Under the spell: The late author and naturalist Edwin Way Teale succumbed to nature's charms when he wrote, "The world's favorite season is the spring. All things seem possible in May." Echoing such sentiment, Washington students revel in the promise of spring.
Cover: The 1863 New York City draft riots became a war within a war, the theme that New York-based illustrator Amy Hill explores in her art. See page 10.

Blown Glass: Colorful glass bowls created by fine arts alumnus David Levi and Dimitri Michaelides, owners of Ibex Glass Studio. See page 34. (Photo by David Kingsbury)

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3 Frontrunners
Short takes highlight Washington’s world of research, achievement, discovery, and excellence in teaching.

9 Sports
The basketball Bears win the UAA championship, fall short of the NCAA crown.

10 Waging War on the 1863 Draft
Associate Professor Iver Bernstein digs deep into New York City’s past to unearth the truth about the 1863 draft riots.

15 The Giving Tree
The tropical neem tree of India, called a “wonder plant,” holds great promise for Third World countries and the environment.

19 Letting Go
Coauthors of a parent’s guide to the college experience hit home with their advice.

23 Boning Up
Scientists turn back the clock to transform muscle tissue into living bone.

ALUMNI NEWS

25 The Heart and Hand of a Community
Vu-Duc Vuong, A.B. ’72, M.S.W. ’80, J.D. ’81, helps Southeast Asian refugees find a home.

29 Where Were You in World War II?
From China to Brazil to the U.S., alumni remember the war that changed their lives.

33 Making Space
Raising funds for the Women’s Building is just one of the challenges Margaret Gebauer, A.B. ‘26, has taken on over the years.

34 The Art of Glass
Practicing the ancient art of glassblowing, David Levi, B.F.A. ’83, and Dimitri Michaelides create pieces that are contemporary, functional, and beautiful.

38 Alumni Activities
For alumni club participants, college life doesn’t end with graduation.

40 ClassMates
The latest on who’s moved where, who’s married whom, and who’s achieved what.

46 My Washington
Corporate lawyer Donald P. Gallop, J.D. ’59, helps St. Louis and its businesses grow.

48 Viewpoint
Isolationism Resurrection: Is history repeating itself?
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 was named during the 1991-1992 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 1193G, One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, Missouri 63130-4899.
Colorful compression: A wavelet image shows the vorticity of a two-dimensional turbulent flow. The colors represent wavelet coefficients.

Riding the Wavelet

A new mathematical theory, wavelets, which enables scientists to compress data without losing important details, is revolutionizing the storage and retrieval of information. Wavelets, say its subscribers, will hasten the development of many sound and imaging technologies. These include high-definition television, telephones with video screens, and better medical imaging techniques.

Mathematicians and engineers are “so excited by wavelets they are using them for everything under the sun,” said Victor Wickerhauser in a recent New York Times interview. Wickerhauser, Washington associate professor of mathematics, and other researchers from the departments of Mathematics, Computer Science, and Electrical Engineering, are leading an effort nationally to discover new applications of the wavelets theory.

Wickerhauser, who joined the faculty in 1991, is using wavelets to store human speech and to reproduce music without distortion. He even has consulted with the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the feasibility of storing fingerprint records in wavelets.

Other applications include storing data for weather satellites, analyzing seismic earth motions to determine the presence of oil, and solving matrix equations in mathematics.

Guido Weiss, mathematics professor, says the University’s “fast-packet” project, a high-speed, fiber-optic communications network that will transmit voice, data, video, and high-resolution images all on the same system, is the type of communications research that may benefit from wavelets.

Wavelets research at the University is supported, in part, by grants from the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD), the National Science Foundation (NSF), and the Southwestern Bell Foundation. The DOD and NSF grants were awarded in 1990 to mathematics professors Weiss, Richard H. Rochberg, and Mitchell H. Taibleson.

“Project Collaboration” Receives Grant

The George Warren Brown School of Social Work received a $750,000 grant to develop a curriculum focusing on public child welfare. The Department of Health and Human Services awarded the grant, which will be given in $150,000 increments over five years. The new curriculum will prepare master’s-level students for careers in the field of public child welfare, says David L. Cronin, program director and assistant dean of administration. Graduates will be ready to enter the field at an advanced level, he says.

The School, one of five in the country to receive the grant, is devising an interdisciplinary program with an emphasis on fieldwork.

Called Project Collaboration, the program is based on the long-standing working ties between the School of Social Work and Missouri’s public child welfare agency, Division of Family Services. Part of the program includes a faculty/staff exchange between the School and the state agency’s administrators. The program will draw on the School’s varied faculty, including professors with backgrounds in psychology, law, and anthropology.

The Child Welfare Research and Demonstration Grant was awarded through the Department of Health and Human Services’ Office of Human Development Services.
Honoring Elkin: A portrait of Stanley Elkin, Merle Kling Professor of Modern Letters, was installed on the fourth floor of Olin Library in February.

The Stanley Elkin Papers—manuscripts of the author's plays, essays, and stories; filmscripts; correspondence; and teaching materials—are housed in Olin's special collections department. Elkin has written 15 works of fiction and essays, his most recent, a book of essays titled Pieces of Soap (Simon & Schuster, 1992). The library has been collecting his work since 1964, when it established the Modern Literature Collection. Elkin's portrait was painted by St. Louisan Patrick Schuchard, B.F.A. '73.

Business School Receives $1.1 Million

The John M. Olin School of Business has received a $1.1 million bequest from the late Myron Northrop, a former St. Louisan who graduated from the University's business school in 1926. He provided for the gift through a living trust.

Northrop was a retired vice president with the A. S. Aloe Surgical Supply Company of St. Louis. At the time of his retirement in 1954, he was vice president of advertising for the company. Northrop was 85 years old at the time of his death in 1989.

Northrop's bequest will enable the School to claim an equal amount in matching monies from the John M. Olin Foundation, which previously had provided a $15 million challenge grant. "A major portion of the gift will endow a professorship in accounting in Mr. Northrop's name," says Dean Robert L. Virgil. A portion of the gift also will be used to provide a loan fund for students and for renovation of Simon Hall.

Scholarship Honors Stanley C. Pace

The General Dynamics Corporation has established a full-tuition scholarship based on merit at the School of Engineering and Applied Science. The $300,000 endowment gift will honor Stanley C. Pace, retired chairman and chief executive officer of General Dynamics and a former Washington University Trustee.

Pace was named chairman and chief executive officer of General Dynamics in 1985. He was former chairman of TRW Inc., Cleveland, and president and chief operating
officer. He left TRW in 1985 after 31 years with the corporation.

A native of Burkesville, Kentucky, he attended the University of Kentucky and earned his bachelor of science degree from the U.S. Military Academy in 1943. He received a master of science degree in aeronautical engineering from the California Institute of Technology in 1949.

Color Doppler Diagnoses
Male Infertility

According to William D. Middleton, associate professor of radiology at Washington's Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology, a radiologic procedure called color Doppler ultrasound (CDU) can improve the noninvasive diagnosis of varicoceles, which causes infertility in males. In nearly 40 percent of infertility cases in which the difficulty in conceiving is attributed to the male, the man suffers from varicoceles.

Normally, the valves in the internal spermatic vein (the vein that drains the scrotum) ensure that blood exiting the scrotum will travel away from the scrotum. When these valves are missing or inoperative, blood flow can reverse, resulting in a varicocele (a tangle of engorged, occasionally painful vessels surrounding the testicle). Large- and moderate-sized varicoceles can be detected by physical examination; smaller varicoceles can be detected by standard gray-scale ultrasound. Unfortunately, very small varicoceles that may be a significant cause of infertility could be overlooked with both techniques.

In research conducted at Mallinckrodt Institute, Middleton used CDU to study 31 patients suspected of having varicoceles. With this technology, vessels can be identified easily and a rapid determination of the presence, direction, and character of blood flow can be made.

Save up to 80% off 2nd passenger.

On January 25, 1992 Costa Cruises introduced a new breed of ship to the Caribbean. At a cost of $325 million Costa Classica is the most expensive cruise ship per passenger ever built. Her sleek lines, European decor and spectacular service represent a new standard of elegance by which others will surely be judged.

Hartford Holidays invites you to experience this fantastic new style of cruising by offering Alumni and their families 2nd passenger saving of 70-80% off published fares.

Sailing Saturdays from Ft. Lauderdale you’ll explore one of two exciting itineraries:

- Eastern Caribbean—San Juan, St. Thomas, and St. Maarten.
- Western Caribbean—Ocho Rios, Grand Cayman, Playa del Carmen/Cancun and Cozumel.
WASHINGTON People
in the News

Sarah Scott Wallace, A.B. '59, was elected to the Washington University Board of Trustees for a four-year term.

Wallace has been active in both alumni and University affairs. A founding and current member of the Women's Society of Washington University, she served as its president from 1986 to 1988, helping to strengthen the group's scholarship fundraising activities and educational focus. Wallace presently serves as a commissioner of the Missouri History Museum subdistrict.

Robert L. Virgil, dean of the John M. Olin School of Business, was named executive vice chancellor for university relations. Virgil will continue as dean of the Olin School until a successor can be found. His duties as executive vice chancellor began on March 1.

In his new role, Virgil is responsible for the University divisions that deal with alumni and development programs, human resources, and public affairs.

Virgil joined Washington's faculty as an assistant professor in 1964 and was named a full professor in 1972. He became acting dean of the business school in 1977 and then dean in 1979.

Theodore J. Cicero, director of animal affairs, was promoted to associate vice chancellor for animal affairs and associate dean at the School of Medicine.

As the chief institutional official for animal affairs, Cicero oversees all aspects of the University's animal care and use program, including dealing with regulatory and accrediting agencies on matters of compliance; program and policy planning; facility management and planning; and serving as Washington's primary spokesperson on the use of animals in research.

Cicero is professor of neuropharmacology in the Department of Psychiatry and professor of neurobiology in the Department of Neurobiology.

Constantine E. Michaelides, FAIA, dean of the School of Architecture, will retire from the University effective July 1, 1993.

Michaelides, who became dean in 1973, has the longest service record of any dean currently on campus. He came to Washington in 1960 as assistant professor of architecture and was appointed associate professor in 1964. He became professor and associate dean in 1969.

In the 1960s, Michaelides helped develop the School's four-plus-two curriculum, which emphasized a liberal arts education for undergraduates and placed professional architectural education at the graduate level. He helped design four campus buildings—McMillen Laboratory, and Bryan, Lopata, and Jolley halls—and chaired the campus planning committee, which serves as an advisory board on campus architecture.

Wayne Fields, professor and chair of the English department, was named dean of University College, the evening division of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, in January. He maintains his responsibilities in the English department.

A scholar of American literature, Fields joined the Washington University faculty in 1968. He has directed the Master of Liberal Arts Program of University College since 1986 and has served on the advisory committee for University College since 1982.

Paul Michael Lützeler, professor of German and comparative literature and director of the European Studies Program, won the 1992 Outstanding Educator Award in the university professors category from the American Association of Teachers of German (AATG).

The AATG has 7,000 members and is the nation's largest professional association for teachers and professors of German.

John P. Atkinson, professor and head of the Division of Rheumatology at the School of Medicine, was awarded the 1991 Alpha Omega Alpha Distinguished Teacher Award, a national award that recognizes outstanding accomplishments in teaching clinical sciences to medical students.

A professor of microbiology and immunology, Atkinson teaches immunology and the diagnosis of rheumatic diseases to first- and second-year medical students; he conducts teaching clinics with third- and fourth-year students.

Saulo Klahr, vice chairman of the Department of Medicine at the School of Medicine, was named editor of the American Journal of Kidney Diseases, the official journal of the National Kidney Foundation and the leading publication of clinical nephrology.

Klahr, John E. and Adaline Simon Professor of Medicine, is physician in chief at Jewish Hospital, part of the Washington University Medical Center. A former associate editor of the Journal of Clinical Investigations, he has held positions on various editorial boards, including the International Journal of Pediatric Nephrology and the American Journal of Physiology.
Steven G. Krantz, professor of mathematics, was chosen by a committee of internationally renowned mathematicians to receive the 1992 Chauvenet Prize, a prestigious award for expository writing in mathematics.

Krantz won the prize for his paper "What is several complex variables?" published in the *American Mathematical Monthly* 94 (1987).

Douglass C. North, Henry R. Luce Professor of Law and Liberty, received the 1992 John R. Commons Award. The award is given biennially by Omicron Delta Epsilon, the international honor society in economics. An authority on the evolution of economic and political institutions, North is the first economic historian to receive the award since its inception in 1965.

Lee N. Robins, professor of psychiatry and director of the Master's Program in Psychiatric Epidemiology at the School of Medicine, was named University Professor of the Social Sciences in December. Robins continues her responsibilities at the School of Medicine and has an extensive role within the Faculty of Arts and Sciences on the Hilltop Campus.

Herbert W. Virgin IV, assistant professor of molecular microbiology at the School of Medicine, received the 1992 Burroughs Wellcome Fund Young Investigator Award in Virology. Virgin will receive $90,000 over the next three years to conduct research on how the immune system fights viral infections at specific sites in the body.

**Computerizing Card Catalog Speeds Research Time**

A new, three-year project to finish computerization of the Washington University Libraries’ entire card catalog system will allow library users to conduct their research in one place.

Since the libraries installed the Library Users Information Service (LUIS) computer catalog eight years ago, the University community has used a dual system to search for books, journals, and other materials, such as manuscripts, recordings, and microfilm. Generally, records for materials acquired after 1978 were entered in LUIS. Information on older materials was available through the card catalog. The three-year project will end the dual system. When the project is completed, the entire library catalog will be available at terminals in all Washington libraries, allowing computer owners with modems to use the catalog from their homes or offices.

Phase one of the project, scheduled for completion in fall 1992, involves the creation of computer catalog records for nearly 600,000 book and journal titles now in the card catalog. More than 100,000 records already have been added. These include many of the records for the art and architecture, biology, business, chemistry, Earth and planetary sciences, mathematics, music, physics, and social work libraries, as well as some Olin Library records.

Records also will be created for audio, video, and microform materials during the initial phase. Phase two of the project will focus on 103,500 bibliographic records for musical scores and recordings, East Asian library materials, and rare books and special collections.
Chinese Dissident Visits Campus

Scientists in America take for granted the fact that they can carry on their research with little government interference. This is not so in China, according to famous Chinese dissident Fang Lizhi, who spoke on the relationship between science and politics in China in January as part of the Assembly Series.

Fang, a physicist who formerly was head of theoretical astrophysics at Beijing Astronomical Observatory of the Chinese Academy of Science, said, "Science is connected to the political climate." He illustrated this point with diagrams that showed a drop in scientific articles during the Cultural Revolution in the late 1960s and early 1970s when the Chinese Communist party severely censored intellectual pursuits.

According to Fang, even basic scientific theories are altered so that they express Marxist ideology. For example, the theory that everything comes from nothing is changed to "Everything of the world unites," a play on Karl Marx's famous quote, "Proletariat of the world unite."

Fang predicted that China's Communist party would soon follow the examples of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union by losing its grip on the country. Indeed, Fang asserted, the power of communism has already been sharply and steadily dropping from its peak in the early 1960s.

Fang became well known in 1989 after he appealed to the Chinese government to release political prisoners. During the democratic uprisings later that year, the Chinese government issued a warrant for Fang's arrest. Fang and his wife, Li Shuxian, sought refuge in the U.S. embassy and were allowed by Chinese authorities to leave the country one year later.

Contributors

Deborah Aronson, Kleila Carlson, Gerry Everding, Tony Fitzpatrick, Michaela Gold, Sue Killenberg, Andy Krackov, Juli Leistner, Nancy Mays, Sarah Russell, Carolyn Sanford, Al Toroian
Sophomore guard Sarah Goldman helped the Bears capture the UAA championship this spring.

Basketball Bears Win UAA Championship, Fall Short of NCAA Title

Washington University's hopes for an NCAA Division III women's basketball title vanished last March as Luther College tripped the Bears 102-78 in the first round of the 32-team national tournament. The Bears, ranked eighth in the final regular season poll, closed out their season with a 22-5 record.

In the Central Region first-round contest, Luther clicked on all cylinders. They shot 61 percent—56 percent in the first half and 66 percent in the second frame against a Bear defense that ranked among the national leaders in both defensive field goal percentage and points allowed.

Washington received an automatic bid to the NCAA Division III tournament by virtue of winning the UAA championship. The Bears' tourney appearance was their third in a row, and their fourth in the past five seasons. It was also the fourth time in five years that Washington University laid claim to the UAA title.

A Final Four team last year, the Bears entered this year's campaign having to replace graduated All-America forward Karen Hermann, the program's all-time leading scorer and rebounder. In addition, just one game into the season junior guard Kim Brandt was felled by a serious knee injury. Brandt, the Bears' third-leading scorer in 1990-91, made a courageous comeback but was only able to play sparingly.

Despite these challenges and setbacks, coach Nancy Fahey's charges posted their third successive 20-win season. The Bears shot out of the chute with a best-ever 9-0 start that included a stirring 101-91 overtime win over Division II University of Missouri-St. Louis. After losing a two-point overtime game to Millikin and a one-point decision at Rochester, Washington reeled off another eight wins in a row. During that sequence, the Bears topped Carnegie Mellon on the road to lay the groundwork for another UAA title. The Bears hit their second road bump of the season in mid-February, with away losses to Blackburn and New York sandwiching a one-point win at Emory, but closed out the regular season with four huge home victories. In that quartet of wins, Washington beat Illinois College, Rochester, Brandeis, and Carnegie Mellon by an average margin of 24.5 points.

Following the conference campaign, a balloting of the UAA's nine coaches elected senior Michele Lewis as the league's Player of the Year. In addition, Lewis was named to the five-player first team. The 6-foot-1 center tops the Bear career charts with 262 steals and 170 blocked shots.

Senior guard Carolyn Royce was picked for the UAA second team. A three-year starter who plans to return to Washington as a graduate student and complete her eligibility, Royce is the Bears' career leader with 58 3-pointers. She also netted GTE Academic All-District second-team kudos.

Spring Overview

Spring sports are in full bloom on the Hilltop Campus. From track to tennis to golf to baseball, here are some of the latest Bear facts.

Men's track and field: Ted Gibbons' cindermen attempt to win "one for the thumb" this spring as they go for their fifth straight UAA championship.

Women's track and field: Charlie Gatti's tracksters enter the spring with improved depth and an eye on bettering last year's fourth-place UAA finish. As usual, the bulk of the Bears' strength is in distance events.

Men's tennis: Rick Flach's team is seeking its 12th-straight winning campaign. The Bears also will attempt to remain among the upper echelon of the UAA and the region.

Women's tennis: Lynn Imergoot's netters rank 14th in the NCAA Division III preseason poll. The Bears are seeking a pair of firsts this year—a UAA crown and a team invitation to the NCAA championships.

Golf: Chris Gianoulakis has assembled what could be the finest collection of linksters in his 15 years as head coach. Several team members have a chance at competing for national honors.

Baseball: Kevin Benzing is relying on a solid lineup of hitters to help carry the Bears to a successful campaign this year. The Bears are seeking their first NCAA postseason bid since 1983.
On March 1863, at the height of the Civil War, Congress passed a Conscription Act designed to draft thousands of new recruits for the Union Army weakened by bloody battles at the front and by a lack of volunteers back home. But the new law made some controversial exceptions. Anyone who could present a substitute or pay $300 was excused from service. And because the act specified “citizens of the United States,” only white males were legally subject to the draft.

White working-class men, many of them Irish-Catholic immigrants, saw these provisions as a scheme to exempt the wealthy and to give a boost to black labor—at their expense. When conscription began in New York City that July, bloody rioting broke out. For five days the city was under siege as mobs burned draft offices, attacked police, destroyed homes of the wealthy, and lynched black men. Five battle-weary Union regiments hurried north to quell the riots, in which at least 105 people were killed.
Blazing battle: Racial attacks grew more violent as rioting over the draft intensified. In one incident, the white working-class mob sacked and burned the Colored Orphan Asylum on Fifth Avenue.

Just another example of popular violence in American history? Not so, says Iver Bernstein, associate professor of history and a member of Washington’s faculty since 1986. He argues that some long-simmering conflicts—between rich and poor, white and black, the Democratic city government and the Republican federal government—came to surface in the crisis. And the resulting violence would challenge the wartime authority of President Abraham Lincoln and his party.

“In 1863, the conscription issue served as a lightning rod for more profound social, cultural, and political tensions,” Bernstein says. “There was a kind of spillover effect; the debate over conscription suddenly became a debate over everything else.”

His book about the crisis, The New York City Draft Riots: Their Significance for American Society and Politics in the Age of the Civil War, was published in 1990 by Oxford University Press to widespread acclaim. The History Book Club named it a main selection; the New York Times Book Review praised it as “original work in the historiography of Civil War America and labor history...[that] recaptures much of the world we have lost.”

In the book, Bernstein insists that the riots, which were largely forgotten by New Yorkers and ignored by later historians, illuminate a broad historical landscape. Rooted in social and political struggles that had begun in the previous decade, they exposed tensions that the Tammany Hall

Candace O’Connor is a St. Louis-based writer and editor.
regime of Boss William M. Tweed grappled with in the years after the Civil War. Thus, the New York City draft riots are part of a long, multilayered process of urban change.

"This episode was a kind of identity crisis for the largest city in America," he says. "Like a fault line running outward from the epicenter of an earthquake, it had a long series of precedents and an equally long series of consequences."

Bernstein became intrigued by the riots in 1980, when he was a graduate student at Yale University. "As I looked into American history textbooks, there really wasn't any serious handling of the episode and its issues of race, class, ethnicity, and political power," he says. "So there was a detective's passion here. I felt that by recovering this event and by understanding what the stakes were for the people of the time, I would be recovering its real meaning for the future of New York and of America itself."

In a sense, he also would be recovering his own childhood. A Long Island native, he grew up just outside New York City; his parents and grandparents were also New Yorkers. Coming to terms with the city and its complexity was a great spiritual challenge of his childhood, he says.

"All history books are autobiographies in some sense. Certainly the first ones are," he says. "Writing the draft riots book seemed to be a way of getting a grasp on New York City. The riots would help me figure out how the modern city I grew up in—the city of Wall Street high finance, and deep racial and class divisions—really came to be."

As he got into the project, Bernstein found that he and other historians looking into the city's past were excavating a story that had never been told. So researching the origins of the riots meant a good deal of grubby digging. In the once-elegant Old Tweed Courthouse, Bernstein found the rioters' 19th-century court records simply thrown into boxes. At the Old Surrogate Courthouse across the street, an elderly man listening to Frank Sinatra songs presided over other records—in more unmarked boxes. After a day of research, Bernstein would return home, he says, "and shower off the caked grime of 120 years."

Discovering the reaction of the urban elite to the riots posed a new set of problems. Bernstein had to painstakingly examine journals and diaries, many of them preserved in the archives at Columbia University or the New York Historical Society.

He even traveled to Amsterdam to visit the International Institute for Social History, which has little-known letters written to Marx and Engels by New York politicians describing conditions in the city during the 1860s. How did he guess they were there? "I had read letters that Marx and Engels had written to Americans," Bernstein says, laughing. "Then it occurred to me that..."
Iver Bernstein

maybe the Americans had written back. Well they did—and a lot of what they wrote was very sensitive reportage."

As the project evolved, some of Bernstein’s initial hypotheses did not pan out. Early on, he was following some of the leads of Charles Beard, a historian who stressed the importance of economic issues in the Civil War era. But when Bernstein searched for economic overtones, for example, in one bitter debate among the city’s leaders over whether Lincoln should declare martial law, he found a host of cultural issues instead.

The most horrifying aspect of his research was his work on the lynching of blacks by white mobs. In one case, a black sailor came on shore and innocently asked some white laborers for directions; they attacked and brutally murdered him. Each member of the gang took turns performing atrocities on the prostrate victim—they jumped on him, smashed him with a cobblestone, stabbed him the chest—while a crowd of whites looked on. "We like to characterize the North as abolitionist, but we forget how suspicious many white Northerners were of emancipation until well into the Civil War," says Bernstein. "It makes us feel good to think of the North as a great instrument of liberation, but certainly the message of the draft riots is that this liberation was deeply compromised by racism."

In the end, he says, the draft riots did have their share of winners: President Lincoln, who defused the crisis and ensured the continuation of the draft by shrewdly refusing to declare martial law; the local police, who acquitted themselves well in the crisis; and to a limited extent, the rioters, who won a victory in the matter of the $300 exemption, thanks to a liberal “loan program” developed by Tammany Hall.

But in the long run, the New York lower class came out of the crisis as losers. Within a decade after the riots, the leaders of the city—who in 1863 were sharply divided over the issue of martial law—managed to coalesce and usher in a new era of rule by the elite. “What was a moment of victory for them,” says Bernstein, “was also a moment of loss of power and voice for the poor.”


Bernstein has been pleased, and a little bewildered, by the reaction to his book. After all, he says, it began as a doctoral dissertation and has its share of footnotes. Yet a nonscholarly audience also has responded to it; a paperback edition was issued last year. Now he hopes that the book will fit into college-level courses, as a balance to the traditional discussion of the Civil War’s battlefields and carnage.

This spring Bernstein taught two courses that grew out of his research. The first, a survey of the Civil War and Reconstruction, uses such primary sources as a South Carolina slaveholder’s diary, Frederick Douglass’ autobiography, and an account of the trial of an enslaved woman named Celia who murdered her master while he was keeping her as a concubine. The second is a seminar called “The Age of Lincoln: America..."
"Like a fault line running outward from the epicenter of an earthquake, the draft riots had a long series of precedents and an equally long series of consequences."

— Iver Bernstein

In the 1850s, which Bernstein is taught with Wayne Fields, professor and chair of English and dean of University College.

Bernstein also is hard at work on another book—but this time he's not unearthing a long-forgotten incident. Instead, he's working on a national study of the cultural origins of the Civil War. "This is a subject that is more talked about, more written about, than perhaps any other in American history," he says.

But the antecedents of the Civil War, he quickly adds, are not always talked about in the proper way. For instance, the Ken Burns-produced "Civil War" series, shown on PBS, portrays the North and South as such irreconcilable societies that it's hard to imagine why war didn't erupt years earlier.

In Bernstein's study, which will be published by Oxford, the two regions emerge as deeply intertwined and, in many ways, mutually dependent. Though there was a point in the 1850s when civil war became inevitable, the decades of tension before that did not have to end in a blaze of gunfire.

"The antebellum period had the possibility of many different social and political outcomes," he says, "of which Fort Sumter was really just one. We've read into the pre-war years the mesmerizing North-South struggle of 1861-65, and allowed the portent of that struggle to throw into shadow a world of antebellum thought, of varied hopes and dreams about the future of America."

Delving into the prewar debate over the future of America, Bernstein discovered a kaleidoscope of different visions held by the nation's ruling elites. Nicholas Biddle, for example, once president of the powerful Bank of the United States, had seen his bank destroyed by Jacksonian politics and his beloved city, Philadelphia, lose its political prominence. In 1839, an elderly man, he reflected sorrowfully on what had happened to him and to his vision of America. Bernstein's quest for the diary that contained these reflections took him to a setting far different from the dusty storeroom of his earlier project. He traveled to the Pennsylvania home of Nicholas Biddle, Jr., great-great-grandson of the bank president, and read through the 1839 diary, which had lain forgotten by scholars for the past 30 years.

In search of a different kind of vision, Bernstein took a summer journey to Jackson, Mississippi, where he found the 1850s diary of a megalomaniacal frontier lawyer and slaveholder named Henry Hughes. "He is a kind of antimatter version of that other frontier lawyer, Abraham Lincoln," says Bernstein. "Hughes wanted to be the Napoleon of a new Southern empire based not on free labor, but on the expansion of slavery into the Caribbean and into Latin America."

In this kind of work, Bernstein says, he and other social historians are beneficiaries of a ravenous popular appetite for American history, especially the Civil War. And the PBS series, despite some shortcomings—such as an overemphasis on military detail and a lack of political context—has expanded the audience further, opening the door for a new group of interpreters.

With such questions always beckoning, history has the "seduction of complexity," Bernstein says. "I regard that complexity as a fascinating challenge."
THE GIVING TREE

Hailed by scientists as a wonder plant, the neem tree may hold the answers to many world problems.

by Tony Fitzpatrick

Imagine all this from one tree: a source of firewood that regenerates after it's been harvested; a battery of safe, nonpolluting pesticides; a decay-preventing natural toothbrush; a host of cosmetics; an herbal tea with possible pharmaceutical powers; a safe pest strip for in-home use; a heating fuel; and new types of male and female contraceptives. These are among the possible uses of the neem tree, *Azadirachta indica*, *A. Juss*, a tropical evergreen of the mahogany family. Although native to India and Burma (18 million trees are
"DEVELOPING THE NEEM TREE COULD STIMULATE BIOPESTICIDE AND RELATED INDUSTRIES IN THE THIRD-WORLD COUNTRIES, CREATING JOBS AND A MORE STABLE AGRICULTURE," SAYS EUGENE SHULTZ.

"I broaden the concept of biomass to include all living material, not just plants, that can provide a wide range of useful products, except food," says Shultz. "By that interpretation, neem may be the heavy-weight champion of biomass. Its most promising—and vital—possibility is for insecticides, and its implementation can't come fast enough. Of all the many plant biomass alternatives studied for natural pesticides, neem is clearly the most intriguing and exciting. As for its other possibilities, many people have trouble believing the plant's versatility, but some tests are beginning to show what backers of the neem tree have long thought: It's a wonder plant."


A neem tree's seed contains a kernel with approximately 25 large, complex, intriguing molecules. Some of the molecules display an ability to control insects either by repelling them, regulating their growth through disrupting hormonal activity, suppressing egg-hatching, or simply disagreeing with insects' palates. Development of these nontoxic molecular compounds into naturally produced, pest-specific insecticides could drastically reduce pesticide-poisoning incidents, estimated at one million annually, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). Most of the victims are agriculture workers contaminated by certain toxic chemicals in synthetic pesticides. WHO estimates that some 20,000 of these workers die annually from pesticide poisoning, but some scientists consider that a conservative estimate.

Natives of India grow up with the neem tree. For centuries, they have been using

Tony Fitzpatrick is the senior science editor at Washington University.
neem for insect control as well as a sort of folk remedy—the twigs as effective, decay-preventing toothbrushes, neem juice as a skin-blemish remover, and neem leaves in tea as a tonic for various illnesses. In its crude state, oil from the seeds is used in soaps, toothpastes, cosmetics, disinfectants, and for various other industrial purposes.

Now, evidence shows that materials from the seeds may work like contraceptives. “The first oral birth-control pill for men may be built around chemical compounds in neem oil,” Shultz says, noting that exploratory trials in male mammals, including the monkey, show that some compounds in neem reduce fertility without inhibiting sperm production. Furthermore, reduced fertility effects in experimental mammals seem to be temporary. Tests show that neem oil has potential as a contraceptive for women.

Neem’s many uses need vigorous, extensive scientific testing before widespread marketing can occur, Shultz stresses. Still, the plant’s insecticide potential is encouraging, he says, citing USDA tests showing that Japanese beetles will starve to death rather than eat plants sprayed with neem oil. Neem as an insecticide works systemically—plants translocate neem compounds out of a water-based solution and distribute the compounds throughout their foliage, providing protection for the whole plant. Compared to the infamous (now banned) DDT and other synthetic insecticides, which kill bugs instantly, neem is a more “laid-back” insecticide, Shultz says. “After certain insects are exposed to neem, their destructive power dwindles rapidly, and their reproductive abilities are gone. The next generation of insects doesn’t materialize.”

Shultz is most excited about the opportunity neem may provide Third-World countries to build a low-technological economic base. The plant today, for instance, is worth twice the amount on the export market in West Africa as another equally versatile native plant—the peanut. “These poor countries have increasingly high rates of population growth, severe agricultural infestation problems, and cannot afford expensive synthetic insecticides that are often toxic to farm workers,” Shultz explains. “Developing the neem tree could stimulate biopesticide and related industries in Third-World countries, creating jobs and a more stable agriculture.”

The large-scale production of neem trees in the arid tropics addresses several serious global environmental problems, says Shultz, who with Washington University colleague Wayne Bragg, affiliate professor of technology and international development, pioneered using wild melon and gourd roots as cooking fuel in the Third World to reduce massive loss of trees and shrubs gathered for firewood. “Rootfuel,” which Shultz and Bragg first tested in Mexico in 1988, is a novel biomass concept the scientists are now introducing in three continents.

Sometimes, as in the case of rootfuel, biomass applications are found by accident. Shultz had been working for years with scientists at New Mexico State University to...
develop an inexpensive alcohol-fuel crop that doesn't require irrigation. He and his colleagues were working with Calabacilla loca (called “buffalo gourd” in the United States), which grows wild throughout the area. Driving down a road near the research area one day, he noticed what looked like a big pile of kindling.

"Someone had thrown out some extra roots of the plants, thinking they'd decompose and become a good mulch," Shultz says. "Instead, they'd dried and hardened in the sun into a wood-like material. I took a bundle home with me and burned them in my fireplace, and when I saw how effective they were, I thought, 'Wait a minute, there might be another application here.'"

"From Mexico to Niger, from India to Senegal, the rootfuel plants—members of the Cucurbitaceae family—all go by local names. But in most cases, they are familiar to anyone who has spied a melon or pumpkin patch on a trip through the countryside. Travelers through the southwestern United States regularly see the gourds growing wild along highways.

"Shultz and Bragg are establishing rootfuel test plots in Mexico, Zimbabwe, and Pakistan. Although limited to only a few acres each, the plantings, the scientists hope, will become practical evidence that rootfuel is a viable, regenerative fuel that can lay the groundwork for rural industries, such as processing stations and distillation plants, all built around the cultivation of rootfuel plants."

Shultz, a St. Louis-area native who grew up in Alton, Illinois, earned his B.S. in chemistry at Principia College in Elsah, Illinois, in 1951. He received his master's and doctoral degrees in chemical engineering from the Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago. He worked in synthetic fuels and petrochemicals R&D before joining the faculty at his alma mater, Principia College, where he taught chemistry and environmental studies from 1964 to 1979. In the summers, he taught organic chemistry at Washington University before joining the engineering faculty full time in 1979.

Shultz became interested in environmental chemistry in the sixties when he grew concerned about the toxicity of synthetic chemical pesticides. He was influenced by Rachel Carson’s Silent Spring, the famous, controversial account of the effect of pesticides on the environment.

"At the root of Shultz's own conscience is his deep concern for the Earth's resources and the poor people who, in their overreliance upon the resources, are running out of energy."

"Eighty percent of the world's population lives in the Third World. About 50 percent of those live in rural areas of dry, deforested lands where rootfuel and the neem tree could greatly boost the level of their existence. Nearly half of those are in absolute poverty—the likes of which are unknown in this country. Three billion people—half the world's population—have inadequate, dwindling supplies of fuels. Something must be done about that."
Helping Parents and Students Survive the College Years

By Jeff Dunlap

The big move: Kellan Whiteman, B.F.A. '92, surveys the progress of father, Donald, who helped her move from their home in Chipita Park, Colorado, into Shepley Hall freshman year, when this photo was taken.

For parents and students alike, freshman year can be a roller coaster ride of joy and concern, of highs and lows, often multiplied by the distance between home and campus. “Freshman year is really a mixed blessing for parents,” says Madge Lawrence Treeger, M.A.Ed. '75, a former counselor in the University's Student Counseling Service, who is now a psychotherapist in private practice. “On the one hand, parents may feel sad when their son or daughter leaves for school; on the other, they may enjoy a new spontaneity in their lives and find time for new pursuits. However, it takes more time for some parents to adjust than others.”

The same is true for freshmen. From the moment students arrive on any campus, they are bombarded
As Letting Go points out, when children enter college, most wrestle with the question, "Who am I?" Loneliness, fear of social rejection, or study anxieties are common.

with academic choices, social options, and tough decisions. All this, combined frequently with the experience of life in a coed dorm, can trigger a metamorphosis that is hard to explain.

To attempt to make sense of what takes place, Treeger and Karen Levin Coburn, M.A.Ed. '73, associate dean for student development, wrote Letting Go (Adler and Adler, 1988), which probes the concerns of freshman year in revealing detail. Subtitled A Parent's Guide to Today's College Experience, it is a compendium of parent/student encounters and thoughts that occur from college application to graduation, interwoven with the authors' observations. Currently in its second edition and updated for the nineties, Letting Go is a book that parents pick up when they realize Dr. Spock can no longer help.

As Coburn and Treeger assert, the freshman experience often includes searching for a new identity, questioning family values, and sharing romantic love for the first time, all while coping with intensive study demands. Parents may learn of such changes in phone calls, letters, and visits, perhaps accompanied by an outpouring of emotions.

Coburn, who supervises the Office of Student Activities, the International Office, the Career Center, and other student affairs departments, is modest about the book's success—it has sold more than 50,000 copies—but is pleased with its impact.

"What we've heard most," she says, "is that the book is confirming and reassuring. Parents relate to the issues because they occur among almost all freshmen. The subject matter strikes a chord."

Coauthor of two previous books, Coburn admits she found inspiration for Letting Go about a year before her own son left home for college. "I was very conscious that my own family life was about to change," Coburn says from her office near Graham Chapel. "I started talking to Madge about developing the ideas from our parent orientation program here at the University into a book."

One of Treeger's daughters was about to graduate from Duke University. Another was attending the University of Vermont. "My commitment to write the book grew from personal experience," Treeger says, "as well as from my work as a counselor of students who were describing all sorts of concerns."

As Letting Go points out, when children enter college, most wrestle with the question, "Who am I?" Loneliness, fear of social rejection, or study anxieties are common. It's often difficult for students to communicate such feelings, as well as the euphoria they feel when making new friends, discovering fun activities, or navigating ideologic oceans.

Meanwhile, parents must reckon with their own feelings. Some may be shocked when a child who scored A's in high school doesn't perform at the same level in college. They may be angry to learn their son or daughter sleeps late on weekends instead of attending religious services. Many are confused when their child comes home looking and acting like somebody else.

When such situations arise, Coburn suggests, parents should try to understand that these are signs of self-exploration, and above all, parents should keep a sense of humor. She offers an example:

"I knew a young woman with a prep school background. She was an engineering student who was also taking courses in fine arts. Before the holidays, she appeared in my office with her hair cut extremely short, dyed black and yellow, and wearing a second-hand tuxedo. She asked, 'What do you think my folks will say when I get off the plane?' Obviously, she was testing a personality—Was she an art student, an engineering student—Who?"

What happened later?

"Her parents did recognize her at the airport," Coburn recalls with a laugh. "And, she evolved. She remained an engineering student and kept studying fine arts. Now she has a wonderful job conserving public
sculpture, utilizing both her engineering and artistic backgrounds."

How do students and their parents handle such problems as drug and alcohol abuse, acquaintance rape, and AIDS? "They're extremely difficult things for people to deal with," observes Coburn. "Many students say, 'I can't tell my parents. They'll think what I did is stupid, and they'll get mad at me.'"

Many parents do get angry, Coburn says, because "they are devastated." Yet, if students call home with news about such problems, "what they really need, more than anything, is to be listened to, reassured, and told that the parent will support them through the trauma."

Coburn continues, "A lot of parents lack confirmation from others going through similar situations. With Letting Go, we tried to convey voices from parents as well as students."

Treeger adds: "I think those voices help normalize the experiences some people are anxious about."

These "voices" may be why Letting Go is recommended by high school, college, and university counselors across the United States.

A father's comment, made after accompanying his son on a college tour, taken from Letting Go: "For a middle-aged adult, time spent on a college campus brought pangs of jealousy. In a period when life, career, family and financial demands sometimes seem overwhelming, the prospect of spending four years in a peaceful environment... seems an incredible luxury."

A male student shares an experience: "I had never met anyone Jewish before. I always kind of felt sorry for them, because they hadn't accepted Jesus and weren't accepted in our church. My roommate's a Jew and we talk for hours... He believes in his religion as much as I do and he's really a great guy."

A female student comments: "My mother hadn't set foot in my room since I was thirteen. When we arrived at college, she wouldn't leave until she'd made my bed; it freaked me out. She got upset because I brought my favorite bedspread, which had holes in it. She was acting as if my college career was doomed because I had three holes in my bedspread."

Responses to Letting Go are as diverse as its voices. Both authors receive letters from readers who say they refer to different passages at appropriate moments, depend-
"Letting Go is confirming and reassuring," says Karen Coburn. "Parents relate to the issues because they occur among almost all freshmen. The subject matter strikes a chord."

In one of Coburn's appearances on ABC-TV's "Good Morning America," host Charles Gibson, whose daughter was a college sophomore, told her, "You've become more important in my life than you'll ever know."

Says Treeger, "This isn't a how-to book. But I think we share an awareness of what people are dealing with, for example, when students come home and their lives are out of synch with their parents' lives. It helps to hear how other families handle these predictable dilemmas."

Coburn says, "Parents often feel a conflict between what they know and what they feel. For instance, they know their child has been independent at college, but when their son or daughter returns home, conflicts about time are common."

If students are to separate from their families and become independent, the authors say, they alone must take responsibility for their academic goals and the consequences of their performance. They decide whether they're willing to earn good grades, keep a scholarship, or go on to graduate school.

Taking responsibility may not occur freshman year, nor during the next one, when students often experience "sophomore slump." "During sophomore year many students discover how much they don't know," Coburn says, "yet they're aware they must make serious choices: 'Should I major in business or philosophy? Go abroad? Spend a semester in Washington, D.C.?' They also may ask values they grew up with: 'Does it matter if I'm a Republican or Democrat?'

"And," she continues, "some students have an existential crisis, which may range from feeling lethargic to wanting to transfer to another school or drop out entirely. Many ponder the meaning of life: 'What's it all about?'

During such times, students may stop talking to their parents or complain of depression. "To know this may occur—and that it's not unusual—can help reduce parents' anxiety about the situation," says Treger. "And, if parents' anxiety is reduced, that has an effect on the student: 'It's OK! My parents aren't falling apart because I can't decide on my major.'"

Surviving the "slump," which may actually occur during any year, Coburn says, often finds students diving into advanced study and emerging as leaders of campus newspapers, in sports, or in class.

"It's part of the process," she says. "And I think when parents see their children making more decisions about their lives and moving ahead independently, they begin to see their child as more of an adult."

Letting Go gives parents an inside view of life on today's college campuses and helps them anticipate the ways their child will develop throughout the college years.

As Coburn and Treeger point out in their book, "Understanding some of the underpinnings of normal development may alleviate parents' anxiety. It is easier to be supportive when we can see the broader view. Our children may rebuff our advice, but they will appreciate our acknowledgment of their distress—a listening ear that doesn't judge even if we disagree, a sense of confidence that doesn't crumble when they do, an adult anchor who provides perspective on the very predictable but painful changes that they are bound to go through."
At first, the news baffles and astounds: A plastic surgeon at the Washington University School of Medicine transformed muscle tissue of a rat into living bone, complete with its own blood supply.

Implications of the feat also evoke wonder: A cancer patient who’s missing part of his jaw might be able to grow it back, much the same as a lizard grows a new tail when the old one’s snipped off. Bone-graft surgery—and the pain and inefficacy associated with it—could pass into history.

Wine into water. Lead into gold. Muscle into bone. Humankind dares to dream such magic. But the medical achievement at Washington is science, not science fiction, and is as elemental as Biology 101. The principles behind the muscle-to-bone transformation explain how a human embryo with only a few cells develops into a full-fledged human being.

“Most cells in an organism have the genetic makeup to become any type of cell,” says Roger K. Khouri, assistant professor of surgery at the School of Medicine whose research team conducted the muscle-to-bone experiment. “We all start from one fertilized egg. From that, we make eyes, teeth, a liver, and a brain.”

Khouri’s collaborators are Basem Koudsi, director of the School’s microsurgery laboratory, and Hari Reddi, professor and director of the Laboratory of Musculoskeletal Cell Biology at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. Reddi pioneered the basic science behind the research while Khouri and Koudsi applied it surgically. Last October, the Journal of the American Medical Association published

Robert Lowes, A.B. ’75, is a St. Louis-based writer and frequent contributor to Washington University Magazine and Alumni News.
a report on the trio’s work, which was funded partly by Monsanto Company.

Khouri, director of microsurgery at Barnes Hospital, partially severed one end of the thigh muscles of laboratory rats’ hind legs and then placed the severed flaps inside silicone rubber molds. The molds were cast in the shape of various rat bones, such as jawbones. Blood vessels in the muscle flaps remained intact.

The surgeon injected the flaps with osteogenin, a protein that induces bone transformation. In addition, the flaps were coated with demineralized bone matrix, or DBM—bone stripped of its calcium. Khouri then closed the molds and tucked them inside the rats’ abdomens.

Ten days later, the molds were opened to reveal the formation of new bone. The bone was spongy and porous, but the genuine article, nevertheless, with marrow at the core. The new bones had conformed perfectly to the molds.

While DBM helped stimulate bone formation, the critical ingredient in the experiment was osteogenin. This protein, explains Reddi, ossifies so-called skeletal stem cells in the muscle tissue. These somewhat primitive cells are known to change into new bone to repair fractures. Both the artificial and natural processes repeat “the sequence of bone formation in the embryo,” says Reddi.

The embryo consists of three layers of cells that evolve into different sets of organs. The ectoderm yields hair and teeth enamel, for example. The endoderm gives rise to digestive organs. The mesoderm becomes blood, muscle, and bone. By inducing bone growth in tissue derived from the embryonic mesoderm, says Reddi, “we are turning back the clock.”

The researchers are looking ahead to human bone transformation experiments a few years from now. They envision clinical applications that would supplant current methods of repairing bone defects. Surgeons, for example, are able to fill in small gaps with bone chips, but for larger defects, they must rely on prostheses, cadaver bones, or grafts of living bones. All three techniques are problematic. Prostheses eventually loosen, cadaver bones are brittle, and bone grafts, while permanent, cannot be formed into the precise shape of a jaw or hip bone. Furthermore, grafts do not always take, and harvesting bone from other body sites can disable a patient.

“The interesting concept here is that instead of grafting the bone, bone transformation by means of using osteogenin may allow us to manufacture a new, live replacement part,” says Khouri.

To bring regeneration to the operating room, the scientists must clear some hurdles. First, they must prove that the procedure is safe. Khouri suggests that that task should not be too difficult, since osteogenin is a naturally occurring compound. Second, the newly formed bone must become harder so it can bear weight, but Khouri believes this will happen automatically in response to skeletal forces. Khouri’s team also is investigating ways to grow cartilage on the surface of new bone to reconstruct smooth-working joints. A bone growth factor other than osteogenin may hold the key.

Meanwhile, Reddi continues to investigate the molecular mechanisms underlying the conversion of muscle to bone. Ultimately, he hopes to learn how to trigger the genes responsible for the production of osteogenin. “You could repair bone defects with gene therapy,” says Reddi. “The body can produce osteogenin itself.”

Khouri foresees the discovery of growth factors that will convert malleable cells into a wide array of tissues. The prospect of tissue regeneration, he says, guides most of the research at the School’s plastic surgery division.

“Could we regenerate lost nerve?” asks Khouri. “Could we regenerate lost muscle? In the course of evolution, we’ve lost the capacity to grow back parts of our body. Right now, we do it through barbaric surgery.”

By turning back the clock to the origins of human growth, Khouri, Koudsi, and Reddi are helping to usher in a more sophisticated age of surgery. What passes for science fiction is only scientific imagination.
The main office of the Southeast Asian Refugee Resettlement Center is in the Tenderloin district of San Francisco, a tough neighborhood that earned its name many years ago because of a reputation for vice. Working-class cops on the beat there, it was said, could afford to eat tenderloin every night because they were paid to look the other way.

The Center helps refugees from Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia find their way in the United States. It shares the same block as a gaudy porn theater that is plastered on the outside with brightly painted animals. Drunks stumble past the Center's front door, even in the morning. Yet it's an ideal location. The low rents that attract the underworld have also beckoned to the dispossessed immigrants.

Vu-Duc Vuong, A.B. '72, M.S.W. '80, J.D. '81, executive director of the Center, administers a multi-service center.

San Francisco's Tenderloin district.
"What we want to do is find a way for people to very quickly regain control of their own lives."

Many risked death to escape their homelands. Others were held captive in relocation camps for months or even years before being allowed to settle elsewhere.

Stresses take their toll on the refugee population. Many arrive with little money, an inability to speak English, and few job skills. More important, the process of immigrating often leaves them feeling powerless, especially if they have lived a long time in the relocation camps.

"Being a refugee equals loss of control," Vuong explains. "They really depend on the whims of the immigration services, the agency that settles them and helps them with any number of things. When they live in a camp, the trucks bring in food, water, cooking, clothing, and everything else.

"What we want to do is to find a way for people to very quickly regain control of their own lives. If they control their own business, they can say, 'I am responsible for this, and I either go up or go down with it.'"

To fuel this transformation, the Center helps immigrants establish themselves in business by providing advice and sometimes money to get started. The Center also offers vocational training, job placement, and English-language classes.

"Step by step, we do it," Vuong says.

Like his constituency, Vuong is an immigrant, but his own experience was vastly different from many of those who come to the Center.

"I did not come to Washington University as a refugee," he explains. "I planned to go back to work in the foreign service of Vietnam." Events in 1975 made that goal impossible. With the Communist victory in Vietnam, Vuong had to reconsider his options.

"It was all a question of chance," he says. "I didn’t plan to emigrate to the United States when I was in high school during the Vietnam War." In the late 1960s, Vuong was selected to represent Vietnamese youth in a conference in New York. During a field trip to St. Louis, a new-found friend who was attending Washington brought him to the admissions office.

"After a brief interview they said, 'OK, we can get you a full scholarship here,' and they

Relocated refugies: Cambodian refugees in a relocation camp in Thailand. Many of the Tenderloin's residents have spent months or even years in such camps before being allowed to settle in the United States.
made the arrangements for me to leave Vietnam as well."

Vuong was the only Vietnamese student on campus at the time, an odd position to find himself in during the numerous student-led protests over America’s involvement in the Vietnam War. But political and even interpersonal relations had to take a back seat to more pressing concerns:

learning English and making a living. Even though he attended school on a scholarship, Vuong still had to pay for room and board. And the level of his communications skills threatened his success in the classroom. "I could speak to people," Vuong recalls, "but obviously it wasn’t up to par in a social science classroom.

"I had to somehow catch up—nobody would pay attention to just one student who couldn’t follow in class. You either swim or sink. Fortunately, I managed to get through that period."

Vuong earned his A.B. in political science in 1972. He went on to get an M.A. in international relations in 1974 from the University of Missouri–St. Louis and then went to work in refugee resettlement. He returned to Washington in 1977, this time in the joint degree program in social work and law. He received his M.S.W. in December 1980 and his J.D. in May 1981.

"Social work is based on compassion, law on reasoning and advocacy," he says. "The two fields are a perfect match in my case because I want to help newcomers, but I also want to break down barriers as we go along so that other people don’t have to stumble on the same barriers. I’m most interested in making changes, but I am impatient when these changes take so long."

Vuong’s impatience has propelled him into the political arena. In the most recent race for Supervisor of San Francisco, Vuong challenged the old school network there and became the first Vietnamese-American to run for public office in the United States.

His campaign was organized with grass roots support. Funds came from small donations given by many refugees who often shared one-on-one chats with the candidate. Vuong lost that race but plans to run again this fall.

Because voting is so important to making changes in immigrants’ lives, part of the
Growing community: Businesses are replacing broken glass storefronts as Southeast Asian immigrants build a new life in the Tenderloin district.

Center's outreach is aimed at helping them better understand the U.S. political system. "We want people to become citizens, and we want people to vote and to vote intelligently," Vuong says. Refugees usually become eligible for citizenship about five years after arrival. Nearly all apply.

"We used to have to do whatever we could to encourage people to become citizens, point out the benefits, etc.,” says Vuong. “Now we don't need to do that anymore because people become citizens on their own. So we move on to the next step, which is what to do with the newly acquired citizenship.”

One barrier to becoming involved is an unfamiliarity with the democratic process. In Vietnam and China, for example, there are no real elections. In other countries, new parties take control by coup or revolution.

Language poses another problem. “Even people who can get by in everyday conversation at work have a hard time with the language in politics,” Vuong says. “People shy away from having to go to vote because they don’t want to embarrass themselves. What we're doing is demystifying that voting process.”

Fortunately, voting by mail is now possible in California. “We deliberately promote the concept that people should vote by mail,” Vuong says.

Being both a lawyer and a social worker, Vuong is in a position to help the community as well as the individual.

The Southeast Asian Resettlement Center has brought a number of cases before the California and federal courts on behalf of its constituency. The first case was brought in 1981. The issue was whether to allow refugees to pay the lower state resident rate of tuition at schools in the University of California system.

“The requirement for residency is that you live here for one year and that you intend to stay here,” Vuong says. Immigrants who wish to enroll at the lower rates were also required to have a green card to prove resident alien status. The hitch for refugees was that it often took more than a year to get a green card.

The Center won its court case, a decision that affected thousands of students. “To make sure that we won it for good, we also brought the same issue to the California legislature,” Vuong says.

“That's how it should work in today's world,” Vuong says. “The world is much too interrelated for any one nation or one discipline to function independently. Social work gives me understanding of human problems and law enables me to improve these conditions for everyone. To me, that's worthwhile enough for one life.”

Gretchen Lee, A.B. '86, is a St. Louis-based writer.
With this issue, our three-part series draws to a close.

EUROPEAN THEATER


Drafted and commissioned in February 1942, William was an instructor at the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia. "I volunteered for parachute training, was assigned to the parachute school, then to the 506th Parachute Regiment of the 101st Airborne Division in Europe and Bastogne. I arranged the unconditional surrender of Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, [and] was awarded the Bronze Star. After the war, I commanded the 138th Infantry Regiment of the Missouri National Guard in St. Louis."

A retired attorney, William lives with his wife, June Pentland Hunker, A.B. '38, in Palm Desert, California.


"Enlisted in June 1941. After Navigation School, was assigned to Ferry Command, North Atlantic. Later volunteered for combat command in B-17s, just in time to go on the fifth daylight raid of the war over Europe. Badly shot up, we barely made it back, crashing at Gatwick. This I volunteered to do?" After 50 missions out of Africa, Sicily was invaded. He received the Distinguished Flying Cross, personal letters of commendation, and 11 Air Medals. He later delivered planes to all theaters for Ferry Command, then flew hospital planes to the Pacific for Transport Command, San Francisco, and delivered supplies and troops to Tokyo three weeks before the peace treaty.

He retired a captain in 1945, earned a Harvard M.B.A. in 1947, and is now vice president and financial consultant with Shearson Lehman Bros., San Francisco. He vows he'll never retire.

—Patricia Bardon Cadigan
PACIFIC THEATER

Joe Lowder, M.A. '74. Naval Aviation.
In the summer of 1945, Joe was flying single plane patrols with the "Blue Raiders" squadron off the coast of Vietnam (then French Indochina). Flying in at low level to destroy a railroad bridge near Cam Ranh Bay, Joe's B-24 unexpectedly met enemy fire and crashed in the jungle.
Joe lost an eye and suffered other severe injuries but received no medical treatment from his captors. He survived, he says, because of his basic physical fitness. Prior to his liberation as a POW in Saigon, he was part of a group of 1,600 Allied prisoners who had been forced to work on construction of the Burma-Siam railway, later made famous in the film The Bridge on the River Kwai.
Joe's experiences made him a lifelong advocate of physical fitness, which he teaches at the St. Louis Community College at Meramec in Kirkwood, Missouri.

After training at the Naval Academy and subsequently at Bowdoin College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in submarine radar, Donald served on the U.S.S. Seal, where he was in charge of electronic communications. Waiting to pick up downed pilots is one of his most vivid memories.
In a letter of commendation Admiral Nimitz said of him, "His coolness and devotion to duty during enemy countermeasures contributed materially to the success of his vessel in conducting evasive tactics. His conduct throughout was an inspiration to the officers and men with whom he served and in keeping with the highest traditions of U.S. Naval Service."
After a career that included managing three plants for Monsanto, Donald passed away last January.
—George Hickenlooper

Blue Raiders: Joe Lowder, back, second from left, and fellow members of his B-24 bomber squadron. Lowder was one of only three crew members to survive when the squadron was shot down by enemy fire.

STATESIDE

The wartime rubber shortage sent Lois and seven-month-old Teris to Baia, Brazil, with husband Robert Schery, A.B. '38, M.S. '40, Ph.D. '42, a plant biology expert. Bob's job for the U.S. government's Rubber Development Corporation was to evaluate and procure non-Amazon rubber as a replacement for Far East rubber lost to the Japanese. After Baia, the Scherys moved to Rio de Janeiro, where son Stephen was born. Lois says, "Brazil was a noncombatant nation, so the multicultural international community, to which my infant children were goodwill ambassadors, included European royalists and refugees, journalists, airline officials, U.S. oil people, British transit consultants, and Swiss chocolate executives." Some of those Brazilian friendships lasted a lifetime. "Twice before Bob died," Lois says, "he and I visited Brazil and, in January 1990, I took my children and grandchildren back to see where we'd lived and where Stephen was born."
Lois lives in Pomona, California.

Ruth Aronson Wasserstrom, A.B. '40. Director, USO Travelers Aid Office.
"As a war bride in California," Ruth says, "I had the good fortune to secure the position of director of a USO Travelers Aid Office" slated for the town of Indio, near where Patton's army made camp for desert training. "When 10,000 Army
personnel land in a town of 2,000, there are social problems," she observes. "Many soldiers' wives and girlfriends arrived with little or no money. Many had children or were about to. There were no jobs or housing."

The Red Cross couldn't help—Ruth and her Travelers Aid budget of $5,000 were all the help there was. She did her job so well that the Red Cross later offered to send her to graduate school.

Ruth and her husband Solbert, a judge, live in Kansas City, Missouri, where for 15 years Ruth has been a docent at the Nelson-Atkins Museum.

—Tim Leach

KEPT FROM HOME

William K.Y. Tao, M.S.M.E. '50.
Student at Chakiang University.

As an undergraduate at Chakiang University in his native China, William Tao remembers the entire school of 10,000 students moving five times and covering some 3,000 miles to avoid the front lines of battle between Chinese forces and the invading Japanese. Japan's invasion of China began long before Pearl Harbor. By 1937, Tao's home of Tientsin, in northern China, was occupied. Away at school, he would not know for several years whether his family was safe; he would not see them for nearly 10 years.

"We were always dodging the front line, but we were even more determined to learn," says Tao in describing his undergraduate years. Every summer, students received assignments to pack books, supplies, and equipment into trucks and boats to flee areas of fighting. "We probably moved about 3,000 miles," Tao recounts, "and during that time we were separated from our families. We didn't know their situation, and they didn't know ours."

In 1941, when the school was somewhere near the Tibetan border, Tao graduated with a degree in engineering. He immediately went to work in the government defense industry at Kun Ming, an inland Chinese air force base. Tao supervised a supply convoy to allied forces along the famous Burma Road. He designed a charcoal-burning engine to save on precious gasoline, a precursor of his future accomplishments as a professional engineer working on energy issues.

After the war, Tao returned home to northern China and found his family safe. He left the country in 1947 to pursue graduate studies at Washington University.

Tao has presided over the internationally accomplished engineering firm, Tao and Associates, for over 40 years. He has lived in St. Louis now for 44 years, but when asked where home is, he still
Post-war service: Robert Billing, B.S.E.E. '55, in Guam, where he served out his enlistment after the war.

Tao thinks of Tientsin and his childhood memories. Tao believes in the adaptability of human beings and that anyone can find ways to cope with difficult times. "These experiences made you grow up," he states, "and learn to plan and think. My generation from China is very fortunate. Every one of us has experienced a hardship in life, which is constructive. Maybe some became depressed and negative, but most of my friends and classmates became educated and more determined to do things.

"Learning the hard way is very valuable," Tao says. "Don't think you cannot do it. If you were in the same situation, you'd do the same. Human beings are very adaptable."

—Angela Davis

Correction: In the Spring 1992 issue, we incorrectly listed Edward Thias as retired. Thias continues to practice architecture; he is also an active teacher, artist, and writer.

Our apologies.

As we go to press, your letters are still pouring in.

Josephine Sippy Schwaebie, A.B. '41, worked with the Red Cross as assistant program director for London's "Rainbow Corner."

Infantryman Arthur N. Wilkins, Ph.D. '53, fought in Germany during the war and served in the Philippines after the dropping of the atomic bomb in Hiroshima.

Captain and battalion surgeon Frank S. Wissmath, A.B. '39, was among the first troops to enter the concentration camp at Linz, Austria.

Virginia Tredinnick Denmark, A.B. '38, worked at St. Louis' Lambert Field as a forecaster for the National Weather Service.

As chief officer of the 12th field hospital, George J. L. Wulff, Jr., A.B. '29, M.D. '33, followed combat troops through northern France, Paris, and into Germany.

During the attack on Pearl Harbor, Seymour J. Kranson, A.B. '30, M.D. '34, helped admit casualties at Honolulu's Tripler General Hospital while his wife,

Elizabeth Horwich Kranson, A.B. '29, picked up bomb fragments from their living room.

Helen Marie Coleman, B.S.N. '52, M.S.N. '67, worked as a registered nurse at St. Luke's Hospital.

Medical Corps Captain James A. Kinder, A.B. '37, M.D. '41, spent two years as a flight surgeon in China.

A. E. Meisenbach, Jr., M.D. '33, served as a flight surgeon in the South Pacific.

Saul Lassoff, A.B. '50, was drafted out of high school into the Navy Seabees and spent most of his time in New Guinea and the Philippines.

Robert Billing, B.S.E.E. '55, served on the "jeep carrier" the U.S.S. Kitkun Bay CVE-71 and was part of the invasion forces of Japan.

We've also heard from more Desert Storm vets, including Robert J. "Skip" Eskridge, B.S. '83, a civilian contractor who worked with Army communications software in Saudi Arabia.

Thank you for sending your letters and photos. We wish we could have included them all!
Making Space

Helping raise funds for the Women’s Building is just one of the challenges Margaret Gebauer has taken on over the years.

by Steven J. Givens

Margaret Scudamore Gebauer, A.B. ’26, is not one to shrink from a challenge. When she attended Washington in the 1920s, there were many active fraternities and several fraternity houses, but only five or six sororities and no sorority houses. In addition, there was no place for women who were not members of a sorority to meet, study, or eat except a small room called the “Girls Room.”

“In the center of the room were two long tables with backless benches,” says Gebauer, who now lives in Baker, Florida. “When the room was in full swing, it was elbow-to-elbow, and deafening!”

The only other place for a small group of women to meet was a little waiting room next to the dean of women’s office. The Martha Washington Association was born in this room, with the goal of inviting 600 uninvolved women to take part in campus life. By the end of 1922, nearly 300 women had joined.

But then an obvious problem arose. Where were all these women going to meet? It became clear that a Women’s Building was needed for the campus.

Peyton Hawes Dunn, A.B. ’24, and Gebauer took up the challenge, organizing a series of fund-raising events for construction of the Building. Soon the entire campus was involved—men and women, Greek letter and non-Greek letter. Mrs. Newton R. Wilson, the sponsor of Gebauer’s scholarship, helped the campaign meet its $500,000 goal with a significant contribution.

Hawes chaired the campaign until spring 1924, when she graduated and turned that responsibility over to Gebauer. Gebauer chaired the campaign until 1925, when she was elected president of the Women’s Self-Government Association.

Forrestine Wilson Timberlake, A.B. ’27, saw the campaign through to completion. Gebauer graduated in 1926, and the campaign reached its goal in 1927.

“We never had the slightest doubt about coming up with our needed $250,000,” Gebauer says. “What kept us going? Faith, enthusiasm, loyal support of the alumnae, and a glorious lot of fun.”

Although Gebauer played a key role in making the Women’s Building a reality, she didn’t get to visit it until 20 years later.

“I missed the dedication, and my first visit was in 1949 when I was traveling with my son and three daughters,” she says. “We toured the entire building, and I felt happy and grateful that I had had a part in its existence.”

After graduation, Gebauer moved to Cleveland to study as an apprentice at the Cleveland Play House Theater. There she met high school teacher Emanuel Gebauer, whom she married in 1930. The couple remained active in the Cleveland community, helping start a local art guild there.

At the same time that the Gebauers began to raise a family, Margaret Gebauer ran a foster boarding home for children and opened the first accredited nursery school in Cuyahoga County, Ohio. After her own children were grown, she closed the foster home and went back to college. She received a master’s degree in the teaching of reading from Western Reserve University in Cleveland (now Case Western Reserve University).

When her husband retired, the couple moved to Florida and Gebauer took on a new challenge, studying methods of coping with a reading disability that occurs when a person can’t link the sound of a word to letters printed on a page. She has presented national workshops on her research and still, at 87, gives workshops for parents and teachers.

Once the only place for women to gather on campus, the Ann Whitney Olin Women’s Building now serves women and men both as home of the Office of Student Affairs, as well as of several sorority lounges.
The

ART

of

GLASS

Practicing the ancient art of glassblowing, David Levi and Dimitri Michaelides create pieces that are contemporary, functional, and beautiful.

by Patricia Bardon Cadigan

When David Levi, B.F.A. ’83, Dimitri Michaelides, and Sam Stang set up their small glassblowing shop in the summer of 1985, they had lots of energy and talent and very little capital. Each had different ideas, but they all knew that they wanted to blow glass and make a living doing it.

“We worked maybe 14 hours a day, six or seven days a week,” Levi recalls of Ibex Glass Studio’s first year.
Initially, the partners turned out as many pieces as they could and then set out to find buyers, using an evolving mailing list and word of mouth. "We didn't make much money," Levi admits, "and we reinvested everything we could." Michaelides (whose father is Constantine E. Michaelides, dean of Washington University's School of Architecture) and Stang (whose father teaches in the English department) renovated the St. Louis building while Levi completed a year of study in Sweden and France. He joined them later, as planned.

Patricia Bardon Cadigan is a St. Louis-based writer.

Levi believes that Ibex was one of the first studios to offer high-quality, designed production glass. Prices have gone up since their first year, but Ibex continues to market objects at the Baltimore fair each February, and people still flock to the booth. "We're making a living at it now," Levi says. In fact, the Ibex shop—the name comes from a European mountain goat; the partners liked its sound and its brevity—has achieved something of a national reputation. Its signature hand-blown glass objects—colorful, cone-shaped bowls and vases, half-round bowls, tumblers, and designer pieces—are very much in demand.

Ibex work can be found in museums—the Renwick Gallery, Corning Museum of Glass, and St. Louis Art Museum, among others—and in private collections all over the country. Ibex objects are sold in some 70 galleries, museum shops, and stores and have been spotted in movies (Baby Boom and White Palace). Twice-yearly sales at the studio generate sizable crowds in the usually quiet, industrial neighborhood.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch cultural editor Robert W. Duffy is both a fan and a customer of Ibex. "Their work is creative—absolutely original, inventive, and intelligent," he says. "The objects are at once very beautiful and, at the same time, they really work: vases don't turn over; bowls hold things. They are absolutely fabulous."

Although glassblowing is an ancient art, dating back to the 13th century, it is still very young in the United States. It wasn't part of any art school curriculum until 1962, when it was introduced at the University of Wisconsin. Small glassblowing studios didn't begin to appear until the early 1960s.

National reputation:
Ibex's brightly colored plates and vases can be found in public and private collections throughout the country.
Taking shape:
Far right, David Levi opens a hollow glass bulb, shapes it, and puts it into an annealing oven to cool.

Ibex is one of only 200 or so small glassblowing shops in the country and the only commercial glass studio in St. Louis. In fact, there are very few glassblowers relative to the other arts. "Because the community of glass is small," Levi says, "there's a lot of communication among us. You can't be too protective of your ideas because everybody has a lot to learn."

Little has changed in the art of glassblowing over the centuries, except that natural gas now provides the heat. "We could trade places with glassblowers from the 13th century, and they could trade places with us," Levi says.

Although the glassmaking process looks like a rhythmic dance, it is hard, hot work that demands almost perfect timing. Twice a week glass is put into a crucible in the shop's large oven and heated to 2,200 degrees Fahrenheit. (This oven is turned off only twice a year; a week is required to heat it up.)

Once the glass is heated—a 12-hour process—Levi and Michaelides begin crafting the production pieces that are the staple of their business. On a typical morning, Michaelides inserts a long, hollow blowpipe into the large oven and rotates it to gather a blob of clear glass. He blows into the blowpipe, rotating the glass form, shaping it with a wet, wooden block and a wad of wet newspaper, reheating it in one of the smaller ovens, or glory holes, several times, and blowing it again until it reaches the required size.

He then severs the glass from the blowpipe and gives it to Levi, who opens and shapes it at the end of a punty rod. Levi works quietly, spinning, reheating, spreading, and defining the glass with various tools, then deftly adding a lip of bright color and affixing a foot, or base, before taking it to one of three annealing ovens to cure.

In a carefully coordinated waltz, Bob Pazderka, an assistant and valued third hand who is a student at Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville (SIUE), moves skillfully between Levi and Michaelides, providing colored glass at just the right moment for a lip wrap, a handle, or a foot. There is no noise, no confusion.

On days when bowls are being made, this process may be repeated 40 times. One-of-a-kind designer pieces, on the other hand, can take up to four hours each. Color adds another level of difficulty, and elaborate work requires at least three people. "If you've worked
together for a long time, things go smoothly," Levi says. While most pieces are signed with the Ibex name, one-of-a-kind gallery pieces are signed jointly by Levi and Michaelides. None of the pieces bear just one person’s signature. “We work so closely together and each piece requires so much of the other person that to keep it separate could be a real problem,” Levi says.

The Ibex Studio is open on Wednesday afternoons and by appointment. Levi and Michaelides try to accommodate everyone: customers, Cub Scouts, high school classes, glass students from Washington University or SIUE. Except for an accountant who does the payroll, the two partners handle all of the day-to-day business of the studio—keeping track of orders, making decisions, marketing, and preparing for the Baltimore fair.

“There’s a certain amount of inefficiency in this,” Michaelides admits, “but we have the flexibility to change on a dime. Every year when we do a show, we send new things. Our work is really evolving.”

Levi remains enthusiastic. “I love blowing glass,” he says. “It’s a great way to make a living.”
College Life
After Graduation

Coast to coast, in Europe, and on the Pacific Rim, Alumni Clubs bring the University to you.

Washington alumni are learning that the excitement of being part of a university doesn't end with graduation. They're keeping their University ties strong by participating in Alumni Clubs. The Clubs, formerly known as Alumni Chapters, are currently established in 43 cities, including London, Hong Kong, and Tokyo, with more to come.

Each Alumni Club hosts several events a year so that alumni can keep in touch with both the University and other alumni in their cities. Clubs provide alumni, students, and parents with a valuable network for social and cultural exchange, career development, and service to the University.

Alumni activities range from parties to sporting events to gallery openings. Alumni attend programs featuring such distinguished University speakers as Thomas F. Eagleton, former U.S. senator and University Professor of Public Affairs; MacArthur Fellow Cornell Fleischer, Islamic expert and professor of history; and Murray Weidenbaum, Edward Mallinckrodt Distinguished University Professor of Economics and chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors during the Reagan Administration. Some clubs also organize parties for incoming Washington students and hold Annual Fund phonathon get-togethers.

Last year, San Diego club members cheered Washington's women's team to victory at the annual Crew Classic. Sarasota alums got an inside look at cartoonist Mike Peters' etalier. There was an alumni New Year's Eve Bash in New Orleans and an architectural walking tour in downtown San Francisco.

A record number of Washington, D.C. alumni attended a performance of the St. Louis Symphony and a pre-performance gala. A similar event was held in Cleveland. And in New York this spring, Chancellor Danforth visited with alumni, parents, and prospective students.

For a list of the Alumni Clubs, their current chairs, and upcoming events, call Gina Moreno at (314) 935-5208.

—Jennifer Regan, A.B. '93
Chicago: Rooting for the Battling Bears hoopsters as they defeated the University of Chicago earlier this year are Alexandra Case and her mom, Karen Spigner Case, B.S.B.A. ’79, who chairs the Washington University Club of Chicago. James “Jay” Case, J.D. ’80, not pictured, is Karen’s husband and Alexandra’s proud papa.

Puerto Rico: Left to right, Puerto Rico Club chair Carlos Rom, Jr., M.B.A. ’79, pauses on the steps of the University of the Sacred Heart, Santurce, P.R., with Rafael Luis Llompart, Sacred Heart dean of students, Chancellor Danforth, and Jose Alberto Morales, Sacred Heart’s president.

Do You Work in Development?
We’d like to start a network of alumni who do. Other development offices often send notices of openings, and some alumni write seeking help with job searches. Let’s get together. Send your name, job title, work and home addresses, and phone numbers to: Washington University, Alumni in Development, Campus Box 1210, One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, MO 63130-4899.

Reunion ’93
May 13–15
The following classes will celebrate major reunions next spring.

1988/5th  1958/35th
1983/10th  1953/40th
1978/15th  1948/45th
1973/20th  1943/50th
1968/25th  1938/55th
1963/30th  1933/60th

These special days will be here before you know it, so start making plans now to join your classmates at Reunion Weekend 1993. Festivities include school and class parties, faculty seminars, city and campus tours, the annual Reunion Gala Dinner Dance, and plenty of chances to renew old friendships. Mark your calendar, and we’ll see you next May!

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

Los Angeles: On hand to welcome the Chancellor on his recent visit with Los Angeles alumni are, from left to right, Vincent Belusko, B.S.C.E. ’78; Thomas Thompson, B.S.A.S. ’66, M.Arch. ’68; Alan D. West, A.B. ’55, and Mrs. West.
1940s

Edwin G. Krebs, MD 43, received the Robert A. Welch Award in Chemistry presented by the Welch Foundation to recognize outstanding contributions in chemistry. Edwin is senior investigator emeritus at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute and professor of pharmacology at the University of Washington in Seattle. His wife is Virginia Frech Krebs, NU 47.

Mary A. Alexander, NU 48, will retire in June from the faculty of the University of Arizona College of Nursing. She also recently worked for the World Health Organization as a consultant in China. In 1989 she received the Nurse of the Year Award for Excellence in Nursing Education from the Arizona Nurses’ Association. In 1991 she received the Award of Distinction for Excellence in Nursing Education from Sigma Theta Tau International Nursing Society. Mary received her M.S. in nursing and her Ed.D. in health education from Boston University in Massachusetts. Her husband, Harry W. Alexander, EN 49, is retired from the World Health Organization and is a civil engineer for Pima County, Arizona. He will retire from them this year. Harry received his M.S. degree from the University of Iowa. The couple has lived and worked in Brazil, Taiwan, Afghanistan, Egypt, and Lebanon. They have four children, one of whom is Mary B. Alexander, LA 80. The Alexanders live in Tucson, Arizona.

1950s

Joanne Stansfield Parrott, NU 50, is on the board of directors of the auxiliary to the American Dental Association, and is chair of the association’s dental health education committee. She is a member of the board for the Foundation to the Greater St. Louis Dental Society, which runs the Dental Health Theater in St. Louis’ Laclede’s Landing. Joanne has given hundreds of dental health education programs in schools, for students and parents, scout groups, and churches. She and her husband, Roger L. Parrott, DE 53, live in St. Charles, Missouri, with their four children.

Frank G. Kriz, AR 51, EN 57, executive director of the Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District (MSD), received the 1991 PRIDE (Productivity and Responsibility Increase Development and Employment) Leadership Award from the St. Louis construction industry. Presenting the award was Alfred J. Fleischer, BU 37, PRIDE cochairman. Frank joined MSD following more than 30 years with the Missouri State Highway Department. Frank and his wife, Aube, are the parents of three children.

William G. Tragos, LA 56, holds the International 1991 Distinguished Advertising Achievement Award presented by the B’nai B’rith. He is worldwide chairman and chief executive officer at TBWA Advertising Inc. in New York, New York, and makes his home in Greenwich, Connecticut.

1960s

Tsong-Chieng Huang, GR 65, is professor of botany at the National Taiwan University.

Marc (Menachem) E. Kellner, LA 66, GR 69, GR 73, is Wolfson Professor of Jewish Thought at the University of Haifa in Israel. The “Books” section of the October 25, 1991 edition of the Tel Aviv daily, Maariv, featured a review of the Hebrew translation of his widely praised Dogma in Medieval Thought (English edition originally published by Oxford University Press in 1988). Menachem, who is native, also has been active in the University of Haifa administration, having served as chair of the University’s unique interdisciplinary master’s program in multi-time civilizations. Among his publications is an anthology of the writings of the late Washington University philosophy professor Steven Schwarzchild entitled The Pursuit of the Ideal: Jewish Writings of Steven Schwarzchild. In addition to his translated work, Menachem’s most recent work, published in October 1991, is Maimonides on Judaism and the Jewish People (SUNY Press).

Marilyn Dann Steinback, LA 66, Randy Hammer, LA 70, GR 75, Lisa Emmengger, and Linda Weiner are partners in a private practice of psychotherapy and sex therapy. Marilyn lives in St. Louis.

Paul J. McKe, Jr., EN 67, is the chairman and chief executive officer at Environmental Management Corporation in St. Louis. He was a guest speaker for the Environmental Protection Agency’s recent presentations on the success his firm has had in developing metropolitan wastewater facilities in St. Louis and 10 other Midwestern cities.

Mary M. Chapman Fales, GR 68, is the student counselor at Ranken Technical College in St. Louis. She is a licensed professional counselor who provides guidance and counseling services related to education, social, and personal issues. Mary makes her home in Kirkwood, Missouri.

Ronald J. Gilson, LA 68, holds the first Charles J. Meyers Professorship in Law and Business at Stanford University in California. For the year preceding his appointment to the Meyers chair, Ronald served as the school’s first Helen L. Crocker Faculty Scholar.

1970s

Wendy G. Hyman, LA 72, is the coauthor of Singing USA: Springboard to Culture, a book dealing with the development of cross-cultural communication and language learning.

Leonard D. Vines, LW 72, is a partner with the Clayton, Missouri, law firm of Vines, Jones, Ross, Kranner, and Rubin. He recently revised the “Business Franchises” section of Rabkin Johnson’s Current Legal Forms, published by Matthew Bender.

Norman Yin, GR 72, is professor and chairman of the department of banking at the National Chengchi University in Taiwan.

Mark Alan Barateau, EN 76, is a chemical engineering and chemistry professor at the University of Delaware in Newark. He recently received the 1991 Allan P Colburn Award for Excellence in Publications by a Young Member of the Institute given by the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

Judith Jaffe, BU 76, operates Educational Service Unlimited, a firm in Paris that provides training and research for small and medium-sized businesses.

Thomas K. Ryan, GR 76, is head of equity financing for Goldman Sachs in Hong Kong.

Heidi Ann Lopata Sherman, FA 76, is a Dallas photographer whose exhibit “Impressions of Nature: Landscape Photography by Heidi Sherman” was displayed at the Dallas Museum of Art from November 23, 1991, to February 2, 1992.

Joel Richard Stern, SW 77, is business manager of a new business unit for Hoechst-Roussel Agri-Vet, a division of the Hoechst Celanese Corp. Joel lives in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Andi Neustalter Stix, LA 77, is director of the Gifted and Talented Enrichment Center in New Rochelle, New York.

Dianne C. Mayfield, LW 78, is the author of The Entrepreneur’s Road Map to Business Success, published by Saxtons River Publications Inc. Dianne practices law and business consulting in the Washington, D.C., area.

Amran Bin Abdullah, TI 79, GB 82, SI 82, owns a construction firm in Malaysia and is heading the project to build a mass transit system in Kuala Lumpur.

Jeffrey Porter, GR 79, is assistant dean and director of the division of general education at the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, a college of Rochester Institute of Technology in Rochester, New York. He recently received a Fulbright Scholar Grant for 1991–92 to study at the University of York in England. He will do research on how people in two different societies, the United States and the United Kingdom, define disability.

Vikki Spritz, LA 79, reports that although she received her M.B.A. from the University of Arizona in 1989, she is now a full-time mother. Vikki and her family live in Tucson, Arizona.

1980s

Diana Lorenz, EN 81, is on the technical staff at AT&T Bell Laboratories in Warrenville, Illinois.

Henry F. Sadovsky, MD 81, is a cardiologist at Group Health Inc.’s Riverside Medical Center in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Ahmad Khiri Mohd Zain, GR 81, is head of the graphics design department at Mara Institute of Technology in Malaysia.

Cheryl Johnson Thomas, LA 82, GB 83, is manager of corporate employment at Universal Foods in Milwaukee.

David L. Popham, LA 83, is a postdoctoral researcher at the University of Connecticut Health Center.
"Settling" Out of Court

A gavel-to-gavel recap of the judicial career of Harvey Sorkow, LA 51, is not possible, because he never used one.

Shortly after assuming his first state judgeship in 1976, Sorkow discovered that someone had absconded with the ceremonial gavel. From then until he retired in February 1990, Sorkow presided over thousands of cases in New Jersey courts, maintaining order in the courtroom through vocal intonation or a rap of his knuckles on the bench.

But more than once, that even-tempered style was put to the test by the emotion-laden cases—divorces, adoptions, and child-custody hearings—that crowd the daily docket of a family court judge.

Most notably, Sorkow was the presiding judge in the highly publicized "Baby M" trial, an intense custody battle that focused international attention on surrogate motherhood. After three months of precedent-setting testimony, punctuated by demonstrations outside the courthouse and death threats in his mailbox, Sorkow issued his decision.

"It was a particularly stressful case," Sorkow recalls. "My opinion took 96 pages. And I started it by paraphrasing the Jewish philosopher Hillel. 'The primary issue to be determined by this litigation is what are the best interests of a child until now called 'Baby M.' All other concerns raised by counsel constitute commentary.'"

Sorkow's ruling upheld the validity of the surrogate-mother contract, awarded custody of "Baby M" to her biological father, and terminated the parental rights of the surrogate mother. On appeal, the New Jersey Supreme Court affirmed Sorkow's custody decision but reversed his finding on the surrogacy contract and restored visitation rights to the biological mother.

The reversal, says Sorkow, was not a personal affront, merely another step in the judicial process.

"When you try a novel case like 'Baby M,' your job is to make a finding of fact and apply the law to it," Sorkow says. "I had no illusions about being the ultimate arbiter of the law in this case. There had to be an appeal. The issue isn't whether my decision was upheld—it's whether the system worked. It did."

The legal system has worked well for Sorkow, too, and he for it. Prior to ascending to the New Jersey bench, he practiced general law in Bergenfield and Hackensack. As a judge, his responsibilities continually expanded, until, in recent years, he supervised five other judges and a calendar of more than 2,000 cases annually for the Superior Court of New Jersey. Since taking early retirement at age 60, he has continued his dedication to the law by becoming "of counsel" to a Paramus, New Jersey, law firm.

In addition to the two days a week he spends at his office, Sorkow is enrolled in Judaic studies courses and travels with his wife, Pearl, whom he met at Washington more than 40 years ago. Sorkow's continuing connection with the University includes a daughter who graduated from Washington, Janice Rachel Sorkow, LA 76, and a grandchild who eats her meals wearing a Washington University bib.

Looking back over his career, Sorkow counts among his accomplishments 15 published opinions that have become part of the permanent body of legal literature. But his most satisfying moments, he says, occurred out of public view.

"Once in a while a person would come back to visit or send me a letter saying, 'You were the judge in my case, and you really helped me.'" Sorkow recalls. "I tried to be fair. I tried to keep doors open and find reasonable alternatives. So when someone I'd seen in a case returned to say, 'Thanks,' I felt I had accomplished something important. Those are the memories I treasure."

—Gloria Bilchik, LA 67
Sharifudin bin Md Khalid, BU 89, is with Overseas-Chinese Banking Corporation Ltd. in Malaysia.

Alice Lui, LA 89, is with the asset management division in the Hong Kong office of Goldman Sachs.

Kamarulzaman Salleh, BU 89, is a research executive for Survey Research of Malaysia, a market research firm with predominantly American clients.

1990s

Mohd Nizam Abd-Wahab, BU 90, is with Arthur Andersen in Malaysia.

Jiunwun W. Hu, GB 90, is a business development officer at Citibank, N.A., in Malaysia.

Mohammad Asim Gurwara, EN 91, is a native of Pakistan, has returned to Washington University to obtain his master's degree.

Gisela Norat, GR 91, is assistant professor of Spanish at Hofstra and William Smith Colleges in Geneva, New York.

Kathy Lynne Schmarn, GR 91, is living in Lubbock, Texas, and working at Dillard's.

1970s


1980s

Sara, daughter, born June 27, 1991, to Cheryl Johnson Thomas, LA 82; GB 83, and Mark Thomas; residents of Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.

1980s

Pre-1920s

Izzy E. Miller, LA 18; Nov '91.

1920s

Julius Sherman, BU 22; Oct '91.

Frank E. Diekneite, Jr., DE 23; Nov '91.

Frank Kriz, GR 23; Nov '91.

C. Roland Baughner, EN 24; July '91.

Hale Nelson, LA 24; Nov '91.

Mrs. Stanley (Elizabeth B. Hubbell) Wright, LA 24; Aug '91.

Mrs. Theodore S. (Alice Louise Schmid) Zahorsky, LA 24; Nov '91.

Katherine Rhoads Harkness, LA 25; Nov '91.

Joseph A. Bauer, MD 26; Oct '91.

Thomas M. Boulware, Jr., MD 26; June '91.


Otto Hasek, LA 26; Nov '91.

Frank R. George, AR 26, GR 28; Jun '90.

Stanley N. Nichols, LA 27; Unknown.

Mrs. Ralph L. (Mildred C. Funsch) Smith, LA 27; Nov '91.

Marie K. (Boggiano) Smith, LA 28, GR 49; Sep '91.

Leslie A. Moffett, Jr., BU 28; Dec '90.

Sidney F. Pakula, MD 29; July '91.

Mrs. Ben F. Turner, LA 29; Dec '90.

Orland W. Woods, LA 29, GB 30; July '90.

Mrs. Edgar (Kathryn Burdette) Zantker, LA 29; Oct '91.

Elwood C. Hamsher, LA 30; Nov '91.

Richard L. Lodge, EN 30; Dec '91.

Graf A. Boepple, LA 31; Oct '90.

Elizabeth Anna Stoffel Niemoller, LA 31, GR 62; Sep '91.

James F. Williamson, FA 32; Apr '90.

Robert I. Dickey, GR 33; Mar '91.

Mrs. Fred W. (Mary Lou Martin) Drosten, AR 33; Nov '91.

Edward E. Gershon, LA 33; Jul '91.

Clara Louise Hansen Myers, GR 33, SW 48, SW 66; Nov '91.

Mrs. Daniel S. (Esther Rubin) Rosenberg, SW 33; Mar '91.

Irene Marie Hamaker Woodress, LA 33, UC 37, GR 55; Jun '91.

Scott O. Craig, AR 35; Nov '90.

Alfred Fleishman, LA 35, MD 35; Nov '91.

Mrs. Nat (Clara Rose Klein) Rosenhal, SW 35, Nov '91.

Kenneth E. Douglas, LA 36; Oct '91.

Edwin H. Duenow, SW 36; July '91.

Mrs. Harrison H. (Emily Ione Turman) Johnson, LA 38; Oct '91.

Ferdinand H. Manger, AR 39; Oct '91.


1940s

Arthur J. Shurig, EN 41; Dec '91.

Edward J. Huneke, LW 42, LW 43; Oct '91.

Charles E. Duke, LA 43; Nov '91.

Marjorie Katz Schoknke, LA 43; May '91.

Bryan W. DeLong, LA 44; Nov '91.

Arnold L. Blackwell, GR 47; July '91.

Thomas F. Wipperman, LA 47; Oct '91.

Wyatt Rawlings, JR., EN 48; Dec '91.

Marvin Routman, BU 48; May '91.

George E. Hibbard, LA 49; Oct '91.

Robert R. Rosenthal, Jr., EN 49; Nov '91.

Charles W. Watts, BU 49; Nov '90.

1950s

Mary J. Collett, GR 50; Nov '91.

Mrs. Herbert D. (Kathryn Louise Hadson) Frank, BU 50; Oct '91.

John A. Lukhs, BU 50; Nov '91.

Mrs. William D. (Martha L. Kelly) Sluaghter, LA 50; Oct '91.

William Ernest Foster, EN 52; Nov '91.

Dale E. Lift, LA 52; Aug '91.

J. Robert Mattlock, UC 52; Nov '91.

Alumni Codes

AR Architecture
BU Business
DE Dentistry
EN Engineering
FA Fine Arts
FS Former student
GA Graduate architecture
GB Graduate business
GD Graduate dentistry
GF Graduate fine arts
GL Graduate law
GM Graduate medical
GN Graduate nursing
GR Graduate arts & sciences
HA Health care administration
HS Former house staff
LA Arts & Sciences
LW Law
MD Medicine
MT Manual training

NU Nursing
OT Occupational therapy
PT Physical therapy
SI Sever Institute
SU Sever Institute undergraduate
SW Social Work
TI School of Technology and Information Management
UC University College
Eating Right in an Unhealthy Culture

If you think your latest diet is killing you, you might be closer to the mark than you realize. For many women and men, dieting can become the doorway to eating disorders like anorexia and bulimia.

“I don’t think it’s always bad to diet,” says Dr. Steven J. Romano, LA 81. “But for the great majority of cases, dieting is not a good idea.”

Romano is director of the Eating Disorders Clinic at The New York Hospital—Cornell Medical Center. Romano established the clinic in January 1991 as an outpatient service. The hospital already had an inpatient eating disorders unit.

Romano objects to the rigid set of values that many dieters adopt—values that are thrust upon people by images in popular culture.

“We’re fighting Madison Avenue when we say, ‘Your weight is not an issue,’” Romano says. On billboards, in the magazines, and on television, slim, athletic men and women tease the rest of the population with their picture-perfect figures. “Probably only 5 to 10 percent of people can attain that,” Romano says.

United States culture tends to overemphasize appearance, Romano explains. Women, in particular, are the targets of this type of scrutiny. Romano says only about 2 to 3 percent of his patients are men. Statistics show that 5 to 10 percent of bulimics and fewer than 5 percent of anorexics are male.

For many of Romano’s patients, self-control is a big issue. “Some of our patients are very successful dieters. They’ve lost 80 pounds several times.” But the problem that brings them to the clinic is either anorexia—self-starvation by strict control of food intake or exercise—or bulimia, which often involves binge eating and purging either by vomiting or abusing laxatives.

Romano’s patients first undergo a medical and psychiatric evaluation. Then a method of treatment is determined that might include individual or group psychotherapy, family therapy, drug therapy, or a mix of all of the above.

Severely anorexic patients might still need hospitalization to ensure steady weight gain and monitor the risk of complications. But bulimic patients often don’t really need hospitalization, Romano says.

Bulimic patients tend to benefit most from behavioral group psychotherapy. The clinic offers 10-week sessions with 10 or fewer patients per group.

“Most of these patients are rational people,” Romano says. “What we try to get them to realize is, ‘Why would a rational person do this kind of behavior?’”

Therapy focuses on developing new coping skills and learning to respond to the body’s clues about eating. “You work on the level of thoughts,” Romano says. “Rather than vomit, call a friend or take a walk. Try to get them to say, ‘I’m not fat, I’m full’ at the end of a meal.”

Experts still don’t understand every aspect of eating disorders. The body of research is still young, although it has grown considerably since Romano saw his first patient with an eating disorder, back when he was a resident in psychiatry.

Some studies point to a high correlation between sexual abuse and eating disorders. Romano notes that more than half his patients report childhood sexual abuse. (Some current studies suggest that one in three people in the general population were sexually abused as children.)

Other studies focus on physiology. Two groups of researchers have reported that a malfunctioning hypothalamus might contribute to anorexia, for example.

Still, eating disorders are not well understood, which makes successful treatment difficult. “I would say about 70 to 75 percent of our patients show marked improvement,” Romano says.

Improvement means different things to different patients. “We’ve had a number of people who, after two or three weeks, have completely stopped binging and purging,” Romano notes. Others, he says, know they’ve improved when they resist the urge to binge and purge so that it only happens once a month instead of two or three times a day.

“My learning curve has been exponential over the last year,” Romano says. “We used to have some pat psychological theories, some of them very far fetched. But the fact is that these patients are not as alike as you might think.”

―Gretchen Lee, LA 86
In Remembrance

Fred J. Rosenbaum, professor of electrical engineering and director of the Microwave Laboratory at Washington University, died February 29 after suffering a heart attack. He was 55. A microwave engineering specialist, Rosenbaum was the School of Engineering Outstanding Professor of the Year in 1978 and 1989. He served as a past president of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers' Microwave Theory and Techniques Society and a fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

Memorial contributions may be made to the Department of Electrical Engineering or the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation.

Paul A. Freund, A.B. '28, a Washington University trustee emeritus, died February 5 at his home in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was 83. Freund was a leading authority on U.S. constitutional law and the Supreme Court. A retired Harvard Law School professor, he wrote several books on law. He favored a flexible interpretation of the Constitution in economic and social matters as well as deeper protection for individual liberties of speech and press.

A fellow and past president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Freund was first elected to Washington's Board of Trustees in 1962. He served as a regular Board member until 1974, when he became a trustee emeritus. In 1956, the University awarded him an honorary doctor of laws degree.

Charles Andrew Reed, A.B. '61, research associate in pediatrics at the School of Medicine, died of congestive heart failure February 5 at St. Joseph Hospital in Kirkwood. He was 60. Reed began his career at the School of Medicine in 1958 as a research assistant in the virology department. He was also active as a deacon at the First Congregational Church of Webster Groves.

Memorial contributions may be made to the First Congregational Church or to the Leukemia Society.

John W. Hewitt, A.B. '38, B.S.B.A. '38, a business executive and church leader, died February 5 after suffering from cancer. He was 77. Hewitt was chairman of Hewitt-Lucas Body Co., a St. Louis manufacturer of aluminum truck body kits and aluminum enclosures. He was a former moderator of Pilgrim Congregational Church, a longtime member of the University City Human Relations Commission, and a member of Washington's Eliot Society.

Memorial contributions may be made to Pilgrim Congregational Church in St. Louis.

Albert P. Kopolow, B.S.B.A. '27, a former manufacturer of children's clothes and philanthropist, died January 31 after suffering a heart attack. He was 85. Kopolow was the owner and president of Modern Textile Co. and Kamps Togs Inc. from the mid-1940s until 1976, when he established an investment company bearing his name. As a philanthropist, he supported the John M. Olin School of Business, which named the Al and Ruth Kopolow Business Library in honor of him and his wife. He was also a benefactor of Jewish Hospital, the Jewish Community Center Association, and the English Language School in University City, Missouri.

Memorial contributions may be made to the St. Louis chapter of the American Parkinson's Disease Association.

Ronald J. Foulis, J.D. '27, an attorney who headed up AT&T's legal affairs department in Washington, D.C., from 1956-65, died of natural causes January 20. He was 87. As legislative counsel for AT&T, Foulis was responsible for representing the company before Congress. Following his retirement in 1969, he joined the Washington, D.C. law firm of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, where he worked until 1974. A longtime contributor to Washington University, Foulis also served as a trustee of the American Bar Association Endowment for many years.

J. Garrott Allen, A.B. '34, professor emeritus of surgery at Stanford University, died of complications related to pneumonia January 10. He was 79. Throughout his life, Allen worked to make the administration of blood and plasma safe for patients. He was the first to discover that the serum hepatitis virus in plasma could be deactivated by storing it at room temperature. Allen called public attention to the high risks of infection from commercial blood supplies. He stimulated the creation of an all-volunteer national blood bank program and legislation requiring the labeling of volunteer and purchased blood.

Memorial contributions may be made to Davis and

Kenneth Kurt Pasbrig, a sophomore in the College of Arts and Sciences, died of complications from leukemia January 13. He was 20. Pasbrig was a photographer for Washington's Hatchet yearbook and a disc jockey for KWUR, the student-run radio station.

Memorial contributions may be made to the Children's United Research Effort (C.U.R.E.) c/o St. Louis Children's Hospital or to the National Bone Marrow Donor Program.

Ethan A.H. Shepley, J.D. '49, a banker, lawyer, and civic leader, died of cancer December 18. He was 68. Shepley retired in 1988 as vice chairman of Boatmen's Bancshares Inc. and Boatmen's National Bank of St. Louis. From 1969-85 he was president of Boatmen's Bancshares. As chairman of the United Way, Shepley developed a fundraising system still in use today. His father was Ethan A.H. Shepley, former chancellor of Washington University.

Memorial contributions may be made to Harris-Stowe State College.

Robert G. Porter, A.B. '53, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Teachers since 1963, died of complications from heart surgery November 20. He was 64. Porter helped the American Federation of Teachers grow from 50,000 members to its current 780,000. Before he moved to the union's national headquarters, he was treasurer of the East St. Louis Teachers Union and helped it win one of the country's first union-representation elections.

Memorial contributions may be made to the St. John's Lutheran Church Fund or the American Diabetes Association.

Correction: Helen Marie Coleman, B.S.N. '52, M.S.N. '67, listed as deceased in the Winter 1991 issue of Washington University Magazine and Alumni News, is alive and well and living in St. Louis. Our apologies.

Watching the Banking Scene

After weathering monumental changes in the Texas banking system during the past few years, Dr. Sydney Smith Hicks, GR 71, GR 75, says she now has a Ph.D. in practical experience. "Once you've seen explosive excesses and deep declines, you've seen it all."

For more than a decade Hicks has worked as a Dallas-based economist, predicting national trends for Texas banks. She is currently NationsBank's senior vice president and division executive for risk control and cash assets management. With 2,000 branches and $120 billion in assets, NationsBank is the fourth largest bank in the United States.

Hicks sees the "confusion of values" that occurred in Texas now happening all over the country—a kind of "morning after" following the excessive spending and inflation of the '80s.

"Values get confused in an inflationary period," she explains, "because in an inflationary period it's impossible to gauge long-term profitability. It's hard for the average business person to understand the cyclical pattern of business activity, and when prices are volatile, no one is smart enough to persistently create value."

Hicks started her banking career as a registered bond trader and advised the bank on interest-rate trends. In spite of the economic roller-coaster conditions of the times, Hicks gave accurate advice on inflationary trends. "I was early in thinking that inflation rates were going down and raw land would prove to be bad collateral."

In October 1990, her extensive knowledge of banking and the Federal Reserve won her a promotion from her former job as the bank's chief economist to her present position, where she has nationwide responsibilities for managing the bank's cash assets and controlling operational risks.

"Every day $47 billion moves in and out of the Federal Reserve accounts that we manage. Part of my job is to reduce the cash holdings that the bank runs with. Cash that doesn't move and can't be invested is like inventory that sits on the shelf in the store, Hicks explains.

The risk-control leg of Hicks' job includes contingency planning for emergencies such as electronic communications breakdowns. She is also responsible for the information security of traditional and computerized data and for developing strategies to ensure that the bank remains in compliance with government regulations. She manages a nationwide staff of 210 people with an operating budget of approximately $70 million.

Hicks says her practical operational responsibilities flesh out her background as a banker. She also serves on the advisory board of the economic consulting firm Laurence Meyer and Associates and is active with the Dallas Women's Foundation, a group that offers women courses in money management that range from basic checkbook balancing to how to make wise philanthropic investments. "Women outlive men and own as much as 85 percent of the privately held assets in this country," Hicks explains. "The majority of these assets are not managed by women, but they will be.

"Managers have to be prepared to respond to an ever-changing external environment," Hicks says. "I feel very lucky to have been trained as an economist at Washington." She credits the University with providing her a "big picture" perspective that represented a balance of competing theoretical viewpoints. "I use so much of what I learned every day on the job," she says.

—George Hickenlooper
Donald P. Gallop Keeps Things Growing

Out of the fog beyond the windows of Don Gallop's office looms the two-year-old Ritz-Carlton Hotel. A visitor to the office, in one of the corporate towers clustered in downtown Clayton, Missouri, two miles west of Washington's Hilltop Campus, wonders whether the campus buildings could be seen on a clearer day.

The hotel and surrounding plaza represent a much-improved vista over the one Gallop had before the hotel was built. A development planned for the site a number of years earlier stalled after excavation, leaving a gaping crater that locals called the "Clayton Hole."

The view from his office is something of a metaphor for Gallop's outlook, professionally and personally. All around him, things just keep growing and getting better — from his law firm, Gallop, Johnson & Neuman (GJ&N), one of the outstanding firms in the region, to his many business, community, and University relationships.

Donald P. Gallop, J.D. '59, has the appearance of a lawyer who is chairman of the firm. Tall, soft-spoken, and impeccably groomed, he has a deliberate and reassuring manner that must serve him well with his business clients. And there have been many clients during his more than three decades of practice in the field of corporate law and business counseling. He has assisted many of them from incorporation through growth and, in many instances, expansion through mergers and acquisitions.

"I think one of our strengths," he says about his firm, "is our ability to assist in taking a start-up company through the early stages of growth, and then ultimately to the public marketplace." Gallop and his partners have often backed their professional commitment to emerging companies with the more personal risk of investing their own resources in them.

"Some people like to own real estate because they can see, feel, and touch it," he says. "I like to invest in St. Louis companies in the same way." Gallop currently serves on the boards of directors of Magna Group, Inc.; Medicine Shoppe International, Inc.; and Falcon Products, Inc., all headquartered in St. Louis. He was one of six former directors of Landmark Bancshares, Inc., named to the Magna board when the two bank holding companies merged last year. Gallop has been involved as an investor and partner in several significant development projects in the St. Louis area.

Gallops's style has been a major factor in GJ&N's growth from nine lawyers at its founding in 1976 to 64 today, with "a good number of Washington University law graduates in the firm," Gallop says. S. Lee Kling, B.S.B.A. '50, former chairman of Landmark Bancshares and a long-time Gallop friend, says, "I think Don has been able to attract and keep very talented people."

The firm has a reputation for providing a supportive work environment; some might even say exceptionally tolerant.

Sometimes the remote-controlled drapes behind Gallop's desk would appear to open and close by themselves; the phenomenon turned out to be the work of certain fellow law partners, well-known practical jokers who had obtained a duplicate remote-control device. The principal suspects, and their less-antic associates, praise the firm for maintaining an atmosphere that permits a balance between the opportunity to do serious work and enjoyment of the workplace.

Gallop balances his legal career with his involvement as a board member or trustee of Webster University, the Missouri Historical Society, and Jewish Hospital of St. Louis. For Washington University, he serves on the National Council for the School of Law and chairs the membership committee of the prestigious William Greenleaf Eliot Society. He also has served on the University Alumni Board of Governors, the executive committee of the Law Alumni Association, and the Law Eliot Society Committee and has been active in other community organizations. He's a member of the St. Louis Bar Association, the Missouri Bar, and the American Bar Association.

A career in law wasn't a random choice for Don Gallop, nor was
Washington University School of Law. His father, the late Philip Gallop, J.D. '29, and his uncle, Carl Gallop, J.D. '35, were also Washington law graduates. “It’s a family tradition,” Gallop says. He and his father worked together at GJ&N and previously were partners at another firm. The older of Gallop's two daughters, Elizabeth (Betsy), earned her law degree at Duke and worked at GJ&N until she recently left the firm for a career change. She's engaged to be married this summer, and her fiancé is an attorney, "so there'll be another lawyer in the family," Gallop says. “And my daughter Emily, a college senior, is thinking about law school.”

A native St. Louisan, Gallop received his B.A. from the University of Missouri in 1954 and completed two years of military service as an officer in the U.S. Army before enrolling in the School of Law. On campus, he met sophomore Sue Steiner. She accelerated her studies in the College of Arts and Sciences to finish in three years so they could be married when both graduated in 1959. Over the next 10 years, they had four children: John, Betsy, Thomas, and Emily. Sue, who received her A.B. in education, taught for a period of time at the English Language School and is now a community volunteer. Don kept busy building his law practice.

In the early eighties, Gallop became concerned that he wasn't doing enough for Washington University. “It starts with the fact that I had a wonderful experience in law school,” he says. “It was clearly a foundation for everything I've done.” Through his friend Professor David Becker, Gallop arranged to meet with the dean of the School of Law, the late F. Hodge O'Neal. He wanted to help plan strategies to achieve the recommendations of the Law Task Force, which met from 1979 to 1981. His current service on the National Council continues that earlier advisory role.

“Sheing the University and the Law School grow and prosper as institutions convinced me to become involved,” he says. “The University is an exciting place where outstanding students are getting a fine education.

“The School of Law needs its alumni to become involved,” he continues. “The administration is doing a fine job of attracting excellent faculty members and top-flight students. I feel an obligation to help.” He has helped in many ways. A number of years ago, Gallop, Sue, and his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Litvag, created the Philip Gallop Real Estate Prize for law students in honor of the senior Gallop. Don and Sue also sponsor a student in the Scholars in Law Program. “We were pleased to learn that our 1991 scholarship student was first in his class,” Gallop says, enjoying a measure of distinction himself.

In May 1991, Don Gallop received the School’s Distinguished Law Alumni Award. “I was thrilled,” he says. “It was a terrific honor.”

And it was well-deserved.
Isolationism Resurrection

by Thomas F. Eagleton

From the 1920s to the early 1950s, there were two wings of the Republican party: the Eastern establishment internationalist wing, led after 1940 by Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, and the Midwestern isolationist wing, led at the same time by Senator Robert Taft of Ohio. Dewey realized that America should not repeat the “come home America” tragedy of the post-World War I era when we made a conscious decision to withdraw from the world. We didn’t join the League of Nations, and we played only an occasional, secondary role in international affairs. We viewed the Atlantic and Pacific as our protective boundaries with events beyond those vast waters of only passing concern.

World War II unified the divergent Republican factions. Taft, the last noteworthy Republican go-it-aloner, was defeated by Dwight Eisenhower for the 1952 Republican nomination. For the next 40 years, the Republican party took a clear, consistent position accepting the international responsibilities that accompanied the role of superpower. With the Cold War enemy of international communism always clearly, at times exaggeratedly, in sight, there was no difficulty producing a cohesive Republican activist foreign policy.

Once victory on the Cold War was declared, the old foreign policy divisions in the Republican party returned. Pat Buchanan’s views of the world resurrected the prewar Republican isolationism. Cancel all foreign aid. Bring home the troops. There is nothing out there for us to worry about.

It is the popular stance of the moment. The prevailing music in America is: Attend to our own needs and forget all that stuff going on in Eastern Europe and in the erstwhile Soviet Union.

Former President Richard Nixon perceives the crisis. Referring to Russia and the other republics, he says: “The stakes are high, and we are playing as if it were a penny-ante game.” We have supported Boris Yeltsin with about as little as we could get away with—some credits to buy American grain and some medical supplies and war rations left over from the Persian Gulf War.

America seems to operate on the notion that democracy can spring unassisted from the ash heap of Soviet communism. It is as if by the will of God a viable system of economic and political order will emerge where sound economics and functional political order have never been known in history. We have opted to be nonplayers in the future development of the new Russia. We are ensuring the failure of freedom. After fighting a half century of a cold war to price for our pathetic indifference.

A curse of the 1992 election campaign is that the presidential candidates of both parties have been unwilling to even address in broad outline a meaningful plan for assistance to Russia and the other new republics. When authoritarianism returns in that region, we and those who follow us will pay a heavy

Thomas F. Eagleton served as U.S. Senator from Missouri from 1968 to 1987. He is University Professor of Public Affairs at Washington University.
Air Ball: Freshman Matt Craig, center, gets a chance to work off a little finals week stress during a game of Air Ball, held recently in the Swamp next to Wohl Center. The game, a twisted version of volleyball, is played on a big inflated mattress with a 2 1/2-foot diameter kickball. Players are allowed unlimited hits and can use all four walls.
Heraldic bearings: Historian and soldier Diego Fernández wrote La Historia del Perú, considered the most accurate account of mid-16th century Peruvian history. Soon after the book’s first and only printing in 1571, the Spanish Council for the Indies prohibited subsequent publication. The Spanish coat of arms pictured graces the title page of this rare, two-part volume. The book is part of the exhibit “Land Ho! The Early Exploration of the Americas” in Olin Library’s special collections through July 31. The display includes early histories, maps, and engravings depicting the New World, its natural history, and indigenous cultures. The Fernández history is a gift from Philip M. Arnold, B.S.Ch.E. ’32, M.S.Ch.E. ’41.