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PRIZED PROFESSOR

Douglass North Wins
Nobel Prize
I invite you to consider a plan that can help you increase your income while decreasing your tax liability. This unique opportunity is available through a charitable gift annuity offered by Washington University.

You may be able to increase your current income while decreasing your income tax liability this year, just as I and others have done. At the same time, you can gain the satisfaction of making a significant contribution to Washington University.

Let me explain the benefits provided by a Washington University Charitable Gift Annuity: it offers you a second beneficiary if you choose:

- **Guaranteed lifetime income**, a portion of which may be tax free
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To receive further information that can benefit you, please use the attached card or call Phyllis Montazeri, Paul Schoon, or Mike Touhey at (314) 935-5848 (toll free 1-800-835-3503). These same Washington University Planned Giving Officers who have been so helpful to me are readily available to help you and your advisors develop a plan that's best for you. They can furnish precise confidential calculations and examples which reflect your own situation, plus a free informative booklet on charitable gift annuities.

I am confident that you'll discover some outstanding financial benefits that will help you while at the same time providing for Washington University.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Paul O. Hagemann, LA30, MD34
Chairperson, Planned Giving Committee

P.S. Please check the appropriate box on the attached card if you'd also like free information on the new tax law passed in 1993.
Please send me a booklet about the outstanding income benefits and tax savings from a Washington University Charitable Gift Annuity.

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Please send me a personalized, confidential calculation showing the very attractive benefits that I will receive from a Washington University Charitable Gift Annuity. The approximate value of my proposed gift might be: $_______. Cash ☐ Securities ☐ (Cost Basis)

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Relationship ________________________ Relationship ________________________

Comments ____________________________________________

Please have Phyllis Monzazaee, Paul Schoon, or Mike Touhey from the Washington University Planned Giving Office call me to discuss this important option.

(Fold this form and seal edges with tape to mail.)

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Genetics Professor Receives $29.7 Million Grant for Human Genome Project

Robert H. Waterston, head and professor of genetics in the School of Medicine, has received a $29.7 million grant to continue his work in the human genome project.

The five-year award comes from the National Institutes of Health's Center for Human Genome Research. Waterston has played a leading role in the human genome project, which seeks to decipher the genetic makeup of humans and several other more basic organisms. The project will dramatically improve scientists' understanding of inherited diseases and help identify individuals at risk for inheriting genes that may predispose them to disease. The grant will help Waterston complete his sequencing, or spelling out, of all 100 million chemical bases that determine the genetic blueprint of the C. elegans nematode, a tiny, transparent worm. The nematode project is a model for the larger effort to map and sequence the entire human genome. The grant also allows Waterston and his co-workers to help complete the genetic sequence of the yeast S. cerevisiae.

Washington University scientists working with Waterston include Richard Wilson, LaDeana Hillier, Philip Green, Mark Johnston, and Eric Green. Waterston's laboratory also is collaborating with scientists John Sulston and Alan Coulson at the Medical Research Council Laboratory of Molecular Biology in Cambridge, England.

Journey for Peace

His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama of Tibet journeyed to Washington's campus September 7 as part of the University's Assembly Series, speaking about "Altruism and World Affairs" to the vast crowd gathered in the Field House. The Dalai Lama is the 1989 Nobel Peace laureate and the exiled leader of the people of Tibet; he is a revered spiritual leader and is deeply devoted to world peace. His visit was hosted by the St. Louis-based Friends of Tibet, and University sponsors included the departments of Asian and Near Eastern Languages and Literatures, East Asian Studies, and Religious Studies, as well as the Asian Students Association and Student Union.

"There's a great deal of similarity in the genes of humans and yeast and genes of humans and nematodes," Waterston says. "In many cases, it has proven valuable to learn about the function of human genes through the study of the equivalent genes in the nematodes or yeast. Understanding the biology of these organisms will also lead to better comprehension of human biology."

Graduate and Professional Students Form Council

The graduate and professional students of Washington University have created a governing body, the Graduate-Professional Council (GPC). The council was formed to provide a voice for the students and to open communication lines between different branches of the University.
The council has written, ratified, and adopted a constitution. The GPC aims to be a campuswide force. The new constitution allows each school to send up to two representatives to the GPC. The GPC can therefore comprise up to 16 members, including a president, vice president, and secretary.

The council's president, Peggy DesAutels of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, says that support for the GPC had been building for some time. "It had crossed different people's minds, but there was no general movement until we gathered everyone," she said. "It's not meant to be a senate or representational government; we are trying to present a unified voice. It's a small enough group that it can't be that formal."

One of the GPC's projects this year was to work with the campus health service on graduate students' health insurance needs. The council took a survey among students, finding that the large payment students make in the fall was onerous when combined with other outlays for such items as parking permits and books. The GPC wrote up a report from these findings and took it to the administration. As a result, students now are able to pay for insurance in two installments.

**Capsule Captures WU Times**

If you could save time in a bottle, what would you preserve? Given that opportunity, students, administrators, and members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences chose a variety of late-20th-century educational and cultural items to encase in a time capsule sealed in the east exterior wall of James S. McDonnell Hall. It is to be opened in 100 years.

Among items included in the capsule are picture postcards of St. Louis; "TV Guide" magazine; a "Consumer's Guide to 1993 Cars"; an L.L. Bean mail-order catalog; Washington University course catalogs and publications; a menu from Blueberry Hill restaurant; a scientific calculator; seeds from a genetically altered tobacco plant; a credit card application form; and, to commemorate the April 15 dedication of the building, a 1992 IRS tax form.

Also encapsulated are textbooks and final exams currently used in introductory courses in biology and in earth and planetary sciences.

"We thought the textbooks would be of particular interest," says Sarah Russell, assistant dean of the faculty of arts and sciences. "Future educators might regard our fundamental knowledge in the scientific disciplines as quaint, if not amusing."

Rounding out the capsule is a poignant letter from Chancellor William H. Danforth, addressed to the chancellor 100 years from now and outlining the University's philosophies and goals.

"Nothing that is worth doing can be achieved in our lifetime. Therefore, we must be saved by hope," wrote Danforth. "We want to freeze our ideals into reality so that they can be preserved and come alive in other people, in other times...We support Washington University because someone else started it and gave us the opportunity to join in its work, which will always be unfinished...I hope and I trust that Washington University inspires the same hope and the same commitment in 2093 as in 1993."

**Coming Next Issue:**

**After the Flood—Washington University's Response**

During the summer of 1993, as the swollen Mississippi and Missouri rivers steadily rose, the nation saw dramatic footage of powerful floodwaters, sandbagging efforts, and the destruction of homes and farms. The level of devastation was almost beyond belief. However, once the rivers crested and the waters began to recede, media attention turned elsewhere. But the need for assistance was still great, and students, faculty, and staff returning for the 1993-94 academic year responded to the need, joining forces to form the Flood Response Team. The team has continued to help with the long-term cleanup efforts. For Practicum students in the George Warren Brown School of Social Work, the disaster and its aftermath has become a living laboratory. Faculty experts also will discuss the flood's impact on the region.

**Relief in sight:** Student members of the Washington University Flood Response Team help clean up a flooded home in West Alton, Mo.
Surgery Department Receives Two Grants Totaling $9.1 Million

The School of Medicine’s Department of Surgery recently received a $6 million grant from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and a $3.1 million grant from Ethicon Endosurgery Inc., adding a $9.1 million boost to the School’s research efforts over the next few years.

The $3.1 million grant over five years from Ethicon Endosurgery Inc. of Cincinnati, a division of Johnson & Johnson, is being used to establish a minimally invasive surgery center dedicated to research and training. The center opened in August with Nathaniel Soper, associate professor of surgery, as its director.

Minimally invasive surgery has changed the way many operations are performed. Surgeons now can perform a host of operations by inserting long-handled instruments and a miniature video camera, or endoscope, into the body through several tiny incisions. Instead of looking directly at the patient, surgeons focus their attention on nearby video screens that project images of the patient’s internal organs.

Patients who undergo minimally invasive surgery typically suffer less pain, need less medication, spend fewer days in the hospital, and recover faster than patients who undergo the same procedure using traditional surgical techniques.

“This type of surgery is so new that the profession has not yet set parameters for evaluating the procedures,” Soper says. “We will be looking at cost, morbidity, and mortality compared with traditional surgeries.”

The center also will offer one-on-one training courses for the School of Medicine’s residents and attending surgeons.

Three teams of investigators at the School of Medicine will share the $6 million, four-year project grant from NIH to study the multiple endocrine neoplasias (MEN) type 2 syndromes, a group of rare genetic diseases characterized by the development of tumors in several of the endocrine glands. Three research projects will investigate two types of disease: MEN-2A and MEN-2B. The overall program is directed by Samuel A. Wells Jr., Bixby Professor of Surgery and chairman of the Department of Surgery.

MEN-2A strikes individuals between the ages of 10 and 40 and can cause tumors called pheochromocytomas. MEN-2B, the more severe form of the disease, causes pheochromocytomas, thyroid cancer, and other soft tissue and skeletal abnormalities.

Helen Donis-Keller, professor of genetics and surgery, is directing the project to clone the MEN-2A.

House on National Register of Historic Places

The Fadum House in Raleigh, North Carolina, designed by the late Washington Architecture Professor James W. Fitzgibbon (1916–1985) and built in 1949, was entered into the National Register of Historic Places in June 1993. Although less than 50 years old, it meets National Register requirements as an important example of post-World War II architectural philosophy. The Fadum House is a sweeping wood-and-glass construction that is considered one of the first Raleigh examples of the Usonian House, a modern style developed by Frank Lloyd Wright in the late 1930s. Fitzgibbon was on faculty at Washington from 1968 until his death in 1985. In 1951, Architectural Record recognized the Fadum House as a “House of the Year.” It has been occupied continuously by its original owner, Nancy Fields Fadum, and is in virtually original condition.
gene. Donis-Keller's laboratory has developed a DNA screening test that can predict with greater than 99 percent accuracy who carries the gene.

Jeff Moley, assistant professor of surgery, will direct a project to study the link between tumors in patients with MEN-2A and counterpart tumors in patients with neurofibromatosis (NF) and Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) syndrome. All three of these diseases are known to cause pheochromocytomas in affected patients.

Jeffrey D. Milbrandt, associate professor of medicine and pathology, is studying the transcription factors that regulate gene expression in the adrenal medulla, which is the kind of tissue from which pheochromocytomas arise.

Occupational Therapy Celebrates 75th Anniversary
On May 7 and 8, more than 100 alumni, faculty members, and students in the Occupational Therapy Program gathered for its 75th anniversary. The oldest of its kind west of the Mississippi, the program was founded in 1918 as the St. Louis School of Occupational Therapy and merged with Washington University in 1945.

The program's director, Carolyn Baum, oversaw the celebration, which began on Friday, May 7, with a breakfast reunion. The keynote address was given by Mary Evert, president of the American Occupational Therapy Association. An eight-member panel of distinguished alumni, with Baum moderating, discussed the changing nature of occupational therapy. Current M.S. students presented their work, and the day ended with a reception honoring past directors.

On Saturday Baum awarded certificates of appreciation to eight alumni, faculty members, and administrators.

Washington Hosts 1993 Council for the Advancement of Science Writing
The New Horizons in Science Briefing of the Council for the Advancement of Science Writing (CASW) was held October 31 through November 5 on campus and around St. Louis. The briefing keeps scientists and science communicators educated about newsworthy science and medical topics, presenting cutting-edge scientific information not over-reported in the media.

About 30 to 40 percent of the presenters were from Washington. Scientists who participated in the conference had the rare opportunity through short, informal talks to reach a diverse audience of science reporters from the Wall Street Journal, Newsday, Los Angeles Times, Boston Globe, Chicago Tribune, San Francisco Chronicle, and Washington Post, to name a few.

University presenters this year included, from the School of Medicine: Busch Professor of Medicine John Atkinson, who discussed the complement system; and Neurology Professor Dennis Choi, Molecular Biology Professor Eugene Johnson, and Professor of Medicine Stanley Korsmeyer, who presented a panel discussion on the aspects of programmed cell death. Presenters from the Hilltop Campus included Raymond E. Arvidson, professor and chair of earth and planetary sciences, who discussed planetary missions to Mars and Venus; Roy Curtiss III, professor of biology, who discussed the use of salmonella bacteria as part of an anti-fertility drug; Michael Miller, professor of electrical engineering, who gave a presentation about a computerized map of biological variation; and Peter Raven, Engelmann Professor of Botany, who participated in a debate on the extent of global species extinction.

In addition, several Washington University faculty in the areas of earth and planetary sciences, chemistry, and computer science gave demonstrations and tours of their laboratories.

Follow-up: Henry Hampton Sets Eyes on Great Depression
As reported in the Winter 1987 issue of Washington University Magazine, Henry Hampton, A.B. '61, poignantly chronicled the history of the U.S. civil rights movement as producer of the acclaimed PBS documentary "Eyes on the Prize." Now he has turned his attention to another momentous chapter of American history as executive producer of "The Great Depression" series that began in October on PBS.

The seven-hour documentary details the country's struggle through one of its most critical periods, presenting newsreels, narration, folk songs, photographs, and memories that readily evoke the mood and experience of a nation in crisis.
FESTIVAL \( ' 94 \)

Campus to Become Olympic “Village”

When St. Louis hosts the summer 1994 U.S. Olympic Festival, Washington University, along with neighboring Fontbonne College, will serve as the “Olympic Village”—the temporary home of many of the most talented athletes in the country. The Festival, held in the United States during years when there are no Olympic Games, will take place in St. Louis July 1-10. As part of the Olympic Village, Washington University will house and feed competing athletes in the residence halls of South 40.

Phil Godfrey, associate director of the Department of Athletics and the liaison between the University and the U.S. Olympic Committee, calls the festival “a high-caliber event” and says most of the more than 35 sports events will be open to the public. The volleyball, team handball, and judo matches all will take place at Washington, and Festival ceremonies will take place in the downtown area.

In addition to the approaching Festival, the University also has hosted the 1904 Olympics, the 1986 AAU Junior Olympics, and the 1987 and 1989 Senior Olympics. Hosting an Olympic Festival is often the precursor to being the host city of the Olympic Games, and St. Louis is vying to host the 2004 Olympics.

If you are interested in volunteering your help during the Festival, call Margaret Stroup, director of Olympic Village, at (314) 935-6113.

Washington People in the News

Justin X. Carroll, acting dean of student affairs, was named dean of student affairs effective July 1. Harry E. Kisker, vice provost and former dean of student affairs, returned to the University from medical leave and resumed his post as vice provost.

Lyn D. Pankoff has been named acting dean of the John M. Olin School of Business while a nationwide search is underway to fill the position vacated by Robert L. Virgil, who served as dean of the school since 1977 and as executive vice chancellor for university relations since 1992. Virgil was named a principal in the St. Louis-based national brokerage firm of Edward D. Jones and Co.

Lewis T. and Rosalind B. Apple Professor of Oncology Thomas F. Deuel, co-director of the Division of Hematology at the School of Medicine, is one of 50 new members elected to the prestigious Institute of Medicine at the National Academy of Sciences (NAS).

Winfred and Emma Showman Professor of Dermatology Arthur Eisen, head of the Department of Medicine’s dermatology division, has been given the Stephen Rothman Memorial Award from the Society for Investigative Dermatology.

Alison M. Goate, associate professor of psychiatry and genetics at the School of Medicine, has received the 1993 Potamkin Prize for Alzheimer’s Disease Research from the American Academy of Neurology.

David H. Perlmutter, professor of pediatrics and of cell biology and physiology at the School of Medicine, has been selected as a Burroughs Wellcome Fund Experimental Therapeutics Scholar for 1993. a five-year, $350,000 award.

University Professor of Social Science and Professor of Social Science in Psychiatry Lee N. Robins, director of the Program in Psychiatric Epidemiology at the School of Medicine, has been honored by the College on Problems of Drug Dependence with the 1993 Nathan B. Eddy Award for outstanding contributions in drug abuse research.

August A. Busch, Jr., Professor Emeritus of Neurological Surgery Henry G. Schwartz has been presented this year’s William Greenleaf Eliot Society Award for outstanding service to Washington University.

L. David Sibley, assistant professor of molecular microbiology at the School of Medicine, has received one of three Burroughs Wellcome Fund New Investigator Awards in Molecular Parasitology for 1993.

Michel M. Ter-Pogossian, professor of radiation sciences at the Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology, was awarded the 1993 Gairdner Foundation International Award for his pioneering work in developing positron emission tomography (PET).

Robert M. Walker, McDonnell Professor of Physics and director of the McDonnell Center for the Space Sciences, is the 1993 recipient of the Meteoritical Society’s Leonard Medal for outstanding original research in meteoritics and closely related fields.
By comparison, the remains are almost twice as old as the remarkably well-preserved frozen corpse—the "Ice Man"—found in the southern Alps in 1991. The partial skeleton appears to be that of a 40-year-old male who was approximately five feet five inches tall and had no skeletal signs of poor health or poor nutrition.

Researchers did find numerous smudge marks on the cave walls and charcoal fragments on the clay floor that were possibly left by a torch that the man may have used while exploring the cave. They also suspect that the bones missing from the skeleton were carried off by small animals that lived in and used the cave.

After extensive scientific research that included DNA analysis, skeletal analysis, and analysis of area geography and climate, the research team made casts, x-rays, and photographs of the remains. The remains were then entrusted to Kenny Frost, a member of the Southern Ute tribe who is the Ute liaison to the Forest Service. The Utes populate the area in which the bones were found, and they take responsibility for safeguarding the remains. This was the first time the U.S. Forest Service and the Southern Ute tribe have cooperated to repatriate human remains; the repatriation was marked with a special ceremony.

The research was partially funded by the U.S. Forest Service and the Cave Research Foundation, a private group.

Medical School Grows to Meet Research Needs

Over the next few years, the Washington University School of Medicine will expand to meet growing research needs by constructing three new facilities. Construction already has begun on a $12 million Imaging Center for Washington University's Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology. The other two facilities, which constitute a collective $95 million School of Medicine project, were scheduled for construction this past September. The School of Medicine project includes a 10-story, 223,250-square-foot tower addition to the Clinical Sciences Research Building. The existing building is now configured as three contiguous towers. The planned addition of a fourth tower was envisioned before the completion of the original building in 1984.

The School of Medicine also is building a 127,260-square-foot facility adjacent to the existing McDonnell Medical Sciences Building. To be called the East McDonnell Science Facility, the building will comprise seven stories and a basement, with additional expanded facilities on the first and second floors. The facility will be connected to the McDonnell Medical Sciences Building by a tunnel.

The projects have been approved by the University Board of Trustees Executive Committee. The facilities will house centralized animal care and research laboratories designed to meet or exceed all modern standards, and they will include office and mechanical space. Construction of the buildings is expected to be completed in late 1995.
MBA Students Take to the Great Outdoors

Returning second-year MBA students had the opportunity to participate in the new Olin Professional Development Program August 19-22. Organized by two members of Olin's MBA class of 1994, the program was designed to foster communications skills, confidence, and problem-solving ability in the students.

The weekend in Shannon County, Missouri, near the Ozark National Scenic Riverways, was offered by the outdoors organization St. Louis Regional Experiential Adventure Movement (STREAM). STREAM's professional educators supervised and led the students in team activities such as orienteering, obstacle courses, rappelling, and overnight camping. After each challenge, the students sat down to talk about the shared experience and how their responses would translate to a business environment. In the evenings, professors from Olin and corporate executives talked to the students about the importance of communication in business.

"The heart of the experience is learning by doing," says Paul Carlson, MBA class of 1994, co-founder of the program with fellow student Greg Waldbaum. "Students embark on an adventure in an unfamiliar environment and are asked to succeed at challenges that require support and collaboration. Through experience, [they] learn the value of cooperation in setting goals and solving problems." Carlson notes that Washington has joined a growing list of business schools that run programs like this one.

Scientists Find Organic Molecules in Space Dust

Scientists at Washington University and Stanford University have made the first measurements of specific organic molecules in dust particles (IDPs) from outer space. The dust has been shown to contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), molecules scientists expect to find if precursors of life arrived from space. The work does not verify this speculation, but it shows that organic molecules are present in the dust.

The IDPs were collected in the stratosphere by an aircraft operated by NASA. The dust collector was sent first to the McDonnell Center for the Space Sciences on campus in preparation for a series of analytical measurements on the small fragments.

Patrick D. Swan, a McDonnell Center space engineer and member of the Washington team, analyzed the particles to detect whether any were of extraterrestrial origin.

The samples identified as extraterrestrial were sent to Stanford University graduate students Rick Maechling and Simon Clemett. The researchers discovered several kinds of PAHs, including many unlike those previously found in meteorites, showing that IDPs bring a unique kind of organic material to Earth.

The teams, led by Robert M. Walker, director of the University's McDonnell Center for the Space Sciences, and Richard N. Zare of Stanford, reported their findings at the Lunar and Planetary Science Conference XXIV last March.

Winter Sports Previews

Men’s Basketball
Despite graduating three starters from last year’s 15-10 squad, including Charlie Borsheim, the 1992-93 UAA Player of the Year, the Bears are loaded with young talent. A solid class of sophomores and juniors, combined with two transfer students and a large freshman corps, gives coach Mark Edwards a strong nucleus upon which to build.

Among the returnees are sophomores Gene Nolan (Chicago), Brent Dalrymple (St. Louis), and Kevin Folkl (St. Louis). Nolan and Dalrymple, both starting all 14 UAA games and 16 contests overall last year, finished as the Bears’ second- and third-leading scorers, respectively, with averages of 10.7 and 8.5. Folkl, overcoming injuries earlier in the year, averaged 13 minutes off the bench and chipped in with 7.1 points per game.

Washington U.’s trio of juniors, led by 6-foot-7 Shawn Winn (Fairway, Kansas), also will play a key role with this year’s squad.

In the swim: Allison O’Steen (Richardson, Texas) placed 12th last year at the UAA Championships in the 500 free and 14th in the 200 back.

Coming off a knee surgery last March, Winn seeks to return to the level he was at—15 points per game and 6 rebounds per game—prior to his injury.

Women’s Basketball
With success come expectations. And the Washington University women’s basketball team has had a large dose of each recently. Four straight trips to the NCAA tournament, including a dramatic run to the Final Four in 1991 and an average of 23 wins per season during that span, have given Nancy Fahey’s Bears a bulging resume.

This year’s squad will again look to build on tradition.

Three starters return from last year’s 22-4 edition, including All-America honorable mention guard Sarah Goldman (Nashville).

Tagged “Thumper” by teammates for her hard-driving, unrelenting style of play, Goldman will again trigger the Bear offense from the point guard position. A year ago, Goldman led the team with 10.8 points and 2.7 assists per game.

Other key returnees will be senior sprinter Omar Ahmad (Manchester, Missouri), sophomore backstroker Robert Powers (Shreveport, Louisiana), and sophomore breaststroker Joe Napoli (Chicago).

Meanwhile, women’s head coach Martha Tillman will face a more daunting rebuilding project on the women’s side.

Top talent does return, however, in the form of senior Beanie Reuter (Scarsdale, New York), who holds the school record in the 200 backstroke; junior distance freestyler Stacey Safford (Papillion, Nebraska); and senior breaststroker Shelli Ulmer (Olathe, Kansas), who is on the verge of national-caliber times.

Swimming and Diving
Led by a stellar junior class and a sky’s-the-limit crop of newcomers, last year’s men’s swimming and diving team returned to the glory days of All-America candidates and rewritten record books.

This year, the men’s team will feature senior Jason Coryell (Marion, Indiana), an NCAA provisional qualifier in the butterfly, and fellow senior David Cuneo (Springfield, Pennsylvania), perhaps the Bears’ most versatile performer.

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—Dave Moessner
On-Campus Programs
Teach Students to
Take Charge

The student body president, star athlete, student newspaper editor — the list is often select. Campus leaders are the folks who have muscled their way to the top. They paid their dues and, at the changing of the guard, they seized an opportunity. Forty years ago, even 20 years ago, the student leader was known as the "Big Man on Campus."

Then, as now, leaders were distinguished by their roles. They were heroes. But now, the emphasis is on everyday acts of heroism, not on extraordinary tasks. It's not about sweeping the election, it's about taking responsibility. It's not just one person's vision for an organization, it's about developing consensus in a diverse community.

by Gretchen Lee
Adequate care: Above, two student volunteers help in the Campus Y's Adequate Housing for America effort on St. Louis' near north side.

Leaders-in-residence: Left, Resident advisors senior Nina Wang, center, and junior Danielle Dahlby, right, confer with freshman Douglas Scott Turtz.

"I've learned through the years that leaders need to know when to follow and when to lead," says senior Gregg Walker, an economics major from Blue Bell, Pennsylvania, who is now serving his second term as president of Student Union. Walker says one of the biggest challenges he faced during his first year as president was to involve more students.

"All 5,000 students could become involved in student government," he says. "To me, if you're a real leader, you have to get everybody achieving the maximum of their potential."

To meet the challenges of student leadership at Washington, the training of these potential leaders has undergone some changes. The programs stress the value of diversity, building a community, and nurturing individual styles of leadership.

Competition is intense for these programs. For the Leadership Institute, a two-day retreat held mid-year, more than 100 students vie for 35 spots. More than 120 students typically want to be resident advisers (RAs), who serve as floor managers in University housing, even though only 30 to 40 positions open up each year.

In the Women's Leadership Training Institute (WLTI), a program for sophomore, junior, and senior women leaders on campus, more than 120 students are nominated for the 30 available slots.

"We try to choose the most diverse group," says Virginia Thomas, director of student activities. For Thomas, the key word for understanding WLTI is

Now, the emphasis is on everyday acts of heroism, not on extraordinary tasks. It's not about sweeping the election, it's about taking on responsibility.
"synergy." "It means that the whole is greater than its parts," she says.

Students in WLTI meet for a retreat at the beginning of the school year, then once a month for discussions and presentations on an array of topics, depending on student interest. This year, the emphasis was on issues that specifically affect women.

"We're always adjusting the program, based on feedback that we get," says Thomas. "This year, it was about balancing family and career, and dealing with sexual stereotypes, harassment, and career advancement."

Carrie Sloan, A.B. '93, a chemistry major from North Carolina, recalls talking about identity issues in WLTI sessions. In one exercise, the women paired off for one-on-one interviews. "We were supposed to classify ourselves into groups," she says. "It was interesting to see where people put themselves. Some women started out with 'Washington University student,' others said 'woman.'"

Whatever the group or the issues, it is diversity and involvement that are the keystones to developing effective leaders, according to Tony Nowak, director of residential life.

"The fundamental reason for our success is genuine investment from the members," he says. "In any democracy, you're not going to be successful unless you've got participation from the members."

President-to-president: Student Union President Gregg Walker meets then-Governor Bill Clinton at the 1992 Presidential Debate held at Washington University.

At Washington, an important component of residential life is the resident adviser program. Typically, each floor has its own RA, who is an upperclassman, although some of the larger floors have co-RAs.

The RAs hold positions of tremendous responsibility. To be prepared for this role, they must complete a thorough training program that involves an intensive two-week retreat in August, an additional three- to four-day session over winter break, and weekly meetings during the school year that reinforce the concepts.

These student leaders are the first line of expertise for dealing with other students' problems. The issues range from the simple to the complex—from quarrels with roommates to date rape, for example.

"Typical leadership training often focuses upon areas such as how to conduct a meeting, how to delegate, or how to motivate people," says Chris Loving, associate director of residential life. "But I think our sense of leadership is different. In our leadership training, in-depth interpersonal leadership philosophies and skills are emphasized."

At the heart of RA training is the "Worlds" philosophy that Loving began to develop 10 years ago. "Worlds" teaches students how to be understanding of

"We hope that students will, after graduation, assume leadership roles in the community out of a sense of their own personal integrity, underwritten by a concern for the common good."

— Helen Davis
themselves and others and to value diversity, an important concept considering that in University housing 2,700 students from many different backgrounds live together as a community.

“We focus on the whole person,” says Loving. “The RAs have to go through 200 hours of training, and a lot of that is to help them become more effective human beings. We believe helping RAs become more effective human beings will automatically result in their being more effective RAs.”

Because leadership programs on campus train students to address the needs of a diverse group, it’s been important they move away from hierarchical models of leadership.

Robyn Steely, A.B. ’93, who graduated last spring with a major in African and Afro-American Studies, was coordinator of the Women’s Resource Center on campus and co-coordinator for the Committee Organized for Rape Education (CORE). She’s another graduate of WLTI.

“I think hierarchy tends to alienate people,” Steely says. In meetings for the Women’s Resource Center and CORE, she says she prefers to facilitate rather than lead. “When you’ve got a ‘leader,’ there’s an agenda, and a person in charge of deciding when there’s been enough talk,” she says. “Facilitating involves letting the group run its course.”

Ryan Lambreg, a senior from Baltimore with a major in English literature and political science, is another student who has learned to lead without dominating. Lambreg co-directed the student-run Campus Y program Adequate Housing for America.

He began working with the group as a freshman, spending his Saturdays helping improve public housing in St. Louis. Even now, his role as leader mingles with his role as participant, and paint-speckled hiking boots attest to his labor. “Since the end of freshman year, I’ve probably only missed five or six Saturdays,” he says.

As a student leader in Campus Y programs, he also was a student trainer last spring for Base Cabinet, a semester-long training program that enables student leaders to evaluate current programs of the Campus Y and plan for the following year.

“We don’t really go recruiting students who are already skillful leaders,” notes Helen Davis, executive director of the Campus Y. She says student leaders in Campus Y programs are driven by a sense of service, not recognition. “We encourage students to get involved as a participant first in our programs. We see ourselves as people who help students develop their leadership skills.”

Woman to woman: From left, sophomore Alyssa Stowe, senior Jodi Sweed, and junior Jamie Gray compare notes following an introductory meeting with their mentors sponsored by the Women’s Leadership Training Institute.

In working with student leaders, Davis says she finds their desire to lead goes beyond the confines of campus life. Training at Washington University concerns itself with fostering an awareness that will carry through for many years.

“I would say the main thing we hope will happen is that students will, after graduation, assume leadership roles in the community out of a sense of their own personal integrity, underwritten by a concern for the common good,” Davis says. “And that they’ll continue a leadership style that identifies every member of a group as a leader.”

Gretchen Lee, A.B. ’86, is a St. Louis-based writer.
Social work researchers assess post-hospitalization home care for elderly patients.

by Gloria Bilchik
once upon a pre-Medicare
time, sick people went to
hospitals to receive treat­
ment and to recuperate.
Today, with hospital stays
reduced by prospective-pay­
ment plans, managed-care
economics, and restrictive Medicare-reim­
bursement strategies, hospital-centered
recovery is a phenomenon of the past.
Patients go home quicker and, at times,
sicker. And for as many as one in five
patients, care received at home may be
inadequate, resulting in repeat hospital­
izations or lack of recovery, according to
recent studies by Washington University
social work researchers.

“The healthcare system, as we have
known it for many years, is based on the
assumption that you'll be well when you
leave the hospital. But that acute-care
model no longer applies universally, espe­
ially for elderly patients with chronic iU­
nesses,” says Enola Proctor, professor of
social work.

“Medicare primarily
covers acute care,
and for a limited
time. But many
older adults need
long-term care.
There's clearly a dis­
juncture between
the system and the
reality. Our pattern of healthcare deliv­
ery has not caught up with our needs.”

Proctor and Nancy Morrow-Howell,
associate professor of social work, recently
completed two extensive studies of dis­
charged patients and their caregivers.
Their work was funded by grants from
the Agency for Health Care Policy and
Research, the National Center for
Health Services Research, the American
Association of Retired People, the
American Heart Association, and a faculty
research award from the George Warren
Brown School of Social Work.

In their first study, they gathered data
from hospital discharge planners, who
rated patients' needs against the per­
ceived ability of caregivers to assume
those responsibilities. They found that,
often, there is a large gap between a fam­
ily's perception of care giving and what is
actually involved.

“Despite the best efforts of discharge
planners to assess and meet post-hospital
needs, concern remains about the ability
of families to cope with care giving
responsibilities,” says
Morrow-Howell.

A surprising finding of
the study was that
spouses are not necessar­
ily better caregivers. The
researchers found little
difference in how the dis­
charge planners rated
the ability of spouses,
adult children, and other
relatives or friends to administer care.

A recently completed second study
assessed how well patients' needs were
met once they were home. From June
1989 to December 1992, Morrow-Howell
and Proctor followed 250 patients for 14
weeks after discharge. The sample com­
prised elderly patients diagnosed with
congestive heart failure, covered by
Medicare, and discharged to a home set­
ting, with the assistance of a hospital dis­
charge planner. The objective was to com­
pare the types and levels of services need­
ed with the quality and frequency of ser­
vices actually received. The study focused
not only on healthcare services, but also
on daily living needs, such as shopping,
meal preparation, eating, toileting, dress­
ing, walking, and transportation. In 14
need areas, 80 percent or more of those
who needed help received assistance from
informal caregivers. But this scenario,
say the researchers, can contribute to
inadequate levels of care, not because of
lack of concern, but because of lack of
time, money, and training.

“Family caregivers, particularly spous­
es and adult children, take the brunt of
the 'quicker, sicker' phenomenon,” says
Morrow-Howell. “But, often, they can’t do
what's needed because they have too
many other duties, or because they are
frail or sick themselves. For adult chil­
For adult children who help a recuperating parent, the responsibility of administering pills and changing a bedpan often is piled on top of a job, child care, and other activities. For a spouse, the physical and emotional stamina required often is too great.

Using data from the study, Morrow-Howell and Proctor developed a scoring system for “care-plan adequacy,” based on the sum of services provided by formal and informal caregivers. Using this measurement, they found many unmet needs. Of those who needed help with walking, 55 percent lacked the needed help; similarly, of those who needed help with transportation, 40 percent lacked help, and of those needing help with bathing, 17 percent were without help. At particular risk were those needing “heavy care” because of physical dependency and cognitive impairment. Overall, the study identified unmet needs in 20 percent of the cases.

The gloomiest picture was painted by health professionals, whose high standards resulted in generally lower marks for home care. In contrast, patients typically rated their care as adequate, say the researchers.

“Patients tended to underestimate their needs,” says Proctor. “They seemed willing to settle for less in exchange for the ability to stay in their homes. They didn’t want to complain or be a burden. The health professionals perceived inadequate care as a health threat, not just an inconvenience. And, indeed, our study provides some evidence that adequacy of care is related to hospital re-admission and recovery.”

The study’s results, say Proctor and Morrow-Howell, point to the importance of discharge planning as well as the need to support families’ efforts at home care.

“We need to use adequacy of care as an outcome measure in its own right,” says Morrow-Howell. “It relates to quality of life. And if we want to improve the quality of post-hospital care, we must help families do it better.”

A high percentage of families in the second study were African-American, a demographic phenomenon that raised additional questions.

“We found that African-American patients tended to go home from the hospital sicker, more physically dependent, and more cognitively impaired,” says Proctor. “They received less formal services, but more assistance with daily living from family caregivers. However, these family helpers themselves were sicker, had more competing duties, and had fewer economic resources. When you add it all up, the African-American patients had more unmet needs than the rest of the sample.”

A third study, now under way, will investigate the reasons behind these findings. Letha Chadiha, assistant professor of social work, and a specialist in African-American families, adds her leadership to the two-year project.

“Health care for the elderly is an area that has increasing impact in our society,” says Proctor. “You rarely have a conversation with anyone who hasn’t encountered the problems of caring for a recuperating, elderly person. This is about the hard choices of being sick and old and wanting to stay independent. It’s also about the future of healthcare in our country.”

Gloria Bilchik, A.B. ’67, M.A.T. ’68, is a St. Louis-based writer and editor.
“Stately plump Buck Mulligan came from the stairhead bearing a bowl of lather on which a mirror and a razor lay crossed.”

So begins James Joyce’s *Ulysses*, and so began a marathon Bloomsday reading of this literary masterpiece by more than 80 St. Louis writers and performers on June 16, commonly known as Bloomsday.

Set in 1904 Dublin, the novel encompasses the events of a single calendar day and examines the lives of Leopold Bloom, an advertising canvasser, his unfaithful wife, Molly, and his friend, Stephen Dedalus, a poet.

Shortly after *Ulysses* was published in 1922, some Dubliners began the annual tradition of reading the book aloud on June 16. Today, marathon readings are held throughout the world.

St. Louis joined the tradition this year with a reading co-sponsored by Washington University’s International Writers Center and Left Bank Books, a bookstore located in the city’s Central West End.

William Gass, David May Distinguished University Professor in the Humanities and director of the International Writers Center, was the first of the event’s many readers.

“Reading aloud is the way it should be done,” he says. “All of Joyce is written for the ear. It sounds great, and people love to put it in their mouths; it’s chewable. You can hear the accent in the language when you read it.”

The idea for the reading occurred one night as Barry Leibman, co-owner of Left Bank Books, and Douglass Beck, an employee, were cleaning the store.

“It just came up one night, and we decided to do it,” Leibman says. “Lorin Cuoco, associate director of the International Writers Center, was enthusiastic about it and started contacting people to read.”

The marathon took place in the bookstore, and began at 8 a.m. Nearby Dressel’s Pub participated in the event by preparing a special Bloomsday menu based on dishes mentioned in *Ulysses*, including Protestant Soup, Fenian Pork Stew, and Gorgonzola Cheese sandwiches.

The reading was in the spirit of Joyce, according to Gass. “First of all, there were things to drink and eat, lots of camaraderie, and we were surrounded by books. And, besides, you call up the best of any writer when you read his or her work.”

A highlight of the reading was an early-morning performance by The New Theatre of Chapter 15, of the play within the novel known as “Ulysses in Nighttown,” or the Circe chapter.

“After that, we were all pretty tired,” Leibman says. “So we decided to skip two chapters and go directly to the last chapter, which is one of the most famous, Molly Bloom’s soliloquy, the one that ends with the phrase ‘...yes I said yes I will Yes.’ We were able to finish up at 9:15 a.m. the next day.”

A repeat of the Bloomsday reading is being planned for next year, which Gass believes will contribute to the continued interest in James Joyce.

“*Ulysses* is taught in every university, so that builds up an audience every year,” he says. “Joyce is somebody who is easy to study because he’s difficult and complex. There’s plenty to say about him. The dissertations will keep on rolling, and consequently, there will always be a lot of interest in Joyce.”

C.B. Adams is a freelance writer based in St. Louis.
It has become all too common for Richard S. Hotchkiss to attend patients in the surgical intensive care unit at University-affiliated Barnes Hospital who are dying of bacterial sepsis and multi-organ failure.

The condition, most commonly known as “blood poisoning” and described by Hotchkiss as “a systemic inflammatory response to a severe bloodstream-borne bacterial infection,” is the leading cause of death in surgical intensive care units and neonatal units. In the United States alone, approximately 400,000 patients develop bacterial sepsis each year; one out of every four dies.

At particular risk are people with suppressed immune systems—a population that has risen dramatically due to increases in organ transplants, the spread of AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome), and the use of immunosuppressive drugs. These factors have increased the incidence of bacterial sepsis markedly during the last five years, according to Hotchkiss, assistant professor of anesthesiology at Washington University School of Medicine.

The widespread severity of this condition and the lack of a definitive treatment have brought together Hotchkiss, an anesthesiologist and critical care specialist; Joseph J.H. Ackerman, professor and chair of the chemistry department, research professor of chemistry in medicine at the School of Medicine, and a leading expert in nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR); and Irene E. Karl, research professor of medicine and an expert in muscle metabolism and cellular transport. For the past six years, this Washington University team has studied the development, cause, and treatment of bacterial sepsis through innovative research methods such as NMR, a molecular imaging technique.

The team’s findings have the potential to completely alter traditional thinking about the cause and treatment of bacterial sepsis and, with time, to increase survival rates.

In a typical case of bacterial sepsis, a patient may be hospitalized for major surgery, such as in the bowel or lung. Approximately three days later, the patient develops a high fever, rapid heart and respiratory rate; shows high levels of lactic acid in the bloodstream; and exhibits an altered mental state.

Even though antibiotics are administered to treat the infection, the patient’s condition continues to decline, with one vital organ after another succumbing to bacterial sepsis.
"I was surprised when autopsies of patients who died septic failed to reveal the active infection," says Hotchkiss, whose interest in bacterial sepsis dates back to 1978 when he began working in intensive care units. "The infection appears to initiate a series of heretofore unidentified events. Even if we eradicate the infection, the process can be unremitting. It can lead to cell injury and death."

The medical community has embraced two major theories about the cause of bacterial sepsis. One involves deficient cellular energy metabolism; the other cites inadequate oxygen delivery to the cells, resulting in a condition known as cellular hypoxia.

The Washington research team found evidence in a rat model that disputes both theories. They found no major decreases in cellular energetics, no marked decline in blood flow, and no evidence of deficient oxygen delivery to the body’s cells.

"We have solid evidence in this rat model that shows the two common hypotheses don’t hold water," Ackerman says. "There are a number of key compounds used to run the energy-requiring processes of the cell. When we look at these with NMR, we find the scoreboard in the cell looks very normal for these compounds. NMR gives very sensitive flow measurements as well as identification of the energy compounds. Despite the fact that sepsis caused major dysfunctions in the animals—who get extremely sick and die—in terms of cell energetics and blood flow, things look fine."

In a separate study, the researchers’ findings have pointed to an increase in intracellular free calcium as the potential cause of cell injury and death in patients with sepsis. In experiments in which they examined the smooth skeletal muscle of septic rats, the scientists found a two-fold increase of intracellular calcium.

"We know that even though calcium plays a critical role as an intracellular messenger in metabolism, in high concentrations intracellular calcium can be very toxic," says Karl. "Resolution of this apparent paradox is critical."

By using NMR spectroscopy, the researchers were able to get a detailed look at the bacterial sepsis process in an intact, functioning, physiologically relevant system.

"Our lab was originally involved in muscle metabolism," says Karl. "Because muscle constitutes the largest tissue mass in the body, it was a good place to start our investigation."

In the model, laboratory rats are exposed to bacterial sepsis in a manner similar to what a human patient could experience following abdominal surgery.

"The model reflects to a large degree what’s happening in the human system with sepsis," says Karl. "First there’s a bacterial infection. Then a cascade of events occurs, which culminates in the death of the host. Although we did not try to cure the infection, we observed the hallmarks of human sepsis — increased lactate, changes in ketone bodies, fatty acids, and muscle wasting."

NMR spectroscopy allowed the Washington University team to examine these changes within the entire muscle tissue. Other techniques, such as optical or fluorescence imaging, provide only a surface view.

NMR is inherently a non-invasive, non-destructive technique that allows scientists to distinguish between different chemicals based on their magnetic resonance signature, explains Ackerman.

The Washington University researchers, along with Sheng-Kwei Song, a recent Ph.D. graduate of the Department of Chemistry and research associate in anesthesiology and medicine, have published their most recent findings in an article, "Increased intracellular Ca²⁺: A
critical link in the pathophysiology of sepsis?" in the May 1993 issue of The Proceedings of the National Academy of Science.

In this article, the scientists report not only their findings of increased intracellular free calcium concentrations in septic rats but also their success in reducing those levels by administering sodium dantrolene to septic rats both in vivo (in the living animal) and in vitro (in a test tube muscle preparation). Sodium dantrolene currently is used to lower calcium levels and save lives in patients with malignant hyperthermia. When the researchers treated septic mice with sodium dantrolene, the mice's survival rates increased two-fold.

If many of the secondary effects of bacterial sepsis come from increased intracellular calcium concentrations, the researchers believe they can lower these levels and provide a major breakthrough in the treatment of sepsis.

"The infection initiates a series of incidents," says Hotchkiss. "If increased intracellular calcium is a step in the final common pathway of cell death, this drug may offer advantages in treating bacterial sepsis. Pharmaceutical companies have poured millions of dollars into developing drugs to treat sepsis, but they have been working on preventing the action of only one or two mediators of sepsis, whereas a host of mediators can initiate the process."

Treating septic patients by reducing intracellular free calcium concentrations would mark a dramatic turnabout from one current treatment in which calcium is replaced in patients who exhibit a decrease in plasma calcium. Scientists have suggested that the decrease occurs when calcium moves from the plasma into the cells.

"There has been a debate about whether or not to treat this condition," says Hotchkiss. "But when calcium is given to animal models, they tend to die at a higher rate."

The sodium dantrolene treatment also might replace another current approach in which drugs are prescribed to increase oxygen delivery to the cells. This treatment could result in possible heart damage from overworking the heart, and lung damage from increasing water content in the lungs.

The Washington University researchers hope to verify the findings in animal models by measuring intracellular calcium levels in lymphocytes taken from human septic patients' blood samples. If that is successful, their next step will be to initiate human clinical trials with sodium dantrolene.

"We'll focus our basic research to understand what specific events cause intracellular free calcium levels to rise," says Ackerman. "We'll look at the regulation of various ion concentrations. We may find a dysfunction in extracellular and intracellular channels."

The team, which owes much of its success to David Kipnis, Busch Professor of Medicine and former head of the Department of Medicine, also will continue to study animal models to determine how the disease progresses and how it responds to sodium dantrolene. Kipnis actively supported the development of magnetic resonance resources—both physical and intellectual—on both campuses, according to Ackerman.

Hotchkiss believes it will take the efforts and support of such multidisciplinary teams to address the serious problems of bacterial sepsis.

"There are too many people dying of sepsis," says Hotchkiss. "It's vital to get a core of researchers together to finally come to grips with the problem."

Brenda Murphy is a St. Louis-based writer.

by Gerry Everding

Economic historian Douglass C. North has spent more than 50 years pondering complex variations of a simple question: Why do some countries become rich, while others remain poor?

North's early theories on this puzzle met with considerable criticism from his peers, but in October the Henry R. Luce Professor of Law and Liberty at Washington University gained some degree of vindication: The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences announced October 12 that North is co-recipient of the 1993 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science.

"I look at how institutions evolve and how that affects how economies perform through time," North said at a press conference following his selection. "I'm happy to say that there is a growing body now of political scientists, sociologists, and economists from all over the world that are getting very excited about this theory and are starting to use it, both in this country and abroad."

Institutions, by North's definition, are the basic "rules of the game" that determine how well an economic or political system functions. These include formal systems, such as constitutions, laws, taxation, insurance, and market regulations, as well as informal norms of behavior, such as habits, morals, ethics, ideologies, and belief systems.
North received the Nobel Prize for his research on the economic history of the United States and Europe, as well as his contributions to the understanding of how economic and political institutions change over time. He has been a leading advocate for the importance of institutions in understanding changes in society.

North has been critical of traditional or “neo-classical” economic theory for its failure to recognize the important influence institutions have on how economic and political systems perform.

“The beliefs that individuals have are obviously important in the choices they make, and it is only the extreme myopia of economists that prevents them from understanding that ideas, ideologies, and prejudices matter,” says North.

American businesses, for instance, are willing to deliver products on credit because they have reasonable expectations of payment because of the many institutions that protect property rights—liens, contracts, insurance, bankruptcy laws, and a relatively efficient court system. Few people would sign a 30-year home mortgage if there were not sound institutions in place to protect their investment from loss to fire (insurance) or arbitrary government seizure (the Bill of Rights). Without basic ethical, religious, and cultural sanctions against thievery, our criminal system would be tremendously expensive and difficult to enforce, North says.

“The United States is a mixed bag of a set of institutions, some of which provide incentives for people to be efficient and productive. We also have a lot of institutions that do the reverse,” says North.

“What you can say about the United States is that on balance over the last 200 years we have operated within an institutional framework that has promoted growth and prosperity.”

North’s views, although controversial, have gradually gained respect for both him and his field. In 1992, he became the first economic historian to win the John R. Commons Award from the International Honors Society in Economics. He also has held several prestigious visiting chairs, including Pitt Professor of American Institutions at Cambridge University and Peterkin Professor of Political Economy at Rice University.

He joined Washington University in 1983, after 33 years on the economics faculty of the University of Washington in Seattle.

“I've never regretted that move,” says North. “This University has not just treated me well, but it has created an environment for both research and for quality teaching, which are things that I value and have valued all my life. I think they are the things that make a good university something special in the world, and this University is very special to me.”

North was named director of the Center in Political Economy at Washington University in 1984, a position he held until 1990. At age 72, he has no plans to retire. He continues to teach courses in economics, as well as a course on property rights jointly with the law school. And, he still finds time to attend some of the world's major economic conferences.

“It's not uncommon for him to be simultaneously the youngest and the oldest person at the conference,” says Lee Benham, Washington University professor of economics. “You hear a lot about professors getting old before their time, but not North. He has an incredible vigor in his approach to life. He's always ready to hear new ideas.”

One of North's trademarks has been his willingness to tackle tough theoretical questions. He has studied why certain kinds of firms or contracts arise; why there are the organizational structures there are within firms; and how the basic system of owners, managers, and workers developed.

His research continues to break new ground, including his latest interest—the use of cognitive theory to understand such elusive concepts as ideology, fairness, and path dependence. He contends
"You hear a lot about professors getting old before their time, but not North. He has an incredible vigor in his approach to life. He's always ready to hear new ideas."

— Lee Benham, Washington Professor of Economics

that political and economic institutions eventually will fail if people lack a sense of fair and equitable treatment.

Because of North's understanding of how economies have developed in the past, he increasingly is asked to help guide the current transition to free markets in developing nations of the Third World, as well as former socialist and communist countries of Europe.

"I have for 35 years now been attempting to develop in economic history a body of theory and analysis that will not only give a better understanding of the past but also will serve as tools with which to make sense out of the present and to help to solve policy problems for the future," says North.

For the past two summers, he has taught a course on market economics at the U.S. Business School in Prague, a new school that provides American-style M.B.A. courses to managers from eastern Europe. During his last visit, he had a hand in structuring a voucher system to guide the privatization of state-owned industries in Czechoslovakia.

In 1990, he visited the Soviet Union to attend an economics conference and was invited into "brainstorming" sessions in which Soviet economists pulled together the country's "500-Day Economic Plan." He also has consulted on economic issues in South American countries, most recently in Argentina, Peru, and Uruguay. His research for the World Bank has influenced the way this agency provides economic assistance to developing countries.

North began his academic career in turbulent times. As an undergraduate at the University of California, Berkeley, in the early 1940s, he was one of many young intellectuals drawn to the theories of Karl Marx. America and the Western world had been stung hard by the Great Depression. Communism and other forms of socialism were on the rise, soon to control more than half the world. Many people had doubts about basic tenants of free market economics, capitalism, and democracy itself.

"Marxism was the only organized theory around that provided an intellectual explanation of what was going on in the world," North says. "It was the only theory that attempted any real explanation of the Depression. Marxism appealed to me because it offered a philosophical and ideological framework—a way of thinking about world issues."

During World War II, North sailed the world with the U.S. Merchant Marine. He later would write an article on the economics of the shipping industry. It has become one of the most-cited articles in the literature of economic history.

North was a graduate teaching fellow at Berkeley from 1946 to 1949, and he earned a doctoral degree in economics there in 1952. He began teaching at the University of Washington in 1950. He and fellow professor Don Gordon fell into the
habit of arguing economic theory over long games of chess. “I learned more about economics in those chess games than I ever did in school,” says North.

U.S. history became his first passion. He was among the first to use complex statistical analysis tools—econometrics—to re-examine both economic and political history. North and colleagues met at a national conference in the early 1960s to establish this new “econometric” approach to history as a clearly defined economic discipline. Its name—Cliometrics—was coined as a play on Clio, the Greek muse of history.

“The [cliometrics] revolution—and that is what it was—was in the wind in the second half of the 1950s,” says North. “The driving force was the conviction we had that we could overturn old, obsolete dogmas and remake the field of economic history.”

North had published several well-received books on the American economic experience, when in 1966 he decided to spend a year in Geneva studying European history on a Ford Fellowship.

“I decided to retool and become a European economic historian,” says North. “It did not take me very long to become persuaded that one couldn’t make sense out of European economic history without explicitly modeling institutions, property rights, and government.”

The more North examined European history, the more he began to question some of his foundational theories concerning what had guided economic and political development in America.

“There were too many loose ends that didn’t make sense,” he said. “The ignoring of politics and the consequences of politics was an enormous hole in our research. Moreover, it was not possible to explain the long-run persistent poor performance of economies in a neo-classical model. So I gradually began to explore what was wrong.”

He latched onto the notion that institutional structures, especially how property rights are handled within a society, made a huge difference in that society’s economic well-being. He was among the first to voice this theory in the 1970s, and he has argued strenuously for its acceptance ever since. He is credited with changing the way many neo-classical economists think about economic history and the development of market institutions.

“I still consider myself a neo-classical economist,” says North. “What I want to do is modify the discipline, not start all over again. The economic way of reasoning is a very powerful tool of analysis.”

He advises young researchers in his field to stay on top of important developments in the social sciences.

“You cannot be a good economic historian by just knowing economic theory; you also must have an in-depth knowledge of the history relevant to your research. That is an awesome set of requirements, but then it is an awesome, challenging field of scholarly research.”

North does not expect the award to change his lifestyle. “I don’t know that it will affect my future work,” he says. “I have a lot of theories that need to be further developed, and I expect to keep working on them.”

Gerry Everding is the professional schools communications director at Washington University.
Deborah Stewart Kent is the first woman in the history of Ford Motor Company to serve as an assistant plant manager in an assembly plant.

by Susan Mowris

It isn't lonely at the top. Ask Deborah Stewart Kent, M.A. '77. As assistant plant manager of Ford Motor Company's assembly plant in Chicago, Kent oversees the work of 2,700 employees in a space the size of five football fields. Daily, she traverses the huge facility innumerable times, meeting with managers, department heads, and production-line employees on both the day and night shifts, checking for quality concerns, cost control, and safety factors. So while she does not build cars, her approach is definitely an "in the trenches" style.
Job one: right and far right. Since Kent's appointment to Ford's Chicago Plant, Taurus/Sable has become the best-selling car nationally and has had a 25 percent increase in customer indicators. Every day, Kent oversees the work of 2,700 employees in a space the size of five football fields.

Appointed to the job in May 1992, Kent is the first woman in Ford's history to serve as an assistant plant manager in an assembly plant. She sees nothing unusual about her position, however.

"I don't see myself as a woman in a man's job, but as an individual with a job and the accompanying tasks that I am expected to achieve," she says. "Being a woman, who happens to also be black, doesn't enter into it."

Still, Kent says she never envisioned doing what she's doing now. After receiving her undergraduate degree in psychology from Southern Illinois University at Carbondale and completing graduate work in clinical psychology at Washington University, Kent had plans to become an in-house psychologist. But while still a graduate student, she applied to a handful of large firms in the St. Louis area, including General Motors Company.

"I didn't even know the difference between hourly and salaried employees," she says. "It was just by chance the woman in personnel at GM sent me down the hall to the salaried department to drop off my résumé." So when GM called for an interview the next day, Kent was surprised.

"I had no mechanical skills I could think of, but I know I had no fear of fixing things," she says. This "can do" attitude, and the fact that GM was looking for a liberal arts graduate to train in technical and engineering skills, earned her a position as a management trainee. "GM was looking for people with good communication skills because they weren't having much luck training people from the technical side in people skills," says Kent. "It sounded like a challenge, and I enjoy taking risks."

Kent started work in March 1977 while still working toward her master's degree. Her first day was memorable and somewhat intimidating. "I had never seen the inside of a factory before," she says. "My first impression was of this big, noisy, and definitely male environment. I had to duck and dodge fork lifts and listen to catcalls and yells. My biggest concern was not getting lost on the way back to the office."

Just being new, she remembers, was the hardest part of the first day. Still, as she started working, she felt like an "apple in a barrel full of oranges."

"People told me I was over-educated and that this was no place for a woman," she says. "Many of the men were uncertain how they felt about a female supervisor who was young enough to be their granddaughter, and, as determined as they were to tell me it was no place for me, I was just as determined to dig in deeper and do a good job. Most of the people in that plant
Ii

the lessons of childhood. Third in
a family of nine children raised
in St. Louis' inner city, Kent says
teamwork, a sense of humor,
and a sense of humility are
qualities her parents instilled
in each child.

"My parents are proud of me,
but they are equally proud of all
their children," she says. "Each
one of us is gainfully employed
and functioning well in society.
Our parents expected us to
achieve, but not compete with
each other. When we come
together as a group, we still do what ben-
efits the entire group." She has used
the same teamwork philosophy on the job.

"For me, the best leadership role is to
get behind everybody and push up the
organization as a whole," she says. "I like
to empower people to live up to their
potential, and I see myself as a catalyst to
make things happen," says Kent.

Kent says she has received wonderful
opportunities in her life, noting the schol-
arships, promotions, and training pro-
grams that have helped her throughout
the years. In October 1992, she was
selected as Ford's only representative to
attend a leadership program in Aspen,
Colorado, for minority executives.

"It was a chance to network with 19
other minority executives and listen to
minorities in leadership roles share the
high spots of their careers," she says. As a
busy single parent since her divorce five
years ago, Kent looks for creative ways to
spend time with her daughters, Jessica,
12, and Jordan, 10. If she works on
Saturday, they go with her and work on
her computer. If she brings paperwork
home, they take turns reading it aloud to
test their reading skills. Her daughters
show signs of high achievement just like
mom, but they are encouraged to have
fun, too, and they all squeeze in time for
books, sports, and travel.

Despite all her responsibilities, Kent
says she looks forward to each day.

"I am organized to stay on track, so I'm
not frantic or stressed out," she says. "I
enjoy what I do, and through me my
daughters and others around me get to
see the possibilities."

Susan Mowris is a St. Louis-based writer.
On the trail: Steve Cohen and then-Governor Bill Clinton greet Clinton supporters during the 1992 election campaign.

Persistence and a college degree are not all you need to land them. And, in truth, putting senators on hold or penciling columnists into someone else's calendar is the closest many of them come to political stardom.

Steve Cohen, A.B. '91, however, is a lot closer than this; he works in the West Wing of the White House, just a few corridors from the Oval Office.

Cohen, 24, is an assistant to Mark Gearan, the White House director of communication and one of the vital links between the press and President Clinton.

He rode in Clinton's motorcade at the G-7 summit in Tokyo. He has witnessed Rose Garden ceremonies with foreign dignitaries, and he can sit in on the daily briefings with journalists. The president even knows his young press aide by name, or at least by his nickname, "Scoop."

"I'm in a unique position," Cohen says, pointing out, for instance, that the president has a direct line to his boss's phone.

"The other day it rang," Scoop recalled during a July interview. "It doesn't ring like a normal phone. It's almost like a siren."

Scoop, however, is not just drawn to the trappings of office. Equally important to him is what he is learning there. "The thing I enjoy most is the strategy process—just talking about how we should unveil issue 'A' before issue 'B' or how we should find the best night to give an Oval Office address," he says. To be sure, Scoop hardly has a say in these matters, but from early morning to early evening, he is surrounded by the people making these weighty decisions and the White House press corps that report them to the nation.

What a SCOOP

Steve "Scoop" Cohen has parlayed an interest in politics and lots of hard work into a spot in the White House.

by Andy Krackov

It's an after-graduation ritual for many political science and journalism majors: Bright-eyed, cheery-faced twenty-somethings descend on Washington, D.C., eager to play a role in the political process. They come to advise congressional leaders on Capitol Hill and chase down breaking stories for leading newspapers. And they all hear the same refrain: "Good jobs in Washington are few and far between.
Scoop's job is to ensure that Gearan's frenetic days flow smoothly; he schedules Gearan's appointments, answers his calls, and sorts through his paperwork. All this gives him plenty of opportunities to learn about the political process. Even the simplest tasks, like writing memos to President Clinton or relaying important messages to Gearan, teach Scoop about how the presidency operates. Likewise, Scoop is perfectly situated to observe the give-and-take between the administration and the media. His desk, in a reception area outside the offices of Gearan and Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers, is in a virtual no man's land, as it is one of the few places in the West Wing where the press corps can roam. Early each morning, some 30 journalists congregate there, waiting to question Gearan and Myers after their early morning staff meetings. Scoop watches this, at times trying to keep sensitive papers from the reporters' eyes, and all the while gaining insight into how the New York Times or ABC assemble stories.

Like most Washington success stories, Scoop's is characterized by a mix of skill, dedication, and luck, and it's a tale he has shared in articles about him in the Washington Post, Baltimore Sun, and Vanity Fair.

Scoop grew up close to the nation's capital in the Baltimore suburb of Pikesville, but as a child he was more interested in the Orioles' ups and downs than the political drama unfolding farther down I-95.

While at Washington University, Scoop developed an interest in political science, eventually majoring in it. "When I got the course listings, political science was always the first thing I flipped to," Scoop recalls. Politics soon became a career ambition, and by his senior year, Scoop was anxious to apply what he had learned in Professor James Davis' Presidential Politics class.

"I was clearly committed to working for a presidential campaign early in my senior year," he says. "And beyond it all, I wanted to work for somebody who was going to win."

Just who was going to win was the big question, of course, so Scoop waited for a sign. The sign finally came in the form of a connection from his sister-in-law to someone named "George" in the Clinton campaign. So after graduating, Scoop headed south to Little Rock, Arkansas. George turned out to be the spokesman for the then-governor's nascent campaign, the same George Stephanopoulos who is now a senior policy adviser to the president.

Stephanopoulos gave Scoop a volunteer job, and within weeks he was on the campaign's payroll, spending most of his waking hours at a paint store converted into Clinton's headquarters. One November day, Scoop got an anonymous phone tip about an alleged affair Clinton was said to have had with a rock groupie. Scoop paid little attention.

"A lot of people out there have a lot of different opinions," he says. "You sometimes get some calls that you just dismiss." But after a similar call, Scoop alerted Stephanopoulos, who soon discovered that Penthouse was thinking about running an article on the purported affair. Stephanopoulos was able to assemble witnesses to refute the story before the press caught on. Grateful staffers thanked Scoop for saving their boss's political future, and, in recognition of beating the press to the story, Stephanopoulos dubbed Cohen "Scoop."

Soon after, Scoop was promoted for his hard work and savvy ways to a job on Clinton's campaign plane, invoicing the press for trips with Clinton. From his view aloft, Scoop watched the election battle unfold, from the uncertainty of the New Hampshire primary to the triumphant bus tour after the Democratic convention. All their efforts climaxed during those roller-coaster weeks before the election.

"We were doing four to five states a day, starting our days at 6 a.m. and getting into our hotels at 3 a.m.," Scoop says. "But it was intoxicating. Just being around Clinton, the incredible rush, the music blaring at the rallies. You just knew that he was going to win."

Scoop, in fact, knew Clinton was victorious a few hours before most Americans did. "When we touched down in Little Rock after our last 29-hour flight tour, we knew he had won. We had already begun celebrating." •

Grateful staffers thanked Scoop for saving their boss's political future, and, in recognition of beating the press to the story, Stephanopoulos dubbed Cohen "Scoop."

Andy Krackov, A.B. '92, is a writer based in Washington, D.C.
Robert Walpole carries on the family tradition of hard work and risk taking.

At the age of 10, Robert Walpole, M.B.A. ’64, was already an important player in the family business. His father, Walter Walpole, had recently left a high-ranking position with the carburetor division of Borg-Warner to found his own company, Walbro, specializing in the manufacture of carburetors for what he hoped would be a burgeoning consumer market: the new-fangled idea of gasoline-powered lawnmowers.

Young Walpole had a job, working a paper route, and there were times during the company’s fledgling years when Walpole’s earnings from his paper route put the groceries on the table. But the family endured, and the company took off.

“At the end of World War II there was a pent-up demand for consumer products,” says Walpole, “but it was still a risk. There’s no question about that. He was 45, he’d been with Borg-Warner for 25 years, he had five children—two of them in college—but he thought...
he saw an opportunity, and he
struck out on his own with an
engineer and a couple of toolmak­
ers. This just wasn't done 40 years
ago, giving up all the security he'd
gained for himself after so many
years. But he left and took every
penny he'd saved, every penny he
could borrow, and every penny he
could get people to invest.

"Mr. W, as I called him, was a
visionary who was able to perceive
a market before it exploded," Walpole says. "Today, lawn and
garden is a $10 billion business in
this country." It was during this
early period of his father's venture
that Robert Walpole decided that
he wanted to pursue a career
in business.

"One thing my father always
did was to keep us informed about
the business, no matter how old
we were," Walpole says. "At the
end of every month—and here I
was an eighth grader—he would
sit down with me and explain
everything to me: Here's the
income statement, here's what the
challenges were, here's what the
disappointments were, here's
what the heartbreaks were. He
took me on trips to develop new
customers; he let me see how the
decision-making process worked."

Robert Walpole worked for the
company during the summers—in
the plant, in the engineering
department, in the accounting and
purchasing departments. "It was
an outstanding background for me
to prepare for my career," he says.

For college, Walpole went off
to Principia College in Elsah,
Illinois, from which he took a
degree in economics in 1962.
Afterwards, he looked around for
a graduate program and set his
sights on Washington University.

But Walbro... was not just interested in a slight
increase in its sales; it wanted to become a significant
international presence in the industry.

"I knew I wanted to go into the
business world," he says. "While it
was not a sure thing that I'd end
up back at Walbro, I wanted to
take back something more than
just my family name if I went.
Two things drew me to Washing­
ton University. First, the size of
the program; it was not a large
one, and that was attractive.
Second, I was impressed with
the quality of the faculty, which
was outstanding."

After finishing his M.B.A.
degree in 1964, Walpole did not
return to Walbro but joined Ford
Motor Company's Lincoln/
Mercury Division, in Atlanta,
working in various capacities
there for six years. Desiring to use
his educational experience to
enter the field of international
marketing, he was surprised
when an attractive position
turned up, not at Ford, but back
on his home field, at Walbro in
Cass City, Michigan.

"My father decided the time was
ripe for the company to develop
its foreign markets and asked if
I'd like to come back to get
involved in the venture," Walpole
says. "You have to understand
how unusual this was in 1970.
Walbro was a small company, with
annual sales at around $4 million.
Twenty-plus years ago, $4 million
companies just did not expand
internationally."

However, if there was one thing
Walpole had learned from his
father, who died in 1988, it was to
meet a challenge head on, not
avoid it. He moved back home and
became Walbro's first vice presi­
dent of international operations.

"The technology [of small car­
buretors] was really in the hands
of two companies back then, ours
and another company," says
Walpole. "In 1970, they had 90
percent of the market and our job
was to cut into that."

One big boost for the company
came in the late 1960s with the
development of the diaphragm
carburetor, a device that could be
used in any position and that laid
the way for other consumer prod­
ucts such as chain saws and line
trimmers. In addition, Walbro's
job was made a little easier by the
increase in demand for these
products because of the energy
crisis in the early 1970s.

But Walbro, which went public
in 1972, was not just interested
in a slight increase in its sales; it
wanted to become a significant
international presence in the
industry. In 1975, the company
entered into a joint venture in
Japan with a Japanese company
that already was working with
Honda.

"We went international way
ahead of today's trend to global­
ize," says Walpole, "and we did it
for three reasons. First, we want­
ed to participate in the growth of
the chain saw and snowmobile
markets in Japan and Europe. We
Walbro's experience in Japan going up against the "toughest competitors in the world," was a boon to Walbro when the 1980s rolled around and the corporate buzz words throughout the U.S. became "quality" and "customer service."

"We went through a real struggle but were ahead of the competition," Walpole says. "We made a quantum leap to work, manage, and compete on a global basis." Walbro now owns 70 percent of the diaphragm carburetor world market share and has manufacturing facilities in Mexico and Singapore, in addition to Japan and Cass City.

Walbro kept growing in the 1980s when good timing, engineering brilliance, and a little bit of luck intervened. Back in 1957, Walbro had acquired a company involved in the automotive aftermarket, even though Mr. W believed Walbro should stay out of the automotive industry. For a quarter century, that division was a small one but, in 1982, it abruptly became a major player.

Walbro always had funneled significant resources into research and development, and its automotive division had devised, and held a patent for, an electric fuel pump. When electronic fuel injection systems became standard in automobiles after 1982, Walbro saw its annual sales explode and reach more than $160 million by the end of the decade.

By 1992, combined sales of Walbro's automotive and small engine products topped $240 million, and the company had subsidiaries and joint ventures throughout the world, including the United States, Mexico, Brazil, Japan, Singapore, Korea, and France. A facility now being planned for The People's Republic of China further will expand Walbro's international scope. But Walbro's remarkable success indirectly caused the corporation problems in 1987, when it became an attractive target for an attempted hostile takeover by a New York City-based company.

"Walbro was an unusual company for its size," says Walpole. "By this time, we had seven joint ventures and five wholly owned operations; we had crossed the $100 million mark in sales and had evolved to the point at which we were no longer a small company, but we had absolutely no debt. We thought we were in fine shape. Then, out of the blue, we got blind-sided by this hostile takeover bid.

"We told them we weren't for sale. Although we weren't a mom-and-pop operation by any stretch of the term, and although we had a global operation, we still had the founder's basic drive, and I will say that the company meant more to us than just a business. But for everyone else involved (the corporate raider and the investment bankers who helped Walbro defend itself) we were just a business, a balance sheet."

With help from many sources, including employees and many local stockholders who had supported the company from its earliest days, Walbro successfully fended off the takeover and emerged as a stronger corporation, which is something that only 5 percent of U.S. firms can do, according to Walbro's financial advisers.

Walbro reorganized in 1991, dividing the company into two corporations, one to handle the automotive business and the other for the small engine market, Walbro Engine Management Corporation; Walpole is president and chief operating officer of the latter, which remains a dominant player in the small carburetor industry, with annual sales of $85 million.

Through it all, Walpole says he has tried to maintain the philosophy his father began with more than 40 years ago.

"My father believed that the most valuable asset is people," says Walpole. "I know that's a cliché, but he absolutely believed it. He spent time with the people in the plant and would call everyone together on Fridays to let them know how everything was going. As a result, they believed in him and supported his company. Maintaining the corporate culture of the founder is a major challenge for us. We still focus our attention on providing outstanding customer service and we continue to value our employees—they are still the most important asset we have. We continue to be visionary, continue to take risks, and continue to grow on a global basis."

Joseph Schuster is a St. Louis-based writer.
New Alumni Board of Governors Chair is Retailers' Retailer

Martin Sneider, A.B. '64, 1993-94 chair of the Alumni Board of Governors (ABG), is a spectacular example of how a summer internship can turn out.

In the summer of 1967, between his first and second years in Harvard's M.B.A. program, Sneider interned back home in St. Louis with Bernard Edison, then a vice-president of the St. Louis-based shoe retailing company, Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.

Sneider says he was more than somewhat familiar with Edison products, though not exactly at the corporate level. "Beginning in 1959," he says, "I sold shoes in Edison Brothers stores, first in Omaha and then in St. Louis," where his family had moved in 1960, midway through his senior year in high school, when his father went to work for Famous-Barr.

The young M.B.A. student valued the opportunity the internship offered for a close-up look at the inner workings of a corporation whose specialty was specialty stores, an interest of his, but his career plans already seemed pretty firm to him.

Though he literally had learned retailing at his father's knee, Sneider thought that, when he finished school, he'd take his Harvard M.B.A. and his M.A. in advertising from the University of Missouri and go into the business side of advertising, probably in New York or Chicago.

It didn't work out quite that way. In 1987, at the age of 44, former summer intern Martin Sneider succeeded his first boss, Bernard Edison, as president of Edison Brothers Stores, Inc., the first non-Edison to hold that post in the company's 65-year history.

In the intervening years, Sneider, who has spent his entire career at Edison Brothers, had guided the company's fledgling apparel division from a 2 to 3 percent share of company sales to 40 percent in 1987. Today Edison Brothers, with annual sales of $1.5 billion and profits of more than $72 million a year, is 70 percent apparel.

Though he's quick to say he's made "plenty of mistakes," Sneider is widely admired in the retail industry for his keen, analytical mind. He credits Edison Brothers with allowing him the entrepreneurial scope to develop the company's apparel group so substantially. Sneider wears all this corporate acumen gracefully — he is a witty man who has a wide range of interests and clearly does not take himself seriously.

Sneider's dynamic teammate in running the thriving Edison Brothers operation is Washington Trustee Andrew Newman, Edison's chairman, grandson of one of its founders, and a Harvard classmate of Sneider's. Sneider says the two of them have "different interests and complementary skills. I can't think of anyone I'd rather work with than Andy."

Just as the currents of business carried Martin Sneider back to St. Louis when he thought he was headed in another direction, so too has Washington University become a greater part of his life than he might have imagined as a freshman back in 1960.

He says he chose to go to Washington as a way of putting down roots in his brand new hometown of St. Louis. A European history major, he says, "I was not a great student, but I enjoyed the stimulating challenge of a good liberal arts program, I made friends who are still friends today, and I met Jill."

Jill Sneider is the former Jill Frank, A.B. '66, A.M. '85, and currently a doctoral candidate in American literature at the University. She and Sneider were married in 1966 and have two children: Mark, a recent Harvard graduate, and Julie, a Northwestern freshman.

In 1989, the family moved to its present home in Clayton, which is located within sight of the dorm where Jill lived when she and Martin had their first date. The house also is an easy walk to University activities for the Sneiders, which, given the level of their Washington involvement, is a good thing.

Jill, as a graduate student in English, has taught the dreaded Freshman comp, and now serves on the executive committee of the University Women's Society. Martin, as an adjunct professor, is presenting a retailing elective to second-year M.B.A.s in the John M. Olin School of Business. His course is the real thing — 29 classes of carefully selected case studies, with a lot of give-and-take between teacher and students.
“Since I was the one who kept reminding [former Olin dean] Bob Virgil that the school needed a retailing course,” Sneider says, “I can hardly go in there and tell a semester’s worth of Edison Brothers’ war stories.”

Sneider, an active volunteer, is a member the of Arts and Sciences’ National Council and was the College’s 1990-91 Annual Fund chair. He was Alumni Board of Governor’s (ABG) vice chair for the 1991-92 ABG Annual Fund and, as 1992-93 ABG executive vice chair, served on the University Board of Trustees for the first time, which he says “helped give me the big picture.” He and Jill are Patrons of the William Greenleaf Eliot Society.

Sneider has set three main goals for his term as ABG chair. He is anxious to see Washington alumni clubs in various cities continue to provide opportunities for interaction between University faculty and administrators and alumni, and he plans to be part of this effort.

“I intend to meet as many alumni as I possibly can,” he says. He’s also dedicated to achieving the fundraising goals that the ABG has set.

Sneider especially wants to contribute what I can to increase alumni involvement, particularly in the recruiting of new students. The Alumni and Parents Admission Program (APAP) is, I think, a much needed initiative — (APAP Director) Deb Wingood is doing an outstanding job.”

He adds, “As a Harvard graduate, I’ve been able to see what having a large and effective alumni community can mean to recruiting and fundraising.”

And, as president of Edison Brothers, Martin Sneider is used to getting things done.

— M.M. Costantin

Alumni Board of Governors

The following alumni will serve during 1993-94 as the Executive Committee of the Alumni Board of Governors. Chairman Sneider, who is president of Edison Brothers Stores, Inc., and Executive Vice Chairman Sincoff, who is president of Hellmuth, Kassabaum and Obata, also serve as alumni representatives to the University Board of Trustees.

Mr. Martin K. Sneider, LA 64
Chair
Mr. Jerome J. Sincoff, AR 56
Executive Vice Chair
Mr. Ned O. Lemkemeier, LW 62
Vice Chair, Alumni Annual Fund
Dr. Paul O. Hagemann, LA 30, MD 34
Vice Chair, Planned Giving
Ms. Barbara Feiner, GB 83
Vice Chair, Alumni Programs
Ms. Melissa Murphy, LA 89
Vice Chair, Student Alumni Relations
Mrs. Sheila Stix, LW 76
Vice Chair, Alumni Activities
Mr. Robert L. Scharff, Jr., BU 65
Immediate Past Chair
Mr. Robert O. Lesley, LW 82
Vice Chair, Alumni Clubs

One for the old guys: For the first time in anybody’s memory, alumni soccer players bested a team of current varsity members in an August 28 match on the Hilltop. The victors were cheered on by 40 soccer “old-timers” from as far away as Los Angeles, Houston, Chicago, and New York. During the event, San Diego resident Manuel Rivero, B.S.M.E. ’63, former standout Bears goalie, was presented with a ’60s-vintage soccer jersey from the Athletic Complex archives. Thirty-five of the 40 old-timers played in the game. Pictured are varsity player Daam Barker, right, and alum Mike Feld, A.B. ’81.
1940s

Chet Tanaka, LA 42, LW 42, is the author of the recently published *Go for Broke*. The book is a memoir and pictorial history of his service in World War II with the Japanese-American unit known as the 100/442nd Regimental Combat Team.

Priscilla (Armbroster) Hoel, LA 42, and John A. Hoel, LA 57, celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary in St. Louis on January 22, 1993.

Eva (Miller) Kirkpatrick, LA 47, ninth-grade physical science teacher at Seckman Junior High in Missouri, was selected as the National Science Exemplar in Inquiry by the National Science Teachers Association.

Marvin E. Levin, LA 47, MD 51, professor of clinical medicine, Washington University School of Medicine, has been elected a Fellow of the Society for Vascular Medicine and Biology.

Jacqueline Bickel Shapp, LA 47, GR 54, was the recipient of the first “Slat’s” Moelling award, named after the late Rita Meyer Moelling, a member of the All-American Girls Professional Baseball League. The League was the subject of the movie *A League of Their Own*. The award recognizes efforts to increase the level of participation by women and girls in sports.

1950s

Richard Nolan, EN 50, a retired electrical engineer who lives in Granite City, was recently saluted by St. Louis Mayor Freeman Bosley, Jr. as a “Hometown Hero” for his work as a volunteer tax counselor.

Sidney Robinson, EN 50, won first place in Golden Masters Division of First Annual Grand Avenue Games and Sport Festival, DeVinci, Louisiana, in the mile run. Earlier this year Sidney won first place in the Golden Masters Division of the 1993 Louisiana Special Olympics Freeport-McMoran Law Enforcement Torch Run in the 5k run.

Sanford J. Spitzer, BU 51, received the 1993 President’s Award from the American Diabetes Association, Missouri Affiliate, Inc. Spitzer is senior vice president of Mark Twain Bank-Creve Coeur.

Edward J. Thias, AR 51, has started planning for the 1996 class reunion celebrating the 50th year since the start of the 1950-51 classes at the School of Architecture, the largest group in the School’s history.

H.D. Hall, DF 54, has become internationally recognized for his lectures in Europe and the United States. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Implant Dentistry. He has been practicing dentistry and implantology in Oklahoma for nearly 40 years.

Bobbie Muskopf, LA 54, was named chairperson of Bequests and Planned Giving in the Missouri Affiliate of the American Diabetes Association. Bobbie is the first woman to hold this position.

John L. Busekurs, EN 56, recently completed a three-year tour in London at the U.S. Naval Headquarters. John was awarded the superior civilian service award for his efforts in base reduction. He is now back at his former position as chief planner for the Navy in Hawaii.

Kenneth J. Kunz, LA 56, recently completed 17 years as chairperson of the department of psychology at the University of Dayton. The faculty honored Kenneth by establishing an annual student award titled “The Kenneth J. Kunz Award for Outstanding Service in Psychology.” After a subbatical he will return to teaching and to an appointment in the Office of the Provost.

Donald C. Munding, GR 56, received an honorary degree from Illinois College in May of this year. Donald is officially retiring in June after 20 years as president of the college.

Donald G. Zytowski, GR 57, GR 65, professor emeritus of psychology at Iowa State University, was honored with the 28th Eminent Career Award of the National Career Development Association at its annual meeting in March of this year. Zytowski was cited for his programmatic research on career counseling and interest measurement over the course of his 32 years as a counselor and professor at Washington University in St. Louis and Iowa State University.

Robert A. Ellis, EB 59, SI 68, and Margery A. Ellis, UC 72, have retired recently and have traveled across the United States in their 32-foot motor home. Bob was most recently manager of external relations and technology policy for Sun Microsystems, Inc. Margie was a programmer for 19 years; her last job was with Lockheed Missiles and Space Company. After two or three years of travel, they plan to settle in Redding, California. They have two daughters, Susan Wood-Gaines of Spokane, Washington, and Patricia Gourley of Phoenix, Arizona. Their grandson, Lyle Gourley, was born in July 1985.

Paul Smith, LA 59, pastor of a Southern Baptist church in Kansas City, is the author of *Is it Okay to Call God “Mother”?: The Book Challenges Traditional Assumptions about the Masculine Nature of God and the Church*.

1960s

Kenneth Prewitt, Jr., GR 60, received a distinguished alumni award from SMU in March of this year. Kenneth is senior vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation and oversees science-based development programs. He is the recipient of a Guggenheim Fellowship and has authored and co-authored numerous books and articles.

Verna Smith, GR 61, received the Founder’s Day Award from Women in Communications, Inc., for her 50-year membership, for serving twice as the local chapter president, for serving two years as the chair for the National Scholarship Award, and for receiving the Midwest Regional Distinguished Service Award in 1983. Verna lives in Overland, Missouri.

Terry M. Turner, AR 61, GR 63, and Mary Alice Fischer Turner, FA 65, report that they have adopted a 1-year-old boy from Hungary, William Terry Turner.

John Noonan, GR 62, has been chosen president-elect of the American Vacuum Society in Argonne, Illinois. John, group leader of the Accelerator Systems Division vacuum group at Argonne Laboratory’s Advanced Photon Source, assists in the design, fabrication, and maintenance of the accelerator’s vacuum system.

Lawrence K. Pettit, GR 62, was invested as president of Indiana University of Pennsylvania in May of this year.

Joan L. Dillon, BU 63, LW 66, has been elected to the Board of Directors of the International Trademark Association.
The award was presented on June 30 by U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno. Samuel E. Pick, DE 66, was appointed by Nevada Gov. Bob Miller to the Board of Dental Examiners for the State of Nevada. Jullic Wosk, LA 66, is a professor of English, art history, and studio art at State University of New York, Maritime College. Her newbook, "Breaking Frame: Technology and the Visual Arts in the Nineteenth Century," was published in February of this year.

Richard C. Armstrong, SI 67, a registered professional engineer, has been elected to a two-year term as president of the U.S. Committee on Large Dams. Armstrong is the chief of military programs engineering division at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers headquarters in Washington, D.C. Michael Politics, EN 67, was honored recently in ceremonies for the patent he was granted in 1992 from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office in Washington, D.C. He is an aerospace engineer in the Control Systems Division of Structures and Dynamics Laboratory at the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama.

Ed Sacks, LA 67, is president of Prase Press and the author of "The Chicago Tenants' Handbook" and "The Renter's Survival Kit." He is a columnist with the Chicago Sun-Times and a practicing mediator in Chicago.

Carolyn Harrell Bloomfield, LA 68, GR 69, co-authored an original research paper regarding women's health beliefs, personality characteristics, and their decision to participate in mammography screening. She was chosen to present this paper at the May meeting of the American Society of Clinical Oncologists.

Harvey Tettlebaum, LW 68, GR 68, was elected to the Board of Directors of the National Health Lawyers Association in May of this year, in recognition of his leadership in health law and service to the NHLA. Harvey is a partner in the law firm of Husch and Eisenberger in Jefferson City, Missouri, office, and he is chairman of the firm's Administrative Law and Government Relations Department.

Carolyn Grewe, LA 69, and John Sheridan, LA 70, worked out of the Grewe-Sheridan Studio in San Francisco. They report that

Arthur M. Ellenburg, Jr., UC 71, recently retired from Mallinckrodt after more than 35 years of service.

Lewis Murach, SW 71, ran for Walla Walla County Circuit Court Judge in April of this year.

Mothiram K. Patil, SI 71, is currently chair of the Department of Applied Mechanics at the Indian Institute of Technology in Madras, India.

Sanford V. Teplitzky, LA 71, has been elected president of the National Health Lawyers Association for 1993-94. Sanford is a partner in the Baltimore office of Ober, Kaler, Grimes, and Shriver.

Michael G. DiPlacido, LA 72, received his master's degree in business administration from St. Louis University and was awarded membership in Beta Gamma Sigma Honor Society in recognition of high scholastic achievement.

1970s

Avner Falk, GR 70, is the author of "Herzl, King of the Jews," a psychobiography dealing with Theodor Herzl, the founder of political Zionism.

Larry Pitt, GB 70, reached the 19,000-foot summit of a never-before-climbed mountain in the Himalayas of Butan in April 1993.

Jay Reiter, LA 70, GA 72, has joined U.S. Alberici Construction Company, the 44th-largest construction company nationwide, as director of health care business development. Jay is responsible for strengthening new business opportunities among health care institutions while continuing to serve existing clients in St. Louis and at Alberici's branch office in Livonia, Michigan.

George Zimmer, LA 70, is the owner of Men's Wearhouse, a chain of men's clothing stores based in Houston.

Kennon Baldwin, LA 71, GA 73, is a principal in McGraw-Baldwin Architects, a leader in the design of biotechnology facilities in San Diego County.

James A. Brooks, GR 71, is artistic director and conductor of the Sinfonia Virtuosi and Chorus of Florida, and of SUMMERFEST, a music festival presented in conjunction with the Broadway Center for the Performing Arts.

Dan D. Bruce, SW 71, is currently on the teaching faculty of The Family Practice Residency program at John Peter Smith Hospital in Fort Worth. Dan is also a clinical instructor in the Department of Family Medicine at The University of Texas, Southwestern Medical Center in Dallas.

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Jon Feltheimer, LA 72, is president of TriStar Television, a division of Sony Pictures Entertainment.

Ralph M. Hartung, GB 72, UC 82, was recently appointed president of European Operations at MEMC Electronic Materials in St. Peters, Missouri. Ralph is also a corporate vice president.

Kathleen M. Haywood, LA 72, GR 73, had the second edition of her book Life Span Motor Development published this fall by Human Kinetics Publishers. She is professor of education at the University of Missouri-St. Louis.

Larry Mathis, HA 72, is president and CEO of The Methodist Hospital System in Houston, which is included in the new edition of "The 100 Best Companies to Work for in America.

Ernst Petzold, EN 72, SI 73, is assistant project manager for Sverdrolp Corporation, which designed Iowa's first cable-stayed bridge.

Lary Robinson, MD 72, is a cardioplastic surgeon at the University of Nebraska Medical Center.

Gary E. Wendlandt, EN 72, has been appointed executive vice president and chief investment officer of Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company in Springfield, Massachusetts.

R. Christopher West, HA 72, is president and chief executive officer of Franciscan Health System of Cincinnati, Inc.

Patti Adler, LA 73, was promoted to associate professor, with tenure, in the department of sociology at the University of Colorado, Boulder. Peter Adler, LA 77, was promoted to full professor in the department of sociology at the University of Denver, where he served as chair from 1987-93. Their latest book, "Constructions of Deviance (Wadsworth)," was released in fall 1993.

Mark R. Russell, HA 73, has been appointed president and chief executive officer of the Hospital Group of America, a subsidiary of the Cooper Companies, Inc. Hospital Group of America owns and manages six behavioral health facilities, related adolescent academies, and outpatient centers in Delaware, Illinois, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Texas.

Carolyn T. Adams, GR 74, has been appointed dean of Temple University's College of Arts and Sciences. A scholar in the field of urban public policy, Carolyn has published many books and articles. One book she co-authored, "Comparative Public Policy: The Politics of Social Choice in Europe and America," won the Kammerer award of the American Political Science Association.

Bonnie Brown, LA 74, has been appointed to the Kentucky Bar Association Task Force on Small Law Firms and Solo Practitioners. Bonnie has had her own practice for 15 years. Her biography appears in "Who's Who in American Law." Her award-winning professional and civic activities include writing and successfully lobbying for reform of Kentucky's sexual assault statutes on marital rape.

Bob Krom, G4 74, was elevated to a fellowship by the American Institute of Architects this year. He is the youngest Colorado architect ever to be so honored. Bob has directed all planning, design, and construction projects for the AURIA Higher Education Center, a tri-institutional urban campus in Denver, for the past 10 years.

Carol J. Miller, LA 74, completed a Ph.D. in clinical psychology in the summer of 1992. After leaving the legal profession, Carol and her husband Robert Clayman, have had two children: Abrahm, 8, and Saul, 2. For the past five years Carol has worked for a community mental health center in Fairfax County, Virginia.
Breaking the Sound Barrier

With the proper support system, the hearing impaired can learn at the same level as the hearing person in a hearing environment, says Arlene (Patterson) Gavin, SW 52. Gavin proved this when she designed a program at the University of Maryland School of Social Work for deaf students pursuing degrees in social work.

As a member of the University of Maryland faculty, Gavin created and directed the program after watching two deaf students struggle through their classes with no support system. “Even though they were as bright as anyone else, they were having a terrible time,” she says.

Established at Maryland’s School of Social Work in 1977, the Center for the Social Work Education of the Hearing Impaired was funded by a five-year $500,000 research grant from the Rehabilitation Services Administration. “At the time, it was the only social work program of its kind in the country,” says Gavin, a resident of Annapolis, Maryland, for the last 22 years.

To have an equal chance at learning in the hearing world, a deaf student must have an interpreter and a note taker in class, Gavin says. The hearing impaired cannot look down to write notes because they must see what the person is saying. The center provided hearing-impaired students with interpreters, note takers, and other support services such as tutors, typewriters, speech therapy, educational counseling, stipends, and special books and periodicals. The students took courses in the psychology of the hearing impaired to better understand themselves and their future social work clients. Faculty also were encouraged to take courses to learn about the hearing impaired.

The center also filled a nationwide need for hearing-impaired social workers to serve the hearing-impaired. In fact, the program could not produce enough graduates to fill all the available jobs, Gavin says. Despite the program’s success, it ended in 1981 when federal funding for social programs was cut dramatically.

Gavin retired that same year from a career in teaching and social work that lasted nearly 30 years. Today, Gavin, 72, has the satisfaction of watching the 30 graduates of the program enjoy productive careers. “I am most proud of the way the students turned out, and the fact that they have been successful because of the program,” she says. “Most of them are leaders in the deaf community, and some now are teaching social work in universities.”

Recently, Gavin served as a consultant to Gallaudet University in Washington, D.C., helping to establish a master’s program in social work. Gallaudet is the world’s only four-year liberal arts university specializing in programs for the deaf and hard of hearing.

For her outstanding efforts, Gallaudet has named an award in Gavin’s honor. The G. Arlene Gavin Award is presented each year to a graduate of the social work program who has gained the most personally and academically.

While she is pleased that deaf students can find support at Gallaudet, Gavin strongly believes that programs for the hearing impaired are needed in hearing universities as well. “My program at the University of Maryland School of Social Work exposed the hearing impaired to the hearing world,” she says. “It expanded their horizons and greatly enhanced their opportunities for success.”

—Teresa Walker
him the most effective and best-liked instructor.

Tamar Abrams, LA 78, works as a media coordinator for Planned Parenthood Federation of America.

Reginald D. Dickson, UC 78, chair of the New Age Bank Corporation and president emeritus of INROADS, Inc., has been named to the Dollar General Corporate Board of Directors.


Marianne Gengenbach, LA 78, recently served as state chiro­practic coordinator of the 1993 Florida Sunshine State Games. Marianne will fill the same post next year. She reports that she is enjoying married life with Dr. William Treichel.

Anna Ginsburg, LA 78, has been appointed by St. Louis Mayor Freeman Bosley, Jr. as an administrative assistant. Anna will serve as a liaison to community organizations.

Lois Hedgpeth, EN 78, who coordinated phone communications for the Los Angeles Olympics on behalf of her employer, AT&T, was one of 40 business people under the age of 40 featured in Business for Central New Jersey's fifth-­anniversary issue.

Janice Levy, LA 78, has been granted tenure and promoted to associate professor in the cinema and photography department at Ithaca College. Janice left in June for Madagascar, the last of her Kellogg Fellowship journeys.

Bill Ross, LA 78, has joined the development staff of Sinai Hospi­tal of Baltimore as assistant vice president for development, after working in development at Johns Hopkins University.

F. Dewey Webster, GA 78, has been named in Aspen, Colorado, since late 1987. While in Aspen he has had residential projects and has worked for several shops. Dewey reports that while living in Japan in 1990, he assisted Aspen in establishing a sister-city affiliation that led to assisting a team of Aspen designers with a town plan and cultural center for its Japanese sister-city. Dewey tells us that he is now off to Beijing to learn Chinese.

1980s

Noel Comess, LA 80, owns his own bakery, Tom Cat, in Long Island City.

Denise Lamaute, GL 80, is a tax attorney in Los Angeles. Denise recently participated in the Black Enterprise conference for entrepreneurs, where advice was given by experts to young African Americans hoping to launch their own businesses.

Steven Paul Reise, BU 80, EN 81, owner of SPR Technical Services, is currently working in Saudi Arabia and lives in Dhahran.

David Schap, GR 80, GR 82, who teaches at the College of the Holy Cross in Worcester, Massachusetts, received a Freedom Foundation Leavey Award for excellence in private enterprise education.

Jon Michael Spencer, GR 80, GR 82, has just published Blues and Evil, a study of blues music that challenges attitudes about blues' lack of spiritual values and philosophical concerns. The book is published by University of Tennessee Press.

Stuart Manewirth, BU 81, is associate executive director of Theta Xi National Fraternity.

Larry Robinson, GR 81, GR 84, spoke at a teacher workshop hosted by the Knoxville-Oak Ridge section of the American Nuclear Society. He is a researcher in the analytical chemistry division of the Department of Energy's Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Kent St. Pierre, GB 81, professor of accounting at James Madison University, has been appointed chairperson of the Department of Accounting in the University of Delaware's College of Business and Economics. Kent and his wife, Marilyn, have three children and live in the Middle­town area.

Michael C. Shriber, LA 81, is currently attending graduate school at Cornell University.

Jim Kutchin, LA 82, is president of Kitchen and Kutchin, Inc., an electronic manufacturers residence in Burlington, Massa­chusetts.

Jeffrey H. Katz, LA 82, and Mark A. Baehr have announced the formation of the law firm of Katz and Baehr in Buffalo, New York.

Stephen D. Landfield, LW 82, GB 82, recently opened a law practice in Morris Plains, New Jersey.

Sylvia Manewirth, LA 82, works as a fund-raiser for Jewish Federation of St. Louis.

Linda Nichols, GR 82, a medical anthropologist and resident of Memphis, was a member of the task force that devised President Clinton's health care reform plan.

Paul Reinerman, GB 82, GA 82, has been made a partner in the 220-person architecture and engineering firm of Spills, Candela, and Partners, located in Coral Gables, Florida.

Lisa Andrus Arcieri, LA 83, is working in Human Resources with TRS, a subsidiary of Fluor Daniel Engineering and Construction. She received an M.B.A. from Rider College in June 1991.

Susan Barkann, FA 83, has moved to San Francisco from New York City to continue freelance designing for jewelry companies in both California and New York City.

Steve Goedeke, EN 83, recently left Hewlett-Packard to become a principal engineer/project leader in Tachyynhythmia Research and Advanced Concepts for Medtronic, Inc. Last May, Steve and his wife Melinda welcomed daughter Laura Michelle to the family.

David D. Levine, LA 83, is a staff technical writer in the Super­computer Systems Division of Intel Corporation. He recently returned from a two-month sabbatical in Europe and is also the secre­tary of the World Science Fiction Society for 1993.

Kandie L. (Moore) Liggins, LA 83, is an attorney with Westfield Insurance and has begun private practice with the partnership of Plau and Carson in Columbus, Ohio. Kandie lives with her hus­band, Michael Carson, in Gahanna, Ohio. The couple have three children: Kelsie, 4; Joshua, 2; and Rachel, 1.

Bob Mansfield, LW 83, was ordained in August 1992 and now serves as pastor of the Penn Golden Acres Church of the Nazarene in Illinois. Bob and his wife have two children, Susan and Robert Paul.

Jay Alan Meisel, LA 83, received his D.D.S. from Universi­ty of Missouri-Kansas City in 1990 and his M.D. from New York Medical College in 1993. Jay is now a resident in internal medicine at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota.

Brian W. Shauffer, LA 83, is assistant professor of English at Rhodes College. His book The Blinding Torch: Modern British Fiction and the Discourse of Civili­zation was published in June of this year by the University of Massachusetts Press.

Timothy F. Becker, LA 84, has joined Valentine-Radford Advertising as an art director.

Philip Brick, LA 84, started an internal medicine and pediatri­cians practice in September.

Kellie Burke, BU 84, has been named director of the Missouri Baptist Healthcare Foundation, an affiliate of the Missouri Baptist Healthcare System and Medical Center.

David Wachtel, LA 84, is now practicing public interest environmental law at the firm of David Rose in Washington, D.C.

Regina Bens, LA 85, displayed her quilted-lace art hanging "Angel in the Attic" at Brioni Gallery in New York in May of this year. The hanging is a personal history and a statement about the many hours that women have put into their handwork.

David Brock, LA 85, GA 89, received the 1993 Missouri Out­standing Biology Teacher award for teaching excellence at Universi­ty City High School.

Mark Drazner, LA 85, is a cardiology fellow at Duke University Medical Center.

Alumni Codes

AR Architecture
BU Business
DE Dentistry
EN Engineering
FA Fine Arts
GA Graduate architecture
GB Graduate business
GL Graduate law
GR Graduate arts & sciences
HA Health care administration
LA Arts & Sciences
LW Law
MD Medicine
NU Nursing
OT Occupational Therapy
PT Physical Therapy
SI Sewer Institute
SW Social Work
TI Technology and Information Management
UC University College
Making the News

John Duvall, LA 63, had a rather precocious start in broadcasting. At age 11, he won an audition to do the play-by-play of Little League baseball games on a local radio station in his hometown of Frankfort, Kentucky. Duvall estimates that, by the time he graduated from high school, he had broadcast more than 500 baseball, football, and basketball games.

Today, as president and general manager of WLEX-TV, the NBC-affiliate station in Lexington, Kentucky, Duvall’s passion for the broadcast business is stronger than ever. Looking back, Duvall feels he always was headed for a career in broadcasting, but when he graduated from high school his main objective was to go to a good liberal arts college.

“My interests were purely academic,” says Duvall, “so I didn’t choose a school based on anything that had to do with radio or television. The academic stimulation and challenges really taught me how to think.”

In fact, Duvall never even took a course in journalism or communications. A serious student and Phi Beta Kappa, he did, however, enjoy journalistic activities outside the classroom. He helped start the first campus radio station, wrote a column for Student Life, and started an opinion magazine called Free Lance.

After graduation, Duvall worked for two radio stations in Lexington and recalls doing a telephone talk show in 1965, before most audiences had even heard of the format.

From 1969 to 1972, Duvall returned to Washington University and worked as an administrative assistant to Vice Chancellor Lattie Coor and stayed through the first year of Chancellor William H. Danforth’s administration.

In 1972, Duvall moved back to Lexington and joined WLEX as an anchor person. He went on to fill a number of positions at the station, including assistant to the president, operations manager, station manager, and news director. He was named president and general manager in November 1991. Playing those various roles helped Duvall discover where his interests and talents really were.

“After two or three years on the television side of the business, I recognized that, while I was an adequate on-air person, I really was better suited for management,” he says.

Duvall, who describes himself as a hands-on general manager, says that one of the reasons for his success is his belief in staying close to the news department—and to his community.

“Local news is the key,” he says. “It’s what differentiates stations like ours from all the cable stations and satellite television. The local station that isn’t recognized as being very close to the community with its news and other activities is going to be left in the dust.”

The station holds a number two position in the local rankings for its 6 and 11 p.m. news broadcasts and dominates the area with a top-ranking morning news show. Duvall, however, is not the kind of leader who can remain complacent with number two rankings.

“Over the next year, one of my principal tasks will be to improve our evening news position,” says Duvall. “We’re trying to break out of the mold of what viewers here are accustomed to. We’re heading to more viewer-oriented kinds of coverage. We have to modernize our business, programming, and news if we are to meet the challenges of the 1990s.”

—Julie Spitzfaden
Laurie Margulies, LA 86, works for Neiman Marcus as a point-of-sale consultant.

James Edwin Sligh, LA 86, received his Ph.D. in molecular genetics from Baylor College of Medicine in May of this year.

William H. Ahrens, BU 87, is currently employed by EBI Companies in St. Louis.

Dawn Dempsey Franzen, LA 87, GR 91, is teaching in the Affton School District in St. Louis, where she lives with her husband, George. Dawn writes for educational publications and is currently working on a children’s book.

Anne Tanhoff Greenspoon, BU 87, is associate director of admissions at Polytechnic University in Brooklyn. Anne received a master’s degree from Teacher’s College, Columbia University, in student personnel administration. She lives with her husband, David, in Maywood, New Jersey.

Kendall Hubert, LA 87, completed the intensive Japanese Language Institute and was hired by Dai-Ichi Kikaku, a leading advertising firm in Japan, to work in international event promotion.

Alejandro Lopez, FA 87, had a showing of his mixed-media collages, titled “Experiences of a Dreaming Surrealist,” at Left Bank Books in St. Louis this summer.

My G. Mahoney, LA 87, received a Ph.D. in molecular and cellular biology from the University of Massachusetts in Amherst and is currently at Parke-Davis Pharmaceuticals in Ann Arbor, Michigan. She is married to Edward C. Thayer, LA 87, who is completing his Ph.D. in mathematics at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst.

Melissa Wells, LA 87, has attained the Associate in Claims professional designation from the Insurance Institute of America. Melissa is a senior claim representative/medical payments specialist for Allstate Insurance.

Carmen M. White, LA 87, GR 91, a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Anthropology at Washington, has been awarded a Fulbright scholarship to conduct research in the Fiji Islands for the 1993 academic year.

Denise Dale Bradley, LA 88, received a law degree from Hamline University in May 1993.

Timothy D. Bliss, GR 88, has been named executive director of health sciences public relations and marketing at the University of Southern California.

Deborah Fowler-Dixon, LA 88, graduated from Southern Illinois University School of Medicine in May 1993. She is now doing a residency in family practice at SIU’s Belleville Family Practice Center.

Ronald F. Less, LA 88, graduated from Rush Medical College in 1992. He is now in his second year of a four-year residency in obstetrics and gynecology at Illinois Masonic Hospital in Chicago. He is engaged to Elyse Levine, and a May 1994 wedding is planned.

Marc Jedel, EN 88, has graduated with an M.B.A. from the MIT Sloan School of Management. He and his wife, Becky, have moved to San Jose, California, where he works in product marketing for Intel.

Mohammed Abdul Rahman Khan, LA 88, graduated from Columbia University’s School of Dental and Oral Surgery in May 1993. He is currently doing his residency in oral surgery at Lincoln Hospital in New York City.

Joyce Eden Levovitz, LW 88, until recently an associate at the New York law firm of Coudert Brothers, is now a law clerk to Judge Louis J. Freeh of the Federal District Court in New York.

James W. Nelson, GA 88, together with two other architects from North Dakota State University, won an international competition to redesign the Cabrini-Green public housing complex in Chicago.

Robert O’Connor, EN 88, has started his own computer consulting business in Falls Church, Virginia. “Just Bob Consulting” specializes in Macintosh and NEXT operating platforms and is paying Robert’s bills while he builds a career in opera. He plans to go back to school in the next few years for a master’s degree in vocal performance.


Mark H. Shevitz, GB 88, president of SJU, Inc., and SJJ Fulfillment, was named the St. Louis region’s 1993 entrepreneur of the year in the service category in a contest sponsored annually by Ernst and Young, Inc., magazine and Merrill Lynch.

William R. Stahlhuth, LW 88, announced the opening of the Stahlhuth Law Offices in St. Louis and Franklin Counties in August.

Johann Vaz, EN 88, earned his M.S. in software engineering in 1991 from Grand Valley State University and is now working as a project systems analyst for the Inland Steel Company in East Chicago, Indiana.

Gina Agee, FA 89, is a designer at the Leslie Fay Co. She reports she is living happily in Brooklyn with her husband, Nick McGreavy, and their dog, Max.

Kate deNourie, LA 89, has been promoted to account executive at the Atlanta office of Fleshman-Hillard International Communications.

Deborah German Kimberg, EN 89, and Jordan Kimberg, EN 91, SI 91, live in St. Louis and are both employed as computer consultants.

Susan J. Pollack, FA 89, has received her teaching credential and has been appointed head of the fine arts department at Ojai Valley School in Ojai, California.

Melanie Schwarz, LA 89, is attending Albert Einstein College of Medicine in Bronx, New York.

Dawn Shesky, BU 89, graduated from the University of Miami School of Law in 1992. She is an attorney with Pomeranz and Landsman.

Janni Lee Simner, LA 89, moved to Tucson, Arizona, this August. Her fourth short story recently hit print, appearing in the anthology Christmas Ghosts (D&W Books, November 1993; Mike Resnick, editor). She also has stories upcoming in By Any Other Name (D&W Books, mid-1994), Alternate Outlaws (Tor Books, late 1994), and Sisters in Fantasy 3 (NAL/Penguin, late 1994).

Brian Alan Smart, LA 89, graduated from Duke University School of Medicine. He is returning to St. Louis Children’s Hospital for a residency in pediatrics.

Harman J. Ziey, LA 89, was inducted into Beta Gamma Sigma, the national scholastic honor society for students in business school in 1993. He received the Abbott Labs Graduate Scholarship Award from the GMIS department of Northern Illinois University School of Business. Harman will graduate with an M.S. in management information systems from Northern Illinois University in December 1993.

1990s

Thomas Seth Canning, LA 90, is now enrolled in a two-year graduate program leading to a master’s degree in architecture.

Rachel Cohen, LA 90, GR 92, received a master’s degree in elementary education from Washington in 1992 and is now teaching third grade in Portland, Oregon.

Jason C. Fisher, LA 90, earned a private detective’s license in the state of Louisiana; he is relocating to New Orleans to work with the former deputy chief of police to conduct fraud investigations.

Virginia Heinlein, LA 90, is attached to the president of Tokyo Dome International Corp. She is engaged to Charles Catalano, LA 90, who is employed by Mitsubishi Bank, Ltd. A June 1994 wedding is planned.

Doug Isenberg, BU 90, is a first-year law student at Georgia State University’s College of Law.

Jim Schwarz, LA 90, is a medical representative for Stuart Pharmaceuticals; he will begin graduate work this fall at Hofstra University’s School of Business.

Kristin Guthrie Schwarz, LA 90, is employed by Continuum Biomedical, selling lasers to dermatologists and plastic surgeons in the northeastern United States.

Larry Station, GB 90, after a career in college football and one year in professional football in Pittsburgh, is now a financial analyst in Chicago, Illinois.

Howard Stein, BU 90, is sales manager at Riverside Paper Company.

Kristen R. Saltzman Grass, LA 91, is in her second year of law school at Detroit College of Law.

Stephanie Bullard Lancaster, OT 91, works with Communicare/ProRehab, Inc., and is in graduate school at Memphis State University. Stephanie is the newsletter editor for the Tennessee Occupational Therapy Association.

Sascha Struckmeyer, LA 91, was recently promoted to the rank of assistant director for the Brighter Future Program at the Children’s Hospital of St. Louis.

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of officer in the international banking division at American National Bank of Chicago. He also started his M.B.A. at the University of Chicago's Graduate School of Business.

Edwin J. Allen, TI 92, currently residing in Glencoe, Missouri, writes that he is still looking for employment in programming, information systems, and would appreciate any leads on full or part-time work.

Ben Abella, LA 92, is spending the year in Churchill College, Cambridge, as a Churchill Fellow doing research in cystic fibrosis towards his master's degree. He will return to the Johns Hopkins M.A./Ph.D. program in the fall.

Jeff Gherardini, LA 92, is working with the Peace Corps in Niger, Africa. His project is designing buildings with mud roofs to conserve wood. His term in Niger runs until January 1995.

Keith Hackett, EN 92, has been in the Peace Corps since July 1992. Keith is stationed in Konna, Mali, where he is showing the people how to build bricks to repair their wells. He is also in charge of a large garden project. Keith will remain in Mali until October 1994.

Elizabeth J. Katz, LA 92, will have her honors thesis, "The Effects of Gender and Response Style on Depressed Mood," published in Sex Roles.

Dennis F. Lynch, AR 92, is now pursuing a master of architecture degree at Columbia University.

Kathryn Parr, LW 92, is working as a pension law specialist for the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, and is pursuing an L.L.M. in taxation at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C.

Kristi A. Poellinger, LA 92, is in the molecular biology Ph.D. program at the University of Iowa in Iowa City.

Jason Lawrence Radick, LA 92, has finished a year of research in liver disease at the University of Miami and will be attending medical school at the American University of the Caribbean.

Greg Scheckler, FA 92, after studying in New York City, has moved to Utah to accept a teaching assistantship and presidential fellowship for continued study in painting at Utah State University.

Kevin Wilson, GB 92, has been promoted to manager of

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**After the Holocaust: Survival and Success**

A mid the twisted adversity faced by those who endured the Holocaust came unusual strength and determination, according to William B. Helmreich, GR 71, winner of the 1993 National Jewish Book Award. In his book, Against All Odds: Holocaust Survivors and the Successful Lives They Made in America, Helmreich examines survivors' lives in America and refocuses images depicted by previous research and literature.

While many people suffer tragedies, there is a lesson for all in how many Holocaust survivors coped with long-term trauma and rebuilt their lives, says Helmreich. Their examples contain hope for everyone who goes through crisis and adversity, be it the loss of a loved one, crippling illness, a natural disaster, or even a job reversal," he says.

Helmreich, professor of sociology and Judaic studies at City College of New York and the CUNY Graduate Center, spent six years traveling the United States to interview Holocaust survivors. Against All Odds is the first social history book about survivors' lives in America.

Many Holocaust survivors endured years of semi-starvation, deaths of loved ones, torture, and constant terror. "These people are so resilient: they did so well in the face of what they went through," says Helmreich. "It would be a shame if they were only remembered as skeletons coming out of concentration camps."

There were 140,000 Holocaust survivors who came to the United States, and only 28,000, or about 20 percent, sought psychological treatment. "While many survivors did have serious emotional problems, the great majority did not," Helmreich says. "They led relatively normal lives, holding down jobs, having and raising children, and contributing to the communities in which they settled."

Helmreich, notes that earlier studies were based on the 20 percent of survivors who sought clinical treatment for depression, paranoia, and anxiety. While he does not intend to minimize these effects, he wanted to focus on the other 80 percent.

Against All Odds is in its third printing since being published in September 1992 by Simon & Schuster. Among the notable reviews it has received, Michael Berenbaum, project director of the U.S. Holocaust Museum in Washington, D.C., says, "It is a superb discussion of regeneration of Jewish life...Helmreich never forgets that for every Jewish survivor who succumbed, there were many more who succeeded."

Helmreich is the author of seven other books on topics ranging from African-Americans and Orthodox Judaism to stereotypes and job interviewing.

As a doctoral student at Washington University in the late 1960s, Helmreich devoted his dissertation to a study of a black militant group. Supported by a Woodrow Wilson fellowship, he lived and traveled with the group, ultimately writing The Black Crusaders based on the experience. It remains the only social study of a black militant organization.

A year ago Helmreich was named co-director of the Center for Conflict Resolution at City College.

Helmreich is grateful for his training at Washington University. "It gave me the ability to do this type of work—the tools, the technology, and showed me how to think and approach sociological problems," he says.

—Barbara Yount
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. (Deadline for Spring 1994 issue was November 1. Deadline for Summer 1994 issue is February 1.)

Name:
Address:

Class Year: School or College: Phone:

☐ Check here if this is a new address.

Please tell my classmates (use an additional sheet of paper if necessary):

Jan Michele Holmes, LA 79, and Lawrence A. Boyd, July 4, 1992; residents of Memphis, Tennessee.

Lisa Andruss, LA 83, and David A. Ancel, June 12, 1993; residents of Robbinsville, New Jersey.


Edmond F. Ritter, MD 84, and Christina Weltz, October 1992; residents of Durham, North Carolina.

Elaine Jester, LA 85, GR 91, and John Carey, LA 85, GR 91, MD 91, August 21, 1993; residents of Seattle.

Heather B. McDonald, LA 85, and Robert Coyne, August 30, 1992; residents of Seattle.

Catherine Sedlack, LA 86, and Thomas Hayek, SI 84, June 27, 1992; residents of St. Louis.

Laura Margulies, LA 86, and Mark Drazner, LA 86, MD 89, May 1, 1993; residents of Durham, North Carolina.

William H. Ahrens, BU 87, and Michelle Yaskin, April 24, 1993; residents of St. Louis.

Dawn Dempsey, LA 87, GR 91, and George Fransen, February 13, 1993; residents of St. Louis.

Jocelyn Marie Krause, LA 87, GB 89, and Atul Subherwal, BU 87, June 12, 1993; residents of Bombay, India, and Dubai, UAE.

Vivian G. Feldon, LA 88, and Mark C. Armstrong, August 15, 1993; residents of Jersey City, New Jersey.

Mohammed Abdul Rahman Khan, LA 88, and Afshaw Kahn, 1993; residents of New York City.

Joyce Eden Levowitz, LW 88, and James Andrew Maffeozzi, July 3, 1993; residents of New York City.

Johann Vaz, EN 88, and Audra Lousias, October 1992; residents of Portage, Indiana.

Rebecca Blumhorst, PT 89, and Darryl Byerley, June 1989; residents of Hastings, Nebraska.

Dawn Shefsky, BU 89, and Howard Stein, BU 90; residents of North Miami Beach, Florida.

Tammy Ternenus, SW 89, and Brian Legate, SW 88, October 2, 1993; residents of St. Louis.

Kristin Guthell, LA 90, and Jim Schwarz, LA 90, October 10, 1992; residents of Dux Hills, New York.

Mary Kemper, LA 90, and Stephen Grant, August 22, 1992; residents of Arlington Heights, Illinois.

Kristen R. Saltzman, LA 91, and Carl Gross, August 8, 1993; residents of Birmingham, Michigan.

Adam Nathaniel Barish, LA 92, and Kimberly D. Kitcher, May 9, 1993; residents of Kinnelon, New Jersey.

Lorrie Ackerman, SI 92, SI 93, and Chuck Cranor, SI 92; residents of St. Louis.

Christine Marie Draganski, LA 92, and Joseph Urbanski, June 19, 1993; residents of Vienna, Virginia.

Jason Lawrence Radick, LA 92, and Lauren Blush, January 2, 1994; residents of Boca Raton.

Jacqueline M. Wiewall, LA 92, and Robert G. Winkelmann, BU 91; residents of Chicago.

Births

1970s


Priscilla Joy, daughter, born July 17, 1993, to Norman C. and Judith Cline, GR 93; residents of Dallas, Texas.


Jared Lawrence, son, born June 16, 1993, to Jan Holmes Boyd, LA 79, and Lawrence A. Boyd; residents of Memphis, Tennessee.

Austin Clay Roth, son, born July 4, 1993, to Allen S. Roth, LA 79, and Sharon Roth; joins brothers Bryan and Jordan; residents of Pepper Pike, Ohio.

1980s

Naomi Elizabeth, daughter, born April 26, 1992, to Melanie Cahn Damm, LA 80, and William Damm; residents of New York City.

Daniel Wilken, son, born February 12, 1993, to Madryn Jackson Odom, BU 81, and Dexter Odom.


Sarah Elizabeth, daughter, born August 10, 1992, to Carrie Wilson Habib, LA 82, and Van Habib, LA 81, AR 83; joins brother Alex; residents of Kansas City.


Heather Michelle, daughter born April 30, 1993, to Stephen D. Landfield, LW 82, GB 82, and wife, Anna; residents of Succasunna, New Jersey.
Julia Rose, daughter, born April 18, 1993, to Janis Kugelmann Manewith, LA 82, and Stuart Manewith, BU 81; joins Aaron Brent, 3, residents of Chesterfield, Missouri.

Rachel Virginia, daughter, born May 1, 1993, to Joel S. Miller, DE 83, and Janet Miller; joins Zachary Phillip; residents of Woodland Hills, California.

Andrew Ryan, son, fourth child born to Phillip Brick, LA 84; residents of Maryland Heights, Missouri.

Michelle Renee, daughter, born July 18, 1993, to Robert J. Credick, LW 84, and wife Anna; joins brother Timothy; residents of Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.

Jacob Aaron, son, born August 22, 1993, to Renee Speck Luba, LA 84, and husband Daniel; joins 2-year-old Adam and 1-year-old Rachel; residents of Monterey, California.

Madeline Grace, daughter, born December 1, 1992, to Mark D. Canty, LA 85, and Susan (Brookhart) Canty, LA 85; residents of Gainesville, Wisconsin.

Ellen Patricia, daughter, born April 2, 1993, to Catherine Sedlack Hayek, LA 86, and Thomas Hayek, SI 84; residents of St. Louis.

Keith Anthony II, son, born May 16, 1993, to Keith Anthony Savage, LA 87, and Bonita Savage; residents of Baltimore, Maryland.

Kari Jane, daughter, born December 14, 1992, to Stan Arellano, DE 87, and Jane Arellano; residents of Elk Grove, California.


Bradley Christopher, son, born to Melissa Wells, LA 87, and James Wells, AR 87; residents of Essex, Vermont.

Jonathan Ausby, son, born December 30, 1992, to Diane Schmidt, LA 88, and Alan Schmidt; joins Casey; residents of Carbondale, Illinois.


Garrett James, son, born July 9, 1991, and Erica Beth, daughter, born January 9, 1993, to Rebecca (Blumhorst) Byerley, PT 89, and Darryl Byerley.

Jasmine Noël, daughter, born July 7, 1992, to Greg Walther, LA 89, and Dorothy Mann Walther, AR 89; residents of East Haven, Connecticut.

**1990s**

Frederick W. IV, son, born to Catherine Sgro Schaper, FA 90, and Frederick W. Schaper III, GF 89; residents of Springfield, Illinois.

**In Memoriam**

**Pre-1920s**

- Mrs. Albert C. (Alice May Johann) Mauck, LA 17; Jan '93.
- Mrs. Harold J. (Katherine Starbuck) Lovering, LA 18; Feb '93.
- Mrs. Edward W. (Lois) Grant, LA 19; GR 35; date unknown.

**1920s**

- Otto J. Burian, LA 20; Jun '93.
- David L. Millar, LW 21; Jun '93.
- Harold W. Ehrler, EN 22; Feb '93.
- Verne W. Vance, LA 23; Mar '93.
- Dudley D. Thomas, Jr., LW 23; date unknown.
- John M. Bowlin, LA 24; Jun '93.
- Mrs. Einar H. (Mary Grace Cunkle) Christopherson, NU 24; Nov '90.
- Mrs. J.B. (Stella Render) Langenbacher, NU 24; Jun '93.
- Mrs. John G. (Lucille M. Poppenhouse) Schuleenberg, LA 24; Jul '93.
- Mrs. Esther S. Sperry, LA 24; GR 25; date unknown.
- Edwin T. Brace, EN 25; Feb '93.
- Mrs. Kenneth R. (Bonita E. Schramm) Runde, LW 25; Feb '93.
- Mrs. Ferris N. (Florence Austin Morris) Pitts, Sr., LA 26; May '93.
- Fred M. Cole, EN 27, SI 29; Jun '93.
- Eugenia F. Hart, LA 27, Jun '93.
- Mrs. Edward G. (Louise Quellmalz) Jacoby, Sr., LA 27; May '93.
- Mrs. William H. Taussig, BU 27; date unknown.
- Mrs. Thomas (Anita Tims) Toy, NU 27; Jan '93.
- Mrs. Kathleen (Mary K. Jones) Bruce, NU 28; Nov '92.
- Charles E. Eichenbaum, LA 28; May '93.
- Leonard G. Haeger, AR 28, GA 33; Mar '93.
- Mrs. F. Glenn (Jane) Irwin, LA 28; Mar '92.
- Edward H. Schaller, MD 28; date unknown.
- Walter G. Stillwell, LA 28; Apr '93.
- Mrs. Ray D. (Dorothy Ruth Fuller) Williams, LA 28; Jun '93.
- Louis R. Conrath, En 29; Jun '92.
- Margaret Hilliker, GR 29; Mar '93.
- Mrs. Charles F. (Dorothy Pennell) Mullett, LA 29; May '92.
- Orville W. Richardson, LA 29; GR 30, GL 33; Jul '93.
- Mrs. Herbert F. (Marguerite Bickel) Slack, LA 29; GR 30; May '93.

**1930s**

- John Y. Coffman, AR 30; Sep '92.
- Richard H. Musser, LW 30; Jan '91.
- Margaret C. Smith, LA 30; Dec '90.
- Arthur Bromberg, LA 31; Jan '93.
- Richard D. Dunlop, EN 31, SI 33; May '93.
- Josephine M. Harris, LA 31, GR 32, GR 36; Dec '92.
- Mrs. Rufus A. (Marietta H. McIntyre) Tracy, Jr., LA 32; Sep '92.
- Sydney S. Pearl, MD 32; Apr '93.
- Albert M. Richmond, MD 32; Jun '93.

Sylvia Carafiol, LW 33; Jul '93.

Mrs. Robert N. (Virginia Kimberlin) Saunders, FA 33; Jul '93.

Mrs. John W. (Dorothy K. Merrell) O'Neil, LA 33; Jan '93.

Mrs. Carl E. (Elizabeth) Postel, LW 33; date unknown.

Mrs. Bromley K. (Chloethiel B. Woodward) Smith, AR 33; Jan '92.

Mrs. Adele Biederman Snyder, LA 33; Oct '92.

Paul B. Compton, EN 34; May '93.

Mrs. B.F. (Clarissa Emert) Walker, NU 34; Feb '93.

Carl O.L. Hoffsten, LA 34; Jun '93.

Dorothy J. Jones, MD 34; Jul '93.

Harry W. Jones, LW 34, LA 37; Apr '93.

Sidney J. Murphy, LW 34; May '93.

Morris Pearlmutter, FA 34; Aug '93.

Mrs. Norman (Margaret Bertha Loeb) Bierman, GR 35; May '93.

J. Cedric Evans, EN 35; Jun '93.

Milton H. Jasper, DE 35; May '93.

Alexander T. Johnson, Jr., BU 35; Apr '93.

Mrs. Florence M. (Olsen) Lake, UC 35; Dec '92.

George H. McGregor, UC 35; May '93.

Mrs. Barbara (Messing) York, LA 35; Jan '93.

John C. Pape, BU 35; May '93.

Fredrick A. Linde, LA 36, GR 37; Jul '93.

Robert H. Mitchell, MD 36; Feb '93.

Mrs. R.M. (Roslynd I. Maizner) Singer, SW 36; May '93.

Mrs. Martin E. (Mary Ann Miller) Sheets, LA 36; Jun '93.

Michael S. Wepprich, MD 36; Jun '93.

Nathan Beckoff, DE 37; May '93.

Robert C. Goran, EN 37; Aug '93.

Marguerite J. Barker, LA 38; Mar '93.

Charles H. Dittrich, BU 38; Jun '93.
George Twin L. Vinyard, LA 41: Jun '93.
Joseph 42: date unknown.
John J. Williams, EN 41: May '93.
Bodman, GR 43: Nov '92.
Mrs. Hen (Lillian) Cutler, UC 44: Apr '93.
Mrs. Martha D. (Douglas) Bodman, GR 43: Nov '92.
Mrs. Ben (Lillian) Cutler, UC 43: date unknown.

1940s

George G. Baker, BU 40; Jul '93.
MRS. DOROTHY MITCHELL-RAPP, LA 40; Jul '93.
James H. Wood, Jr., AR 40, EN 51; Apr '93.
Thaddeus A. Baxter, LA 41; Jun '92.
William H. Gatenby, BU 41; Jul '93.
Paul W. Lashly, LW 41; May '93.
Max W. Resnick, BU 41; Aug '92.
Robert J. Saunders, BU 41, LW 41; Aug '93.
Truitt L. Vinyard, LA 41; Jun '93.
John J. Williams, EN 41; May '93.
I. Bigford Krasner, BU 42, SW 48; Aug '93.
Mrs. E. W. (Edith) Palmer, PT 42; date unknown.
Joseph L. Ponka, MD 42; Mar '93.
Brooks Roberts, BU 42; Apr '93.
George C. Beckham, LW 43; May '93.
Mrs. Martha D. (Douglas) Bodman, GR 43; Nov '92.
Mrs. Ben (Lillian) Cutler, UC 43; date unknown.

Mrs. Raymond (Jeannette Shepherd) Hill, LA 43; Apr '92.
Gerald E. Peterson, BU 43; May '93.
Ms. Alice Skillman Richards, GR 43; date unknown.
Benjamin C. Alstadt, DE 44; Feb '93.
Hilda C. Mohr, UC 44; Feb '91.
Walter W. Murfin, MD 44; Mar '90.
William C. Croom, Jr., MD 45; Dec '92.
Fred Krachmalnick, EN 45; Jan '93.
Mrs. Melvin J. (Betty Ehs Kocher) Jolly, BU 45; Apr '93.
Mrs. Gerald E. (Dorothy Janet Dixon) Peterson, LA 45; May '93.
Mrs. E. Palmore (Charlotte Ann Austin) Irving, NU 46; May '93.
Miss Isadore A. Munger, GR 46; Mar '93.
Ann Dehuff Peters, MD 46; Jun '93.
Ralph Bregman, DE 47; May '93.
Kenneth E. Guebert, BU 47; May '93.
Thomas E. Hayes, EN 47; date unknown.
Harold E. Hoelscher, SI 47, SI 49; Aug '93.
Mrs. Ernest J. (Joan Lynette Pope) Clark, NU 47; Jul '93.
Frank B. Carver, BU 48; May '92.
W. Munro Roberts, Jr., LW 48; Jul '93.
Don B. Sommers, LW 48; Apr '93.
Alexander Sternberg, LA 48; May '92.
Gene C. Turner, LA 48; date unknown.
Robert W. Young, BU 48; May '93.
James A. Gardner, LA 49, GR 51, GR 63; Jul '92.
Joe Gorsuch, LA 49; May '93.
Morton Lazaroff, EN 49; Aug '93.
Joseph S. Osoba, GR 49; Jan '93.
Robert H. Rice, LA 49, LW 51; Jan '93.
Robert B. Rottman, EN 49; Dec '92.

1950s

Mrs. Janet R. Bobroff, LA 50; date unknown.
Donald W. Crawford, LA 50, MD 54; Oct '92.
Augusta Gottlieb, GR 50; Jun '93.
William H. Holland, LA 50, date unknown.
Vincent H. Imbler, EN 50; Jul '93.
Christopher C. Larimore, LA 50; Jan '93.
Mrs. Barbara Onyé, NU 50, Jun '88.
Robert P. Phlambolis, BU 50; Dec '92.
Homer Wilkins, Jr., DE 50; May '93.
Mrs. George (Catherine Ascher) Osterman, SW 51; Jan '93.
Robert E. Bender, AR 51; Apr '93.
Delmer J. Essmyer, EN 51; Jun '93.
Joel D. Siegel, BU 51; Jul '93.
Walter E. Voss, LA 51; date unknown.
Kenneth A. Kroeger, LA 52; May '93.
Mrs. Lois L. (Lauenstein) Siegel, LA 52; Jul '93.
J. Backner Morse, BU 52; Jul '93.
Arthur Neilson, LA 52; Jul '93.
Harrell D. Quillman, GS 52, GR 54; date unknown.
Walter J. Breeden, BU 59; Mar '93.
Joseph B. Kinsey, EN 58; Mar '93.
Martin E. Under, LA 59, LW 60; Mar '93.
Mrs. Helen E. McClellan, GR 59; date unknown.

1960s

Robert C. Goodwin, GR 60; Aug '93.
Alice J. Jordan, SW 60; date unknown.
Robert M. Love, BU 60, HA 73; Jun '93.
Henry L. Pujol, UC 60; date unknown.
Mrs. Ethel L. (Tisch) Schauer, UC 61; Aug '93.
Richard A. Barteltbort, Jr., EN 62, SI 64; Aug '92.
Lupton A. Wilkinson, SI 62; Jun '93.
Robert H. Waldman, MD 63; Jul '93.
George D. Culberson, Jr., SI 65; Jun '93.
John J. Gropeter, GR 65; Jun '93.
Richard Miller Sherwood, GR 65; Feb '93.
Robert H. Koenig II, UC 66, UC 78; May '93.
Charles R. Knickerbocker, UC 67; Mar '89.
Carl W. Goebert, UC 67; date unknown.
Michael Schwartz, UC 67; date unknown.
Harold W. Sydow, UC 67; date unknown.
Jeffrey B. Johnson, LA 68; Oct '92.
Eric W. Lorenz, LA 68; Apr '93.

1970s

Thomas J. Glenn, GB 72; date unknown.
Richard W. Glossip, SW 72; Apr '93.
Edward William Ambo, Jr., BU 73, GB 74; May '93.
Jay G. Newquist, LW 73; Dec '92.
Clyde Dahner Greaves, LA 74, GA 77; Dec '92.
Leland Randolph Miller, GB 74; date unknown.
George Alvin Cleaves II, GR 75; Apr '93.
Mrs. Shirley Mae King, GR 75; Jul '93.
Scott W. MacCoy, LA 75; May '93.
Rev. Timothy Francis O'Leary, GR 75, GR 77; Oct '91.
Richard J. Frazier, UC 79; Nov '90.
Neal H. Pyatt, TI 79; May '93.

1980s

Steven Andrew Silverman, LW 80; date unknown.
Brian Paul Harrington, GA 80; May '93.
Charles Dodge Harmon, FA 81, GF 84; Aug '93.
Kirsten S. Pedersen, GA 81; Apr '93.
James Joseph Podolski, FA 83; Aug '93.

In Remembrance

Dr. Lauren V. Ackerman, an authority on cancer and a former professor at Washington University, died of cancer on July 27, 1993, in Stony Brook, New York. He was 88. A professor of pathology at Washington University School of Medicine for 25 years, Dr. Ackerman published more than 200 scientific articles and abstracts on surgical pathology. His book Cancer—Diagnosis, Treatment and Prognosis was considered a premier textbook on cancer. His numerous awards and honors include the naming of Washington University's $5-million surgical pathology laboratory in his honor in 1990.

Colin C. Dollimore, a visiting architect and visiting professor at Washington's School of Architecture, died August 18, 1993. He was 61. Dollimore was born in England and was a graduate of The Polytechnic in London. He served as a visiting faculty member at Washington on numerous occasions since 1973; he also was a faculty member of the Mackintosh School of Architecture in Scotland and external examiner at the University of Edinburgh and the Kent Institute of Art and Design. He was responsible for many educational, social, and welfare projects in the United Kingdom and overseas, and his work was published in a variety of leading architecture journals. In 1986 and 1987, Dollimore presented the Harris Armstrong Memorial Lecture at Washington and also served as a competition juror for the Washington University Steedman Fellowship Award in 1987. He was to have taught both semesters at Washington this year. A memorial service was held in his honor September 28 in Graham Chapel. Memorial contributions may be made to UNICEF.

Eric H. Dussling, BU 51, GB 53, EN 59, of Allison Park, Pennsylvania, died September 11, 1993. He was 64. He was the director of Total Quality and Administration for the Communication Group at Westinghouse Electric Corporate Headquarters in Pittsburgh, where he was employed for 35 years. He also was treasurer of the Westinghouse Foundation. He was a chief auditor and member of St. John the Baptist Orthodox Church, a member of the Hamilton Township Planning Commission, and an Army veteran of the Korean War.

Harry W. Jones, LW 34, LA 37, professor emeritus at Columbia University School of Law, died of cancer on April 8, 1993, in Sun City West, Arizona. He was 82. During his 32 years of teaching at Columbia, Jones helped to establish the law school's curriculum in legal methods and legislation. Among his many honors was the Medal for Excellence awarded him by Columbia Law School in 1989.

Roland G. Quest, LA 37, a retired aviation engineer, died July 12, 1993, of cancer. He was 78. Early in his career, Quest supported the concept of reusable spacecraft, such as the space shuttle, years before NASA and Rockwell International chose the current shuttle design. During World War II, he worked on anti-submarine warfare experiments at Columbia University but returned to St. Louis in the 1940s and became a design engineer at McDonnell Aircraft Co. (now McDonnell Douglas Corp.). He retired from McDonnell Douglas in 1972. Quest, a resident of Ladue, was a member of the William Greenleaf Eliot Society and actively supported the University. Memorial contributions may be made to the American Cancer Society or the Good Samaritan Foundation.

W. Munro Roberts, Jr., LW 48, a trial lawyer for many years in St. Louis, died July 11, 1993, after a long illness. He was 75. Roberts served in the Army's Criminal Investigation Department during World War II. After majoring in French history and culture at the University of Dijon in France, he came back to St. Louis and finished law school at Washington, where he stayed for two years as an assistant professor of law and for 15 years as a law lecturer. He was a member of the Bi-State Development Agency from 1971 to 1973 and was secretary of the St. Louis County Election Board from 1977 to 1981. Memorial contributions may be made to the Missouri Botanical Garden or to the St. Louis Heart Association.

Abram L. Sachar, LA 20, GR 20, author, historian, and founding president of Brandeis University, died on July 24, 1993, at his home in Newton, Massachusetts, after a long illness. He was 94. Sachar's achievements include the founding of the nation's only non-sectarian university sponsored by the American Jewish community. Under Sachar's leadership, Brandeis grew to be one of the most highly respected liberal arts institutions in the country. Before assuming the presidency of Brandeis, Sachar was director of the National Hillel Foundation from 1933 to 1948 and chairman from 1948 to 1955. He was the author of several books, including The Course of Our Times and A History of the Jews.
Life is a Banquet

If there'd been a coat of arms hanging over the fireplace in the Moore family home when Norman Moore, B.Arch. '33, and his sister, the late Ruth Moore Garbe, A.B. '29, A.M. '30, were growing up in St. Louis, it would probably have featured a typewriter and T square crossed on a field of ski slopes and the City Beautiful.

On this imaginary escutcheon there'd have been not one but two mottoes: “You'll never have a better time in your life. Enjoy it.” and “Really get things done,” with an emphasis on the “really.”

The Moore kids took those mottoes, real or imagined, to heart in a big way.

Ruth sat down at the typewriter to become an award-winning journalist, architecture critic, urban affairs specialist, and best-selling author of books on science and scientists.

Norman picked up the T square and became an expert in hospital design, through research and hard work, at a time when no new hospitals had been built in the U.S. for more than 25 years, but a lot were about to be built.

And it’s clear from Norman’s easy and abundant anecdotes that he and Ruth, even in the hurly-burly midst of busy, productive careers, regarded life as a banquet, served up fresh every day.

During and after World War II, for example, both sister and brother were working in Washington, D.C., Ruth as a Washington correspondent for the Chicago Sun-Times and Norman as an architect, first for the Navy and then for the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) Division of Hospital Facilities, where he helped develop the standards for the post-war hospital construction program empowered by Congress’ $4.4 billion Hill-Burton Act.

Busy as they were, the Moores managed to get around.

“We went to lots of Mrs. McLean’s and Mrs. Mesta’s parties,” Norman recalls, naming Washington’s two top hostesses of the era. One year Ruth’s tableful of guests at the Women’s National Press Club annual party included, along with Norman, Chester Bowles, later Ambassador to India; Senator Margaret Chase Smith, Republican from Maine and in the 1950s the first senator to denounce Joe McCarthy; and U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas.

“We also had a whole group of friends who dined together and just talked,” Norman says. “A psychologist, an anthropologist, someone from the Democratic National Committee, a couple of men from what’s now the CIA, friends from the Navy and the Air Force. The information that flowed was very interesting—fascinating. Washington was a fun place.”

Norman adds that, in those pre-air conditioning days, “After work, I used to put on my shorts and go out in the park and play golf. It was so hot. It was too hot to do anything else.” An athlete to this day, at Washington University Norman was a four-year varsity swimmer on a championship team.

But it was skiing that Norman had on his mind when he left
Washington in 1948 for San Francisco, his home since then, to take on the job of western region hospital architect for Hill-Burton hospital construction.

On the trip west, he handled some USPHS business in Kansas City and Denver, and then, during the next two weeks, he literally skied toward the Golden Gate, stopping in one resort after another—Winter Park, Arapahoe Basin, Aspen, Alta, and finally, Mount Rose, California, where he skied down the summit.

After three days in San Francisco, he was on the road again for the USPHS, skis on board as usual, this time for a month in Oregon and Washington, and a different ski resort each weekend, once the week's work was done.

Norman says, “I decided after seeing all these places that Sun Valley, Idaho, had them all beat, and I’ve been going there ever since. This winter will be my 46th season at Sun Valley.” He is also a devoted golfer, swimmer, and tennis player, and at 83 looks 15 years younger.


“I felt it was a worthwhile kind of project to design. There was some real social value in it.”

His wife, Dorothy, whom he married in 1959, died in 1980. A step-grandson, William Drobny, recently received his M.B.A. from the John M. Olin School of Business.

While Norman was making the West Coast his home, Ruth, who had started her newspaper career on the old St. Louis Star-Times, returned to Chicago in 1950 when the Sun-Times closed its Washington bureau. She eventually became the paper’s architecture critic and urban affairs editor, winning many awards, and was made an honorary fellow of the American Institute of Architects. She retired from the Sun-Times in 1970.

But back in 1955, Ruth had launched an equally successful career as a science writer with the publication by Knopf of Man, Time and Fossils. The book, which grew out of her Sun-Times interview with a Nobel laureate chemist at the University of Chicago, dealt with the then revolutionary technique of using Carbon 14 to date archaeological finds. She published almost a dozen books, all well-received by critics and the public.

Winner of a 1963 Washington University Alumni Citation award, Ruth was the first woman to serve on the University Board of Trustees (1966-70). In the late 1960s, she married Chicagoland native Raymond W. Garbe, who, like Norman, was a hospital designer. He died in October 1988 and Ruth in January 1989.

Norman says of Ruth: “She was a lot of fun, and she had a lot of energy. She really got things done.” Emphasis on the “really.”

But if the Moores subscribed to the notion that life is a banquet, they clearly believed it is one to be shared, and demonstrated that belief with their gift, in 1986, of the School of Architecture’s first endowed chair.

The Ruth and Norman Moore Professorship in Architecture was followed in 1989 by the endowment of a second chair, this time for a visiting professor in architecture. Norman says simply of these great acts of generosity: “We both enjoyed the University and liked it and respected it for what it’s trying to do.”

Ruth, a Phi Beta Kappa political science major, had shared the University with kid brother Norman, still in high school, so thoroughly he was right at home when he arrived as a freshman—“I even knew all the cheers,” he says. The Hilltop was a delight for both Moores—challenging classes, good friends, great dances, W Club rallies and sports events, and such homely pleasures as sitting on the sun-splashed steps of Ridgley chatting with classmates.

Norman was in the first class to graduate from the spanking-new Givens Hall. He stayed on for an extra year—jobs were hard to get, it was after all the Depression—and took courses in philosophy, psychology, and sculpture he hadn’t had time for as an undergraduate.

He says that many times during his years at the University he said to himself, “You’ll never have a better time in your life. Enjoy it.”

It is an insight he has nurtured throughout his long, productive life and honors to the present day.

—M.M. Costantin
On Federal Support of the Arts

Decency v. Excellence

by Joe Deal

More than 25 years ago when the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) was established, perhaps the greatest concern among artists and a number of politicians was how a federal arts agency could avoid engendering a sanctioned, lifeless state art. Ample evidence existed of what art would look like if mandated by politicians and bureaucrats. Authoritarian governments of every stripe embraced a cleansed realism and subordinated individual expression to the glorification of the state. In the United States, this was anathema to both politicians and artists.

For the visual arts, the NEA came into being during the zenith of abstraction and minimalism. It is easy to understand how, in the climate of the 1960s, there would be concern that federal officials might be reluctant to support contemporary art. To skeptics, federal support of the arts could only lead to the compromise of freedom of expression. To accept government dollars was to accept government control.

However, to the great surprise of almost everyone, the tax dollars that passed through the Endowment went to support an increasingly diverse group of artists and institutions. Not only did the art not look alike, neither did the audiences. The fears that federal funding of the arts would lead inexorably to an “official,” state-approved art didn’t materialize because it wasn’t the government that reviewed and recommended which grants to award, but peer panels, with rotating membership, made up of arts professionals from around the country. The standard by which applications were to be judged by the peer panels was artistic excellence. Most panels have chosen to place that standard at a very high level.

During this period it has not been uncommon for fewer than three out of every 100 applications in a given grant category to be recommended for funding.

Then, in the summer of 1989, after controversies erupted around two exhibitions that contained photographs that seemed to challenge societal sexual and religious mores, Congress attached to an appropriations bill funding the NEA for another year an amendment that restricted the content of art that the Endowment could support. Within a short time, the tensions inherent in federal support of the arts, which had been allayed by 25 years of relative calm, were raised to an almost hysterical level. The peer panel system was suddenly an obstacle. The problem was no longer how to avoid inappropriate government control over expression. It had become how to enact government control over what some deemed to be inappropriate expression.

The sad history of the years since the first content restrictions has been punctuated by such incidents as the closing of an exhibition followed by an obscenity trial in Cincinnati, the rejection of one grant after another by two successive chairmen of the Endowment, adoption of new language by Congress directing the NEA to support only art that observes general “standards of decency,” the firing of the chairman of the NEA to appease conservative challenges to the president in an election year, and, finally (to much surprise), the recent decision by the Clinton administration to contest a California ruling against the constitutionality of the standard of decency.

Why, after 25 years of a comparatively untroubled existence, the NEA should find itself at the center of attention — drawing fire from almost every direction — is an interesting question. Were the NEA’s troubles caused by the controversial grants that captured the headlines or were the controversial grants merely flash points for deeper and more explosive cultural conflicts? One theory for explaining the NEA’s troubles, alluded to in Leaving Town Alive, a recent book by John Frohnmayer, President Bush’s ill-fated chairman of the NEA, was that, with the end of the
MORE INCOME, LESS TAXES

(See inside front cover.)
FREE INFO ON THE NEW TAX LAW

(See inside front cover.)
Cold War, new targets of suspicion and mistrust needed to be found. A more direct explanation for how a handful of photographs could nearly destroy congressional support for the Endowment could be the gulft that often stands between producers of art and their public. However, for at least the entire history of modernism, this gap has existed.

Much of the furor over modern art was generated by its drift toward abstraction. By contrast, the controversies of the recent past have not been over aesthetics but over the content of art in which the subject's depiction is explicit. The deeper cultural conflict, it would seem, was not only unrelated to the demise of the Cold War; it wasn't even about art. At the center of the debate was sex. It is no surprise that behind most of the celebrated controversies that have plagued the NEA are photographs of naked people.

During her confirmation hearings last year, Anne-Imelda Radice, appointed acting chairman of the NEA to replace the ousted John Frohnmayer, remarked in answer to a question from a congressman, "There's a difference between nude and naked. There's a way to present the nude. The naked has become a problem."

Although the distinction was not new, this further definition of artistic excellence, which sought to link "nude" with artistic merit while tagging anything that might become controversial as inartistically "naked," lent political expediency to what was a dubious distinction to begin with.

The depiction of humans as sexual beings is generally considered inoffensive in paintings and artifacts from other times, other cultures. Perhaps photography's more convincing realism has been responsible for a more sharply drawn distinction between the nude and the naked. It's awfully hard to conceal nakedness in a photograph. In other mediums, we can be fooled into seeing nudes as enduring, like gods and goddesses. In photographs, people are naked and mortal, like us. Which might, after all, be the point.

Regardless of the medium or the idiom chosen, art investigates and reflects upon lived human experience. It should go without saying that sex is a fairly significant aspect of experience and that, in our own time, sexual tensions have been more strained than ever, from the rise of feminism to the appearance of AIDS. It is not possible to restrict content of art in a way to exclude the depiction of the treatment of women or same sex relationships without suppressing some of the most defining moments in our culture and issues that need to be brought out into the open and confronted.

Were the skeptics right? Are public interests incompatible with freedom of expression? Not according to the First Amendment. Legal standards already exist for obscenity, which is not protected speech, making it unnecessary to impose further sanctions on NEA funding if the purpose is to avoid the use of federal funds to pay for obscene materials. Furthermore, since the introduction of content restrictions by Congress in 1990, no court has been willing to uphold the constitutionality of such restrictions nor have public opinion polls shown public support for them.

The fears and tensions in our society that surround sexual identity and expression will continue to be played out in art. To require works of art funded by the government to be "decent" not only lowers the existing threshold of excellence, it injects politics into the review process under the guise of a vague moral standard for which there can be no consensus and threatens the withholding of federal support for works of art that give human expression to some of the more important issues of our time. If federal funds are to support only the best art, artistic excellence, which over the course of the history of the Endowment has remained at an extremely high level, must be the single standard by which applications are judged.

Open Exchange

Recalling his high school days when he competed in state championship basketball tournaments in the Washington University Field House, New Jersey Senator Bill Bradley delivered the keynote address for “Partnership for Progress: US-NIS Conference on Democracy and the Market Economy.” Bradley’s speech emphasized the importance of a rapidly expanding high school exchange program between the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union and the United States. Nearly 300 top politicians, ambassadors, agency directors, and business leaders from the NIS and the United States attended the conference at Washington University on October 16.