1996

Washington University Magazine and Alumni News, Summer 1996

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.wustl.edu/ad_wumag

Recommended Citation

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Washington University Publications at Digital Commons@Becker. It has been accepted for inclusion in Washington University Magazine by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons@Becker. For more information, please contact engeszer@wustl.edu.
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.
2 Frontrunners
Short takes about WU's community of great minds and ideas.

8 Lasting Lessons
In a regular feature, three alumni describe their favorite teachers.

10 Marvel of Engineering
Two universities + 239 undergraduates = a nontraditional success story.

14 Olympic Gold
On the eve of the Atlanta games, highlights of Washington University's additions to the Olympic archives.

16 Close to the Nerve
Susan Mackinnon is the only surgeon in the world performing a limb-saving nerve transplant.

19 Reflections on the Graduate Experience
A photoessay by University photographer Joe Angeles.

22 A Moment in Medical History
Excerpts from Ralph Morrow's history of Washington U. reveal the School of Medicine's first steps to prominence.

25 And Now—The Rest of the Story
A hands-on, savvy business partner, alumna Lynne "Angel" Harvey is a key player in husband Paul's career.

28 Smaller World, New Horizons
Alumnus Ja Song knows well the way from Seoul to St. Louis, and the distance traveled is not what it used to be.

31 The Once and Future Health-Care Revolution
Despite the reported demise of health-care reform, alum Candyce Berger believes change is at hand.

34 My Washington
Melvin F. Brown: "I wanted to do my part."

36 Alumni Activities
WU national alumni club events; Wrighton on the road; Reunion '97; crew reunion; Honor Roll amends.

38 ClassMates

48 Viewpoint
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 1,500 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."

Kevin Kline (r.) teaches the craft of Shakespearean acting to performing arts students.

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 crew members 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 stresses 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 peaceable 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.’”

Semester, 43 specially trained students from the John M. Olin School of Business and the George Warren Brown School of Social Work helped seven participating schools in the St. Louis area focus on a variety of improvements in operations and instruction specific to each school. Schools address issues such as reducing tardiness, increasing self-respect among students, improving security, increasing parental involvement, enhancing communication and information flow, and eliminating classroom interruptions to ensure more quality time.

E. Desmond Lee, B.S.B.A. ’40, provided the seed capital for the TQS program.

New Professorship Boosts Biochemistry

P. Roy Vagelos, a leading figure in the pharmaceutical industry, and his wife, Diana, have made a commitment of $1 million to endow a chair in biological chemistry at the School of Medicine. The gift will establish the Roy and Diana Vagelos Professorship of Biological Chemistry in the Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics.

Vagelos, former chairman and chief executive officer of Merck & Company, is chairman of the board of the University of Pennsylvania and of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals. He spent nine years at the Washington U. School of Medicine, where he headed the Department of Biological Chemistry from 1966 to 1975.

The couple’s commitment was made in 1995 to honor William H. and Elizabeth Gray Danforth on the occasion of their retirement as chancellor and first lady of Washington University.

Sew Creative!

Senior Anastasia White (r) is stitching together a future that looks as smooth as silk. The fashion-design major from New Orleans was first runner-up in a lingerie design competition sponsored by Caress Body Products and VH1 Music First. Her winning design was selected from more than 1,200 entries nationwide. White won $500 and recognition for her work: a long, sheer, ivory-colored backless lounging gown. White and 15 other finalists sewed their own creations, which were displayed in a fashion show January 18 at New York’s Fashion Cafe.

Anastasia White and her winning fashion design work.

SUMMER 1996 WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY 3
School of Medicine Seeks to Improve Clinical Practice

The School of Medicine's 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."

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.

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 post-hospital 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

"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."

"We're back to exclusion."

"Who Is an American?" Historian Asks
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.

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.
Barnburner: With two seconds remaining, senior Gene Nolan (22) lays in the game-winning basket in the first-round quarterfinal matchup against Rose-Hulman Institute.

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.

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."

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

"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
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 devastating magnitude of such encroachment: "Education, education, and 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. Having spent $1.5 million on his team's study of the damage that occurs in newborns with immature lungs or unstable blood pressure. These conditions deprive the brain of oxygen or blood and lead to disorders such as cerebral palsy, which affects 750,000 Americans and costs $5 billion each year.

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.
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 undergraduate 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 is 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.
Recognizing the Importance of Planned Gifts • Washington University in St. Louis

☐ Washington University is already included in my estate plans—I would like to become a Robert S. Brookings "Partner."

☐ Please send me information about becoming a Robert S. Brookings Partner utilizing the outstanding income benefits and tax savings from a Washington University Life Income Plan.

☐ Please send me a personalized, confidential calculation using the following birthdate(s) to illustrate the very attractive benefits that I will receive from a Washington University Life Income Plan. I would like a calculation based on a theoretical gift of:

$______________.

☐ Cash ☐ Securities ($____) ☐ Real Estate ($____)

☐ I prefer ☐ Variable income ☐ Fixed income

First Beneficiary Second Beneficiary
Birthdate __________________________ Birthdate __________________________
Relationship __________________________ Relationship __________________________

Comments ________________________________________________________________

☐ Please send me information on:

☐ Making a bequest to Washington University ☐ Other planned gift options

☐ Please have Phyllis Momtazee, Paul Schoon, or Mike Touhey from the Washington University Planned Giving Office call me.

Name __________________________
Address __________________________
City/State/Zip __________________________
Daytime Phone __________________________

(Fold this form and seal edges with tape to mail.)
Here is one example showing the benefits of a Washington University Charitable Unitrust with a gift of appreciated securities:

Assume stock valued at $50,000

Stock Purchase Price $25,000

Dividend Yield 2.5%

Holding Period more than one year

**Option A: Keep the stock.**

Your income from this stock: $1,250

**Option B: Sell the stock and buy bonds.**

Selling Price $50,000

Capital Gain $25,000

Federal Capital Gains Tax (28%) $7,000

Amount Remaining to Invest $43,000

Your income from 6% bonds: $2,580

**Option C: Benefit four ways from a Washington University Charitable Unitrust.**

Donation to Unitrust $50,000

Capital Gain $25,000

✔ Tax on Capital Gain $0

✔ Amount for Unitrust to Invest $50,000

✔ Your income from Unitrust at 6%: $3,000

Federal Income Tax Deduction* $28,888

✔ Federal Income Tax Savings $8,955

Total Tax Savings $15,955

Effective Payout Rate 8.8%

*Single person, age 75, at the 31% bracket. This plan works well for single people and couples over age 60. For people at younger ages the Deferred Payment Gift Annuity or a Term Trust are available.

For further information about a Washington University Trust or other planned gift, or to learn more about the Robert S. Brookings Partners, complete the attached reply card or call 1-800-835-3503 or 314-935-5848.
Marvel of ENGINEERING

It's the only known joint program of its kind, to give talented students an opportunity they might have missed. It's the University of Washington Summer 1996.
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

Left: Explaining an open channel flow apparatus in the Fluid Mechanics Laboratory to student Mary Field is mechanical engineering professor Salvatore Sutera.

A chance at ENGINEERING CAREERS they otherwise might have
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 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 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

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-
sion. "We just need to suppress them for the relatively short period of time it takes for their bodies' own nerves to grow inch-by-inch across the donor graft," Mackinnon says.

For Rebecca, that will be somewhere between six months and a year. Mackinnon used 78 inches of nerve tissue from a cadaver donor and 24 inches from the back of Rebecca's own legs. Once the nerve growth is completed, Rebecca will no longer need the anti-rejection medication. Mackinnon is optimistic about Rebecca's future. "The younger patients are, the better their chance of recovery."

Her other three patients were also children. Kelly Vasseur, then a 14-year-old from Louisiana, was severely injured when a car she was riding in overturned. Kelly was thrown out the car's sunroof, and with her arm pinned under the car, was dragged 120 feet.

Mackinnon transplanted nerves into Kelly's arm in 1994. Kelly is now president of her high school student body, active in the school's dance line and considering a career in medicine. "I would've lost my arm if not for Dr. Mackinnon," Kelly says. "She's an incredible doctor."

Brian Howell was 12 years old when he nearly lost his leg from the knee down because of a lawn-mower accident. "It nearly took his leg off," says his mother, Cindy Howell. "He lost all the muscle out of the leg and some of the bone. They took some muscle from his back and some bone from his tibia and his pelvis to rebuild the damaged section, but it wouldn't have worked without the nerve transplant." Three years after surgery, the Indiana teenager can walk and run.

"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. That is the same way Mackinnon sewed the nerves into Rebecca's little arm: slowly and carefully."

Mary Carollo is coordinator of media relations in the Office of Medical Public Affairs.
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 opportunities 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."
A Moment in Medical History

BY RALPH E. MORROW

Ralph E. Morrow

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 (of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching) levied upon Houston when, in 1910, he wrote in his famous Medical Education in the United States and Canada 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
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] react on the whole University and extend its reputation." . . . [Committee member] Adolphus Busch forcefully illustrated the persuasiveness 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 with . . . 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. (5a)

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 newsmen.”

More than 50 years later, Angel’s touch is on everything Paul has done. An indispensible 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

New Horizons
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 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
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.

Free-lance writer Kathryn S. Brown lives in Columbia, Missouri.
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. Eliot, 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, 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.

"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 II, marked excellence in execution.

Surround yourself with good people—it does nothing but inspire you to better performance."
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 Leonard 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.S. ’93, B.S.E.E. ’93, in St. Louis. 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: p72250Ip@wuvmd.wustl.edu

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, a 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: 314-935-7384; 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.
Sid H. Robinson, EN 50, was counsel or in practice.” at Washington U., when he chaired a group of artists and scientists selected 20 of her fashion designs based on her U.S. patent for the “forward sleeve” for their permanent collection. Glen E. Stuckel, EN 60, was named Kentucky Remodeler of the Year by the Home Builders Association of Kentucky.

Stephen Duggan, BU 61, was named treasurer of the Episcopal Church in October 1995. He was the unanimous choice from an initial field of more than 200 applicants. He is a retired certified public accountant and lives in Ridgewood, New Jersey.

Harry T. Frager, BU 61, was awarded first place for excellence in public service broadcasting by the Kentucky Broadcasters Association, in cooperation with the Associated Press. This is the eighth year of his program Let’s Talk on AM radio station WHAS.


William H. Gondring, MD 62, was elected president of the medical staff at Heartland Health Systems, in St. Joseph, Mo., in October 1995. He is in private practice in St. Joseph, Mo., as an orthopedic surgeon.

Joel A. Snow, GR 63, 67, was elected a fellow of the American Physical Society. He is director of Iowa State’s Institute for Physical Research and Technology.

James C. Myers, LA 64, was awarded one of the Navy’s highest honors for his efforts in the war on drugs, receiving the Navy Commendation Medal in December 1995 for coordinating Houston’s military anti-drug program, Campaign Drug Free. He is a Navy captain and senior Naval Reserve public affairs officer.

Steve Samuels, LA 64, finished his second book, CICS/ESA Primer, with co-author James Janessy. Steve has been the director of DePaul Computer Career Program since 1981.

Joan Zeffren Sher, UC 64, and husband, Michael Kastan, LA 81, SW 84, GR 84, have two wonderful sons, and counselor in practice.” Mike is an associate professor of oncology and pediatrics. “The WU experience is a powerful influence in our lives,” Philip says.

Robert Edelman, LA 58, MD 62, was awarded a medal from the Ben Gurion University of the Negev, in Beersheva, Israel, for encouraging and supporting scientific collaboration among medical researchers in the school’s faculty of health sciences and investigators in Egypt and the Gaza Strip. He is professor of medicine and pediatrics at the University of Maryland medical school.

Gary J. Moortgat, LS 58, LW 60, is a certified member of the Million Dollar Advocates Forum. Membership is limited to trial lawyers who have demonstrated exceptional skill, experience, and excellence in advocacy by achieving a verdict or settlement in the amount of $1 million or more. There are approximately 300 members throughout the United States. Gary is a St. Louis attorney who specializes in contested domestic and complex business litigation.

Jan Sillars Scott, LA 58, retired as emeritus professor of music after 25 years at Southern Illinois University in Edwardsville. She published the Women’s Yellow Pages of Greater St. Louis and hosts a weekly radio show on Sunday afternoons. The Women’s Journal, on radio station WBZ (1260 AM).


Gabriele Kuecht, FA 60, is one of the women inventors featured in a new book, From Indian Corn to Outer Space: Women Invent to America, by Ellen Showell and Fred M.B. Amram, published in 1995 by Cobblestone Publishing as an educational and inspirational book for children aged 8 through 14. Also, the Costume Institute of the Metropolitan Museum of Art selected 20 of her fashion designs based on her U.S. patent for the “forward sleeve” for their permanent collection.

Glen E. Stuckel, EN 60, was named Kentucky Remodeler of the Year by the Home Builders Association of Kentucky.

Stephen Duggan, BU 61, was named treasurer of the Episcopal Church in October 1995. He was the unanimous choice from an initial field of more than 200 applicants. He is a retired certified public accountant and lives in Ridgewood, New Jersey.

Harry T. Frager, BU 61, was awarded first place for excellence in public service broadcasting by the Kentucky Broadcasters Association, in cooperation with the Associated Press. This is the eighth year of his program Let’s Talk on AM radio station WHAS.


William H. Gondring, MD 62, was elected president of the medical staff at Heartland Health Systems, in St. Joseph, Mo., in October 1995. He is in private practice in St. Joseph, Mo., as an orthopedic surgeon.

Joel A. Snow, GR 63, 67, was elected a fellow of the American Physical Society. He is director of Iowa State’s Institute for Physical Research and Technology.

James C. Myers, LA 64, was awarded one of the Navy’s highest honors for his efforts in the war on drugs, receiving the Navy Commendation Medal in December 1995 for coordinating Houston’s military anti-drug program, Campaign Drug Free. He is a Navy captain and senior Naval Reserve public affairs officer.

Steve Samuels, LA 64, finished his second book, CICS/ESA Primer, with co-author James Janessy. Steve has been the director of DePaul Computer Career Program since 1981.

Joan Zeffren Sher, UC 64, and husband, Michael Kastan, LA 81, SW 84, GR 84, have two wonderful sons, and counselor in practice.” Mike is an associate professor of oncology and pediatrics. “The WU experience is a powerful influence in our lives,” Philip says.

Robert Edelman, LA 58, MD 62, was awarded a medal from the Ben Gurion University of the Negev, in Beersheva, Israel, for encouraging and supporting scientific collaboration among medical researchers in the school’s faculty of health sciences and investigators in Egypt and the Gaza Strip. He is professor of medicine and pediatrics at the University of Maryland medical school.

Gary J. Moortgat, LS 58, LW 60, is a certified member of the Million Dollar Advocates Forum. Membership is limited to trial lawyers who have demonstrated exceptional skill, experience, and excellence in advocacy by achieving a verdict or settlement in the amount of $1 million or more. There are approximately 300 members throughout the United States. Gary is a St. Louis attorney who specializes in contested domestic and complex business litigation.

Jan Sillars Scott, LA 58, retired as emeritus professor of music after 25 years at Southern Illinois University in Edwardsville. She published the Women’s Yellow Pages of Greater St. Louis and hosts a weekly radio show on Sunday afternoons. The Women’s Journal, on radio station WBZ (1260 AM).


Gabriele Kuecht, FA 60, is one of the women inventors featured in a
research was covered in a National Geographic Society TV special and on the 1V 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 Berndtson, 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 A. Al-Jaber B.S.E.E.'79

Two Triumphs over a Raging Inferno

When Abdul Aziz A. 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 had spent 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."
Jaimie, surgeon. He is in private group and wife Bobbi have a son, Joshua consulting services for the firm's of Law, he received a PhD in philosophy of ophthalmology at New York Association of eye physicians and is also the national director of After serving as general counsel to senior account manager for a company expanded to include one of the largest managed behavioral health-...
IN THIS FIRST FULL-LENGTH HISTORY of the University, Professor Emeritus of History and former Washington University Provost Ralph Morrow explores in-depth the development of the University from its inception in 1853 as a school to educate St. Louis youth to its present status as one of the nation's outstanding teaching and research universities. The 700-page cloth-bound work includes more than 150 photographs and a complete index.

(Order form on reverse side.)
Coming in October 1996

For the First Time...
The Story of a Remarkable University

Please send me _____ copies of
Washington University in St. Louis: A History

Enclosed is my check: $69.95 plus $4.50 shipping for the first copy; $0.50 shipping for each additional copy. Make check payable to Missouri Historical Society.

Or charge my (please circle one)
VISA  MasterCard  American Express  Discover

Account number__________________________________________
Expiration date _____ Daytime phone #____________
Signature______________________________________________

Ship to:
Name__________________________________________________
Address_________________________________________________

MAIL ORDERS TO:
Missouri Historical Society • Museum Shop
P.O. Box 11940 • St. Louis, MO 63112-0040
OR CALL (314) 361-0024

Books will be mailed by late October if you return this order form by July 31, 1996.
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 (Berkley 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 meem102@ix.netcom.com.

Jose Sanchez, 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 younger brother, Matthew, 2 1/2. Russ is vice president of advertising and brand management in Europe for American Express. They live in London.

J. Ann Stibbs, LA 85, was named 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 Fingerson, a St. Louis law firm, working in the firm's corporate department in the area of corporate, real estate, and mergers acquisitions. He joined the firm in 1988.


Ian E. Haney Lopez, LA, GR 86, is a staff writer of Why: The Legal Construction of Race, published in February 1996 by the New York University Press. His book explores the social and legal origins of white racial identity.

Paula V. Mehmel, LA 86, and husband Steve Saum have a son, Duncan Wesley Mehmel Saum, born 1995. Paula is a senior pastor of Martin's Lutheran Church in Casselton, N.D.

Karen Platt, FA 86, is living and working as an artist in New York City. She is a board director with No Name Exhibitions, in Minneapolis, Minn. She had a solo exhibition of her paintings at Fontbonne College, in St. Louis, in October 1995. She was in numerous group shows in 1995 and was a collaborating artist on Shu Lea Cheang's "Bowling Alley" installation at the Walker Art Center. She received a 1994 MA in fine arts from the University of California, San Diego, and a fellowship and was a McKnight fellowship finalist in 1995.

Allyson Abel, LA 87, married Steven Davis on Jan. 13, 1995. They live in Cleveland, Ohio, where Steven was a graphic designer and multimedia/interactive producer and "put his eventual escape to the home office in addition to full-time motherhood." He owns 'from little acorns,' a specialty clothing and accessories company for nursing mothers and their families, and she keeps the fire simmering under their fledgling yet omnipresent public relations and design firm, 'media schmedma.'

Lesley H. Curtis, LA 87, has been named associate provost of the University of Rochester, in New York.

Megan Esch Fox, LA 87, and husband Scott live at Vandenberg Air Force Base, in California. They have a son, Alexander William, born July 18, 1995. Megan says she is "enjoying the opportunity to be a stay-at-home mom for now," and she can be reached by e-mail at melesolden.terminus.com.

Stuart S. Markley, LA 87, and wife Suzanne have a daughter, Emily Claire, born Oct. 25, 1995. Stuart is a commercial real estate broker with Boatmen's National Bank of Arkansas. Stuart is a commercial real estate broker with The Hathaway Group in St. Louis.

William F. Osbourn, Jr., BU 87, was promoted to senior manager in the Audit and Business Advisory Services Group of Price Waterhouse LLP, in St. Louis.

Laura Burns Wedberg, FA 87, celebrated the fourth business anniversary of Wedb Design Group. Her graphic design firm specializes in corporate communications in St. Louis.

Mark Fajfar, LA 88, and Shubhda (Sonii) Fajfar, LA 88, have a son, Nathan Prakash, born Dec. 6, 1995. They have moved to Paris, where Mark is an associate at the law firm of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver, and Jacobson. Shubhda and Mark can be reached by e-mail at shubdha@aol.com.

Merle E. Hamburger, LA 88, married Mary Beth Heidrich, LA 89, on May 27, 1990. Merle received a BFA in fine arts from SUNY-Albany and is an assistant professor of psychiatry at the University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown. Mary Beth is working on her PhD in clinical psychology. Their son, Benjamin Isaac, was born Aug. 8, 1995.

Dean Meriwether, LA 88, graduated from the University of Iowa College of Law. He is preparing for the Michigan bar exam. He'd love to hear from classmates by phone at (810) 463-7898.

Halle Eichenbaum Barnett, LA 87, and Benjamin Barnett, FA 88, have a son, Maxwell Beckett Barnett, born Sept. 29, 1994. They live in Cleveland, Ohio, where Benjamin works as a graphic designer and multimedia/interactive producer and "plots his eventual escape to the home office in addition to full-time motherhood." Halle owns 'from little acorns,' a specialty clothing and accessories company for nursing mothers and their families, and she keeps the fire simmering under their fledgling yet omnipresent public relations and design firm, 'media schmedma.'


Norman Umlberger, EN 88, and wife Crystal report that they are "proud parents of Darien Lindsey, born in August 1995," and that they have moved back to the Washington, D.C., area.

Lourdes Vega, BU 88, and husband Jaime Garcia have a daughter, Carolina Isabel, born Nov. 24, 1995. They live in Jacksonville, Fla., where Jaime is a lieutenant in the Navy.

Kathleen E. Wherthey, LA 88, graduated from the University of Maryland School of Law in May 1995 and passed the Maryland Bar in November 1995. She is licensed to practice law in Maryland and is an associate with Wilson, Elser, Moskowitz, Edelman, and Dicker in Baltimore, Md.

Jan Balkin, LW 89, and wife Ellen Genet Balkin, FA 91, have a son, Andrew George, born Sept. 7, 1995. They live in Chicago, where Mark is an attorney and Ellen is a graduate student.

Elizabeth Sarah Davis, GR 89, married Steven W. Rittenberg on Sept. 17, 1995. She is fundraising and development coordinator for the Kathleen G. McCarth in Academy, working on volunteer management, event planning, and grant preparation. She returned from traveling to Turkey and Italy and living and studying abroad in Israel, but she is planning a trip to either China or South America this summer.

Craig Peyton Gaumer, LW 89, was promoted 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 90, married Melissa Marks, BU 90, on May 28, 1995, in Denver, Colo. They live in Philadelphia, where Melissa teaches elementary school and Jeff manages a computer 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 engineering.

Molly Rios, BU 89, married Alex M. Miller on April 29, 1995.

Stephanie Lorber, BU 89, was married of honor. Molly is a market development associate for Merck. She and Alex, an attorney, live in San Antonio, Tex.

Ronni Turetsky Siff, LA 89, and husband Whit E. Siff have a son, Noah Benjamin, born Nov. 27, 1995; they live in Chappaqua, N.Y.


Lisa M. Ltdiaco, 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 Allonzo, 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 Richland II on May 11, in Asheville, 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 Bucci Arias, AR 91, and husband J o an 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 DedQCrst@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 Mesirow Financial.

Renee (Threlkeld) Hazelwood, 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 geologist.

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 Hungary, 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 McKee III, GB 91, was promoted from project manager to director 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, 91, have a son, Matthew Ian, born Dec. 6, 1995.

WASHINGTON PROFILES

Maria Bain White A.B.'16

At Least a Century Ahead of Her Time

She pronounces her name Ma-RY ee 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 Charlotteville, Va., where Aaron is an electrical engineer at Sperry Marine and Kathleen is a full-time mother. They would welcome e-mail at aolowen@www.comet.chuva.us.

Robert Tobin, LA 92, 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. 5, 1995. They spent the height of the year being engaged on the Appalachian Trail at Thanksgiving. She and her fiance are planning a first 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 an American studies major and lives in Arlington Heights, Ill.

Mitchell Weiss, LA 92, was sworn in as a member of the New York Bar on July 1, 1995. He graduated cum laude from the University of Iowa. She coaches a youth group adviser for Har Sinai Temple, both in Trenton, N.J. They can be reached by e-mail at brinc@aol.com.

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

Adam Elegant, LA 95, is a member of the American International Group's management associate program. He works in Corn Capital's New York office as a member of the Board of the Barristers.

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

Mary (Rudman) Burgheim, LA 21, GR 27; 1/96.
Ben Fox, LA 23, MD 25; 4/95.
William K. Fuhri, LW 23; 11/95.
Harlan A. Gould, BU 24; 2/96.
Bessey C. Lilleman, LA 25; 12/95.
Anna M. (Frein) Nooney, LA 25; 12/95.
Louis F. Aitken, MD 27; 1/96.
Adrienne S. Kindelberg, LA 27; 2/95.
Lorraine M. Eckert, LW 28; 12/95.
Laura Weldon (Capen) Guy, LA 28; ST; 12/95.
Loren H. Hagerla, AR 28; 9/95.
Clifford E. Locoutour, AR 28; 12/95.

James W. Reid, BU 28; 2/96.
Richard J. Sindelar, LA 28; 1/96.
Frederick R. Small, EN 28; 2/96.
Sarah (Williams) Bosman, LA 29; 2/96.
Robert G. Loeffel, EN 29; 1/96.

1930s

George N. Barry, MD 30; 10/95.
Marion (Schneider) Fuchs, LA 30; 3/96.
Edward K. Kechelhoff, LW 30; 2/96.
Lewis W. Spitz, GR 30; 1/96.
Kenneth E. Wischmeyer, AR 30; 1/96.
Henry W. Edmonds, LA 31, MD 36; 12/95.
Carl V. Einbeck, LW 31; 11/95.
Elizabeth Hinche, LA 31; 2/95.
Leo E. Hollenbeck, EN 31; 12/95.
Augusta (Gubin) Margulis, BU 31; 3/96.
Harold M. Freund, BU 32; 1/96.
Roy W. Heimberger, BU 32; 1/96.
Evelyn Gilbert, LA 33; 1/96.
Thomas E. Knox, DE 33; 7/95.
Leon B. Scherer, EN 33; 2/96.
William B. Smith, AR 33; 1/96.
Joseph A. Ciaciato, LA 34; 1/96.
H. J. Sieck, GR 34; 3/96.
Edward E. Mueller, BU 34; 11/95.
Robert M. Pegram, BU 34; 12/95.
Emil Royce, AR 34; 1/96.
John B. Torres, LA 34, GR 36; 1/96.
Frank Block, LA 35; 2/96.
Raymond C. Conrad, MD 35; 1/96.
Thomas J. Conway, LW 35; 11/95.
Richard H. McCrody, MD 35; 2/96.
Herchel M. Strange, EN 35; 1/96.
Mildred (Sulburk) Dennis, FA 36; 1/96.
Helen M. Huennekens, LA 36; 2/95.
Virginia E. Marshall, BU 36; 11/93.
L. Earl McCloud, Jr., LA 36, LW 36; 8/94.

Mina (Dill) Morris, GR 36, GR 51; 1/96.
James D. Morrison, MD 36; 1/96.
Robert W. Baxter, LA 37, GR 47; 1/95.

Kenneth E. Kerby, MD 37; 2/96.
Harold R. Lydohn, Jr., MD 37; 11/95.
Orville C. Miller, EN 37; 1/96.
Louis E. Tiowbridge, Jr., EN 37; 1/96.
John W. Vaught, AR 37, GR 38; 9/95.

Clark L. Allen, GR 38
Robert J. Hughey, LA 39; 1/95.
George M. Kalmanson, GR 39, MD 45; 3/94.
Audrey A. Leibnund, LA 39; 12/95.
Fred E. Shell, GR 39; 10/93.
Leona E. (Stauder) Werner, LA 39; 1/96.
The Name of the Game Is Capital Gain

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 Corporation (formerly NCNB). "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
In Remembrance

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 91. His home was in Hinsdale, Ill., and he served as president and chief executive officer of the National Rockland Bank in Boston. A native of St. Louis, Hagemann was one of the largest banks in Boston. Hagemann remained in his position as chairman and chief executive officer after he retired in 1971. He continued as a member of the board's committee until 1973. In 1955, Washington University 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 election to the University's board of trustees in 1975. Hagemann was named Northeast regional chairman of the University's $70 million capital campaign in 1966. John M. Olin School of Business named him a distinguished business alumnus in 1987. Among the survivors are his wife, Lea Amory Hagemann of Marion; three daughters, Louise Amory Smith of Nashville, Tenn., Helen Amory Smith of Tallahassee, Fla.; and Anna Amory Hagemann of Marion; a brother, Paul O. Hagemann '43, MD '54, of St. Louis, professor emeritus of clinical medicine; 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 coach 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 thunderstorm on April 12. He was 44 and an associate circuit judge in Franklin County since 1987. Brown graduated from the School of Law in 1976 and went to work with Ed Stiegerber, 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 anthropologist and researcher at the School of Medicine's ophthalmology department, died Feb. 17 of complications of leukemia. He was 71 and lived in University City. He joined the Washington University faculty in 1953 and taught for 40 years. He was a founding member of the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology. In 1984, he received the Francis B. 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 Demerath, professor emeritus and former chair of the sociology department, died March 8. He was 91. He was a member of the art faculty from 1970 to 1978. He was a noted scholar of the history of sociology, philosophy, and the history of science.

George C. Harris, a former instructor in photography at the School of Art, died of cancer on Feb. 27 in Prescott, Ariz. He was 79. 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
Irving Engel, professor of architecture, died of a heart attack April 10, in his Olivet, 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 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 in 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. 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 infarct 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. She was named Women's Club Chair in 1934, leading the board of the Grapevine West Company, in New York. Pickman became chairman of the board of the Coors Corpo., in New Haven, Conn. He left Coors to be 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 May 3 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. Schmitt founded the Neurological Research Program at the Rockefeller Foundation, which enabled scientists and researchers to work internationally with engineers, chemists, physicists, and mathematicians to study the physics of cellular mechanisms. He was considered a principal advisor in the development of the technology.

Catherine Woermann Lewis, GR 44, assistant dean of women at Washington U. from 1943 to 1959, died Jan. 1 of infarct 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. She was named Women's Club Chair in 1934, leading the board of the Grapevine West Company, in New York. Pickman became chairman of the board of the Coors Corpo., in New Haven, Conn. He left Coors to be 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 May 3 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. Schmitt founded the Neurological Research Program at the Rockefeller Foundation, which enabled scientists and researchers to work internationally with engineers, chemists, physicists, and mathematicians to study the physics of cellular mechanisms. He was considered a principal advisor in the development of the technology.

ClassMates. The ClassMates editor can be reached by mailing this form and also by fax and electronic mail. By fax: (314) 935-4259. By e-mail: notes@wuvm.wustl.edu. Send U.S. mail to: ClassMates, Alumni News, Washington University, Campus Box 1070, One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, MO 63130-4899.

Name:
Address:

Class Year: School or College: Phone:

☐ Check here if this is a new address.

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

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.