Martha Ozawa
Finds America at a Crossroads
Advanced amphitheater

The crown jewel of the Eric P. Newman Education Center is its futuristic auditorium for 450. There, School of Medicine faculty teach area physicians in continuing education programs; cardiology and pathology students share research with peers and professors; and St. Louis community groups hold presentations. Audiovisual and teleconferencing equipment includes dual rear-screen projection that can produce 30- by 16-foot images on the wall-sized screen, and an imaging unit that projects on screen whatever the speaker writes on the lectern surface. The year-old Center is operated by the School of Medicine and joint-owned by the School, Barnes-Jewish Hospital, St. Louis Children's Hospital, and the Central Institute for the Deaf.
Frontrunners
Short takes about WU's community of great minds and ideas.

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

We Salute You, the Class of 2000!
Reflections and counsel from Washington University Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton and alumni of the eight schools.

"We must invest in all our children"
America's future depends on our ability to raise children who can compete globally for high-tech jobs, says Professor Martha Ozawa.

"Who are we, and who will we become?"
Former artist-in-residence Catherine Wagner asks that central question in photographs that examine and transfigure the tools of scientific inquiry.

His Classroom Is the Nation
When Murray Weidenbaum speaks, presidents listen. So do senators, scholars, lecture audiences—and his on-campus students.

A New Progressive Spirit

Industrial Evolution
PVC manufacturer William F. Patient, B.S.Chem.E. '57, has mastered the art and science of change.

Hooked on St. Louis
E. Desmond Lee, B.S.B.A. '40, has retired—but he works full time to make his hometown a better place to live.

Looking Forward, Looking Back
A photographic roundup of the faces and fun that made Commencement/Reunion 1996 a treasured time.

Alumni Activities
Distinguished alums are honored; William Van Cleve receives the Eliot Society's "Search" award.

ClassMates

My Washington
Stanley and Lucy Lopata: They're Having a Ball.

Viewpoint
A National Treasure Needs Our Protection: A professor of pathology calls the NIH critical to our collective well-being.
Ferris Wheel Axle Is Long—and Lost

Carol Diaz-Granados (I.) is searching for a part—a big part—of the 1904 St. Louis World’s Fair. Diaz-Granados, research associate and instructor in anthropology in Arts and Sciences, is trying to pinpoint the location of the axle from the fair’s spectacular 265-foot-high Ferris wheel, one of the most magnificent attractions. It had 36 observation cars, each the size of a bus. The cars were so big that during the seven-month fair, two weddings took place in them—one on horseback. But the Ferris wheel was not modular, and when the fair ended, no one wanted to try taking it completely apart. So it was dynamited and hauled off for scrap metal. But the 70-ton, 40-foot-long axle was too heavy for available equipment to lift or cut, so—as the legend goes—it was buried in its place. Diaz-Granados plans to determine its location through two methods: ground-penetrating radar that is cross-checked with a magnetometer reading. The result will be a graph of a one-quarter-acre area, a grid that will show everything buried there. Artifacts from Diaz-Granados’ digs are part of the exhibit “Meet Me at the Fair: Memory, History, and the 1904 World’s Fair” at the Missouri Historical Society, in Forest Park.

Senility Not Inevitable Part of Aging

Alzheimer’s disease becomes increasingly common with age—with up to one in two people succumbing by the age of 85. So must we fear dementia? A long-term study in the School of Medicine suggests that senility is not an inevitable part of aging. Alzheimer’s disease is diagnosed after death by the presence in the brain of telltale flakes of a protein called beta-amyloid.

In the new study, reported on in the March issue of the journal Neurology, researchers led by John C. Morris, associate professor of neurology and assistant professor of pathology, report that normal aging brains are not full of amyloid plaques and that seemingly healthy people with plaques may in fact have incipient dementia. “We conclude that beta-amyloid is not deposited in normal aging but instead may be the initial pathological sign of Alzheimer’s disease,” Morris said.
Law School Plans
Building Dedication

The School of Law is anticipating a banner year of celebration in honor of the completion of its new building in December 1996. A range of law school events and activities will begin in early 1997 to celebrate this milestone in School of Law history, culminating with the formal building dedication on September 26, 1997. United States Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor will speak at the event.

In order to allow more law school alumni to join in the dedication celebration, the 1997 School of Law Reunion Weekend is planned for September 26-27 instead of the usual Commencement weekend, so mark your calendars and make plans to participate in the coming year's events!

WU Works for Cleaner St. Louis Air

Washington University is participating in the St. Louis Regional Clean Air Partnership (SLRCAP), a coalition of major employers in the St. Louis region. SLRCAP is working to reduce ozone-creating emissions during periods in which the ozone levels exceed the federal air-quality standard. Gloria W. White, vice chancellor for Human Resources, chairs a University-wide committee, appointed by Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton, which has developed a plan for responding to “Ozone Action Days” when weather conditions may produce high ozone levels. Typically, only 12 days in previous summers have reached this peak level. The St. Louis region does not meet the federal air-quality standard for ozone air pollution. Failure to comply triggers federal mandates that can greatly affect the regional economy.

DNA Sequence of Yeast Completed

Researchers at the School of Medicine are among the international collaborators who announced in April that they have deciphered the complete genetic instructions for a cell of baker’s yeast. The achievement marks the sequencing of the largest genome to date—more than 12 million base pairs of DNA. It also provides the first sequence of an organism whose cells are like those of humans. Researchers already have uncovered the functions of several human disease genes, based on their experiments with yeast.

Experiments revealed, for example, that a recently discovered gene that raises the risk for one type of colon cancer normally is involved in repairing damage to DNA. The quest to interpret the genome of yeast, Saccharomyces cerevisiae, began in the 1950s; the modern yeast-sequencing effort began in 1989 under the direction of Andre Goffeau, a biochemist at the Catholic University of Louvain-La-Neuve in Belgium; he coordinated a network of more than 70 laboratories in the European Union. The Europeans sequenced 55 percent of the genome; the Sanger Centre in England, 17 percent; Washington U., 15 percent; Stanford University, 7 percent; McGill University, in Canada, 4 percent; and the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, in Japan, 2 percent.

Get a Grip!

Junior Emmy Sjogren compares palms with “Shaq” during a campus visit by the NBA Jam Van on April 29. The van is actually a 67-foot-long semi-truck that opens into a “theme park” offering visitors several basketball-related activities. The National Basketball Association’s van has been traveling around the country, making 80 stops at college campuses, malls, and other sites. One activity allows participants to compare their hand and foot sizes with those of actual NBA players.

Corrections
We regret that the article “Olympic Gold” in the Summer issue did not carry a credit line stating that caption information and five photographs of the 1904 Games appeared courtesy of the Missouri Historical Society, in St. Louis. In the same feature, a photo caption incorrectly stated the age of the gates to Francis Field, which were built in 1914 to commemorate the 1904 Games. Tam Le, A.B. ’96, whose last name did not appear beneath last issue’s inside cover photograph, is actively pursuing his dance career.
Laughter Is Best Medicine
In the 1996 first-year medical students’ class show, David Dorr (l.) and Matt Moore present one of a number of “anatomy awards”; some of the categories in the parody of the Oscars include Wackiest Metabolic Disorder, Best Male Pattern Baldness in the Field of Medical Education, and Best Exam Question and Answer.

Student Efforts Aid St. Louis Community
Programs aimed at reducing child abuse, preventing teen violence, and coping with high student-turnover rates at an elementary school are just a few of the projects that students take on in a new interdisciplinary community-development course. “Creating Healthy Urban Environments” is offered by the School of Architecture and the George Warren Brown School of Social Work. Students work in small teams with community leaders.

Designed to train students in neighborhood assessment and planning and provide hands-on experience working with neighborhood groups, the course is co-taught by John Robertson, assistant professor of social work, and Jerry Breakstone, affiliate assistant professor of architecture. Robertson focuses on social and economic factors that structure a community, and Breakstone discusses the neighborhood as a physical space in which subtle changes can make important differences in the lives of residents.

Elkin’s Last Novel Wins National Award
The late Stanley Elkin’s last novel, Mrs. Ted Bliss, won the 1995 National Book Critics Circle Award in the fiction category—the second time an Elkin novel has received the award. (Carl Phillips, assistant professor and writer-in-residence in the English department and in the African and Afro-American Studies Program in Arts and Sciences, was nominated in the poetry category.) Elkin’s novel George Mills won the 1982 National Book Critics Circle Award.

Entrepeneurs Emerge from Business School Student “Hatchery”
At the John M. Olin School of Business’ Management Center, students, entrepreneurs, and investors have joined forces to create a firsthand, real world of entrepreneurship called the Hatchery.

In the Hatchery, teams of three or four students—juniors, seniors, and second-year MBA students—work on ideas for their own businesses, or they collaborate with entrepreneurs from the community who wish to implement their own business ideas. During the semester, the teams create business plans and oral presentations to show to real-venture capitalists who might choose to invest in the plans.

Russell Roberts, adjunct associate professor of business economics and director of the Management Center, created the innovative program. Teams also attend workshops or work privately with area business experts and faculty members.

Students also can get a one-percent equity stake in a business that is ultimately funded by investors.

Arbeit Macht Frei
Freshman Renee Jaffe (r.) reads aloud the names of Holocaust victims during the Reading of Names for Yom HaShoah (Holocaust Remembrance Day). The event, organized by the Hillel Center’s Holocaust Awareness and Education Project Team, ran for 26 hours from April 16 to 17 in Mallinckrodt Center. About 215 people volunteered to read names. At the top of the symbolic wooden structure draped with barbed wire were the words Arbeit Macht Frei, or, “Work Means Freedom.”
Archaeologist Helps Preserve Ancient Hominid Footprints

Last summer, archaeological Fiona Marshall led a team that excavated tree roots that were threatening the oldest hominid footprints ever found, the Laetoli footprints in Tanzania, Africa. Marshall, associate professor of anthropology in Arts and Sciences, was part of an international team commissioned to re-excavate and preserve the only known early hominid footprint trail, dated at 3.5 million years old. The footprints, first discovered in 1978 by famed paleontologist Mary Leakey, show where three hominids walked across an open plain and are easily the most dramatic evidence of early bipedalism. In 1979, after Leakey and her team excavated and studied the footprints, they carefully reburied them under about two feet of soil.

In recent years, more and more trees and shrubs grew in the trackway. Scientists say the footprints were made when hominids walked through a fresh fall of volcanic ash that was moistened by rain.

The international team, a collaboration between the Getty Conservation Institute (GCI), in California, and the Tanzanian government, is re-excavating, documenting, and conserving the footprints and developing a plan for protecting them for posterity. The whole project is scheduled to take one or two more years.

Washington People

The Board of Trustees at Washington University has elected six new members to serve four-year terms: John W. Bachmann, managing principal of the Edward Jones investment firm; Carl R. (Ray) Holman, chairman and chief executive officer of Mallinckrodt Group Inc.; Katherine B. Magrath, B.S.B.A. ’63, partner and chief investment officer of ValueQuest Ltd., of Marblehead, Massachusetts; Craig D. Schnuck, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Schnuck Markets Inc.; Horace Wilkins, Jr., president (Missouri) of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company; and Arnold B. Zetcher, B.S.B.A. ’62, president and chief executive officer of Talbots, of Hingham, Massachusetts. Current Trustees re-elected to four-year terms are: Raymond F. Bentele, retired president and chief executive officer of Mallinckrodt Inc., and Andrew C. Taylor, president of Enterprise Rent-A-Car.

Three individuals associated with Washington University are among 159 fellows and 26 foreign honorary fellows elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences for their distinguished contributions to science scholarship, public affairs, and the arts:

Richard H. Popkin, professor emeritus of philosophy; Robert B. Shapiro, chairman and chief executive officer of Monsanto Company and WU Trustee; and Mona Van Duyne, Pulitzer prize winner, the nation’s first female Poet Laureate, and lecturer in English.

Louis J. Donati, superintendent of schools in St. James, Missouri, for 32 years and former principal of St. James High School, has been named an honorary alumnus of Washington University. Donati, who has enjoyed a 53-year career in education in northeast Phelps County, attended Washington U. many years ago but was unable to complete his doctoral program.

S. Bruce Dowton, associate dean for medical education and director of the Division of Medical Genetics in the medical school’s Department of Pediatrics, has been named associate vice chancellor for medical education.

David M. Kipnis, Distinguished University Professor of Medicine and professor of molecular biology and pharmacology in the School of Medicine, was elected to a three-year term on the Council of the National Academy of Sciences.

Carol S. North, assistant professor of psychiatry in the School of Medicine, was honored May 6 with the American Psychiatric Association’s Francis Braceland Public Education Award at the APA’s 149th annual meeting in New York.

Marcus E. Raichle, professor of radiology and co-director of the Division of Radiation Sciences at the Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology, is one of 60 new members elected to the National Academy of Sciences. He also is professor of neurology at the School of Medicine and a senior fellow with the University’s McDonnell Center for Studies of Higher Brain Function.

Peter H. Raven, theEngelmann Professor of Botany in the Department of Biology in Arts and Sciences and director of the Missouri Botanical Garden, received the 1995 Sasakawa Environment Prize from the United Nations Environment Programme, in recognition of his contributions to the protection and management of the world environment.

Robert Wiltenburg, adjunct associate professor of English and director of the Washington University Summer School, became dean of University College in Arts and Sciences on July 1. Wiltenburg, formerly associate dean of University College, succeeds Wayne Fields, professor of English in Arts and Sciences, who was named director of the American Culture Studies Program in Arts and Sciences.
Edison Theatre 1996–97

**OVATIONS!**
- The Nylons
  - Sept. 20, 21
- Danny Hoch in "Some People"
  - Sept. 28
- Doug Varone and Dancers*
  - Oct. 4, 5, 6
- The Reduced Shakespeare Company in "The Bible: The Complete Word of God (abridged)"
  - Oct. 25, 26
- Merce Cunningham Dance Company*
  - Jan. 31; Feb. 1, 2
- Jane Lapotaire in "Shakespeare As I Knew Her"
  - Feb. 7, 8
- The David Grisman Quintet
  - Feb. 21
- Andy Statman and David Grisman play "Songs of Our Fathers"**
  - Feb. 22
- Streb/Ringside in "POPACTION"**
  - Mar. 14, 15, 16

**The Merce Cunningham Dance Company**

**Zap Mama**
- Mar. 21

**String Trio of New York & Bang On A Can All-Stars**
- Mar. 22

**Sweet Honey In The Rock**
- at Powell Symphony Hall
  - Apr. 5

**Nuyorican Poets Cafe Live!**
- at WU West Campus Conference Center
  - Apr. 11, 12

**OVATIONS! for young people**
- The Nylons
  - Sept. 21
- Mick Moloney and Friends
  - Oct. 27
- String Trio of New York & Bang On A Can All-Stars
  - Mar. 22
- Sweet Honey In The Rock
  - at Powell Symphony Hall
  - Apr. 6

*Co-sponsored with Dance St. Louis.
**Co-sponsored with St. Louis Hillel Center.
*-Co-sponsored with Wired Women Productions.
"Co-sponsored with The St. Louis Symphony and The Center of Contemporary Arts.
*Co-sponsored with Washington University's International Writers Center.
Program subject to change.

Edison Theatre Gets Prestigious NEA Grant

Edison Theatre has received one of the coveted and perhaps final grants awarded for arts programming by the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), says Evy Warshawski, Edison's managing director. The $5,000 grant is earmarked for programming the 1996–97 OVATIONS! series; this is the sixth year that Edison has received an NEA grant.

Guyer Receives Dentistry Award

Samuel E. Guyer, D.D.S. '52, professor emeritus of restorative dentistry, has received the George H. Moulton Achievement Award from the American Academy of Fixed Prosthodontics. He has been a member of the academy for more than 34 years and was its 27th president.

Guyer joined the School of Dental Medicine faculty in 1952, he was named professor of crown and bridge prosthodontics in 1961 and was clinical director for the School from 1960 to 1969. In 1977 he became chairman of the Department of Restorative Dentistry.

Guyer is the 1993 recipient of the dental school's Distinguished Alumni Award and still practices clinical prosthodontics.

Performing Arts Department 1996–97 Season

**Dance Close-Up**
- Sept. 5–7

**The Importance of Being Earnest**
- Oct. 4–6, 11–13

**A Dybbuk or Between Two Worlds: A Dramatic Legend in Four Acts**
- Nov. 15–17, 22–24

**Washington University Dance Theatre**
- Dec. 6–8

**An Evening of One Acts: Vinegar Tom and Hamletmachine**
- Jan. 23–26

**The Girl From Clare**
- Feb. 14–16, 21–23

**A.E. Hotchner Playwriting Competition**
- Apr. 24–27

For more program and ticket information, please call the Edison Theatre box office at 314-935-6343.

Donald C. Royse

WU Professor Nabs Prague Fugitive

Verdi's dark opera Rigoletto set an ominous tone for Donald C. Royse, professor of architecture, on the evening of March 6. Just hours after attending the opera in the Czech Republic capital of Prague, Royse found himself wrestling with his own antagonist—a convicted double-murderer who had broken into the...
1996 Sports Hall of Famers Named
Washington U.'s 1996 inductees to the W Club Sports Hall of Fame are:

- Carl Bauer (Swimming Coach, 1926-31): Coached the Bears to five Missouri Valley Conference titles in six years.
- Charles Cain, A.B. '52, M.A. '53 (Basketball): Became the first player to top the 300-point plateau for single-season scoring (369 points).
- George Chopin, A.B. '87 (Soccer): The Bears' all-time leader in goals scored (61) and Bears' top five pitching marks, including strikeouts (306) and games won (28).
- Karen Hermann, A.B. '91 (Basketball): Ranks first in career scoring (1,360) and rebounding (693).
- Al Iezzi, '37 (Football): One of WU's famed "Iron Men" who captured two Missouri Valley crowns.
- Bob Kriegshauser, B.S.B.A. '54 (Basketball): Became the first player in WU history to average more than 20 points per game (20.5 in 1953-54).
- Bob Light, B.S. '50, M.A. '57 (Basketball/Tennis): Named WU Athlete of the Year and became the winningest basketball coach at Appalachian State University (1957-72).
- Kathy (Berselt) Wight, B.S.B.A. '91 (Volleyball): Helped lead the Bears to their initial national title in 1989 and a second-place finish in 1990.

The distinguished service recipient is:

- I.E. Millstone, B.S. '27: Lifetime member of WU's Board of Trustees and a supporter of the Athletic Complex and the swimming pool, which bears his name.

apartment rented by Royse and a friend while vacationing in Prague to tour the city's eclectic architecture.

Royse was roused from sleep by a commotion outside his door and walked into the hallway to find his friend Frank Pond, a city employee of Oak Park, Illinois, and the apartment owner's teenage son at the mercy of a gun-wielding criminal, a prison escapee named Ladislav Winkelbauer. Royse says Winkelbauer "was turning lights off and on in the apartment and acting deranged. He asked me to stand in front of a metal square on the wall; he was afraid it would gas him. When the criminal shot a mirror that shattered into a million pieces—it sounded like a cannon going off in that small hallway—we remained quiet to keep from agitating him."

As Winkelbauer loosened his grip on the gun, Pond pushed the criminal's hand up into the air, and Royse grabbed the gun. The two struggled, and Royse gained control of the gun and faced his attacker. "I didn't have my finger on the trigger," he says. "I did not want to shoot him. I announced to Frank that I was going to hit the guy over the head." Royse subdued the criminal and put down the gun. "I had my knees on his stomach and his hands restrained." Police arrived at the scene, summoned by the teen who had escaped and called for help 10 minutes earlier.

Royse, who returned home March 9, says that the most interesting media treatment of his ordeal was an article in a Prague newspaper, announcing the city's latest visitor's activity—the "catch-a-criminal" touring trip. "It went something like this: We'll take you to the palace, the theater, the opera, and then allow you one-and-a-half hours to catch a criminal," Royse says. "This may have been a dig at the police. The Czechs have humor."

Research Notes

Heart failure and depression
Judith A. Skala, nurse coordinator of the Behavioral Medicine Center in the School of Medicine, is principal investigator of a research team that reports that depression is not related to illness severity in patients with congestive heart failure. At the annual meeting of the American Psychosomatic Society, the team reported that patients with congestive heart failure often demonstrate symptoms of depression, but the severity of their depression is not necessarily related to the severity of their heart problems.

Water and the early solar system
Ernst Zinner, research professor in the departments of physics and of earth and planetary sciences, in Arts and Sciences, is co-author of an article in the February 22 issue of Nature stating that aqueous processes on small planetary bodies occurred within fewer than 20 million years after the beginning of the solar system's formation. After analyzing mineral samples from two meteorites, Zinner and two colleagues from Germany report that water on planetary bodies was present some 30 million years earlier in the evolution of the solar system than previously had been shown.

Soft bedding and infant suffocation
In addition to the problem of babies sleeping on their stomachs, soft bedding products such as pillows and comforters may increase the risk of infant death due to suffocation, says James Kemp, assistant professor of pediatrics in the School of Medicine. Kemp and his collaborators at the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission and the University of Maryland have directly linked the rebreathing of carbon dioxide to deaths from Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) in babies sleeping on their stomachs.

New phase in human genome project
The School of Medicine is one of six recipients of major grants from the National Center for Human Genome Research at the National Institutes of Health. The three-year award will allow the School's Genome Sequencing Center to systematically sequence parts of the human genome to uncover genes and other structures. The first year of funding will provide $6.7 million.

Laser treatment for viral diseases and cancer
John-Stephen Taylor, associate professor of chemistry in Arts and Sciences, has shown new light on a potential way to treat viral diseases and cancer. He has created a modified piece of DNA that can be fragmented when exposed to ultraviolet light by laser. Once broken into two, the longer piece of the modified DNA binds to a target site—a virus or cancer—and makes the target dysfunctional. The breakthrough provides scientists with new ways to battle viruses and cancers and may change or even displace chemotherapy.

Molecular cause of dwarfism
David M. Ornitz, assistant professor of molecular biology and pharmacology in the School of Medicine, is a member of a research team that has discovered the workings of the gene that causes achondroplasia, a form of dwarfism thought to occur once in every 14,000 births. Researchers identified a growth factor receptor associated with the achondroplasia gene and how it affects normal and abnormal bone lengthening. The study results appeared in the June 1996 issue of Nature Genetics.
Gray Dorsey, the Nagel Professor Emeritus of Jurisprudence and International Law

Walter Rawls:
"Gray Dorsey is a man of great intellect and knowledge—yet he's so personable and communicative! I feel honored to have been in his class in international law, to have been in communication with him since law school, and to be his friend.

"Students sometimes asked questions in class that might have seemed foolish, but he would start a group discussion that showed the questions were not foolish at all. He got the students talking back and forth, and he was part of the discussion with them. He never made anyone feel inferior, and I think that's a great character trait. He inspired his classes.

"Professor Dorsey gave our readings a practical reality and often related the day's headlines to what we studied. He made complex matters easy to understand. He always encouraged his students to give their thoughts. His classes were never boring. I can tell you that!"

"He was a master of the English language. His ideas are just fantastic; they still make me think. I’ve worked in international finance and law, and with the U.N., and I’ve been in contact with governments in troubled spots—and I’ve found again and again that what he said in law school was true."


"He's a wonderful person. I consider Gray Dorsey one of the truly outstanding men I've met."

Walter C. Rawls, Jr., J.D.'58, is president of Biometrics International Inc., a scientific research company. He lives in Jacksonville, Florida.

Eugene M. Bricker, M.D. '34, Professor Emeritus of Clinical Surgery

Ray Richardson:
"During our freshman year, a welcome lunchtime diversion was taking our brown bags to the surgery observation rooms at Barnes Hospital. We became enthralled with the cadence of surgery, and Dr. Eugene Bricker soon was one of our favorite performers. Later on as a surgical resident, I understood why Dr. Bricker was a role model for so many of us.

"We tried to emulate his amazing surgical technique, forged in St. Louis under the direction of Dr. Evarts Graham and tempered at European base hospitals during World War II—but in retrospect, there was so much more. We were really being exposed to a behavioral and ethical calculus, a template of citizenship that would persist despite changes in surgical style."

"Not that he wasn't human! What great delight he took in outperforming his resident on the squash court or the golf course. And because of his professional behavior, coolness under fire, and unending supply of droll stories, long, strenuous surgical procedures became entertainment.

"His contributions to the scientific literature include a bibliography too extensive to mention, but history will remember him always as an innovator who solved many of surgery's frustrating problems.

"In these days when decisions regarding patients are obfuscated by managed care, profits, and protocols, perhaps we should remember the lessons of our youth. Our admiration for one truly outstanding teacher might allow us to resist the temptations of those who wish us to lose our moral compass."

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*Donors—husband and wife—both age 75, at the 31% bracket. This plan works well for people over age 60. For people at younger ages the Deferred Payment Gift Annuity or a Term Trust are available.

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Advice from your tax or legal advisor should be sought when considering these types of gifts.
Mark S. Wrighton: "Most of you entering Washington University in Fall 1996 will complete your degree requirements in the year 2000—the dawn of the 21st century. We want your educational experiences at Washington University to prepare you for productive, satisfying, and rewarding lives. As men and women of the Class of 2000, you will spend your entire careers in the 21st century, and you will be the individuals contributing to making our world a better place. Indeed, I believe our students are destined to be tomorrow's leaders. The future always holds many surprises and enormous uncertainty, but the opportunities for your contributions will be abundant. As successful members of society in the 21st century, you must be prepared to face ever-new, complex problems. The problems and dilemmas of society are complicated and difficult, but they will yield to inspired, creative, and cooperative effort. Preserving peace, maintaining our environment while sustaining development, improving human health, fostering economic prosperity, enhancing the quality of life, and nurturing the creative arts will be areas to which you will contribute when you become our distinguished graduates. As we look to the new millennium, we can be confident that our future is bright because we are educating the people who will be prepared to master change and will dedicate their creative energies to solving society's problems."

Mark S. Wrighton became Washington University's 14th chancellor on July 1, 1995.
Reflections and counsel from Washington University Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton and alumni of the eight schools.

School of Art

Jim Olvera, B.F.A. '79: "As we stood in the doorway of Rubelmann 301, my parents handed me the last two boxes of my belongings. We hugged, and I watched from my window as they drove away. I was 17 and absolutely certain that six years later, I would emerge from the University an architect, fully prepared to become the next Eero Saarinen or Frank Lloyd Wright.

"The next day, during freshman orientation, Dean [Constantine E.] Michaelides told all of us to buy cameras and learn to use them to document our work. I'd never used a camera before, but by the end of my second year, photography had become my passion. I transferred to the School of Art, majored in photography, and never looked back.

"Twenty years have passed. Flown by. I have been to interesting places all over the world, met fascinating people from all walks of life, and learned something new every day. What I did not yet realize when I was in school was that this is the very lesson that a university is intended to teach. Explore new disciplines, develop your curiosity, keep your eyes open, never stop learning. But above all, enjoy yourself."

Jim Olvera has had his own advertising photography business in Dallas, Texas, for 15 years.

You,

Henry Hampton, A.B. '61: "It is difficult for me to reach back across the generations to try and offer some wisdom to you, but at the risk of cliche and incomplete notions, let me offer a few thoughts based on the wisdom of growing older.

"First (and very important), learn to listen. So few people do it well, but this ability is at the center of leadership and the power to create.

"Second, early on, establish the level of risk you are willing to take, in your work, relationships, thinking, and passions. If you can't for yourself, be clear to those close to you about your values... what you hold precious or expendable.

"Consider the arts, if not as a career, then just as a force in your life. Nothing impacts the human condition more, no matter how difficult the time or confusing the moment.

"Consider history—our lives are prologue for the future and summary of the past, so do as Chesterton urges—history, good and truthful, will allow you to climb to the top of a tall mountain and from there see the past and the future. Treasure the stories of your 'tribe'—family, friends, and teachers.

"Go forth with our love and Godspeed."

Henry Hampton is a television and film producer whose credits include Eyes on the Prize, The Great Depression, and America's War on Poverty. His production company, Blackside Inc., is in Boston, Massachusetts.
Jean C. Hamilton, J.D. '71: "The choices that you make impact your lives every day. Making choices often fosters anxiety, but choices also create opportunity and excitement. Take pride in your decision to join Washington University's Class of the Year 2000. In deciding to attend Washington University, you made one of the most difficult and important decisions at this stage in your lives.

"Your experiences at Washington University will prepare you to make the many choices that lie ahead—decisions about your career, family, and lifestyle. Make choices that support your values and that promote your goals. Remember that the right choice for you may not always be the easy choice. In the long run, making the choice that coincides with your values, beliefs, and goals provides the greatest satisfaction and fulfillment.

"My best wishes as you commence your education at Washington University. You have made a wonderful choice that will serve you well now and in the future."

Jean C. Hamilton is chief district judge of the United States District Court, Eastern District of Missouri, in St. Louis.

Jack R. Bodine, B.S.I.E. '49, M.B.A. '55: "The next century is yours. You will be tomorrow's engineers, businessmen, doctors, mathematicians, and more. You will contribute to progress and enjoy its benefits. Technology is booming; medicine is not only extending life but improving its quality. At the same time, old basics—honesty, integrity, compassion, and hard work—are critical.

"As headlines tell me daily, too many people care only for themselves, from corrupt politicians to teenage criminals. Now, you who are entering Washington University may say, 'Well, I don't have any part of that.' But you do. Those are problems you will have to solve, and if you don't have high standards, there's no hope.

"Just as challenging as the problems of crime, drugs, and corruption will be contending with a rapidly changing society and world economy. Downsizing is just the beginning. Get a well-rounded education while you're here at Washington University. You have a 50/50 chance of ending up doing something different from what you'll be imagining when you receive your diploma. If you're broadly and deeply knowledgeable, highly industrious, and honest, you'll succeed. I'm very optimistic, knowing the future is in your hands."

Jack R. Bodine, now retired, was executive vice president of Bodine Aluminum, Inc., a closely held family company in St. Louis.

Gyo Obata, B.Arch. '45: "As members of the Class of the Year 2000, you have a powerful opportunity to make a defining statement about the direction of young adults at this juncture in history. The most critical issue of our time is the declining condition of our environment. You must learn to understand your role and responsibility as citizens of the world. You must have knowledge about and respect and compassion for the cultures, ideas, and people with whom you work and live. And you must work together to help all people make our environments better, safer, healthier, cleaner places to live.

"At Hellmuth, Obata and Kassebaum, this is our most essential responsibility. We believe, as one of the world's largest design firms, that HOK must help preserve the environment for future generations. We are committed to helping sustain our environment by designing buildings that use material, energy, and water resources efficiently; minimize site impacts; and address health issues in the indoor environment. Through young people like you, efforts like these can continue far into the next century."

Gyo Obata is co-chairman and a founder of HOK (Hellmuth, Obata and Kassebaum, Inc.), headquartered in St. Louis.
Carolyn Robinowitz, M.D. '64: “I am pleased to add my congratulations to you all as you begin the next step of a lifelong journey of learning that will stretch your mind and expand your heart. It will be hard work—few things really worthwhile in life are easy. But at Washington University, you will find a warm and supportive yet challenging community for learning and a stimulating, helpful, and interested faculty. You will have the satisfaction of knowing you are developing your talents to the fullest, learning to be the best you possibly can be, preparing to be leaders and to make your unique contributions to our marvelous world.

“Those of you who plan to become physicians will learn the mysteries of the human body more intimately than any generation before you. You will train your ears, eyes, and hands, augmenting them with state-of-the-art research findings in basic and clinical sciences. You will hear the first cry of babies as they come into the world, and you will comfort the dying. You will share the fears and courage of your colleagues. Medicine is a wonderful profession, offering the opportunity to care as well as cure, to expand the horizons of our science, and to have a remarkable impact on the lives of young and old, rich and poor.”

Carolyn Robinowitz is associate dean for students at Georgetown University School of Medicine, in Washington, D.C.

Dolores B. Lasán, M.S.W. '59: “From all indications, an exciting world awaits you as the graduating class of the year 2000—perhaps uncertain, maybe quite different, but definitely challenging.

"It is likely that you will help usher in a millennium where information technology will bring people and events all over the world to each other's doorsteps. All you need is what you are, passing through Washington University, which lays the foundation not only for a career, but for life. I know this is true because I once was like you at Washington University. There you will discover yourself; it will enable you, among others, to excel with humility, manage uncertainties and complexities, empower you to take risks and blend opposites and unequals, if these, indeed, be among the demands of the 21st century.

“In brief, just be yourself, to your own self be true, and aim to make a difference!”

Dolores B. Lasán is chancellor of the Taft campus of the Philippine Women's University, in Manila.

Arnold B. Zetcher, B.S.B.A. '62: “One of the interesting things about success is that, in any century, the ingredients leading up to it are always the same: motivation and drive, the ability to persevere, the determination to learn, the willingness to adapt, and the unshakable adherence to high standards.

“What does change from century to century are the tools that people use to become successful. For example, those entering the business world in the next century must have skills that graduates of earlier classes never even considered, such as a sophisticated understanding of computers and familiarity with foreign customs.

“As incoming students at Washington University, you have already shown you have what it takes to be successful. My hope and wish for you now is that you'll use all the resources available to you through the University to achieve success in the next four years and the next century.”

Arnold B. Zetcher is president and chief executive officer of Talbots, in Boston, Massachusetts, and a Washington University Trustee.
A leading expert in the economics of social policy, Martha Ozawa says we can’t afford to ignore what’s happening to America’s youth.

BY GERRY EVERDING

The Baby Boom generation got some unsettling news this year—the Boomer vanguard began celebrating 50th birthdays. The generation that fueled America’s obsession with youth now faces the reality of growing old. The baby boom, it seems, is rapidly becoming the senior boom.

While it may be human nature to deny the aging process, there’s no escaping the demographics. In the next 20 years, an estimated 76 million people will reach retirement age and leave the U.S. workforce. Already, the fastest-growing segment of the U.S. population is women over the age of 85. By 2050, one in five U.S. residents will be over 65.

The graying of America has long been a focus of research by Martha N. Ozawa, the Bettie Bofinger Brown Professor of Social Policy at the George Warren Brown School of Social Work. For Ozawa, one fact is clear: America faces profound shifts in generational and racial composition, a cultural metamorphosis that will change who we are as a nation. “For the first time in human history, America and other postindustrial nations face a future in which the elderly comprise a sizable segment of their populations,” says Ozawa. “How we navigate this crossroads has important implications for all Americans, young and old, rich and poor.”
Much of Martha Ozawa's early work focused on social policies affecting the elderly. Here, she talks with Mary Greeley (l) and Alberta Booker in the Murphy Blair Senior Commons, in St. Louis.

One of the nation's most prolific academic writers on the economics of social policy, Ozawa has spent three decades studying America's far-flung social insurance and public-assistance network. Known for translating huge data sets into compelling analyses of federal spending, she has a passion for uncovering systematic inequities in multi-billion-dollar social programs.

She has documented, for instance, that Social Security subsidizes the well-to-do more than the poor, and elderly men more than elderly women. Her early research revealed Social Security to be an incredible bargain, providing recipients much more in benefits than their lifetime contributions plus interest. Her recent Medicaid study found that the more black residents a state has and the poorer its residents are, the less federal money per poor person that state receives to finance healthcare assistance. Her international studies of child poverty and other social conditions are funded by the United Nations.

Born in Ashikaga, Japan, in 1933, Ozawa earned a bachelor's degree in economics in Tokyo, managed operations for two airlines there, and then, at the age of 29, left to study at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, earning a master's degree in social work in 1966 and a doctorate in social welfare in 1969. She came to Washington University in 1976. Among her extensive academic contributions are four books published in Japan and the United States, major book chapters and articles in 14 other volumes, and more than 100 articles in scholarly journals.

"Martha is an extremely disciplined analyst," says Social Work Dean Shanti K. Khinduka. "Her work shows an obvious concern for human well-being, but she's not ideological, not indulgent of personal beliefs. She follows the money. She lets the numbers tell the story."

Although Ozawa has spent much of her career analyzing assistance programs for the elderly, she is convinced America now must focus its attention elsewhere. While the elderly were the largest segment of the population living in poverty two decades ago, they are now the most affluent, thanks in large part to Social Security, says Ozawa.

Meanwhile, living conditions for America's children have deteriorated dramatically. Only 12 percent of American children were considered destitute in 1973; that number has since doubled. Child abuse, neglect, and developmental disabilities are on the rise.

Why should retirees be concerned about these children? Altruism aside, seniors should realize their Social Security and Medicare checks are directly funded by payments into the system by active workers. While each retiree is now supported by three workers, future retirees will depend on only two. Unless future workers are much more productive than those retiring, it will be impossible to maintain comparable Social Security benefits, Ozawa says.

While America's future clearly depends on our ability to raise children capable of competing globally for high-tech jobs, current social programs are failing to achieve this objective, Ozawa believes. One recent study, for instance, found half of our high school students could not use decimals, fractions, and percentages to solve simple equations.

Nor are social programs providing an effective safety net for children. Ozawa notes that in 1992, the maximum benefit for a family of three under AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) in most states, plus food stamps, amounted to only 70 percent of the poverty line.

She is among the first to support broad social reforms, but she cautions that even draconian cuts in welfare and social insurance will be moot unless we shift emphasis to programs that invest in children.

Welfare reform, she emphasizes, must be a debate about how to deal with the economic lives of unmarried women with children. Welfare dependency has been a real problem, she argues, only among female...
Seniors, says Ozawa, should realize America’s future depends on raising children who can compete globally for high-tech jobs—but half of our high school students can’t use basic math to solve simple equations.

heads of households, a category growing with an increase in teen pregnancies.

In 1990, for instance, half of nearly $50 billion spent on assistance to AFDC households went to families whose dependence originated from teen pregnancy. An estimated 36 percent of white children, 43 percent of Mexican-American children, and 80 percent of African-American children born in the 1980s will spend time in a single-parent home before reaching the age of 16.

Our challenge, says Ozawa, is to develop programs that invest in children—especially poor children—while encouraging work and self-sufficiency for female-headed families. She calls for the creation of federal programs that funnel resources directly to children, including a refundable tax credit for children, Individual Development Accounts to spur asset accumulation among poor families, and expansion of the already successful Earned Income Tax Credit.

By the year 2000, one of every five children in the United States will be nonwhite. If we start now, says Ozawa, we may be lucky enough to raise the achievement scores and living conditions for nonwhite children in time to ensure a labor force that can afford comparable social security benefits in 20 years.

“America’s social policy for the elderly has been an incredible success story, and I’m very proud of it,” says Ozawa. “Social Security is a centerpiece of this effort, and because of it, poverty among our elderly has declined substantially. But now we are entering a new stage in which the United States will be a member of a global economy. If we are to keep up with others, we must invest in children—all our children. They are too valuable to neglect.”

Professor, Mentor, Adviser, Friend

Martha Ozawa still returns to Japan for a few weeks almost every other summer, but it’s clear that Washington University and the United States have become much-cherished second homes.

“I love this country because it tries so hard to solve its problems, to make things right,” says Ozawa. “America’s social problems are much more complicated than Japan’s, but there’s also so much more freedom in America. Women have opportunities here that just don’t exist in Japan. This is a wonderful country. I would be so happy if my ideas can be part of the solution to its problems.”

During her two decades at George Warren Brown, Ozawa has earned a reputation as a whirlwind of enthusiasm who purses heart and soul into both her research and her work with students. She sets high standards for herself and expects the same of her students.

“I work their tails off,” says Ozawa, acknowledging the pain of her students with a big, benevolent grin and a sparkle in her eyes.

Rigorous, demanding, challenging in the classroom, she is equally driven in her concern for the well-being of her students, and is always available to serve as a mentor and a friend.

“Professor Ozawa is very caring, very respectful of everyone she has relationships with,” said Huan-Yui Tseng, a second-year doctoral student from Taiwan. “Not many professors would take the time to tell a student how to use first and second gears to drive safely in the snow.”

Ozawa’s research has had considerable influence on social policy, but her most enduring contribution may well be the work being done by a far-flung network of her former students. That network includes people such as John A. Morris, M.S.W. ’78, the interim state director of the South Carolina Department of Mental Health and co-author of a research paper with Ozawa; former doctoral students, such as Yeong-Tsyr Wang and Tae-Sung Kim, who now teach social work at leading universities in Taiwan and Korea; and Rebecca Jones, a current student already working on legislative research in the office of Republican senator Nancy Kassebaum.—G.E.
"WHO ARE WE, and who will WE become?"

Former artist-in-residence Catherine Wagner asks that central question in photographs that examine and transfigure tools of scientific inquiry.

Petri dishes, moon rocks, mating algae, bone marrow: austere images in black and white. Pristine, some say of the prints; beautiful, most agree. And like science itself, cryptic and sometimes unsettling for the uninitiated. All that is part of the artist's intent. People are absent, locations anonymous; the focus is on the effects of scientific activity. Considered one after the other, the 64 photographs in the exhibit *Art & Science: Investigating Matter* become increasingly compelling.

Questions begin to form. Scientific findings are altering the course of humankind: How will these changes affect us physically? socially? spiritually?

To spur the public to think about the consequences of science, California photographer Catherine Wagner went to the inner sanctums of some of the nation's leading laboratories. The art that resulted, says Gallery of Art curator Cornelia Homburg, attempts to characterize the essence of research—its intensity, its technical requirements, and its far-reaching effects on our society.
Wagner pursued much of her project at Washington University during the 1994–95 academic year. As artist-in-residence she worked with faculty, students, administrators, and researchers at the Hilltop and Medical Campuses. In the University’s molecular biology, conceptual physics, electrochemistry, human genome studies, and earth and planetary sciences laboratories, she constructed photographs that are analytical yet passionate, that allude to the interests of the society that supports the science.

In -86 Degree Freezers, medical researchers’ handwritten labels contrast with icy interiors; in Glove Box, empty gloves reach out from a sterile research environment as if trying to touch the viewer; in Genetically Engineered Tomatoes, bar-coded spheres gleam, ripe and flawless. Each of Wagner’s photographs invites us to ponder.

—Judy H. Watts

Art & Science: Investigating Matter is on view at the Gallery of Art through November 3. A 128-page exhibition catalog (Nazraeli Press, Munich, 1996) includes interpretive essays by William Gass, the David May Distinguished Professor in the Humanities; Cornelia Homburg, exhibition curator; and Helen Longino, professor of philosophy at the Center for the Philosophy of Science at the University of Minnesota.
Murray Weidenbaum is one of the most respected conservative economists in America. He has advised three Republican presidents. An expert on military spending and the costs of government regulation, he has testified before Congress "dozens of times" and helped shape U.S. fiscal policy. His wide-ranging research has reached a huge audience through eight books and many articles in scholarly journals, newspapers, and magazines.

But Weidenbaum, the Edward Mallinckrodt Distinguished University Professor, sees his national role as a large-scale version of his work at the University. A popular teacher here for the past 32 years, he also serves as chairman of the Center for the Study of American Business (CSAB), a research group he founded in 1975 and directed until last year.

"Talking to a congressional committee is actually a lot like university teaching," he says "—except that your classroom is the nation."

He has been extraordinarily successful in both classrooms. At the national level, he has worked closely with the Center for Strategic & International Studies (CSIS), a nonprofit think tank in Washington, D.C. "Murray Weidenbaum has been an intellectual mainstay for more than three decades," says David M. Abshire, CSIS president. "He has been, and continues to be, an invaluable element in our mission of bringing authoritative analysis on a range of global issues to government and business leaders."
Inset: Murray Weidenbaum voices his cool economic reason in the course on business and government he co-teaches with philosophical adversary Thomas F. Eagleton (seated), the former United States senator.

Left: Weidenbaum, pictured here at his home, once said of his work with students: "If ever I get discouraged looking at the current scene in Washington, D.C., it helps to know that our hope for the future is the next generation—and that by teaching, I can help prepare that generation to make the right choices."

At Washington University, "he has been a wonderful faculty member and an exciting lecturer, both here and around the country," says Board of Trustees chairman William H. Danforth, who was chancellor during 24 of Weidenbaum's years on campus. "He is a very respected scholar—his works are read everywhere—as well as a great University citizen. Along with all that, he's a fine human being."

Weidenbaum's work has dealt with diverse public policy issues: reforming the tax code, improving the health-care system, eliminating the Commerce Department. He calls it "oddball research—interdisciplinary and often unconventional." One theme has been the interconnection of business and government, of the public and private sectors.

He also is concerned about the health—and growth—of the U.S. economy. Our 2 percent growth rate is dwarfed by the 8 percent rate of some southeast Asian nations. While people in these countries save and invest their money, he says, Americans prefer a philosophy of "eat, drink, and be merry and tomorrow we won't worry about it." Similarly, the federal budget is devoted too much to "consumption" and too little to such "investment" items as education or research and development.

The federal budget is devoted too much to "consumption" and too little to such "investment" items as education or research and development, Weidenbaum says.

Just last April, Weidenbaum told the congressional Joint Economic Committee that America needs constructive tax reform—not tax cuts—to give the economy a boost. "If I had my druthers," he says, "the [presidential] candidates would also focus on this question: How
Economic Insights


The central thrust of his research, Weidenbaum says, is to illuminate the interrelationships and interaction between the public sector and the private sector, especially between government and business. In performing this wide-ranging research, he has analyzed such seemingly disparate topics as the procurement of weapon systems, regulation of business, reforming the tax system, defining the boundary between public and private activity, and how businesses respond to the global marketplace.

He joined the Washington University faculty in 1964 after a Princeton Ph.D. and five years as corporate economist for the Boeing Company. Right away, he faced two tough assignments: first, to take over a foundering NASA research project, and second, to adjust to a brand-new political climate.

"This was quite a culture shock for me," says Weidenbaum. "I had been one of the most liberal members of the Boeing management. Without changing my views on anything, I was suddenly one of the most conservative members of the Washington University campus."

Weidenbaum handled both challenges successfully, and in 1966 he was named chairman of the economics department in Arts and Sciences. In 1969, he took a two-year leave of absence to serve under President Richard M. Nixon as the first assistant secretary of the treasury for economic policy. In that pre-Watergate era, he worked with the bunch of men—Haldeman, Erlichman, Colson, Agnew—he now calls "the rascals." And he met occasionally with the president.

"Although I didn't realize it at the time, I was interacting with one of the true characters to occupy the Oval Office," says Weidenbaum. "I remember [New York senator] Pat Moynihan once said, 'he's an intellect,' and I replied, 'yes, but a flawed intellect.' Nixon was the smartest man in our time to be president, but he had to be devious; that was part of his personality."

Back in St. Louis, Weidenbaum turned his attention to a new interest. In 1975, he founded CSAB, a group that would combine research with public policy analysis to produce studies aimed at policymakers, academics, and the general public. Today, CSAB has six researchers and seven support personnel on staff—and policymakers are listening.

can we have a more rapidly growing economy that will generate jobs and a rising standard of living? If anything sours public attitudes, it's the notion that next year is not going to be much better than this one."


Researching this book meant real detective work, Weidenbaum says. In fact, the Christian Science Monitor said it could almost be a Hollywood thriller.

"I think the book shows how current Murray Weidenbaum is," says Edward S. Macias, executive vice chancellor and dean of Arts and Sciences. "He has a marvelous way of identifying important issues and proposing new and unusual solutions."

A native of the Bronx, in New York City, Weidenbaum learned early on about economic hard times. Not only did he grow up during the Depression but also he was laid off from his first real job, as junior economist for the New York Labor Department. That sent him to Washington, D.C., for a job as a "peon," he says, in Harry Truman's budget bureau. "It was the best thing that ever happened to me.

"But layoffs are nothing to take lightly—and that's why I talk about a faster-growing economy," he adds. "The answer is to have lots of new jobs available to people so they will ultimately land on their feet."

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"I didn't expect all this to happen," says Weidenbaum. "Most intellectual think tanks are in Washington—and they are 10 or 20 times as big as we are. For a small, Midwestern, university-based think tank to have the influence we do is very gratifying."

A lot of the credit goes to Weidenbaum himself, says Kenneth W. Chilton, who has worked for the CSAB for 19 years and last year took over as director. "Murray Weidenbaum has played the central role as the founding father and the guiding light. His integrity and intellect have determined the Center's character in the kind of work we do, the acceptance of our work, and the quality that we seek for ourselves."

In 1981, Weidenbaum returned to Washington, D.C., to serve a nearly two-year term as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers for President Ronald Reagan. A chief architect of Reaganomics, he was a member of the inner circle, meeting daily—even hourly—with the president and other key advisers.

Unlike Nixon, he says, Reagan was "the same man, publicly and privately—a straightforward, good person. He made no attempt to be a great intellect, but he was very savvy, and he knew where he wanted the country to go." Reagan was also "too nice a guy to make real budget cuts...and I knew if I stayed I'd be the loyal guy who'd have to go out in front and defend the deficits. So I quietly folded my tent and came home."

He has often returned to Washington, D.C., for visits—for example, when President George Bush called him in for advice. In St. Louis, he has taught popular courses, including a class team-taught with Thomas F. Eagleton, former Democratic U.S. Senator and now University Professor of Public Affairs, who says, "it has been an unqualified, total pleasure to teach with Murray. He has a marvelous disposition and temperament—and a bagful of corny puns."

This summer Weidenbaum embarked on a new project: an attempt to reconcile economic interests and the environment. He also continues his busy schedule of teaching and lecturing. "I've never been good at forecasting my future," he says, smiling. "But that's one of the joys of being a tenured professor—you work on whatever interests you. Fortunately, my research has dovetailed with my teaching."

Asked to forecast America's future, he seems cautiously optimistic. "Things can improve—that's the tantalizing thing and why a lot of us reformers feel obliged to keep going," he says. "This economy can do so much better than it has. And that's not a partisan issue."

Candace O'Connor is a freelance writer who lives in St. Louis.
here is remarkable agreement that [Arthur Holly] Compton stands at the divide between the old Washington University and the new.

"Compton's vision," one student of the University's past has written, "set in motion the transformation of WU from a St. Louis streetcar college to a national research university of international standing." Compton's appointment, another said, marked Washington's "take-off as a national research university."

The notion that the modern Washington University began in 1945 is a myth, however, and as myths often do, exaggerates matters more than it illuminates them. The idea of a national university is almost as old as the twentieth century. It received classic formulation in the statements of David Houston in 1908 and first materialized in the reconstruction of the medical school between 1910 and 1917. Compton recognized that others had labored in the vineyard with good results. In his first public remarks as chancellor, he acknowledged that "Washington University's School of Medicine [was] famous throughout the world" and "envisage[d] for the entire university a . . . growth . . . which [would] merit similar recognition of other branches of the institution." Growth and improvement, moreover, had been the norms for the University from the close of the nineteenth century, and only when viewed beside the abnormal years of depression and war does the Compton era seem to contrast sharply with the past. Seen in the whole context of the University's history, Compton's chancellorship appears as a time of the recovery of institutional momentum and direction rather than the beginning. Contemporaries understood that the University, in pursuing Compton, looked to its past as well as its future. Exultant "over the possibility of Dr. Arthur H. Compton's appointment," Douglas Martin, who graduated from the College before the First World War, told [Chancellor] Harry Wallace that it portended "a period during which the dream which Mr. Brookings dreamed [could] reach its greatest fulfillment." And it was fitting that [outgoing Chancellor] Wallace, the agent who rekindled these hopes, was a kinsman of "Mr. Brookings." . . .

Regardless of Compton's place in the history of the University, his appointment was tumultuously acclaimed. Student Life felt "a new progressive spirit . . . pervading the institution"; a famous alumna believed that it was "a peak moment in Washington University's history"; and the alumni office reported an unprecedented volume of congratulatory mail. The excitement, moreover, ran far.
beyond the University community. The *Post-Dispatch* called the “appointment of... [a] man of such eminence... a feather in the cap of [the] city and... university”; the governor of Missouri, a Democrat, and the mayor of St. Louis, a Republican, unitedly proclaimed that “Washington U. face[d] the greatest era in her splendid career”; and even the Metropolitan Church Federation, a group that normally kept distant from the University, voiced its approval of the choice of a prominent Presbyterian layman and co-chairman of the National Conference of Christians and Jews as chancellor.

After nuclear weapons hastened the end to the war in the Pacific and Compton was revealed as having been present at the birth of atomic power, his stock soared to still greater heights. It did not seem at all exceptional for the president of a sister institution to pronounce Compton’s appointment “one of the most distinguished... ever made in the history of higher education.”

Compton, Stearns, Belknap, and the treasurer, Thomas Blackwell, tried to meet at least weekly as the central administrative committee. With changing personnel, many of the important decisions reached during Compton’s chancellorship originated in this committee, and few, if any, failed to be aired by it.

Timely though it was, Compton’s definition of the chancellorship as an office rather than a person probably resulted from factors other than his reading of the University’s historical development. War had accustomed him to working in large enterprises with their layers of authority and divisions of labor. Furthermore, he understood that the production of the A-bomb represented a triumph not only of science and engineering but of human organization. These habits and beliefs seem to have carried over to his conduct of academic affairs. As part of his preparation for the chancellorship, he zealously sought to master “the... functional relation of the component parts of the University to each other,” and his notebooks preserve the earliest known attempts to chart an organizational structure for the University.

For information on obtaining Washington University in St. Louis: A History, please call the Missouri Historical Society at 314-361-0024.
Restructuring is never complete, says CEO Bill Patient, who took his company to the top by moving ahead of the times.

William Patient has mastered the art and science of change—an ability he believes is essential in today's economy. "The world we're operating in is changing all the time," he says. "And we have to change with it, or we're not going to survive."

Patient is president and CEO of the Geon Company, one of the leading producers worldwide of the thermal plastic polymers known as polyvinyl chloride (PVC) resins. PVC, which comes in powdered and pellet form, is used in construction materials, piping and wiring systems, vinyl coverings, and computer and electronics housings, among thousands of other products.

Geon began its life as the Vinyl Division of BF Goodrich, which had developed most of the seminal patents for PVC in the 1920s. In 1989, Goodrich lured Patient out of his new retirement to run the division. Patient, who had been president of Borg Warner Europe, was expending some of his energy on community projects and helping the governor of West Virginia restructure that state's executive branch.

Soon after accepting the presidency of the Vinyl Division, Patient realized that "we were in a whole new ball game," he recalls. "We had become a commodity business in a global market, producing a product that could just as easily be provided by another supplier. To be competitive, we had to become the low-cost supplier of PVC. That's what it takes to be successful."

Two years after he joined BF Goodrich, Patient ushered it into a new era by taking the company public and changing its name to Geon. According to a recent article in Industry Week, "in less than four years, he transformed [Geon] from a high-cost resin company focusing on specialty compounds into a low-cost PVC resin producer that is
in a position—for the first time in a long time—to take advantage of growth opportunities.” Patient did it by restructuring the company, substantially improving its operating and financial profiles, streamlining its product line, and trimming its work force.

“Restructuring is not a one-time event,” Patient told Industry Week. “In fact, it is never complete. We continuously have to manage our cost structure if we want to remain globally competitive. We must see to it that everybody’s getting better all the time. Our people are really striving to be more effective and to treat their customers better. Unless a whole organization is in that frame of mind, it is going to fall behind.”

As Industry Week observed, Geon is now in a position to take advantage of growth opportunities. Patient’s strategy is to go after specific customers and market segments. “In a commodity market,” he says, “smart businesses select the best customers, because the best customers generally grow faster than everyone else and pursue the fastest-growing parts of the market.”

A believer that a company’s success depends on two factors—the commitment of its employees and the success of its customers—Patient concentrates on both. Geon employees are included in the company’s continuous quest for improvement. They see the same strategic plan the Board of Directors sees; they participate in cross-functional teams; and they have direct input into ways to improve processes and cut costs. Gain-sharing and success-sharing programs not only result in aligning employees with company strategy but also make them owners through stock payouts.

Geon engages in mutually beneficial relationships with its customers. “First, we try to identify what our customers need to be successful,” Patient says. “Second, we make sure we deliver the things they need; and we stay in touch. And third, we stay in touch. We have more than 3,000 customers, running the gamut of relationships from buy and sell to strategic partnerships.

What we’re trying to do,” he explains, “is help our customers succeed; the only one who legitimizes our ability to grow our business is a successful customer.”

William Patient is proud of engineering Geon’s success. Looking back on his career, he says, “I had a good start. The middle was wonderful, and the end is just fantastic.” But he is proudest of his long-time marriage to his wife, Bonnie, and their five grown children. “We are about to celebrate our 40th anniversary,” says Patient. “That’s the best achievement I can attest to.”

In addition to his family and community, Washington University occupies much of Patient’s attention. A staunch supporter of the University and its scholarship program, he says, “I have had the good fortune to do pretty well in my career; I believe people who have such an opportunity ought to try to give a little bit of it back.”

This year Patient received the Engineering Distinguished Alumni Award for his achievements and his commitment to the University. He is founding chairman of the University’s newly formed Cleveland Regional Cabinet. The Regional Cabinets include some of the University’s most distinguished and helpful alumni and friends. He also serves on the engineering school’s National Council, comprising engineering alumni around the country and experts in various fields who assist and advise the dean and administrators. Regional Cabinets have also been established in Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, San Diego, and Miami.

Although both his professional career and his personal time have been devoted to positive change, Patient does not consider himself an expert on it. “A lot of people are creating change in their organizations,” he insists. “Just look at what Bill Danforth has done at Washington University. The man has changed the face of an institution.”

Bobbi Linkemer is a freelance writer based in St. Louis.
Just as America was recovering from the Great Depression, E. Desmond Lee caught the entrepreneurial bug. Awakening his parents at 2 a.m. at their home in Clayton, Missouri, Lee, still a student at Washington University, announced that he and his college buddy Jim Rowan wanted to start a business.

"I don't recommend the timing," says Lee. But it worked. In 1939, Lee, his father, Jim Rowan, and Rowan's father became founding partners, capitalizing the Lee-Rowan manufacturing company with $2,500. World headquarters was a dilapidated $10-a-month warehouse in a rundown St. Louis commercial district. The company's first product was trouser creasers, used to stretch the wrinkles out of the industrial-strength cotton work pants popular in that era. Lee-Rowan's startup work force—mostly poor people from the surrounding neighborhood—used crude homemade tools to fashion the creasers from bent wire. Rust was an early problem. "We spent a lot of time removing rust stains from trousers people sent back," Lee recalls, noting that much of the trouser cleanup work fell to his father, Edgar, a retired college president.

Des Lee was the company's first toolmaker and its "first and worst bookkeeper. I made a 64-cent error that no one could ever reconcile. Mr. Rowan told my father that I would always be a mediocre bookkeeper but a hell of a mechanic," says Lee, whose business-building bent went on hiatus when he served as a combat engineer during World War II. (Rowan left the firm after the war to pursue a career in the West, where he became Man of the Year in Medford, Oregon.)

From its earliest days, Lee-Rowan Company was an innovator. Astute in anticipating market needs, the budding entrepre-
neurs soon stretched the business to produce metal drying frames for socks, sweaters, and gloves. Later, Lee-Rowan Company hung its hat on closet accessories, inventing the stackable "Add-A-Hanger" and expanding its repertoire to the plastic-coated shelves and racks that are synonymous with home storage today. Eventually, the company manufactured more than 600 different products in St. Louis and Jackson, Missouri, and drove several aggressive conglomerate competitors out of business.

Lee describes his style as people-oriented but intensely competitive. These traits were already in evidence at Washington University, where he captained the basketball team, chaired the Campus YMCA, and was a mover and shaker in Thurtene Carnival. At Lee-Rowan, his leadership nurtured respect for workers. A frequent visitor to the manufacturing floor, Lee openly shared sales and profit information with employees, sent personal notes to ill and bereaved workers, and had birthdays announced over the public-address system. Five-year employees could be fired only with approval from the chairman or president of the company. As much as 34 percent of the company's after-tax earnings went into an employee profit-sharing program. And he allowed no private parking places for anyone.

"We all have the same goals," says Lee. "We want to be respected, to feel that we're making a contribution, that we're needed and wanted. Employers have to look at themselves and realize that they're not working in a vacuum. Their ultimate success depends on the productivity of those they lead."

Lee modeled much of his management style on lessons learned from his friend and mentor, Sam Walton, of Wal-Mart fame. Lee and Walton were classmates at Hickman High School in Columbia, Missouri. "Sam was the most genuine person I've ever known—a man with great people skills," says Lee. "I've never met a man more personable, more determined, more of a human dynamo. He was sincere but ruthlessly competitive. And he never lost track of who he was. Sam was Sam."

By the 1980s, Lee-Rowan, whose slogan was "Where America Gets Organized," topped the charts in the sales category known as domestic resources, selling products in nearly every major department store in the United States. When the market shifted to the mass market, Lee-Rowan switched strategies and sold its products to nearly all major mass-market customers—such as K-Mart, Wal-Mart, Target, Home Depot—a move that accounted for its rapid growth. His son, Gary, "a great salesman and merchandiser," directed the mass-marketing shift. In 1993, with sales at $130 million per year, Lee sold the business to the Newell Company conglomerate of Freeport, Illinois.

Now, if we were talking about someone other than Des Lee, that's where this all-American business success story might end. But the profitable sale of Lee-Rowan has enabled Lee to rev up a new endeavor, one he calls "the business of making a difference in the community." In retirement his appointment schedule is wall-to-wall. Short on self-aggrandizement but long on ideas for making his hometown a better place to live, Lee is putting his wisdom, business savvy, and largesse to work, full time, for the benefit of St. Louis.

Suspended behind his desk in Lee's modest Clayton office is a wire mobile fashioned from intertwined skirt hangers, pants stretchers, and...
Making a Difference

Lee's beneficence mirrors his humanitarian outlook. His first major gift—$2.5 million—stemmed from a proposal he took to the Missouri Botanical Garden, the St. Louis Science Center, and the St. Louis Zoo. The gift enables the institutions to offer a coordinated plan of science and environmental education. Teachers from the organizations will present programs in area schools weak in science education.

"These [cultural] institutions have a common thread of a scientific approach to learning, and inner-city kids are starved for it," says Lee. "Science is a process of thinking, realizing, analyzing, questioning, and searching for meaning. Learning this way builds self-esteem and self-respect."

Lee also reaches out to the community through Washington University’s John M. Olin School of Business. He has provided seed money for the new Total Quality Schools program. In the experiential learning/consulting course, M.B.A. and B.S.B.A. undergraduate students work with area school leaders to identify and address issues in the school environment by using Total Quality Management principles. In addition, through the University’s Danforth Circle, of which Lee is a founding sustaining member, he has provided scholarships for deserving students who otherwise could not attend without financial aid.

A recent $2 million gift to the Saint Louis Symphony Society, to retire the orchestra’s debt to the State of Missouri, exemplifies another Lee strategy: leading by example. The money will be paid only if St. Louis’ influential Civic Progress board members and others chip in another $10 million to a stabilization fund to guarantee a balanced budget for five years. (Lee’s musical connection goes way back. Known as a child for his ability as a percussionist, he calls himself "Missouri’s oldest and most incompetent drummer.")

Lee set another example last June by creating with his longtime friend William R. Orthwein, Jr., a model of community cooperation called “Collaboration Vision: Connecting St. Louis Through Educational Partnerships.” Lee contributed $2.75 million for five new endowed professorships at the University of Missouri-St. Louis and Orthwein, $550,000 for the sixth. The professorships and associated programs will link the public university with key St. Louis cultural institutions—the Missouri Botanical Garden, Missouri Historical Society, Opera Theatre of Saint Louis/Saint Louis Symphony, Saint Louis Art Museum, St. Louis Science Center, and the St. Louis Zoo.

These regional partnerships (funded also by a match from the state and the participating campus) are to better educate people of various ages and economic backgrounds—particularly disadvantaged youth.

Still other major gifts have benefited the Saint Louis Art Museum, Ranken Technical College, Opera Theatre of Saint Louis, the University of Missouri-St. Louis, the Saint Louis Zoo, The Muny, and the YMCA of Greater St. Louis.

"The thrill is the feeling that you’ve accomplished something and made a change," Lee said in a recent profile published in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. "Most of the things I give to, I’m involved in." —G.S.B.

As an experienced business wheeler-dealer and an emerging force in local civic and philanthropic circles, Lee is a wise and opinionated observer of the corporate and not-for-profit scene. With a track record for humane personnel policies, Lee is troubled by some contemporary practices. Regarding salaries, for example, Lee calls the difference between top executives’ paychecks and those of the average worker “ridiculous, a poison to the system. Companies are willing to pay top executives anything if they can improve the bottom line. But these executives can’t possibly do it on their own.

They have to be leaders, ultimately, of people. That’s the only way you’re going to motivate people to give their best efforts, talent, and energy.

“There’s a myth, too, that bigness is better,” he adds. “If we don’t correct some of the major deficiencies in our society and our culture, the American dream will truly be a myth.”

But while Lee is critical of corporate America, he’s eternally optimistic about the potential for positive change. “There’s always hope,” he says. “We have the ability to do so much. What I’m doing is merely a token, a grain of sand on the beach.”

Ask him how he’d like to be remembered, and Lee will say, “As a person who loved working with people and bringing out the best in them.”
Looking Forward
Looking Back

Davies Mpofu,
M.S.W. '96,
Haruka Murai,
M.S.W. '96
Brand-new graduates, Class of 1996.


UNION WEEKEND 1996

William Berry, B.S. '16, Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton, Maria Bain White, A.B. '16.


Richard A. Roloff, B.S. '51, Sanford J. Spitzer, B.S.B.A. '51, Sam Fox, B.S.B.A. '51, Mark E. Mason, A.B. '51.

COMMENCEMENT / REUNION WEEKEND 1996


bear hugs


Commencement/Reunion Weekend photos by Joe Angeles, Mary Butkus, Dan Donovan, Patricia Donovan, Carol Green, David Kilper, and Doug Miner.
Celebrations!

School of Architecture

The School of Architecture held its third annual Distinguished Alumni Awards Dinner on April 12 at the St. Louis Women’s Club. Four alumni received Distinguished Alumni Awards, and a fifth received the Young Alumni Award, which honors a graduate from the past 15 years. The Dean’s Medal for Service went to a friend of the University.

Recipients of the 1996 Distinguished Alumni Award were:

- Herbert E. Duncan, Jr., FAIA, B.Arch. ’54, president of Duncan Architects Inc., in Kansas City, Missouri. He is a recipient of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) Kemper Award.

- Gyo Obata, FAIA, B.Arch. ’45, founding partner and co-chair of Hellmuth, Obata and Kassabaum Inc. (HOK), one of the world’s largest design firms. His works include the National Air and Space Museum, in Washington, D.C., and King Saud University, in Saudi Arabia.

- Robert L. Vickery, Jr., FAIA, B.Arch. ’60, professor of architecture at the University of Virginia for the past 25 years. His firm, Robert Vickery and Associates, has won 13 AIA design awards.

- Michael Willis, FAIA, A.B. ’73, M.S.W. ’76, M.Arch. ’76, founder and owner of Michael Willis and Associates, in San Francisco. He is president of the San Francisco AIA chapter.

All Around the University, Schools Applaud Alumni and Friends

Receiving the Young Alumni Award was Stephen E. White, A.B. ’79, M.Arch. ’83, A.M. ’83, associate professor and assistant dean of the School of Architecture at Roger Williams College, in Bristol, Rhode Island.

The Dean’s Medal for Service was presented to Warren M. Shapleigh, chair of the School of Architecture’s National Council since its inception in 1988.

John M. Olin School of Business

The John M. Olin School of Business honored four distinguished alumni, the recipients of the Dean’s Medal for 1996, and the Beta Gamma Sigma Medalion during its April 16 awards dinner at The Ritz-Carlton St. Louis.

Receiving the Distinguished Alumni Award for 1996 were:

- James K. Berthold, M.B.A. ’62, chairman of the board and president of Sunnen Products Company, in St. Louis. The first company head from outside the Sunnen family, Berthold continues the company’s management policy of extensive employee involvement.

- Roy R. Heimburer, B.S.B.A. ’59, president and chief executive officer of Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Missouri, and chairman and chief executive officer of RightChoice Managed Care Inc., both in St. Louis.

- Mary Ann Krey, A.B. ’69, M.B.A. ’88, chief executive officer of Krey Distributing Company, in St. Charles, Missouri. After Krey took over the family business in 1986, it was named an Ambassador Wholesaler, the highest level an Anheuser-Busch wholesaler can achieve.

- William J. Shaw, M.B.A. ’72, executive vice president of Marriott International Inc., president of the Service Group, and chairman of the board of Host Marriott Services Corporation, all in Washington, D.C.

Sharing the Dean’s Medal were Robert Virgil, M.B.A. ’60, Ph.D. ’67, general partner of the St. Louis-based national investment firm of Edward Jones and dean of the School from 1976 to 1993, and his wife, Gerry Virgil.

Recipient of the Beta Gamma Sigma Medallion for Entrepreneurship was Sam Fox, B.S.B.A. ’51, chairman and chief executive officer of the Harbour Group Ltd. Founded by Fox 20 years ago, Harbour Group and its affiliate have annual revenues of about $1.2 billion.

School of Engineering and Applied Science

The School of Engineering and Applied Science honored seven distinguished individuals at its 22nd annual Alumni Achievement Awards Dinner on March 12 at America’s Center, in St. Louis.

Recipients of the Alumni Achievement Award were:


- Norman Foster, B.S.Ch.E. ’60, M.S.I.A. ’64, president of Philip Environmental Inc. Chemical Group, in Ontario, Canada. Philip is one of North America’s leading integrated by-product management and environmental services firms.

- Rudolph Freedman, B.S.Ch.E. ’40, M.S.I.E. ’52, chairman and CEO of St. Louis-based SEMCOR and Foster Mechanical Equipment companies, which provide conveyor belting, high-performance valves and actuators, and power transmission products for businesses nationwide.

- Joseph R. Moyer, B.S.M.E. ’48, the retired president of Chas. S. Lewis &
Company Inc., of St. Louis; developer of premium corrosion-resistant alloys; and the primary supplier of sulfuric-acid and sulfur pumps to the sulfuric-acid industry.

Recognized with the 1996 Young Alumni Award was Michael L. Riordan, A.B. '79, B.S.Ch.E. '79, founder, officer of Gilead Sciences, of Foster City, California.

Jerome F. (B.S.Ch.E. '44, M.S.Ch.E. '47) and Rosalie Brasch received the 1996 Dean's Award in recognition of their service to the school, University, and community.

School of Law
The School of Law presented its 1996 Distinguished Law Alumni Awards at the School's annual dinner, held on May 17 at The Ritz-Carlton St. Louis. Presented with Distinguished Law Alumni Awards were:

Melvin F. Brown, A.B. '57, J.D. '61, president and chief executive officer of Deutsche Financial Services, a unit of Deutsche Bank AG, Germany's largest bank.

Joan Dillon, B.S.B.A. '63, J.D. '66, intellectual-property and trademarks specialist for the Atlanta law firm of King & Spaulding. Recent clients include the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games and Coca-Cola.

Charles Alan Seigel, A.B. '56, J.D. '58, chair of the litigation section of The Stolar Partnership, in St. Louis. He has been involved in several landmark decisions before the United States Supreme Court.

The Honorable Joseph J. Simeone, J.D. '46, a United States administrative law judge, a former judge of the Missouri Supreme Court, and a former judge of the Missouri Court of Appeals, Eastern District.

School of Medicine
The Washington University Medical Center Alumni Association held its annual awards dinner May 11 at The Ritz-Carlton St. Louis. Receiving an Alumni Achievement Award were:

Gladden V. Elliot, M.D. '46, retired clinical professor of radiology at the School of Medicine at the University of California, San Diego. An eminent radiologist, he has been an eloquent spokesman and influential force for change in the political arena of medicine.

Lowell A. Gess, M.D. '51, a medical missionary for more than 40 years. A United Methodist Church minister, he has devoted his skills as ophthalmologist and surgeon to restoring sight to thousands of patients in Africa.

Larry J. Shapiro, A.B. '68, M.D. '71, the W.M. and Marie Watts Distinguished Professor and chair of the department of pediatrics at the University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine, and chief of pediatric services at the University of California Medical Center. Presented with an Alumni/Faculty Award were:

Claire Anderson, M.D. '71, professor of radiology at the School of Medicine, radiologist in the chest section at Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology, and consulting radiologist.

Louis P. Dehner, A.B. '62, M.D. '66, professor of pathology, and professor of pathology in pediatrics at the School of Medicine. He is director of anatomic pathology and surgical pathology as well as surgical pathologist-in-chief at Barnes-Jewish Hospital and pathologist-in-chief at St. Louis Children's Hospital.

Gordon W. Philipott, M.D. '61, the Harry Edison Professor of Surgery and professor of radiology at the School of Medicine. He is also on the surgery staff at Barnes-Jewish Hospital, a visiting attending physician in general surgery at the John Cochran Veterans Administration Hospital, and a consulting staff member at St. Louis Children's Hospital.

Recipient of the Distinguished Service Award was William H. Danforth, chair of the Washington University Board of Trustees and co-chair of the board of Barnes-Jewish Hospital. In 1995, he retired from the chancellorship of the University after 24 years of exemplary service.

Van Cleve Receives Eliot Society Award
William M. Van Cleve, J.D. '53, vice chair of the University Board of Trustees, received the 1996 William Greenleaf Eliot Society Award at the society's annual dinner, held on April 23 at The Ritz-Carlton St. Louis. Van Cleve was recognized for his exceptional service to Washington University over many years.

Van Cleve is past chairman and managing partner of the St. Louis law firm of Bryan Cave LLP. He is chair of the School of Law's National Council and serves as a member of the campaign cabinet for the school's Building for a New Century campaign. Among other numerous University activities, he is immediate past chair of the Board of Trustees and a past president and current officer of the Eliot Society. He also chaired the search committee that recommended the University's current chancellor, Mark S. Wrighton, to the Trustees. Van Cleve's wife of 42 years, Georgia, is a 1951 graduate of the College of Arts and Sciences and an active volunteer.

Sam Fox, B.S.B.A. '51, president of the Eliot Society, presented Van Cleve with a silver replica of Heikki Seppälä's The Search, which represents the University's endless quest for truth and knowledge. The original sculpture is part of the Gallery of Art's collection.
We want to hear about recent promotions, honors, appointments, travels, marriages (please report marriages after the fact), and births so we can keep your classmates informed about important changes in your lives.

Please send news (see form) to:
Classmates, Alumni News
Washington University
Campus Box 1086
One Brookings Drive
St. Louis, MO 63130-4899
Fax 314-935-8533
E-mail notes@wuvmd.wustl.edu.
Entries will appear, as space permits, in the earliest possible issue, based on the order received.

Elizabeth Heideman Kaynor, LA 46, was honored by the Dade County Department of Parks and Recreation at the “In the Company of Women” awards ceremony in March for her contribution to the field of continuing education for women. She also was named a 1996 Woman of Impact by the Community Coalition for Women’s History Inc. She lives in Miami, Fla.

Oliver W. Ratliff, BU 49, reports that he is retired and living in Mayfield, Ky., where he is active in community affairs and serves as a member of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce. He is also chairman of the community economic development committee and is on the steering committee of the Kentucky Economic Expansion Program for an eight-county area of western Kentucky. He adds that he is secretary of the Mayfield/Graves County Art Guild and president of the Rotary Club.

Fred J. Raffel, BU 54, was named a fellow of NACE International, the world’s leading technical society dedicated to corrosion control and prevention, at its annual conference in March.

Dale H. Haworth, LA 50, GR 51, is professor of art history and director of exhibitions at Carleton College, in Northfield, Minn.; he retired from teaching August 31, and in conjunction with his retirement, an exhibition of his drawings and a symposium were held in his honor. He plans to continue research, writing, drawing, and curating from a new “home base” in New Mexico.

Jere Stuart French, LA 51, former dean of the College of Environmental Design at California State Polytechnic University, writes articles and books on environmental causes in his retirement. He lives in Gulf Breeze, Fla.

Mordecai Simon, GR 52, was awarded the order of merit of the Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem at an interfaith service on April 11 at Cardinal Joseph Bernardin, of Chicago, and Cardinal Carlo Furno, of Rome, president and confessor of the order. Mordecai retired as executive vice president and president of the Chicago Board of Rabbis after 32 years of service.

Demetrios Kolokotronis, FA S3, received his 20-year pin for continuous service as a fully certified professional ski instructor and member of the Professional Ski Instructors of America. He also was on the staff of Woodstock ‘94, which was held in Saugerties, N.Y., where he lives.

Richard D. Aach, LA 55, MD 59, was appointed associate dean of medicine at Case Western Reserve University, in Cleveland, Ohio. He has been director of medicine at Cleveland’s Mt. Sinai Medical Center and professor and vice chairman of medicine at CWRU for the past seven years. He also served as chairman of the Council of Graduate Education at the medical school and as one of 12 members of the internal medicine test committee of the National Board of Medical Examiners. He also was the 1995 recipient of the Mt. Sinai Faculty Teaching Excellence Award.

Donald C. Grant, EN 55, was elected to a two-year term as president of the Mason Contractors Association of America (MCAA). He is president of Grant Masonry, in St. Louis, specializing in institutional and environmental medicine.

Richard J. Buschart, EN 56, was recognized by the International Society for Measurement and Control (ISA) as an ISA fellow for his contributions in hazardous area classification. He also received a second award for promoting advanced concepts in the National Electrical Code for hazardous locations. He is chairman of the National Electrical Code committee on hazardous areas.

John S. Spratt, HS 59, is a professor of surgery and president of the Kentucky Division of the American Cancer Society. On March 12 he gave the Funeral Home Directors of Jefferson County an update on cancer research funded by the American Cancer Society in Kentucky, expressing the Society’s appreciation for their fund-raising effort to create a living memorial grove of trees.

Allan G. Barclay, GR 60, received the 1995 Division 12 Award for Distinguished Professional Contributions to Clinical Psychology from the American Psychological Association in August 1995.

John Gianoulakis, LA 60, was named a fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers in March 1996. In March he finished a three-week tour in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri as lead trial counsel for 16 St. Louis suburban school districts on the State of Missouri’s motion for a declaration of unitary status relating to several components of a desegregation remedy put in place between 1980 and 1983. He is a partner in the St. Louis firm Kohlin, Shands, Elbert, Gianoulakis, and Giljum.

ed levy, UC 63, received the 1996 Whirlpool Master Teacher Award from Whirlpool Corp. He is an instructor in the social and behavioral sciences division at Westark Community College, in Fort Smith, Ark.

Marilyn Dann Steinback, LA 70, has been a public health adviser at the Department of Health and Human Services, and is a member of the Federal Center for Disease Control.

Maury B. Poscover, LW 69, was named a fellow of the College of Law Practice Management, in Ann Arbor, Mich., in April.

James Farrar, LA 70, was named a Marshall Gates Distinguished Faculty Scholar at the University of Rochester, in New York, where he is a professor of chemistry and an expert on chemical energy.

Maury B. Poscover, EN 70, is president of Gross Mechanical Contractors, a St. Louis-based mechanical contracting company that received first-place honors for its excellent 1995 safety record, recognized by the Mechanical Contractors Association of America.

Jeffrey Mantel, LA 70, spent three weeks training on Baffin Island, in the Northwest Territories of the Canadian Arctic, as a member of the 1997 Weber-Malakhov North Pole Expedition team. The team tested newly designed gear under Arctic-expedition conditions, in preparation for the 1997 attempt to cross the Polar ice pack on foot from Siberia to the North Pole with no sled dogs or outside resupply.

Marco Maurizio Pardi, GR 70, has been a public health adviser with the Federal Centers for Disease Control. He is still employed in international and domestic programs addressing a variety of outbreaks. He and wife Francesca, a microbiologist, live in Georgia.

Deborah Berman, GR 71, was elected president of the Illinois chapter of the College and University Personnel Association at its annual fall conference in Schaumberg, Ill. She works in human resources at the Southern Illinois University School of Medicine.
Constance K. Barsky, GR 75, was elected to the board of trustees at Denison University, in Granville, Ohio, as the alumni-nominated trustee, who serves a six-year term. She works at Ohio State University as the statewide director of Discovery, the National Science Foundation’s systematic initiative in mathematics and science education reform in go.

Bette Warren, LA 71, is professor of mathematics at Eastern Michigan University. She won the university’s 1995 Distinguished Faculty Award for Service to the University.

Peter C. Wittlin, LA 71, is a real estate and business attorney; he is a longtime member of the California Association of Realtors’ referral panel—and an avid golfer. He lives in Irvine, Calif.

Paul A. Croce, SI 72, assistant manager of the research division of Factory Mutual Research Corp., was elected vice president at the March board of directors and managers meeting. On July 1, he was appointed manager of the research division.

Leonard Vines, LW 72, a principal in the St. Louis law firm of Vines, Frankel, Rubin, Bond, and Dubin, was the editor of Mergers and Acquisitions of Franchised Companies, a book published by the American Bar Association.

Stephan W. Kiefer, LA 73, professor of psychology at Kansas State University, in Manhattan, Kans., was a recipient of the university’s 1996 President’s Award for Teaching Excellence in May.

Aliyah Mubarak-Tharpe, LA 73, is community education senior program facilitator with the American Heart Association, in St. Louis. She received the excellence in leadership award from the National Conference, a human relations organization, for her work in fighting bias, bigotry, and racism. Aliyah was recognized as an outstanding volunteer for her contributions to dismantling racism in the community. She leads training groups for community groups, educators, and businesses and serves as a member of the core faculty of the National Conference Dismantling Racism Training Certification Program.


James Cohen, LA 74, works for Smith-Kline Beecham Pharmaceuticals, where he is director of rheumatology and autoimmunology disease. He also leads and plays pedal steel guitar in a six-piece Texas-swamp band called “Beatin’ the Sun,” which plays clubs, concerts, and music festivals in the Philadelphia area and is receiving local radio air-play of their new recording.

Rob March Harper, GF 74, has a show of oil paintings at Sarrott Gallery at Vanderbilt University, in Nashville, Tenn., in January. In July and August, he showed 28 paintings at Spartanburg County Art Museum, in Spartanburg, S.C. He is in the Maude Kuns Art Center, in Eugene, Ore., from September through October.

Constance K. Barsky, GR 75, was elected to the board of trustees at Denison University, in Granville, Ohio, as the alumni-nominated trustee, who serves a six-year term. She works at Ohio State University as the statewide director of Discovery, the National Science Foundation’s systematic initiative in mathematics and science education reform in go.

Polly Young-Eisendrath, SW 77, GR 80, is author of The Gifts of Suffering: Finding Insight, Compassion, and Renewal, a new book published in June by Addison Wesley Longman.

June Eyestone Finnegnan, FA 78, completed her PhD in art education at the University of Missouri in 1989. She earned tenure and promotion to associate professor of art education at Florida State University in 1993. On April 6, 1996, she married James Finnegnan, an art director, in Naples, Fla. She can be reached by e-mail at jeyeston@mailer.fsu.edu.

Robert J. Roth, LA 78, SI 78, SI 79, reports that he is once again “on the move,” moving from Maryland, India’s Telangana to CMC Limited. CMC is one of India’s leading information technology companies, and Krishna joined the company to look after all the activities, both technical and business, of the group.

Elliot J. Roth, LA 78, is medical director of the Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago and past president of the American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at Northwestern University Medical School. He was appointed to the editorial boards of the American Journal of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, the American Journal of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, and EuroRehab. He also serves on the editorial board of Topics in Stroke Rehabilitation.

Anne Burris Gasior, LA 79, has worked for the last two years as a feature writer at the Dayton Daily News. In the past year, she traveled to Japan on a journalism fellowship and covered the Iditarod sled-dog race in Alaska. In July, she moved with her husband to New Jersey, where she starts law school at Seton Hall in the fall.

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Marilyn Bass, SW 80, worked with the Department of Mental Health for 10 years as a clinical social worker at St. Louis State Hospital and unit manager at Malcolm Bliss, in St. Louis. For the last three years, she has been social services director at Delmar Gardens Village in Independence, Mo., and is now deputy executive director of the Center, in St. Louis. She teaches assertiveness training in the Parkway Continuing Education Program and sees clients in private practice. Marilyn says her extracurricular includes workouts at Vic Tanny, bicycle riding, dancing, and international travel.

Brenda Shirley LaTorre, FA 80, is an art director in the corporate graphics department at Occidental Chemical Corporation (OxyChem), in Dallas, Tex.

Kathy Summers, LA 80, married Robert Nudgin on March 9. Kathy is an obstetrician/gynecologist in private practice at the Woman’s Hospital and Texas Gynecological Group in St. Louis.

Lilley Chin Beckman, LA 81, and husband Fred have twin daughters, Elizabeth Jane and Caroline Arne, born Aug 8, 1995. They live in Munster, Ind.

Koren Ikeda, LA 81, DE 85, apologizes to classmates for having missed the 10-year dental class reunion in St. Louis. Along with husband Ron Takata, DE 82, and son “Case,” 2, Koren was in Jakarta, Indonesia, visiting Himawan Halim, DE 86, GD 88, and says that she classmates in the reunion photos “looked great.”

Robert H. Winters, GA 81, is partner in Freer Architecture, an independent architectural design and planning firm, Ottolino Winters Huebner.

Nathan Byers, EN 82, lives in Seattle and is a partner in the mechanical engineering consulting firm of Sider and Byers Associates. He says he is married “to a wonderful woman named Page,” and they have daughter, Hallie Eileen, 2. He adds, “I am finally all grown up, and embody the quick intelligence of Eimer Fudd, the good fortune of Wilé E. Coyote, the social skills of Daffy Duck, and the good looks of Goofy.”

Jessica Goldstein, LA 82, completed her master’s degree in acting at the University of Washington and is a faculty member of the Freehold Theater Collective. Jessica is an Equity actress and acted in Scotland Road at the Empty Space Theater, in Seattle.

Keith E. Johnson, LA 82, and wife Randi Schmill Johnson, LA 85, have a daughter, Emily, born Feb 28; she joins Sarah, 4, and Amy. They live in St. Charles, Ill.

Steven Leof, BU 82, moved to London four years ago from New York to attend the Sloan fellowship master’s program at London Business School, a one-year course for mid-career executives leading to an MSc degree in management. With a sales and marketing background in the entertainment industry, he has been developing his consulting practice Capital Consulting Associates, and
Carol Randolph  M.S. '65 (science education)

The Law Is Her Anchor

Job description: Anchor and lawyer, Court TV; host, Instant Justice. Explains civil and criminal law concepts and procedures for live and taped trials; interviews experts. Masters "up to five pounds of briefing notes" before major trials and special situations such as war crimes trial at The Hague, requiring thorough knowledge of trial background, books, history, glossaries, and foreign legal terms and pronunciations. Accommodates shifting work hours and venues. Commutes to New York City from Washington, D.C.

Carol Randolph's responsibilities would seem daunting to some, but her skills made her a shoo-in for her positions. In addition to knowing the law and being a smart, articulate entertainer, Randolph's demonstrated abilities include being a quick study, translating difficult information accurately, and explaining the law effectively.

She didn't even have to apply for the job. In 1993, she was writing a "no parameters" column for the Washington Tribune and working for a small law firm in the capital when she discovered that she was qualified for "a wonderful, wonderful National Science Foundation scholarship," conceived to help improve high-school science teaching, she earned her master's degree in science education. Next, she and her first husband moved to Washington, D.C., where she went to law school and Randolph "typed his papers with growing enthusiasm." There she auditioned for, and landed, her first television talk-show job.

Today, as the legal system is criticized in many quarters, Randolph hopes her commentary provides some balance. "Even during the O.J. Simpson trial, when people were talking about the jury system, I think they could see that it was an aberration in California, and that time after time, the system works."

—Judy H. Watts
Lisa Kalmans Feder, LA GB 86, and husband Seth Feder have a son, Franklin Jonah, born Jan. 26. They live in Dallas, Texas. Lisa is a manager of global skin care portfolio marketing at Mary Kay Cosmetics; she can be reached via e-mail at sfed@aim.com.

Michael H. Izsak, LW 86, was named a principal of the St. Louis law firm Kluh, Cody, and Kilo.

Orlando Peraza, GB 86, says he is "living the Jimmy Buffett lifestyle" in Puerto Rico. Working as portfolio risk manager for NorthWest Island Finance. Along with zoologist M.A. Lucking, he founded Coralations, Inc., a nonprofit group that addresses coral reef and ecosystems conservation in the Caribbean islands. And he says, as time permits, he is writing a collection of short stories about the "quirks and characters of the modern Caribbean."

Lori Rubin-Nacht, LA 86, and husband Brad Nacht, LA 86, have a son, Jacob Micaiah, born Jan. 1995. They live in Riverdale, N.Y.

Steven Shalowitz, LA 86, has worked for the past six years for Dentsu Young & Rubicam, an advertising group that addresses coastal conservation in the Caribbean islands. And he says, as time permits, he is writing a collection of short stories about the "quirks and characters of the modern Caribbean."


W. Weiss Brown, LA 87, and husband Larry Brown have a son, Ethan Daniel, born Jan. 30. Janice works part time as an international finance manager atLogin Brothers Book Company. Larry is an intellectual property attorney at Ladas and Parry, in Chicago.

David Brunson, EN 87, and wife Molly (Bell) Brunson, LA 87, have a daughter, Sydney Jane, born Feb. 3, 1996. They live in Lorton, Va.

Jane (Wiechter) Caldwell, LA 87, is an anesthesiology resident at the University of Missouri; she graduated from the University of Missouri School of Medicine in 1994. She married Matt Luendner, a Columbia, Mo., architect, in October 1995.

Shelley Darrell Chastand, LA 87, and husband Lloyd have a son, Lloyd Charles Chastand III, born April 12. They live in Lexington, Ky., where Shelley is an assistant United States attorney and Lloyd is an attorney in private practice.

E. Darrin Cox, BU 87, graduated from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in June 1996 and has begun residency training in general surgery at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, in Washington, D.C.

Cindy Grushin, LA GB 87, AR 73, married Erik Trusler, EN GB 93, in June 1997. They live in St. Louis.

Christopher L. Kanzer, LA 87, is an associate of the Clayton law firm of Behr, Mantovani, McCrery, and Potter. His practice is concentrated in the area of civil litigation, with an emphasis on construction, commercial, and real estate matters. He is a member of the Missouri and Illinois bars. He and wife Mary have three children and live in Kirkwood, Mo.

Michael Louis Levine, LA 87, received his Ph.D in English from Rice University in May. He lives in Houston, Tex.

James T. Madoire, LA 87, was named the small-business media advocate of the year by the U.S. Small Business Administration. He received the national award in June from President Clinton. He is a business reporter for The Buffalo News.

Kim Rice-Turley, LA 87, and husband Rich Turley, EN 89, have a son, Christopher Davis, born April 17. They live in Findlay, Ohio, where Rich is a pipeline engineer for Marathon Oil Company.

Melissa (Pierce) Wells, LA 87, received her charterd property and casualty underwriter designation in 1996, and she has recently taken an associate in claims and associate in management designations. She is a staff claim representative for Allstate Insurance. She and her husband, Steve Wells, AR 87, are expecting their third child as of June. They can be reached by e-mail at QMW1874@AOL.com.

Cindy Bitter, LA 88, completed a residency in emergency medicine in Milwaukee, Wisc., and joined the staff of Missouri Baptist Hospital, in St. Louis.

Darrell Mayon, EN 88, and wife Donna Gyles-Mayon, EN 88, have a son, Derek Xavier, born May 22, 1995. They live in Atsugi, Japan, for several years, during which Susan will teach art and English.

Paul B. Reiner, LA 89, and wife Jackie have a son, Joshua Reiner, born April 12.

Monica Theresa Serrano, GB 89, received an MD degree from Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas. She completed the residency in community medicine and is completing her sixth residency by moving to Howard Air Force Base in the Panam Canal Zone in the summer. She and wife Karen have a son, Alexan-

Glen Keith Bush, GA 89, joined the Nashville, Tenn., architectural firm of Everton, Olshesky, and Askew as a project architect.

Daryl (Sack) Epstein, LA 89, and husband Andrew Epstein, LA 89, have a son, Jonathan, born March 29, 1995.

Rachel Coben, LA 90, GR 92, is pursuing a Ph.D in educational psychology and licensure as a school psychologist at the Univer-
Maximize your Retirement INCOME

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See page 9

Robert S. Brookings
Your Advantage Is Clear

See page 9
Joyce Barnathan will be on the July 1995 and have joined Paper Week Square, reintroducing Chinese scene to record the historic chime in Beijing's Tiananmen formation in the territory of U.S. Army Aeromedical Center, in Fort Rucker, Ala. He also plans to attend the flight surgeon's course. He invites classmates to contact him.

Doug Isenberg, LA 90, married Leslie Blondon on Dec. 24, 1995, in Atlanta, Ga. Doug graduated cum laude from Georgia State University College of Law in June 1996 and practices intellectual property law as an associate at Alston & Bird in Atlanta. His e-mail address is doug.isenberg@mindspring.com.

Stephanie A. Kiesling, LA 90, married David C. Layden, LA 90, on Sept. 30, 1995, Stephanie received a master's degree in social work from the University of Chicago in 1994 and is a social worker in the newborn intensive care unit at Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Medical Center, in Chicago. David received his JD from the University of Michigan Law School in 1993 and is an attorney with Sonnenschein, Nath, and Rosenthal, in Chicago.

Scott J. Ladewig, EN 90, GB, SI 95, married Kristin E. Smith, GB, SI 98, on April 13. Fellow alumni Kenneth P. Hitz, EN, GB 90; Christopher L. Brooks, EN 90; Timothy J. Dichi, BU 90; and Michael J. McKenzie, EN 92, were attendants, and Steven E. Bogart, BU 93, was the vocalist. Scott is information systems manager at VisionAire Corp., and Kristin is a business analyst at Edward Jones. They live in Chesterfield, Mo.

Carly (Carolyn) Letzt, LA 90, is completing her last year of chiropractic school at Life Chiropractic College, in Atlanta, Ga. She graduates in June 1997, and she is engaged to Rick Dina, also a graduate chiropractic student. They are planning a June 1997 wedding in Atlanta, after which they will open a chiropractic practice in Boulder, Colo. She can be reached by e-mail at Lifeforce@earth.com.

Sandra Lin, LA 90, married Jose Parra in October 1995 and is completing a residency in otorhinolaryngology; her husband is completing a general surgical residency. They live in Milwaukee, Wisc.

Joel Tachau, FA 90, joined iPixelDance Communications, Inc., in Concord, Mass., as an art director. iPixelDance is a leading New England developer of interactive applications on CD-ROM and the World-Wide Web. Joel is also active with rowing in Boston. He can be reached by e-mail at jbtachau@aol.com.

Helmut W. Zaglauer, GR 89, 90, and wife Heike have a son, Patrick Hermann, born in December.

### WASHINGTON PROFILES

Joyce Barnathan A.B. '75, M.A. '76

Adding up News on the Hong Kong Beat

In fairy-tale fashion, the final stroke of midnight on June 30, 1997, will signal a transformation in the territory of Hong Kong. The clock will chime in Beijing's Tiananmen Square, reintroducing Chinese rule to the British colony, and Joyce Barnathan will be on the scene to record the historic moment.

"There is anxiety," says Barnathan, Asia regional editor and Hong Kong bureau chief for *Business Week* magazine. "Yet people have known about this for 12 years. Many have left [Hong Kong] and come back because the economy is far better than those in Canada, the United States, and Australia."

Barnathan has been a student of the world's Chinese-speaking regions for more than two decades. At Washington University, she earned a bachelor's degree in Russian and Chinese studies and a master's degree in Asian studies, in Arts and Sciences. Then she went to the University of Missouri-Columbia to acquire the skills she needed to be a journalist. Subsequently, she accepted a position as editorial assistant at *Newsweek* magazine in her native New York City, offered, she says, "mainly because I spoke both Russian and Chinese."

She logged nine years at *Newsweek*, advancing to a succession of positions and eventually becoming Moscow bureau chief. For nearly four years, she covered the Gorbachev era, filing stories on the Gorbachev-Reagan summit, for which she won an Overseas Press Club Award, and on the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, which garnered her a National Headliner Award.

Her story on little-known Soviet dissident Serafin Yevsyukov took her on a risky foray into the Central Moscow Provincial Clinical Psychiatric Hospital, where many like Yevsyukov were "treated" for wishing to defect. Barnathan says she was the first—maybe the only—Western reporter ever to enter a psychiatric prison to investigate such a story, and believes the coverage finally got the family free.

In 1990, Barnathan's focus shifted to analyzing and reporting on Asian business affairs. After a year as a fellow at Columbia University's Gannett Center for Media Studies, now called the Freedom Forum, Barnathan joined *Business Week*. There, she commenced "the Asia half" of her lifelong bicultural interest. After two years as international news editor, during which time she won another Overseas Press Club Award for team reporting on China's prison labor, Barnathan, her husband, and their two children relocated to Hong Kong.

"This city works. It's efficient. Very cosmopolitan," remarks Barnathan, who enjoys the fast-paced lifestyle of Asia's information capital. "I have the fastest-growing area of the world in my own backyard. There is no place I'd rather be."

The family's home is an information bureau all its own. Barnathan is married to Steven Strasser, Asia editor of *Newsweek* magazine. "We're not direct competitors," says Barnathan, who recently traveled to Beijing to interview President Jiang Zemin and Vice-Premier Li Lanqing on U.S.-China trade. "If we are working on similar stories, we just don't talk about it."

Of her stories Barnathan says: "I'm not paid to just spit out the news. A large part of my job is to make sense of the news. To say what it means. How it all adds up." And her conclusions about China's future? "The economy is the engine," she says. "If you can't keep it humming, you have no legitimacy."

—Cynthia Georges
Jerri L. M. D., (Ludwigshafen) at the Lake of Constance, in Germany.

Susan Falvey, LA 91, married John G. Laughlin on Nov. 11, 1995. She graduated from Emory University in May 1995 with a master's degree in physical therapy. She works at Spaulding Rehabilitation Hospital in Boston. John is an accountant in Boston.

Staci Flaxman, LA 91, married Joel Katz on Oct. 21, 1995. They live in Raleigh, N.C.

Sandy Glickman, BU 91, moved to Los Angeles in June and is still working for the May Company as a lingerie buyer. She invites classmates to visit her in Los Angeles.

Elizabeth (Libby) Roberts, LA 91, GA 96, completed a master's degree in architecture and is engaged to marry Gregory Hola, an architect. Elizabeth lives in Princeton, N.J.

Amy Watzke, LA 91, married Jim Helstrom, LA 88, GB 92, in June 1995. They live in Boulder, Colo., where Amy attends graduate school, studying clinical psychology, and Jim works for a biotechnology company. They report that they are buying their first house soon and "would love to have visitors."

Heather A. Erhard, LA 92, graduated from New Jersey Medical School in May and began her residency training in general surgery at Albert Einstein College of Medicine/Montefiore Medical Center, in the Bronx, N.Y. She says she "looks forward to finally being out of school with an actual job, and, although pleased to be in NYC, still wonders what it would be like to be in Seattle."

Laurie Fried, LA 92, married David Williams, LA 92, on May 4; they live in New York City.

Cynthia Kahan, FA 92, had her paintings shown in her first solo art show, held in July at the Luna Tango coffee shop in Denver, Colo.

Michael S. McDuffie, GR 92, was awarded an NEH grant for school teachers for study at the Folger Shakespeare Library, in Washington, D.C., in summer 1996.

Michael S. McNear, LA 92, graduated from Southern Illinois University School of Medicine in May. He began an internal medicine residency at St. John's Mercy Medical Center, in St. Louis, in July.

Joshua Rosenow, LA 92, graduated from Yale University School of Medicine in May 1996 and has begun a residency in neurosurgery at the New York Medical College, in Valhalla, N.Y. While at Yale, Joshua served as both a rechartering advisor and advisory chair to the Delta Nu chapter of Alpha Phi Omega. He also served as student coordinator of graduate student activities for Yale Hillel.

Sanjay K. (Leo) Sharma, LA92, received an MD degree from Baylor College of Medicine, in Houston, Tex., at commencement ceremonies in May. He has been accepted into the plastic surgery residency program at Baylor College of Medicine.

Stacy A. Soden, LA 92, received her MD degree from the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, in May and has begun her residency in internal medicine at Beth Israel Hospital, in Boston.

Katherine Mui Tun, LA 92, graduated from Southern Illinois University School of Medicine in May. She began a pediatrics residency at the University of Tennessee College of Medicine, in Chattanooga, Tenn., in July.

Hector Acevedo-Polanco, GB 93, left the Procter and Gamble Company in February and in September he became a "student once again," this time at the University of Chicago's law school, he says. He adds that his "postgraduate" plans after graduation include becoming a Supreme Court Justice's legal clerk, or starting a small law and finance consulting firm, or entering the field of politics.

M. Carolyn Baum, SW 93, was honored in April by the University of Kansas Allied Health Alumni Association for her service on the University's School of Allied Health student advisory council.

M. Patricia Barrett, GR 95, was named one of 10 1996 "Women of Achievement" by St. Louis' Suburban Journals and KMOX-AM radio. She is vice president and director of corporate communications at Union Electric Company.

Barbara Gertz, LA 92, received an award for academic excellence in April from the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine. The award is given to the top three students in each veterinary class.

Michelle Landau, LA 95, is in her second year of a double master's degree program at the University of Southern California and Hebrew Union College of Social Work and Jewish Community Service. Classmates can reach her by e-mail at mlandau@scfsc.edu.

Jay Schoessler, AR 96, joined Henderson Group creative design firm, in St. Louis, as an architectural technician. He has eight years of experience with both architectural firms and design-build contractors, with particular expertise in commercial buildings.

Sanatana Senn, LA 93, graduated from Columbia University with a master's degree in public administration. She is a public policy associate for Hadassah, in New York City.

Julian Wise, LA 93, is in charge of curriculum development and instruction for the language department at the West Tisbury School, in West Tisbury, Mass. He can be reached via e-mail at jsatoo@ao.com.

Kelvin Green, LA 94, was hired as project coordinator at Dealey Rechtman Communications, an Atlanta-based consulting firm that provides internal marketing and communications consulting support to business and nonprofit agencies.

Peter Eric Shaddock, BU 94, married Nancy Finkelstein, FA 94, on Jan. 20, 1996. They live in Houston, Tex., and were expecting a new baby at the time they wrote in.

M. Patricia Barrett, GR 95, was named one of 10 1996 "Women of Achievement" by St. Louis' Suburban Journals and KMOX-AM radio. She is vice president and director of corporate communications at Union Electric Company.

In Memoriam

1920s

Eleanor B. (McCormick) Covington, LA 23; 2/96

Marion (Hixson) Dunn, LA 25, GR 26; 4/96

Stephen E. Ware, IW 26; 18/96

Alta (Smith) Evans, LA 27, S 5/96

Marjorie J. (Hecht) Lindt, LA 27; 4/96

Irvin C. Solar, DE 27; 4/96

John W. Spellman, AR 28; 1/96

Ethel (Larson) Birney, LA 29; 2/96

Preston S. Jenison, LA 29; 3/96

Robert G. McCullough, EN 29; 3/96

Garrard Mountjoy, EN 29; 2/96

Ann Sylva (Kasdoy) Spector, LA 29; 1/96

1930s

Josephine (Darlington) Budday, LA 30, GR 33; 4/96

John Fox, LA 30, GR 32; 5/96

Margaret (Harris Clymer) Rothenheber, LA 30; 1/96

Karney A. Brasfield, BU 31; 4/96

Mary Edna (Chamberlain) Fetscher, LA 31, GR 38; 12/95

Thomas J. Fricke, EN 31; 2/89

Jules D. Campbell, EN 31, S 33; 5/96

Paul M. Moody, BU 32; 2/96

Alan Ross, LA 32; 6/96

Joseph E. Barthrough, EN 33; 4/96

Robert R. Burton, Sr., BU 33; 4/96

Marvin F. Westfall, MD 33; 8/95

Ellsworth A. Westrup, LA 33, MD 37; 6/96

Virginia Hinrichs, LA 34; 1/95

Ruth (Pears) Knox, LA 34; 9/94

Philip A. Maxeiner, BU 34, LB 36; 5/96

Leo Samet, BU 34; 5/96

John G. Graham, Jr., LA 35, MD 39; 2/96

Bertram W. Tremayne Jr., LA 35; 5/96

Dorothy Jane (Petersen) Meyers, LA 36; 3/96

Robert J. Cook, LA 37, MD 41; 6/96

Robert K. Cross, LA 37; 2/96

Dorothy (Strain) Wolf, LA 37; 4/96

Lerio B. Bertagnolli, LA 39; 9/92

Audrey S. Schaefer, LA 39; 3/96

Julia A. Zimmerman, BU 39; 8/90

1940s

Francis M. Brooker, GR 40; 4/96

Roland Keene, GR 40, GR 62; 1/96

Harold B. Lockett, EN 40; 4/96

Randolph J. Lorch, BU 40, GR 46; 1/96

Charles A. Quinn, Jr., EN 40, S 5/96

Elizabeth May (Hospe) Ceils, LA 41; 5/96

Sylvia (Molasky) Frankel, BU 41; 4/96

Richard F. Lafort, MD 41; 2/96

W. Robert McCann, LA 41; 1/96

Leo L. Rostenberg, LA 41; 4/96

Edward E. Savanta, LA 41; 9/95

Emma Jean (Freund) Cowatch, LA 43; 2/96

Robert E. Bedell, DE 44, GD 51; 5/96

Lulu Goeckeler, UC 44; 4/96

Joseph F. Nemeth, EN 45; 4/96
Creativity Enough for Several Lifetimes

Dimitar and Joan Stoyanoff have spent their 41 years of marriage following different artistic dreams. Since they have always given each other creative freedom and encouragement, they have interests and activities to fill several lifetimes.

Dimitar is an architect, sculptor, and Internet design innovator. Joan designed high-fashion shoes, developed a children’s clothing line, and now creates dolls, including exclusive lines from her Countess Stoyanoff collection for the Franklin Mint.

The two met on the Hilltop Campus. “I was working at the art supply store, and Dimitar came in and just kept coming back,” says Joan. In 1955, they were married in Graham Chapel. Their son, James, is a geologist in New Orleans.

Born in Sofia, Bulgaria, Dimitar says, “Sculpture was my calling, but my parents wanted me to study architecture.” In 1947 he came to the United States to complete his degree in the field: “What I found beautiful about this country is the free spirit to create.”

Dimitar joined Sverdrup and Parcel, in St. Louis, and was on the design team for the Air Force Academy field house and St. Louis’ Busch Memorial Stadium. Then, because “sculpture never left my heart and soul,” he started an 18-person sculptors’ gallery in St. Louis and exhibited his contemporary sculpture in La Boitte Gallery, in New York City.

In 1980, Dimitar opened an architectural office in Stuart, Florida. His work, identifiable for its character, has left its mark on the community, in which he is active. In the downtown redevelopment area, he has been involved in historic preservation, which included converting an Art Deco former courthouse into a county art center and gallery.

Recently Dimitar began a cyberspace adventure by creating a virtual building based on an actual structure; the idea appears on the Internet as the Third Millennium U.S.A. “The response from everyone I’ve contacted has been one of amazement,” says Dimitar, who plans to develop the concept internationally. “I wish I had another 50 years to live.”

In the dramatic home Dimitar designed, Joan’s doll-making studio fills the first floor. She works at night, sculpting dolls, making the plaster molds, firing and painting the porcelain parts, assembling the dolls, and designing and sewing the clothing and shoes. By day she runs a real-estate office.

Productivity is a way of life for Joan, who was hired right out of college as a shoe designer for a shoe manufacturing firm. “I think I was one of the first shoe designers in the country who actually had a degree in fashion design,” she says. “Before that, pattern makers brought the designs back from Europe and adapted them.” When she left the shoe business after 20 years, her creations had appeared in Vogue and Glamour. Throughout her career, Joan has drawn on her education. She recalls that when she arrived at Washington U., full of confidence in her distinctive artistic style, she was dismayed to learn she had to take two years of art history. “Several students petitioned to get out of it, but we couldn’t. It turned out to be a most wonderful influence. I have drawn on it heavily through the years for design and inspiration, and I am amused when I hear about students complaining today about classes not being relevant.”

—Susan Morris
Tem L. (Shmikler) Stiffelman, LA 71; 5/96.
Paul B. Hodges, SJ 72; 3/96.
Michael Wayne Brown, LW 76; 4/96.
Ronald Alan Schulze, UC 76; 4/96.
Tyronne Lee Griffith, UC 77; 6/96.
Jan Fredrick Heide, EN 78; 2/96.

1980s

Terry Eugene Cox, LW 80; 4/96.
Sara Kathryn White, GR 81; 4/96.
Lydia Francesca Garcia, FA 81; 3/96.
Angelina F. Beckmann, UC 85; 5/96.

1990s

Jomentum A. McIntyre, GB 94; 6/96.

In Remembrance

Col. John R. Kane, who earned the Medal of Honor in World War II, died May 29 in Coatesville, Pa. He was 89.

Kane was a leader of the daring Ploesti oil field air raids against Nazi-occupied Ploesti, Romania, in August 1943. Called Killer Kane by his crew, he was piloting the B-24 Liberator Tail Columba during the mission when the bombers flew headlong into a counterattack. Kane's craft lost an engine and was hit more than 20 times. Flames from the bombed refineries added to the danger already caused by enemy fire. Kane was able to pull the plane up out of the melee and struggle back to an air base in Cyprus, where the plane survived a rough landing.

Kane was born in Eagle Springs, Tex., and he studied both at Baylor University and at Washington University. He joined the Army and went to flying school at Brooks Field, in San Antonio. In World War II, he also lobbied on to win the Distinguished Flying Cross for a December 1942 air raid on Naples, Italy, during which a cruiser and battleship were sunk.

Kane is survived by a son, John F. Kane, of Havertown, Pa. Alexander Langsdorf, Jr., LA 32, died May 24 after surgery at Elmhurst Memorial Hospital, near Chicago. He was 83. Langsdorf was a physicist who helped develop the atomic bomb, contributing some of the first usable plutonium to the Manhattan Project. Langsdorf and fellow scientist Robert Thornton built the Washington University cyclotron that produced the radioactive element, though Langsdorf later pleaded with President Harry S. Truman not to use the bomb on open cities.

Langsdorf's mother, Elsie Langsdorf, is dead. Langsdorf's daughter, Mary, was a senior at the University of Chicago and the mother of three children, John, Karen, and Deborah. Langsdorf's father, Albert, was a retired professor of physics at the University of Chicago. Langsdorf was an internationally known medical researcher and was head of the Washington U. pharmacology department for 29 years, as well as dean of the School of Medicine from 1955 to 1958. In the 1950s, Lowry discovered a means of isolating, preparing, weighing, and chemically analyzing individual nerve cells and subcellular particles. He was a pioneer in freeze-drying cell preservation, and he invented a microbalance capable of registering less than a millionth of a gram. An American physicist, Lowry was a leader of the atomic bomb, contributing to the nation's nuclear weapons program. He was an expert on subatomic particles and muscle cells. He was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the National Academy of Sciences.

Born in Chicago, Lowry received his undergraduate degree in chemistry in 1932 and received both a doctorate in physiological chemistry and a medical degree from the University of Chicago in 1937. After beginning his career as an instructor at Harvard University, he came to Washington U. in 1947.

He is survived by his wife, Adrienne Clark Kennedy Lowry; three stepchildren; three grandchildren; and six great-grandchildren. His first wife, Norma Van Ness Lowry, died in 1963.

Edward L. MacCordy, retired associate vice chancellor for research at Washington University, died May 8 of cancer at Barnes West County Hospital, in St. Louis. He was 69.

MacCordy joined the University in 1967 as administrative officer of Washington University's Computer Laboratory. He later served as patent coordinator for the University. He was appointed associate vice chancellor for research in January 1976 and served in that post until his retirement at the end of 1991.

In 1971, he established the University's technology-transfer program to bring inventions out of research laboratories and into the marketplace. In 1982, he helped craft the Washington University/ Monsanto Biomedical Research Agreement, the largest collaborative research agreement between a U.S. company and a U.S. institution of higher learning.

MacCordy was active in the National Council of University Research Administrators, serving as vice president in 1983, president-elect in 1984, and president in 1985. He also was active in the Association of University Technology Managers (AUTM), serving as president-elect in 1989, president in 1990, and past president in 1991. AUTM honored MacCordy last February with the Bayh-Dole Award for lifetime achievement for his contributions to the licensing profession.

MacCordy was appointed by the U.S. secretary of commerce to the Advisory Commission on Patent Law Reform and was a longtime member of the Licensing Executive Society. He served in various administrative assignments with the Civil Engineer Corps of the U.S. Navy for about 20 years before joining the University.

He earned a bachelor's degree in civil engineering in 1947 from Tufts University in Medford, Mass., and a master's degree in management in 1957 from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N.Y.

MacCordy lived in Ballwin, Mo. Among the survivors are his wife, Dorothy MacCordy; four children; and two grandchildren.
Virginia Minnich, professor emeritus of medicine, died of cancer April 26 in Pensacola, Fla. She was 86. Minnich joined the School of Medicine in 1934 as a technician. She was promoted to professor of medicine in 1974 and was named professor emeritus of medicine in 1978. She continued to work at the school until 1984. In her honor, the Division of Hematology-Oncology is establishing the Virginia Minnich Memorial Visiting Professorship in Hematology. Contributions may be sent to the Division of Hematology-Oncology, 660 S. Euclid Ave., St. Louis, MO 63110.

Michel M. Ter-Pogossian, an internationally known pioneer in the development of positron emission tomography (PET) for biomedical research, died suddenly of a heart attack on June 19 in Paris. He was 71.

Ter-Pogossian was professor emeritus of radiology at the School of Medicine's Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology. A physicist by training, Ter-Pogossian played a major role in developing the concept of short-lived isotopes, the first PET scanner, and the first multi-slice PET scanner. In the early 1970s, he led a collaborative research team of physical scientists, chemists, and physicians that developed the concept of PET. A major medical contribution, PET displays actual metabolic activity within different regions of organs and tissues. Researchers have used PET to study brain function, cancer, mental illness, heart disease and a host of other medical issues, extending scientists' and physicians' understanding of basic biological processes and providing a basis for the improved diagnosis of diseases.

During a career that spanned more than four decades, Ter-Pogossian earned numerous accolades for his achievements in nuclear science, including France's Gold Medal Award of the Société Francaise de Médecine Nucléaire et de Biophysics; Canada's prestigious Gairdner Award; St. Louis' Peter H. Raven Lifetime Award of the National Academy of Sciences; and the Georg Charles de Hevesy Nuclear Medicine Pioneer Award of the Society of Nuclear Medicine. Ter-Pogossian was a member of many professional societies and was elected to the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences in 1987. He received undergraduate and graduate degrees from the University of Paris and master's and doctoral degrees from Washington University. He joined the faculty of the School of Medicine in 1950 as an instructor in radiation physics and was named professor of radiation physics in 1961, professor of biophysics in physiology in 1964 and professor of radiation sciences in 1973. He was director of the Mallinckrodt Institute's Division of Radiation Sciences from 1963 to 1991. He assumed emeritus status in 1995.

Ter-Pogossian is survived by his wife, Ann; three children; and five grandchildren.

WASHINGTON PROFILES Kay Epstein Unger '67

The Talent Behind Kay Unger New York

After more than 25 years as a fashion designer, Kay Unger still feels a thrill when she sees women wearing her creations. Kay frequently sees her designs on entertainment stars and public figures. But in typically self-deprecating style, she jokes that her best-known customer is Hillary Clinton, who wore Kay's navy-blue suit with black-velvet trim to Whitewater hearings and other Congressional appearances. "The suit projects sincerity and honesty," Kay says.

Notwithstanding the popularity of her dresses among the rich and famous, Kay gets intense pleasure when she sees any woman wearing a Kay Unger dress. She finds it satisfying that women have great loyalty and will wear her dresses for many years. "Recently I saw someone at a charity benefit wearing one of the first dresses I ever made—she still had it in her closet after 25 years," she says.

Kay's interest in design began in childhood. "At eight I wanted to be a figure skater because I so admired the wonderful costumes skaters wore. Instead of skating, however, she taught herself to sew and put scraps of fabric together to make doll dresses.

Color became a focus when Kay studied painting in the Washington University Fine Arts program. She transferred to the fashion department, and eventually to Parsons School of Design, in New York City. Kay credits her art training at WU for developing her flair for color and her ability to use striking combinations of patterns and fabrics.

Kay strives to make her clothes sophisticated, yet always feminine. "As I've gotten older, my clothes have gotten younger, but they are not just for young people. I still wear 90 percent of what I design. My clothes are designed both for young women and for someone like me, a self-confident baby-boomer who wants to look younger. I design so that the woman shines, not the clothes."

Kay feels that flexibility has been a key element in her success. "I'm willing to adjust while hanging on to my flair and look. As a designer, you get a feeling of progression so that you start to anticipate what is right for the upcoming season—what the season needs. Fashion is not something I try to dictate—it's something that evolves."

Kay also credits her success to having experienced failure. In 1972, she and two business partners founded St. Gillian Ltd., which grew to a $125 million company before it went bankrupt in 1994. Fifteen days after she closed her old firm, Kay was back in business in a new company, designing a new line, Kay Unger New York. In less than two years, her new company has grown to a multimillion-dollar supplier to every major department and specialty store in the country.

"My father, a successful businessman and role model, always told me that you're never a true success until you've gone bankrupt—known the bottom—and then found your way back up. That's what has happened to me, and it's wonderful to be climbing up again."

Kay serves on the National Council of the Washington University School of Art and on the National Board of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs of America. She lives in New York City with her husband, plastic surgeon Gerald H. Pitman, and their two teenaged sons.

—K.B.
Stanley and Lucy Lopata have enriched the larger community—
just for the joy of it.

If school spirit and tradition at Washington University had human faces, they would probably look a lot like Stan and Lucy Lopata. The Lopatas haven't slowed down much at all in the 16 years since they sold Carboline Corporation, the company Stanley founded and Lucy helped build. The sale allowed them to focus on a new career: their partnership in philanthropy. The University has been fortunate to be a chief interest among the St. Louis cultural and educational organizations they believe enriched their lives.

It wasn't always so easy. As a sophomore at Washington U. during the Great Depression, Stan changed his major from chemistry to chemical engineering. He earned a bachelor of arts degree with a major in chemical engineering in 1935. "I figured I could make more money with an engineering background," he explains. His answer to why he didn't get an engineering degree is just as practical. "I would have had to commit to a fifth year in college to get my degree in chemical engineering, and that was out of the question in 1933," the native St. Louisan says.

After a couple of early positions close to home, Stan moved east to take a job with Duriron Company, of Dayton, Ohio. Before he left St. Louis, he met and married German-born Lucy Mayer, who had immigrated to the United States in 1934. During the six years following their wedding in 1939, they lived in New York and New Jersey, where their first son, Steven, was born.

Stan's experience at Duriron during World War II sharpened his skills in creative problem solving. Deeply involved in the problems of chemical manufacturing plants, he took two bits of knowledge—the fact that some resins are highly corrosion-resistant, and that factories using glass-lined equipment had to send the units back to the factory for relining every time the glass cracked—and devised a way of using the resins to make the repairs on site. The procedure saved defense-related industries thousands of dollars.

The Lopatas returned to St. Louis after the war. While still with Duriron as local sales representative, Stan took the first steps toward fulfilling an idea he had of starting a company capable of "solving corrosion problems that other companies can't solve." He founded Carboline Company, a manufacturer of chemical coatings, in the basement of his home in 1946 and spent the next dozen years getting the company solidly established in St. Louis. In 1959 he broke his ties with Duriron and other manufacturers he represented to concentrate on building Carboline into an international success. The company went public in 1963. Carboline's biggest leap forward came when Stan devised a primer that made it possible to put a vinyl coating on steel surfaces without first sandblasting the steel.

Within a few years Carboline had plants in Ohio, Wisconsin, Louisiana, and California, as well as St. Louis. And while the company was growing, so was the Lopata family, with the births of son James, daughter Lusette, and youngest son Roger. Stan and Lucy began to travel widely, seeking out joint ventures and international licensing arrangements for Carboline.

The Lopata Basketball Classic,
with Stan and Lucy leading the cheering,
has become one of the nation's most prestigious NCAA Division IIIinvitationals.

Lucy says, "While Stan was in meetings, I would go out to explore the antique shops and museums." Lucy's discoveries on their many trips abroad formed the foundation of what is today a museum-quality collection of Majolica pottery and Limoges enamels, many dating from the 16th century. A few years ago, they donated many pieces from their collection to the Saint Louis Art Museum.

For the Lopatas, the rest of the collection remains a daily source of pleasure. Lighted display cases of glass, granite, and mirrors have been custom-made to showcase their treasures.
A common thread runs through the Lopatas’ building a successful company, collecting decorative arts, and being active philanthropists who enjoy supporting programs that encourage creativity and entrepreneurship in young people. It doesn’t matter whether you ask Lucy or Stan, the answer will be the same: “It’s fun!”

No wonder they haven’t settled into a quiet retirement. “At last count,” Lucy says, “I was on 13 boards.” To name a few: the Repertory Theatre of St. Louis, the Churchill School, the Miriam School, the Jewish Federation, and the Jewish Community Centers Association.

Through the Lopata Research and Development Corporation, which Stan started in 1985, Stan helps small companies get started. Over the years he has served on many boards of charitable, educational, and cultural organizations, and has been a distinguished member of several professional organizations in his field. He is active with the Saint Louis Symphony, the Missouri Historical Society, and Washington University, among others. A Trustee Emeritus and 1991 recipient of the William Greenleaf Eliot Society Award, he also is a member of the University’s Executive and Buildings and Grounds Committees.

The Lopatas, life members of the Eliot Society’s Danforth Circle, have left their mark on Washington University, touching nearly every division. Their first major gift—supporting the expansion of the School of Engineering’s facilities in 1979—resulted in the construction of Lopata Hall. The following year, they endowed a professorship in chemical engineering. Courtyards in the engineering and business schools and the green room in the renovated Athletic Complex are named in their honor.

They provide important scholarship support for students in arts and sciences, art, and engineering. In 1995, they endowed a second chair in biomedical engineering.

Perhaps the most popular thing they’ve done for Washington University, and their greatest pleasure, was to establish the Lopata Basketball Classic. “In changing from a streetcar college to a national university, Washington didn’t have a lot of long-standing traditions,” Stan says. “Or school spirit,” Lucy adds.

The event, with Stan and Lucy leading the cheering, has become one of the nation’s best-known and most prestigious NCAA Division III invitationals. At a time that witnessed the formation of the University Athletic Association, a conference of some of the country’s top academic institutions, and the unveiling of new athletic facilities, the Lopata Basketball Classic was one of the first indicators of the renaissance in intercollegiate competition at the University.

With even their grandchildren starting to be out on their own—the Lopatas show no signs of slowing down. As long as they can help make St. Louis and the world a little better, as long as they can help young people nurture their creativity and original ideas, as long as they can find ways to give back to society some of the blessings they’ve received, they’ll keep following a schedule that would exhaust a much younger man and woman.

And why not? They’re having fun!

—John W. Hansford
A National Treasure NEEDS OUR PROTECTION

The National Institutes of Health is so important to our collective well-being that every citizen should be a lobbyist for this distinctly American institution.

by Steven L. Teitelbaum

For many, these are difficult economic times. Social programs are carefully scrutinized and funding frequently cut back to preserve the public fisc. Whatever communal benefits they may produce are outweighed by the need to save. A program that generates money while enhancing well being seems an oxymoron.

Americans have, however, invested in a federal program of unparalleled social and economic success. Think to the turn of this century when life expectancy approximated 45 years, pandemics such as influenza decimated millions, and polio crippled our young. We now live almost twice as long, have eliminated polio, and enjoy the miracle of antibiotics.

The unforeseen and remarkable improvement in health and longevity is, without question, the product of our nation's investment in biomedical research. Although benefit to well being is the most compelling reason to continue and expand this venture, federal support of biomedical research is also good business.

Basic research, technical advances

We spend approximately $35 billion each year on biomedical research. More than one half is industry-derived and generally devoted to product development and clinical testing of drugs to assure efficacy and safety. The federal government, on the other hand, pays for more than 80 percent of "basic" biomedical research, the practical application of which may not be readily apparent. This endeavor is, however, the engine ultimately generating technical advances, such as new drugs, which so impact our lives. Were basic research to cease, undoubtedly so would drug development.

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) is the conduit for 90 percent of funds our government spends on basic biomedical research. Americans often envision the NIH as a campus of laboratories housing our federal biomedical research infrastructure. In fact, only 10 percent of the approximately $12 billion NIH budget is spent at this facility. The remainder is allocated in the form of peer-reviewed competitive grants, largely to university scientists. The capacity of an institution's faculty to compete for NIH grants is a hallmark of its national and international reputation. Washington University's renown as a great research facility rests on the fact it ranks third in the amount of NIH money generated by its faculty and second in the number of investigators holding NIH grants. Thus, while seminal, fundamental biomedical discoveries are made at universities, they almost invariably are sponsored by the NIH.

Research that saves—and generates—billions

The NIH assumed primacy among the world's leading research institutions after the second world war. NIH-sponsored investigation has produced myriad discoveries that make everyone healthier. While its budget has grown exponentially, the return on investment is probably unmatched by any other federal program. Estimated annual savings resulting from medical research exceed $69 billion. Treatment of hypertension alone saves $10 billion a year, and between 1968 and 1986 averted 671,000 deaths. As mundane a discovery as fluoridation saves $10 billion in dental bills. In short, without biomedical research, efforts at health-care cost reduction are futile.

The pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries, offspring of government-sponsored research, stand as paradigms of American success in the global market. These companies employ half a million predominantly skilled workers and represent a strong balance of trade in favor of our country. Federally funded basic research seeds this industry with commercially promising ideas and talented scientists.

Applications of biomedical research for purposes other than health service also generate national wealth. Just 10 biomedical discoveries have prompted industrial development exceeding $90 billion annually. Enzyme biochemistry, for example, employed in beer, leather, and detergent manufacture, yields almost $54 billion.
Research in jeopardy

Despite its profound social and economic impact, federally sponsored biomedical research is in trouble. Whereas the NIH supported 38 percent of all biomedical research in 1984, this figure declined to 31 percent in 1994, reflecting heightened industrial participation. Expanded commitment of industry is generally positive, but industry and NIH dollars are not fungible, for they often represent differing goals. Industry, being profit-oriented, generally focuses on applied, more immediate ends rather than fundamental investigation. Such research is often kept secret if doing so is in the company’s best interest. Because scientific advancement is progressive, resting on the collective success of the investigative community, secrecy delays breakthrough innovations. Federal funding, in contrast, fosters long-term investigation and the open environment of creative-risk-taking essential to providing the building blocks upon which important biomedical discoveries are made.

NIH support is static at best. Of particular concern is the progressive decline, in the last decade, in the proportion of research grant applications funded. This decline is most profound as regards new applications, often submitted by young investigators, whose chance of receiving support has fallen from more than 30 percent to, in many circumstances, less than 15 percent. One cannot maintain a scientific infrastructure in this environment. The fact the likelihood of success is so ominous has prompted a general reluctance of American university graduates to pursue careers in basic biomedical research. Continuation of this trend cannot help but progressively dismantle our research enterprise.

In the last few years I have been involved in NIH advocacy. The mission is rewarding and the issue nonpartisan. Both liberals and conservatives, particularly those more senior in Congress, consider the NIH an American jewel, universally respected throughout the world. On the other hand, Congress comprises many first-timers generally unfamiliar with the NIH. They need to appreciate that the advances in health and longevity of the past 50 years reflect the efforts of this distinctly American institution. Their constituents, and not just scientists, must make the point that NIH support is among our best economic investments, which cannot be replaced by industrial funding. For our collective well-being, each American should be a lobbyist for the NIH.

Steven L. Teitelbaum, the Wilma and Roswell Messing Professor of Pathology in the School of Medicine, is chairperson of the Public Policy Committee and past president of the American Society for Bone and Mineral Research.

Facts About Research Funding at Washington

by Susan E. Cullen

Washington University is a research-intensive University. Its research expenditures are the tenth highest among private institutions nationwide. In the fiscal year 1995, it received more than $234 million in new research funding—10.6 percent more than in the previous year, and 47 percent more than in 1990.

The University’s research funding comes from three sectors: government sources, which in fiscal year 1995 provided 60 percent ($199 million) of the total; nonprofit sources such as foundations and voluntary health organizations, 6.4 percent ($15 million); and industrial sponsors, 8.5 percent ($20 million).

Faculty members have had to steadily intensify efforts to maintain research programs because funding is limited nationally by federal budget restraint and the effect of market forces on other sources. University investigators’ applications for research funding have increased from about 750 a year in 1990 to more than 1,600 a year today—a much greater rate of increase than the University’s additional award dollars can explain. That concrete indicator shows that the faculty is forced to spend more and more time applying for support.

Some elements of federal research sponsorship affect the institution in relatively specific ways, whereas others have more global impact. Federal research dollars are allocated by “mission agencies” that support research relevant to their objectives. Thus, the departments of Physics and of Earth and Planetary Sciences (EPS) in Arts and Sciences rely on NASA grants, which provided 38 percent of Physics funding and 73 percent of EPS research dollars in fiscal year 1995. Similarly, the National Science Foundation (NSF) contributed 43 percent of all University research funding, but in the School of Engineering and Applied Science (SEAS), NSF grants amounted to 28 percent of the school’s award dollars. Three SEAS departments were more than 60 percent reliant on NSF last year.

Most extraordinary, however, is the fact that the National Institutes of Health (NIH) supported $162 million, or 69 percent, of research in the University (Washington University School of Medicine, Arts and Sciences, George Warren Brown School of Social Work, SEAS, and the Institute of Biomedical Computing), of which $149 million went to the School of Medicine, and nearly $13 million to other schools. Our School of Medicine ranks third nationally among NIH grantees medical schools. Because the preponderance of Washington University funding comes from the National Institutes of Health (81 percent of School of Medicine funding and 26 percent of the aggregated funding of all other schools), it is not just the School of Medicine but the entire University that is critically dependent on NIH’s multidisciplinary support for its research and research infrastructure, which benefit both faculty and students.

[Noting that “as never before, it is critical that Washington University find new ways to support and enhance the research endeavors of its faculty,” Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton on September 9 appointed Theodore J. Cicero vice chancellor for research. Until the time of his appointment, Cicero was assist vice chancellor for animal affairs and associate dean of the School of Medicine.]

Susan C. Cullen is associate vice chancellor for research.

Grand Entrance

Just as the new psychology building's collegiate-gothic grandeur suits the teaching and research inside, so the inviting entryway extends the reception area beyond. Built of warm stained-oak and copper, the classic entrance is set in an arching walkway through the building's center. Visitors have 12-hour card-access during the week; student/faculty keycards open the doors any time. The Department of Psychology, in Arts and Sciences, moved from Eads Hall to its new Forsyth Avenue address last December.