FALL 1992

Washington
WASHINGTTON UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE AND ALUMNI NEWS

THE COMPTON EFFECTS
The Legacy of Arthur Holly Compton
The great debate: Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton, independent candidate Ross Perot, and President George Bush greet the panelists after the first presidential debate of the 1992 campaign, held at the Washington University Field House on October 11. More than 100 million people around the world watched the event, which was the first nationally televised three-person debate in U.S. history. The panelists are, from left to right, moderator Jim Lehrer of PBS, John Mashek of the Boston Globe, Ann Compton of ABC News, and freelance journalist Sander Vanocur.

Right: Civil War-era documents recently discovered in a vault in Brookes Hall are shedding new light on the University’s early history. See page 23.

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Sirrica, LTD. is proud to announce the availability of the Washington University Lamp.

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Keeping American Students Competitive

The Howard Hughes Medical Institute (HHMI) awarded Washington a five-year $1.7-million grant as part of a program designed to keep American undergraduate students competitive in science and mathematics.

The University was named among 42 American universities to join 139 other institutions in the single largest private initiative for higher education in U.S. history. Begun in 1988 by HHMI, the initiative involves 181 public and private colleges and universities in an ambitious effort amounting to $175.5 million.

Washington's grant will support programs to include summer research opportunities, a mentoring program, and tutoring for introductory-level students; a summer institute in modern biology for St. Louis high school teachers, particularly those with significant enrollments of underrepresented minority students; a prefreshman program in biomedicine providing laboratory training in molecular biology; creation of interdisciplinary laboratory courses; and development of faculty to implement the new curricula.

Established in 1953, HHMI employs scientists in cell biology, genetics, immunology, neuroscience, and structural biology. Hughes investigators conduct medical research in HHMI laboratories at outstanding academic medical centers and universities nationwide. Through its grant programs, HHMI supports science education in the United States and a select group of research fellows abroad.

Vonnegut Urges Students to be "Saints"

"Young people are crazy about me, as you can see," author Kurt Vonnegut, Jr. wryly told a jam-packed Graham Chapel crowd at an Assembly Series lecture on September 2. "That's because I've kept in touch with them. The purpose of my books has always been to poison young people with humanity."

Vonnegut, whose novels include Slaughterhouse Five and Breakfast of Champions, has had his books burned alongside those by other "subversive" authors such as J.D. Salinger and Mark Twain. In fact, the tall, lanky Vonnegut resembles Twain in both his appearance and in his use of humor to drive home a point. He covered such diverse subjects in his talk as politics, transcendental meditation ("It's like scuba diving in lukewarm bouillon," he said), and mass murderer Charles Manson. He admitted that the title of his speech was a bit misleading.

"Every speech I've ever given has been called 'How to Get a Job Like Mine,' but I never seem to get around to talking about it," he said.

Vonnegut, a descendent of 19th-century German-American free-thinkers who settled in his native Indianapolis, described his life as being worthwhile because he had been able to "meet saints, which means they were decent people in an indecent society." He called on Washington students to become those kinds of saints and to develop "extended families," which he called an "achievable utopia."

"You need 30 or 40 or 50 people who know who you are and care about you," said the 69-year-old author of 13 novels and a recently published autobiographical collage titled Fates Worse Than Death.

Vonnegut told the crowd that he assumed that at least two-thirds of them were literate, and urged them to remember how they got that way, stressing the importance of education.

"Writing is just arbitrary little marks on paper," he said, "and yet we learn to see characters and get the jokes and the ironies. My God, what a lot of work it is to read well enough to understand a work of fiction. Fiction writing is the only profession that requires the consumer to be a performer. Literature you have to perform for yourself, and so we will always have a small audience."
Donald Cairns, professor of engineering and technology management, was named dean of the School of Technology and Information Management (STIM), a division of the School of Engineering and Applied Science. Cairns succeeds Robert J. Benson, who was the founding dean of STIM.

A former corporate executive and World War II veteran, Cairns joined the STIM faculty in 1986 as an affiliate professor and was named full professor in 1990. Cairns did his undergraduate work at the University of Illinois in civil engineering and earned his M.B.A. and Ph.D. degrees in business administration at St. Louis University. Between 1956 and 1979 Cairns rose from a project engineer at the Granite City Steel Company to vice president. He later was named president of the international engineering and management consulting division of the National Steel Company.

C. Robert Cloninger, Wallace Renard Professor and head of the Department of Psychiatry, is one of two recipients of this year's James B. Isaacson Memorial Award.

Cloninger, also professor of genetics, shared the award with Michael Bohman of Umea, Sweden. The two have worked together on adoption studies in Scandinavia and are being honored for their work on genetic risk factors for alcoholism.

The award recognizes scientists whose research contributions are crucial to basic or clinical medical advances in alcoholism and drug abuse.

Daniel E. Goldberg, assistant professor of medicine and molecular microbiology, received a Charles E. Culpeper Foundation Scholarship in Medical Science for 1992.

The award provides Goldberg with $100,000 per year for three years to fund his research on alternative drug therapy to combat malaria, a parasitic illness that kills two million people annually.

Painter James McGarrell, professor of fine arts, has received two major honors for his artistic achievement. He was elected an associate member of the National Academy of Design, and he will serve as the Dartmouth College artist-in-residence this spring.

As a member of the National Academy of Design, McGarrell joins the ranks of Chuck Close, Janet Fish, and Philip Pearlstein. Academy members are nominated by their colleagues and then are asked to submit a representative piece of their work.

As Dartmouth's artist-in-residence, McGarrell will lecture on his work and meet with students and faculty in his studio. In the past, renowned artists such as Robert Rauschenberg and Frank Stella have participated in the Dartmouth program. Dartmouth also will exhibit a series of life-size portraits that McGarrell did of famous 20th-century figures, such as Charlie Chaplin, Billie Holiday, and Ezra Pound.

Staffan J. Normark, professor and chair of the Department of Molecular Microbiology, received the Goran Gustavsson Award in Medicine, bestowed by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences in May.

Normark was awarded the three-year, $500,000 prize for his contributions to the understanding of how bacteria cause disease. Normark and his colleagues in the United States and in Sweden are developing "anti-adhesive" drugs to prevent bacteria from attaching to healthy cells.

Marcus Raichle, professor of neurology and radiology, was elected to the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences in June.

Raichle is a pioneer in using positron emission tomography to map areas of the brain used in specific
tasks such as seeing, hearing, and speaking.

The institute is concerned with the protection and advancement of the health professions and sciences, and the promotion of research and development pertinent to health.

Milton Schlesinger, professor of molecular microbiology, was named chairman of the main policy-making body of the Division of Biology and Biomedical Sciences, effective July 1. His post, chairman of the Executive Council, is a new position that is part of a reorganization of the division's governing structure.

The division is an administrative consortium of seven medical school departments and the Department of Biology on the University's Hilltop Campus. It is responsible for recruiting, admitting, training, and counseling Ph.D. and M.D./Ph.D. students in nine interdepartmental programs.

Herbert W. Virgin IV, assistant professor of medicine, was selected a 1992 Pfizer Scholar in April.

As a Pfizer Scholar, Virgin, also assistant professor of pathology and of molecular microbiology, will receive $130,000 over the next two years to study viral genetics and what makes some viruses more virulent, or potent, than others, both in the presence and absence of a functioning immune system.

Michael J. Welch, professor of radiology and director of radiation sciences at the University's Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology, received the Society of Nuclear Medicine's Thirteenth Annual Georg Charles de Hevesy Nuclear Medicine Pioneer Award in June.

Welch's work on rapid synthesis of positron-labeled organic chemicals contributed vitally to the development and application of positron emission tomography used in diagnostic medicine.

Freedom's History Begun in Center's First Two Volumes

The Center for the History of Freedom has released the first two volumes in a series that promises to be the most extensive study of the history of freedom ever undertaken.

The first volume, titled Parliament and Liberty from the Reign of Elizabeth to the English Civil War, was released in January. The second volume, Liberty Secured? Britain Before and After 1688, was published in April. Succeeding volumes will deal with such subjects as freedom in the new American republic, the Declaration of the Rights of Man, and freedom of religion.

History professor Richard Davis, director of the center and general editor, said the series will "inquire into the way in which freedom, as it is generally understood in the modern world, came into being in a small part of the West and then was realized elsewhere across the world." Stanford University Press is publishing the series, which will include about a dozen volumes.

A committee of international scholars advises the center on volumes to include in the series and helps select contributors. The committee includes three Washington faculty members: David Konig, professor and chair of history; Douglass North, Henry R. Luce Professor of Law and Liberty; and Richard Walter, professor of history.

Olin Students Trade Cards for Jobs

Olin marketing-club students have found an innovative way to beat the resume rush for summer jobs. Thirty-three students set out to make an impression with the Class of 1993 Marketing All-Star Trading Cards, packaged complete with bubble gum and mailed to the marketing executives at more than 100 top companies in the country.

The cards, which mimic their sports counterparts, feature students dressed in athletic garb. The flip side gives the applicants' vital stats, rookie achievements, and career highlights. As a follow-up, the students mailed a detailed resume in hopes of scoring in the competitive business arena.

Some of the companies that received the creative pitch included Pet Inc., Nike, and Ralston Purina. The aggressive marketing effort appeared to be a hit. Of those students who took part, more than 20 received job offers in marketing.
Research Takes Aim at Cardiovascular and Inflammatory Diseases

Researchers at the School of Medicine will receive $5 million from Sphinx Pharmaceuticals Corporation to develop new treatments for heart attacks, strokes, atherosclerosis, arthritis, asthma, and other cardiovascular and inflammatory diseases.

Led by Richard Gross, professor of medicine, the project’s aim is to develop drugs to control enzymes called phospholipases A₂ (PLA₂). PLA₂ enzymes cause the release of arachidonic acid, which converts into potent regulatory molecules that affect essential functions throughout the body. In heart cells, for example, these regulators cause the tissue damage and irregular heart rhythm that accompany heart attacks, and they are also thought to contribute to inflammation in several tissues.

Gross’ objective is to cut off these regulators at their source. “What we are aiming for is a drug that operates at the beginning of this cascade to treat a multiplicity of problems with a single agent,” Gross says.

Pour Choice

You caught us. It’s good to know that so many of you read Washington University Magazine and Alumni News so closely. After receiving our Midsummer ’92 issue, several readers wrote to us and pointed out the incorrect use of the word “pours” on page 21 in the caption for a photograph showing a student taking a final exam. Instead of saying “A student pours over the questions,” the sentence should, of course, have used pores. The error slipped by all of our editors and outside proofreaders. We apologize and thank you for keeping us on our toes.

Equal Access: Christine Berg, an instructor with the Program in Occupational Therapy at the School of Medicine, is the creator of this Clayton, Missouri, playground, specially created to suit the needs of handicapped children. The idea is to ease access for disabled children and thus encourage interaction between handicapped and able-bodied kids. “We wanted the kids to actually spend time together, to create, imagine, and explore,” Berg explained. To that end, the playground uses ramps as well as ladders, and replaces wood-chip walkways with asphalt paths, which wheelchairs can negotiate better. Other than that, the playground is just like any other, complete with slides and climbing equipment, a sandbox area with pulleys to raise buckets from one area to the next, and a pavilion where children can ride tricycles and wheelchairs.

Tissue Transplant Provides Alternative to Mastectomy Patients

Washington medical researchers are performing a new procedure that provides a safer alternative to silicone breast implants for mastectomy patients.

The procedure, called autologous reconstruction, will benefit those women with faulty breast implants, those who are at risk for breast cancer, and those who wish to enlarge their breasts, say the researchers.

Considered an improvement over existing reconstructive methods, autologous reconstruction involves taking excess skin and fat from the areas of a woman’s body where deposits frequently appear—the lower abdomen, buttock, or thigh—and molding a breast from the patient’s own tissue.

“Using the tissue is far superior to current artificial implant procedures,” says Roger K. Khouri, assistant professor of plastic and reconstructive surgery. “The tissue is not rejected; sensation returns to the breast, which never occurs with implants; and you avoid the potential complication of leakage and disfiguring scar formation.”

There are several types of autologous reconstruction, but Khouri’s expertise is with the microvascular free flap technique. Although this technique takes longer to complete
than implant reconstruction—five to six hours for one breast, eight hours for both—it can be performed at the time of mastectomy.

**Engineering School Awarded $1.6 Million Gift**

The School of Engineering and Applied Science was awarded a $1.6 million gift to support development of an environmental engineering program.

The anonymous commitment will establish an instructional laboratory for environmental engineering and support an interdisciplinary program sponsored by the chemical, civil, and mechanical engineering departments and the Department of Engineering and Policy.

The gift will enable the School to offer an environmental engineering master's degree and will support faculty in this area.

**Follow-Up**

**Beware the bedding:** Medical researchers James S. Kemp and Bradley T. Thach found that suffocation by rebreathing, rather than Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, was the most likely cause of death in a group of babies whose faces were resting on polystyrene-filled cushions.

Their study, reported in the fall 1991 issue of *Washington University Magazine*, resulted in their further testing of other bedding products that can suffocate infants by trapping exhaled carbon dioxide that the babies inhale. Kemp suggests that infants be put to bed "on their side or back unless there is some medical reason not to." In April, the American Academy of Pediatrics recommended the same practice.
The Truth About Eve
Alan Templeton, professor of biology, recently uncovered a flaw in the hypothesis of University of California at Berkeley scientists that all modern humans descended from a woman, dubbed Eve, who lived about 200,000 years ago.

“They used a computer, got an answer, and published that answer,” Templeton told a St. Louis Post-Dispatch writer. “But there was too little emphasis on analyzing what they found.” Templeton said that the Berkeley researchers leaped to two major conclusions: that Eve originated solely in Africa and that she lived about 200,000 years ago. Although Eve may have existed, Templeton emphasizes that the time and place of her origin have not yet been established. “All you can say is that the common female ancestor lived somewhere between 100,000 and a million years ago,” he stated.

Templeton’s findings support the idea that modern humans arose all over the world at about the same time and that a gene that emerged in one part of the world could spread throughout the world without the movement of an entire population.

Emphasizing the necessity of extracting the answers from the data rather than vice versa, Templeton said that the Berkeley researchers’ mistake is “symptomatic of a greater flaw in American biological science right now. You tend to get wowed by the data and assume that it tells you the answer. But you can’t. The answers must be extracted from the data through rigorous statistical analysis.”

Contributors: Kleila Carlson, Tony Fitzpatrick, Steve Givens, Jim Keeley, Andy Krackov, Paul Nagle, Shauna Rhone, Al Toroian

Why it takes legwork to flatten your stomach.

You can’t reduce stomach fat by exercising abdominal muscles alone.

Research has shown that exercises that work only the abdominal region are not effective. They simply don’t involve enough muscle mass to burn the calories necessary to trim fat. Instead of flattening, they merely strengthen underlying muscles, providing no reduction in girth, fatfolds, or total body fat percentage.

The exclusive NordicTrack® total-body aerobic exerciser is the most effective way to flatten your stomach.

The total-body motion involves all major body muscles. Which means you burn more body fat in less time than with any other in-home exercise machine. And while you’re at it, you’re toning and defining those muscle groups, as well. So you feel as good as you look.

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**Tao Establishes Challenge Fund**

Through a generous challenge fund set up by William Tao, M.S.M.E. '50, the Department of Athletics will earn an extra $10,000 from new W Club memberships or increased giving from current Club members.

The goal of the William Tao W Club Challenge is twofold: to increase the financial resources of the University's athletics programs and to increase the membership of alumni, parents, and friends in the Department of Athletics' support organizations.

The challenge fund will match all new gifts at the Century Club level or higher made by June 30, 1993. It will also match increased gifts from current Club members who move up to a higher level. For those working at matching gift companies, the University will combine the company's matching fund and the donors' personal gift to determine their Club level.

The W Club has contributed in many ways to the outstanding performance of the University's athletic teams in recent years. The Tao Challenge, the first such challenge established for athletics, seeks to expand the W Club's impact on intercollegiate athletic programs, enriching their quality for the benefit of Washington's student-athletes and the entire University community.

**Alumni Tune in to Games**

TRZ Sports Services, Inc., has announced that it will provide 800-telephone-number access to live play-by-play radio broadcasts of Washington University football and men's basketball games through its TEAMLINE® phone service.

"We are extremely proud to be affiliated with Washington University," says TRZ president Tom Zawistowski. "Our goal is to provide alumni, parents, and fans with an affordable means of hearing their favorite games live from anywhere in the world."

To use TEAMLINE®, fans will dial 800-846-4700, ext. 1096, enter their Visa or MasterCard number and expiration date, and then be connected to the live game broadcast direct from the Bears' radio network. TRZ pays for the call and bills callers a maximum of 50¢ per minute for the service. Rates go down the longer someone listens, to a minimum of 20¢ per minute for longer calls. Callers can listen to as much or as little of the game as they like. The cost of a complete three-hour football game would be $36.50, while a two-hour basketball broadcast would cost $30.50.

Fans can also access voice messages from the teams during non-game times and get game box scores or season-to-date statistics via FAX.

Callers will hear radio broadcasts of Bear football and selected basketball games from either KASP 1380 AM, St. Louis' new 24-hour sports station, or KWUR 90.3 FM, Washington's campus station.

For more information about TEAMLINE®, contact the Washington University Sports Information Office at (314) 935-5077.

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**1992–93 Men's Basketball Schedule**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Home Team</th>
<th>Away Team</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 20-21</td>
<td>Illinois Wesleyan</td>
<td>Titan</td>
<td>6 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tournament</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov. 24</td>
<td>Millikin (Nashville, Ill.)</td>
<td>7:30 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov. 27-28</td>
<td>Colorado College</td>
<td>Tournament</td>
<td>TBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 4</td>
<td>9th ANNUAL LOPATA</td>
<td>CLASSIC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beloit vs. Trinity (Tex.)</td>
<td>6 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vs. Washington U.</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dec. 5</td>
<td>9th ANNUAL LOPATA</td>
<td>CLASSIC</td>
<td>8 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consolation</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Championship</td>
<td></td>
<td>8 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 8</td>
<td>Maryville University</td>
<td>7:30 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 12</td>
<td>U. of Missouri-St. Louis</td>
<td>7:30 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
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All home opponents are in capitals. All times are local.

*University Athletic Association Contest*
He is a young man of the finest type one would want to see, tall and well built, and with a head and eye that mark him at once as out of the ordinary. If I were looking for a man who would be sure to develop, I would stop with him."

—letter from Alexander S. Langsdorf, dean of the Engineering School, to Chancellor Frederic A. Hall, July 1920

Arthur Holly Compton, a 28-year-old scientist with an interest in X-ray research, was an intriguing but little-known candidate for head of Washington University's physics department. Engineering Dean Alexander S. Langsdorf met him in 1920 and decided that he was right for the job. Writing to Chancellor Hall, Langsdorf urged the University to grab this talented young man, despite his youth. "There is no doubt in my mind about his ability," Langsdorf wrote. "It is only experience that he lacks."
Over the next half century, Compton compiled a more distinguished record than even Langsdorf had predicted. Compton's research into the dual nature of X-rays as wave and particle, conducted at the University, won him the 1927 Nobel Prize and a permanent place in the history of physics for discovering the "Compton effect." After important work at the University of Chicago on the origin of cosmic rays, he organized the research phase of the project that led eventually to the development of the atomic bomb.

Twice, at different points in his career, he came to Washington University, where he had a lasting effect on the School's future. As Wayman Crow Professor of Physics from 1920 to 1923, he breathed life into his sleepy department, largely through his own groundbreaking research. Then, as chancellor from 1945 to 1953, he ushered in a period of rebuilding for the University, which was weakened by the Depression and the war years.

"We never had a chancellor who took office with higher expectations of him," says Ralph Morrow, former provost, who is writing a history of the University. "Compton's coming represented a kind of resurrection or revival of hope for the University, which had suffered through 15 very bad years."

This fall, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington University, and the McDonnell Center for the Space Sciences, with support from the James S. McDonnell Foundation, held a symposium in St. Louis to mark the 100th anniversary of Compton's birth. More than 300 scientists attended the gathering, which focused on results from the Compton Gamma Ray Observatory, a spacecraft deployed in April 1991 to study celestial gamma rays and their sources.

The researchers honored a brilliant scientist who believed so strongly in a life spent serving humanity that he nearly gave up a career in science. As a freshman at the College of Wooster in Ohio, where his father was dean and professor of philosophy, Compton considered becoming a foreign missionary, like his sister Mary.

But his father, an ordained Presbyterian minister, dissuaded him. "If I am not greatly mistaken," he said, "it is in science

Candace O'Connor, a St. Louis-based writer and editor, is a frequent contributor to Washington University Magazine and Alumni News.
that you will find that you can do your best work...[which] may become a more valuable Christian service.”

So Compton, who as a high school student had already built and flown his own 27-foot glider plane, found his true vocation. He graduated from college in 1913, third in his class; then, like his brother Karl, he went on to Princeton University, where he received a Ph.D. in physics in 1916. After teaching for a year at the University of Minnesota, he spent two years at Westinghouse Lamp Co., then another year at Cambridge University’s noted Cavendish Laboratory.

By 1920, he was ready to return to academic life in the United States. Coincidentally, Karl Compton—then on the Princeton faculty—had just received an offer to become chairman of the physics department and Crow Professor of Physics at Washington University, which he declined in a courteous note. “Before concluding,” he wrote, “I cannot refrain from venturing to suggest my brother for the position which you have to fill.”

Arthur Compton was hired; he found the University, as he wrote later, one of the best places he would ever know for serious thinking. In a modest laboratory in the basement of Eads Hall, he set out to investigate the behavior of X-rays.

X-rays were known to show the same wave properties as visible light. Compton, however, found that when an X-ray collides with an electron, it loses energy to that electron and is deflected, just as a billiard ball does when it bounces off a ball that is standing still. This effect has become known as “Compton scattering,” and it is the basis of an experiment aboard the Compton Gamma Ray Observatory.

“These measurements showed that in more ways than anyone had realized,
1942, under his patient leadership, the University of Chicago became the site where a team of scientists would isolate the first pure sample of plutonium, and then, on the squash court of the athletic field, create the first nuclear chain reaction.

As the project pushed rapidly forward, some scientists began to worry about the uses of the bomb and the implications of nuclear energy. Compton, whose mother's family had been Mennonite pacifists, also wrestled with these troubling questions. But he resolved his doubts; he firmly believed, he wrote later, that "only by carrying through the effort to place decisive control of the world's military strength in the hands of peace-loving peoples could we pass peace on to our children."

The offer to become chancellor of Washington University came in 1944 while Compton was busy on the bomb project; at first he declined, but the University pursued him. In April 1945 he accepted, and in February 1946 he was inaugurated as the University's ninth chancellor in a glittering ceremony attended by some of the world's leading scientists.

This new role fit his family's tradition of educational leadership. In time, all three Compton brothers would become university presidents: Karl at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Wilson at Washington State University. Arthur Compton saw in his new job a chance to shape the future of his country in a tense, cold-war era. "No aspect of our life," he wrote, "is more important than higher education in building the safety and welfare of the world's free people."

Word of Compton's appointment swept through the student body. Marjorie Johnston, then a senior, remembers the surge of excitement that greeted the news. "He brought a towering reputation with him," she says, "and many students looked for a rebirth of the University."

Right away, she encountered one of Compton's famous qualities: his ability to charm people into doing things they had never intended to do. Johnston, the outstanding business school graduate in 1946, had planned a career as an actuary or statistician—until she was invited to interview for a position in the chancellor's office.

"I almost did not go," she recalls. "I was not the least bit interested in becoming a secretary, especially in the antiquated offices, [which] reminded me chiefly of the era of Bob Cratchit." But Compton won her over. "I found him to be friendly, yet reserved and dignified. His penetrating gaze seemed to bore right through me." Before she knew it she had taken the job—and she spent the next 16 years working for him.

Compton also recruited new faculty to staff departments decimated by the war. With the help of J.C. Stearns, his able dean of faculties, he formed a strong chemistry department with distinguished scientists from the Los Alamos Laboratory; he built a new chemistry building, along with a radiochemistry lab. He strengthened the physics department, which, two years after he arrived, had tripled its number of course offerings.

"He brought with him a University of Chicago vision of education," says Professor Emeritus Merle Kling, instructor in political science during the Compton years and later University provost, "that students should have a broad education and that philosophy and the humanities were relevant to all students." With Thomas Hall, dean of the Liberal Arts College, Compton established a strong, integrated undergraduate curriculum.

Inevitably he had to do fund-raising—and he had his own persuasive style. "He preferred to flatter the potential donor by assuming somewhat greater wealth than the person possessed," recalls Marjorie Johnston. "On one occasion he calmly asked for a million-dollar gift. Ethan Shepley, then chairman of the board, was with him—and nearly choked because he knew the gentleman was only worth $200,000. Nevertheless, the man made a nice contribution, far larger than Mr. Shepley had expected."

Adding to a hectic schedule was...
ful. He was never a strong public speaker. Despite repeated efforts, he failed to develop a series of research institutes at the University. At times, his sensitivity prevented him from being a tough-minded administrator. And one scientific stance he took after leaving the chancellor's office disappointed some fellow scientists concerned about data that seemed to show an increase in radiation fallout from bomb testing. Relying on assurances from the Atomic Energy Commission, Compton insisted that "the magnitude of the hazard has... been grossly exaggerated."

Compton stepped down as chancellor in 1953 and took the title "Distinguished Service Professor of Natural Philosophy," shifting his focus to the impact of science on man. Although they kept their permanent home in St. Louis, he and his wife plunged into international travel on behalf of World Brotherhood.

In 1956, he invited world-renowned scientists and philosophers to a conference in St. Louis called "Science and Human Responsibility," at which he posed two central questions: "What is the best man can hope for? What shall we do to attain this best?" Science, he said, provided only a partial answer; ultimately, human improvement could only take place if dedicated people with high ideals devoted themselves to meeting human needs.

Today, 30 years after his death, Compton remains an extraordinary figure, both as human being and scientist. "To those who did not know him it would be impossible to convey his human qualities of charm, simplicity, friendship, and modesty," wrote Vannevar Bush, Compton's friend and colleague on the atomic bomb project.

"In the history of science there are always going to be various landmarks," adds Michael Friedlander. "We have Galileo; we have Newton; down the line, we have Maxwell with his theory of electromagnetism; and further down the line, we have Arthur Holly Compton."
Mona Van Duyn’s Crowning Achievement

by Fran Hooker

Just when she’d grown accustomed to the words “Pulitzer Prizewinning Poet” always preceding her name, Mona Van Duyn learned that she would have to get used to a weighty new moniker: Poet Laureate.

In June she became the sixth poet, and the first woman, to be named to the post. And while a pundit once claimed that “not reading poetry is a national pastime,” you wouldn’t know it from Van Duyn’s recent life. In the six days following the announcement, Van Duyn gave 36 interviews. A month later, the besieged poet was still fielding dozens of requests from TV, radio, newspapers, magazines, and even foreign embassies.

“My life didn’t change much after the Pulitzer, except that the readings that had already been scheduled became swollen, and they had to get bigger halls,” Van Duyn said recently in yet another interview. “But this… this is really a siege.”

Van Duyn has found the attention bemusing and amusing, maddening and flattering. She’s still laughing about the reporter from Boston who asked, “Wouldn’t you like just once to live in a place where there are a few other writers?” Van Duyn thought of her neighbors and colleagues — among them Stanley Elkin, William Gass, Donald Finkel, John Morris, and the late Howard Nemerov — and sat for a moment in stunned silence. “I explained to her at great length that I not only lived with a great number of writers, but had done so for a long time.”

Van Duyn attributes the attention to the fact that she’s the first person in skirts to wear the laurel crown, but says it is about time a female was named to the post. Women have long been excluded from

Fran Hooker is a writer and editor based in St. Louis.
the clubbish world of American poets, she says. For years she was the only female among 20 poets on her publisher's list, and "women have to be great poets to be in an anthology with men who are merely fine poets," she says.

By any measure, Van Duyn counts among the greats. She has taken home all of poetry's highest honors, including the Pulitzer (which she calls her "hometown prize"); the Bollingen Prize (poetry's most prestigious award); the Ruth Lilly Award (at $25,000, the richest poetry purse); and the National Book Award (as her first major award, still her greatest thrill).

The brick home Van Duyn shares with her husband, Jarvis Thurston, Washington University professor emeritus of English, is cozy, with book-filled nooks and walls covered with modern art. Prominent in the living room is "the poetry chair," a wooden '50s model with gray tweed cushions. Van Duyn bought the chair with the first "sizable" earnings from her writing ($70) and has sat in it to compose her poetry for more than 30 years. Van Duyn writes in longhand — "it has to come through the end of a pencil" — then transcribes her work onto a manual typewriter. She follows no set schedule, composing with intensity and to the exclusion of all else whenever a poem demands to be written. "I have a hard time turning off a poem," she says.

Van Duyn became a poet "because I love language and love poetry and found that I had some kind of talent for writing it." Her love of language is apparent even when she speaks of something as mundane as her cats or her penchant for making jams. She seems to choose each word with care, not out of a fear of misstepping or because she likes the sound of her voice—with its flat twang forged from a lifetime in the Midwest—but because she seems to savor the rhythm and sound each syllable makes as it hangs in the air.

Although Van Duyn has called herself a "sweating Proust of the pantry shelves," the words critics most often choose to describe her work include "wit," "intelligence," and "brilliance." "She manages to combine a down-home quality with extreme sophistication," says poet Amy Clampitt of Van Duyn and her work.

Van Duyn is very much the plainspoken, tough, and gregarious woman her friends describe. Still, there is something strangely vulnerable about the 71-year-old poet. Perhaps it's the way her large frame and broad features are set off by soft blue eyes and softer gray hair. Perhaps it's the girlish laughter that punctuates her speech, contrasting with her sardonic wit. Whatever their source, these paradoxical qualities find their way into her poetry, which, though it might seem at first to concern the mundane details of home and hearth, soon reveals disturbing depths. A reviewer once called Van Duyn "a John Donne of the postwar American suburbs who combines a breezy colloquial formalism with an underlying violence of feeling."

Two dream versions of Van Duyn echo throughout her work: that of mother to the child who "never came true," and that of the
daughter searching desperately for her mother's approval, which also never came. In the foreword poem in her Pulitzer Prize-winning book, Near Changes, Van Duyn writes of her mother: "I thought she'd love me if I could be good at last, but I never was."

Van Duyn can recall having only one conversation about her poetry with her mother. "How's your stuff?" her mother asked on the phone. Van Duyn wasn't sure what she meant. Her cooking? Her sewing? "You know, your poetry stuff."

Van Duyn was born in Waterloo, Iowa, and grew up in Eldora, a town of 3,000. She was an avid reader, despite her father's pronouncement that too many books would ruin her health and make her "big-headed." She wrote her first poem in second grade — four rhyming lines about a baby chicken — but kept her writing a secret until she left home for Iowa State Teacher's College.

"Writing became an open pleasure when a professor found me in his class as a frightened little freshman and got me in touch with other people who were doing this thing, which nobody I knew was doing: writing poetry."

That professor told her some of her poems were good, she says, "and I suddenly thought: 'I can do this! I really can do this.' So it changed then from a totally secret—and as I felt, odd—activity to a life."

Van Duyn entered the prestigious Iowa Writer's Workshop on a teaching fellowship, and found more than her life's work at the Writer's Workshop. She also met the love of her life, Jarvis Thurston, an impeccably dressed former cowboy, mathematician, and high school English-teacher-turned-writer. They will celebrate their 50th anniversary next summer.

From Iowa, Van Duyn and Thurston took jobs as teachers at the University of Louisville. In 1950, she and Thurston moved to St. Louis when he accepted a job at Washington University. They brought with them the literary magazine they had founded three years earlier, Perspective: A Quarterly of Literature. They poured their hearts and not a little of their cash into Perspective, which was one of the nation's most respected literary magazines until financial difficulties forced them to close up shop in 1979. During the run of the magazine, Van Duyn and Thurston showed an uncanny knack for identifying and nurturing unknown writers who would go on to become literary legends. They published some of the earliest works of William Gass, Stanley Elkin, and Donald Finkel, and lured them, along with John Morris and Howard Nemerov, to the University, creating one of the most prolific groups of writers in the country. They also published the first work by an unknown 19-year-old named W.S. Merwin.

Although she never became a full-time faculty member, Van Duyn has had a long affiliation with Washington University. She was a lecturer in English at University College from 1950 to 1967, taught in the graduate Writers' Program in 1983 and 1985, and was Visiting Hurst Professor of English in 1987.


Between seeing her new works through publication, giving interviews, and getting down to the business of being Poet Laureate, Van Duyn isn't doing much writing these days. "It's one distracted year," she sighs.

As Poet Laureate, Van Duyn will commute to Washington, D.C., one week each month. Her only formal duties include opening the poetry series at the Library of Congress in October, closing the series in May, and organizing readings by distinguished authors throughout the year.

The job description for the $35,000-a-year post is deliberately vague, says Prosser
Gifford, director of scholarly programs for the Library. "The formal duties of the Poet Laureate are minimal by design. These are, after all, highly creative people who ought to have some free rein to decide what they will do in the post." The Poet Laureate is chosen by Librarian of Congress James H. Billington.

Van Duyn plans to help younger poets by pairing them with established poets to read at the nation's most prestigious venue. Van Duyn, who has said that good poetry can be "as ornate as a cathedral or as bare as a potting shed," also will choose poets to read for the library's archives. She won't be following in the British tradition of Poet Laureate by composing paeans to politicians during her tenure. Commenting that the "superhonorary" title "makes me feel top-heavy," she says she wants to focus on the traditional activities of the consultant in poetry.

The Library of Congress created the post of poetry consultant in 1937, and the honorific of Laureate was added by an act of Congress in 1986. The first poet to officially wear the laurels was Robert Penn Warren, followed by Richard Wilbur, Washington University's own Howard Nemerov, Mark Strand, and Russian emigre Joseph Brodsky.

Van Duyn comes into the laureateship on the heels of Brodsky's public complaints that the post is "ill-paid, ill-defined, and ultimately ill-executed," and that instead of providing a "bully pulpit for poetry," the library is preaching poetry to the already converted.

"Sure it's preaching to the converted," Van Duyn remarks. "I can't imagine why he expected it to be otherwise. The people who come to poetry readings are people who want to hear poetry. Brodsky is very naive about America; he thinks that if you could sell a collection of poetry for three dollars in the grocery store next to the National Enquirer, everybody in America would read poetry. But it isn't the three dollars. In Russia, poetry is the only show in town. But in America, people freely spend money for CDs, theatre, video collections, paintings, and so on."

But, while poetry books may not sell in America, poetry readings are all the rage. Van Duyn makes a very good living reading her poetry, and she says that Americans are attending readings and are writing their own poetry in unprecedented numbers. "Poetry validates people," she says. "It lets them know that their feelings and their thoughts matter."

Walt Whitman once wrote that "The proof of a poet is that his country absorbs him as affectionately as he has absorbed it." For Van Duyn, the proof is not just in the honors, the awards, and the crowds that flock to her readings, but in the rich life that poetry has made possible for her.

"I have found that writing poetry is the most exciting and rewarding way I could spend hours and hours of my life," she says. "I would be extremely happy if I could just go on writing forever."
Edison Theatre celebrates 20 years of change, growth, and success.

as Edison Theatre observes its 20th anniversary this year, there is much to celebrate. Season ticket sales are up; music, drama, dance, and other events booked into the 656-seat theatre often play to standing room only; student productions are first-rate; and theatre-goers on and off campus are experiencing the Edison as the shared University resource it was meant to be — a place that has carved out a special niche to become a regional, even national, force on the performing arts scene.

Natalie Edison Freund, one of its biggest cheerleaders, believes the Edison "is finally fulfilling its original intent." Funds for the theatre were provided by a gift from her mother, Mrs. Samuel B. Edison, in 1973 in memory of her husband and her son, Charles B. Edison, for whom it is named.

The man who was for many years chair of the Edison advisory committee, Romance Language Professor James F. Jones, Jr. (now vice provost and dean at SMU in Dallas), echoes Freund: "In the past six years, the Edison has really come to shine in the way that the original visionaries might have dreamed. It has become the focal point shared by faculty, students, and the community. This is what my colleagues and I had always hoped would happen."

Not resting on its laurels, the Edison has this year embarked on 13 months of planning made possible by a National Endowment for the Arts advancement grant. (The NEA made 45 such awards in 1991-92, only three to universities.) The grant provides technical assistance to help Edison staff study and analyze the theatre's mode of operation, build upon its strengths, and lay the groundwork for the future. Following the study, the Edison may apply for a


Patricia Bardon Cadigan is a writer based in St. Louis.
grant of up to $75,000 — which must be matched three to one — to help implement the long-range plan.

According to many Edison aficionados, the theatre’s improved standing, on- and off-campus, coincides with the appointment in 1987 of Henry I. Schvey as chair of the performing arts department, and Schvey’s appointment in 1989 of Evy Warshawski as managing director of the theatre. At the time of his appointment as chair, Schvey was given a specific mandate to oversee the Edison, which was an improvement recommended by the Edison advisory committee.

Through a combination of aggressive marketing and a more balanced—but still eclectic—program of national and international performances in music, dance, and theatre, Schvey and Warshawski and the three-person Edison staff have increased attendance at the mainstage “OVATIONS!” series, the companion “ovations! for young people,” and the more offbeat “Stage Left” series to about 75 percent of the theatre’s capacity.

With a background in both comparative arts studies and theatrical production, Schvey looks for balance in the Edison season, with roughly three dance, three theatre, three music, and one family event, although that balance doesn’t preclude the idea of having a more concentrated “mini series” of dance, theatre, or music within the regular season. His goal for the performing arts department is an academic program equally balanced between performance and scholarship that will stretch students to do professional-quality work. Indeed, mainstage productions of the performing arts department also have soared in popularity along with Edison’s OVATIONS! events, and recent faculty-directed, student-performed productions have literally played to packed houses.

“That’s a remarkable tribute to the energies and talents of both faculty and students,” Schvey says. “With the right vehicle and the right kind of training, they can do work comparable to what you’ll see in professional theatre.”

In bringing to St. Louis innovative programs that might not be seen unless theatre goers went to New York, London, or Tokyo, Schvey and Warshawski maintain that they have simply taken the theatre a step further in the direction in which it was already moving when they came on the scene. “Out of earlier periods came the spark that we turned into a fire,” is how Warshawski puts it.

Although in the past the Edison had had interesting and experimental programming, it had not caught the excitement of faculty, students, or the community, and attendance was correspondingly low.

“This was obviously a statement about the condition of things,” Schvey says, noting that “students felt the Edison served the community, while the perception in the St. Louis community was that it only served students. Correcting this erroneous image was my primary goal—it still is.”

Although the Edison’s goal always has been to serve as a midsize rehearsal and

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"There’s a point at which the esoteric and the genuinely popular coalesce; I’m still searching for that point."

—Henry Schvey
performance space for teaching and creative expression in performing arts—as well as a venue for on- and off-campus use—its mission has been interpreted in many ways over the past 20 years. The emphasis at any particular time often reflected the personality and tastes of the chair of performing arts, who planned and administered its early seasons, or of the several professional arts administrators who took over programming in the mid-1980s.

A sometimes adversarial relationship between the performing arts department and Edison's managing director—and what some viewed as an overemphasis on the avant garde and experimental at the expense of traditional theatre, music, and dance—eventually scared away all but the most dedicated theatre goers. By 1987, subscriptions had fallen to 37, and performers often played to nearly empty houses.

With the backing of the University administration, Schvey formulated a plan to make the Edison accessible, appealing, and attractive to the whole campus and the St. Louis community.

“Without losing interest in the avant garde, I wanted to bring in events of a more universal nature,” he says. “There’s a point at which the esoteric and the genuinely popular coalesce: I’m still searching for that point.”

Although the Edison has had a presenting series since 1973, it was Schvey and then-Edison Managing Director Kathy Thompson who gave the series the name “OVATIONS!” in an attempt to give it ongoing recognition. He launched the first “OVATIONS!” series with, among other offerings, the Peking Opera; he inaugurated a young people’s program that would not condescend to children; he established a support group, Friends of Edison Theatre; and he embarked on an aggressive marketing plan. The more nontraditional “Stage Left” series and a family event were added in 1990.

Later, enrichment was added in the form of program essays, Meet-the-Artist receptions, postperformance discussions on stage, and occasional lectures and panels.

By all accounts, the plan is working. Today, there are 200 “OVATIONS!” subscriptions (with 2.3 tickets per subscription), 107 subscriptions to “OVATIONS! for young people” (with 4 tickets per subscription), and 38 subscriptions to “Stage Left” performances in the 125-seat Drama Studio. Audiences are about 50 percent from the campus—students, faculty, and staff—and 50 percent from the St. Louis community, a balance
Schvey and Warshawski like.
Moreover, the Edison has gained a regional—even national—reputation as a leader and trendsetter in performance arts. Henry Moran, executive director of the Mid-America Arts Alliance (M-AAA), says that the Edison is of singular importance.

“It stacks up nationally and regionally on two levels,” he says. “In both the quality of the work presented and the quality of its presentership, the Edison provides leadership for other presenters in the region, gives them a greater knowledge base, and helps to make artists more accessible (and affordable) to other presenters.” The Mid-America Arts Alliance’s region includes Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Texas, and Oklahoma.

For her part, Warshawski finds the M-AAA incredibly supportive and creative. “They’re a catalyst; they’ve always been innovative and open to good things,” she says. Warshawski often books artists from M-AAA’s national touring program, receives subsidy for artists’ fees, and serves on its committees.

Although Warshawski and staff also manage the Edison Theatre facility and schedule all performing arts department events, campus activities, and community rentals, her main love is programming the touring groups.

“Our mission is classical to contemporary, and we always look for balance,” she says, “but quality is the bottom line. People sometimes want us to be all things to all people, but what we try to do is what nobody else is doing; that’s why our niche works.”

Warshawski aggressively pursues artists, traveling frequently to New York and Chicago, attending two booking conventions a year, looking at countless videotapes, talking to agents, and studying reviews. Then she makes offers and juggles schedules to get what she wants, all within budgetary and aesthetic constraints.

“There’s no short supply of ideas and artists,” she says. “There are more possibilities than we could ever do.” (About her judgment, Jones says: “If Evy says, ‘I’ve heard great things about X,’ you can be sure that X will fill the house.”)

Last summer, Warshawski stood in line for four hours at the Joseph Papp Theatre in New York to get the last ticket to Anna Deavere Smith’s one-woman show, “Fires in the Mirror,” about a black child killed by a runaway car driven by a Hasidic Jew, an event that sparked riots throughout Crown Heights in Brooklyn. “This is exactly the kind of show that should be on a college campus,” she says. “Nobody else is going to bring it to St. Louis.” She’ll book it for the 1993-94 season and has explored possible interest in the show for other “sophisticated presenters” on Midwestern campuses.

Judgments like these please St. Louis theatre-goers.

“Others in the area don’t book the innovative performances you get at Edison,” says Washington University English professor and actor Dan Shea. “If it weren’t for Evy and Henry, there’d be things St. Louis audiences would never see.”

Joanne Kohn, former chair of the Missouri Arts Council and chair of Edison’s 20th Anniversary Committee, calls Schvey and Warshawski “tastemakers.”

“They upgrade the level of theatre in the community,” Kohn says. “They bring us what the world offers. That’s the wonderful function of a university.”

Schvey is grateful for University support, which has made it possible to bring in things that are on the edge artistically and are experimental in the finest and best sense of the word.

“After all,” he says, “we are an academic institution, and what we’re about is stretching people’s minds.”
Graduate student James Robertson went into a dusty, rarely used vault in Brooking Hall expecting to get some information about the Depression's effect on the University. Instead, he made the type of discovery few historians can boast of; he found, tucked into one of the highest corners of the vault, a cache of documents from the founding years of the University that no one knew existed.

This is the first known collection of official University records covering the first four decades (1850s–1880s) of the institution.

"Prior to this discovery, we had no official documents from this period," notes University archivist Carole Prietto, who has been cataloguing the collection. "It is a wonderful addition to our archives because we can now trace the University's early history using the original sources, rather than relying on transcriptions of Board minutes that may be inaccurate or paraphrased."

The significance of this find was clear to Robertson, who now teaches at Beloit College in Wisconsin. He knew that all documents from this period were assumed to have been lost in the move from the original downtown site to the Hilltop Campus.

The cache Robertson found includes University correspondence, University-related business records such as land deeds, check stubs, and receipts, and statements of tuition and endowment. Some of the most historically significant documents include the charter and constitution of the Washington Institute of St. Louis, dated February 22, 1854, in the original cover; a letter from Joseph G. Hoyt to William Greenleaf Eliot accepting the post of chancellor of the University in 1858; a letter from Wayman Crow to Eliot dated June 7, 1860, establishing the Crow Professorship of Physics, which still exists today; documents establishing the law and fine arts departments; and a letter dated June 18, 1862, from math professor William Chauvenet to the Board of Directors recommending that bachelor's degrees be conferred on the University's first undergraduate class.

A letter dated January 20, 1871, from
James Yeatman to Chancellor Eliot establishes the Western Sanitary Commission Scholarships. The scholarship was designated for descendants of Union Army veterans of the Civil War. Attached to Yeatman's letter, dated less than one month later, are an application for the scholarship sent by a disabled Union veteran for his two sons, and a letter of recommendation for the scholarship.

Also in the collection is a sworn statement, dated February 7, 1862, by all members of the Board and the faculty, "that we will support the Constitution of the United States and of this state; that we will not take up arms against the government of the United States nor the Provisional Government of this State nor directly or indirectly in any manner whatsoever give aid or comfort to the enemies of either during the present Civil War."

James Yeatman to Chancellor Eliot

James Robertson

"Way high up, right in a corner, wedged on top of the gas and electric lines were these two old tin deed boxes. They were thick in dust without a single fingerprint on them. They probably hadn't been touched for 50 years."

James Robertson

This document violates the University's own by-laws, which explicitly prohibit political and religious tests for officers of the University. Nevertheless, says Prietto, it clearly was in the University's best interests to make its allegiances known, particularly since Missouri was a border state and had troops fighting on both sides.

"These records really are so valuable because they give us a very intimate, day-by-day account of the formative years of the University," she says.

The only information scholars had about the period previous to this discovery were minutes from board meetings and the private papers of Eliot, the founder of the University. This is the material Ralph Morrow, professor emeritus of history, who is working on a history of the University, has used in his research.

"It's a wonderful coup to have found this material," acknowledges Robertson. "But the great virtue is not only that it has been found and can be tapped into, but that once Professor Morrow's history is completed, we will then have a framework to hang these documents on, so each individual letter becomes greater than the sum of the parts."

The documents were discovered through the sleuthing of Robertson, who was helping Morrow research his history of the University. Morrow steered him to Dolly (Maia) Schultz in accounting services, who was familiar with the old financial records. It was Schultz who suggested Robertson go to the treasurer's vault in Brookings Hall.

When the door of the vault swung open, Robertson saw much more than he had expected. Books and boxes were packed into the cramped space on shelves that ran from floor to ceiling.

"When I saw how many old books there were in the vault, I figured the most efficient response was to systematically survey the contents of the vault," says Robertson. "Way high up, right in a corner, wedged on top of the gas and electric lines were these two old tin deed boxes. They were thick in dust without a single fingerprint on them. They probably hadn't been touched for 50 years."

"James came bounding into my office saying he found some old correspondence that I should take a look at," remembers Prietto. "He took me to the vault, and when I saw the papers I became just as excited as he was. James realized how rare these documents were and handled the situation perfectly by not touching the papers until he notified us."

Until Robertson's find, only one single document was known to exist — an 1853 letter from longtime benefactor Wayman Crow announcing his plan to incorporate Eliot Seminary, which was the original name of Washington University. (See summer 1988 issue of Washington University Magazine.)

This past spring has been a very exciting one for Prietto as other papers from the 19th century have also trickled forth. The business papers of Robert Barnes, benefactor of Barnes Hospital, were found in a medical center warehouse, and nine letters belonging to Hudson Bridge, one of the original board members of the University, recently were sent to the archives by Bridge's great-grandson.

"It is really a miracle that these papers are still turning up after so many years," says Prietto. "It's been quite a boon for us."
The world changed rapidly during the 1991–92 academic year. Legitimacy ebbed from long-established nations. Social customs were altered and sometimes abandoned. The year has seen economic downturn, upheaval in central and eastern Europe, and loss of confidence in established organizations. In the United States, institutions of all types—public and private, for profit and not-for-profit—have reassessed both their missions and methods of operation. Many, if not most, have set priorities and under pressure made very difficult and even risky choices. "Quality" and "cost containment" have become watchwords for organizations as disparate as automobile manufacturers and grade schools.

Universities, including Washington University, have been touched by these large events. For the first time since the early 1970s, research universities have been under rather intense criticism from political leaders and from the press. It has been said that we are not living up to our own standards for educating our students, for maintaining free speech, for quality and honest research, and for accurate financial accounting and—to top it off—that we charge too much.

It is important always to listen to our critics, some of whom are also our friends. We are dependent on the confidence and goodwill of politicians and the average citizens they represent. We should correct what should be corrected and improve what can be improved, but we should never be disheartened or lose confidence in our basic goals. Communities of scholarly excellence devoted to educating leaders for tomorrow and to adding to human understanding and wisdom are as valuable as ever. In fact, the more rapid the changes around us, the greater the need for Washington University.

As you will see from the following pages, Washington University has risen to the challenges of the times. I should like here to express my gratitude to all inside and outside of the University who have just seen us through another very successful year, a year during which we have wrestled with more focused planning and tighter budgets without ever losing a beat in our central activities: teaching and learning. Fortunately, thanks to improvements in recent decades, our challenges follow on a period of success rather than of failure.

In this last year, emphasis on cost containment has joined emphasis on quality as we at Washington University have tried to make resources go as far as possible. Thanks to the work of many, we have made remarkable progress in holding down costs while improving quality in nonacademic areas. Also, Arts and Sciences and Engineering have looked especially hard for creative and effective ways of balancing income and outgo.

Looking ahead, I share the conventional wisdom that research universities, whether public or private, cannot expect the steady growth in resources to which we have been accustomed. Neither the federal or state governments, corporations, donors, nor parents are likely to have available the extra money necessary to support continued growth. Also, since pressures from outside as well as our own internal drives push for constant improvement, every dollar has special value. We will have to replace growth with better planning and more farsighted choices. To paraphrase British physicist Ernest Rutherford, "Since we don’t have any money, we will have to think." I am pleased that throughout the University people are responding to the challenge of planning so as to make more informed choices. "A University Agenda for the 21st Century," the report of the work of a faculty and student committee chaired by Provost Edward S. Macias, touched on key elements essential for the success of our institution including strengthening our sense of being a single community. The report calls for making the most of our resources through better planning and more cross-disciplinary activities.
Academic planning begins within schools and departments, for no central administration can know how most effectively to build diverse academic programs, to plan a comprehensive curriculum, or to carry out cross-disciplinary research. I am encouraged with the increased planning going on in schools and joint planning involving more than one school. Washington University is too small to have many strong stand-alone programs, for today the resources and the critical mass of people required for first-rate academic enterprises are often beyond the capacity of a single department and frequently a single school. I believe that fact has helped to give rise to some interesting new endeavors: for example, the cooperative program in East Asian Studies involving Arts and Sciences, Law, Business, and one of our sister institutions, the University of Missouri-St. Louis; or, the joint effort in biologically relevant chemistry involving Arts and Sciences and the School of Medicine. To focus our efforts means that difficult choices must sometimes be made and important opportunities foregone.

Students are properly at the center of the 21st Century report, just as students are the centerpiece of our enterprise. It is a truism that universities are supported primarily because we teach rather than because we do research. The committee rightly calls for increased attention to the learning of students. In this skeptical era, we must demonstrate over and over again to ourselves, to our students, to their parents, and to the larger community that our students are indeed learning and are graduating well informed and equipped with the skills and motivation for lifelong learning. If we fail in education, or even if we fail in making evident our educational successes, the enterprise of scholarship and research will not endure.

Fortunately, our educational endeavors have great vitality. New clarity is being brought to perennial issues. For example, there has seemed to be a tension between high standards and faculty guidance on the one hand, and sensitivity to student needs and wishes on the other. Most students and parents want and expect high standards, faculty guidance, and a coherent educational experience. At the same time, all recognize the need to be increasingly sensitive to our actual effect on students, asking such questions as: What are students really learning? How much? How effective are our approaches and techniques? What can be done to better educate our students? How can we better prepare new students for their Washington University experience?

One highlight of the year is the new agreement between the School of Medicine and Barnes Hospital negotiated by Charles F. Knight, chairman of the board of Barnes Hospital, and William A. Peck, vice chancellor for medical affairs. The forward-looking arrangement will position both institutions to maintain the highest quality teaching and patient care during rapid changes in the financing and delivery of health care. A new affiliation between Barnes and the Jewish Hospital of St. Louis promises to add greater efficiency and effectiveness to the Washington University Medical Center.

For the moment we have settled our disputes regarding the accounting for overhead on federal grants. Strengthened systems designed to prevent future errors or misunderstandings are in place. Also, the federal government is developing new guidelines that should be easier to manage. Adequate reimbursement of research costs is necessary so that Washington University can afford to perform government-sponsored research. Unfortunately, the myth that universities profit from research is still widespread. On the contrary, universities must subsidize federally sponsored research.

I am happy that after successfully leading the John M. Olin School of Business for 15 years, Dean Robert L. Virgil has joined the central administration. I welcome back to the administration James E. McLeod, the new dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. And I welcome Harold Wingo to Washington University as dean of undergraduate admission. Thanks for able leadership go to Linda B. Salamon, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences for 13 years, and to Gary M. Hochberg for again serving as interim dean of undergraduate admission.

I have discussed some of the year's unusual events, but the real work of the university goes on as always in the classrooms, the libraries, the laboratories, and the offices of the faculty. Washington University is about the learning of students and the continued learning of faculty. That work gives our institution meaning and redeems us as we address the particular challenge of the hour. Also, as always, our alumni and friends remain steadfast. Their moral support and contributions of time and treasure give me added confidence. If we persevere and aim always to do better, we will in years ahead make ever greater contributions to our students and to the wider world.

William H. Danforth
Chancellor
“To achieve as much support as possible for the present while preserving the institution’s financial and physical resources is a constant challenge requiring understanding and wisdom.”
ike almost all colleges and universities, public and private, Washington University has adapted to the nation's economic realities. The annual budgeting process focused on reducing costs while preserving essential academic strengths. This year, as in the past, the goal is to use the resources given by society to create the strongest possible academic programs. The faculty and administration responded energetically and creatively to the task of balancing financial outgo and income while pursuing the goal of academic excellence.

As in the past, members of the University community in 1991–92 have sustained a high level of activity and have responded dynamically to diverse opportunities and challenges.

21st Century Report

The Committee to Prepare for the 21st Century released its final report in April 1992. Titled "A University Agenda for the 21st Century," the document is the culmination of nearly 30 months of deliberations by the 22-member committee, chaired by Provost Edward S. Macias. Eight subcommittees and many members of the University community contributed to the process of refining the draft recommendations submitted a year earlier.

The report outlines nine major themes for action and makes specific recommendations. The nine major themes are: The Sense of the University Community; Undergraduate Life and Study; Graduate Study; Faculty; Coordination and Cooperation (among separate academic divisions); Cross-Disciplinary Activity; International Activities; St. Louis; and Planning. According to Macias, the report builds on Washington University's present status as a strong and dynamic institution. "Planning must guide us in establishing priorities, making wise choices, and taking advantage of opportunities," he said. "We hope this report will serve as an important guide in the process."

In the Schools

The year-long observance of the centennial of the School of Medicine came to a close in October with a week of festivities. A medical symposium featured speakers that included three Nobel laureates and members of the National Academy of Sciences and American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop was guest speaker at a dinner dance, and Daniel J. Boorstin, director emeritus of the Library of Congress, was a keynote speaker at the dedication of the medical Library and Biomedical Communications Center.

Washington University and the University of Missouri-St. Louis opened the Joint Center for East Asian Studies in October. The center formalizes the existing cooperation between the two universities in this important field of study and permits the exchange of students and faculty between the campuses. Joseph R. Allen, associate professor of Chinese lan-

The School of Medicine commissioned Jim Leonard, Jr. to write Gray's Anatomy: A Medical Fable in celebration of the school's centennial. The playwright attended the play's premiere in the Edison Theatre.
Selected Highlights of 1991–92 continued

Marcus Raichle, award-winning pioneer in positron emission tomography (PET)

The University's International Writers Center, established in 1991, has named a 21-member board to advise the director on activities of the center, which will include biannual international conferences, readings, and lectures and other programs to encourage involvement in literature and writing from different disciplines and cultures. William Gass, David May Distinguished University Professor in the Humanities, is the director. The new board includes nine Washington faculty members, nine international writers, translators, and editors, and three members from the St. Louis community. The center’s first conference, “The Writer in Politics,” is slated for October 18–22, 1992.

The Center for the History of Freedom, which will consist of an additional dozen volumes. The first book was edited by J. H. Hexter, John M. Olin Professor of the History of Freedom Emeritus and the center’s founder. Richard Davis, professor of history, is director of the center and general editor of the series of volumes.

Washington University and Barnes Hospital have renewed their historic affiliation with an agreement that will forge closer ties between the two institutions. The agreement will also guide the working relationship between Washington and Jewish Hospital. Under the new agreement the faculty of the School of Medicine will continue to staff Barnes and will have first option to provide physician services in future Barnes outreach programs. Barnes assumes operational responsibility for the technical aspects of the Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology. A new Joint Office of Clinical Affairs has been established, comprising senior management from both organizations.

The Management Center and the Business, Law, and Economics Center, both established last year in the John M. Olin School of Business, completed their inaugural year with a full range of activities. Students in the Management Center worked with faculty supervisors as consultants to sponsoring organizations in a number of practicum projects. Among the activities of the Business, Law, and Economics Center was an environmental research conference, held in May.

Administration

Robert L. Virgil, who has served as dean of the John M. Olin School of Business since 1977, was named executive vice chancellor for university relations, with responsibility for the areas of alumni and development programs, human resources, and public affairs. He began his new duties March 1, 1992. A member of the faculty since 1964 and full professor since 1972, Virgil earned both his M.B.A. and D.B.A.
degrees at Washington. Prior to being named acting business dean in 1977 and dean in 1979, he served for one year as the University's vice chancellor for student affairs. He will continue as business dean until a successor is named.

Harold M. Wingood, former acting director of undergraduate admissions at Duke University, was named dean of undergraduate admission, effective summer 1992. Wingood had worked in admissions at Babson College and Tufts University in Massachusetts before joining Duke's staff in 1986. Wingood succeeds Gary M. Hochberg, interim dean of undergraduate admission and associate dean of the undergraduate program at the John M. Olin School of Business. Hochberg, who also had served in the interim position in 1988-89, returns to his business school responsibilities.

A search will soon get underway to replace the University's longest-serving academic dean, Constantine E. Michaeledes, dean of the School of Architecture, who announced his plans to retire effective July 1, 1993. Michaeledes joined the faculty in 1960 and became professor and associate dean in 1969. He was appointed architecture dean in 1973. Working with private firms, he has been the architect for four University buildings: McMillen Laboratory, Bryan Hall, Lopata Hall, and Harold D. Jolley Hall.

Appointments to three other deanships were announced this year. James E. McLeod, director of the African and Afro-American Studies program and adjunct associate professor of German, was named dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, responsible for the undergraduate programs in arts and sciences and the general education of all undergraduates. McLeod previously served as assistant dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences for three years and as assistant to the Chancellor for 10 years. He replaces Dean Linda B. Salamon, who has accepted the position of dean, Columbian College and Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at George Washington University. Wayne Fields, professor and chair of English, was appointed dean of University College, the evening division of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. Fields, a faculty member since 1968, has directed the Master of Liberal Arts Program since 1986 and has served on the University College advisory committee since 1982. He replaces William C. Kirby, Donald F. Cairns, professor of engineering and technology management, was named dean of the School of Technology and Information Management (STIM), a division of the School of Engineering and Applied Science. A former corporate executive, Cairns joined the STIM faculty in 1986 and became a full professor in engineering in 1990. He replaces Robert J. Benson.

Many faculty received recognition during the past year.

Mona Van Duyn has been named the sixth Poet Laureate of the United States/ Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress. Van Duyn, who won the Pulitzer Prize for poetry in 1991, is the first woman to hold the post and the second Poet Laureate affiliated with Washington University. The late Howard Nemerov held the position from 1987-89. Van Duyn taught in University College from 1950-67, was a visiting professor in the Writing Program in 1983 and 1985, and was Visiting Hurst Professor of English in 1987. She and her husband, Jarvis Thurston, professor emeritus of English and former department chair, published the literary quarterly Perspective on the campus from 1950-70.

Marcus E. Raichle, professor of neurology and radiology, School of Medicine, received two major awards: the 1992 Decade of the Brain medal from the American Association of Neurological Surgeons and the Silvio O. Conte Decade of the Brain Award from the National Foundation for Brain Research. Raichle, a pioneer in the use of positron emission tomography (PET) to map brain function, also was elected to the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences.

Nobuo Suga, professor of biology, was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Suga, whose specialty is neuroscience, has studied the neurophysiology of a number of species, including bats and porpoises. He is also a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Acoustical Society of America.

Four faculty were elected fellows of the American Association for the Advancement of Science: David L. Brownman, professor of anthropology and member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, was recognized for pioneering archaeological field research in the Andes and service to professional and academic organizations, Robert P. Morgan, Elvera and William Stuckenber Professor of Technology and Human Affairs in the School of Engineering, was cited for research, educational innovation, and leadership in issues of science, engineering, and public policy; Morgan also directs the Center for Technology Assessment and Policy. William A. Peck, vice chancellor for medical affairs and dean, School of Medicine, was cited for his research in bone and mineral metabolism and for his leadership in developing an international center of clinical investigation at Washington; a professor of medicine, Peck is an internationally regarded expert in the study and treatment of osteoporosis. Joshua R. Sanes, professor of anatomy and neurobiology, School of Medicine, was recognized for his research on the formation of synapses in the vertebrate neuromuscular system.

National organizations honored four faculty with awards for outstanding teaching: Don L. Coursen, Vernon W. and Marion K. Piper Professor of Business Economics, John M. Olin School of Business, and I. Norman Katz, professor and acting chair of systems science and math-

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Washington's second chancellor from America for excellence in expository writing in mathematics. Krantz' selection was awarded the 1992 Chauvenet Prize by Omicron Delta Epsilon, the international honor society in economics. He is the first economic historian to receive the award, which is presented annually to an outstanding senior economist.

Steven G. Krantz, professor of mathematics, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, was awarded the 1992 Chauvenet Prize by the Mathematical Association of America for excellence in expository writing in mathematics. Krantz' selection makes Washington the only university with two winners: Guido Weiss, professor of mathematics, won in 1967. In addition, a former Washington doctoral student won in 1981. The prize is named after William Chauvenet, a brilliant mathematician and scientist who served as Washington's second chancellor from 1862–69 and is often called the "Father of the Naval Academy."

Ira J. Hirsh, Edward Mallinckrodt Distinguished University Professor of Psychology and Audiology, was awarded the 1992 Gold Medal of the Acoustical Society of America for his significant contributions to the understanding of the auditory process. Hirsh is also director of research emeritus and senior research scientist at the Central Institute for the Deaf. He served as dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences from 1969–73 and chair of the Department of Psychology from 1983–87.

Lee N. Robins, professor of psychiatry and director of the Master's Program in Psychiatric Epidemiology, School of Medicine, has been named University Professor of the Social Sciences. University professorships are held by distinguished scholars whose work overlaps various disciplines and schools. As University Professor and a member of the Committee on Social Thought and Analysis, she will play an extensive role in shaping the social sciences curriculum in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences while continuing her responsibilities at the School of Medicine. Robins is internationally recognized as a leader in studies of behavioral disorders of children.

Craig Monson, professor of music, has been appointed a fellow of the National Humanities Center in the Research Triangle Park of North Carolina for 1992–93. He was one of 41 scholars, representing 15 fields of study and 35 colleges and universities, selected to participate in the privately incorporated institute for advanced study in the liberal arts.

Karen Ho, A.B. '92

Washington students again demonstrated accomplished performance in the academic and athletic arenas in 1991–92.

A team of three Washington students from the School of Engineering won the top prize in the 1992 Mathematical Contest in Modeling. Junior Travis Cusick and seniors Jerry Markman and John Weisenfeld, all systems science and mathematics majors in the School of Engineering, won the Operations Research Society of America award in the competition among 290 teams from 189 colleges and universities, and will present their winning paper at the society's 1992 national meeting. A second Washington team, senior Scott Carpenter and junior Chris Peterson, both systems science and mathematics majors, and junior Ben Gum, a computer science and mathematics major, received a meritorious rating, along with 29 other teams. Washington teams have won outstanding designations in four of the last seven years.

A Washington team placed 12th in the nation in the William Lowell Putnam Mathematical Competition for undergraduates. Members of the team were Adam Costello, junior in computer science and electrical engineering, Jeremy Tyson, sophomore in mathematics, and Marc Wallace, senior in mathematics. In all, 2,325 students from 383 colleges and universities competed; Washington had 13 students competing, all of whom placed in the top 500, and seven placed in the top 200. William Chen, a senior in mathematics and physics and a member of the 1991 fifth place team, placed 19th in individual competition in 1992. Washington teams have placed first four times and second four times in the last 15 years.

The School of Law sent two teams to the final rounds in national law student skills competitions, twice placing in the top four out of more than 100 competing law schools. A team made up of Teri Cotton, second-year student, and Lyle Gre-
gory, third-year student, with alternate Michael Gilfarb, third-year student, advanced to the semifinal round of the American College of Trial Lawyers National Trial Competition. Another team of second-year students, Sherry Gutnick and Charles Jelhnek, with alternate Walker Filbert, third-year student, placed third in the country in the American Bar Association Client Counseling Competition. Law school teams have advanced to the nationals in the National Trial Competition 11 times in 13 years, winning the nationals twice, in 1983 and 1986; no other school has won more than twice. Law teams have previously won two national titles in American Bar Association skills competitions, in Client Counseling in 1986 and in Negotiation in 1990.

Eleven Washington students were awarded Fulbright fellowships to pursue international studies. The students, their areas, and study destinations are: Robert Kafalenos, East Asian studies, Korea; Richard Follett, history, United Kingdom; Matthew Braun, fine arts, United Kingdom; Don Conway-Long, anthropology, Morocco; Alisa Gaunder, economics, Japan; Carol House, fine arts, South Africa; Seth Eisner, history, France; Michael Graham, French, France; Ashley Howell, French/psychology, France; Charles Grair, German, Germany; and Kathryn Gibbs, history, who will study Arabic languages at the University of Chicago.

Nine vocal students were chosen to participate in the American Institute of Musical Studies (AIMS) summer program, held annually in Graz, Austria.Qualifying by audition to join approximately 200 other young Americans for seven weeks of intensive study were graduate students Christine Drescher, Jessica Graae, Kim Loefler, Jerril Roumpf, Deborah Stinson, and Rosalie Toubes, and undergraduates Laurie Davidian, Matthew Cooper, and Suzanna George.

Five 1992 M.B.A. graduates will spend up to two years in Eastern Europe helping businesses there make the transition to free-market capitalism. The John M. Olin School of Business is a member of a consortium of 20 leading business schools, designed to help match graduates with eastern European firms needing management assistance. Joining the M.B.A. Enterprise Corps this year, with their assignments are: Bridget Blaise, Katherine Martin, Mike Simon, and Marty Staples, Czechoslovak Federal Republic; and Eric Shaikewicz, Poland.

Trina Williams, a senior in organizational behavior at the John M. Olin School of Business, was one of 20 undergraduates named to USA Today's All-USA Academic First Team. She was one of 60 students selected for first, second, and third teams out of 1,253 students nominated by their colleges and universities on the basis of outstanding scholarship, intellectual achievement, and leadership. A John B. Ervin Scholar, she served as a 1991 summer intern with the National Communication Education Association in Washington, D.C.; she has applied to the Peace Corps and the Fulbright program.

Karen Ho, a senior biochemistry major, was the second-place winner in a national writing competition, the Elie Wiesel Prize in Ethics Essay Contest, administered by the Elie Wiesel Foundation for Humanity. Three prizes were given nationally. Ho, an Arthur Holly Compton Scholar and recipient of a Barry Goldwater national science

Sarah Elgin, professor of biology, works with teachers at University City High School as part of the University's science outreach program.
Selected Highlights of 1991–92 continued

scholarship, won for her 5,000-word essay, which answered the question, “Can Ethics Be Taught?”

For the third year in a row, Washington University hosted the NCAA Division III national championship tournament in women’s volleyball and for the second time in three years won the national title, defeating the No. 1-ranked University of California-San Diego Tritons. The Bears had previously beaten the Tritons in the 1990 championship game and lost to them in 1991. In addition to the volleyball success, all six teams in spring sports were represented in NCAA championship play.

Sponsored Research

The ability of the faculty to attract substantial support from government agencies, private foundations, and corporations for research, training programs, and other projects not only provides the opportunity to make significant contributions to human knowledge, but also contributes to the intellectual excitement of Washington University. The following is a sample of the grants awarded during 1991–92 for research and training programs.

A Center for the Study of Nervous System Injury is being established at the School of Medicine as the result of a five-year, $8 million collaborative agreement between the University and Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc. Scientists working in the center will focus on preventing, limiting, and reversing damage in the brain and spinal cord at the cellular level.

The School of Medicine has received two grants from the Lucille P. Markey Charitable Trust to support closer cooperation and interaction between basic biomedical scientists and clinicians. The first, a $4 million grant, will enable the School of Medicine to launch a new educational initiative for the training of doctoral candidates and postdoctoral fellows in the study of human disease. The second, a $3.5 million grant, will be divided among Washington University, Duke University, Johns Hopkins University, and the University of Pennsylvania to support an ongoing physician scientist training program established in 1989 by the four institutions.

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) has awarded the School of Medicine more than $1 million to provide support for 47 students currently enrolled in the school’s Medical Scientist Training Program, established in 1969 to provide research training to medical students who are interested in careers as academic physicians. Students receive both medical and doctoral degrees upon completing the six-year program.

The George Warren Brown School of Social Work is one of five in the country to receive a five-year, $750,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to develop a curriculum focusing on public welfare for children. The program is based on the long-standing collaboration between the school and Missouri’s Division of Family Services.

The Joint Center for East Asian Studies (see “In the Schools,” above) has received a three-year, $197,685 grant from the U.S. Department of Education to develop Missouri’s first Korean language program, including course work in culture and history. The grant permits the center to add a third major focus to its programs in Chinese and Japanese studies.

The William T. Kemper Foundation has awarded Washington University a $150,000 grant to establish the Kemper Faculty Grants to Improve Learning. The awards will be administered by the Teaching Center, directed by Robert McDowell, professor of mathematics. Support from this grant goes to faculty members engaged in developing improved course work for undergraduates.

Sarah Elgin, professor of biology, has been awarded a three-year, $700,000 grant from the National Center for Research Resources, part of NIH, to further the University’s science outreach program. The grant is one of 12 given through a new NIH program, Science Education Partnership Awards, which encourages collaboration between universities and K-12 schools.

Herbert W. Virgin IV, assistant professor of medicine, School of Medicine, was selected to receive the 1992 Burroughs Wellcome Fund Young Investigator Award in Virology. He will receive $90,000 over three years to study immune system response to viral infections.

Facilities and Construction

Construction of the new building for the natural sciences is proceeding on schedule. The departments of Biology and Earth and Planetary Sciences will occupy their portion of the building in December 1992, and the classroom wing will go into service during the following spring semester.

The University formally took title to the Clayton Famous-Barr department store and surrounding property, located about one mile west of the Hilltop Campus, as part of a combination gift-sale arrangement.

Commencement and Other Events

Marian Wright Edelman, founder and president of the Children’s Defense Fund, delivered the address, titled “The Measure of Our Success,” at Washington’s 131st Commencement May 15. She also received an honorary Doctor of Humanities degree. Others who received honorary degrees include: Frank J. Dixon, founder and director emeritus of the Research Institute of the Scripps Clinic, Doctor of Science; A. E. Hotchner, J.D. ’47, author and playwright, Doctor of Letters; Jacqueline Joyner-Kersee, Olympic gold medalist, Doctor of Laws; and Edward C. Stone, Jr., director of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and vice president of California Institute of Technology, Doctor of Science. Raymond Fernanda Staples, senior class president, gave the student Commencement ad-
Marian Wright Edelman (left) and Jacqueline Joyner-Kersee received honorary degrees at the 131st Commencement May 15.

dress, titled "We Are the Ones: Beyond Race, Religion, and Politics, Toward Humanity." More than 2,300 students received degrees as members of the University's Class of 1992.

The University Assembly Series, Edison Theatre, the Department of Music and school-sponsored lecture series and conferences brought a diverse slate of nationally and internationally prominent lecturers, authors, scientists, performers, scholars, journalists, and political figures to campus to complement and enrich the academic programs. The Honorable William H. Webster, J.D. '47, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency and of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was the speaker at the annual Founders Day celebration in November.

Passages

Thomas H. Eliot, 12th Chancellor of Washington University, died at his home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 14 at age 84. He was a graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Law School. A member of the family that included Washington founder William Greenleaf Eliot, poet T. S. Eliot, and former Harvard University president Charles W. Eliot, Eliot had practiced law in Buffalo and Boston, and served in Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration and as a U.S. Congressman before joining the Washington faculty in 1952 as professor and chairman of political science. In 1958, he was named Charles Nagel Professor of Constitutional Law and Political Science; in 1961 he became dean of the College of Liberal Arts and shortly after, vice chancellor and dean of faculties. He was named Chancellor in 1962, serving until 1971. He completed the transition, begun by his predecessors Arthur Compton and Ethan Shepley, of Washington University from a highly respected but local institution to one of the nation's leading private universities. A campus memorial ceremony to honor his contributions was held April 20.

A pair of life-size brown bears now stand in front of the Athletic Complex to honor the late George H. Capps, A.B. '39, J.D. '39, former chairman of the University's Board of Trustees and general chairman of the $630 million Alliance for Washington University campaign during the 1980s. He was one of St. Louis' most influential business and civic leaders. The sculpture, installed in September 1991, was designed and executed by H. Richard Duhme, Jr., B.F.A. '53, professor emeritus of fine arts.

The influence of Arthur Holly Compton, Nobel laureate in physics and 10th Chancellor of Washington University, continues to be felt three decades after his death. NASA announced that its 17-ton orbiting gamma ray observatory, launched in April 1991, has been renamed the Compton Observatory in honor of his discovery of the "Compton effect," which provides the underpinning for the studies the orbiter is designed to carry out. An international symposium, planned for October 1992, is being organized by the University and NASA officials to mark the centennial of Compton's birth.

Finally, one of Washington University's most devoted supporters and one of the St. Louis community's leading philanthropists died July 19 after an illness of several months. Mrs. Hermann F. Spoehr, an alumna of the Class of 1928 who was the wife, sister, mother, and aunt of Washington graduates, generously provided support for the School of Engineering, the School of Medicine, and other areas of the University for many years. Harriet Baur Spoehr's name and giving spirit will continue to be known through engineering scholarships, a pediatrics professorship, a computer laboratory in the medical Library and Biomedical Communications Center, and the Spoehr Concourse in the athletic complex. Her unswerving commitment to the excellence of Washington University will be deeply missed.

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Generous private support makes it possible for Washington University to pursue its goals of excellence in teaching, research, and service. Support from individuals and organizations in 1991–92 has again assured that progress toward those goals will continue.

More than 28,600 individuals and private organizations made gifts in the past year, totaling nearly $69.4 million. This was a record for voluntary support for the University during a year with no ongoing comprehensive development campaign. The total included almost $8.7 million for the University’s Annual Fund, which provides current support for annual operations. This was the highest amount of unrestricted gifts in University history.

Several major gifts and grants during the year helped boost 1991–92 gift totals. The University received a $6.5 million bequest from the estate of Sarah Louise Glasgow Wilson to support faculty salaries in the College of Arts and Sciences and the School of Engineering. Mrs. Wilson, who died in 1938, had previously supported the construction of Wilson Hall, the former Wilson Swimming Pool, and the Ann Whitney Olin Women’s Building. The Howard Hughes Medical Institute awarded the University a five-year, $1.7 million grant as part of a program to keep American undergraduates competitive in science and mathematics. The newest member of the University’s Board of Trustees, Shi Hui Huang, M.D., has provided $1 million toward a planned commit-
The William Greenleaf Eliot Society, which recognizes individual annual gifts of $1,000 or more, again played a significant role in the success of the University's development program in the past year. The 2,561 alumni, parents, and friends who are members of the Society gave $4.0 million to the University's Annual Fund and an additional $14.9 million in restricted funds for total contributions of $18.9 million. This figure represents 27 percent of all gifts in 1991–92. Life membership in the Society is accorded to those whose cumulative gifts total $100,000 or more. Currently, 245 individuals are recognized in the four categories of lifetime giving established by the Eliot Society. Listed below are those who achieved life recognition for the first time in 1991–92.

- Mr. and Mrs. Jerome F. Brasch
- Mr. and Mrs. Bruce V. Carp
- Mrs. Fred Haffner
- Dr. and Mrs. Shi Hui Huang
- Mrs. John W. Latchum, Jr.
- Mrs. Karl F. Steinhauer
- Mrs. John S. Voyles

In other development activities, the John M. Olin School of Business continues its efforts to meet the John M. Olin Challenge; the school has earned $10.5 million to date in matching funds from the John M. Olin Foundation under the terms of its $15 million challenge grant. The five-year program concludes December 31, 1992. As the Natural Sciences Building Campaign, under the leadership of Stanley L. Lopata, A.B.'35, continues to make progress, the exterior of the building on the southern edge of the Hilltop Campus has rapidly taken shape. Occupancy of the building will begin December 1992.

Several challenge funds stimulated the schools' fundraising efforts in 1991–92. In Business, two challenges spurred reunion class giving — an anonymous $25,000 challenge for the M.B.A. Class of 1982, and a $50,000 challenge furnished by Roger L. Weston, M.B.A.'67, for his 25th reunion. In Arts and Sciences, an anonymous donor provided $100,000 to fund a $75,000 reunion class giving challenge and a $25,000 challenge for the 1992 senior gift drive; the response to both exceeded expectations. In Law, the $100,000 challenge provided by Louis B. Susman, J.D.'62, proved extremely successful in encouraging new Eliot Society gifts. In Engineering, Eugene W. Lohman, B.S.Arch.E.'28, provided a $50,000 challenge for Eliot Society giving. And in Medicine, Asa C. (M.D.'42) and Dorothy W. Jones provided a $100,000 challenge fund to encourage 100 new Eliot Society memberships. Additional school challenges have been established or are being planned for 1992–93.
Several alumni and friends of the University were honored during 1991–92 for their outstanding support of and service to Washington University and for their career achievements. At the November 1991 Founders Day celebration, two alumni received the Robert S. Brookings Award from the Board of Trustees: Francis Ahmann, B.S.C.E. '24, M.S.C.E. '26, honored for his exceptional commitment to the School of Engineering; and Robin E. Hernreich, A.B. '67, M.B.A. '67, recognized for his involvement in the John M. Olin School of Business and the distinction of being the youngest alumnus to create an endowed professorship. The 1992 William Greenleaf Eliot Society Award was presented to University Life Trustee W. L. Hadley Griffin, J.D. '47, at the Society's annual dinner in April. The recipient, cited as "an outstanding citizen of Washington University," formerly headed the University's Board of Trustees and, among many other activities, chaired the Commission on the Future of Washington University, which laid the groundwork for the University's progress during the last decade.

The willingness of alumni and friends to commit their work and their resources on the University's behalf strengthens its standing among the world's finest universities.

### Operating Expenses Covered by Gift Income and Endowment Income Utilized for Program Support

**Fiscal Year 1991–92**

Total Operating Expenses: $672.5 Million

- 6.8% Covered by Gift Income
- 6.7% Covered by Endowment Income

### Donors to Washington University

**Fiscal Year 1991–92**

Bar chart showing the number of donors from 1983 to 1992.
The financial condition of the University remains very strong in spite of the budgetary pressures of 1991–92.

Washington University's revenues were $709.7 million in fiscal year 1992, continuing the upward trend of the last decade. As the chart below shows, the distribution of revenue over the past 10 years has been stable. Changes have been minor. For example, over 10 years government grants and contracts fell about three percentage points, and patient income climbed by a similar number. In fiscal year '92, however, revenue from government grants and contracts grew more rapidly (10 percent) than any other single source. The University achieved this growth rate in spite of the growing competition for research funding.

Current fund expenditures and transfers were just over $700 million, leaving an excess of revenue over outlays of about $700 thousand. The distribution of expenditures remained almost unchanged over the 10-year period 1983 to 1992 as shown in the chart below. Comparing income and expenditures, it is noteworthy that tuition covered 58 percent of "instructional expenditures" in 1983 and 55 percent in 1992.

Non-profit organizations are required to use fund accounting concepts in reporting their financial condition. In fund accounting the balance sheet is typically segregated into four fund groups as shown on page 17 of this report. The "fund balance" is the difference between assets and liabilities of each fund group. (In
effect, fund balances are the equivalent of equity in corporate accounting.) Total fund balances in 1992 were $1.77 billion — a 9 percent increase over last year and more than two times greater than in 1983. Comparing fund balances to the University's total liabilities of $338 million results in a healthy "equity" to debt ratio of greater than 5:1.

One of the hallmarks of Washington University is its endowment. This important financial resource provides a dependable stream of income that supports the academic enterprise.

In June 1992, the value of the endowment was 7 percent greater than a year ago. But the total value is affected by the distribution of earnings and the addition of new gifts. From an investment perspective, the endowment returned almost 10 percent in the last fiscal year. The seemingly unstoppable growth of financial assets in the 1980s and early '90s, reflected in the endowment chart shown below, is likely to be broken some time in the future. However, the University attempts to protect the endowment from market shocks by diversifying investments and spending only a portion of the total return earned during "good" years.

The financial climate for colleges and universities is somewhat less accommodating in the early 1990s than it was in the prior decade. As the nation adjusts to a very modest rate of economic growth, support for education, along with the support of most other enterprises, has been restricted. For example, the
Summary of Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Balances as of June 30, 1992
(Excluding Agency Funds)
Thousands of Dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Funds</th>
<th>Student Loan Funds</th>
<th>Endowment Funds</th>
<th>Plant Funds</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted</td>
<td>Restricted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and securities maturing within 30 days</td>
<td>$ (12,381)</td>
<td>$(2,570)</td>
<td>$ 340</td>
<td>$ 4,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments at book value</td>
<td>212,364</td>
<td>44,041</td>
<td>6,380</td>
<td>1,029,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td>159,393</td>
<td>13,456</td>
<td>38,633</td>
<td>34,909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant facilities</td>
<td>11,345</td>
<td></td>
<td>397</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Assets</td>
<td>$ 370,721</td>
<td>$54,927</td>
<td>$45,750</td>
<td>$1,068,440</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Liabilities and Fund Balances: |              |                |             |       |
| Liabilities | $ 106,239 | $ | $ 192 | $ 2,352 | $228,947 | $ 337,730 |
| Deferred undistributed investment income | 23 | 192 | 2,352 | 228,947 | 337,730 |
| Encumbered and committed reserves | 160,570 | | | | |
| General reserves | 103,912 | | | | |
| Balance of funds | | | | | |
| Total Liabilities and Fund Balances | $ 370,721 | $54,927 | $45,750 | $1,068,440 | $568,861 | $2,108,499 |

The federal government, which has been a major source of support for research and student aid, is facing its own financial pressures. At the same time, Washington University is seeking to moderate increases in tuition charges, which have become increasingly burdensome to families. In spite of these pressures, the University continues in its effort to assist families not only by holding down the growth in tuition charges but by raising student aid and reducing costs wherever possible. In this environment, academic and administrative units have strengthened planning in an attempt to better set priorities and to make wise choices.
Summary of Current Funds Revenues, Expenditures, Transfers, and Changes in General Reserves for Separate Fiscal Units for Fiscal Year 1992

Thousands of Dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Central Fiscal Unit</th>
<th>Faculty of Arts and Sciences</th>
<th>School of Architecture</th>
<th>School of Business</th>
<th>School of Engineering</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$137,057</td>
<td>$631</td>
<td>$59,056</td>
<td>$5,144</td>
<td>$17,743</td>
<td>$22,839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$142,915</td>
<td>2,873</td>
<td>17,255</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>3,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$45,614</td>
<td>2,856</td>
<td>5,607</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>1,852</td>
<td>5,546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$45,621</td>
<td>7,346</td>
<td>11,819</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>1,621</td>
<td>2,333</td>
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<tr>
<td>$25,704</td>
<td>15,783</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$40,230</td>
<td>3,987</td>
<td>909</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>2,821</td>
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<tr>
<td>$29,030</td>
<td>26,973</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$134,311</td>
<td>84,259</td>
<td>25,389</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$84,259</td>
<td>4,327</td>
<td>1,666</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$709,730</td>
<td>$64,776</td>
<td>$97,064</td>
<td>$5,938</td>
<td>$21,822</td>
<td>$37,624</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenditures and Mandatory Transfers:

| $250,022 | $1,215 | $33,992 | $3,132 | $10,078 | $18,628 |
| $119,540 | 489 | 12,090 | 66 | 2 | 4,869 |
| $51,504 | 165 | 12,085 | 741 | 3,765 | 4,147 |
| $15,673 | 1,707 | 5,552 | 232 | 1,640 | 1,821 |
| $32,756 | 9,849 | 5,374 | 267 | 1,258 | 1,749 |
| $45,367 | (3,092) | 8,123 | 450 | 1,347 | 2,570 |
| $44,410 | 2,702 | 22,507 | 1,182 | 3,288 | 7,025 |
| $77,989 | 22,775 | | | | |

Transfers to committed reserves, plant, and other funds from revenues and prior year's accumulated reserves:

| $36,585 | $23,585 | $(3,161) | $(171) | $158 | $(1,592) |
| $709,043 | $64,650 | $97,064 | $5,899 | $21,717 | $39,667 |

Net effect of revenues, expenditures, and transfers on General Reserves:

| $687 | $126 | $0 | $39 | $105 | $(2,043) |

(A) Endowment at Market Value with Income for:

- Support of Current Operations $449,736 $146,277 $9,015 $47,387 $54,788
- Other Purposes $161,100 $30,183 $1,324 $14,038 $5,922

Total Endowment $610,836 $176,460 $10,339 $61,425 $60,710

(B) A portion of the Central Fiscal Unit endowment income is distributed to several schools.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School of Fine Arts</th>
<th>School of Law</th>
<th>School of Social Work</th>
<th>School of Medicine</th>
<th>Institute of Biomedical Computing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$5,056</td>
<td>$10,236</td>
<td>$3,883</td>
<td>$12,469</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>115,249</td>
<td>2,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>479</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>28,642</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>328</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>829</td>
<td>19,562</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>8,669</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>31,800</td>
<td>204</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5,842</td>
<td>$11,804</td>
<td>$6,007</td>
<td>$455,756</td>
<td>$3,097</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>84,259</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18,738</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,552</td>
<td>$4,190</td>
<td>$1,457</td>
<td>$174,584</td>
<td>$194</td>
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<tr>
<td>945</td>
<td>2,808</td>
<td>1,108</td>
<td>99,501</td>
<td>1,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>319</td>
<td>1,069</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>25,388</td>
<td>352</td>
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<tr>
<td>328</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>324</td>
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<tr>
<td>286</td>
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<td>303</td>
<td>12,788</td>
<td>103</td>
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<tr>
<td>675</td>
<td>1,679</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>33,712</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,179</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,211</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77,989</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77,989</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5,956</td>
<td>$11,526</td>
<td>$4,765</td>
<td>$437,140</td>
<td>$2,893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(16)</td>
<td>$255</td>
<td>$1,242</td>
<td>$16,279</td>
<td>$6</td>
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<tr>
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<td>$11,781</td>
<td>$6,007</td>
<td>$453,419</td>
<td>$2,899</td>
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<tr>
<td>(98)</td>
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<td>$0</td>
<td>$2,337</td>
<td>$198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$8,409</td>
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<td>$23,673</td>
<td>$556,651</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>417</td>
<td>20,170</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>15,484</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$8,826</td>
<td>$41,375</td>
<td>$23,823</td>
<td>$572,135</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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Harriet K. Switzer, Secretary to the Board of Trustees

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All addresses are St. Louis unless otherwise indicated.

Footnotes
1 Bryan Cave, effective February 18, 1992
2 Moved to Falls Church, Virginia, effective January 1, 1992
3 Term expired December 6, 1991
4 Elected March 6, 1992
5 Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, effective November 1, 1991
6 Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, effective August 1, 1991
7 Chairman of the Board, effective May 15, 1992
8 Elected December 6, 1991
9 Deceded February 5, 1992
10 Beginning March 1, 1992

Washington University in St. Louis

Washington University in St. Louis
Scanning the skies: An artist's rendering of the Compton Gamma Ray Observatory.

Exploring the Heavens

Beyond the twinkle of stars and planets, gamma ray researchers are uncovering a whole new way of seeing the universe.

by Andy Krackov
"EGRET is opening up a whole new universe to us, and it makes us eager to get a whole new look."

— Donald Kniffen

Just with the naked eye the night sky seems vast and wondrous, yet the eye only sees a small fraction of the complete radiation spectrum. Beyond the twinkle of stars and planets, the universe's most turbulent events communicate with us through a variety of invisible radiations. Some of these signals, like infrared, ultraviolet, and X-rays, are familiar and well studied, but until recently, astrophysicists knew much less about the elusive signals of gamma rays.

All this changed in April 1991, when the space shuttle *Atlantis* deployed the Compton Gamma Ray Observatory (GRO). Named after Washington University physicist and chancellor Arthur Holly Compton, who won the 1927 Nobel Prize for his work with X-rays (see page 10), the GRO carries the most sophisticated and powerful system of gamma ray telescopes in use. Perched 250 miles above the earth, the satellite's four instruments allow scientists at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center in Bethesda, Maryland, to locate gamma rays formed billions of light years away.

Five alumni are at the forefront of this research, working with one of the satellite's...
four detectors, the Energetic Gamma Ray Experiment Telescope (EGRET), which observes gamma rays at the highest portion of the spectrum. The EGRET team is led by Carl Fichtel, Ph.D. '60, who has studied gamma rays his entire career. As co-principal investigator for EGRET, Fichtel is ultimately responsible for all of EGRET’s activities, from collecting and examining data to making sure the telescope operates properly. Co-investigators David Bertsch, Ph.D. ’68, and Donald Kniffen, A.M. ’60, also veteran gamma ray researchers, help Fichtel analyze data and publish the team’s findings. Bertsch is also head of the observatory’s time-line committee, which determines where in space to point the telescope. Kniffen recently retired as project scientist for the GRO and now splits his time between Goddard and Hampden-Sydney College, where he teaches physics and astronomy. David Friedlander, A.B. '86, heads a team of eight analysts who also pore over much of EGRET’s data. And Nancy Ann Laubenthal, B.S. ’76, head of the data management and programming office at the lab for high-energy astrophysics at Goddard, is responsible for developing and managing the software for EGRET’s data-analysis effort.

What motivates these stargazers is what lured Galileo, Copernicus, and Kepler to explore the heavens—humanity’s unflagging desire to understand the universe. EGRET scientists speak with enthusiasm when describing their effort to comprehend all the data that EGRET is providing. “Our cup runneth over,” Kniffen says. “EGRET is opening up a whole new universe to us, and it makes us eager to get a whole new look.”

The fact that many astronomical processes emit most of their energy in the form of gamma rays makes the GRO vital to astronomical exploration. Quasars, for example, thought to be distant galaxies whose bright flashes are the most energetic in the universe, emit much of their energy in gamma rays, as do supernovas, the violent explosions that occur when stars die. Gamma rays can even help scientists understand black holes, regions of the universe from which no light, visible or otherwise, escapes. While gamma rays are not emitted from black holes, gamma ray energy is found in regions surrounding them.

The EGRET team’s first goal is a lofty one: mapping the entire gamma ray sky. “When you look up at the night sky you take for granted what it looks like, but the full gamma ray sky has never been mapped,” Friedlander explains. What EGRET scientists are doing—marking the regions of the universe that have high levels of gamma ray energy—will ultimately produce guides similar to star charts. “This is a tremendous data analysis effort,” Fichtel points out, adding that the 18-month project was over 80 percent complete as of August.

EGRET has already located 17 high-energy gamma ray sources beyond the Milky Way galaxy, a surprising number considering that scientists knew of only one such source before the GRO was launched. “This has been extremely exciting,” Kniffen says. “The thing that is so surprising is that these sources are so far away. You would think their energy would get dispersed.” In some cases, the sources are so distant that the energy EGRET receives from them was first emitted several billion years ago.

Closer to Earth, the EGRET team has solved a gamma ray mystery. Scientists were once baffled, Bertsch explains, by the presence of Geminga, a gamma ray source 100 light years from Earth. Prior to the GRO, astrophysicists conjectured that Geminga was a pulsar, the remains of a star emitting light energy in pulses. Scientists knew that in the same region an X-ray source was also releasing energy in pulses, but gamma ray detectors could not determine if these two sources were the same. EGRET proved this, showing that the gamma rays were pulsing at the same intervals as the X-rays.

As graduate students at Washington, Fichtel, Kniffen, and Bertsch first became interested in cosmic rays, which are similar to gamma rays, while studying...
To the novice astronomer, familiar only with the bedroom window telescope, the GRO's instruments would be unrecognizable. Mirrors and lenses are useless for detecting gamma rays because gamma ray wavelengths are too short to be captured by reflection and refraction, the principles behind visual-light telescopes. Instead, EGRET relies on the reactions of nuclear physics and on sophisticated detector systems. First, a detector above EGRET identifies most unwanted cosmic rays. For every 10,000 signals noted by EGRET, only one is a gamma ray. Next, inside the telescope, a reaction converts each gamma ray photon into two particles—an electron and a positron. If the emission is an acceptable gamma ray, then the tracks of the electrons will form distinctive inverted-V patterns.

Computers at Goddard study these electron patterns, analyzing 24–25 million patterns each year. Of these patterns, about 15 percent — or three million — are sent to Friedlander's team to be analyzed individually with the aid of graphics terminals; the eight-person team analyzes 12,000 such patterns each day.

By the mid-'90s, EGRET and the other GRO experiments will have gathered an extensive data set. For many years, the astrophysicists will have a busy schedule. EGRET's maps are only preliminary guides to the gamma ray universe. Once the investigators finish plotting this universe, they will analyze regions of particular interest more closely. Even when this is completed, many mysteries will be left unanswered and important new questions will be raised. These, the researchers say, will have to wait for future missions.

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Andy Krackov, A.B. '92, was a Publications Office intern last summer and a former news director of Student Life.
Studying the Origins of Elements

Ever wonder where elements are created? Gamma rays provide scientists with clues. At NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center, astrophysicists Jack Tueller, Ph.D. '79, and Scott Barthelmy, Ph.D. '85, are part of a team using high-altitude balloons to research this very question.

With their instrument, the Gamma Ray Imaging Spectrometer (GRIS), Tueller and Barthelmy locate gamma ray sources and collect their emissions. The astrophysicists focus on gamma rays because the sources that release them are often the same ones that create new elements. Since gamma rays cannot penetrate the atmosphere, GRIS scientists fly their balloon at an altitude of 125,000 feet, where only .5 percent of the atmosphere remains. A telescope on board the balloon records data for the duration of each 12- to 44-hour flight. Back at Goddard, Tueller and Barthelmy analyze these data to learn more about what elements are being made and how they are produced.

Since supernovas, the violent explosions accompanying the death of large stars, are a large producer of new elements, GRIS scientists focus on these events. In 1988, one year after Supernova 1987A exploded relatively close to Earth (a mere 169,000 light years away), GRIS scientists launched a probe to collect its emissions. “Most supernovas happen so far away. It was really a once-in-a-lifetime thing to view 1987A,” Barthelmy says. The GRIS team discovered that the supernova was producing a radioactive isotope, Cobalt 56, which emits gamma rays as it decays to the more stable Iron 56. “This is the same iron that is in our blood,” Tueller points out.

Tueller and Barthelmy see their balloon flights as the first stage in their study of the origin of elements. They hope to test the viability of their research and work out the bugs before launching a costly satellite. “We’re laying the groundwork for what we hope will be a satellite experiment,” Tueller says, adding that the GRIS team is presently proposing several satellite missions to NASA officials.

The GRIS balloon does have some advantages over the more expensive satellites. Balloons do not take as long to construct, and equipment malfunctions can usually be repaired for following flights. Satellite errors, such as the Hubble Telescope’s faulty mirrors, are often irreparable. Nonetheless, with smaller detectors and a shorter observation time, balloons cannot locate gamma ray sources as far away as satellites can. Balloons can also fall prey to the Earth’s weather. In the June 1990 flight, GRIS crashed and sustained serious damage when strong wind gusts caught the probe’s parachute as it was landing. “That set us back a year,” Barthelmy says. “We had to rebuild half the instruments. It cost time, money, and manpower.”

Back on track, GRIS flew again in Australia this spring and is next scheduled to fly in New Mexico in fall 1993. The team is presently studying the center of the galaxy, where many gamma ray sources are thought to exist.

—Andy Krackov, A.B.'92
Making Them Laugh

Just out of film school, animator Sherie Pollack is already tickling Hollywood's funny bone.

by Kinney Littlefield

Sherie Pollack, B.F.A. '79, is no Mickey Mouse filmmaker. Much as she admires Mickey and Donald, Pollack is determined to leave her own comedic mark on the exacting field of movie animation. And although she's only just graduated from film school, Pollack is already tickling Hollywood's funny bone with her latest animated caper—all about a method-acting dog.

Even before she earned her M.F.A. from the University of California—Los Angeles (U.C.L.A.), Pollack was a seasoned animator who had drawn characters for the recent major motion-picture release Fern Gully: The Last Rain Forest. But it was Pollack's animated short film N'est-ce Pas? that really caught the movie industry's eye when it won the Director's Guild of America's coveted Spotlight Award for excellence last June.
“I DON'T THINK ABOUT THE COMPETITION, AND I NEVER WORRY ABOUT FAILURE. I SIMPLY HAVE A NEED TO CREATE AND MAKE FUNNY STORIES.”

N'est-ce Pas? is only three-and-a-half minutes long. But this pint-sized canine adventure, whose title is French for “Isn't that right?” or “Get it?” packs an extra wallop because it's a spoof on the looniness of showbiz itself.

"Actually, it's about a commercial director taking a dog one step beyond method acting," says Pollack, who's been both actor and stand-up comic and knows the turf.

"The dog's name is Trixie, and she's told she's not quite right as a dog. The director tells her she needs a new hairdo, and Trixie sprouts a big square head of hair that changes to Mickey Mouse ears and then to a peace sign. Told she's not feminine enough, Trixie grows a huge rear end. Still, nothing's good enough for this director."

Trixie persists and eventually triumphs on her own terms—in some ways a symbol of Pollack's own patient ascent up the Hollywood ladder. Now thanks to Trixie's wacky antics—and years of film-biz experience—Pollack's work is in demand. And she's in a prime position to pursue her next goal, writing and directing live-action feature films.

"Yes, the phone's ringing off the hook," Pollack says with a grin. "And I'm both thrilled and anxious because I'm ready for that leap from animation to live action. I'm advised to consider TV comedy, cable, and film. I'm trying to make the right decisions, and there is a whole new set of pressures."

"And at the same time I have to think about packaging N'est-ce Pas? on video and entering it in festivals." So far, the New York Film Expo has accepted N'est-ce Pas? to screen in mid-November.

It took Pollack seven months to complete N'est-ce Pas? hand-drawing each of the film's 1,500 illustrations and doing all the camera work, editing, and voices herself.

"Steven Spielberg says that animation is the quintessential art form," Pollack says. "That's because you act, write, direct, draw, and capture the entire visual story by yourself. It's filmmaking frame by frame—we're talking 24 drawings a second.

"The long road I took to filmmaking gave me all those skills. My involvement in the visual arts, theater, and stand-up comedy provided me with the equipment, if you will, to create film."

"Or maybe I just became a film animator because I grew up in a really animated household," she jokes.

Pollack spent her childhood in St. Louis as a Washington University "faculty brat." Her father, Seymour Pollack, professor of computer science and assistant chair of the department, is an accomplished pianist, and her painter-musician-radio-host mother, Sydell, fostered a "very Renaissance" home atmosphere that encouraged their multi-talented daughter to take creative risks.

"The two words that my parents always directed toward me were 'you can.' Failure was never mentioned."

As a youngster, Pollack performed for summer stock theater in Vermont. By the time she was a teenager she was producing professional-quality comic strips and filling the basement with papier-mâché.

While Pollack was an undergraduate at Washington, Professor of Art Gene Hoefel recognized her storytelling ability and encouraged her to explore commercial storyboard. Pollack also took theater classes, where her between-scenes explanations of character motivation drew howls of laughter, encouraging her comedic bent.

"Yes, comedy runs in my family," Pollack admits. "My father's a very funny guy. He's been named professor of the year several times. He shows how computers—and even life itself—are so entertaining."

After earning her B.F.A. from Washington, the precocious Pollack worked in the creative department of the J. Walter Thompson advertising agency in Chicago.
"But I needed something else," she says, with the definite air of someone who always knows her own mind.

Pollack missed drawing cartoons, so she came home to St. Louis and took a "from-the-ground-up" job with animators John and Joyce Ryan. She learned the ropes of animation, practicing cel painting and "drawing fluid movement." Always a quick study, several months later Pollack flew off to the celebrated Zagreb animation festival in what was then Yugoslavia, portfolio in hand, and promptly landed a job on an animated feature in Belgium.

When her visa expired, Pollack returned to St. Louis, then moved to Los Angeles cold—and had a job with a commercial animation company within three days. She drew by day and did improvisational comedy with a group called "The Groundlings" by night. Then animator Corny Cole, developer of Sylvester the Cat and Tweetie Bird, told Pollack she ought to be making her own films. So she enrolled in U.C.L.A.'s prestigious, highly competitive graduate filmmaking program.

"Film school was very cutthroat, but it actually was the perfect place for me because I'm used to teaching myself and taking my own road," Pollack explains.

Every so often she would take a leave of absence—once for a period of two years—to work on such industry projects as "The Simpsons," Donald Duck's 50th anniversary television special, and 20th Century Fox's *Fern Gully: The Last Rain Forest*, for which Robin Williams, Tim Curry, and Christian Slater dubbed character voices.

For Donald's blow-out birthday bash Pollack drew the legendary quacker just a bit tipsy, stumbling through the remains of a killer party with confetti and noisemakers strewn everywhere. For *Fern Gully*, Pollack was one of several animators who drew Crysta the fairy, as well as Robin Williams' character, Batty the fruit bat.

"I drew a lot of flying sequences and reaction shots," Pollack says. "The Batty character was quite clumsy. He had escaped from a science lab and had an electrode sticking out of his head, which picked up radar and confused him so much that he flew into trees."
"Drawing Batty's painful but amusing expression of impact came easily to me. My acting experience proved invaluable with this because I know what characters need to do in order to convey emotion.

"In animation you work with a mirror and start by looking at your own muzzle to see, for example, how skin stretches over teeth when a character smiles. You have to be very keen and attuned to detail. There are a number of animators working on one character, and your work has to look anatomically correct and consistent."

Whether Pollack worked as part of a team or closeted in her apartment for long hours, the animation process itself always took its physical toll.

"An animator has a very long life and very poor posture," Pollack jokes. Sitting bent over an animation desk for years inspired her strong interest in physical exercise, she says.

"That's another reason I want to incorporate live action into animation," she adds, only half kidding. "So I can straighten up every once in a while."

Celebrity caricature:
Above, Phil Donahue is one of many famous figures to make an appearance in I Don't Know; Maybe It's Me.

Interactive video:
Left, consecutive frames from See and Say Toy, a children's interactive video that Pollack animated for Mattel.

These days many agent- and producer-types are giving Pollack lots of advice. She's hearing that most women still have a lot of climbing to do before they'll make it as movie directors, but she doesn't bat an eye. "I'm used to being a woman, been one all my life," Pollack counters. "Now who's in charge and what's his number?"

"Regarding comedy writing, I've been told I'd have a better chance if I looked like Miles Silverberg [the character seen on TV's 'Murphy Brown']." Still, Pollack matter of factly forges ahead. "I have killer instincts. I don't think about competition, and I never worry about failure. I simply have a need to create and make funny stories."

Pollack is currently working on several feature-length comedies, live action, and animated scripts. "I feel that no matter what medium is used, a good story is crucial. Then you have the audience where you want them—awake."

She does indicate that she wants her future films to deal with "human issues." And it's a good bet that somewhere along the line she's thinking of at least one strong female role.

"I'm very interested in woman protagonists, like Hepburn and other women in the films of the '40s. They had smart dialogue and lots of it. That's what the women I create are made of. After Thelma and Louise, I feel that Hollywood might be more receptive to characters like this, in effect depicting real people."

"And after Who Framed Roger Rabbit? and 'The Simpsons,' Hollywood has taken a renewed interest in animation and film animators," Pollack says. "So my timing is very good with N'est-ce Pas?"

Pollack is currently represented as a writer-director by Innovative Artist Literary and Talent Agency in Los Angeles.

"My dog Trixie has opened the door," she says. "I've got a tight grip on her leash as she leads me into Hollywood traffic."

Kinney Littlefield is a free-lance writer based in Long Beach, California. St. Louis writer Don Crinklaw contributed information to this story.

Scharff Leads Alumni Board of Governors

Focused.

The buzz word of the '90s is the personal property of Bob Scharff, B.S.B.A. ’65. "If you’re going to spend the time, you might as well get the most out of it," he says.

And that applies across the board, whether the lean, alert School of Business graduate is talking about his work as managing partner in The Todd Organization of St. Louis and as principal of the nationwide Todd Organization, Inc., an executive compensation benefit consulting firm; about his efforts as a working board member of a variety of business, cultural, educational, and religious organizations, including as president of the Twenty-Five Million Dollar International Forum (membership limited to the top life insurance professionals in the world); about his passion for running—especially marathons; or about his devotion to his family.

It especially applies to his role as 1992-93 chair of the Alumni Board of Governors. "I have two goals," Scharff says. "One is to set up an alumni interviewing system for undergraduate and graduate admissions that will not only help the yield rate in the admissions process, but also will aid us in keeping our alumni interested and active on more than just a financial level. You just can’t keep going to people for money without letting them do some of the fun stuff, too.

“The other [goal] is to let alumni who are giving their time and effort to host parties and other functions throughout the United States and abroad know that the Executive Committee of the Alumni Board of Governors works for them. We can do that by having members of the committee attend these alumni functions whenever possible.”

In addition, Scharff plans to coordinate his extensive travel calendar with those of Chancellor William H. Danforth and Executive Vice Chancellor for University Relations Robert L. Virgil, so that he can travel with them whenever possible to visit with alumni around the country and around the world.

“I plan to be as proactive as the University wants me or lets me,” Scharff says. “I don’t like just having a job title.”

A member of the Washington University generation that experienced the Hilltop's transition from a "streetcar" campus to a national university, Scharff started out as an architecture student. He says his switch to a business major after two years was hardly a letdown: "I loved everything about the business school—it was all pertinent. You could read about it in the paper. I could talk about it with my father [Robert L. Scharff, Sr., an insurance executive and a member of the Class of 1937, who died in 1974]."

Scharff’s first accounting teacher was a young doctoral candidate named Bob Virgil. (What does Scharff think of the transformation of the John M. Olin School of Business under the aegis of Dean Virgil? “I applaud it,” he says. “The business world is much more complex than it was 25 years ago. Under Dean Virgil’s leadership, the business school has become a strong, multifaceted institution, capable of anticipating and meeting changes in the global economy.”)

In June 1965 Scharff went to work for the Ford Motor Company in Detroit. In July, suddenly eligible for the draft when all job deferments were canceled, he signed up for Naval OCS because he knew the Navy gave its junior officers a lot of responsibility. (If you’re going to spend the time.)

After two years on a destroyer in the Atlantic, he spent a year in a forward combat base in Vietnam, in charge of 200 people.

Although he describes Vietnam as “vast amounts of boredom surrounding moments of pure terror,” he says his work as a naval officer there and at sea was, in a sense, like his work at Ford: “I was middle management.” Before he left Vietnam, he had decided that, ultimately, he wanted to be his own boss.

A civilian again in mid-1969, Scharff became a special agent for Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company and by that fall was back on the Washington campus, enrolling Washington University students in a new health plan. He also gave estate planning lectures to senior ROTC students, many bound
for Vietnam after graduation. It was also a time of student protest on campus. “You simply didn’t tell anybody you were just back from Vietnam,” he says of those tumultuous days.

In 1974, Scharff was certified as a Chartered Life Underwriter (C.L.U.) and the next year established the Minner-Scharff Organization with his then-mentor, Jack Minner, B.S.B.A. ’50. The partnership endures to this day; its longevity is something rare in the insurance business. Scharff focuses in on why: “Jack’s strengths and my strengths are entirely different. It’s been a good fit.”

In 1980, Minner-Scharff merged with the John O. Todd Organization. Recently, Gwen M. McClellan, M.B.A. ’86, was made a partner in The Todd Organization of St. Louis—the first woman partner in the entire nationwide Todd Organization, Inc.

In 1978 Scharff, a burned-out competitive swimmer—he was a member of the Washington Varsity swim team all four years of college—ran his first five miles and was hooked. Since then he’s completed 31 marathons, including eight Boston Marathons. “I run marathons for me—it’s my personal challenge,” he says. “I’ve never had a problem meeting other challenges in life once I knew that I could finish a marathon.”

Scharff and his wife, Martha, who took up running 10 years ago in self-defense, have three sons: Robert III, 21; James, 18; and Daniel, 13. The family, in various combinations, has run all over the world, including atop the Great Wall of China.

Since the summer of 1981, some or all of the Scharffs have run as a team each August in the famous 7.1-mile Falmouth road race on Cape Cod. During their long weekend on the Cape, they also sail and visit with friends.

“And eat fudge,” Scharff adds. Focused.

—M.M. Costantin

Alumni Board of Governors
The Alumni Board of Governors (ABG) serves as a liaison between the University administration, the Board of Trustees, and the alumni constituency, which includes all graduates, former students, and holders of honorary degrees.

By virtue of their offices, the chair and executive vice chair of the Alumni Board of Governors serve on the Board of Trustees as the Alumni Board of Governors’ representatives.

ABG 1992–93 Executive Committee
Mr. Robert L. Scharff, Jr. B.S.B.A. ’65 Chair
Mr. Martin Sneider A.B. ’64 Executive Vice Chair
Mr. Ned O. Lemkemeier J.D. ’62 Vice Chair, Alumni Annual Fund
Paul O. Hagemann A.B. ’30, M.D. ’34 Vice Chair, Planned Giving
Mr. Jerome J. Sincoff B.Arch. ’56 Vice Chair, Alumni Programs
Ms. Maureen McDonald A.B. ’81 Vice Chair, Alumni Clubs
Mr. Fred E. Blanton B.S.B.A. ’84 Vice Chair, Student Alumni Relations
Mrs. Sheila Stix J.D. ’76 Vice Chair, Alumni Activities
Mr. Jerome F. Brasch B.S.Ch.E. ’44, M.S.Ch.E. ’47 Immediate Past Chair

Yangtze River cruise: The 1993 Washington University Travel Program, Passport to Knowledge, features 13 exciting trips, including “In Depth China,” an 18-day cruise on the Yangtze River. Joe Allen, associate professor of Chinese Language and Literature and director of East Asian studies, will accompany alumni on the trip, scheduled for next May.

For a complete Passport to Knowledge brochure, write: Washington University Alumni Travel Program, Campus Box 1210, One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, Missouri 63130-4899 or call Julie Kohn at (314) 935-5208 or (800) 247-8517.
1920s

Stanley Herdelein, DE 29, has retired after 62 years as a dentist in the South Side National Bank Building in St. Louis. He is a volunteer entertainer (playing the piano) at local retirement centers and nursing homes.

1930s

George W. Blankenship, Jr., MD 38, is associate dean for external affairs and continuing medical education at Pennsylvania State's Milton S. Hershey Medical Center in Hershey, Pennsylvania. He was recently listed in a new book, The Best Doctors in America, compiled from a survey of doctors nationwide. In 1991, he was invited by the secretary of health and human services to serve on the National Diabetes Advisory Board of the National Institutes of Health, the only ophthalmologist on the board.

Von Allan Carlisle, LW 38, writes in response to our Where Were You in World War II? feature that after graduation, he was commissioned as a lieutenant and spent several years in the South Pacific. From 1946-1975, he practiced public and private law in Chicago. In 1975, he was appointed a Federal Administrative Law Judge and practiced in this setting for 10 years before retiring with his wife, Elizabeth, to Columbia, Missouri. After 54 years of practicing law, Von Allan is now teaching speech classes at Columbia College next fall. Von Allan has a son, four daughters, and eight grandchildren.

1940s

Dolores (Dolly) Sherwood, LA 40, and Edward L. Sherwood, BU 40, are enjoying trips in relation to the publication of Dolly's book, Harriet Hosmer: American Sculptor, 1880-1908 (University of Missouri Press). To write the biography, Dolly did her research on primary materials in England, as well as in the Schlesinger Library at Radcliffe, among other sources. Dolly says Ed has been an indispensable companion in her search for information about the sculptor. They live in Charleston, West Virginia.

Michio Nakajima, BU 43, is enjoying retirement in Marina, California. He has been reappointed to a new four-year term for the Advisory Council of the Area Agency on Aging in Monterey County.

William J. Shaw, Jr., MD 45, writes in response to Where Were You in World War II? that during his last year of medical school at the University of Missouri he was drafted into the accelerated ASTP (Army specialized training program) at Washington. After graduating, he was commissioned as a first lieutenant and spent time in San Antonio, Texas, and Battle Creek, Michigan, on active duty. William has recently retired from private practice and now works part-time for the State of Missouri Chief Medical Officer, Boonville Correction Center in Boonville, Missouri.

Donald H. Kauser, LA 47, GR 51, is curators' professor emeritus at the University of Missouri-Columbia. He spent the spring semester of 1992 as a visiting professor in the Department of psychology at Washington University.

William H. Bentz, EN 48, writes in response to Where Were You in World War II? that he entered the accelerated engineering program at Washington in 1942. He worked part-time on the cyclotron there, producing radioactive iodine for the medical school. Drafted in 1942, he was sent to Camp Claiborne in Louisiana for boot camp. Three weeks later, however, William was reassigned to Washington's cyclotron to produce materials and other parts for the atomic bomb project. Late in 1944, he transferred to Oak Ridge, Tennessee, to assist in the instrumentation of the Union Carbide gaseous diffusion plant. Ending his service in 1946, William returned to Washington University to complete his engineering degree.

Robert (Bob) L. Garlich, BU 48, writes in response to Where Were You in World War II? that he was a fighter pilot in Europe and later served as a fighter pilot in the Korean conflict. He was an "ace" with six "kills," and one of only seven St. Louisans who achieved "ace" status.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gay Deggin­ner Muir, EN 49, is a retired teacher and former librarian at the Berkeley Baptist Divinity School in Berkeley, California. She has been active in their alumni association as she tries to arrange a reunion for 1993. If interested, please write to her with preferable dates, current addresses, and telephone numbers: 46 Witmer Drive, Chesterfield, MO 63017.

Len Thaler, EN 53, and his wife, Irene, have recently returned from Harare, Zimbabwe, where he served as a volunteer with the International Executive Service Corps. Len is a retired manager of manufacturing at General Electric and is asking for help from St. Louis alumni as she tries to arrange a reunion for 1993. If interested, please write to her with preferable dates, current addresses, and telephone numbers: 46 Witmer Drive, Chesterfield, MO 63017.

Arveh (Larry) Wineman, LA 54, received a research fellowship at the Harvard Center for Jewish Studies for the summer of 1992 to complete a study of narratives from the 13th century Jewish mystical text. Larry lives in Troy, New York.

Joseph D. Rudloff, UC 55, and his wife, Gloria Jean, have lived in Venice, Florida, for the last four years. Joseph writes that Sarasota County is a great place to retire. He and Gloria Jean enjoy golf and many other outdoor
activities. Joseph is a part-time tutor for the Literary Council of Sarasota Inc., and Gloria Jean is a part-time nurse. They have six children and 12 grandchildren and report that there is never a dull moment.

Jerome J. Sincoff, AR 56, president of Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum (HOK) Inc., was recently selected to join the American Institute of Architects’ national college of fellows for his promotion of his profession’s aesthetics through management practices that stimulate creative design. He will succeed HOK co-founder Gyo Obata as chairman and chief executive officer in 1993.

William J. Conway, BU 57, has been elected president of the Missouri Athletic Club Sports Foundation, which will raise funds to promote amateur sports on a nationwide basis. He is past president of the Missouri Athletic Club and chief executive officer of William J. Conway & Company Inc., Investment Securities of St. Louis.

Marvin T. Jones, LA 58, GR 61, is associate vice president for research at the University of Houston in Texas.

Charles R. Moench, GR 58, recently received a recognition award for service to community colleges at the silver-anniversary celebration of Iowa’s Community Colleges, sponsored by the Iowa Department of Education and the Iowa Association of Community College Trustees. Before retiring in 1990, he was the head of the area schools unit in the Iowa Department of Education, which was responsible for state leadership and administration of community colleges.

Thelma Ruth Teachenor, NU 58, GN 63, writes that her husband, Elmer C. Teachenor, died July 13, 1991. Although he did not graduate from Washington, he did attend under the GI bill and helped Thelma graduate. Thelma lives in Decatur, Alabama.

Benjamin M. Hilliker, BU 59, is St. Louis chapter president of the Society of Industrial and Office Realtors. He also is on the board of the Missouri Growth Association, a member of the St. Louis Association of Realtors, and president of the Hilliker Corporation.

1960s

William M. Friedman, BU 60, is dean, professor of management, department chairman, and academic director for business and administration at Fontbonne College in St. Louis.
Erwin V. Johanningmeier, LA 60, LA 64, is the first recipient of the Mary Ann Raywid Award for his article, “Through the Disarray of Social Foundations: Some Notes on the Robert Shaw Foundation,” which appeared in the Fall 1991 issue of Educational Foundation. The award is presented by the Society of Professors of Education.

Erwin is professor of education at the University of South Florida in Tampa.

C. Thomas Spring, GR 60, is a teacher of mathematics at Chaminade University in Honolulu.

Harvey M. Weiss, BU 60, is controller of Colorado All State Transportation, a trucking company located in Denver.

Susan Grossman Alexander, LA 63, is the author of “A Fairer Hand: Why Courts Must Recognize the Value of a Child’s Companion,” which appeared recently in the Cooley Law Review. She is manager of associate development at the Chicago law firm of McBride Baker & Coles, where, among other duties, she works with associates in the office to improve the quality of their writing and analysis.

Martin J. Plax, LA 63, is Cleveland Director of the American Jewish Committee and adjunct associate professor of political science at Cleveland State University in Ohio. In 1985, he was appointed to the State Advisory Committee of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission and continues to serve in that capacity. In 1992, he was appointed by the governor as a member of the Ohio Boxing Commission.

Robert J. Levy, LA 66, is professor of pediatrics, communicable diseases, and pharmaceutics at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. He received the 1992 Society for Biomaterials Clemson Award for Contributions to the Literature from the Society’s world congress. Robert is the president of the Ann Arbor Holocaust Memorial Foundation.

Thomas S. Obermeyer, LA 66, is a practicing attorney in Anchorage, Alaska. He received his M.B.A. in 1976 from St. Louis University and his J.D. in 1983 from the University of Puget Sound in Tacoma, Washington. He and his wife, Theresa Nangle Obermeyer, have four children.

Richard W. Alexander, GR 67, is celebrating 25 years as a dianetics clear and professional district auditor. For the last 13 years, Richard has been living in Clearwater, Florida, and lecturing throughout the U.S., Europe, Far East, and South America on Dianetics and Scientology.

Dennis R. Brophy, LA 67, GR 68, is the chairman of the social science division and associate professor of psychology and philosophy at Northwest College in Powell, Wyoming. He is a candidate for a doctoral in industrial organizational psychology at Texas A & M University.

Kathianne Knap Crane, LA 67, a judge on the Missouri Court of Appeals, has been given the Robert Walston Chubb Award by Legal Services of Eastern Missouri, Inc.

Marie Lerner-Sexton, LA 68, was a singer in the Robert Shaw Gallery in Boston. Dennis lives in a permanent stateside residence in San Antonio in March Management. are in the organic beef business in Montana.

Committee of the U.S. Civil Chicago Medical School. She worked in Shawnee Mission, Kansas.

Elinda Fishman-Kiss, LA 69, is financial instruments coordinator for the northeast region of the Resolution Trust Corporation, where she manages the sale of over $5 billion in loans and securities. Elinda lives in Huntington Valley, Pennsylvania.

1970s

Daryl Lee Foster, DE 70, is on the Missouri State Board of Health. Previously he served on the local board of aldermen and chaired several charitable functions. Daryl currently lives in Osage Beach, Missouri.

Michael W. Franke, EN 70, is vice president of Santa Fe Railway Company in Schaumburg, Illinois, a Chicago suburb. His responsibilities include all physical plant improvements and maintenance, rolling stock, and purchasing activities. Michael lives in Michigan City, Indiana.

Rebecca Glenn, LA 70, GR 84, is headmistress of Forsyth School, an independent elementary school for 250 students. She was featured in the Winter 1991-92 edition of Marketplace Magazine for her groundbreaking work at the school.

William F. Hillebrandt, LA 70, recently moved his family from St. Louis to Omaha, where he is senior associate vice president of quality operations for Union Pacific Railroad. His wife, Tina, is doing volunteer work for the Lutheran Church, and they are both active in community service.

He writes that they also enjoy a sideline of real estate development and management of their Florida properties. Their daughter, Jenni, teaches in Boulder, Colorado, and their son, Beau, is a sophomore at Emory University in Atlanta.

Dennis Masback, FA 71, GF 73, received a $20,000 painting fellowship from the National Endowment for the Arts. In May 1992, he had a solo exhibition of new work at the 808 Penn Modern Gallery in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His work also is represented by the Victoria Munroe Gallery in New York City and the Genouese Gallery in Boston. Dennis lives in New York City.

Steven L. Harris, LA 73, is a medical chief of staff at the student health center at California State University in Los Angeles. He was recently designated as a Diplomate on the American Board of Medical Management.

David Frankel, LA 74, is the medical director of Psychiatric Associates of Greater Washington in Falls Church, Virginia. He writes that he still plays soccer.

Beth Greenberg, LA 75, is a pediatric attending physician at Beth Israel Medical Center in New York City. She completed law school at the University of Maryland in 1978, passed the New York Bar, and then went on to get her medical degree in 1985 from Chicago Medical School. She completed her pediatric residency in New York City at Bellevue/ New York University.

C. Leon Partain, MD 75, is chairman of the department of radiology and radiological sciences at Vanderbilt University Medical Center in Nashville.

William C. Schoenbrun, HA 75, is listed in Who’s Who in Finance and Industry and in Who’s Who in the Midwest. He is executive vice president and chief operating officer of SSM Health Care System in St. Louis.

Jon Adland, LA 76, is a rabbi who lives in Lexington, Kentucky, with his wife, Sandy, and children, Joshua and Rachel. He recently received the 1992 Kentucky Outstanding Volunteer of the Bluegrass Award.

Rana Bose, EN 76, is vice president of total process improvement at Vanal Valves in Montreal, Canada. He also is a management consultant specializing in SPC, TQM, and total quality management. He is a member of a semi-professional theatre troupe. Many of his plays have been performed in Canada.

Lynne Ellen Gordon, LA 76, is self-employed as a music contractor. She lives in Pacific Palisades, California.

Maurice H. Hirsch, Jr., GB 76, GB 77, is professor of accounting at Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville. He also is this year’s recipient of the Illinois CPA Society’s Outstanding Educator award.

Curtiss Reed, Jr., LA 76, is the resident representative for Africare, a development organization in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. He also has lived and worked in Niamey, Tunisia, and France during the last nine years. His permanent stateside residence is still in Vermont.

Laura Katz Cutler, LA 77, is vice president in the asset strategy group for Wells Fargo in Berkeley, California.

Alisons Rath Dugan, GF 77, and William O. Dugan, GF 77, are in the organic beef business in West Plains, Missouri.


Richard Alan Krivitzky, LW 77, is vice president, secretary, and general counsel of Prairie States Life Insurance Company in Redmond, Washington.

Mark Sherman O’Brien, LA 77, GB 80, is senior vice president for investments at Smith Barney,

Alumni Codes

AR Architecture
BU Business
CR Dentistry
EN Engineering
FA Fine Arts
FS Former student
GA Graduate architecture
GB Graduate business
degree-Governor
gd 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 School West
TI School of Technology and Information Management
UC University College
an investment firm in New York City.


Dean Shulman, LA 77, is vice president of sales and marketing for Brother International, a leading manufacturer of typewriters, word processors, fax machines, and labeling systems. He lives in Edison, New Jersey, with his wife, Leslie, and daughter, Amando.

David Walter Twillmann, LA 77, is vice president of housing for the Lutheran Altenheim Society in St. Louis.

David Richard Bohm, LA 78, LW 84, is the 1992 recipient of the Albert "Red" Villa award. He is an associate counselor for the St. Louis City Counselor's Office.

Bruce Elliot Friedman, LA 78, is a partner in the law firm of Love, Lack & Paule in Clayton, Missouri. He specializes in family law, civil litigation, and appeals. He was recently appointed to the firm's executive committee.

Gail Grossman Ifshin, LA 78, recently received her doctorate in economics from the University of Maryland at College Park. She lives in Potomac, Maryland, with her husband, David, and three children.

Mark Soberman, LA 78, graduated from Emory University School of Medicine in 1983 and completed his residency in General Surgery and Research Fellowship in Cardiothoracic Surgery at Emory and George Washington University in 1992. He began an appointment as Clinical Associate in General Thoracic Surgery at the Cleveland Clinic Foundation on July 1, 1992.

Lisa Anderson Buck, LA 79, and Charles F. Buck, LW 78, celebrated their tenth wedding anniversary and their daughter Laura Colleen's first birthday. Lisa is Chief Quality Officer for the Dallas Region of Bank One, Texas. Charlie is a pilot for American Airlines. They relocated to Texas two years ago after spending 14 years in St. Louis.

Barry Dale Naroff, SW 79, works at a Russian resettlement agency in New York and also has a successful private practice.

Bill Sherman, BU 79, writes that after twelve years' exile in our nation's capital, he has returned to his native Chicago to practice freelance marketing research and obtain yet another master's degree, this one in statistics, from DePaul University.

Women in the Arts

When we caught up with Susan Fisher Sterling, LA 77, she was checking overdue proofs on the catalog for an exhibition of the work of photographer Carrie Mae Weems. The exhibition opens early next year at the National Museum of Women in the Arts (NMWA) in Washington, D.C. Sterling is curator of modern and contemporary art at NMWA; she has worked at the museum since 1988.

Sterling estimates that the exhibition, which deals with the status and place of African Americans in the United States, may reach an audience of as many as 400,000 people over a two-year period. She has been working on this project for two-and-a-half years, "the time these things typically take."

Sterling curates, co-curates, coordinates, or supervises the numerous other exhibitions that the museum mounts. "There's only one curator here," she says, "and that's me." She also manages the museum's curatorial department. "I have a wonderful staff of five and a great director. They give me the time to pursue my own projects as well."

NMWA, which burst upon the national scene in 1981, honors the contributions of women — who continue to be underrepresented in exhibitions and museum collections — to the history of art. Initially, its "separate but equal" approach alienated some activist feminist groups and some critics, but Sterling doesn't worry about this.

"Women out there are not equal; just ask Susan Faludi and Gloria Steinem. They're separated by the patriarchal systems that are still strongly in place. There are so many good women artists and so few places to exhibit. Often, I'll work to provide an artist with her first full-fledged museum exhibition, and things generally blossom from there."

She notes that more institutions are showing women now, but the number of exhibitions is still too small. "There's only so much time and money. What's great about the museum is that with our time and money, we make it work for women artists. That's what this museum is all about."

"Twenty years from now, there may not be a need for an institution like NMWA because women artists will have achieved full acceptance. Until then, this museum exists, and there's so much good we can do."

She and other NMWA staff feel an affinity with the Women's Action Coalition and the Guerrilla Girls, New York groups that champion women in the arts. Sterling particularly appreciates the Guerrilla Girls' unusual and sometimes hilarious methods; she is considering a show of their broadsides.

Sterling has known since she was 16 that she wanted to study art history. "The only change I've made is moving from academics to curating. Curating is an interactive sport; academics was rather lonely for me. Today, I am constantly in touch with the art. I work with artists on their exhibitions. I write about their work. We present it to the public, and people enjoy as well as pay attention."

She earned her master's and doctoral degrees at Princeton University, held a predoctoral fellowship at the Hirshhorn Museum, worked briefly at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, and along the way taught art and architecture classes at Princeton and Swarthmore.

Sterling and her husband, Scott Andrew Sterling, LA 77, a real estate/HUD lawyer with the firm of Dunnells, Durall, and Porter, feel that the way their lives have developed is related in large part to the kind of education Washington University provided. "We look back on those years as providing a challenging academic environment along with an unpressured social life. It was a good mix that gave us the confidence to move on to the next phase." The Sterling live in Potomac, Maryland, with their daughter, Pamela, who is two and a half.

—Patricia Bardon Cadigan
1980s

Katele (Vincent) Kalumba, SW 80, after having served as an International Public Health Consultant, is now the Deputy Minister of Health in the new democratic government of the Republic of Zambia. He is also the Chairperson of the World Health Organization’s Global Program in AIDS Technical Working Group on Intervention, Development, and Support.

Westelle Gaines Florez, GB 81, is on leave from Cummins Engine Company to serve as director of personnel for the City of Memphis, Tennessee.

John F. Gleason, GL 81, is a partner in the Louisville, Kentucky, law firm of Woodward, Hooson & Fulton.

R. Mark McCareins, LW 81, is on leave from Cummins after having served as an consultant, is now the Deputy Minister of Zambia. He is also the Chairperson of the World Health Organization’s Global Program in AIDS Technical Working Group on Intervention, Development, and Support.

Robert A. Gahl, Jr., EN 84, was ordained to the priesthood by Pope John Paul II in St. Peter’s Basilica (Rome) on June 14, 1992. He teaches philosophy at the Roman Athenaeum of the Holy Cross.

Michael H. Jutovsky, LA 84, is finishing his first year in private practice as a family physician in Chicago. He is affiliated with Ravenswood Hospital Medical Center.

Edwin J. Kuster, Jr., LA 84, received the Bronze Star Medal and Combat Infantryman’s Badge for service during the Persian Gulf War.

Nancy Jane Kaplan Liss, LA 84, and her husband, Bryan E. Liss, EN 82, EN 83, live in Indianapolis, Indiana, where Bryan is with Science Applications International Corporation.

Theodore Walls Manikas, SI 84, is pursuing his doctorate in electrical engineering at the University of Pittsburgh.

Christopher Bentley Shumate, LA 84, is a technical specialist for the Hamilton Company in Reno, Nevada. He received his doctorate in chemistry in 1989.

David P. Buser, LA 85, graduated from Southern Illinois University School of Medicine on May 16. He entered an obstetrics and gynecology residency at St. John’s Mercy Medical Center in St. Louis in July.

Branco J. Marusic, Jr., LW 85, holds a position with Dolgin & Associates in St. Louis.

Mary A. Gaska Witt, LA 85, and her husband, John C. Witt, LA 86, are back in St. Louis after four years in Chicago. In June 1990, John graduated from the University of Chicago-Pritzker School of Medicine, where he received a residency in psychiatry at the University of Illinois. After completing an internship at the Jewish Hospital in St. Louis, he became a pathology resident at Washington University Medical Center. Mary is a stay-at-home mother for the two Witt children.

Jeff A. Zuckerman, LA 85, is a third-year radiology resident at the University of Texas in Galveston.

Mark Andrew Freiman, FA 86, is on leave from designing children’s books for Scholastic Inc. in New York City to design the title role in Mozart’s The Marriage of Figaro at the Ash Lawn Festival in Charlottesville, Virginia.

Daniel Adam Hazen, GR 86, LW 86, writes that after practicing insurance defense law in Chicago for five years, he is relocating to Colorado. He will be traveling to Colorado by bicycle, after which he will be kayaking down the Yukon River in Alaska and Canada for two months before returning.

Dale S. St. Arnold, HA 86, GR 86, is president and chief executive officer at Mount Carmel Health in Columbus, Ohio.

Bradley D. Schiel, BU 86, is staff accountant for financial accounting at Inland Steel Company in Chicago. In this position, he supervises the monthly accounting close.

Rachel Schine Star, LA 86, and her husband, Douglas Frank Star, LA 85, live in Columbus, Georgia, where Rachel is taking classes to be certified as an elementary school teacher and Doug is a business manager for the Columbus Museum.

Kristen M. Temple, LA 86, is a research associate for the Center for Community Health at the University of Missouri—Columbia.

Jeffrey Carter, LA 87, graduated from Yale University School of Medicine in May 1991 and has begun his first year of surgery residency at St. Louis University Medical Center.

James Bradley Dalton III, EN 87, is pursuing his doctorate at the University of Colorado at Boulder.

Jennifer Sue Decker Kramer, LA 87, and her husband, David Kramer, LA 87, LW 90, live in Rockville, Maryland, where David is an attorney at Fields & Director and Jessica is in marketing for the International Technology Corporation, an environmental firm. They would like to hear from local alumni: 630 Blossom Drive, Rockville, MD 20856.

Laurie Ann Margulies, LA 88, is a point-of-sale analyst for Neiman Marcus in Dallas. She has been overseeing the installation of a new computerized cash-register system throughout the company’s 27 stores.

Danielle Roziewski, LA 87, is pursuing her master’s degree in economics and social development at the University of Pittsburgh’s graduate school of public and international affairs. Through the program she hopes to spend a semester in Brazil.

Jam Lee Urban, LA 87, received his medical degree in June 1992 and is now with the Alton Ochsner Medical Foundation in New Orleans.

David Noel Bimston, LA 88, is a surgical resident at Northwestern University Hospitals. He received his medical degree in May 1992 from New York University School of Medicine.

Cindy Carol Bitter, LA 88, received her medical degree in May 1992 from the University of Kansas. She is currently pursuing a medical internship at Northwestern University in Chicago.

Sunil G. Hirani, EN 88, just returned to school to pursue graduate studies at the J.L. Kellogg School of Management at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois. He left a position as a software engineer on the development environment of NASA’s Space Station Freedom Program for the Lockheed Corporation in Houston.

Dayna Jolene Hollander, LA 88, received her master’s degree in architecture from the State University of New York at Buffalo in February 1989. She is in the real estate construction division of the Kinney Shoe Corporation in New York City. Dayna lives in Summit, New Jersey.

Jamie Kon, DE 88, and Glenn Hanada, DE 86, recently opened a dental practice together in Aiea, Hawaii.

Jonathan E. Lane, EN 88, graduated from Southern Illinois University School of Medicine in May 1991. He is in the real estate construction division of the Kinney Shoe Corporation in New York City. Dayna lives in Summit, New Jersey.

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telecommunications, automation, and information services support throughout a 5,400-square-mile area within central Germany.

Maureen H. Ryan, LA 88, is pursuing a master’s degree at Northwestern University’s Medill School of Journalism after completing a year-long trip around the world.

Michael Thornton, MD 88, has joined the St. Genevieve County medical community, establishing a practice in obstetrics and gynecology. He was the chief resident in charge of obstetrics and gynecology at St. Louis University Hospital.

Marvin Andrew Williams, LA 88, is a first lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps. He recently returned from Combined Arms Exercise ’92, with Marine Air Support Squadron-One, Second Marine Aircraft Wing. Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina.

Jordan Brown, LA 89, received his M.B.A. with a dual concentration in financial management and service marketing from the University of Chicago in June 1992.

Seann Joseph Cahill, LA 89, is a first lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force, where he is helping to close Wurtsmith Air Force Base in Michigan. He was in Egypt during Operation Desert Storm and is compiling his experiences for publication at a future date.

Marc Peter deVor, GR 89, received his doctorate in economics from Tilburg University (Netherlands) in 1992. He is currently a conscript in the Dutch Army.

Elizabeth Sue Horrigan, LA 89, is pursuing graphic design studies in Paris. She and her husband, Pierre Castien, lived for a time in La Jolla, California, so Elizabeth could attend school. They are back in Paris, where she continues her computer-graphics courses and holds a part-time position with an advertising agency. Her husband is a product manager in a construction manufacturing business.

Daryl Sack, LA 89, and her husband, Andrew Scott Epstein, LA 89, live in New York City. Daryl received her law degree from California Western School of Law in December 1991, and Andrew received his law degree from Fordham University in May 1992.

Investigative Reporting

Jeffrey M. Leen, LA 79, once asked Stanley Elkin, Washington University’s Merle Kling Professor of Modern Letters, “Should I go for an M.F.A. from the Iowa Writers’ Workshop?”

“I never taught anyone to write,” Elkin answered.

Leen took that as a “no,” and instead pursued a master’s degree in journalism from the University of Missouri—Columbia after graduating from Washington University. The F.B.I., the Miami Herald, book publisher HarperCollins, and many others are grateful that he did. But the Medellin drug cartel and crooked lawyers in Florida’s Dade County probably wish Leen were never diverted from fiction to journalism.

As an investigative reporter for the Miami Herald, working with Colombia-based reporter Guy Gugliotta, Leen coauthored a series of news stories that blew the whistle on the now-infamous Medellin cartel. Even the F.B.I. and D.E.A. had no idea of the power, sophistication, and international scope of Medellin activity until this series revealed the cartel’s inner workings, key players, and vast holdings and distribution.

The two reporters turned their newspaper revelations into a book, Kings of Cocaine. The softcover edition (HarperCollins, 1990) has sold well over 100,000 copies.

As recently as 1979, Leen says, the cocaine trade was not big business. But by 1985, when he and Gugliotta first began their investigations, this had changed. Following a paper trail that led them from Colombia to South Florida, the reporters uncovered a four-lane interstate highway system of billion-dollar drug trafficking.

“Frankly, they [United States government agencies] followed us into the story,” Leen says. One of many satisfying moments came when he and Gugliotta traced $10 million worth of South Florida real estate to the drug lord Pablo Escobar, information that led to the largest drug-related confiscation of property in history.

Considering the assassination of Colombian journalists, judges, and politicians by the cartel, didn’t Leen fear for his life? “In the early days, before I knew how the Medellin operates, I looked over my shoulder a few times,” Leen admits. “But then we realized that they don’t go after reporters and officials in this country like they do back in Colombia.” While they might try to buy U.S. officials, they would not kill them, Leen says.

In part as a result of Leen and Gugliotta’s work, the Medellin cartel and its murderous, confrontational tactics are in decline. At their height, Leen explains, the bosses had even declared war on the Colombian government—a move that is very untraditional for organized crime.

He adds, “In their heyday, they [the cartel] would land major shipments by boat and plane in the Everglades, using highways for landing strips, even. But now, the stuff will come hidden in shipments of engine parts or even cement beams, so it’s like looking for a needle in a haystack.”

The drug war has gotten more complex, Leen explains, but enforcement measures have also improved. Leen doesn’t see another book in his near future. “I have one of the best jobs in the world in a great news town,” he says, adding that his job is professionally all-consuming. “I’m not one of those guys who can just write a book on the side.”

Meanwhile, Leen has just completed a nine-month investigation of court-appointed lawyers in Miami’s Dade County. A handful of attorneys were billing the $7 million program for more than 24 hours a day. Again, the authorities followed Leen into the story with sweeping reform.

And again, reformers and crime fighters had reason to be glad that Leen listened to—and learned from—Stanley Elkin.

—Tim Leach

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1990s

Penny L. Adams, GB 90, a management consultant and lecturer in accounting, is an associate director of executive programs at Washington’s John M. Olin School of Business. Adams will be responsible for marketing to corporations the school’s executive education offerings. She will also assist in a planned expansion of executive education programs at the school. Penny is a Certified Management Accountant (CMA), specializing in strategic cost management. She had previously worked in international banking and in medical practice management.

Harvey E. Cohen, BU 90, is attending New York University’s Stern School of Business, where he is enrolled in the M.B.A. program.

David H. Lyle, TI 90, is the manager of resident design engineering at Magnetek in El Paso. He heads up the design engineering group at the firm’s new facility in Juarez, Mexico.

John Michael Tannenbaum, GB 90, LW 90, is licensed to practice law in Connecticut, New York, and Washington, D.C. He is a solo practitioner who lives in New York City.

Gloria Kern, SW 91, is a staff social worker at the Veterans Administration Medical Center in Miles City, Montana.

Brian Wanzenried, EN 91, is a chemical engineer for Resource Applications Inc. He conducts chemical safety audits and provides technical assistance to a variety of industries and agencies across the country from Hawaii to Washington, D.C. Brian lives in Lakewood, Colorado.

Maria York, LA 91, is teaching English in Costa Rica.

John Castello, LA 92, received the Marion Smith Spector Prize in Biology in 1992. In addition to an outstanding academic record, John produced two research papers: High Resolution Tissue Printing on Agarose and A Study of New Applications of Covalent Theory in Cladistic Analysis.

David Serlin, LA 92, received the Harrison Daily Stalker Prize. The award was named for the late Harrison D. Stalter, who was a professor of biology at the University for 40 years. It was endowed by his colleagues in 1982 and is given annually to a graduating senior distinguished for both academic excellence in science and breadth of interests.

1930s


Lisbeth Ann Warren, LA 74, and Robert Cantlay, May 12, 1992; residents of Bedford, New Jersey.

Lynn Ellen Gordon, LA 76, and Jimmy Dewitt, February 1990; residents of Pacific Palisades, California.

Carol Marie Mitchell, MD 79, and Thomas L. Marcus, October 18, 1991; residents of San Francisco.

1980s

Rebecca Bryant, BU 80, and Gary Rauvoa, March 14, 1992; residents of St. Louis.

Karen Mogab, SPW 82, and Mr. Hoffman, December 21, 1991; residents of Newport News, Virginia.

Marcia Gibbreath, LA 84, and Ned Goldstein, February 17, 1991; residents of Marina del Rey, California.

Joan Marie Huser, EN 84, and Saul Allabest, December 29, 1991; residents of Tokyo.

Rachel Haf, LA 82, HS 89, and Jeffrey Brown, November 10, 1991; residents of Boston.

Karen M. Mogab, SPW 82, and Mr. Hoffman, December 21, 1991; residents of Newport News, Virginia.


1990s

Andrew Thomas Kudens, GB 90, and Vicki Little, September 14, 1991; residents of St. Louis.


Gloria Kern, SW 91, and John Link, July 90; residents of Miles City, Montana.

Births

Tyler Phillip, son, born October 30, 1991, to Douglas M. Shine, SW 72, and Nina Shine, residents of Jacksonville, Florida.


Marissa Anne, daughter, born September 16, 1991, to Norman Chernens Steimel II, LA 75, LW 78, and Libby Steimel; residents of St. Charles, Missouri.

Augusta Jane, daughter, born May 25, 1990, to Peter F. Sturm, LA 75, and Judith Serling Sturm; joins Samuel and Zak; residents of Potomac, Maryland.

Liza Bloom, daughter, born to Lynne Ellen Gordon, LA 76, and Jimmy Dewitt; residents of Pacific Palisades, California.

Lucy Elizabeth, daughter, born July 17, 1991, to Claudia Neist Wright, EN 76, and John Roberts Wright, EN 74; joins...
John II and Julie; residents of St. Louis.

Max, son, born March 13, 1992, to Laura Katz Cutler, LA 77, and Mike Cutler; joins Sam and Sasha; residents of Berkeley, California.

Brooke Alyssa, daughter, born May 7, 1992, to Jay Howard Goldstein, LW 77, and Bari Goldstein; joins Joshua; residents of Scarsdale, New York.

Matthew Evan, son, born September 6, 1991, to Lynn Marie Morgan, LW 77, and Daniel Bauer; joins Morgan Alan; residents of Rockville, Maryland.

Jim Gordon; resident of Reston, Virginia.

Garziale; resident of Northbrook, Illinois.

Samantha, daughter, born April 23, 1990, to Susan Kobak Young, GB 81, and Allan J. Young, LW 81; residents of Maplewood, New Jersey.


Erica Leigh, daughter, born December 27, 1991, to Jose M. Mandy, LA 82, and Mrs. Mandy; residents of Beaumont, Texas.

Eric, son, born July 2, 1991, to Paul Morse, LA 81, and Toni Mora; residents of Arganda Del Rey, Spain.

Matthew Ryan, son, born December 1991, to Wendy Perlmutter, LA 81, and Peter Antoszyki; joins Daniel Scott; residents of Needham, Massachusetts.

Eamonnd Andrew; born December 29, 1991, to Virginia J. Mayes, LA 82, and John Pickett; residents of Alexandria, Virginia.

Clare, daughter, born January 2, 1992, to Jim Monhart, GB 82, and Charlotte Monhart; joins Colleen; residents of Chicago.

Shira Lyn, daughter, born February 22, 1992, to Amy Silverberg Olson, LA 82, and Kevin Olson; joins Daniel; residents of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Jordan Louis, son, born September 4, 1991, to Robin Orloff Wolff, BU 82, and Mark Wolff, BU 78, GB 79; joins Jackee; residents of Louisville, Kentucky.

Hannah, daughter, born December 31, 1991, to Elliot Zornow, FA 82, and Ronald Wilcox, FA 82; joins Benjamin; residents of St. Louis.


Jason Todd, son, born February 3, 1992, to Matthew Todd DeLand, LA 82, and Laurie DeLand; joins Amanda; residents of Greenbelt, Maryland.

Melissa Suzanne, daughter, born April 13, 1992, to Thomas Land, LA 83, EN 83, and Elizabeth Ann Land; joins William Donald; residents of Herndon, Virginia.

Curtis Qião McMahon, son born January 7, 1992, to Lynette Kong McMahon, EN 83, and Rick McMahon; residents of St. Louis.

Abby, daughter, born May 1, 1991, to Sydney Rubin, LA 83, and Andrew Lewis; joins Joshua and Rachael; residents of Plainview, New York.

Nicola Lauren, daughter, born January 3, 1992, to Nancy Kaplan Liss, LA 84, and Bryan E. Liss, EN 82, EN 83; residents of Fishers, Indiana.

Lindsey Hollie, daughter, born February 3, 1992, to Alan Jeffery Moltz, LA 84, and Sharon Cooper; residents of Glendale, Illinois.

Matthew James, son, born December 16, 1991, to Jo Ann Engstrom Olson, LA 84, and James Robert Olson, EN 84; residents of San Diego.

Rosa Cecelia, daughter, born December 13, 1991, to Neil L. Orlowski, FA 84, and Donna Orlowski; residents of Kearney, Missouri.

David Paul, son, born May 22, 1992, to David Mark Persson, LA 84, and Kim Persson; residents of Denville, New Jersey.

Mark A., Jr., born February 7, 1992, to Eden Biesel Rado, LA 84, and Mark A. Rado; joins Gregory; residents of the U.S. Army; APO New York City.

Corbin, son, born April 14, 1992, to Christopher Bentley Shumate, LA 84, and Sherril Lynn Stover; residents of Reno, Nevada.

Michael Ross, son, born February 24, 1992, to Erin Wikes Cohen, LA 85, and Steven Cohen; residents of Bensalem, Pennsylvania.


Kelly Elizabeth, daughter, born January 13, 1992, to Sandra Eileen Briggs Kapsar, BU 85, and Steven Channing Kapsar, BU 83; residents of Webster Groves, Missouri.

Anna Catherine, daughter, born October 29, 1991, to Laura Knobliving Nisi, BU 85, and Kurt William Nisi, EN 82; residents of Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

In Memoriam

Pre-1920s

Mrs. George (Lola Lyons) Seavers, NU 13; Jan '90.

Charles R. Fritschle, MT 14; Mar '92.

1920s

Janc D. Johns, LA 20, GR 24; Apr '92.

William H. Engelsmann, BU 21; Apr '92.

Velora Buscher, LA 22, GR 33; May '92.

Joseph W. Kopman, BU 22; Feb '92.

Mary Lenze-Acton, BU 86, and Daniel Acton; residents of Placentia, California.


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


Christopher Andrew, son, born October 24, 1991, to Anne Marie Bachmann, SW 88, and Stephen Bachmann; joins Kevin and Katie; residents of St. Louis.
ClassMates:

We want to hear about recent promotions, honors, appointments, travels, marriages, and births so we can keep your classmates informed about important changes in your life. Please send news about yourself to: ClassMates, Alumni News, Washington University, Campus Box 1070, One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, MO 63130-4899.

Name: __________________________
Address: __________________________

Class Yr.: __________ School: __________ Phone: __________

☐ Check here if this is a new address.

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In Remembrance

David Goldring, A.B. '36, M.D. '40, head of the School of Medicine's Pediatric Cardiology Division from 1950–81, died May 26 at his home of lung cancer. He was 78. Goldring founded the pediatric cardiology division and was a leader in research to define the causes of hypertension in children. In 1992, he received the first distinguished service award from Children's Hospital, where he had been a staff pediatrician for more than 40 years.

Carl G. Harford, M.D. '33, physician and faculty member of the School of Medicine, died May 18 after a long illness. He was 85. A specialist in the study of infectious diseases, Harford worked in the development of antibiotic therapy and the evaluation of penicillin during the 1940s, after it was released for public use.

Memorial contributions may be made to the Barnes Hospital Foundation or the Alzheimer's and Related Disease Foundation.

Julia Drohlich Joseph, M.S.W. '32, a community activist and retired social worker, died April 27. She was 80. From 1961–73, Joseph was the adoption supervisor for the Children’s Bureau of Indianapolis, pioneering efforts in single-parent adoptions, transracial adoptions, and placements for older and handicapped children. She was also the first woman president of Jewish Family Services in Indianapolis, and in Orlando she served on the board and as president of Kinneret, a Florida retirement facility.

Kyu Taik Lee, GR '56, professor emeritus at Albany Medical College, died April 30 after a long illness. He was 70. While at Albany, Lee did extensive research in heart disease and arteriosclerosis. Born in Korea, he was chairman and professor of the department of internal medicine at Kyungpuk National University in Taegu and dean of the graduate school at Kosin Medical College in Pusan, Korea.

Max Lerner, M.A. '25, an educator, humanist, author, and journalist, died June 5 of a stroke. He was 89. A staunch advocate of pro-Jewish ideology, Lerner supported emigration to Israel. Born in Russia, he immigrated with his family to America in 1907. He served on the faculties of Sarah Lawrence and Harvard Universities and Williams College, and wrote several books that highlighted his liberal views. He also contributed to numerous magazines, including The Atlantic, Vogue, and the New Republic.

Max Pillard, M.A. '36, a retired bank executive and former French honorary consul to Hawaii, died March 26 in Honolulu. He was 81.

Pillard retired in 1976 as vice president of the Bank of Hawaii and secretary-treasurer of Bancorp Hawaii. He served as honorary French consul from 1952 to 1980 and was awarded the Chevalier de la Légion D'Honneur by the French government. He was also a member of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce and was a former chairman of the Chamber’s World Trade Committee.

Byron A. Roche, Sr., J.D. '47, a lawyer and retired executive, died on May 9 after a long illness. He was 70. Roche was vice president—law and secretary of Hussmann Corporation when he retired in 1986. He negotiated contracts for Hussmann in South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, and Australia.

Memorial contributions may be sent to Great Rivers Home Care, 1 Mid Rivers Drive, St. Peters, MO 63376 or to Concordia Lutheran Church.

Mrs. Harriet Baur Spoehrer, A.B. '28, a leading philanthropist and widow of Herman F. Spoehrer, died July 19.

Spoehrer was active in many of St. Louis' civic and charitable institutions and had a special interest in health and education. She served on the board of directors at St. Louis Children’s Hospital, Missouri Botanical Garden, Central Institute for the Deaf, and Logos School. Her other interests and concerns included Mary Institute, Junior Achievement, Washington University, Barnes Hospital, Paraquadr, Salvation Army, and Rainbow Village. She was named a St. Louis Globe Democrat Woman of Achievement in 1973.

Memorial contributions may be made to any of the above organizations.

Fanchon A. Weitman, A.B. '52, M.A.Ed. '71, died of cancer on July 27. She was 60. Weitman taught for 20 years in St. Louis County’s Ladue School District and supported many civic organizations, including the St. Louis Zoo, St. Louis Art Museum, and Missouri Botanical Garden. Among the survivors are her husband, Herb Weitman, B.S.B.A. '50, director of photographic services at Washington University.

Memorial contributions may be made to the Fanchon A. Weitman Memorial Fund, Washington University, One Brookings Drive, Campus Box 1082, St. Louis, MO 63130-4899.

Richard Allen Young, B.S.C.H.E. '36, former chairman and chief executive officer of Bemis Company, died on May 17 after a brief illness. He was 76. Young served as president and chief executive officer of Uranium Reduction of Salt Lake City and on boards of 20 other firms in the Canada, Central America, and United States.

Memorial contributions may be sent to Independence Center, 4380 West Pine Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63106.

—Compiled by Shauna Rhone, B.S. '92
Dick and Betty Sutter: On the Cutting Edge

Neither Richard A. Sutter, A.B.'31, M.D.'35, nor his wife, Elizabeth Henby Sutter, A.B.'31, is daunted by doing things no one else has done before. Both members of this dynamic husband-wife team have broken new ground often in their lives and in their work.

Dick Sutter, founder and director of the Sutter Clinic from 1947 to 1984, pioneered the practice of occupational medicine in St. Louis. But when he began his practice just after World War II, it wasn't called that.

"My profession started out as industrial surgery," he says. "We started treating injured workers, and there were a lot of them at the time because of all the heavy industry concentrated near the downtown area." As companies began safety programs to protect their workers, the emphasis of the practice gradually shifted to the effects on workers of exposure to the workplace environment.

The Sutter Clinic was at the forefront in health and safety programs for St. Louis workers, and Sutter was a leader in getting occupational medicine recognized as a medical specialty. He was one of the first physicians to be certified by the specialty's regulatory board. His reputation earned him two terms on the National Advisory Committee on Safety and Health, helping to formulate the approach to safety and training taken by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

Thanks to innovations he introduced, such as physical examinations paid for by employers, as well as his surgical skills and reputation for impartiality, the Sutter Clinic prospered, first with referrals from the old Missouri Workmen's Compensation Commission and working relationships (but no formal contracts—just payment for services rendered) with nearly 1,500 St. Louis businesses. The clinic, which grew to employ 10 physicians and 35 additional employees, was housed in its own building at 819 Locust Street. The 1957 rehabbing of the building started the trend toward revitalizing downtown St. Louis.

The Sutters sold the clinic to Barnes Hospital in 1984, and the name was changed to Barnes/Sutter Healthcare.

No small part of the clinic's success was Betty Sutter's role as secretary-treasurer of the clinic and the Sutter Management Co.; she was also vice president of Downtown Medical Building, Inc. At the same time, she was serving more than two dozen institutions, organizations, and causes as an officer, board member, or key volunteer.

Betty is very proud of the role she played in heading the Committee for the Preservation of Children's Teeth, a cumbersome name for the movement to fluoridate St. Louis County's water. "We had to deal with a lot of superstition and uninformed people," she recalls. Interestingly, her father, William Hastings Henby, a graduate of the School of Engineering, once headed the St. Louis Water Co. Betty earned many other distinctions. She was the first woman to become vice president of the John Burroughs School's board of trustees, the first woman to chair the St. Louis County Health and Hospitals Board, and she has been president of county, state, and American medical auxiliaries. She has also chaired boards dealing with mental health, cancer, tuberculosis, nursing education, and historic preservation. Among other awards, she was named a St. Louis Globe-Democrat Woman of Achievement.

Dick's entry in Who's Who in America reads like a brief history of occupational medicine set in the context of a well-rounded life and career. He interned at old St. Louis
City Hospital and is on the staff at Barnes, Lutheran, and Deaconess hospitals. He has been active in the St. Louis Convention and Visitors Bureau, Downtown St. Louis, Inc., the St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, Herbert Hoover Boys Club, and the Regional Commerce and Growth Association’s aviation commission. Early on, he was president of the St. Louis County Medical Society and continues to serve on its committees. He was medical director of the St. Louis International Airport for 20 years, learning to fly at age 68 so he could better understand pilots and control tower personnel. He has been associated with virtually every national group concerned with occupational medicine, public health, preventive medicine, vocational rehabilitation, or industrial hygiene.

Dick was also one of the founders of the Medical-Dental Service Bureau, the forerunner of today’s Blue Cross/Blue Shield.

As a young man, he saw that his father didn’t send bills to his patients and asked why. His father told him, “When they can afford to pay, they will.” But often they didn’t. Dick remembered that conversation in working to set up a plan that would help patients pay for their medical care.

Besides their many civic and professional pursuits, both Dick and Betty have maintained strong recreational interests, including tennis, golf, yachting, and travel. Betty worked as an outdoor volunteer this summer when Bellerive Country Club hosted the PGA Tournament. Dick, who was a founder of the Yachting Club of America, took up golf about five years ago.

The name of Washington University appears frequently in both Dick’s and Betty’s resumes. Besides getting his bachelor’s and M.D. degrees at Washington, Dick serves on the medical faculty and received the School of Medicine’s Alumni Achievement Award in 1985. Betty became a member of the Alumni Board of Governors in 1970 and became the first woman to serve as its chair in 1980. She received an Alumni Achievement Award in 1968 and a Distinguished Alumni Award for service in 1977. Dick and Betty have chaired Arts and Sciences Class of 1931 reunions on every occasion since they graduated, and Dick has been the perennial chair of his medical school Class of 1935’s reunions. The Sutters were original members of the University’s William Greenleaf Eliot Society and have seen its membership grow from 21 to well over 2,000 in 33 years. Their name became permanently associated with the University when they established the Richard A. and Betty H. Sutter Visiting Professorship in 1985 to bring outstanding speakers on occupational medicine to the campus each year.

The University’s name also comes up when the two discuss family. When Betty sat down to count, she found 34 family members had graduated from Washington University, many becoming doctors, lawyers, engineers, and business and community leaders.

The Sutters live in University City, not far from the part of town that was once known as Sutter, Missouri, founded by Dick’s great-grandfather, a pioneer dairyman. Both of Betty’s parents were Washington graduates, and when her mother graduated in 1900 from the old downtown campus, she was one of only 25 women enrolled.

The Sutters, classmates as undergraduates, were married just after Dick’s graduation from medical school. Dick remembers spending just about everything he’d earned as an ROTC cadet—$18.75—for the bridal bouquet. Their three children, John, Jane, and Judy, were born over the next six years. In 1941, Dick entered World War II as a captain in the U.S. Army Medical Corps Reserve. He landed at Normandy two months after D-Day, then a major and commanding officer of a clearing station for the wounded. The next year, by then a lieutenant colonel, he provided medical support for three major offensives of the war and became the first American medical officer to enter Vienna under Tri-Partite (the U.S., Great Britain, and the U.S.S.R) control. The advance across Germany into Austria was a memorable experience for Dick.

“It was ‘cops and robbers’ for keeps,” he says. Betty adds, “It was a tremendous experience in trauma.” Dick helped liberate the German slave labor camp at Landau, Germany. He earned the Bronze Star, a Presidential Unit Citation, and three battle stars for his service, which ended in 1946.

Washington University is fortunate to have played a part in this active and dedicated couple’s full-to-the-brim lives.
The Freibergs’ Support of Quality Science

Throughout their lives, the late George (Ph.D. ’17) and Irene (A.B. ’11, M.A. ’12) Freibergh demonstrated a spirited interest in the world around them and an appreciation of their years at Washington.

In 1984, Dr. Freiberg endowed the George William and Irene Koechig Freiberg Professorship in Biology—and in 1988 the Freiberg Visiting Professorship in Biology—with gifts in the form of a combination of different charitable remainder unitrusts. He also left a sizable bequest for the Freiberg Professorship.

Of Roy Curtiss III, first Freiberg Professor, Dr. Freiberg remarked: "Over the years, Mrs. Freiberg and I have remembered the excellent educations we received at Washington University and the importance of great teachers in assuring future students of a quality education in the sciences. To me, Roy Curtiss embodies the character and qualities that will continue the great traditions of teaching and investigative science for which this University is known."

Professor Curtiss comments: "George Freiberg’s willingness to undertake new scientific ventures was most inspiring. The Professorship is therefore a challenge and an opportunity [for its holders] to consider new scientific ventures."

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 11931, One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, Missouri 63130-4899.
Where Are the Female Subjects in Medical Research Studies?

by Anne Carol Goldberg, M.D.

Women make up half of the population, but information used by clinicians and researchers often comes from biomedical research studies done exclusively on men.

As a result of women's exclusion from research studies, problems arise for physicians and their female patients. Lack of information poses numerous dilemmas. In many areas, we are extrapolating methods of diagnosis and therapy, including drug therapy, from data primarily derived from studies done in men. Therefore, diagnosis and treatment for women may be suboptimal. Clinical trial data concerning medications for women may be insufficient, making proper dosing a matter of guesswork.

Some diseases, such as ovarian and uterine cancer, are unique to women, while others, such as breast cancer, are more prevalent in women than in men. Diseases that attack both sexes may produce different symptoms or outcomes in women, or women may be treated differently for them.

Heart disease, the leading cause of death for women, is an important example.

A number of major research studies that have influenced current therapy have not included women. This is particularly true in heart disease prevention. Whereas some epidemiological studies have included both men and women, several of the major clinical trials involving cardiovascular risk reduction have not. The absence of women is notable in trials of cholesterol lowering and the use of aspirin to prevent heart attacks.

Why? The pat response, that most of the researchers and most of the people controlling research perform a study. In cardiovascular research, the lower rate of heart attacks in younger women translates into a need for more subjects, time, and cost. Additional complicating variables are the hormonal changes occurring during menstrual cycles or with use of oral contraceptives or estrogen therapy.

Safety, ethical, and liability concerns discourage researchers from including women of childbearing potential in studies.

The possibility of pregnancy and adverse effects of a therapy on a fetus is a prime consideration, especially in drug studies.

If potentially pregnant women are to be included, we will have to confront some difficult questions. Should women be allowed to decide for themselves whether to accept the risks involved? Can all of the issues be presented clearly enough that the woman can make an informed decision?

Recently, the National Institutes of Health has required researchers to include women in federally funded studies or else explain why women are not being included. This effort is just a beginning. We need to address the issues and consider the implications of designing clinical trials that include or exclude certain groups of subjects. We should be doing research that answers questions about all of our population, not just half of it.

Anne Carol Goldberg, assistant professor of medicine, is clinic director at the Lipid Research Center at Washington University's School of Medicine.
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