UNIVERSITIES CREATE
One-of-a-Kind
Engineering Program
Life liberated

Nearly 9,000 miles from the Saigon he fled when he was 13, Tâm, A.B. '96, performed his autobiography for his senior thesis in May—the same month Dance Magazine named him Best College Dance Performer. Far From Home . . . Entrance, which the performing arts major in Arts and Sciences choreographed in 1995, chronicles a life in which liberation is the dominant theme. After Tâm's escape from Saigon, where he felt "like a caged animal," he spent three months in the jungle, five days in a fishing boat, and two years in a Thai refugee camp before arriving in the United States in time for junior high school. In dance, he says he has found another freedom.
Cover: Student Steve Waller, shown with electrical engineering professor Barry F. Spielman, is a student in the University of Missouri-St. Louis/Washington University Joint Undergraduate Engineering Program (page 10). Photo by Joe Angeles.

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Political Watch: Will the Republican Party Split Along Its Fault Line?
Kevin Kline: "As Big as Life Gets"

Award-winning actor and former St. Louisan Kevin Kline visited Washington University January 12 to discuss the art of Shakespearean acting and to offer career advice to performing arts students.

Some 150 University acting majors and faculty members joined Kline in the Performing Arts Department Drama Studio in Mallinckrodt Center. Kline, who grew up in Clayton, was in town for a family reunion. At the request of Henry I. Schvey, professor of drama and of comparative literature and chair of the Performing Arts Department in Arts and Sciences, Kline made time for the workshop, in which he answered questions from the group, worked with several students on passages from Shakespeare’s plays, and discussed his passion for the works.

Kline admitted, however, that his initial exposure to Shakespeare was less than inspiring. “I was fearful of the language,” Kline said of the works he read in school. “You had to look up every third word.”

Despite these early misgivings, he eventually developed a deep love for Shakespeare, graduating from Indiana University in Bloomington with a bachelor’s degree in acting and completing graduate studies in drama at The Juilliard School, in New York City. In 1972, he joined the highly regarded Acting Company, which took Shakespeare to audiences nationwide and was run by actor John Houseman.

Kline’s roles as Hamlet and Romeo have won rave reviews, and in spite of a successful film career—including an Oscar-winning role in A Fish Called Wanda—he continues to perform Shakespeare at every opportunity. “Shakespeare’s poetry is passion; it’s written in a highly emotional state,” he says. “I don’t want to say it’s bigger than life. It’s as big as life gets.”

Protecting Public Trust with Ethics

From Whitewater to Newt Gingrich’s book deal, Washington, D.C., seems awash in ethics issues, yet government ethics regulations are so explicit that they spell out whether government employees can accept a sandwich, a cup of coffee, or a glass of wine. With such stringent rules, does government need more?

Yes and no, says Kathleen Clark, assistant law professor at the School of Law, who has examined existing government ethics regulations and provided a theoretical framework to help revamp them. Her findings appear in the March 1996 University of Illinois Law Review.

Clark says that some government ethics regulations are too tight and others are not tight enough. Clark’s new approach would strengthen yet simplify government ethics rules; ethical guidelines would have a more explicit goal and would be easier to comply with.

WU Teaches TQM to K-12 Public Schools

Washington University has begun a program aimed at improving K-12 education in St. Louis city and county and in Metro-East public schools. Called Total Quality Schools (TQS), the new program works with area public schools to improve effectiveness by teaching the principles of Total Quality Management (TQM) to school leaders and by assisting schools in their efforts to implement these principles successfully. During spring
Readers Remember David Hughes

Washington University Magazine and Alumni News heard from many readers regarding the poignant World War II journal excerpts of the late David F. Hughes, A.B. '42, in the Fall 1995 issue. Among the responses was a note from Howard R. Bierman, M.D. '39, who was the naval flight surgeon for Air Group 20 and was with Hughes aboard the U.S.S. Lexington and the U.S.S. Enterprise. Hughes, Bierman wrote, did not serve on the U.S.S. Essex, as was stated in the story.

"I knew David well," says Bierman, who is the scientific director of the Institute for Cancer and Blood Research. "I was there when he and his crewmen did not return that day (January 16, 1945). At our annual reunion of Air Group 20, we always remember David Hughes. He was a remarkable man, and we all suffered that loss."

Mary Anderson McMillen, A.B. '28, wrote that she was secretary for six years to David Hughes' father, Arthur L. Hughes, chair of the physics department. "Dr. and Mrs. Hughes were very hospitable, often having parties in their home for the graduate students and secretaries. There I met the three attractive Hughes children—eight-year-old David, six-year-old Elizabeth, and four-year-old Peter." She says that she and her husband, J. Howard McMillen, Ph.D. '30, were "much saddened by the end of David's promising life. It seemed to me most suitable to publish his diary."

Another response came from reader Robert Varney, who says that "the deeply, deeply moving diary of David Hughes... reawakened thoughts from more than 50 years ago when I was privileged by David's parents, Arthur and Jessie Hughes, to share almost daily in the admiration and the terrors of David's life and finally death... When David's parents received the news that David had been awarded three Navy Crosses and the Distinguished Flying Cross, Jessie Hughes remarked that it was hard for her to picture their loving and peaceful son as the fierce combat hero that the awards disclosed him to have become... David himself answered the point in his diary: 'You can't be raised on Kidnapped, Captain Blood, The Three Musketeers, Treasure Island, and the like and not jump at a chance to learn to fly.'"
"Who Is an American?" Historian Asks

Race was never mentioned in President Clinton's 1996 State of the Union message, nor was the subject raised in the Bush-Clinton-Perot debates four years ago—despite "political conflict and social struggle that will continue into the 21st century" and events such as the O.J. Simpson trial that have put racial issues squarely before the American public.

This apparent paradox surfaced at a recent Assembly Series lecture by noted historian Eric Foner, the DeWitt Clinton Professor of History at Columbia University, author of more than 20 books, and recognized authority on the American Civil War and Reconstruction.

Foner explored his topic, "Race and Nationality in American History: Who Is an American?" by tracing the shifting notions of difference and commonality in the national experience. His scrutiny ran from the 18th century, when "race replaced class" once property was no longer a prerequisite for citizenship, through the 20th, which has encompassed both the emerging idea of diversity after World War II ("the global war against exclusion") and the current climate in which, Foner says, "We're back to exclusion."

"The question of 'Who is an American?' exemplifies the dichotomy between inclusion and exclusion [in American social history] and the commitment to freedom in general and the limitation of the rights of specific groups," Foner said. "There is a fundamental contradiction in the Western ideal of liberty and its actual practice."

School of Medicine Seeks to Improve Clinical Practice

The School of Medicine clinical department heads have voted unanimously to launch a strategic initiative to examine and reorganize the School's clinical practice.

"We must continue to seize every opportunity to critically analyze and reshape ourselves and to anticipate the inevitable changes in the health-care marketplace," said William A. Peck, executive vice chancellor for medical affairs and dean of the School of Medicine. "With 770 full-time clinicians and collections exceeding $240 million last year, our practice plan is the largest in this region and one of the largest in the nation. It is imperative [that] we become more cost-effective and responsive to the needs of the patients and referring physicians. At the same time, we also must protect and continually enhance our research and educational missions."

Health Care and the African-American Elderly

Elderly whites treated in a hospital for chronic heart problems are more likely to enter nursing homes or receive professional home care than their African-American counterparts, says Letha A. Chadiha, assistant professor of social work. Chadiha is co-principal investigator of a School of Social Work home-care study that found that more African Americans return home after a hospital stay to rely on informal help from family, friends, and neighbors.

Chadiha says the study "provides new evidence that sick African-American elders may be getting less-than-adequate home health-care services after hospitalization for a serious illness."

Although discharges to nursing homes and the use of home health services have increased in the last decade, studies show that families—regardless of race—continue to provide the bulk of posthospital care for the elderly. "African-American elderly are living longer, but despite poor health and higher levels of disability, most African-American elders continue to underutilize nursing homes," Chadiha says.

Letha A. Chadiha

Creating an effective and integrated group practice requires a comprehensive effort to:

- Share service responsibilities and administrative functions across departments
- Develop new governance of integrated clinical operations
- Create a compensation model that provides incentive for faculty to be even more productive and focused on patient and referring-physician satisfaction
- Streamline the patient-referral process and improve communication with primary-care physicians
- Establish new standards for excellence aimed at reducing appointment wait-times and improving speed of diagnostic testing and specialty consultations, as well as efficiency of follow-up.

To lead this effort, the School of Medicine has created four design teams in the areas of practice standards, financial management, administrative services, and faculty incentives. The teams comprise department heads and faculty/staff representatives; their recommendations will be submitted to the Practice Plan Steering Committee, which will forward combined recommendations to the dean and clinical department heads for approval.
Estrogen Plus
Exercise Equals
Bonus for Women

Postmenopausal women who seek their physician's advice on how to prevent osteoporosis, a disease that causes progressive bone loss, are likely to hear two recommendations: Take hormone-replacement therapy and begin an exercise program. But until now, little scientific evidence has supported this prescription. In fact, the few studies to assess the effects of exercise on bone density in older women have produced mixed results.

Wendy Kohrt, an exercise physiologist at the School of Medicine, wanted to settle the issue. She and her co-workers studied the independent and combined effects of estrogen and exercise in post-menopausal women.

They report significant increases in bone-mineral density in women who exercised or took estrogen or did both. The researchers found that the effects of the two therapies are additive—women who received estrogen and exercised received double the benefit of either therapy alone.

of the Washington Institute which I desire to keep particularly prominent; its practical character and tendencies. I hope to see a time when that which we call the Practical and Scientific Departments will stand in the foreground, to give character to all the rest . . . . It would annihilate that absurd distinction by which three pursuits, of law, medicine, and theology, are called professions, and everything else labor or trade . . . ."

A Collection of Political Eloquence

Wayne Fields, professor of English and former dean of University College, has written an anecdote-rich history of the use of rhetoric in presidential speeches, including sections on announcements of candidacy, acceptance of nominations, State of the Union addresses, calls for war and peace, and farewell addresses.

Union of Words: A History of Presidential Eloquence, which explores 200 years of presidential speechmaking, was published in January by The Free Press division of Simon & Schuster. Fields demonstrates our nation's paradoxical devotion to being both individualistic and unified. He contends that the role of American presidential speech is to communicate a sense of balance despite the inevitable conflict of these two opposing ideals. He argues that a president's success depends on the ability to harmoniously join the disparate elements of the current historical moment with the president's own executive persona and the demands of the presidential office.
How Sweet It Is!

The 1995–96 season was indeed sweet for the Washington University men's and women's basketball teams. WU was one of only two NCAA Division III institutions—from a pool of more than 300—to advance both their men's and women's hoop squads to the Sweet 16 round in the national tournament.

Mark Edwards' men's team made it all the way to the NCAA quarterfinals (round of eight) before falling 73-61 to Illinois Wesleyan University. The men matched the school record for wins with a 23-6 campaign and earned their second straight University Athletic Association crown.

Nancy Fahey's women's squad made its fourth Sweet 16 showing in nine years before yielding 75-53 to the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, the eventual national champions. The women closed with a 22-6 mark—their seventh consecutive 20-win season.

Senior center Kevin Folkl and sophomore guard Amy Schweizer each achieved first-team all-UAA and honorable mention All-America status. Senior forward Brent Dalrymple also earned a first-team all-UAA nod and was the men's UAA Player of the Year.

Parrots, the Universe, and Everything

Science satirist and best-selling author Douglas Adams gave the annual Neureuther Library Lecture January 31 in Graham Chapel. Adams' presentation, "Parrots, the Universe, and Everything," delighted the enthusiastic Assembly Series crowd, which was not disappointed by the British author's wonderful wit and humor, so evident in his absurdly funny and wildly popular five-book "Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy" trilogy.

Adams' lecture, however, focused less on his well-known series and more on his own recent travel experiences, which led to his co-writing the 1990 travel and wildlife book "Last Chance to See" with zoologist Mark Carwardine.

"MetroLines" Puts Poetry in Transit

Poems from the mass-transit systems of cities ranging from New York and San Francisco to London and Sydney, Australia, were featured in the exhibit "MetroLines: Transit Poetry From Around the World," which ran during January and February.

The exhibit, coordinated by the International Writers Center at Washington University and the Bi-State Development Agency's Arts in Transit program, pays homage to the role of poetry in public spaces.

Grad School Goes to Grade School

Five School of Architecture graduate students took time out from learning about architecture to try teaching it. As part of a class taught by Susan Bower, visiting assistant professor of architecture, the students spent the fall 1995 semester first assisting the art teacher at Miriam School, an independent school serving children with learning disabilities; then developing their own lesson plans for the children; and finally, constructing a curriculum to teach young people about architecture.

Pat McKinnis, the art teacher at Miriam School, asked Bower and her class to help teach architecture to the school's students, who range from 4 to 12 years old. Part of the challenge for the participating graduate students was tailoring lessons for the different ages. Each plan incorporated a specific architectural concept, ranging from working with different structures and materials to how light affects its environment.

"I have become really interested in designing exercises the children can do that demonstrate simple concepts," said graduate student Roy Garcia. "It's harder than I expected to trim concepts I have learned down to their simplest elements."
Cawardine. Adams' rich accounts of traveling to see endangered lemurs in Madagascar, the Komodo dragons (monitor lizards) of Indonesia, and an all-but-extinct flightless parrot in New Zealand—the kakapo—brought laughter from the audience as well as nods of agreement about the profound negative influence humankind has had on these previously undisturbed species. Adams cited three solutions to stop the devas­

ting magnitude of such encroachment: "Education, education, education," he said. Adams is also co-founder of a new multimedia startup in Britain, The Digital Village, which creates software for TV, CD-ROM, and the Internet.

Research Notes

• Exercise and aging

The effectiveness of exercise in reversing physical frailty in the elderly is being studied by a research team led by John O. Holloszy, professor of medicine and director of the Division of Geriatrics in the School of Medicine. A $6 million grant from the National Institute on Aging establishes the Claude D. Pepper Older American Independence Center at the School of Medicine and builds on 20 years of research already completed.

• Premature ovarian failure

David Schlessinger, professor of genetics, medicine, and molecular microbiology in the School of Medicine, has received a $100,000 two-year grant from the National Institutes of Health to study chromosomal defects that shut down egg production in women of reproductive age. About 1 percent of all women suffer from premature ovarian failure; their reproductive life is either shortened or never begins. The researchers will make a high-quality map of the X-chromosome's breakpoints, or areas in which a piece of one chromosome has broken off and attached to another chromosome.

• Stroke-preventing drugs

A new study shows that for certain high-risk patients, a potent but expensive stroke-preventing drug works better and is more cost-effective than aspirin, which is also used to prevent strokes and costs only pennies a day. The study, led by Brian Gage, assistant professor of medicine in the School of Medicine, is in the December 20 issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association. Despite costing 80 times more than aspirin, the blood-thinning drug warfarin saves money because it prevents more strokes, thereby reducing hospitalization, physician, and rehabilitation costs.

• Molecular switch for crops

WU plant biologists have made an artificial molecular switch that ultimately may save American farmers $150 billion a year in crop losses. The switch is highly sensitive to a plant hormone key to plants’ response to environmental stresses. It has been tested in barley, and researchers now plan to use the switch to control the expression of beneficial genes to protect a variety of crops.

• Neonatal brain damage

T.S. Park, professor of neurosurgery and pediatrics at the School of Medicine and chief of neurosurgery at St. Louis Children’s Hospital, is studying the inflammatory response that can damage blood vessels in the brains of newborns; the damage in turn kills neurons. Park has received a $1.2 million grant from the Division of Neurological Disorders and Stroke at the National Institutes of Health to continue his research.

• Protein function and malaria

School of Medicine researchers have solved the puzzle of how the malaria parasite transforms toxic remains from its food into harmless solid waste, a protective process blocked by the most common anti-malarial drugs. The finding, published in the January 12 issue of Science, should hasten the search for a replacement for chloroquine, which is now useless in parts of the world because of drug resistance.

• Prostate cancer gene search

A team of prostate cancer researchers is searching for a gene responsible for the disease, which should enable investigators to learn more about its causes and to determine which men are most susceptible. Families with two or more living prostate cancer victims are the subject of the study, which compares blood samples from the men with samples from family members who do not have prostate cancer. Prostate cancer is the most common cancer among American men and the second most common cancer killer of men.

tribute to the placards in buses and subway cars that feature artwork and stanzas of poems. Hurried travelers are thus offered something to ponder other than advertisements. The poems themselves are regularly rotated, and the poets range from little-known local writers to household names such as Emily Dickinson and T.S. Eliot.

In St. Louis, where "MetroLines" is in its second year, a public poetry contest generates a portion of the poems featured each year on Bi-State buses and the MetroLink. Mass-transit poetry first began in Pittsburgh in 1974.

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LASTING LESSONS

Washington University's superb teachers have changed the lives of the many students who have learned from them. Here, three alumni describe faculty whose lessons will last a lifetime.

Joseph W. Towle (1909–1989), Professor Emeritus of Management

Robert Walpole: “Joe always had a twinkle in his eye, and a sense of joy and optimism, which were infectious. He also had a quiet strength that showed in the way he worked with people. He related to people of all ages and levels because of his humility and genuine interest in those whom he knew and worked with.”

He had a way of putting his students at ease. His Organizational Policy class could have been dull. But Professor Towle had a refreshing point of view: He taught us the importance of being optimistic, valuing and building relationships, and understanding that a CEO sets the organization's standards and tone, which become the company's guiding principles.

“I also remember his encouragement when I was struggling through statistics. It was not his class, but he noticed I was frustrated and suggested I stop by and talk. For the next six weeks he offered encouragement that was a big help in my success in the course. This outreach was characteristic of his interest in his students.”

“Another thing that stood out was his love for the University. Everybody seemed to recognize and value that—as well as his gentleness, stability, and sense of goodness. What Joe Towle did for me was to show by example the importance of expressing the finest qualities in everything we do, in all parts of our life.”

• Robert Walpole, M.B.A. '64, is president of Walbro Engine Management, a global corporation headquartered in Cass City, Michigan.

Patty Jo Watson, The Edward Mallinckrodt Distinguished University Professor
Department of Anthropology

Christine Hensley: “I met Professor Watson when I was an undergrad at Murray State University, in Kentucky, and had a chance to go with my instructor—who was one of her students—on a trip to Mammoth Cave National Park. That’s when I knew I wanted to study with Professor Watson. She was very dynamic, and always explained exactly what we were doing and how that fit into larger bodies of information.”

“I wasn’t one of her cave students: She had high hopes for me. It turned out I would rather have the sun on my face, but she still kept me on.”

“In the graduate program I always had a sense that I was a colleague of Professor Watson. Pat always gives her students the sense that they are professionals, that what they have to say and contribute to the field is important. She believes in you. “She gave support and immediate feedback. If you handed in a paper for a professional meeting or a chunk of your dissertation, she returned it in 24 hours—and the woman has such a demand on her time.”

“She expects you to give your best, and challenges you to challenge her. She is a major figure in archaeological theory—she’s internationally known and has been published in many languages. Pat has an extraordinary depth of knowledge. She’s just amazing. You’re very nervous as you’re going through [graduate school], and she understood that. Being a recent grad, I’m just a neophyte, but when I go to professional meetings and I say who I studied with, people say, ‘Oh, how lucky; she is just so wonderful.’”

• Christine Hensley, Ph.D. ’94, has recently moved to Sumter, South Carolina, where she is a cultural resource specialist with Shaw Air Force Base.

Jessie L. Ternberg, Professor of Surgery (Pediatric Surgery)

Michelle Flicker: “Jessie interviewed my late husband and me before we entered the School of Medicine. She kept in touch with students she interviewed, watched for us in the halls, and chatted with us. She is a very lovely facilitator of social interactions among colleagues and was gracious enough to invite medical students, residents, and interns to her home to meet with faculty and friends—people who could give us really wonderful advice. It was a big, happy mix.”

“Dr. Ternberg has a serious professional demeanor. She was quite well known for making sure people gave their best in all settings. I used to think of her as the velvet fist in the iron glove: She expects a lot of herself and others; inside, there is a wonderful sense of humor and a love of other people. She has a great deal of natural dignity. Yet it’s Midwest down-to-earth, too. She cares about her patients; she cares about the students. She just cares.”

“She was famed for her technical skills and her speed, which were such that her patients did very, very well. I also want to acknowledge the gratitude I have for my medical education and the psychological fortitude she gave me during my years at Washington University and beyond. Her pearls of wisdom guided and comforted me.”

• Michelle Flicker, M.D. ’76, is vice president, Global Medical Product Surveillance, at Hoechst Marion Roussel, in Kansas City, Missouri, and clinical associate professor at the University of Kansas School of Medicine. She was co-principal investigator for a VA/EPA retrospective study of Vietnam veterans' exposure to Agent Orange.
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Marvel of ENGINEERING

It's the only known joint program of its kind. It's the University of Washington Summer 1996. To give talented students an opportunity to combine the strengths of engineering and to miss it would be a missed opportunity.
They range in age from their mid-20s to their 50s. Many are thirtysomething, married with children, and burdened with bills and twin diminishing resources: time and money. Some punch a time clock and work more than 40 hours a week. All share a drive to change their lives by becoming engineers. And all need to stay in St. Louis as they earn their degrees at a reasonable cost.

That’s the profile of typical students enrolled in a distinctive and highly successful course of study: the University of Missouri-St. Louis/Washington University Joint Undergraduate Engineering Program. A model of diversity in engineering education, it stands apart from the other 315 engineering programs in the United States.

A concept as innovative as the creation of the community college system after World War II, the joint program began very modestly in early 1993 with an enrollment of eight students. In fewer than three years, the program has expanded to 239 students—101 upper-division and 138 pre-engineering undergraduates. It is unique among all known engineering programs because it combines the efforts and resources of two universities with differing flavors and missions to achieve a common goal: offering an affordable engineering degree to demographic groups that ordinarily might be lost in the academic shuffle—such as older students and an impressive representation of women and minorities. (Of the 239 students enrolled, 20 percent represent minorities; 17 percent of the total are African American; and 18 percent are women.)

“The University of Missouri-St. Louis/Washington University Joint Undergraduate Engineering Program is a bright facet of Washington University’s partnership with St. Louis,” says Washington University Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton. “By collaborating with a fine university in our region to educate a talented group of undergraduates, we are helping diverse students who work full time and have limited resources build satisfying engineering careers that will be important to their families, their peers, and their community.”

“There just hasn’t been an engineering-education alternative in the St. Louis region for the kind of student enrolled in the joint program,” says William P. Darby, vice dean for academic affairs in the Washington University School of Engineering and Applied Science and dean of the joint program. “When the two institutions were considering creating the program, we looked all around for a model and couldn’t find one. We’ve pretty much crafted the program based on combining the strengths of the two schools to give students an opportunity that wasn’t available before.

“These aren’t students who can pack up and move out of state or even to Rolla or Columbia and live in the dorms,” Darby says, referring to engineering curricula at the University of Missouri’s Rolla and Columbia campuses. Students in the joint program are already in UM-St. Louis’ and Washington U.’s neighborhood, and the campuses are only about 15 minutes apart.

BY TONY FITZPATRICK

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BY TONY FITZPATRICK
The joint program awards bachelor’s degrees in civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering. It offers a minor in environmental engineering science.

“The program provides an opportunity for students who are place-bound to get an engineering degree at reasonable tuition rates,” says Nancy Shields, UM-St. Louis assistant professor of sociology and associate dean of the program. The degree is granted by the University of Missouri; tuition is charged at UM-St. Louis’ rate instead of Washington U.’s. Nearly 20 St. Louis industries provide program support through scholarships and other means.

“This is the first time anything like this has been available in St. Louis, a region of 2.3 million people,” Shields says. “The University of Missouri-St. Louis has wanted an engineering program for more than 20 of its 31 years. Through this cooperation, there finally is one—and a very good one at that.”

At engineering student Mary Field’s home in Florissant, husband Bill is affectionately called “Mr. Mom” by children Mike, 20, Chris, 17, and Mindy, 13. All pitch in with housework and some cooking throughout the week. Bill Field, who operates his own business out of the home, plans and cooks most of the meals. A student now for seven years, Mary Field graduated with an associate’s degree from St. Louis Community College at Florissant Valley in 1993, and then was part of the first wave of entering students when the joint program began in August 1993. Fortysomething Field, who is a full-time test technician at Emerson Electric Company, has taken one or two courses each semester ever since. She’s taking senior-level courses on the Washington U. campus and plans to get her bachelor’s degree in mechanical engineering in three years. The quest has never been easy, she says, but strong support from family and deans Darby and Shields and the “great camaraderie among students and faculty” have been very helpful.

In addition to mechanical engineering, the program awards bachelor’s degrees in electrical and civil engineering and has a minor in environmental engineering science. Students take pre-engineering core curriculum courses in mathematics, science, introductory engineering, and other disciplines from faculty at UM-St. Louis, where they can use a new computer laboratory established by the McDonnell Douglas Foundation. Then they advance to Washington University’s upper-division engineering courses and labs to complete their degrees under Washington University engineering faculty. At the same time, they use the broad range of laboratories, libraries, and other services at the Hilltop Campus.

For nontraditional students, the entire process—from pre-engineering requirements through upper-division course work to graduation—takes about seven years, by conservative estimate.

The Joint Engineering Program already boasts a seasoned graduate, Michael Paul Harlow, who had transferred a significant amount of credit from previous academic work. Harlow received a bachelor’s degree in electrical engineering in August 1994, and is now employed by LDDSAM WorldCom, in St. Louis. Two students graduated in May 1996, and two more are expected to receive degrees in August 1996.

Student Steve Waller is among the few in the joint program who chose to matriculate in a more conventional way. A 1992 University City High School graduate, he took pre-engineering courses at UM-St. Louis and entered the program in fall 1994. He has since taken courses in the joint program and at Washington U. each semester and summer to accelerate his
progress toward his electrical engineering degree.

Waller, 22, says he has learned a lot from his classmates, many of whom are old enough to be his professors. "They can relate the practical parts of engineering to me," he says, "because many work with engineers or with problems that require elements of engineering. And I can help the older students with math and theoretical approaches to solutions because I've taken those courses more recently. I can't imagine any other kind of engineering program where you can learn as you can in the joint program."

Waller's colleague Wendy Robertson, who plans to graduate in 1998 with a double major in civil engineering and sociology, is equally enthusiastic. "The faculty at both schools have been great," she says. Because the students are taught by full-time Washington U. faculty and adjunct faculty, many of whom hold positions with area engineering firms, they are exposed to nationally renowned scholars as well as practicing engineers.

Robertson works 20 hours a week with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in downtown St. Louis in project management, and another five days a week with the University as a tutor for the UM-St. Louis mathematics department. She plans to "pursue a career in project management and work the business side of engineering," she says. "My preparation in the joint program and at the Corps of Engineers will be very valuable."

Washington University engineering dean Christopher I. Byrnes offers historical perspective. "Engineering has played a role in most of the evolutions and revolutions of society, and this program is no exception," Byrnes says. With Blanche M. Touhill, chancellor of UM-St. Louis; George A. Russell, president of the University of Missouri system; and William H. Danforth, chair of the Washington University Board of Trustees, Byrnes was instrumental in the program's inception. He adds: "We're confident that this endeavor will continue to be a model of public/private university cooperation."

Rick Grodsky, an associate professor of electrical engineering at Washington U., is the electrical engineering program coordinator for the joint program. He teaches two program classes a year and advises some 50 students. "These students have a high level of maturity, on average, and they're very hard-working and disciplined," Grodsky says. "They've set a difficult goal and work slowly at it. Sometimes their math backgrounds are a little rusty—mostly because there has been such a lag since they took their last math courses. But this is no show-stopper: They're able to compete, grasp the concepts, and become talented engineers."

Darby believes the engineering partnership of WU and UM-St. Louis is ideal. "Washington U. has a long history in engineering education, and UM-St. Louis has a successful record with nontraditional students," he says. "I believe we've created a concept that will be replicated by universities nationwide."

Tony Fitzpatrick is senior science editor in the Office of University Communications.
On the eve of the Atlanta games, highlights of Washington University’s additions to the Olympic archives.

BY DAVE DORR

In May, for the second time in a dozen years, a long-distance runner carried a torch ignited in Athens, Greece, to the Hilltop Campus. This relay would wind up at the XXXVI Olympiad in Atlanta. Washington University men’s soccer coach Ty Keough, co-captain of the 1980 Olympics soccer team, carried the torch through the Brookings Arch and around Francis Field—a reminder of a westbound run before the 1984 Los Angeles summer games. But stronger than a sense of déjà vu this year was the flame’s reminder of interconnections over time—the University, the Olympics, the world:

OLYMPICS AT THE FAIR

The father of the 1904 international games—the first in the Western Hemisphere—and of the 1904 World’s Fair was David Rowland Francis, A.B. 1870. A prominent grain trader and former St. Louis mayor and statesman, Francis persuaded the Olympic Committee that the games belonged not in Chicago, but with the fair in St. Louis. And when 657 acres of Forest Park, cleared of 40,000 trees, afforded too little room for it all, Francis’ firm, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, leased buildings and grounds on the University’s new Hilltop Campus, eventually netting the institution some $750,000. In addition, World’s Fair authorities built a stadium, gymnasium, track, and playing fields on the western end of the campus.

“They were available to a broad spectrum of athletes never before represented,” says June Wuest Becht, M.A. ’79, a St. Louisan and member of the International Society of Olympic Historians. “The games in Athens and Paris were elitist and definitely a European show. But the 1904 Games had athletes representing ethnic, racial, and economic groups across America.”

OTHER ANTHEMS

Washington U. was the site of the 1986 Amateur Athletic Union/USA Junior Olympics. • During the 1994 U.S. Olympic Festival, WU hosted volleyball, team handball, and judo competitions, and housed all festival athletes on the South 40 residence halls. • A commemorative 1992 Olympics stamp was announced at a ceremony in front of Francis Field gates. • Jackie Schapp, A.B. ’47, M.S. ’54, St. Louis resident, Washington U. Sports Hall of Fame member and past Senior Olympics competitor, participates in the U.S. National Senior Sports Classic. • Philip Godfrey, associate athletic director, is on the board of directors of the U.S. National Senior Sports Organization.
Notes on 1904  “There’s a perception the games were little more than a local intramural thing,” says Olympic historian June Becht, whereas they attracted outstanding athletes from four continents. Athletes competed in both Olympic games and World’s Fair contests; World’s Fair winners received modified medals.

Atlanta at a Glance  The 1996 games mark the modern Olympics’ 100th anniversary. From July 19 to August 4, the logistical requirements and crowds will be tantamount to eight Super Bowls a day, with some 10,000 athletes, 15,000 media representatives, 2 million spectators, and a TV audience of 3.5 billion.

AT THE 1996 GAMES

Enjoying their first Olympic experience will be Melvin Dace, A.B. ’58, M.D. ’62, assistant chief medical officer for the games, and WU sports information director Mike Wolf, U.S. Olympic Committee press officer for tennis. Dace, a retired cardiologist and former chief of staff at North Florida Regional Hospital, in Gainesville, Florida, says: “I’m very excited. Two of my interests are stress management and sports psychology. My colleagues have assured me I’ll be needed!”

Wolf will be gathering information and commentary for reporters worldwide and managing inquiries about interviewing USA players. Now that tennis is an open sport in the Olympics and will feature such players as Andre Agassi and Pete Sampras, Wolf expects to be “inundated with media requests.”

Attending the Olympics in a regimental kilt will be psychotherapist and Episcopal priest David M. Moss III, A.B. ’76. Moss, who lives in Atlanta, is chaplain to the 78th Fraser Highlanders, a historic Scottish military group that will be an honor guard at the games. He notes that “developmentally, Atlanta is where St. Louis was at the turn of the century—a well-known city of budding culture.”

Susan Stogel, A.B. ’72, will be on hand as NBC’s vice president for logistics at the Olympics, and head of the network’s Olympic client programs. Behind the scenes were architect Richard Rothman, B.S.A.S. ’62, who has worked on projects including all the walkways, and attorney Joan Dillon, B.S.B.A. ’63, J.D. ’66, who has been involved in patent and trademark issues surrounding the ’96 Olympics.

And finally, “Izzy,” the Olympic mascot created by John Ryan, M.F.A. ’75, promises to have a presence all its own.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch reporter Dave Dorr has covered nine Olympic games.
Close to the nerve

By Mary Carollo
Susan Mackinnon bursts out of an operating room suite at Children's Hospital of St. Louis.

"Mrs. Case, Rebecca is fine," she calls after the anxious woman retreating to the waiting room. Roberta Case had just watched her crying three-year-old daughter be carried into Mackinnon's operating room.

Mackinnon is about to perform an eight-hour procedure on the young girl, but first she wants to reassure Rebecca's mother. "She went right to sleep," Mackinnon tells her. "I'll come out and tell you how it is going later."

Mackinnon, a mother of four, understands the other mother's concern. As she hurries back into the operating room, wearing scrubs and surgical mask, she sighs, "I know how it is." Then she is all business as she begins the delicate task of harvesting, or extracting, nerves from Rebecca's tiny legs.

Rebecca Case was injured in a riding lawn-mower accident. She lost part of her skull and nearly all of the nerves and bones in her left arm. She is the fourth person in the world to undergo the nerve transplant surgery.

Mackinnon, professor of plastic and reconstructive surgery at Washington University School of Medicine, is currently the only person in the world doing peripheral nerve transplants—transplanting cadaver nerves into people with severe nerve injuries.

The procedure, born out of years of research on regeneration and immunology, enables patients to accept a nerve graft from a donor without the need for lifelong dependence on immunosuppressive drugs. It can save what were previously considered irreparably damaged limbs.

"Until recently, accident victims with extensive nerve damage in their arms and legs had only an amputation to look forward to," Mackinnon says. "Now we can offer an alternative—a nerve transplant that can restore function by bringing severed nerves back to life."

Autologous nerve transplants, where doctors use nerves from elsewhere in the patient's body to repair injuries, are ideal for replacing short nerve sections. This avoids the problem of rejection, which is what ultimately happens when the body's sophisticated immune system attacks foreign tissue.

Injuries like Rebecca's that require larger sections of nerve than she can afford to give up, call for donor nerve grafts. The transplanted donor nerve will act as a trellis. Her own nerve will grow along it like a vine and eventually cover her whole arm, connecting with her hand. In order to trick her body into accepting the donor nerves' foreign tissue, she will have to take powerful anti-rejection drugs.

People who receive organ transplants—hearts, kidneys, livers—must take these drugs for the rest of their lives. The drugs carry side effects and put transplant recipients at risk for contracting potentially life-threatening illnesses. Because organ transplants save lives, the benefits outweigh the risks.

"Nerve transplants, however, are not vital to sustaining life," says Mackinnon. "You would die without your liver, kidneys, or heart, but you won't die without an arm or leg. So it's not worth the risk of lifelong immunosuppression."

To overcome this hurdle, Mackinnon spent years in the laboratory testing theories on rats and later primates. She hypothesized that a nerve transplant might be successful with a temporary regimen of immunosuppressive medication.

Mackinnon was right. Nerve transplant patients don't need lifelong immunosuppres-
The most important thing," says Mackinnon, "is getting these kids to a place where they feel good about themselves. If they're happy, I'm happy."

Mackinnon's first transplant patient was a 15-year-old Alabama boy whose left leg was nearly severed in a motorboat accident. The 1988 surgery was performed in Toronto, where Mackinnon was on the faculty of the University of Toronto. The boy now wears an ankle brace and has a slight limp, but enjoys riding his bike and playing baseball.

"The most important thing," says Mackinnon, "is getting these kids to a place where they feel good about themselves, regardless of what kind of function they have in their limbs or the scientific measurements we come up with. If they're happy, I'm happy."

In addition to the patients themselves, Mackinnon says the transplants would not be possible without the generosity of donors and the cooperation of the Mid-America Transplant Association. "They let us come in after the organs have been harvested," she says. It takes an average of six hours of surgery to procure the delicate nerves.

She plans to continue doing transplants as cases arise. In 1994, she received a $500,000 grant from the National Institutes of Health to continue her nerve transplantation research. She is studying ways that nerve preservation may reduce the need for immunosuppression. Past work indicated that preservation appears to reduce the "foreignness" of the transplanted nerve tissue. "The nerve's foreign cells die off or become less functional as time goes on," Mackinnon explains.

Her research team also determined that nerves can be preserved for up to five weeks and still remain viable. This discovery opens the door for elective procedures and may one day facilitate the formation of "nerve banks," where grafts harvested from donors will be stored until needed.

"In the near future, I hope to be doing nerve transplants on patients with smaller injuries, not just the huge, irreparable nerve injuries," says Mackinnon. With a supply of donors' nerves, it would no longer be necessary to use the patient's own nerves for grafts, eliminating the need for two procedures on the patient.

But she is not content to stop there. She predicts that in 10 years, surgeons will be able to transplant hands, arms, and legs from cadavers. "This work will come about fast and furious once we get a handle on the immune response," she says. "For now, we are going slowly and carefully."

Mary Carollo is coordinator of media relations in the Office of Medical Public Affairs.

*Image: John E. Varghese, M.D.*

**The Washingtonian**

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**18**
Reflections on the Graduate Experience

PHOTOGRAPHY BY JOE ANGELES

LAW STUDENT, MEDICAL STUDENT, GRADUATE STUDENT are words that inspire respect—especially when the school is of Washington University’s caliber. Admission is tough, the information load is immense, and independent work tests the psyche as well as the intellect.

Less widely recognized, however, is the essence of the graduate experience. Whatever the advanced-degree program, “our students’ understanding of the
learning process changes radically," explains Robert E. Thach, dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and chair of the Professional and Graduate Student Coordinating Committee. "They become independent researchers who acquire original insights that add to the body of work in their fields."

A second-year Arts and Sciences doctoral student in anthropology, Lisa Hildebrand has the motivation, intellectual curiosity, and career trajectory typical of her peers on the Hilltop and the Medical campuses. Her learning is of such an active order that she spent 1996 spring break in Chicago, analyzing a collection of 9,000-year-old stone tools. This summer she’s in Ethiopia, tracing clues to early agriculture in preparation for her dissertation proposal.

Predictably, her campus life is packed. She reads in her subdiscipline, archaeology, and advances her

**PRECEDING PAGE:** Top: When Lisa hears of a U.S. museum exhibiting excavated material she needs to see, she’ll “go take a look and do a quick study.” Here, at the Saint Louis Art Museum, she sees for the first time the black-rimmed pottery described but not depicted in early 20th-century reports of northeast African sites. “We’re putting together the prehistory of this region in our own minds because nobody has synthesized it yet,” she says.

Bottom: Undergraduate Nagendra Polavarapu asks Lisa about a professor’s comment on an exam.

**THIS PAGE:** Above left: Lisa (r.) and second-year-student Malaina Brown share an office where undergraduates can get help with structuring papers.

Above right: Talking after a spring colloquium are (l. to r.) Lisa, Patty Jo Watson, the Edward Mallinckrodt Distinguished University Professor; Lisa’s faculty mentor, Fiona Marshall; and Stanley Ambrose, a University of Illinois archaeologist.

Bottom right: On a research trip to Chicago’s Oriental Institute, Lisa examines prehistoric flint blades.
research. Using the sort of interdisciplinary opportunity available throughout the University, Lisa works with earth and planetary sciences professor Ray Arvidson in his department's remote sensing lab, studying satellite images to discern vegetation and rainfall patterns in Ethiopia. She takes a weekly seminar on the prehistory of eastern Africa conducted by her mentor, internationally known anthropologist Fiona Marshall. And as Marshall's teaching assistant, Lisa offers review sessions for undergraduates. Every two weeks, faculty and students cull information in all three anthropology subfields at colloquia led by respected researchers from other institutions. Afterward, the group adjourns for further discussion to Blueberry Hill. At week's end is Friday Archaeology, a time when faculty and students, undergraduates included, can talk shop and socialize.

And Lisa fits in necessary down time—for instance, "the anthro grad students get together a lot," she says. "We get a bunch of videos, have a potluck, get a bottle of wine. There's a lot of camaraderie."

—Judy H. Watts

AND AFTER THE PH.D.?

Just two of Lisa's goals are a professorship and, she says, "eventually relating my studies of prehistoric cultivation technology to modern situations. By studying present-day traditional agricultural technology, I can test theories about prehistoric change. Such research can also reveal information about cultivation methods and crop resources that could be useful in different geographical areas today. This knowledge may make for more enlightened decision making about international development. Throughout my career, I aim to do research about past and present people that can be applied to the issues we face as a global community."
In the soon-to-be-published book Washington University in St. Louis: A History, University historian Ralph Morrow identifies the reorganization of the School of Medicine as key to Washington University's ascent to national prominence. Morrow describes in this excerpt how a few forward-looking men began the transformation of a modest local medical school into the national leader it is today.

The reorganized School of Medicine's first operation—an appendectomy—in the new Barnes Hospital in 1914.
The School of Medicine in its reorganized form is a legacy of Chancellor David F. Houston's idea of a university for the Southwest, a fact that contemporary witnesses generally acknowledged. Abraham Flexner, in his famous *Medical Education in the United States and Canada* levied upon Houston when, in 1910, he wrote that Washington University's patronage of medical education was "bound to be more than local":

Aside from its obvious possibilities as a productive scientific center, Washington University must be the main factor in the training of physicians for the southwest country; the city of St. Louis has in this section an even clearer opportunity than has Chicago in the middle west, New York in the east, or Boston in New England. For there is no other large city south of Minneapolis or as far west as the Pacific which as completely meets the requirements of the case.

... However, the view that the reorganization of the medical school was first and foremost an institutional happening seems not to have endured.... The reorganization, nonetheless, is imperfectly explained outside the context of institutional aspirations. Although it was a significant event in the history of medical education, it was not a complete failure. The School of Medicine's reorganization and development, as reported by the Carnegie Foundation, was a significant event in the history of medical education.

**The Medicine Men**

Robert S. Brookings was president of the University Corporation (Board of Trustees) during the medical school reorganization. Painting by Anders Zorn, 1907, Gallery of Art.

Abraham Flexner, author of the 1910 Carnegie Foundation report *Medical Education in the United States and Canada*, played a crucial role in the School of Medicine’s reorganization and development. Photo circa 1928, Medical School Archives.

David F. Houston, the University’s fifth chancellor, envisioned "a university for the Southwest." Photo by J.C. Strauss, 1913, University Archives.

Henry S. Pritchett, a former Washington U. faculty member and president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, advised Robert S. Brookings and David Houston on the reform of the medical school. Photo circa 1910, University Archives.
education and research, it has transcendent importance in the unfolding of the University.

A convenient starting point for the rediscovery of the relationship between institutional ambitions and the decision to reform the medical school is Flexner's report. Flexner began his assignment to investigate the nation's medical schools for the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching in December 1908 and visited St. Louis toward the end of April 1909, a mere six months after Houston articulated his vision of a university for the Southwest. . . . Brookings and Houston indeed were piqued by Flexner's comments on the medical school and communicated their views to Henry Pritchett, who had chosen Flexner to undertake the study. . . .

As a rule Pritchett shielded Flexner from criticism, but on this occasion he directed (the verb is not too strong) him to return to St. Louis to discuss the medical school with University officials and equipped him with a letter of introduction to Brookings. On his second visit, which occurred before mid-November 1909, Flexner met with Brookings, Houston, [William K.] Bixby, [Edward] Mallinckrodt, and Robert McKittrick Jones, the last three of whom were members of a board committee on medical school reorganization that had been formed a few weeks before Flexner's return trip. After the meeting Brookings asked Flexner to write a statement of his views "for use on [committee member Adolphus] Busch," and this document survives as the Flexner report on the Washington University medical school.

The report was a masterful exercise in persuasion. Within the compass of a thousand words, Flexner described the "wretched condition" of the school, explained the reasons for it, prescribed a strategy for achieving improvement, and offered a powerful incentive for instituting reforms. The last is especially important, and it entitles Flexner's report to rank as an essay on academic statecraft as well as on medical reform. Flexner, at the outset of his critique, put the medical school in an institutional setting. "Washington University is an ambitious and substantial institution . . . destined to be of increasing importance . . . ." he began. "It occupies a noble site: architectural plans already partly realized promise it a home not likely to be surpassed in the entire country." . . . Under such favoring circumstances, the University had a duty "to itself to make adequate provision for instruction in medicine," for "in no other way [could] it so certainly win distinction. . . ."

The crisp diction in which Flexner couched his lesson in the art of building a renowned university was his own, but the conclusion is irresistible that the ideas, at least in part, originated with Pritchett. Ten days before Flexner paid his second visit to St. Louis, Pritchett told Brookings that he had "gone over with Flexner quite fully [his] own impressions of the medical opportunity at St. Louis . . . and the best way to meet it," and for several years he had been urging upon Brookings and others a policy of concentrating resources upon a limited range of educational objectives. As early as 1902 he advised Brookings that, since the University was "starting de novo," careful thought must be given to "the particular place in education that [it could] best fill."

. . . In urging the University to direct its efforts toward clear-cut academic goals, Pritchett had a ready ally in Houston. . . . Houston, moreover, was the chief promoter of the ideas of Pritchett and Flexner within the University community, ideas that were diffused and assimilated with astonishing rapidity. Barely a month after Flexner's return visit, the board committee on medical school reorganization reported "that . . . the field of medicine offered the most unique opportunity for the University to render great service to . . . the whole Southwest," and that "striking efficiency in this field [would] re-act on the whole University and extend its reputation." . . . [Committee member] Adolphus Busch forcefully illustrated the pervasiveness of the view that medicine held the key to institutional renown. . . . [He wrote from his Pasadena estate in early spring 1909] "that nothing in [his] opinion could give St. Louis . . . a better fame in the world than to have . . . [Washington University . . . connected to . . . the greatest medical school in the United States]." By the time that a blueprint for developing the medical school was ready at the end of April 1910, the linkage of medicine to the idea of a university for the Southwest had become enshrined in official policy. . . . Two decades earlier a resurrected University of Chicago had chosen to emphasize higher studies in the arts and sciences, but medicine was to blaze Washington's way to fame. .

For information on how to order this book, see the card in this magazine or call the Missouri Historical Society at (314) 361-0024.
And now—
The Rest of the Story

When America's most-listened-to radio newsman goes on the air, there's an angel in the control booth.

Lynne Harvey is producer, director, manager, agent, compiler, editor, adviser, motivator, and—oh, yes—wife to Paul Harvey, whose news reports and commentaries are heard daily on more than 1,250 ABC network radio stations and 400 stations abroad.

BY GLORIA SHUR BILCHIK
Known today in broadcasting’s inner circles as the woman-behind-the-man-behind-the-microphone, Angel had her own early radio career. A native of St. Louis, dubbed "Angel" by her family, she got her first job soon after graduating from Washington University. She had expected to become a writer. But a new radio station in St. Louis, KMOX, was looking for educational broadcasts, and when Angel suggested some topics, the station manager offered her an on-air job, reporting women’s news.

Not long into the job, she met Paul, who was the station’s special events director. “He invited me to dinner, and he proposed,” she recalls. “We were married a year later.”

That was the beginning of a beautiful friendship and a shared career. “When we married, we decided to work together,” she says. “We knew that either one of us could broadcast or manage. It was my idea to back up Paul. He had a lot of opportunities, but he was a natural for radio, with that beautiful voice. I helped him focus on becoming a newsman.”

More than 50 years later, Angel’s touch is on everything Paul has done. An indispensable component of the Harvey empire and Paul’s closest adviser, her role has included suggesting and tracking down news stories, scheduling interviews, revising scripts, answering mountains of fan mail, and hiring and managing production crews.

“I’ve spent a lot of time in control rooms,” she says. “Sometimes I’m more at home with the floor operators and the make-up people than with the ‘talent.’ When we are interviewed by other media people, I’m usually talking with the crew, rather than with the interviewer.”

And while Paul does the on-air commentary, when it comes to business matters, Angel does the talking. A hands-on, savvy business partner from the get-go, Angel has been instrumental in shepherding the Harvey career. A life-changing move to Chicago in the 1940s catapulted Paul to fame, when late-evening and noontime radio news programs were just beginning to air. Much later, Angel engineered a Harvey foray into television. Approached by Bing Crosby Productions, but reluctant to make the required move to New York City, Angel concocted a plan to create videotaped programming in Chicago for syndication, rather than to do live production. To sell the idea, she developed five pilot scripts, and in her typically methodical, high-energy manner, she coordinated studio arrangements, edited tapes, advised Paul on wardrobe, and designed the set. When the Crosby organization bought the show, Angel negotiated the contract. The program ran for more than 20 years.

“I’ve been called aggressive, and it’s true,” she says. “Paul’s success has been my success, too. But I’m also a soft person. In some situations I’m a real pushover, and I’ve had to have staff people to answer the phones to say no.”

The list of Angel’s community activities, however, suggests that those naysayers are engaged in a losing battle. Her board memberships include the Illinois Charitable Trust Advisory Council, the women’s board of the Chicago Zoological Society, and the Children’s Home & Aid Society. She serves as vice president of the board of the museum of Broadcast Communications, which houses the Radio Hall of Fame and the Lynne “Angel” Harvey Radio Center, billed as “a place to enjoy radio’s past and participate in its future.” In addition to having been inducted into Phi Beta Kappa as an undergraduate, Angel has received awards from the Little City Foundation, the Religious Heritage of America, the Salvation Army, and the National Committee to Prevent Child Abuse. Chicago’s Infant Welfare Society houses the Lynne Harvey Medical Records Library, and the Musicians Club of Women offers a scholarship named for her. In May she received a
A hands-on, savvy business partner from the get-go, Angel has been instrumental in shepherding Paul Harvey’s career.

doctorate from Rosary College, in River Forest, Illinois.

“I wish I could do more,” says Angel, whose jam-packed social agenda takes her from coast to coast for charity galas and fundraising events year-round. “The things I can’t do in person, I try to accomplish by extending my help. I’m fortunate to be able to give.”

Angel’s can-do attitude, however, has occasionally yielded some odd results. Asked in 1995 to christen the new American Queen riverboat in New Orleans, Angel showed up for what she thought would be the traditional champagne-bottle smash on the ship’s hull. Instead, the christening mechanism was a distinctly unconventional, enormous bottle of bright-red Louisiana Tabasco sauce—huge enough to make the Guinness Book of World Records. “Paul was appropriately worried about the white dress I was wearing,” she says.

Between broadcasts, speaking engagements, and charitable events, the Harveys rotate between their homes in Chicago and Phoenix. For kicks, Angel accompanies Paul on rounds of golf at Phoenix’s Paradise Valley Country Club, riding the cart and picking up stray balls left by less skillful duffers. During their Arizona workday, Angel and Paul sit at facing desks in the full-service, built-in studio from which many Paul Harvey broadcasts originate.

But languid retirement days on the links are not on the agenda. The Harveys, who call themselves a news couple, have no plans to slow down. In fact, their contract with ABC extends for another 10 years.

The Harveys’ son has witnessed most of the Harveys’ working-together tradition: Paul Harvey, Jr.—a concert pianist by training—writes the scripts for the now-famous Rest of the Story series. (The series, begun in 1976, consists of four-minute segments that delve into forgotten or little-known facts behind stories of famous people and events.) Angel credits her son’s lyrical writing for much of the segment’s success.

In introducing his mother at a recent award presentation, Paul, Jr., summed up her accomplishments: “The most astonishing aspect of Lynne Harvey’s career is that while doing the behind-the-scenes work that makes the result seem effortless, she has managed to conduct her business in the spirit of love. Somehow, incredibly, she has placed her family’s needs above all else. And she has made it all work. Without that special touch—that sixth, seventh, and eighth sense of what works and what doesn’t, I doubt you’d have heard of any of us.”

Gloria Shur Blichik, A.B. ’67, M.A.T. ’68, is a St. Louis-based writer.
St. Louis may seem a million miles away if, like Yonsei University president Ja Song, you live in Seoul, South Korea. In fact, when Song attended the inauguration of Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton in October 1995, the 6,000-mile journey was much the same as those he had traveled three decades earlier. Only this time, he measured it in hours, not days.

Washington University was home-far-from-home when Song was a student participant in an exchange agreement with WU's business school and two universities in South Korea—Yonsei University and Korea University. That program, which began in 1958 and continued through the 1960s, marked the business school's entry into international education and also was a fresh start for higher education in South Korea, which had suffered during the Korean conflict just a few years before. It definitely was a fresh start for Song. "We had business schools in Korea, but most of the curriculum was very old. At that time Washington U. sent about six professors to Yonsei and Korea universities," he says. One of the business professors who came to Yonsei, J. George Robinson (now professor emeritus of marketing), selected Song as one of the 15 Korean students who would make the long trip from Seoul to St. Louis to study at WU's business school. "I really appreciated him, you know—he and the other Washington University faculty did a lot of good things for our country, especially Yonsei University."

Destination: St. Louis

Once Song arrived in St. Louis, other business school faculty members, such as the late Leslie J. Buchan, former dean of the business school and Korean program director, and assistant professor Robert L. Virgil—who went on to serve as business school dean and executive vice chancellor for university relations—helped him and the other new M.B.A. students from Korea adjust to their new surroundings. "Thirty or forty years ago, Korea was, frankly, a lot different," says Song. "I had never had any
Once an international student, now a university president, Ja Song knows well the way from Seoul to St. Louis, and the distance traveled is not what it used to be.

by Jim Russell
As a professor—and for the past three years as president of Yonsei University—Song has been in the perfect position to see such change. He says his distinguished administrative career at Yonsei, which ranges from serving as dean of the business school to presiding over the faculty senate, is a testimony to his experiences in the United States as well as the efforts of Washington U. professors to reform education in Korea while he studied here.

Destination: the future...

Ja Song’s whirlwind October 1995 weekend at Washington U. was perhaps the ultimate example of the life of a dedicated university president—it featured a multi-page itinerary that whisked him from breakfast with business school friends to squeezed-in meetings to well-planned inaugural events that culminated in the chancellor’s installation. Representing college and university presidents and international alumni, Song addressed the inaugural gathering with the

"Universities must seek to become ‘world’ universities today more than ever before.”

unmistakable passion and sincerity of one who spoke wisely from experience.

“There has been much talk of the ‘global village,’ and the academic community likes to think of itself as a world of ideas without national barriers,” Song said. “As we all know, however, within that global village there remain high walls, and the actual flow of ideas back and forth is still hampered by factors of language and culture and law, not to mention conservatism, parochialism, and inertia. Most of us are too reluctant to change old patterns, too unwilling to give up our traditional ways. Too often we seek to blame rather than to find solutions. It is up to us in the universities to take the positive steps that are needed to prepare our people to live in this new world, to jolt the establishment, and to train and prepare the younger generations for the future.”

Song is a man of his word. Soon after the inauguration, a new kind of exchange agreement was announced by Washington University and Yonsei University. The previous WU/YU relationship had ended in the late 1960s, but Song says that helping create this new agreement is his way of continuing what was started nearly 40 years ago, “rather than just having one page of history.” So, beginning in fall 1996, two Yonsei U. students will spend a semester at Washington U. and two Washington students will study at Yonsei, which has 30,000 students and more than 1,000 faculty members.

“Washington University has served as an example to Yonsei of a university that knows the importance of expanding and exploring new and different horizons, while at the same time realizing that the world is getting smaller—and it is definitely getting smaller,” Song said in his address. “[In a span of about 60 hours] I will have flown from one continent to another, participated in the inauguration of a chancellor and flown back to the other continent. This is in stark contrast to the almost one month it took me to get to St. Louis when I was a student here, traveling by train, boat, and bus. Given this continued shrinking of our world, we can no longer afford to be limited to national and regional concerns, and universities must seek to become ‘world’ universities today more than ever before. But with Washington University’s history of looking beyond her walls, I have no doubt that she will rise to the occasion.”

Jim Russell is associate editor of Washington University Magazine and Alumni News.
Candyce Berger’s impression of health-care reform is easy to sum up: “There will come a point,” Berger predicts, “when consumers will say, ‘Hell, no, we’re just not going to take it any more.’”

THE ONCE AND FUTURE HEALTH-CARE REVOLUTION

Headlines may suggest health-care reform is dead, but this social work visionary sees a revolution just around the corner. “The baby boomers are now beginning to experience the health-care system,” says Berger. “They’re hitting their 40s. As a group, the boomers are the largest voting bloc. They have political clout. And when they’re not satisfied with the care they receive, change will come.”

by Kathryn S. Brown
Berger should know. As director and associate professor of social work at the University of Michigan Medical Center, she diligently tracks the health-care industry’s rises and ebbs. She is a strong advocate for cost-effective, comprehensive reform. And she is determined that social work will play a major role.

“As we move to capitated models of health care, where emphasis is placed on keeping people healthy, we are no longer going to be able to ignore the social concomitants of illness,” Berger says. “Substance abuse, poverty, violence, malnutrition—all these things are now dealt with in the medical environment. It would be much more cost-effective to address these issues in the community. That would prevent people from using health care as a system to deal with social ills.”

In the end, Berger says, social workers are in the perfect position to change the way many people approach health care—for the better.

Berger’s passion for social work began on the Washington University campus in 1971. She was a junior majoring in sociology when she signed up for an introductory course in social welfare.

“Up until then, I was just kind of drifting,” she recalls. “But sitting in that class, it was like a light going off in my head: Whoa! This is what I want to do.”

She never looked back. Berger got a master’s degree in social work (M.S.W.) at Washington University’s George Warren Brown School of Social Work, then one of only a few programs with a health-care emphasis. “My time at GWB was a major force in shaping who I am today,” Berger says. “It really broadened my mind about public health and medicine.”

After graduating, Berger became one of the first M.S.W.s hired as a clinical social worker on the medical inpatient unit at Strong Memorial Hospital, in Rochester, New York. After a couple of years, she decided her heart was in management.

“I always seemed to be asking, ‘But why?’” Berger says. She wanted to know why administrations were structured in a certain way; why social workers used particular
methods; why some interventions worked and others didn't.

So Berger went back to school, completing a Ph.D. in social work at the University of Southern California and then, taking her first administrative job, as associate director of social work at the University of Washington, in Seattle.

It was at the University of Washington that Berger first began to question the vigor of the United States' health-care industry. Even then, she was going against the grain of common opinion. "My friends thought I was crazy," Berger says, laughing. "It was 1981, and health care was in its heyday. The industry was growing by leaps and bounds. Why would I ever want to study it from the perspective of organizational downsizing?"

But Berger was honing her skills as an industry seer. She watched as, one by one, the steel, auto, and public services industries began to decline. "I kept thinking, 'These are the purchasers of health care out here who are dying,'" Berger says. "It's got to hit us."

Sure enough, by the mid-80s, hospitals underwent a spate of downsizing. Berger, anticipating the moment, had already begun restructuring the University of Washington's social work program. It was a visionary moment that would come to reflect her entire career.

"I always read the tea leaves," Berger says. "I'm always looking two years down the road, asking, 'How do we need to be positioned for that? How can we be prepared for that?'"

The best defense, Berger notes, is a great offense. "I want social work to be prepared for change."

Berger's industry savvy and sweat have garnered many awards, including a 1994 Distinguished Alumni Award from the George Warren Brown School of Social Work. She also takes that expertise on the road, lecturing throughout the United States and Canada on how to change with the times. Her message: change is good—if you know how to run with it.

RETURNING PRACTITIONERS TO THE COMMUNITY

For most industries, change comes painfully. Social work is no exception. "I think we're going to hit some rough times," Berger says. "No one is immune to cost-cutting. Look at physicians—they're getting hit hard." But change offers opportunity, and Berger wants social workers to seize new chances.

Now is the time for members of the profession to assume new responsibility, Berger says. The health-care system is struggling to make ends meet. Many people are struggling just to get care. And others aren't satisfied with the care they've got.

"Even as HMOs (health maintenance organizations) are perceived as an excellent front for health care, studies suggest client satisfaction isn't necessarily strong, particularly among high-risk populations," Berger says. "We can open new doors where social work can intervene. For example, we want to move social work into community settings and physicians' offices."

Essentially, Berger wants social work to return to its roots: community-based health promotion. In this model, people deal with social problems—for example, alcoholism or poverty—before medical complications develop. This cost-effective approach could help people get to the bottom of health-related conditions, rather than simply treating symptoms bound to recur.

But for the community model to work, the health-care industry must make preventing illness a priority. "The problem so far is that nobody has put their money where their mouth is," Berger says. "We've built a health-care system on addressing disease."

Social workers must evaluate what clients get for their "social work dollar," Berger says. People want to know what they're getting for their money, and social work, like every field, must prove its importance.

That shouldn't be too hard. "Social components of illness are going to become increasingly important," Berger says. "What's breaking down in our society? Values, norms, family—organizations that have solidified our sense of community. Social work [can] bridge those factors. We are trained to look at a person in his or her environment. We look at economic, social, and psychological factors."

Social work has lived through shifts in popularity, Berger notes. "But we continue to live because there's a need. As society changes, social work will be right there."

And so, you can bet, will Berger.
When Melvin F. Brown walked into January Hall in 1958 as a first-year law student, he was absolutely sure he would never practice law. At least not in a firm.

No, he planned to take his J.D. into the business world. Or government. Or maybe politics. Not a revolutionary idea in those days, but not a course most law students considered, either.

Brown had his reasons: "I'd majored in political science with a philosophy minor," he says, "an experience I wouldn't trade for anything. But without an advanced degree, the best job I could hope for was sales clerk—not his cup of tea. M.B.A. programs were still new, whereas law was a venerated degree. Brown wanted to hit the ground running, so law school it was.

He says today, "I think the law is great preparation for a variety of careers." He also had at hand exquisite role models for a nontraditional law career.

One was University Chancellor Ethan A.H. Shepley, J.D. '22 (1954–61), a lawyer who had devoted his considerable talents to civic and educational matters. (Brown counts Shepley and former Chancellor William H. Danforth as personal heroes, describing them as "giants, men of vision.")

Another model was a future University chancellor, lawyer Thomas H. Elliot, Brown's adviser and political science professor, who had drafted the Social Security Act and served in the U.S. House of Representatives. Brown also had worked in Washington for another giant, Senator Paul Douglas, Democrat of Illinois.

How has his decision of 35 years ago played out?

Brown says, "I had a plan—I wanted to run a company—but not a rigid plan, more a matter of evaluating and seizing opportunities as they came along." By 1971, he was already a senior vice president and general counsel of a sister company of the firm he now heads.

Brown is president and CEO of Deutsche Financial Services—a unit of Deutsche Bank AG, Germany's largest bank—with world headquarters in St. Louis. He has headed the company, known as ITT Commercial Finance University on Scholarship in 1953, before its $2.2 billion purchase in 1994 by Deutsche Bank, since 1977. When Brown took over, the company had about 60 employees and a receivables base of $70 million. "In 1977, we were not even on the radar screen in the industry," he says. "Now we're the largest [1,600 employees with a $5 billion receivables base]."

In 1994, a Deutsche Bank official described the company—which provides short-term loans to finance dealer inventories for manufacturers, among other services—as having an impressive market share and impressive management, adding, "They are hands down the best in the industry." Brown says simply, "Our hallmark is excellence in execution."

"Interesting people challenge you to extend yourself mentally," he adds. "I find that if you surround yourself with good people, it does nothing but inspire you to better performance." For example: "When I came to the University on scholarship in 1953, I walked into my first classroom, and I not only didn't understand what the professors were talking about, I didn't understand the other students. I came from a small town in south central Illinois with a graduating class of about 50 kids. Almost nobody went on to college. Now here were these kids from Clayton and Ladue and John Burroughs and Country Day who were so far ahead of me, I didn't know what they were talking about."

Was he daunted? "It was an exhilarating experience!" he says. "I felt really challenged." He also took part in "everything": student government, Sigma Nu, Bearskin Follies, and Thurtene.

"Without scholarships," Brown says, "I couldn't have come." His parents were Russian émigrés, and his father, severely wounded as an American forces volunteer in World War 2.
War I, died in his 40s, leaving little to his widow and two sons.

Brown says, "It wasn't until my mother was filling out scholarship applications for the University that I learned she was supporting the three of us, I'll never forget, on $3,600 a year."

So it comes as no surprise that Brown is big on scholarships at Washington University. "It's payback time," he says.

Now a Life Member of the William Greenleaf Eliot Society, Brown gave his first scholarships in 1984 in the John M. Olin School of Business, in memory of his wife Jacqueline Hirsch Brown, A.B. '63, who died in 1981. (Both their children have WU degrees: Benjamin Andrew, M.S.W. '92, and Mark Steven, J.D. '95—as does Ben's wife, Stephanie Zetcher Brown, M.S.W. '94.)

Why Olin? Brown responds, "Bob Virgil [former Olin School dean] and I became friends while he was in the M.B.A. program and I was in law school. When he became dean, I wanted to do my part."

**Doing his part seems to be as natural as breathing** to the dynamic CEO. He does not take on a task unless he is willing to do what the job involves, explaining, "Whether it's a volunteer job or a professional job—I really try to deliver."

In the community, he is a trustee of the Missouri Historical Society and the Whitaker Charitable Foundation, and a commissioner of the Regional Arts Commission.

At the University, Brown is a founding member of the School of Law National Council and remains an enthusiastic participant: "There are so many exceptionally bright, nimble, dedicated people on the Council!"

He also serves as Special Gifts Chair ($25,000+) in the School of Law's Building for a New Century campaign cabinet.

He has chaired the law school's Annual Fund scholarship committee, demonstrating a positive genius for moving donors from the $1,000 level up to the $2,500 named scholarship level, and has been a donor in the Scholars in Law Program for several years.

His support of the law school took a personal turn when Brown remarried in 1992. He and his bride, the former Pamela Kornik, suggested that well-wishers make gifts to the School of Law.

His business, once confined to the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, is now worldwide, so he travels a lot. To his great joy, his family is also expanding. Last year, as the photo gallery in his office testifies, he and Pam each became a grandparent for the first time.

How does he maintain balance in this busy life of his? Brown replies without hesitation: "The fact of the matter is, you make time for the things that you want to do and for the people who are interesting to you."

Or, as Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., said a century ago: "The rule of joy and the law of duty seem to me all one."

—M.M. Costantin
Washington University Alumni Club programming across the United States continues to grow in quality and variety. Here's a quick inventory of what Alumni Clubs were offering earlier this academic year:

**Los Angeles/Orange County**
12/5/95 After dinner at Claude's, an evening at the famed Pasadena Playhouse for a performance of Happy Holidays, Bill Castellino's nonstop comedy in its world premiere run. Among the volunteers: Sherrill Kushner, A.B. '71.

**New York City**

**Philadelphia/St. Louis/Washington, D.C.**
1/11/96 For hockey fans, a face-off at the CoreStates Spectrum between the Philadelphia Flyers and the St. Louis Blues. One time-zone over in St. Louis, for Young Alum music lovers, the Saint Louis Symphony Orchestra with Maestro Slatkin in the gilt and crimson of Powell Symphony Hall. Among the volunteers: Mike Cohen, B.S.M.E. '91, in Philadelphia, and Mike Winter, B.S.Comp.Sc. '93, B.S.E.E. '93, in St. Louis. An SLSO encore on 1/20/96 at the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C., with Maestro Slatkin, conductor-elect of Washington's National Symphony, at the helm. Among the volunteers: Lisa Kaufman, A.B. '87.

**Boston/New York/Atlanta**
1/96 and 2/96 On the road with the men's and women's Battling Basketball Bears at Brandeis, NYU, and Emory. Reception at each stop with WU athletic director John Schael. Among the volunteers: Alana Sharenow, A.B. '90, in Boston; Steve Lewent, A.B. '72, M.Arch. '77, in New York; and Mike Fraser, B.S.Comp.Sc. '84, in Atlanta.

**San Francisco**
2/6/96 Young Alumni happy hour at Chevys at the Embarcadero Center, and on 2/24/96, Young Alumni "Community Impact" one-day service project with other Bay Area Young Alums and the Association for Retarded Citizens (ARC) to spruce up the workplaces of retarded citizens. Among the volunteers: Doug Mandell, A.B. '91 (happy hour) and Drew Tulchin, A.B. '92 (ARC project).

**Sarasota/Tampa**
2/8/96, 2/11/96 A guided tour of U.S. presidential rhetoric for Club members and guests by University College Dean and Professor of English Wayne Fields, author of The Union of Words: The Eloquence of the American Presidency (Simon & Schuster, 1995), on the heels of the announcement that Washington University has been chosen to host the first presidential debate of the 1996 campaign.

In the first quarter of 1996, Alumni Clubs in a dozen cities also helped coordinate dinners and receptions for Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton (see accompanying story).

If you are interested in helping to plan Alumni Club activities in your area, please contact Laura Ponte, Director of Alumni Relations. Phone: 314-935-5212; Fax: 314-935-4483; e-mail: p72250lp@wuvmd.wustl.edu
Members of the Classes of 1932 ★ 1937 ★ 1942 ★ 1947
Just do it!
Make your plans now to get together at REUNION 1997!

Begin on Friday, May 16, with registration and receptions.
Wrap up the festivities on Saturday evening, May 17, with the Reunion Gala, a glamorous dinner dance under the stars in Brookings Quadrangle. In between there’ll be class parties, city and campus tours, faculty seminars, and a whole lot of catching up. Don’t miss any of it!

Watch the mail for your invitation, calendar of events, and Reunion Village, hotel, and travel information. For more details or if you want to help plan reunion activities for your class, call the Alumni Office at 1-800-867-ALUM.

A Rose by any Other Name May Smell as Sweet...

... but we’d rather that your correct name appear, and in its proper place(s), in the University’s annual Honor Roll of Donors. Therefore, we wish to apologize to the following alumni and friends of Washington University whose names were mangled or omitted from the University’s 1994–95 Honor Roll of Donors due to coding or other errors, which have now been corrected:

O.W. Baltrusch, M.D. ’45, should have been listed as a School of Medicine Century Club member. His name was also inadvertently omitted from the medical school Century Club listing in the 1993–94 Honor Roll of Donors.

David N. Benjamin, A.B. ’79, M.Arch. ’82, should have been listed as a Dean’s Committee member for both the School of Architecture and the Washington University Libraries.

Norma Alkjaersig Fletcher, research associate emeritus professor of medicine, should have been listed as a member of the William Greenleaf Eliot Society and as a donor to the Danforth Scholars Program.

Charles C. Koerner, B.S.E.E. ’49, should have been listed as a member of the School of Engineering and Applied Science Century Club and as a donor to the Danforth Scholars Program. His name was also incorrectly omitted from the engineering school Century Club listings in the 1992-93 and the 1993-94 Honor Roll of Donors.

Andrea S. Nachenberg, M.D. ’68, should have been listed as a member of the School of Medicine Dean’s Committee.

Mrs. Joseph F. Ruwitch should have been listed with Women’s Society donors. Mrs. Ruwitch is a longtime Fellow of the Eliot Society and a Life Member of the Women’s Society.

Mr. and Mrs. William Van Cleve (J.D. ’53 and A.B. ’51, respectively), Sustaining Charter Members of the Danforth Circle level of the Eliot Society, should have been listed as Georgia and Bill Van Cleve.

Again, we regret these errors. Your questions, suggestions, and comments about the Honor Roll of Donors are important to us. Please direct them to Mary Costantin, Editor, at: Washington University, Campus Box 1210, One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, MO 63130. Phone: 314-935-7461; Fax: 314-935-7224; e-mail: p72250my@wuvmd.wustl.edu

Crew Reunion
S.S. NORTH AMERICAN
S.S. SOUTH AMERICAN

If you’re one of hundreds of WU alumni who crewed the North’s and South’s Great Lakes cruises, a stroll down memory lane is at hand! Though these cruise ships are long gone, you can celebrate times past with former shipmates at the first-ever Crew Reunion on the weekend of July 26–28 in Detroit, Michigan.

For details, write to P.J. Henry, Crew Reunion, P.O. Box 032, Walled Lake, MI 48390-0032.

On the Road with Mark Wrighton

Traveling from coast to coast to meet alumni, parents, and friends in almost a dozen cities, Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton logged thousands of miles in early 1996.

His schedule included trips to Los Angeles; Phoenix; Washington, D.C.; Miami; Atlanta; Dallas; Houston; Kansas City; Boston; Denver; and Chicago. Near Baltimore, the chancellor met prospective African-American students and their parents, teachers, counselors, community leaders, and University alumni at a reception sponsored by the Black Alumni Council. Among the speakers was James E. McLeod, vice chancellor for students and dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. Although 120 guests were expected, the actual turnout was 450.

In most of the cities, Chancellor Wrighton entertained members and prospective members of the William Greenleaf Eliot Society at dinner and hosted an Alumni Club dessert reception. But foggy weather delayed his arrival in Washington, D.C.; those events were rescheduled for May 22.
Oliver W. Siebert, EN 49, was selected as a community hero torchbearer for the 1996 Olympic torch relay. He was designated to carry the torch for one kilometer on May 22; his group was the first in Louisiana to take the torch from the last Texas runner.

Ramón J. Morganstern, LA 55, LW 57, was appointed by St. Louis County Executive George “Buzzy” Westfall to the nine-member volunteer Productive Living Board for St. Louis County Citizens with Developmental Disabilities. He is an attorney and president of Ramon J. Morganstern, PC.

Phillip J. Goldstein, LA 56, received the first Maryland Health Professional Award from the regional March of Dimes. He says he began with the March of Dimes at Washington U., when he chaperoned “Help Week” for the I.C.C. His daughter, Kathy Goldstein Kastan, LA 81, SW 84, GR 84, and her husband, Michael Kastan, MD GM 84, live in Baltimore, where Kathy is a “great daughter, wife, mother of three wonderful sons, and counselor in practice.”

Sid H. Robinson, EN 50, was elected a fellow in the National Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE). There are fewer than 30 fellows in a membership of 16,000. He is president of Siebert Materials Engineering, Inc., and adjunct engineering professor at Washington U.

Joan Zeffren Sher, UC 64, and Paul Phillip Sher, MD 65, moved from Austin to Phoenix, Ariz., in 1994. Joan retired from teaching the deaf at Lexington School for the Deaf in New York City and is now a travel consultant. Paul left New York University Medical Center after 20 years as director of clinical laboratories and is now clinical professor of pathology and professor of medical informatics at Oregon Health Sciences University. He is also working in the Informed Patient Decisions Group, which helps empower consumers to be actively involved in their health-care decisions. They would love to hear from classmates, especially those in the Pacific Northwest.

Al Mueller, UC 65, was promoted to construction task force director for Sverdrup Facilities Inc., in St. Louis. He leads all major construction bid activities for central operations and works closely with other offices in building construction and value engineering.

Michael D. Rosenfeld, BU 65, was appointed a vice president and senior portfolio manager in First Interstate Bank’s Capital Management Group, in Phoenix, Ariz., to manage about $350 million in institutional and personal trust stock and bond investment portfolios. He had spent 13 years in San Francisco, California and six years in Hawaii in the investment banking field. He is founder and past president of the Orange County Society of Investment Managers. He serves on a number of committees involved in the investment field as well as on the Board of Management for the Scottsdale/Paradise Valley YMCA; he lives in Costa Mesa.

Herbert Abelson, MD 66, was appointed professor and chairman of pediatrics at the University of Chicago. He is a pediatric oncologist and cancer researcher and worked previously at the University of Washington School of Medicine, in Seattle.

Kent H. Studt, DE 66, presented a seminar, “Management of Common Oral Lesions,” as part of a dental medicine conference sponsored by St. John’s Mercy Medical Center. He is certified by the American Board of Oral Medicine and is chairman of the greater St. Louis Dental Society Speakers Bureau.

Roger Dean Adelson, GR 67, 72, has a new book, London and the Invention of the Middle East: Money, Power, and War 1902-1922, published by Yale University Press. He is a professor of history at Arizona State University and edited the journal The Historian from 1990 to 1995. In 1995 he was elected president of the Conference of Historical Journals, affiliated with the American Historical Association.

Marc Bekoff, LA 67, GR 72, is professor of environmental, population, and organismic biology at the University of Colorado. His main areas of research are in animal behavior, cognitive ethology (the study of animal minds), and animal welfare. He is editing the Encyclopedia of Animal Rights and Animal Welfare and continuing his research on the social behavior and behavioral ecology of birds living in the Front Range of Colorado.
research was covered in a National Geographic Society TV special and on the TV show 48 Hours.

Jan Degenshein, AR 67, reports that his architecture firm has completed the conversion of 34 existing apartments in Co-op City, New York, N.Y., into housing for the developmentally disabled.

Paul J. McKee Jr., EN 67, was named to the American Hospital Association's Committee on Governance, composed of national leaders dedicated to involving trustees in community health-care initiatives. He is chairman and chief executive officer of Paric Corp. and vice chairman of BJ Health System in St. Louis.

Charles K. Bayne, SI 68, won the 1995 Statistics in Chemistry Award from the American Statistical Association. He is a group leader in the Computer Science and Mathematics Division of the Department of Energy's Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Marco Maurizio Pardi, GR 70, has been a public-health adviser with the Federal Centers for Disease Control since 1983, working in international and domestic programs addressing a variety of outbreaks. Before that he taught college anthropology for more than 10 years. He and wife Patricia, a microbiologist, live in Georgia.

Paul W. Schmidt, EN 70, GB 72, has joined the Chicago office of Paul Ray Rendtson, a major international executive recruiting firm. He recruits executives in the manufacturing and consumer package goods industries for U.S.-based multinational firms and for other public and private organizations.

Alan Carter, EN 72, SI 73, was promoted to director of marketing for central environmental operations and manager of program and construction management for Sverdrup Civil, Inc., the transportation, environmental, and water resources subsidiary of Sverdrup Corp.

Judy Passanante, LA 72, married Richard Rodgers in October 1994. Judy is a licensed clinical social worker and doctoral candidate in psychology. Richard is a development fellow in infectious diseases at Behring Diagnostics, Inc.

They live in Palo Alto, Calif., with their adopted dachshund, Sophie Pearl, and would like to hear from classmates by e-mail at rodgers@hooked.net.

E. David Spong, SI 72, was named vice president of the Air Vehicle Integrated Product Team for McDonnell Douglas Corp.'s C-17 program. He is responsible for the design and development and management of intercomponent and supplier production for air vehicles.

Margaret Lucie Thomas, GR 72, was ordained to the priesthood at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Duluth, Minn., in December 1995. Margaret received a master's degree in divinity from the Church Divinity School of the Pacific, the Episcopal member of the Graduate Theological Union in Berkeley, Calif., in May 1995.

WASHINGTON PROFILES

Abdul Aziz Al-Jaber B.S.E.E. '79

Two Triumphs over a Raging Inferno

War is hell," said William Tecumseh Sherman, who led the Union Army as it burned and ravaged its way from Atlanta to the Atlantic. But Sherman's flames would have faded alongside Saddam Hussein's conflagration. As the Iraqi leader's troops retreated from Kuwait at the end of the 1990 Persian Gulf War, his men ignited 746 of the emirate's oil wells, creating an inferno not even Dante could have imagined.

When Abdul Aziz Al-Jaber flew from his temporary refuge in Saudi Arabia to Kuwait hours after it was liberated, he was horrified. Although his plane landed at 1:30 in the afternoon, "it looked like midnight, because the black smoke from the oil-well fires covered the sun," Al-Jaber says. "I couldn't believe it was possible to return Kuwait to the place it had been before." Al-Jaber said his career at Kuwait Oil Company, the emirate's only state-licensed oil explorer and producer. Prior to the Iraqi invasion in August 1990, he had helped plan, build, and manage the oil fields in the north, near the border with Iraq. Now "everything was ruined. I had worked on projects in Kuwait for a long time," Al-Jaber says, "and I appreciated the engineering effort behind it all.

He had little time to lament. He had waited out the occupation in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, with his wife and children, and he had worked with the American Embassy to help the army select targets for air strikes and engineer the removal of oil slicks in the Gulf. Now he would help develop a crisis-management plan to rebuild Kuwait's oil industry.

"I was given the responsibility for managing and rebuilding the north oil fields, which had 104 wells on fire," Al-Jaber says. "In the beginning, my associates and I had to take a lot of risk and move into the fields without mine clearance. This was necessary to assess the damage and decide how to put out the fires.

"Our solution was to turn the oil pipes that led to the refineries on the Gulf Coast into water pipes," he says. "We had to back-flow the lines from the sea to the wells." Putting out well fires requires huge quantities of water—a prime commodity in a country without rivers or other reserves.

Over the months, as one by one the pillars of flame disappeared, Al-Jaber was there with the firefighters, next to ten-foot shields and water cannons. Seven months to the day, Kuwait stopped burning, but Al-Jaber's work had just begun. The country was devastated, from its infrastructure to its oil production. It had to import fuel from other countries just for basic services.

As Kuwait Oil Company began rebuilding the industry, it made everything better than before the war. Today it produces more oil than ever—2 million barrels a day. By the year 2000, the potential yield will be 3 million.

For Al-Jaber, life has slowly returned to normal. He is working on a Ph.D. in management at the University of Glasgow/Scotland, and was recently promoted to head of contracts at his company. Still, he says, "The experience greatly changed me, especially being involved with many people from all over the world. It changed my way of feeling, and my appreciation for my life and the world." —C.B. Adams
Bronwen Zwirner, LA 72, reports that "after 21 years of living in Chicago and then Massachusetts, I moved back to St. Louis in 1994. I worked as executive council member of the Metropolitan St. Louis Equal Housing Opportunity Council, a fair-housing agency serving eight counties in Missouri and Illinois. Mike Hensgen, GB 73, is senior account manager for an advertising agency in Houston, Tex. He and wife Heidi have a son, Michael, 9, and a daughter, Jaime, 1.

Stephen A. Obstbaum, MD 73, was elected 1996 president-elect of the American Academy of Ophthalmology, the world's largest association of eye physicians and surgeons. He is in private group practice in New York City; director of ophthalmology at Lenox Hill Hospital, and clinical assistant professor of clinical ophthalmology at New York University Medical Center. Ben A. Rich, LW 73, has embarked upon a second career. After serving as general counsel to the University of Colorado System and as visiting associate professor at the University of Colorado School of Law, he received a Ph.D. in philosophy from the University of Colorado at Boulder in 1995. He is assistant professor and assistant director in the Program in Health Care Ethics, Humanitites, and Law at the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, in Denver.

Robert L. Andrews, LA 74, was named managing director of the New York office of Deloitte & Touche Consulting Group. He is also the national director of consulting services for the firm's pharmaceutical and medical devices practice. Andrews, who with his wife and their three children have relocated to Philadelphia following their overseas assignment in Saudi Arabia, was named project manager and comptroller in the Philadelphia office in 1993.

John R. Cleary, FA 74, received a fellowship in painting from the Mid-Atlantic Arts Foundation for 1994. He is associate professor of painting and drawing at Salisbury State University in Maryland.

Louise Clark, OT 75, is administrative assistant and office manager for graduate departments in the School of Education at San Jose State University in California.

Jeffrey S. Sweeney, LA 75, GA 77, earned his doctorate from the University of Chicago Department of Physical Sciences. He moved to Chicago in 1977 and practiced architecture, leaving the profession in 1988. He is a postdoctoral associate at the Center for the Environment at the Mineral Physics Institute at State University of New York at Stony Brook. He has lived with his companion, Kristine Fallon, since 1980. They have two cats, Zin and Mimi.

Paul C. L. Tang, GR 75, GR 82, is professor of philosophy and professor in the undergraduate honors program at Carnegie Mellon University, Long Beach. In December 1995 he was one of a select group of philosophy professors nationwide who received awards for teaching excellence from the American Philosophical Association, presented at a reception in New York City. He has won a 1996 university summer research stipend and a sabbatical leave award, all of which will help him complete his book on the philosophy of science. Erica Tina Helfer, LA 76, is an attorney with the Chicago law firm of Howard's, Munchin, and Zavitz concentrating in environmental and other insurance coverage matters in the firm's corporate department. She is married to Howard's, Munchin, and Zavitz attorney Gregory Benjamin, 12, in Chicago's western suburbs.

Debra McCormick, PT 76, is founder and president of HeartSteps, Inc. Her husband Monte became a professional, or "professional," at Northern Illinois University, and they have a daughter, Carly Eden, born June 22, 1992. They live with Carly and her son, Joseph Benjamin, 12, in Chicago's western suburbs.

Allan Trautman, LA 76, says that, in addition to working on a single broadcast of Unhappily Ever After, as reported in the last Class-Mates, he is now working on all episodes as a series regular. He adds that he spends his weeks off from the series performing at the New Muppet show, which began airing in March on ABC.

Lynn Chipperfield, LW 77, was promoted to vice president, general counsel, and corporate secretary of INTERCO, Inc., the largest residential furniture manufacturer in the country. St. Louis-based INTERCO, which has headquarters in St. Louis and Thomasville, has announced plans to change its corporate name to Furniture Brands International, Inc. Lynn succeeds Duane A. Patterson, LV 75, who retired after 35 years with the company.

Kenneth J. Cooper, LA 77, is in New Delhi for a three-year stint as South Asia Bureau Chief for the Washington Post. Cooper will provide the paper's coverage of eight nations, including India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka. His wife, Lucinda Dassard-Cooper, will accompany him "and be pressed into service as my news photographer when I can drag her away from her painting," he says. Arnold W. Donald, president of the Monsanto Company Crop Protection Unit in St. Louis, has been elected to a four-year term on the Carleton College Board of Trustees. Carleton is located in Northfield, Minn.

Gordy Kanofsky, LA 77, joined the Century City law firm of Sanders, Barnett, Goldman, Simmons, and Mosk, where he continues his commercial and securities transactions practice. He is married and has two daughters. He would like to hear from classmates by e-mail at gordykanofsky@compuserve.com.

Henry A. Rodriguez, GR 77, is a professor of silicivulture and dendrology at the Forestry School of The Andes University, in Merida, Venezuela, with his companion, Kristine Fallon, since 1980. They have two daughters. He was named a distinguished alumnus of Oklahoma City University.

Joyce B. Link, LA 78, is a partner in the Ohio law firm of Bricker & Eckler, which has offices in Columbus and Cleveland.

Michael S. Lyss, AR 78, was named project manager and computer services manager of Hender­ son Medical Group, with offices in St. Louis, and created a creative design firm providing comprehensive services in architecture, interior design, master planning, and amenities planning.

Russell Petrella, GR 78, was appointed senior vice president of the new Service System Development Department of Merit Behavioral Care Corp., one of the nation's largest managed behavioral health care companies.

Marc J. Fink, LA 79, has opened two new medical offices in Chesapeake, Va. He also has joined the staff of Chesapeake General Hospital.

Robert A. Hoffman, BU 79, lives in Baltimore, Md., with wife Alane and twin 3-year-old sons, Daniel and David. Robert is a partner with the law firm Venable, Baetjer, and Howard, LLP, practicing in the area of real estate and land use.

Howard Wachtel, LA 80, is a professor of mathematics at Bowie State University, in Bowie, Md. He can be reached by e-mail at wachtel@bowiecc.edu.

Claudia Lifton Altshuler, OL 80, and husband Barry have a son, Joshua Amir, born Nov. 14, 1995. They joined Joseph, 8; Hannah, 6; Ben­jamin, 5; and Sarah, 1. They live in Bar Harbor, Me.

Cindy Klein-Banai, LA 80, and husband Edith have a daughter, Sara Ildit, born Aug. 5, 1995; she joins sisters Abba, 11, and Rona, 9. Cindy works in the Division of Environ­mental Health and Safety at the University of Illinois in Urbana-Champaign.

Bryna Franklin, SW 81, is a foreign expert teaching English in the Guangdong University of Foreign Studies in Guangzhou, People's Republic of China.

Stephen D. Landfield, LW 82, was practicing law in Morris Plains, N.J. He also was a candidate in fall 1995 for the New Jersey State Legislature, a member of the County Home Relations Commission, and the co-host of a radio show airing in New Jersey.

Robert Schenkel, AR 82, married Yukiko Tanabe on Oct. 8, 1995, in New York City's Central Park. They live in Manhattan, where Robert is director of design and construction for Solow, a large real estate development construction and management company.

Gail Ravin Starr, LA 82, is vice president of international marketing for DMC, a 250-year-old French textile/embroidery company based in Paris. She knows her time between New York and Europe. "I think fondly of Wash. U's excellent French department every morning as I chat with our factory in France about why our colors are always delayed," she says. She can be reached by e-mail at l.J.M.S.G.B@aol.com.

Steven Taibi, LA 82, married Piersa entitled on Oct. 13, 1995. They have a daughter, Julia Anne, born Nov. 12, 1994. They live in Chicago, where Steven is an attorney with Jones, Day, Reavis, and Pogue.

Cheryl Boettcher Tarsala, LA 82, reports she has advanced to candidacy at UCLA in library and information science and that she "hopes soon to be among the LA alumnae using 'Dr.' as their courtesy title. Just married to Jan and living in Arcadia, Calif."

David S. Zuckerman, SI 82, opened Customized Improvement Strategies, a management consulting firm specializing in business improvement strategies. He has 15 years of experience in process improvement, quality management, strategic planning, marketing, and systems analysis. He has lectured nationally and is a guest lecturer at the John M. Olin School of Business. Otis of America announced that he has been named a senior manager at McDonnell Douglas.
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Key Player in the Field of Dreams

When Barry Krakow attends a social event, guests inevitably think about sleep. But not because Krakow is dull company. He's a sleep disorders specialist and co-author of the book *Conquering Bad Dreams & Nightmares* (Berkeley Books, 1992). The topic piques nearly everyone's interest, says Krakow, assistant professor of emergency medicine and psychiatry at the University of New Mexico School of Medicine.

This general curiosity is not surprising—people spend nearly one third of their lives sleeping and dreaming, and research shows that 1 in 20 adults has chronic nightmares. What is surprising is how simple and effective treatment can be.

The treatment outlined in Krakow's book involves recalling a bad dream and then "rewriting" it in any way that seems natural. For instance, if the dream involves walking in a park and then being chased by a man who jumps out from behind a bush, the "plot" could be rewritten in a variety of ways. One person might simply change his or her route; another might pass the bush and envision a friendly dog instead. Once the new scenario is conceived, the subject "rehearses" it by envisioning it for at least five minutes a day while awake. Krakow's studies show that the treatment, called imagery rehearsal, helps reduce or eliminate the bad dreams of 70 percent of chronic sufferers within two to eight weeks—without medication, psychotherapy, or hypnosis.

"Once the nightmares went away, these people reported that other areas of their lives had improved," Krakow says. "After sleeping better at night they felt less exhausted during the day and experienced less anxiety and depression. Many had been having nightmares every night for as long as 25 years. As a result, they could hardly function as an employee, parent, or spouse."

Krakow has been interested in dreams since his days as a biology major at Washington University. He went on to earn a medical degree from the University of Maryland and worked in emergency medicine and sleep medicine on the faculty at the University of New Mexico School of Medicine. In Albuquerque he joined a research team interested in sleep and dreams; now he heads a new study funded by a three-and-a-half-year grant from the National Institute of Mental Health, treating sexual assault survivors with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and severe nightmares. Krakow believes that treating the nightmares with imagery rehearsal will diminish patients' PTSD symptoms and aid their general recovery.

Although researchers don't know exactly why imagery rehearsal works, Krakow speculates that "it has to do with the different ways people process information and retain memories. People may learn to have nightmares—like we learn bad habits—as a way to deal with stress and explore emotions. Nightmares are more often seen in children around the age of five, yet most people outgrow them naturally. Others have to work at it."

Observing nightmare development in children is likely to become a side interest for Krakow, who married in 1994 and with great help from his wife, Jessica, had his first child, Jacoby, in 1995. "It's strange to think that my own son may soon have nightmares just down the hall."

—Kristin Bakker
reached by e-mail at mmm102@six.netcom.com.
Joseph W. Rafferty, BU '85, and Deborah Albert Sanchez, LA '84, have moved to Mexico City with their two children, Antonio, 6, and Sofia, 4. Jose is still working with Citibank as a director for their private bank.

Russ Shaw, BU '85, and wife Lesley Hill have a son, Christopher, born Feb. 1, 1996. He joins older brother, Matthew, 2 1/2. Russ is vice president of advertising and brand management in Europe for American Express. They live in London.

Jose Sanchez, BU '85, has joined a member of the law firm Davis, Graham, and Stubbs. She works in the firm's Denver, Colo., office.

Pamela (von Soosten) Werner, LW '85, and husband John Werner have a son, Jan. 2. Both John and Pamela work for NASA Headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Brian D. Bouquet, LW '86, is a member of Lewis, Rice, and Fingsther, a St. Louis law firm, working with Sofia, at the English law firm of Warner, collaborating artist on Shu Lea October 1995. She was in numerous office.

They can Express. They with No Name Exhibitions, in with Citibank as a director for their firm. White Law: The Brooklyn Journal, 1994-95 Jerome fellow. Currently living and working in the firm's Denver, Colo., office.

Suzanne is vice president and event planning, and grant preparation. She returned from traveling to Turkey and Italy and living and working in Israel, but she is planning a trip to either China or South America this summer.

Craigor Peyton Gaumer, LW '89, was honored as a distinguished alumnus of the year by Eastern Illinois University for professional and community work and service to the university. He had an article, "Protecting the Innocent: Victim-Witness Rights in Illinois," published in the November 1995 Illinois Bar Journal. Craig and his wife Lynn live in Sioux Falls, S.D., where he works for the U.S. Department of Justice as an assistant U.S. attorney in the civil division and heads the bankruptcy fraud task force.

Jeffrey McDowell, LA '89, BU '89, married Melissa Marks, BU '90, GR '92, on May 28, 1995, in Denver, Colo. They live in Philadelphia, where Melissa teaches elementary school and Jeff manages a company.

Brian E. Mitchell, EN '89, joined the GE Research and Development Center as a mechanical engineer. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, and the American Physical Society.

Timothy G. Pierce, BU '89, was promoted to manager in the Audit and Business Advisory Services Group of Price Waterhouse LLP in St. Louis.

James A. Riddle, AR '89, was appointed project architect at Henderson Group, a St. Louis-based creative design firm providing comprehensive services in architecture, interior design, master planning, and development.

Molly Rios, BU '89, married Alex M. Miller on April 29, 1995. Stephanie Lorber, BU '89, was maid of honor. Molly is a market development associate for Merck. She and Alex, an attorney, live in San Antonio, Tex.

Ronn Turetsky Siff, LA '89, and husband Cameron, BU '89, have a son, Noah Benjamin, born Nov. 27, 1995; they live in Chappaqua, N.Y.

M. Nizam Abd-Wahab, BU '90, formed Halaman Gading Sdn. Bhd., a software development and information technology consulting company, in April 1995 with Suri Hashim, EN '88, and Samzol Salih, BU '89, in Malaysia.

Lisa M. Limitacio, LA '90, is an associate optometrist at the Eye Institute of Merrimack Valley in Lawrence, Mass. She is active in community service in the Boston area.

Elena (Noto) Marcelle, LA '90, and husband Tom have a son, Daniel Alfonso, born Dec. 10, 1995. They live outside Albany, N.Y., where Elena is a general dentist and Tom is a lawyer.

Keith D. Mortman, LA '90, and wife Kristy have a son, Ryan Jacob, born Jan. 9. They live in Silver Spring, Md.

Rebecca M. Steddom, LA '90, received an MD from the University of Virginia in May 1995 and has begun residency in family medicine at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine at Wake Forest University, in Winston-Salem, N.C. She married John Fulton Redding II on May 11, in Asheboro, N.C.

Michelle H. Topper, BU '90, is a senior pharmaceutical consultant with Smith Kline Beecham. She is
engaged to Neil A. Brodsky, LA 91, who is in his fourth year of medical school and is planning an internal medicine residency.

Anne Bacci Arias, AR 91, and husband Juan Arias, EN 90, have a son, Zachary Carlos, born Oct. 18, 1995. He joins sister Sophie, 3, Juan works at Alumax, E.M.P., and attends St. Louis University School of Law at night. Both Anne and Juan planned to run in the 100th Boston Marathon in April 1996. They live in Maplewood, Mo.

Bonnie Berman, LA 91, has recovered from a two-year battle with cancer and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine. She has a small animal practice in Wilmington, Del., and has devoted herself to cancer support in the state. She can be reached by e-mail at 74253.1203@compuserve.com.

Heather Crist, LA 91, was promoted to marketing manager at WGBO-TV, a Univision Television Group station in Chicago. Univision is a Spanish-language network. "Anyone who was in my Spanish class at Wash. U. will appreciate the irony of this," she says. She can be reached by e-mail at DocCrst@aol.com.

Louis T. Dubuque, GB 91, and wife Mary have a daughter, Catherine Ann, born Jan. 25. They live in Saline, Mich.

Karen Eisenberg, LA 91, OT 92, married Kenny Goldstein on Sept. 10, 1995. They live in Evanston, Ill. Karen works at the Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago and would like to hear from classmates.

Susan E. Forest, LA 91, received a PhD in chemistry from the University of Michigan. She has accepted a postdoctoral position in the chemistry department at the University of California, San Diego.

Jennifer H. Gladsky, LA 91, married Craig D. Sterling, BU 91, on Aug. 13, 1995. They live in Chicago, where Jennifer is a second-year student at Chicago-Kent School of Law and Craig is a vice president in the investment services division of Mesrow Financial.

Renee (Threlkeld) Hazewood, PT 91, and husband Mike have a son, James "Hunter," born Dec. 29, 1995. He joins brother Austin, 20 months; they live in Marin, Tenn.

Alec Laken, BU 91, married Stacey Feuer, FA 91, on June 17, 1995. They live in Springfield, N.J. Alec is the manager of external communications at Allied Signal, Inc., and Stacey works as a graduate gemologist.

Nicole (Del Franco) Losat, LA 91, after graduation made a one-month trip to Australia and Japan and has traveled extensively over the past few years through Italy, France, and Switzerland. She married Michael Losat on Oct. 14, 1995. They have moved to the south, where Michael owns and operates his own vending machine company and Nicole is in the process of opening a child and adult day-care center.

P. Joseph McKeel III, GB 91, was promoted from project manager to manager of estimating at Parc Corp., a design/build general contractor. He oversees all conceptual and hard bid estimating, including Parc's preconstruction design/build services.

Kathleen Olowin, LA 91, and husband Aaron Olowin, FA 91, have a son, Matthew Ian, born Dec. 6.

WASHINGTON PROFILES

At Least a Century Ahead of Her Time

She pronounces her name MA-REE-ab—as balladeers sang it in odes to the wind, and as her great-grandmother "Old Miss" said it when Maria Bain was born 103 years ago. Maria Bain White's easy grace may suggest her Southern heritage—but her free spirit, like the wind, shows itself in sudden gusts and brisk breezes.

"My father was on the wrong side in the war," Maria says. (She is referring to the Civil War.) "When he was 14, he drove a wagon carrying spies across the Kentucky border.

When the Confederacy fell and the Union Army burned the family plantation, Patterson Bain, awfully poor," accompanied his parents to Tennessee and finally to St. Louis. "But he didn't come out of the war with an attitude," Maria says. "He had a tremendous respect for others." Under the family roof—in Ferguson, where Maria was "a country gal," and later in St. Louis city—such respect was a fundamental rule.

The Bains were enlightened about education as well: College was a given. The state university, however, wouldn't do: "One day my father said: 'Maria, you're not going to Missouri University. ('That didn't break my heart,' she says.) You're going to Washington University! Go out and see if they'll take you.'"

"So I went out to Washington University, and they said, 'Where do you stand in your class?' I told them, and they said, 'Then you're in.' And that's all there was to it."

Maria joined some 2,500 other WU students; most were men. As if in a show of unity, women "all tried to look alike, wearing sailor blouses, mostly." Although Maria was "happy, absolutely," at Washington U., she disliked the way demographics and social attitudes affected women.

(Those were the days when the Hatchet featured the "Most Important Man"—and the "Prettiest Girl.")

"A professor would ask questions in class, and four hands would go up," Maria says. "Three were men's, one was mine, but he'd call on one of the men. I made up my mind that if I ever had daughters, they would go to Eastern women's colleges—and they all did. They had leadership qualities, and I knew they couldn't be leaders at Washington University!"

(Daughter Katherine White Drescher is a former Trustee; son Laurens P. White, M.D. '49, and son-in-law John M. Drescher, Jr., J.D. '53, are alumni.)

Of her campus days before she married the late pediatrician and School of Medicine professor Park White, Maria says: "I sure did have fun and got a lot of education. [She made Mortar Board.] But I was awfully righteous!"

Partial to justice is more like it. One of the original suffragettes, Maria also campaigned at a local level on behalf of anyone she thought had been slighted. When, for instance, a "lovely person didn't get a bid to either of the campus' sororities, Kappa Alpha Theta and Pi Beta Phi, the Thetas (which Maria had pledged) finally took her because, Maria says, "I was at 'em, at 'em, at 'em, at 'em!"

In sum, Maria meets her own criteria for living right: "You need to be sensitive to other people; you need a kind heart." And a strong, free spirit that lets you speak up.

—Judy H. Watts
1995. They live in Charlestown, Va., where Aaron is an electrical engineer at Sperry Marine and Kathleen is a full-time mother. They would welcome e-mail at aolowin@www.comet.chy.uu.us.

Robert Tobias L. graduated from Capital University Law and Graduate Center in May 1995. He passed the July 1995 Ohio Bar Exam and works in the city prosecutor's office of the Criminal Division, in Columbus, Ohio.

Jodi Werner, LA 91, married Howard Rosenberg on July 15, 1995. They live in Baltimore, Md., where Mike is an elementary-school teacher and Tracy is in public relations.

Craig L. Finger, LA 92, married Debra Klausman, LA 91, on Aug. 12, 1995. They live in New School and plans to go into ophthalmology. Amy, a graduate of West Virginia. The highlight of the year was getting engaged on the Appalachian Trail at Thanksgiving. She and her fiance are planning a June 1996 wedding.

Cathleen A. Genest, LA 92, married Amy Laupheimer on Sept. 3, 1995, in Baltimore, Md. Craig is finishing his third year at the University of Chicago Medical School and plans to do ophthalmology. Amy, a graduate of Loyola Law School, works for the Quaker Oats Company legal department.

Ben Hess, LA 92, and Shannon Warrick, LA 91, have a daughter, Porter Jamyes Warrick Hess, born Dec. 31, 1995, in Santa Barbara, Calif. Ben and Shannon have been married two years and continue to act, performing in plays such as Much Ado About Nothing, Twelfth Night, As You Like It, The Heiress, and Letter and Lavelle. “Casting directors, producers, writers, and directors” can contact them by e-mail at ben@wsgi.com.

Nicole Hasselkus, LA 92, married Bill Ferris, LA 91, on Dec. 17, 1994; they live in Muncie, Ind. They both received their master's degrees from Ball State University. Nicole is a student affairs administrator and Bill is in anthropology. Nicole is program coordinator for Career Services at Ball State University and Bill is an archaeologist for the City of Indianapolis.

Hisaochi Kuo, GR 92, joined United Defense L.P. in Minneapolis, Minn., as a senior financial analyst in the financial planning department. United Defense L.P. is the largest manufacturer of tracked, armored combat vehicles in the United States.

Daniel Nahmod, LA 92, is a senior technical consultant at System Software Associates in Chicago. He has founded a music publishing company. Nimble Notes Music Company, and is wrapping up an album of original jazz compositions. He says “hi to everyone in St. Louis and everywhere else!”

Jason L. Radick, LA 92, and wife Lauren have a son, Eli. Holden Radick, born July 21, 1995. Jason and Lauren celebrated their second wedding anniversary on Jan. 2. They live in Miami, Fla., where Jason is in his second year of medical school at the University of Miami.

Francine Reicher, LA 92, GR 93, is engaged to David Ephraim, and a summer wedding is planned. Francine is a member of the American Bar Association and lives in Arlington Heights, Ill.

Mitchell Weiss, LA 92, was sworn in as a member of the New York Bar and is working as an assistant district attorney in the office of the Queens district attorney in Kew Gardens, N.Y. He graduated cum laude from the University of St. Mary's School of Law, in Stockton, Calif.

Rebecca Gluska, LA 92, married Alex Vayshteyn, BU 91, on May 27, 1995; they live in Great Neck, N.Y. Alex is a metal concentrates trader for AIOC Corp., in New York City. Rebecca is a pediatric occupational therapist for the New York City Board of Education. They live in Bayside, N.Y.

Greg R. Angstrech, LA 93, married Lisa Mecham, LA 93, on Dec. 30, 1995. They live in St. Louis, where Greg is in his third year of medical school and Lisa is in her first year of the Master of Social Work program, both at WU.

Katie Atkinson, LA 93, is a second-year law student at the University of Iowa. She coaches a youth soccer team and is chairman of an advocacy group for survivors of domestic violence.

Ann Bartholomew, LA 93, and Robert Rastorfen, EN 93, were married Dec. 18, 1993, and are living in Wiesbaden, Germany. They are great Ann is a military intelligence officer and Robert is a project manager for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Robert O. Buhr, GR 93, was elected central region vice president of the American Compensation Association, a not-for-profit association headquartered in Scottsdale, Ariz. He is director of compensation and benefits at Merit Behavioral Care Corp., in St. Louis.

Brenda Langhorst, LA 93, married Dennis Beck Jr., on Dec. 30, 1995. She received a master's degree in biology from Purdue University-Indianapolis in May 1995.

Valori Lunsford, LA 93, married John Thys Strasma on July 1, 1995. She works at Armour Swift-Eckich and they live in Eburn, Ill.

Elizabeth L. Radford, LA 93, has been assistant editor at Today's Chicago Woman since July 1995. She covers fashion, travel, and profiles.

Andrew Reuter, LA 93, is working as a consultant in KPMG Peat Marwick's public services practice in Washington, D.C.

Charles Serebutra, LA 93, is studying at the Center for Puppetry Arts, in Atlanta, Ga., and is working on the production Godzilla Sings Elvis' Greatest Hits.

Brian Stephens, LA 93, married Merri Lutzker, LA 93, on Nov. 5, 1995. They live in Yardley, Pa. Brian is a computer programmer at the American College of Radiology in Philadelphia. Merri is an event planner for Zoot Suit and the youth group adviser for Har Sinai Temple, both in Trenton, N.J. They can be reached by e-mail at briacs@acar.org.

Danielle Forget, EN 94, married Christopher Shield on Dec. 30, 1995. She is working for RUST Environmental Infrastructure in Houston, Tex., as a civil engineer.

Jason Fox, BU 94, was named creative director for Smith Advertising. He covers fashion, travel, and profiles.

Adam Elegant, LA 95, is a member of the American International Group's management associate program. He works in Continental's insurance, as a member of the Order of the Barristers.

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The Name of the Game Is Capital Gain

James H. Hance, Jr.  M.B.A. '68

James H. Hance, Jr., is a company man—definitely a big-company man. Hired by Price Waterhouse after he earned his graduate degree, Hance was a public accountant at the firm's Philadelphia office. He audited large companies and scrutinized their structure and the way they used capital. The John M. Olin School of Business had "gotten it right," he says.

"At Washington University, we learned about business by studying details of how individual companies operated. That is exactly what I did when I audited companies for Price Waterhouse."

Hance liked the size, strength, and stability of the large organization. He analyzed a wide range of accounts, from E.I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company to the rapidly growing Franklin Mint. He was happy at Price Waterhouse. In 1979, he made partner and moved to its office in Charlotte, North Carolina. Then he discovered an opportunity to run his own company.

With two associates, Hance bought Consolidated Coin Caterers Corporation—Four Cs from Coca-Cola Bottling Company Consolidated in 1985. "Leaving Price Waterhouse after 17 years was difficult," he says. "When you are a partner in a firm like that, it's like being tenured. It was like leaving the womb."

Sales at the time of purchase were $45 million; with Hance as chair, they increased 25 percent the next year, and profits rose 300 percent. Then Hance and his partners decided to sell to a larger catering company. "The time was right to sell," he says. "I enjoyed running the company, but I also felt I had gotten all that out of my system."

In 1987 Hance accepted a position as executive vice president with NationsBank. "Moving from catering to banking is not as daring as it may appear," says Hance, who is now vice chairman. "I had worked with NCNB for several years [at Price Waterhouse], and that former relationship allowed me to hit the ground running."

A year later, he became chief financial officer—a position that challenged him to raise large amounts of capital. "We live in a time when capital is king," Hance says. "The formation and utilization of capital is paramount to success today."

Soon after becoming CFO, he helped raise $1.9 billion. "I've been raising capital ever since I got here," Hance says. "It is an ongoing, major effort, and I enjoy it," Hance says. "Last year alone we raised approximately $4 billion."

That success has helped NationsBank become the fourth-largest bank holding company in the nation; assets have soared from $27 billion in 1987 to more than $200 billion today. "I like working for a large company like NationsBank," Hance says. "It offers a type of interaction, camaraderie, and challenge that you only find with big companies," he says.

Hance's business career came full circle in 1994 when he received a Distinguished Business Alumni Award from the John M. Olin School of Business. "It was completely unexpected and a wonderful feeling," he says. "I was surprised to find myself singled out."

Hance acknowledges the role his abilities play in his career, but he gives good fortune its due. "I've lived at a particularly good time to be in business," he says. "I've been fortunate to be in the South, which has been growing better than the rest of the country, and I've been with great organizations that have done well in the economy." 

—C.B. Adams
H. Frederick Hagemann, Jr., BU 26, retired chairman and chief executive officer of the State Street Bank and Trust Co. of Boston and emeritus trustee of Washington University, died Feb. 11 at his Mar­ ion, Mass., home. Hagemann died of heart failure after a long illness. He was 89. A memorial service will be held Saturday, Feb. 17, at St. Gabriel's Episcopal Church in Marion.

"Mr. Hagemann was a philanthropist to Washington University a wonderful alumnus and trustee—a wise and thoughtful man," said William H. Danforth, chairman of the Board of Trustees. "He was a very successful businessman and cared very deeply about his University."

A native of St. Louis, Hagemann’s finance career began in St. Louis shortly after graduation when he joined the Kaufman-Smith Co., an investment banking house that subsequently merged with Boa­ men’s National Bank. Hagemann remained in St. Louis with Boa­ men’s, of which he was a vice presi­ dent, until 1946, when he took over as president and chief execu­ tive officer of the National Rockland Bank in Boston. Through a series of mergers, National Rockland became Rockland-Atlas National Bank, which in 1961 combined with the State Street Bank and Trust Co., the second oldest and one of the largest banks in Boston.

Hagemann remained in his position as chairman and chief executive officer longer than he retired in 1971. He continued as a member of the bank’s board of directors until 1973. In 1955, Washington Univer­ sity cited Hagemann as one of its most distinguished alumni. He was elected to the Washington University Board of Trustees in 1965 and served continuously until his elec­ tion as university trustee in 1975. In 1955, Hagemann was named Northeast regional chairman of the Univer­ sity’s $70 million capital program campaign in 1966. The John M. Olin School of Business was named after him and was a distinguished business alumnus in 1983.

Among the survivors are his wife, Leila Amory Hagemann of Marion; three daughters, Louise Amory Smith of Nashville, Tenn., Helen Anne Bond of Tallahassee, Fla., and Leila Luchetti of Cambridge, Mass.; a son, Henry F. Hagemann III of Marion; a brother, Paul O. Hage­ mann B’30, M.D. ’34, of St. Louis, professor emeritus of clinical medi­ cine; and seven grandchildren.

Louis F. Aitken, MD ’27, died Jan. 25 of infirmities. He was 93 and lived in Ladue. He was in private practice for more than 60 years before he retired in 1988. He was an assistant professor emeritus at Washington University School of Medicine. He was a horse rider for many years and owned several racing horses. He also was a charter member of the St. Louis Club and was active in the University Club.

Michael W. Brown, LW ’76, was killed in a head-on collision east of St. Clair, Mo., during a thunder­ storm April 12. He was an associate circuit judge in Franklin County since 1987. Brown graduated from the School of Law in 1976 and went to work with Ed Stieberger, a lawyer in Union, Mo. Before he was elected judge, he was a member of the Franklin County Democratic Central Committee. He also was active in 4-H in Franklin County.

Edward D. Cassidy, former professor of dental surgery and applied clinical techniques in the 1940s and 1950s, died March 18 of infirmities. He was 93 and lived in St. Louis. He was in private practice in St. Louis for 61 years before retiring in 1986. He received a degree in dental surgery in 1925 from the St. Louis University School of Dentistry.

Adolph I. Cohen, an opthomology researcher at the School of Medicine’s ophthalmology depart­ ment, died Feb. 17 of complications of leukemia. He was 71 and lived in University City. He joined the Washington U. faculty in 1953 and taught for 40 years. He was a founding member of the Association of Research in Vision and Ophthalmo­ logy. In 1984, he received the Francis R. Proctor Medal for his research in cyclic nucleotides. He also received an honorary doctor of science degree from Pennsylvania College of Optometry in 1984.

Nicholas Dementrath, professor emeritus and former chair of the sociology department, died March 8. He was 89. He was a member of the art faculty from 1970 to 1978 and he continued to teach photography at several colleges in Prescott when he moved there in 1982.

Julian W. Hill, EN 24, who discovered nylon, died Jan. 28 in Hockessin, Del. He was 91.

He was a research chemist at Du Pont Company and was a member of a team that, in the 1920s, studied the behavior of polymers. In 1930, Hill was fascinated by a chemical structure created by changing the amount of water in some carbon- and alcohol-based molecules. He inserted a heated glass rod in the

H. Frederick Hagemann, Jr., BU 26, retired chairman and chief executive officer of the State Street Bank and Trust Co. of Boston and emeritus trustee of Washington University.
Irving Engel, professor of architecture, died of a heart attack April 10, in his Olivette, Mo., home. He was 63.

Engel came to Washington University in 1970 as an assistant professor of architecture and rose to the rank of full professor in 1984. Before joining the university, he was an assistant professor of architecture at Miami University, in Oxford, Ohio. He earned a bachelor's degree in architectural engineering in 1959 from Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge and a master's degree in architectural science in 1968 from Cornell University. In May 1984, Prentice-Hall published his book Structural Principles, a textbook used in many architecture schools across the country. Prentice-Hall also published his 1988 book Structural Steel in Architecture and Building Technology. He taught structural design and structural principles courses throughout his tenure here.

Alex H. Kaplan, professor of clinical psychiatry, died Feb. 19 of cancer at his home in St. Louis. He was 83. Kaplan joined the faculty in 1946 as an instructor of clinical psychiatry. In 1955, he was promoted to professor of clinical psychiatry. For 26 years, he also was a lecturer in social psychiatry at the George Warren Brown School of Social Work. He graduated from the City College of New York in 1932 and received a medical degree in 1936 from Saint Louis University. He was married for 57 years to Marie Liebson Kaplan, who died in 1993.

Kurt E. Landberg, GA '49, a former architecture instructor at University College in Arts and Sciences, died April 11 of cancer at Surrey Place nursing home, in Chesterfield, Mo. He was 73. He was president of Landberg Architects Inc. until his death. He taught architecture courses here from 1947 to 1949 and from 1954 to 1964.

Catherine Woermann Lewis, GR '44, assistant dean of women at Washington U. from 1943 to 1959, died Jan. 1 of infirmities in St. Louis. She was 90. Lewis graduated from Vassar College in 1927 and married the late St. Louis architect Charles James in 1929. They divorced in 1941. In addition to her years of University service, she also served as board chairman for education and as a Sunday school teacher at Pilgrim Congregational Church. In 1963, she married retired Union Electric engineer C. Carter Lewis, who died in 1985. She remained active in recent years, serving as president of the Wednesday Circle of St. Louis, the St. Louis Women's Club, and the Monday Literary Club. She also was chair of women's ministries at Central Presbyterian Church.

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Eloise Frazier Mikkelsen, LA '26, FA '77, died Feb. 16 in Brookline, Mass. She was 92. She was a former portrait artist in St. Louis who was known for her pastel portraits of children and young adults. She also wrote and illustrated stories for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and sketched events such as fashion shows and costume parties for the newspaper's women's page. She was a member of the St. Louis Artists Guild and a founder of the National Museum of Women in the Arts and the St. Louis Classical Guitar Society.

Gerald N. Pickman, UC '55, GB '64, a multinational business executive, died of lung cancer at his home in Tacoma, Wash., on March 26. He was 64.

Pickman was a marketing innovator who helped form Core-Mark International, one of the largest distributors of convenience store products worldwide. He began his career as marketing manager for Wilding, Inc., in Detroit, Mich. He moved to New York City and served as vice president of marketing research for the Kudner advertising agency. He went on to serve in executive positions for a number of corporations, including Simultematics Corp., in New York City; Uncle Ben's Rice, in Houston; Gulf & Western Industries, and the Dixie Consumer Products Division of American Can Company, in Greenwich, Conn. In 1979, after serving as president of the soft-drink division of the Coca-Cola Bottling Company, in New York, Pickman became chairman of the board of Cott Corp., in New Haven, Conn. He left Cott to become president and chief operating officer of Core-Mark International, where he was responsible for policies and acquisitions that resulted in company revenues exceeding $1 billion less than five years after he joined the company.

Francis Schmitt, LA 24, GR 27, a pioneering molecular biologist, died at 84 at his home in Weston, Mass. He was 91.

Schmitt, a native of St. Louis, was among the first scientists to use X-rays and electron microscopes to study the innermost functions of cells. After earning his doctorate in physiology, Schmitt remained at the University, becoming chairman of the department of biological sciences in 1944. From 1946 to 1971, Schmitt's five years of research into the molecular structure and function of nervous tissue helped finance Schmitt's five years of research into the molecular structure and function of nervous tissue. In 1941, Karl Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, asked Schmitt to head MIT's microchemistry program. At MIT, Schmitt established the nation's first center for electron microscopy. In 1947, Schmitt and his colleagues determined that nerve fibers comprise bundles of cells grouped as smaller fibers, similar to steel cable.

In 1962, under the sponsorship of MIT, Schmitt founded the Neurosciences Research Program at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in an effort to make greater advances in neuroscientific research. It enabled scientists and researchers to work internationally with engineers, chemists, physicists, and mathematicians to study the physical-chemical foundations of a number of mental processes. He was institute professor at MIT where he retired in 1969.

Franklin B. Shull, a retired Washington University professor of physics, died Feb. 3 of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. He was 78 and lived in Ladue. He was a member of the University's physics department from 1948 to 1988. For several years, he directed the University's Cyclotron Laboratory. He was chairman of the pre-medical advisory committee. He received an award in 1973 from the Alumni Board of Governors in honor of his teaching and scholarship.

Lewis W. Spitz, GR 30, died Jan. 8 after a brief illness. He was 100 and lived in St. Louis. He graduated in 1918 from Concordia Seminary and was a professor of theology there from 1946 to 1971. From 1918 to 1946, he served as pastor in Lutheran churches in Wyoming and Nebraska, and he taught at St. Paul's College, in Omaha, in 1946. He was a member of the Concordia Historical Institute and was formerly active in the Missouri Historical Society, the Society for Reformation Research, and the American Society of Church History. He was author of two books, Our Church and Others and The Life of C.F.W. Walther.
POLITICAL WATCH:
Will the Republican Party Split Along Its Fault Line?

Beneath the surface of GOP Congressional control lies a historically unlikely union of populists and pro-business interests. Will it begin to shift? That depends on the Democrats.

By Gary J. Miller

The Republican Party which took control of Congress in 1994 sits astride the most violent fault line in American politics—that dividing populists from pro-business interests. Its future success will depend on its ability to keep this difficult coalition together. The only chance for the Democrats, conversely, is to split the Republican coalition and recast themselves as the party of business.

Through the 1930s and ‘40s, Franklin Roosevelt forged a Democratic coalition almost as diverse as the current Republican coalition. Farmers, senior citizens, and blue-collar workers, never before in the same party, shared a sense that an expanded economic role for the national government could help them all.

Critical to the success of the Democratic coalition was avoiding any identification with social liberalism. Being Democratic was perfectly respectable in the Bible Belt. And the Republicans had plenty of social liberals. Rockefeller of New York and Percy of Illinois, for instance, were supporters of black aspirations, abortion rights, civil liberties, and the secular state.

This all changed in the ‘60s. By incorporating southern blacks into the nation’s political system, by sponsoring the War on Poverty, by representing the women’s movement and environmentalists, the Democrats added “social liberal” to the “economic liberal” label. This position invited Republicans to peel off the social conservatives from the old Democratic coalition.

Although Republicans had long been known as the home of economic conservatives, becoming a credible voice for social conservatism required great effort and caused turmoil within Republican ranks. The redefinition of Republicanism began with Nixon’s bid for the “blue-collar vote,” and the “Southern strategy.” It continued with the populist revolt of Jarvis-Gann, which Reagan co-opted for a successful presidential bid. Despite Reagan’s decision to put the economic agenda first, he managed to keep social conservatives as a growing force in the GOP.

Bush’s presidency was a setback to the coalition-formation process. His broken tax promise, his waffling on abortion, and his S&L bail-out alienated populists and made room for a Perot candidacy—and a Democratic victory in 1992. Then, Newt Gingrich’s remarkable coalition-building activities in the House of Representatives permitted the final identification of social conservatism with the GOP, and led to the announced retirements of many moderate GOP members of Congress.

The GOP coalition of social and economic conservatism has enormous electoral potential. It combines one intense minority endowed with abundant financial resources with another intense minority willing to walk precincts and stuff envelopes. And it isolates in the Democratic Party the small proportion of the American population that identifies itself as both economically and socially liberal.

But the new coalition has a weakness at its core. At the heart of social conservatism is populism—which identifies the central problem in American government as its tendency to be used for the benefit of privileged economic interests. Many interests long mistrusted by populists—banks, insurance, Wall Street, Fortune 500 manufacturers, and transportation firms—have thought of the Republican Party as their ally. These interests have been attacked by Patrick Buchanan, the current spokesman for Republican populism. Buchanan wants to hold moderate Republicans’ feet to the fire for their past identification with business interests.

TREMORS IN THE GOP
A case in point is the Mexican bail-out. The old GOP would have been in the forefront of bail-out efforts, and the pro-business wing of the party still wants to go that way. But the populist following of such Republicans as Buchanan makes unity impossible on such a policy.

The Republican presidential primaries demonstrated the instability of the new coalition. Steve Forbes, with his business orientation, flat tax, and moderate position on abortion and gays, was in some ways a throwback to Rockefeller Republicanism. Buchanan showed very early that the populists were in the driver’s seat and unwilling to compromise. He articulated a clear anti-business rhetoric, and spoke for those who resonate with populist fears of being swamped by hordes of non-English-speaking immigrants bringing disease and crime.

Dole, as the early front-runner, tried to unify the party, but the appeal of the populist Buchanan pushed him to reject business ties and endorse more clearly the socially conservative planks.
Where does that leave the Democratic Party? Some strategists call for a return to liberal roots. But the traditional Democratic position was a winner only against traditional Republicanism. Too many segments of the old Democratic coalition have been won over to the Republican populist social agenda. The Democrats cannot win as long as they allow the Republican Party to maintain the Wall Street/Main Street coalition. They must divide that coalition by wooing away either the social conservatives or the economic conservatives.

**The Democrats’ Option**

The former position is not credible. No Democratic candidate could convince the new white Republicans of Mississippi that he or she is really the best hope for prayer in schools, an end to affirmative action, and a constitutional amendment against abortion. And if the case were made, the candidate would lose the remaining social liberals that are essential for a future Democratic comeback.

The Democrats have only one long-term option: to continue to find issues that divide the Republicans along the populist/big-business fault line; and as the Republicans take the populist position, the Democrats must claim the disaffected pro-business constituency.

Clinton has already made some progress toward identifying the Democratic Party with economic development. He started with his economic emphasis in the 1992 campaign. Many business representatives applauded his budget deficit reductions and passage of NAFTA. A Democratic Party which took the lead on other concerns to business could cast Republicans as social extremists, and make it respectable again for professionals and homeowners to vote Democratic.

A more pro-business Democratic position would force the Republicans into difficult choices and also isolate the social conservatives. It is important to remember that most Americans favor some access to abortion; only a minority feel strongly about prayer in schools or support job discrimination against gays.

Business leaders are just one segment of the population that is uneasy about the social agenda of the new Republicans. Many Fortune 500 companies contribute to Planned Parenthood and NOW, and have their own reasons to support affirmative action independent of government pressure. Most business leaders, in fact, see nothing but trouble in the culture wars planned by the Republican right.

The ideal Democratic platform should help identify common ground between social liberals and business interests, based on their shared suspicion of the socially divisive populist agenda. An ideal Democratic platform would combine a moderate position on abortion, separation of church and state, and free trade with a cost-effective test for business regulation. Letting the GOP advocate tax and spending cuts, the Democrats should emphasize a balanced budget. Supported by such planks, neither social liberals nor economic conservatives could object to getting together.

This does not mean that such a transformation will happen automatically or quickly. The accommodation of Democrats and business interests could be as painful and slow as the 20-year process that drove social liberals out of the GOP. But the alternative is the Republican coalition that isolates the Democrats and labels them immoral and anti-business.

The new Republican coalition is powerful not because of populism alone, but because of its unaccustomed (and historically unlikely) coalition with economic conservatism. If Clinton and the Democrats waffle from New Deal liberalism to “me too” conservatism, the Republicans will put both anti-business populists and pro-business moderates to work on behalf of their ticket. But by taking a consistently pro-business, socially liberal position, they can put pressure on the Republican fault line—and they just might win.

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Gary J. Miller, the Reuben C. Taylor, Jr., and Anne Carpenter Taylor Professor of Political Economy at the John M. Olin School of Business, is co-author of *American Government: People, Institutions, and Politics* (Houghton Mifflin, 1985).
Song of the harp

Haunting chords of the harp drifted through Graham Chapel last March as music professor Sue Taylor played in Benjamin Britten’s chamber opera, The Turn of the Screw, based on Henry James’ ghost story. The production was staged by the Department of Music in Arts and Sciences. “Since there are only 13 players—and six singers—Britten wrote wonderful solo passages for each instrument,” says Jolly Stewart, instructor of voice and head of the University’s opera program. Director of Vocal Activities John Stewart conducted the work; three opera productions resound each year.