HS 80, is in a private general and vascular surgery practice at St. Barnabas Medical Center in Livingston, New Jersey.

Charles Michael Miller, LA 74, is director of liver transplantation at Mount Sinai Medical Center in New York, New York.

Gregory L. Mixon, LA 74, is in Middletown, Connecticut, as a Pew Charitable Trust postdoctoral fellow at the Center for Afro-American Studies at Wesleyan University. He is researching and writing a book on the Atlanta riot of 1906 along with two articles on other topics. He is on leave from the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington. He recently attended the National Endowment for the Humanities seminar for college teachers at the University of California, Irvine.

Donald R. Morin, LA 74, is with the law firm of McGuire, Woods, Battle & Boothe in Charlottesville, Virginia.

Mark Kaufman, LA 75, SW 77, LW 79, is director of employee assistance programs at the Menninger Clinic in Topeka, Kansas. He provides clinical social work services within the program and is a consultant to Menninger’s department of law and psychiatry.


Tenolian R. Bell, Sr., SW 76, is listed in Who’s Who in Religion. He is director of the African-American Medical Association project in Columbus, Ohio.

Terence A. Gross, LA 76, and his wife, Cindy, live in Gulf
Talk Radio

This is the best job in America—I love it,” says Joe Madison, LA 71, who hosts the only issue-oriented evening radio talk show in Washington, D.C. To learn what’s going on and what’s happening behind the scenes, District residents are increasingly tuning in to Madison from 7:00–9:00 p.m. weeknights on WRC Public Radio.

Madison’s program has gained the attention of the entire Washington community. In 1991 he received the March of Dimes Achievement in Radio Award for the “Best Spot News Coverage.” He was also a finalist for this year’s “Best Talk Show” award.

Madison, who has previously hosted issue-oriented talk shows in Detroit and Philadelphia, probes beneath the surface of a news story or interview for the underlying issues. Listeners get to hear and comment on the ordinary events and frustrations of their lives (and those of celebrities as well).

“I want the attention of the average person,” he says. “I want to explore topics that are being discussed around the neighborhood and at the dinner table. The beauty of talk radio,” he adds, “is that you are free to experiment. Every day there is something new to learn.”

Madison believes in drawing out each individual caller or interviewee. He listens with a deep, empathetic concentration that elicits candor from his conversational partners. “When you’re interviewing people,” he says, “it’s important for them to be direct and honest with you, especially when you’re dealing with their personal lives.” Madison regards talk radio as “a true exchange between the host, the caller, and the listener. It’s an exchange between equals.”

Unlike many radio personalities who restrict themselves to single roles as entertainers, reporters, or educators, Madison believes an effective talk show host has to be all three. “This is a town of experts. You have to be aware of what you’re talking about. And you have to have an angle that is different from what others are using.”

Another decisive influence was Madison’s background as an advocate of political and civil rights. He has served as director of the Collaborative Offender Training Employment Program, providing job counseling for probationers, parolees, and halfway-house residents, and was formerly political director and civil rights adviser for the Service Employees International Union, an affiliate of the A.F.L.-C.I.O.

At 24 he was appointed executive director of the largest NAACP chapter in Detroit. Subsequently, as national director of the NAACP Voter Education Department, he led a series of cross-country voter registration marches. The longest of these spanned from Los Angeles to Baltimore, crossing 17 states. All told, half a million new voters were registered. Madison also conducted an innovative campaign to enact legislation that would enable high school principals to act as voter registrars and distribute voter registration cards along with diplomas at graduation.

“Having worked with the NAACP on a national level has given me exposure to a wide variety of people,” Madison says. When asked if there is any one issue that particularly concerns his listeners today, he quickly singles out “a lack of leadership at all levels. People are sick and tired of self-serving demagoguery, whether liberal or conservative. They want their leaders to have a clear-cut, honest approach to solving problems, and they’re not finding it.”

—George Hickenlooper
Mitchell H. Binder, LA 78, and his wife, Pamela, have abandoned their corporate careers and purchased a retail nursery and garden center in Silver Spring, Maryland. Countryside Gardens Inc. consists of three acres of ornamental trees and shrubs, perennials, annuals, herbs, and vegetable plants.

Benjamin Neil Caesar, LA 78, is the resident partner for Health Care Law Associates, P.C., in Greenville, South Carolina, and oversees his firm's regional operation in the Southeast. He also is a shareholder with The Health Care Group’s Greenville-based consulting operation. His new home address is: 49 Cross Pointe, Greenville, South Carolina 29607.

David Edelman, LA 78, is managing director of the Delaware Theatre Company in Wilmington. David lives in Hacketstown, New Jersey.

Elizabeth Garrett Knoll, LA 78, is an acquisitions editor for the University of California Press. She and her husband, Steven Granbret, live in Santa Monica.

Carol Sklenicka, GR 78, GR 86, is the author of D.H. Lawrence and the Child, published by the University of Missouri Press. Carol teaches at Marquette University in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where she holds a postdoctoral fellowship in English.

Ann M. Weninger, LA 78, is an independent public relations and marketing communications consultant in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Robert Braman, LA 79, is a satellite news manager for ABC News in the Rocky Mountain region. She and her husband, Bradley Marks, live in Denver, Colorado.

David H. Curry, LA 79, operates the youth outreach program at Huckleberry House in Columbus, Ohio. Huckleberry House is a crisis counseling center and runaway shelter. David works in neighborhoods helping young people who are targets of gangs, drugs, and homelessness.

Robert J. Karby, DE 79, recently was elected a fellow of the Academy of General Dentistry. He operates a dental practice in Astoria, Oregon, where he lives with his wife, Rosann, and two children.

1980s

John C. Butler, MD 80, is head of the department of general internal medicine for Group Health Inc. in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Melanie Cahn Dann, LA 80, is an architect at the Lieberman Metting Partnership, Architects and Planners, in New York, New York.

Susan S. Deusinger, GR 80, SW 87, director of the physical therapy program at Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, was elected to the American Physical Therapy Association's board of directors.

Randall Garber, GB 80, is a principal at A.T. Kearney, a global management consulting firm in Alexandria, Virginia.

Richard Leaf, LA 80, GA 83, is an associate at E. Verner Johnson Architects in Boston, Massachusetts.

Michael S. Ledbetter, LA 80, is district sales manager/Midwest for Addison Wesley Publishing Co. in Champaign, Illinois.

Thomas R. Raber, LA 80, is the author of Wayne Gretzky, Hockey Great, published by Lerner Books of Minneapolis.

Tom lives in St. Louis.

Seth Rosen, LA 80, is in practice with a gastroenterology group in South Miami, Florida.

Justin Starren, LA 80, MD 87, GR 87, is medical director of PA Consulting, a management and technology consulting firm in New York, New York.

Edward Atwater Witt, Jr., EN 86, received his J.D. degree from Duquesne University. He is with Westinghouse Electric administering government contracts. He and his family live in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Laura Lu Rubin Bram, FA 81, her husband, Steven, and their son, David, have left Atlanta, Georgia, and now live in St. Louis, where Steven is executive director of Temple Shaare Emeth.

Robert Lee Finder, Jr., LW 81, G1 86, is president and chief executive officer at Johnson Heritage Trust Company, a subsidiary of Johnson International in Racine, Wisconsin.

Wende Shoer Gilb, LA 81, is director of development and public relations at the St. Bani School in Sanbornton, New Hampshire. Wende and her family live in Bristol.

Mark H. Koopman, LA 81, recently received his M.S. degree in computer science from the University of Wisconsin–Madison. He is a software communications consultant in Palo Alto, California.

Mary Helen Majercik, LA 81, is research assistant professor of biochemistry, molecular biology, and obstetrics/gynecology at the University of Miami. She and her family live in Hollywood, Florida.

Jeffrey N. Phillips, EN 81, is an engineer supporting the commercialization of a coal gasification process at Shell International Petroleum in The Hague, Netherlands.

Robbin Blair Rader, FA 81, is vice president and director of operations at D&G Advertising and Communications in St. Louis.

Laura Ann Reynolds, LA 81, is a practicing attorney in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Steven J. Romano, LA 81, directs the eating disorders clinic of the New York Hospital at the Cornell Medical Center in New York, New York. He also has a private general psychiatry practice.

Deborah Gorski Sailler, LA 81, is with Northwest Permanente and a residency in family medicine at the Mayo Clinic in 1990.

Nohemi Zerbi-Urdaz, LA 81, EN 81, is an artist in Puerto Rico whose work has been shown in many parts of the world. She, her husband, The Reverend Mark Merritt, and their family live in Levitown Station, Puerto Rico. Nohemi also has just finished her first solo gospel-music album, Sharing the Cross.

Steven E. Beebe, LA 82, GA 84, and his wife, F. Annette Beebe, recently completed editing Et Al, an assortment of recent works by previously unpublished poets of the Southeast. Steven lives in Dallas, Texas.

Lisa A. Goldberg, LA 82, is a senior assistant attorney for the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago. Her husband, Michael P. Cohen, LA 82, is a management analyst.

Kathy S. Levy, LA 82, is an assistant administrator at Illinois Masonic Medical Center in Chicago, Illinois. She lives in Evanston with her husband, Joseph.

Randi Klein, LA 82, has recently moved to Massachusetts, where she is director of the substance abuse abatement project at theYWCA of Springfield. She survived turning 30 and sends greetings to everyone back in the Midwest.

Cynthia Ruth Mutimer Knowles, LA 82, GR 83, is coordinator of the drug-free schools program for the New York State Department of Education. She and her husband, Timotheos, live in Danville, New York, where they are living in and restoring a 150-year-old schoolhouse.

Mark Steven Perlsweg, EN 82, is medical director of the adolescent intensive residential service of California Pacific Medical Center and the psychiatric consultant at St. Elizabeth's Mount St. Joseph, a program that includes a shelter for drug-exposed infants and pregnant adolescents. He lives in San Francisco, California.

Marla S. Persky, LW 82, is chief litigation counsel for Baxter Healthcare Corporation in Evanston, Illinois.

Paul R. Ruppert, LA 82, is a legislative officer for Secretary Jack Kemp at the Department of Housing and Urban Development in Washington, D.C. He was recently selected to join the American Council of Young Political Leaders. He earned his master's degree in public administration from the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard in 1989. Paul lives in Alexandria, Virginia.

Tammy Cancela Shields, LA 82, is a regional marketing director of GTE Directories in St. Petersburg, Florida, where she is responsible for the Southeastern United States. She serves on the board of directors for Florida Pinellas, a nonprofit organization that helps teach adults to read.

Tammy Yvette Abramowitz, LA 83, received her master's degree from the Jewish Theology Seminary in New York, New York, in 1989. She and her family live in Mexico City, Mexico.

Laurence Michael Frazen, LW 83, is a partner in the Kansas City, Missouri, office of Bryan, Cave, McSheets & McRoberts, a St. Louis-based law firm.

Jeremy Golding, LA 83, recently completed a health services fellowship at the University of Rochester, New York, and is now in family practice and teaching there.

Jani N. Kendra, SW 83, is a staff nurse in the liver transplant section of Presbyterian–University Hospital in Pittsburgh.
When the Hospital Makes You Sick

Modern medical techniques achieve astounding results, and miracles happen daily in hospitals. But the old threat of nosocomial infections—those that occur in hospitals—persists.

Barbara M. Soule, RN 63, BS 67, is an authority in the relatively new field of infection control. "The issue itself is not a new one," says Soule. "Patients who are very sick or have had invasive procedures such as surgery have always been highly susceptible to infections because their immune systems are compromised."

Nevertheless, certification standards and examinations for infection-control practitioners weren't instituted until 1983, and Soule was editor-in-chief of the basic text for the field. Since 1975 she has been a hospital epidemiologist at St. Peter Hospital, Olympia, Washington, and has taught community health courses at The Evergreen State College and St. Martin's College School of Nursing there. Soule was honored last June as a Distinguished Alumna of the Jewish Hospital School of Nursing, and in 1989 received the Carol De Mille Lectureship, the highest award given by the Association for Practitioners in Infection Control.

Soule's battle against the complex and interrelated factors behind infection includes tracking patient histories and assembling and analyzing data to discover who contracts infections, and why.

According to Soule, the culprits in nosocomial infections are a whole array of exotic and unpronounceable bacteria, fungi, parasites, and viruses that attack as a result of surgery, trauma, or even treatment designed to cure (IV tubes or hip prostheses, for example). Other environmental or epidemiologic factors—such as nutritional history and smoking habits—also play a part.

Hospital-based infections are almost entirely opportunistic diseases, she adds; whether from microorganisms harbored in the patient or from outside, they would likely not affect that person in a healthy condition. With a patient's weakened immune system, however, these intrusive microorganisms can infect surgical wounds, the urinary tract, or the bloodstream. They can surface as pulmonary infections such as pneumonia or legionella—the mysterious ailment found to originate in air-conditioning systems.

Soule's research data provide a jumping-off point for education of health-care professionals and the development of practice guidelines. Even maintenance and housekeeping employees are at risk from infected patients, though not as great a risk as physicians and nurses. All hospital personnel now routinely use protective equipment, including gloves and goggles to diminish their exposure.

AIDS has given Soule the greatest challenge of her career. "All my training has been preparation for this," she says. "With the attention the media have given the issue, one of my major roles is to help people keep an appropriate perspective and provide the 'straight scoop.' Even professionals have surprising gaps in their knowledge."

"We always try to decrease the number of infections to an 'irreducible minimum,'" says Soule. "We don't know when we've reached it, so we keep on trying."

Soule's Washington connections go beyond receiving her degrees here, she notes. Her father, Morris Moore, MD 33, was a medical mycologist on the faculty; her husband, Oscar H. Soule, was a post-doctoral fellow at the University; and his father, Samuel Soule, MD 28, taught at the School of Medicine. Barbara and Oscar Soule were married at Graham Chapel after she graduated.

—Virginia Perkins, LA 57
Judith is the only dentist. She and Casey are employed by Raytheon.

Thomas Willard Bassett, LA 85, GB 91, LW 91, is in the tax department of the St. Louis office of KPMG Peat Marwick, a national accounting firm.

Richard Beckham, TI 85, was recently selected as the finance employee for the second quarter at Boeing Military Airplanes in Seattle, Washington. The honor is given for dedication, positive attitude, and willingness to accept challenges.

Pamela Freund, LA 85, is building housing with recycled materials for Solar Survival Architecture in Taos, New Mexico.

Virginia Ginebra, GB 85, has returned to the United States from Venezuela and lives in Deerfield Beach, Florida.

Richard E. Moehle, BU 85, GB 89, is an accounting manager at Jefferson Smurfit Corporation in St. Louis.

Robin Cindy Ross, LA 85, is completing her second year of residency as chief podiatric surgical resident at Saburjram General Hospital in Norristown, Pennsylvania. She is planning a fall 1992 wedding to Frank Spinoso of Brooklyn, New York.

Michael Wacey, EN 85, is a consultant at Computer Sciences Corporation in Paoli, Pennsylvania. He recently completed a master's degree in computer science at Drexel University in Philadelphia.

Greg Wozniak, HA 85, GB 85, is vice president and administrator at Christian Hospital Northeast-Northwest in St. Louis.

Daryl Daniels, LA 86, is completing a residency in general surgery at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque. He graduated with honors from Yale Medical School in May 1991.


Robyn Ann Meredith Garcia, LA 86, is a first-year medical student at the University of Illinois in Chicago. Her husband, Bernardino Garcia, LA 86, is a senior resident in family practice at MacNeal Hospital in Berwyn, Illinois.

Anne Lynn Goldman, BU 86, is assistant product manager at Nabisco Biscuits in Cliffside Park, New Jersey.

Timothy Patrick Kickham, BU 86, is an account manager at NCR in St. Louis.

Jacqueline Llanas, LA 86, is pursuing an internship at Carney Hospital in Boston, Massachusetts. She earned her medical degree in May 1991 from the University of Florida.

Michael Murphy, EN 86, operates Murphy Systems Group, a computer systems consulting and integration firm serving the manufacturing, distribution, and service industries in Seattle, Washington. He completed his active-duty service with the U.S. Air Force in December 1990 and received his M.B.A. in logistics, operations, and materials management from George Washington University in Washington, D.C., also in 1990.

Karen Platt, FA 86, is a painter, cartoonist, and free-lance graphic designer in Minneapolis, Minnesota. She recently served as guest curator for "Last Call," a multimedia show at the No Name Gallery in Minneapolis, where she also serves on the gallery's board of directors. Karen exhibits and curates in the Twin Cities and other parts of the Midwest. In October 1991, she had a solo exhibition of her paintings and drawings at the Quatrofoil Gallery in St. Paul.

Lori Rubin-Nacht, LA 86, is a market research analyst with the Equitable in New York, New York. She earned her master's degree in business from Fordham University in July 1991.

Barry M. Wein, LA 86, is a resident in internal medicine at Long Island Jewish Medical Center in New York.

Scott W. Barton, BU 87, is senior consultant in the management consulting services group of Price Waterhouse in St. Louis.

Susan Allen Carpenter, BU 87, is a compensation associate at Towers, Perrin. She is engaged to marry Jeff Moore in May 1992. Susan just received accreditation from Human Resource Certification Institute as a professional in human resources.

Caroline Elaine Chan, LA 87, is an associate attorney at Haight, Brown & Bonesteel in Santa Monica, California. She received a J.D. degree and a master's degree in public health from Boston University in 1990.

Patrick Michael Cheng, LA 87, is pursuing an M.B.A. degree from the Wharton School of Business. Patrick lives in Wayne, Pennsylvania.

D. William Edgern, LA 87, is a medical resident in family practice at the University of Wyoming in Cheyenne. He received his medical degree in May 1991.

Bobbi Nunnan Erd, LA 87, and her husband, Ron Erd, LA 86, live in Chicago, Illinois, where Ron is a futures and options trader at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and Bobbi is in a doctorate program in clinical psychology at Northwestern University.

Megan Ech Cox, LA 87, is a financial planner with Waddell & Reed in Great Falls, Montana. Megan writes that she would like to hear from her Alpha Chi friends: 1109 Eighteenth Avenue, Great Falls, Montana 59404.

Melissa Hall-Cohn, LA 87, is president of Hall Communications Inc. in High Ridge, Missouri. She recently received awards in the black-and-white sports photography, color sports photography, and the sports article categories of the 1991 Missouri Press Women's Competition. She also has been named state publicity director of the Missouri Press Women and has been appointed to the programming committee of the St. Louis Chapter of the National Association of Women Business Owners.

Stephanie Lewis, LA 87, is employed at the District of Columbia Hospital Association and attends Georgetown University Law Center's evening J.D. program. She received a master's of health services administration degree from the University of Michigan in May 1991.

James Thomas Madore, LA 87, received a third-place award for business writing in a contest sponsored by the New York State Associated Press Association. The award was for a series of articles on Fisher-Price Toys, the nation's fourth largest toy company. James competed with reporters from newspapers with daily circulations of 300,000 and above. He is a financial writer and columnist at the Buffalo News, in Buffalo, New York.

Laura A. Mellas, LW 87, is visiting assistant professor of legal writing at the Washington University School of Law. She recently published "Adapting the Judicial Approach to Medical Malpractice Claims Against Physicians to Reflect Medicare Cost Containment Measures," an article that appeared in the University of Colorado Law Review.

Mary Allison Myers Roeleen, LA 87, is an English teacher and part-time translator in Krefeld, Germany.

Lisa A. Cruttenden, LA 88, HA 90, is a postgraduate fellow at the Charleston Area Medical Center in Charleston, West Virginia. She plans to return to W. Allan Besselink. The couple will live in Austin, Texas, after the wedding.

Bernard J. Kerr, Jr., GB 88, HA 88, TI 88, is a captain in the U.S. Air Force, serving in the media. He recently completed a 10-month managed health-care fellowship with HealthLink Inc. in St. Louis in September 1991. He received his doctorate in education from Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, in August 1991 and was recently selected for promotion to the rank of major.

Lori Lyn Mason Lee, BU 88, GB 89, is senior accountant in the audit and business advisory services group in the St. Louis office of Price Waterhouse, a national accounting firm.

Stanley A. Needle, EN 88, is attending graduate school in mechanical engineering and biomechanics at the University of California–Davis.

Eugene Park, EN 88, is a graduate student at the University of Southern California, where he will soon be entering the doctoral program in electrical engineering. He lives in Venice, California, and writes that the earthquakes are no fun.

Patricia A. Coutch Madrigal, LA 89, received a master's degree in anthropology from the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, in May 1991.


Robert Eugene Burke, LA 90, recently completed officer indoctrination school at the Naval Education and Training Center in Newport, Rhode Island. Robert holds the rank of ensign.

Lundy Wade Colvert, LA 90, is an ensign in the Navy. He recently completed officer indoctrination school at the Naval Education and Training Center in Newport, Rhode Island.

Douglas Mitchell Eisenberg, LA 90, is a staff writer at the Daily News, a suburban news-
The Business of Tennis

When Mark Platt, LA 80, says, "Tennis anyone?" 10,000 people from seven St. Louis-area counties say, "Yes!" This pied piper of a sport in recession attributes the success of his seven-year-old Beginner's World Tennis (BWT) to the fact that he is an astute marketer of fun. "Tennis clubs define their market and their competition too narrowly," Platt says. "They name other clubs when you ask them, but the real competition is anything people do that is fun, from bike riding to baseball to a movie."

Insights like this are among the reasons that Tennis Buyer's Guide recently dubbed him one of the nation's top five tennis teachers, calling him a "masterful tennis marketer."

While other pros and clubs have narrowed their efforts to develop a handful of promising talents, Platt has reviewed census data and built plans from the sociology, economics, and marketing he learned from his urban studies courses at Washington University. He saw, back in 1984, that the tennis boom of the seventies was over. Half of the nation's recreational players had deserted. Tennis clubs and teaching programs were reporting a sorry 20 percent retention.

With confidence, optimism, and sharp analytical skills, Platt attacked the thorny problem of developing a program that builds and retains a customer base.

He had been teaching tennis since 1972, first in high school, then at Washington University. By graduation, he was already thinking about how to apply classroom lessons to the tennis court. Knowing his plans should be based on research, he routinely asked tennis dropouts, "Why?" The two most common rejoinders: "It's just not fun anymore," and "I can't find people at my level to play with."

So Platt knew he needed to solve both problems in order to achieve the 60-80 percent retention he believed would result in a stable, effective, and profitable program.

He created weekly tennis parties to make tennis more fun and inclusive. The first bombed, just as the traditionalists predicted—only six players showed up. But Platt fine-tuned the format, and today most BWT parties are sellouts.

Platt further tackled the retention problem with matchmaking that draws on years of experience and a nearly photographic memory. Even after his widely dispersed student body reached 5,000, he could mentally remember names, playing levels, and a detail or two of the personality or profession of each of his adult players. "People must be well matched in ability and personality for everyone to have a really fun, rewarding experience," Platt explains.

Now that there are 10,000 BWT students in 50-plus programs at more than 200 locations, with 10 instructors and support staff, Platt must clone both his social and his teaching skills. In the meantime, a BWT mailing list codes each recipient's playing level into his or her address.

Part of Platt's success comes from flouting a key marketing axiom: segmentation. "You will notice that we are not 'Singles World Tennis' or 'Seniors World Tennis,' he says. We don't eliminate customers with an exclusionary name before they even come through the door. We segregate by level of play while teaching, of course, but then reunite program participants in social activity—people of all ages, playing levels, and lifestyles. Some day, someone will recognize the marketing truth illustrated by what we're doing, and there will be a story in the Harvard Business Review called 'Segmentation and Blending.'"

With 60 percent retention and an enrollment of 10,000 (expected to double next year), Platt is the odds-on favorite to author the piece.

---Tim Leach
Melissa Hall, LA 87, and Scott Cohn, May 1991; residents of High Ridge, Missouri.


Andrea Lynne Bay, FA 88, and Pasquale Leone, July 13, 1991; residents of Lucera, Italy.

Lisa Morlan Brockmeyer, EN 88, GB 88, TI 88, and Allen Agle Osgood, Jr., July 6, 1991; residents of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Patricia A. Cought, LA 89, and Thomas Clegg Madrigal, LA 88, August 24, 1991; residents of Plainsboro, New Jersey.

Michael Ethan, son, born February 23, 1991, to Debra Gallant Binstok, BU 78, and Joel Binstok; residents of New York, New York.

Jacob William, son, born July 9, 1991, to Deborah Hirsch Peeples, FA 78, and Ron Peeples; joins Emily Rose and Zachary; residents of Pfeiffing, Switzerland, until September 1992, then of Long Valley, New Jersey.

Katherine Anne, daughter, born March 8, 1991, to Paul Robert Sedovic, AR 78, GA 80, and Ewe Sedovic; residents of St. Louis.

Dante Weninger Fumo, son, born April 18, 1991, to Ann M. Weninger, LA 78, and Joe Fumo; residents of Shorewood, Wisconsin.


Jack Frederick, son, born August 7, 1991, to John D. Fanburg, LA 79, and Toby Fanburg; joins Samuel James; residents of Chester, New Jersey.

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.

Sarah Anne Carter, daughter, born May 19, 1991, to John H. Lanning, LW 80, and Anne Lanning; joins Ian and Colin; residents of Brentwood, Missouri.


Alexander Loy, son, born April 5, 1991, to Michael Stewart Ledbetter, LA 80, and Antoinette Ledbetter; joins Geoffrey; residents of Champaign, Illinois.


Robert Jeffrey, son, born June 10, 1991, to Dolly Reed Jelsine, FA 81, and Mark Jelsine; joins Daniel; residents of Westminster, Colorado.

Michael Paul, son, born July 25, 1991, to Karen Kramer Lindsay, LA 81, and Jim Lindsay; joins Brian; residents of Marietta, Georgia.

Andrew David Maurer, son, born September 6, 1991, to Mary Helen Majercik, LA 81, and David Maurer; joins Ryan Alexander; residents of Hollywood, Florida.

Evan Daniel, son, born July 29, 1991, to Susan Jurland Rapkin, LA 81, and David Rapkin; residents of Orange Village, Ohio.

Christina Nicole, daughter, born April 1991, to Deborah Gorski Sailler, LA 81, and Wolfgang Sailler; residents of Salem, Oregon.


Ryan Samuel, son, born March 31, 1991, to Ellen Binstock Segal, BU 82, and Steven G. Segal, BU 82; residents of Boston, Massachusetts.

Eliana Talor Roberts Goldberg, daughter, born July 1991, to Jeremy Gordon, LA 83, and Michele Roberts; joins Maya Roberts; residents of Rochester, New York.

Douglas Roger Grosser, son, born February 4, 1991, to Joy DeYoung Grosser, BU 80; and Ann Elizabeth Geiger; residents of Woodland Hills, California.

Camille Annette, daughter, born September 27, 1991, to John J. Raevs, LA 83, and Annette Raevs; residents of Guaynabo, Puerto Rico.

Felicia Takehiro Hansell, daughter, born March 17, 1990, to Teri Naomi Takehiro, LA 83, and Mark D. Hansell; residents of Northfield, Minnesota.

Adam David, son, born July 12, 1991, to Renee E. Speck Luba, LA 84, and Daniel G. Luba; residents of Salinas, California.

Jordan Daniel, son, born July 31, 1991, to Shari Lynn Works Arnold, PT 85, and Daniel John Arnold, PT 84; residents of Bigfork, Montana.

James Harrison, son, born August 23, 1991, to Rebecca Lynn Crafton Winn, UC 85, and Dennis Joseph Winn, LA 85; residents of Waukegan, Illinois.

Jessica Anne, daughter, born September 21, 1991, to Timothy Patrick Kickham, BU 86, and Beth Kickham; residents of Florissant, Missouri.

Monica Lynn, daughter, born July 25, 1991, to Connie Kral Craigmile, PT 87, and Todd Craigmile; residents of East Brunswick, New Jersey.

Maximilian Richard, son, born June 21, 1991, to Mary Allison Myers Roelen, LA 87, and Max Roelen; residents of Krefeld, Germany.

Eric Cameron, son, born January 31, 1991, to Pamela Sergent Steele, HA 88, and Paul Steele, HS 87; residents of Florence, Kentucky.

John Allen, son, born August 22, 1991, to Ronald Joseph Burgess, SI 89, and Mrs. Burgess; residents of St. Louis, Missouri.

Garrett James, son, born recently to Rebecca Byerley, PT 89, and Darrell Byerley; residents of Athens, Georgia.

Steven Daniel, son, born July 2, 1991, to Christine Eichhorst Geiger, GR 89, and Daniel Anthony Geiger; residents of St. Louis.

Deaths

Mrs. Henry C. (Gladys Mueller) Griesedieck, LA 20; Oct '91.

Mrs. William H. (Emma Wolff) Schield, LA 20; Jul '91.

Mrs. Hal (Norma Elaine Burge) Lynch, BU 21; Jan '90.

J. Arthur Sarason, BU 22; Oct '91.

Charles Alva Clark, DE 23; Aug '91.

Joseph J. Senturia, BU 24; GR 25; Sep '91.

Catherine V. Soraghan, LA 24, GR 36; Aug '91.

Helen S. Gontier, LA 25; Aug '91.

Lawrence F. Lestourgeon, LA 25; GR 26; Sep '91.

Joseph H. Markley, LA 25, GR 26; Oct '91.

Sidney A. Weber, BU 25; Sep '91.

Mrs. Norman (Marian S. Wait) Windsor, LA 26; Sep '91.
Michael Ballard Podolski, a well-known dancer and assistant professor of dance at Washington since 1984, died on November 10 in St. Louis of throat and lung cancer. He was 49.

Podolski, who used the stage name Michael Ballard, was assistant director and a dancer with the Alwin Nikolais dance company and later a member of the Murray Louis dance company. He performed in Europe, North Africa, the Near East, and throughout the United States.

Memorial contributions may be made to the Michael Ballard Podolski Memorial Dance Fund, c/o the Performing Arts Department Chair, Washington University, Campus Box 1108, One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, MO 63130-4899. (Checks should be made payable to Washington University, with "Michael Ballard Podolski Memorial Dance Fund" noted on the memo line.)

Frederick Hartt, a renaissance scholar and former professor of history of art at Washington University, died of heart ailments on October 31 in Washington, D.C. He was 77.

Hartt, who taught at the University from 1949–60, served in the Army Air Force during World War II as a photo interpreter. He wrote 13 books on art history, including five on Michelangelo.

Howard W. Jones, professor emeritus of fine arts, died November 2 of cancer in Arcadia, Missouri. He was 69.

Jones, who taught at the University from 1957–85, was one of the first artists in the country to experiment with the use of sound and light in art. His works, which often relied on the participation of the spectator, are in the permanent collections of numerous museums, including the Smithsonian Institute and Nelson-Atkins Museum. Jones had also been a fighter pilot, commercial artist, and the producer of a traveling puppet show.

Memorial contributions may be made to the American Cancer Society.

Laura Leathers Schaeffer, A.B. ’80, J.D. ’83, L.L.M. ’84, a senior attorney with Legal Services of the Florida Keys, died on October 15 in a traffic accident on Cudjoe Key, Florida. She was 33.

An advocate for the poor and the elderly, she also had recently organized a domestic abuse task force for Monroe County (Florida). On October 10, she had married Roger Hahn, former editor of Washington University Magazine and Alumni News.

Memorial contributions to a fund for her daughter, Madison, may be made to Dianne Moore for the Madison E. Schaeffer Trust Fund, care of Sunbank South Florida, Concord Center One, Suite 201, 2875 NE 91st St., Miami, FL 33180.

Robert E. Entzeroth, A.B. (Arch.) ’51, a visiting professor and critic at the School of Architecture, died August 24 at Jewish Hospital in St. Louis after a short illness. He was 65.

A fellow of the American Institute of Architects, Entzeroth designed the School of Engineering’s Jolley Hall, the University City Public Library, and the underground expansion and west wing of the St. Louis Art Museum.

Memorial contributions may be made to the School of Architecture, Campus Box 1210, One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, MO 63130-4899.

Rupert M. Allan, Jr., A.B. ’33, a Rhodes scholar and later a publicist who represented Marilyn Monroe and other celebrities, died of infirmities on August 24 in Beverly Hills, California. He was 79.

Allan, who earned an M.A. from Oxford University, pursued a career in journalism before joining a Los Angeles public relations firm in 1955. He handled such motion picture stars as Bette Davis, Rock Hudson, Marlene Dietrich, and Catherine Deneuve, and in 1956 served as press liaison at the wedding of Grace Kelly and Prince Rainier of Monaco.

Joseph Patrick Marnett, an assistant research professor of psychology at the School of Medicine since 1987, died of cancer at Jewish Hospital in St. Louis on July 22. He was 34.

Marnett was also a pediatric clinical psychologist at St. Louis Children’s Hospital.

Memorial contributions may be made to the Memorial Library of St. Louis Children’s Hospital, c/o Dr. Thomas Vogel, 400 South Kingshighway, St. Louis, MO 63110.

Donald O. Schnuck, a member of the business school’s class of 1946 and chairman and former chief executive officer of Schnuck Markets, Inc., St. Louis, died on June 17 in St. Louis after suffering a heart attack. He was 69.

A memorial service was held in his honor on July 20 at Graham Chapel.

Memorial contributions may be made to St. Louis Children’s Hospital, 400 South Kingshighway, St. Louis, MO 63110.

Morris Abrams, a clinical professor of urological surgery at the School of Medicine at the time of his retirement in 1987, died of heart and kidney ailments on June 16 at his home in Ladue, Missouri. He was 78.

Abrams, who served in the U.S. Army during World War II as division surgeon for General George Patton’s 4th Ar-
Thanks to the dedicated effort of our employees – including the 43 alumni of Washington University – Merck has been voted “America’s Most Admired Corporation” in a *Fortune* magazine survey of 8,000 business leaders and financial analysts.

This is the fifth consecutive year that Merck – the world’s largest prescription pharmaceutical company – has been so honored.

As we celebrate our Centennial, we rededicate ourselves to the values that have built our corporate reputation in the categories of the *Fortune* survey

<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Community and Environmental Responsibility; Innovativeness; Quality of Products or Services; Value as Long-Term Investment; Ability to Attract, Develop, and Keep Talented People; Financial Soundness; Use of Corporate Assets; Quality of Management

Merck & Co., Inc. Rahway, New Jersey 07065
Vernon and Marion Piper
Preserve the Past and
Ensure the Future

There’s no contradiction in the commitment Vernon W. Piper, B.S.B.A. ’35, and his wife, Marion Kaeser Piper, have shown both to preserving history and to preparing our society’s future leaders. It’s just part of a continuum of interests that have kept the couple active and involved in the community throughout their 40-plus years of marriage.

Vern and Marion have talked about what they do and why they do it on many other occasions. Without presumption, they anticipate the questions about their community service and their support of many different organizations.

“Our interest in historic preservation began when we bought an old house on the bluffs of the Mississippi River near Pevely, Missouri,” says Vern, and Marion adds, “It’s on the original Historical American Buildings Survey. Blueprints are in the Library of Congress.” Vern explains that plans of the house, called Greystone, were drawn by architects working on a WPA project during the Depression. Greystone, a Victorian Gothic Revival constructed of limestone with ornate gingerbread trim, was built shortly before or after the Civil War, depending on whether you ask Vern or Marion. The home sits on 200 acres along a bend in the Mississippi. Vern says, “On a clear day we can see the Arch.” The couple visits the farm nearly every weekend.

Their quarter-century search for the origins of their historic home has led them naturally into other historic interests. Vern has had leading roles in the St. Louis County Historical Buildings Commission, the National Museum of Transport, the Chatillon-DeMenil House Foundation, and the Landmarks Association. Marion is on the board of the Missouri Botanical Garden, the Campbell House Museum, the Jefferson County Historical Society, and her hometown historical society in Highland, Illinois. Vern and Marion were jointly honored with the 1978 Distinguished Service Award of the Landmarks Association and named Honorary Associate Members of the St. Louis Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1983.

The Pipers also maintain Marion’s old family home in Highland, where she sometimes spends the night while attending board meetings at nearby McKendree College, where she is a trustee. Her grandparents, Louis Latzer and Fritz Kaeser, were early owners of Pet, Incorporated, which started in Highland.

Vern also includes education among his interests. He is on the board of the Winston Churchill Memorial and Library at Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri, and is a trustee of the Kappa Alpha Educational Foundation, his fraternity’s fundraising project. “Financial aid for students is a much greater concern today,” says Vern. “When I was in school, the tuition was $250 a year, and most of the students lived at home.”

That concern, and their genuine respect for Washington University and its John M. Olin School of Business, helped trigger Vern and Marion’s decision to get more deeply involved in helping the School. Chancellor William Danforth introduced the Pipers to Olin School Dean Robert L. Virgil. “That was one of my most fortuitous days,” says Virgil. “To
develop the School, we have had to proceed on several fronts simultaneously: energizing the alumni, attracting better students, improving the faculty, building state-of-the-art facilities, and innovating in our programs. Marion and Vern have been there in their selfless, generous, understanding way to help on every front.”


Their involvement has been anything but remote. They have formed a mutual admiration society with Dean Virgil and his wife, Gerry. (The dean is “the best thing that’s happened to the business school in years,” says Marion.) The Pipers have met their scholarship recipients and followed their careers. “Because they were M.B.A. students, they’re scattered all over,” Vern says, “but we still hear from two or three of the Piper Scholars regularly.”

Vern and Marion have also had an opportunity to observe Don Coursey, director of the newly established Business, Law, and Economics Center and recently installed as the Piper Professor. “His energy is marvelous,” says Marion. “He’s developed a lot of response among his students,” Vern injects. “He’s interested in a wide range of subjects that could affect the business field.”

They both know something about business. Vern retired a few years ago as president of A.C.L. Haase Company, a St. Louis food processing, packaging, and distribution company; Marion was the first woman elected to Pet’s board of directors, serving from 1970 to 1978. Marion received her bachelor's in home economics from the University of Illinois and her master's from Columbia University Teacher’s College. She taught at Mizzou before World War II and then worked for the Extension Service in Illinois.

Marion became a lieutenant in the WAVES (Women Accepted for Voluntary Emergency Service, U.S. Navy). “She was in uniform,” Vern recalls, when they met through family and friends. They married in 1949. Marion and Vern are parents of three: Julia, living in California with her husband and three children; William, a 1980 graduate of Washington’s School of Law; and Jane. Jane and William, who both still live in the St. Louis area, each got married in 1990, giving their parents just a few months between wedding celebrations. The younger Pipers emulate their parents’ interest in things historical. William is president of the Eugene Field House Museum; Jane is head of the advisory board of Shaw House at the Missouri Botanical Garden and a board member of the Campbell House Museum.

Although he has recently cut back on some of his activities, Vern maintains a watchful interest in the Olin School. He has described his participation in the School since his graduation as up and down, but anyone watching over the past decade hasn’t seen the down side. He chaired his class’s 50th Reunion gift committee in 1985 and co-chaired the School’s individual capital gifts committee during the ALLIANCE FOR WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY. He’s currently on the committee to match the Olin Challenge. Marion shares her husband’s respect for the School and optimistic view that it will soon be recognized among the top 10 business schools in the nation.

“There’s no reason it shouldn’t be,” she declares.

The Pipers are fixtures at the School’s annual Scholars in Business and Alumni Achievement Awards dinners and many other activities. “Programs like the Kellwood Lecture have helped draw people to the School,” Marion says. Vern agrees, adding, “The Century Club breakfast meetings have helped keep alumni involved.”

“The University has changed a great deal since I was in school,” says Vernon Piper, “but a lot has stayed the same. There’s a closeness among the students and faculty.”

“The University has changed a great deal from when I was in school,” says Vernon Piper, “but a lot has stayed the same. There’s a closeness among the students and faculty.”
Multiculturalism and American Education

by Gerald Early

One can only be alternately bemused and amused by the current hysteria over multiculturalism being played out in our educational institutions, the places where so many of our social traumas of conflict and transition have occurred in the last 30 or so years. This hysteria is that peculiarly American temperamental confluence of enthusiasm and moralism. But like 18th-century western New York under waves of religious revivals, there is a great and real fear that our school systems may become another “burnt-over district” in the end.

Presumably we have always had something like multiculturalism in our education. Western intellectual tradition and liberal education have always encouraged the study of other cultures and climes. Western thought is not parochial. In America, millions of public and private dollars have been given to such study. So, our complaint is not with whether we study other cultures, but the consensus view that our own culture is trying to inculcate.

Our discomfort with the nature of our consensus view is a reflection of our discomfort with the familiar melting pot myth. At one time, America was the place of both personal and political liberty and stifling conformity that erased our past as foreigners while it reinvented us as homogenized Americans. Now we think, and rightly so, that we do not quite understand the pot in which this melting has taken place.

The black political movement of the 1960s and the feminist movement of the 1970s and 1980s have made us aware of those inadequately represented in our consensus view. But because our consensus view may have been skewed in the past does not justify any need to throw out consensus entirely. Inasmuch as multiculturalism encourages that, it is a pernicious idea. For it is impossible to have education without a cultural consensus of who and what we are, not as disparate groups, but as a single people. It is indeed impossible to have a nation or even humanity without consensus.

Afrocentrism, much discussed these days, is not concerned with consensus because its advocates see education as a hegemonic contention. This is not surprising because blacks historically view the attainment of education as embattlement. But black children are not suffering from enduring a “politically incorrect” education. They are suffering because few people care whether they are educated at all.

Black minds are not being destroyed by “whiteness”; they are being destroyed by neglect. It is not a horror if a black child loves L. Frank Baum and has never heard of Sundiata; it is a horror if he or she is incapable of reading either. If Afrocentrism ignites the black community to become actively involved in its children’s education, this is good. But the battle is not with Eurocentrism or “culturally biased” tests. It is with massive indifference and making “disabled” children, who are often rendered dysfunctional by their environment, work for the life of the mind.

Afrocentrism as intellectualized racial self-consciousness may be of some educational value as long as one is aware of its considerable limitations. However, if racial chauvinism has distorted and debilitated American children’s education in the past, how can more of it help?

Unfortunately, today we no longer look upon education as the discipline of learning but rather an act of consumption. And in our culture, consumption (and, sadly, education as an example of it) has taken on the therapeutic and evangelical aspects of both bad religion and bad medicine. Education is no laying on of hands nor is it counsel for saving the disturbed: It is work, the labor of the mind,
pure and simple.

If the idea of multiculturalism—that is exposure to different peoples and ideas—is to serve our children and their need for a liberal education which is still a sound concept, then we should note three corollaries:

First, the western mainstream includes blacks, women, Native Americans, and others, and so western intellectual and artistic tradition should never be perceived as either white or male.

Second, Americans are a single people of diverse backgrounds sharing the same values, hopes, desires, and shortcomings, and not a collection of disparate cultures.

Third, Afrocentrism—a variant of the 1960s Black Aesthetic and earlier intellectualized nationalism—and other vibrant ideological particularities of "non-contamination" like home schooling—have their needed place in our land of diversity but we can, finally, have no real truth until we realize that, apart, we have, at best, only a partial truth.

For better or worse, we—both black and white, male and female, Jew and Christian, Protestant and Catholic—are a community after all, and our education must be for the good of the community as a whole. Education must be our self-inflicted, passionate, and collective contamination of strange and different wisdom.

Lest we forget, education is neither a right of parental authority nor an orthodoxy; it is a social imperative and a human necessity of the highest order.

Gerald Early is professor of English and of African and Afro-American studies at Washington University.
Student drama: Photo from a 1916 Thyrsus production of Old Wives Tale. Founded in 1895, for many years Thyrsus was the primary theatre group on campus. Inactive since the Performing Arts Department was established in 1967, Thyrsus was revived with a new focus last spring. Through a series of full-length plays, one-acts, and open-microphone talent shows, the group is now encouraging students from all areas of the University to get involved in the performing arts.