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EXAMINING OUR CULTURE
The intellectual improvisations of writer Gerald Early
Chancellors Enjoy a Spot of Misty Weather  Even the climate was welcoming during the October visit of former British prime minister Margaret Thatcher, chancellor of the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, and England's Buckingham University. She is shown with Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton, Student Union president Peter Steffen (l.), and alumni relations director Laura Ponte after a meeting with students.
Cover: Professor Gerald Early, who often writes about jazz, examines a 78 rpm disk from the 1949 album and phototessay The Jazz Scene, produced by the late impresario Norman Granz. (See page 12.) Photo by Joe Angeles.

2 Frontrunners
Short takes on great minds and great ideas.

8 Lasting Lessons
Three alumni describe their favorite teachers.

10 Extending Our Progress
The Danforth Foundation’s $100 million gift will endow a broad range of programs that are vital to Washington University, St. Louis, and society.

12 The Early Word
Writing about boxing, baseball, jazz, and the black experience, Gerald Early dissects American culture with an honest eye and an honest pen.

16 The Cooper Solutions
Renowned surgeon Joel Cooper never met a puzzle he didn’t want to solve.

20 Piecing Together Long-Ago Lives
Pondering bits of painted pottery rather than Grecian urns, classics professor Susan Rotroff gleans valuable information about another era.

23 Our Once and Future Honoraries
Honorary societies Thurtene and Lock and Chain are two campus originals, beloved by students since 1904.

26 The Indomitable Snow Man
Adding to his trek-record of subzero adventures, Jeffrey Mantel will accompany a renowned team of explorers in April to retrace Admiral Peary’s return from the North Pole.

30 “An exciting time to be an engineer”
At the summit of his profession, Gerry Schwartz is enjoying the view.

32 L.A. Story
When J. Meghan McChesney moved to her students’ neighborhood in Watts, she found polic helicopters, gunshots—and a calling.

35 Alumni Activities
Lady Margaret Thatcher at Founders Day; dental alumnus honored; gear up for Reunion!

37 ClassMates

46 My Washington
Sam Fox: Setting the Stage for Success

48 The Washington Spirit: John N. Drobak
The third in a series about key faculty and staff who help make a great University run.
Former Senator Danforth Envisions a Better 2004

Saying he left the Senate "because the action is at home," native St. Louisan and former U.S. Senator John C. Danforth told a standing-room-only crowd at the George Warren Brown School of Social Work last fall about his high hopes for the metro region. As chair of St. Louis 2004, a citizens' movement to build the kind of community the people want in the next century, Danforth emphasized that "2004 is not a celebration" but rather "a deadline to create pressure to get something done."

Although the St. Louis area is blessed with world-class higher education, a diverse industrial base, strong international corporations, one of America's greatest inland ports, numerous cultural assets, and much more, the region faces problems endemic to the nation's major population centers in the last half of this century. These issues—from health care and housing to race relations and public schooling—are ones Cleveland, Atlanta, Pittsburgh, and Indianapolis have successfully addressed, Danforth said, and St. Louis can do the same. The point of 2004 is "not just to send letters to Washington," Danforth said, but "to make change," adding that "most of it needs to be done by us."

Since St. Louis 2004's inception more than two years ago, thousands of citizens have told volunteers what they want changed and preserved in their community. Twelve hundred volunteers from throughout the area—including many WU faculty and staff—have formed six action teams that met dozens of times and developed a broad range of concrete, constructive ideas for actions, projects, and programs.

Now work is under way on implementing an action plan. (For additional information about the effort, see the St. Louis 2004 Web site: www.sltomus.com.)

Reid Gift to Support Business Teaching and Research

The John M. Olin School of Business has received more than $11 million from the estate of James W. Reid, B.S.B.A. '28, the largest gift ever given by an individual to the business school.

"This remarkable gift demonstrates that James and his wife, Marcile, had an abiding faith in and deep commitment to higher education and to Washington University," says Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton. "Through this gift, the Reids will have a positive impact on the students and faculty of Washington University for generations to come. We will always be indebted to them for their vision and for this vital support."

Olin School dean Stuart I. Greenbaum adds: "This gift will allow us to support excellent research and teaching by our faculty and innovative programs that bring value to the community. A gift of this magnitude provides major support to our strategic plan to reach the top tier of business schools worldwide, something that would have pleased the Reids."

"Jim and Marcile Reid were generous and caring people who contributed greatly to their community while living and continue to do so through this significant bequest," says William H. Danforth, chair of the Board of Trustees, who was a longtime friend of the Reids.

Over the years, the Reids, who lived in Belleville, Illinois, until their retirement to Naples, Florida, gave generously to Washington University. In 1994, the Reid Chair and the annual Reid Teaching Awards were established to recognize excellence in teaching at the Olin School. James Reid died in February 1996, and his wife, Marcile, died in December 1994. They also supported other institutions in the metropolitan St. Louis area, as well as the College of the Ozarks in rural Missouri.
National Search Under Way for Law School Dean

Dorsey D. Ellis, Jr., dean of the School of Law since 1987, has announced that he will step down on June 30, 1998, after more than 10 years of service as dean. After a sabbatical, Ellis will continue as a professor of law.

Under Ellis’ leadership, the school constructed a state-of-the-art facility, Anheuser-Busch Hall, and completed the most successful fund-raising campaign in its history. It also strengthened its faculty and administrative team, and attracted diverse, talented students.

The search for a successor is under way, says Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton. To assist him in the search, Wrighton has appointed the Advisory Committee on the Appointment of the Dean of the School of Law, which is charged with identifying three to five individuals with the requisite intellectual, administrative, personal, and leadership qualities. The chancellor expects to complete the appointment process by July 1, 1998.

Wrighton has named Kathleen F. Brickey, the James Carr Professor of Criminal Jurisprudence, to chair the group. Other committee members are the Hon. Jean C. Hamilton, J.D. ’71, chief judge, U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Missouri, and a member of the law school’s National Council; Vice Chancellor Michael R. Cannon, A.B. ’73, general counsel and adjunct professor of law; Philip Berwick, associate dean for information resources at the law school; Daniel L. Keating, associate dean at the law school; Lee Epstein, chair of the Department of Political Science in Arts and Sciences; John N. Drobak, law professor and Faculty Senate Council chair (see page 48); law professors Kimberly Jade Norwood, Karen Tokarz, and Peter Wiedenbeck; Pauline Kim, associate law professor; and third-year law student Reuben O. Charles, president of the Student Bar Association.

Ellis said: “I have been privileged to serve as dean. These have been years of personal growth and great satisfaction for me. This is a good time in the life of the law school for new leadership.”

Wrighton said he accepted the dean’s decision with regret. “We will miss his leadership. I can think of no one who could have better served the School of Law as dean during this period of great growth and improved reputation among leading law schools.”

Edible Vaccines Produced from Transgenic Plants

The United States Patent Office has granted two patents on the production and use of transgenic, or genetically engineered, plants as edible vaccines administered in animal feed to protect against a wide variety of infections—bacterial, viral, fungal, and parasitic.

Roy Curtiss III, the George William and Irene Koechig Freiberg Professor of Biology in Arts and Sciences, and Guy Cardineau, a scientist with Mycogen Corp. of San Diego, California, are the coinventors of a newly patented technology that has been assigned to Washington University. The University has granted Mycogen an exclusive license to develop the drugs for prevention of animal and human infectious diseases, and Mycogen will be developing commercial products based on these technologies.

Patents have been issued or are pending in other countries.

Curtiss and Cardineau’s concept was to endow plants with the genetic ability to synthesize antigens present on infectious disease agents. An animal or human ingesting the plant would recognize the pathogen antigens as foreign and mount an immune response that would protect against infection by the pathogen.

When the first edible vaccines appear, the global market is expected to be substantial. According to the World Health Organization, infectious diseases claim the lives of more than 12 million children under the age of five each year. Two million of those deaths could be prevented by vaccines already available.
Balloons Set Record, Ends Round-the-World Bid

It was a long ride—7,300 miles—and it was exciting, but Steve Fossett’s quest to fly his balloon around the world ended prematurely in a Russian wheat field Monday, January 5, near Krasnodar, a community close to the Black Sea.

Fossett, M.B.A. ’68, a Washington University Trustee and an international adventurer, inadvertently put Krasnodar on the map while accomplishing yet another ballooning feat: It was the second-longest balloon flight in aviation history, exceeded only by his own epic 1997 journey of 10,361 miles from St. Louis to India.

Technical difficulties contributed to the Krasnodar landing. A malfunctioning in-cabin heater that dropped nightly capsule temperatures into the teens and a faulty mechanism in one of two Solo Spirit propane burners made traveling extremely difficult, jeopardizing a safe journey. For nearly two days, Fossett had to climb outside his bubble-top capsule to fire the second burner when the solenoid electronic valve failed.

The aviation milestone remains highly prized—Anheuser-Busch Companies Inc. will award the “Budweiser Cup” to the first team to achieve it before December 31, 1999. The winners will receive a trophy and $500,000, with another $500,000 to be donated to the charity or nonprofit organization(s) of their choice.

Midwest Educators Convene at School of Architecture

The School of Architecture hosted the first Midwest Educators’ Conference on Saturday, September 20. Participants discussed architectural education in relation to the increasing globalization of the practice of architecture. “We would like to begin the process of creating a regional network to provide an opportunity for discussion and debate about the goals and curricula of the schools represented,” says Cynthia Weese, FAIA, dean of the architecture school.

The forum was sponsored by the architecture school and the Graham Foundation for Advanced Studies in Fine Arts. It brought together representatives from Archeworks in Chicago and from Washington University and other prominent midwestern universities.

Jade Vinson Wins 1997 Morgan Prize

Jade P. Vinson, A.B. ’97, a mathematics graduate of the College of Arts and Sciences, has been awarded the 1997 Frank and Brennie Morgan Prize for Outstanding Research in Mathematics by an Undergraduate Student.

Three major professional societies sponsor the Morgan Prize: the American Mathematical Society, the Mathematical Association of America, and the Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics (SIAM).

Vinson, now a graduate student in mathematics at Princeton University, will receive a certificate and an award of $1,000 at an SIAM meeting later in the academic year. Vinson won the honor based on nine papers he co-authored with other students and mathematicians during his undergraduate years at Washington University.

Vinson’s co-authors include Albert Baernstein II, professor of mathematics in Arts and Sciences; Carl M. Bender, professor of physics in Arts and Sciences; and three Washington University undergraduates, Lance Finney, Daniel Scholz, and Derek Zaba.

State of the Art

Keith Geldof (), admissions counselor and a 1995 graduate of the School of Art, critiques the portfolio of Natalie Ross (), of Paducah, Kentucky, during National Portfolio Day in Bixby Hall Saturday, October 11. National Portfolio Days are sponsored at colleges around the country, bringing together representatives from art schools and university art departments to give high school students a review of their work and to introduce them to the variety of art programs available.
Bread and Puppet Theater: Well Done!

One of the country's oldest and most successful alternative theater groups, Bread and Puppet Theater, helped celebrate Edison Theatre's 25th annual OVATIONS! series with a weeklong residency December 1-6. Working with masks made of bread baked on site, the group concluded the week with a performance-in-progress of a new repertory piece, Delivery.

Olin's Executive Programs Rank in Magazine's Top 20

The John M. Olin School of Business just extended its winning streak. In its October 20 issue, Business Week once again listed the Olin School's executive Master of Business Administration program (EMBA) among the nation's Top 20—a listing reported alphabetically, with no ranks assigned.

This achievement, added to the magazine's current ranking of the school's full-time MBA degree program at 16th in the nation and to U.S. News and World Report's ranking of the school's undergraduate program at 17th, means three business school program areas now are in the top 20 nationally.

In addition to the executive MBA program, the listing mentions the executive Master of Manufacturing Management, offered jointly by the business school and the School of Engineering and Applied Science, and the executive MBA program in health services management, supported by the School of Medicine. The latter two programs debuted in 1997.

Washington People

John P. Dubinsky, A.B. '65, M.B.A. '67, president and chief executive officer of Mercantile Bank of St. Louis, was elected a member of the Washington University Board of Trustees at the board's September meeting.

Dubinsky spent 30 years with Mark Twain Bancshares Inc., where he became president in 1975 and chief executive officer in 1986. He joined Mercantile as president and CEO following its merger with Mark Twain in 1997.

Richard A. Chole has been named head of the Department of Otolaryngology. His new appointment as the Lindburg Professor and head of otolaryngology became effective February 1, 1998. Chole also will serve as otolaryngologist-in-chief at St. Louis Children's and Barnes-Jewish hospitals.

John F. DiPersio, chief of the Division of Bone Marrow Transplantation and Stem Cell Biology, has been named the Lewis T. and Rosalind B. Apple Chair in Oncology at Barnes-Jewish Hospital. DiPersio, the second Apple Chair, also has been promoted from associate to full professor in the departments of Medicine, Pathology, and Pediatrics at the School of Medicine.

Gerald L. Early, the Merle Kling Professor of Modern Letters and director of the African and Afro-American Studies Program in Arts and Sciences, and Patty Jo Watson, the Edward Mallinckrodt Distinguished University Professor of Anthropology in Arts and Sciences, were inducted into the American Academy of Arts and Sciences September 27, 1997. They are among 151 new fellows and 14 new foreign honorary members of the academy.

William H. Gass, the David May Distinguished University Professor in the Humanities and director of the International Writers Center in Arts and Sciences, has won a $100,000 Lannan Foundation Lifetime Achievement Award for his fiction and essays. Presented annually, the Lannan literary award honors "established writers whom the Foundation believes to have made a significant contribution to English-language literature and emerging writers of distinctive literary merit and demonstrating potential for outstanding future work."

Ira J. Kodner, professor of surgery at the School of Medicine, has been elected president of the American Society of Colon and Rectal Surgeons. Kodner is director of the colon and rectal surgery section at the School of Medicine and Barnes-Jewish Hospital.

Amy B. Kweskin has been promoted to University treasurer from associate treasurer. Kweskin joined Washington University in April 1997, after holding a number of positions at McDonnell Douglas Corporation since June 1985. In her last position at McDonnell Douglas, she managed the Domestic Treasury Group for more than five years.

Susan E. Mackinnon, chief of the Division of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, has been named the first Shoenberg Professor of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery at Barnes-Jewish Hospital. The endowed professorship was created by a gift from the Shoenberg Foundation to the Barnes-Jewish Hospital Foundation.

William A. Peck, executive vice chancellor for medical affairs and dean of the School of Medicine, was named chair-elect of the Association of American Medical Colleges during its 108th annual meeting, held October 31 to November 4 in Washington, D.C.
Millstone Scholars to Be Selected from Four WU Schools

Alumnus and Life Trustee I.E. Millstone, B.S. ’27, a local philanthropist whose St. Louis-based construction company has built many area landmarks, has made a $1.2 million commitment to Washington University to support some 60 annual scholarships in architecture, arts and sciences, engineering, and social work.

"By establishing these scholarships at Washington University, I.E. Millstone is supporting an essential component for attracting deserving students of great promise," Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton said. "It is appropriate that the Millstone gift will form one of the most enduring contributions one can give to a university, just as his projects over the years have made lasting contributions to the St. Louis area and beyond."

William H. Danforth, chairman of the University's Board of Trustees, said, "This gift will have an impact on the lives of thousands of bright students." Millstone has served on the Board since 1964.

Millstone founded Millstone Construction Company more than half a century ago. Although best known as the builder of such architectural monuments as Busch Memorial Stadium, Mercantile Tower, and the Federal Building, his contributions in developing St. Louis' first public housing project, Laclede's Landing, and various neighborhood revitalizations are no less significant.

Millstone has made many previous gifts to Washington University: the I.E. and Goldie Millstone Scholarships in the School of Engineering and Applied Science, the Goldie G. Millstone Scholarships in Arts and Sciences, and the Danforth Scholars Program. Millstone also provided funding for the University's Millstone Pool Complex in 1986.

Long-Distance Robot Control Achieved via Internet

Engineers at Washington University have blazed a new trail that transforms the Information Superhighway into "Action" Superhighway. T.J. Tarn, professor of systems science and mathematics in the School of Engineering and Applied Science, and doctoral student Kevin Brady are the first persons to control a robot live via the Internet. In the first demonstration last spring, they dazzled engineers at the Flagship Conference of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Robotics and Automation Society when Brady pulled a joystick in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and controlled the motions of a Puma robot in Tarn's WU laboratory more than 1,000 miles away.

The three-minute experiment was a challenge for the robot, which had to avoid a box in its path and pick up an object and place it somewhere else. Moving around the box while taking commands from a remote operator in real time over a crowded public network is considered an extraordinary feat.

Tarn presented a paper explaining the technical aspects of his accomplishment at the International Federation of Automatic Control Symposium on Robot Control last fall in Nantes, France.
Hemingways Join Hotchner at Symposium, Play Premiere

Patrick (left) and John Hemingway (right), sons of the late author Ernest Hemingway, and Mariel Hemingway Crisman, the writer's granddaughter, visited Washington University on October 25. They took part in a symposium, “The Hemingway Nobody Knows,” moderated by distinguished alumnus, journalist, author, and playwright A.E. Hotchner (center). A.B. '40, J.D. '40. The symposium coincided with the world premiere of Hotchner's new play, Cafe Universe, based on Hemingway's stories, and the dedication of the Drama Studio in honor of Hotchner.

Cafe Universe knits together several Hemingway tales—of lovers, boxers, drunkards, prostitutes, and vagabonds—as teen-ager Nick Adams observes them. “The setting is not really a single place but fragments of all the cafes Nick's ever been through,” explains Henry I. Schvey, professor of drama and chair of the Performing Arts Department in Arts and Sciences, which presented the play. Schvey directed the 24-member cast.

Kemper Grants Yield Variety of Courses

Thanks to the Kemper Faculty Grants to Improve Learning at Washington University, many important and probing questions are on the minds of undergraduates during the 1997-98 academic year.

Established in 1991 with a five-year $150,000 grant, and renewed in 1996 with a five-year $200,000 gift, from the William T. Kemper Foundation-Commerce Bank Trustee, the Kemper program encourages innovative work on new courses and programs for undergraduates. The program also enhances existing courses and fosters cross-disciplinary exploration.

The 1997-98 faculty grants, administered by the University's Teaching Center, were awarded to:

- Diane Beals, assistant professor of education in Arts and Sciences, who teaches a two-semester course, “The Mind-Language Connection in Child Development and Education.”
- Beata Grant, associate professor of Asian and Near Eastern languages and literatures in Arts and Sciences, who in the fall 1998 semester will teach “Understanding World Religions.”
- Thomas F. Head, associate professor of history in Arts and Sciences, who teaches “Court, Cloister, and City: Europe in the Middle Ages and Early Renaissance” during spring 1998.
- Larry M. May, professor of philosophy in Arts and Sciences, and Mark Rank, associate professor of social work, who are co-teaching “Liberty, Equality, and Justice in America” in spring 1998.

Notable Research

Hidden Peptides May Threaten Organ Transplants

Thalassochlor Mohanakumar, professor of surgery, medicine, and pathology, has received a four-year, $1.2 million grant from the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive Kidney Diseases for the study of hidden peptides that could be dooming many organ transplants to failure.

For a transplant to be successful, the donor and the recipient must carry the same HLA antigen. Unfortunately, HLA matching doesn't guarantee success. Even with heavy immunosuppression, many patients reject their perfect matches.

Mohanakumar suspects mismatched peptides could trigger rejection of lungs, bone marrow, and other tissues.

Studying Brain/Oxygen Amounts After Trauma

A team led by William J. Powers, associate professor of neurology and radiology at the School of Medicine, has received a five-year $3.7 million grant from the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke.

Powers and colleagues will determine whether the brain runs short of oxygen after traumatic head injury or a type of stroke called intracerebral hemorrhage, which results from a burst blood vessel.

“The idea is that if blood flow is reduced so much that insufficient oxygen is delivered to the brain, it might be possible to intervene and prevent some of the subsequent damage,” Powers says.

Seeking to Speed Damaged Kidneys' Repair

Pui-Yan Kwok, assistant professor of medicine and genetics at the School of Medicine, has received a three-year, $1.6 million grant from the National Human Genome Research Institute to develop a faster method for finding markers on human chromosomes. The markers could help researchers track down the genetic causes of complex diseases such as heart disease and cancer.

Dystonia Linked to Brain Defect

Three separate observations have generated a new idea about dystonia, a brain disorder that makes muscles contract and go into spasms. In the November issue of Neurology, researchers at the School of Medicine suggest that dystonia results from a shortage of cellular receptors for dopamine, one of the brain's chemical messengers. Problems with the dopamine system already are known to underlie Parkinson's disease, another movement disorder.

Correction

Washington University Magazine and Alumni News regrets erroneously reporting the nationality of DNA pioneer and Nobel laureate James Watson, whose on-campus lecture was covered in the Winter 1997 issue. Watson is American; fellow DNA Nobelist Francis Crick is British.
Washington University's superb teachers have changed the lives of the students who have learned from them. Here, three alumni describe faculty whose lessons will last a lifetime.

**James Sterritt (1924–1995)**
Professor of Art and Sculpture Area Coordinator

Larry Millard:
"'What are you about?' You knew you were in trouble when Jim Sterritt invited you to sit beside him as he 'held court' in class and put you on the spot with that question.

"What students remember when they leave is not the institution, not the administrators, but the teachers. Jim would say: 'Every student hires the faculty as consultants to challenge them, so they can learn to ask questions.'

"Jim's approach made us develop not just as artists, but as people. The time I spent with him from 1973 through 1975 was amazing. The Tyson Research Center sculpture area teemed with excitement. Students would accompany Jim on scavenger trips to Jefferson City. When the veneer of culture was slipping, when you were not poised, Jim would hit you with a curve ball, challenging you. He exposed the people who studied with him to get at themselves, to ask them things they had never asked themselves. I'm considering demanding: I probably discourage as many would-be-majors as I encourage. All this I picked up subliminally from Jim Sterritt.

"Many of Jim's students went on to take up the challenge of teaching. Somehow, within a short time, he made us ready. I'm thankful for all he taught me."

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**Lawrence Hill (1911–1948)**
Professor Emeritus of Architectural History

Vernon F. Stone:
"The most interesting thing about Professor Hill was his persona. It was the first time I had run across an old-fashioned 'gentleman' scholar. He was superb at teaching the history of architecture—it became the history of Western civilization!

"He also had certain endearing idiosyncrasies. Professor Hill was the product of two cultures: British and French. He used to lecture from the back of the room, showing slides as he talked. One day, he was teaching us how Michelangelo had labored, lying on his back painting the Sistine Chapel ceiling. The room was dark, and it was a small class. Professor Hill got so carried away he switched to French, reliving the painting of that ceiling and continuing all the while in French. Then he sputtered, as he would sometimes (he would on occasions talk through a cigar), shuffled around a bit, and that was the end of the lecture. None of us ever forgot it.

"In many ways he was a 'retiring Brit.' He kept a fatherly interest in me, though always at arm's length. One day a group of friends and I went to the symphony, and casting about as to what to do afterward, we realized that no one had any money! From the balcony we'd spotted Hill and his wife, so I went to borrow $5 from him! This reserved man was absolutely delighted to be asked, overjoyed to have an opportunity to help out on a personal level. He was a fine person."

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**Eugene Feenberg (1906–1977)**
The Wayman Crow Professor of Physics

**Walter E. Massey:**
"On at least a couple of occasions I would have left graduate school, had it not been for Dr. Feenberg. He gave me confidence to believe not only that I could finish my thesis but that I had the capability to become a first-rate physicist.

"Of course Gene Feenberg was supportive of all his students, but there's a particular aspect to his support of me as an African American that especially should not be overlooked. I was the only black graduate student in my class. This was the early '60s; St. Louis was still segregated; I couldn't lease an apartment with my friends or eat in certain restaurants. He went out of his way to support me at this time.

"Feenberg's students always tackle the most difficult problems! That's how the moderator at the University of Minnesota thanked me when I gave my first seminar after finishing my Ph.D. Dr. Feenberg's absolute integrity as a scientist taught us not to be afraid of facing tough intellectual questions.

"He was generous: I took him a draft of my first paper bearing his name as author. 'Oh no!' he said, 'This is your work; your name should be on it, not mine.'

"Honesty and hard work were important: I sent some pre-publication copies of that first paper to professionals in the field, only to discover that someone then 'borrowed' from my work, publishing before me. I went to see Dr. Feenberg. He was a quiet man, but he said: 'Walter, there are bastards in every field; don't worry about it. You will win in the end because you're doing this the right way.' He was right."

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Larry Millard, M.F.A. '75, is professor of art and director of study abroad at the University of Georgia, in Athens.
Recognizing the Importance of Planned Gifts - Washington University in St. Louis

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

☐ I am age 60 or over. Please send me a personalized, confidential calculation using the following birthdate(s) to illustrate the very attractive benefits that I will receive from a Washington University Charitable Unitrust.

I would like a calculation based on a theoretical gift of:

$_____________.  ☐ Cash  ☐ Securities ($______)  ☐ Real Estate ($______)  
(minimum $50,000)  Cost Basis  Cost Basis

First Beneficiary ___________________________  Second Beneficiary ___________________________
Birthdate ___________________________  Birthdate ___________________________

☐ I am between ages 40 and 60. Please send me an example for a Washington University Term Trust or Deferred Payment Gift Annuity.

I would like a calculation based on a theoretical gift of:

$_____________.  ☐ Cash  ☐ Securities ($______)  ☐ Real Estate ($______)  
(minimum trust $50,000)  Cost Basis  Cost Basis

☐ I prefer  ☐ Term Trust  ☐ Deferred Payment Gift Annuity  
(minimum annuity $5,000)

First Beneficiary ___________________________  Second Beneficiary ___________________________
Birthdate ___________________________  Birthdate ___________________________

☐ Please send me information on making a bequest to Washington University.

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

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

(Fold this form and seal edges with tape to mail.)
### Example Showing Benefits of a Washington University Charitable Unitrust with a Gift of Appreciated Securities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assume stock valued at</th>
<th>$50,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stock Purchase Price</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividend Yield</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holding Period</td>
<td>more than one year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Option A: Keep the stock.

- **Your income from this stock:** $1,250

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

- **Selling Price:** $50,000
- **Capital Gain:** $25,000
- **Federal Capital Gains Tax (20%)** $5,000
- **Amount Remaining to Invest:** $45,000
- **Your income from 6% bonds:** $2,700

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donation to Unitrust</th>
<th>$50,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital Gain</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax on Capital Gain</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount for Unitrust to Invest</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- **Federal Income Tax Deduction:** $22,956
- **Federal Income Tax Savings:** $7,116
- **Total Tax Savings:** $12,116
- **Effective Payout Rate:** 7.9%

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1. Gain on stock held over 18 months is taxed at 20%; gain on stock held 12–18 months is taxed at 28%.
2. Income from Unitrusts will vary.
3. Donors—husband and wife—both age 75, at the 31% bracket. The Federal Income Tax Deduction is even greater for a Unitrust with only one beneficiary.

This plan is for people age 60 and over. For people between ages 40 and 60, Deferred Payment Gift Annuities and term trusts are available.

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

Advice from your tax or legal advisor should be sought when considering these types of gifts.
Supporting its conviction that a research and teaching university of the very highest caliber is critical to St. Louis’ future, the Danforth Foundation has pledged $100 million to Washington University to endow a broad range of University programs that are vitally important to the institution and the bi-state region. The income generated by these endowment funds will support and increase St. Louis’ strength in the medical and biological sciences, and will also strengthen the humanities, the social sciences, undergraduate life, engineering, and the University’s links with community organizations. University chancellor Mark S. Wrighton and foundation chair John C. Danforth announced the gift in November 1997.

“It is our belief at the Danforth Foundation that it is vital for the future of St. Louis to have a world-ranked research and teaching university of the absolute highest quality,” former U.S. Senator Danforth said. “We are pleased with our past investments in the University and believe our gift will be well utilized by the University in its service to St. Louis, our region, and greater society.”

The endowment will have a “transforming effect” on Washington University and its ability to serve society, said Chancellor Wrighton, and he promised “that this generous new investment in the University will be utilized in ways that will make the foundation and the people of St. Louis proud.”

The $100 million gift is a five-year pledge from the St. Louis-based foundation, established in 1927 by William H. and Adda B. Danforth, whose sons, John C. Danforth, University Board of Trustees Chairman William H. Danforth, and Donald Danforth, Jr., are members of the foundation board. For 70 years, the foundation has helped people throughout the United States further their education and extend their abilities to contribute to society. In May 1997, foundation trustees decided to concentrate resources exclusively in the St. Louis metropolitan area and broadened the focus to include other important...
civic and community issues, as well as education. The foundation’s goal is to use its resources for the long-lasting benefit of the region and to work in partnership to leverage other resources. Through the year 2002, the foundation will honor all its long-term commitments ($39 million) to its national and local grantees in the area of precollegiate education.

At the time of the announcement, Chancellor Wrighton alluded to the Danforth Foundation’s long history of generosity to Washington University, noting that “the University’s progress to date would not have been possible without the foundation’s previous support.” Since 1970, that support has been extraordinary.

The latest foundation gift, said Danforth Foundation President Bruce J. Anderson, “is intended to help continue the tradition of excellence long demonstrated by Washington University, in keeping with the foundation’s recent change of focus and renewed commitment to the St. Louis region. We at the foundation look forward to Washington University’s continued contribution to St. Louis through its important research, teaching, and service activities for years to come.”

WHERE THE GIFT WILL GO

Funding Initiatives for Accomplishment and Discovery

The programs that will benefit from the Danforth Foundation’s endowment gift of $100 million, said Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton, “fit well with the new focus of the Danforth Foundation, to build strength in the St. Louis region.” The gift will support and build on the region’s strength in medicine and biological sciences, and will also strengthen the humanities, the social sciences, undergraduate life, engineering, and the University’s links with community organizations. “I believe [the programs] will bring great benefit to St. Louis, to the bi-state region, and to society,” Wrighton added. He said the gift will be allocated as follows:

- $10 million in endowment for the American Culture Studies program in Arts and Sciences.
- $5 million in endowment for humanities professorships in Arts and Sciences.
- $3 million in endowment to the John B. Ervin Scholars Program for undergraduate minority recruitment.
- $2 million in endowment for a distinguished service professorship.
- $10 million in endowment for social sciences both in Arts and Sciences and in the George Warren Brown School of Social Work.
- $30 million in endowment for basic sciences in the School of Medicine.
- $15 million in endowment for a plant science initiative in the Department of Biology in Arts and Sciences.
- $5 million in endowment for the Department of Chemistry in Arts and Sciences.
- $5 million in endowment for the new Department of Biomedical Engineering in the School of Engineering and Applied Science.
- $15 million in endowment for the development of a University center to provide, in Wrighton’s words, an “area of enhanced community life.” Plans for a University center are still very much in the conceptual stage.
Writing about boxing, baseball, jazz, and the black experience, Gerald Early is not only a formidable thinker and scholar but a fully engaged human being who dissects American culture with an honest eye and an honest pen.

by Cynthia Georges
As a shy, thoughtful youngster, Gerald Early kept literary company with a smart set: Shakespeare, Malcolm X, James Joyce, H.L. Mencken, Thomas Wolfe, and George Orwell, among others. But it was James Baldwin's *Notes of a Native Son* that provided a creed the boy would make his own. Early copied a single line from the book's first essay on a piece of paper and tacked it to his bedroom door: *I want to be an honest man and a good writer. He thought it was something to shoot for.*

He also would discover that the line's simplicity is deceptive. Early's literary achievements are many—the 1995 National Book Critics Circle Award for Criticism for *The Culture of Bruising* (Ecco Press), membership in the American Academy of Arts and Letters, assorted literary prizes, and a named professorship at Washington University. But the path to them inevitably has been arduous, and the work complex—as ranging as it is probing, and not without its critics. Furthermore, Early will be the first to say that good isn't really good enough. He wants to be known as a great American writer.

Two works in progress may take Early down that home stretch. An autobiographical, multilayered exploration of the writer's hometown Philadelphia and a book about Nashville's Fisk University and the role of the black college today reveal the writer's ability to "traverse even vaster territories of subject," says Ecco Press editor-in-chief Daniel Halpern. "With a flexibility that allows for many shifts, he can move from one side of the spectrum to the other," Halpern adds. "This makes him elusive, informative, and trustworthy."

"The ethics of sports romanticized male life by giving sacrifice, discipline, the very sense of tragedy embedded in masculinity a kind of transcendence and charisma." —Gerald Early, in his essay "Leaving Home"
he trick of the essay: All write it hot but all read it cool.” —Gerald Early

Although poetry was Early's first love, in high school and as an undergraduate at the University of Pennsylvania he envisioned becoming a novelist. But the essay proved most satisfying of all. "It’s an elastic form with great possibilities," he says. "You can include a lot of voices, be an 'I,' or be disembodied, a sort of mind. The word essay means to try. It’s experimental."

The poetry he still writes today often serves as notation for the essays, which are distinguished by Early's skill in braiding intellect with experience. "Recollection is essential," he notes, "for the work comes out of a life that has lived."

Due in 1998 are two collections Early has edited. Body Language: Writers on Sport (Greywolf Press) contains original pieces on sports and games by writers who with the exception of Early and one other writer were deliberately selected for their minimal and therefore unencumbered work on the subjects. The other, from Ecco Press, chronicles the storied career of Muhammad Ali through essays culled from the work of A.J. Liebling, Joyce Carol Oates, Norman Mailer, and others writing in the past four decades.

"I've always admired Ali," says Early, the Merle Kling Professor of Modern Letters and professor of English and African and Afro-American studies in Arts and Sciences. "After his first fight with Sonny Liston, he told a room of white reporters that he had joined the Nation of Islam. 'I don't have to be what you want me to be. I am free to be myself,' he said. It was electric for me to see a black man say this in public at that time. He was sincere in opposing the draft, whether or not his reasoning was sound, and was willing to suffer for it. Most of us compromise. Ali is one of the last few genuine heroes we have."

The publication of Early's first book, Tuxedo Junction: Essays on American Culture (Ecco Press, 1990), established its author as a formidable thinker and a meticulous crafter of cultural criticism. The essays, like many of his subsequent works, explore variations on the theme of crossing over: "the two-ness of the black, his being torn between his Americanness and his blackness," Early wrote.

"I first saw Tuxedo Junction in a first-class East Village bookstore. I was furious," recalls writer, jazz critic, and social commentator Stanley Crouch, whose Notes of a Hanging Judge (Oxford University Press, 1990), a collection of essays and reviews, was about to elbow onto the shelf. "Before that moment, I saw this window into the mansion of achievement for the writing of essays that I was going to enter by myself. I said, 'Who is this man?' What gives vitality to civilizations are people as engaged as Gerald Early."

It is precisely the junction, the intersection, of things that catches Early's mind. "I start with a simple idea and soon things start to hit like a kind of intelle-
tual improvisation,” he says. Drawing from 19th-century American literature and from 19th- and 20th-century Afro-American literature, he often writes about jazz, boxing, and baseball. He has parlayed his expertise into consulting for producer Ken Burns’ PBS documentaries on baseball and jazz.

Early takes a different direction in his book *Daughters: On Family and Fatherhood* (Addison-Wesley, 1994), as he chronicles life with daughters Linnet and Rosalind, then 15 and 13. “The blues was the only thing I ever consciously tried to teach my children about black people,” said Early, whose father, Henry Early, Jr., died of a brain tumor at 32 when Gerald was nine months old. “There is a blues sensibility of looking life straight in the eye without any sentimental. It’s taking the bitter with the sweet—something blacks learned from their experience in the U.S.”

**“America means reinvention. That’s what people came here to do.”** —Gerald Early

Born in 1952, Early grew up in a South Philadelphia blue-collar neighborhood of Italians and blacks. His work includes poignant moments with a strict mother and militant older sisters who later founded the Black Student Union at Temple University. They educated their brother with the speeches of Malcolm X and the works of Amiri Baraka (LeRoi Jones) and Baldwin. (Early recalls memorizing one of Malcolm X’s speeches word-for-word, down to cadence and inflection.)

The family’s entertainment was the music of Charlie Parker, Billie Holiday, and Lionel Hampton, heard on the record player at his mother’s house. These early experiences kindled his passions for jazz and prizefighting and are, as Early has observed, the black working-class origins of his aesthetic drive.

A scholar and critic who brings all intellectual resources to bear on his subjects, Early is obsessed with the quest for truth, and is known for researching a subject down to its barest threads. His views are anchored in the wisdom a grade-school teacher dispensed: “Take a stand and stand. And change where you face as honesty requires.”

Early is also prolific: In addition to nine books, he has published scores of essays in *The Hudson Review* and other journals; several have appeared in the annual collection *Best American Essays*. Dozens of book reviews have appeared in periodicals such as *The New York Times*, *The New Republic*, and *The Journal of Blacks in Higher Education*; his *commentaries air on National Public Radio.*

“His approach to subjects is a mixture of hard work and intuition,” offers colleague Wayne Fields, professor of English and director of the American Culture Studies program in Arts and Sciences. “He has a great respect for the intelligence of his readers, expecting them to work at the material, too. He is a great writer, and an extraordinary Americanist.”

Author Itabari Njeri, a visiting writer in African and Afro-American Studies during the fall 1997 semester, adds that Early’s “scholarship and artistry, his discussions of identity, culture and politics, place [him] in the forefront of scholars in the United States today.”

Hailed as a member of the rising tide of African-American intellectuals who are turning from race-based identity politics to common American concerns, Early has been attacked for his anti-Afrocentrist views. “It [Afrocentrism] is religious orthodoxy, failing to recognize that it is not an intellectual movement,” he has said. Rather than “clinging to an African culture they don’t understand, blacks should focus more on their education and achievements.”

Of his own work he says: “I don’t wish to defend the humanity of black people; I want to interpret and understand it. Blacks have reinvented their humanity. How they became Americans is one of the most fascinating stories in the past 500 years—and it’s worth telling.”

**“He had only to be himself. That was his extraordinary triumph.”**

—Gerald Early (on Philadelphia mayor Frank Rizzo)

Since joining Washington University in 1982, Early has made important contributions in Arts and Sciences to the English department and the African and Afro-American Studies program, which he has directed since 1991. Under his leadership, the African and Afro-American Studies program added new faculty, developed a concentration in African Studies, and established a postdoctoral fellowship program that supports new black Ph.D.s. In 1991, too, Early became co-director of the American Culture Studies program, assuming sole directorship for the following year.

If Early’s writings require full involvement from intelligent readers, his classes are challenging as well. “He is an exciting teacher who expects great efforts from his students,” says Zachary Falck, A.B. ’96, who took an independent study with Early and a course in literature of the 1950s. Formerly Early’s research assistant, Falck adds, “His honesty and diligence shape the important perspectives he shares with us.”

But the professor gets the last word here: “In my Emersonian moments I refer to myself as Man Thinking, and in my Ellisonian moments I ain’t nobody but myself.”

Cynthia Georges is a St. Louis-based free-lance writer and a former editor of this magazine.
Renowned surgeon Joel Cooper never met a puzzle he didn't want to solve. Since his mind is as creative as it is inquisitive, he has a fistful of medical firsts.
JOY WILLIAMSON WASN'T BREATHING.
NOT REALLY BREATHING.

Not like she used to on the golf course, hitting a nine iron and watching the ball sail across the sky. Or back when showering and dressing took 15 minutes, instead of an hour and a half. She was 59 years old and lugging her breath around in an oxygen tank. Thirty-five years of smoking had left her with end-stage emphysema. Her once-elastic lungs were as flimsy as cotton candy.

"I had to whisper," Williamson said. "I completely lost the letter "h." The words "home" and "happy”? I couldn’t say them."

Then she met Joel Cooper, the Evarts A. Graham Professor of Cardiothoracic Surgery, who performed Williamson’s long-awaited lung transplant last August. "I have been given back my life, and I can hug my grandsons now," she says.

Most emphysema patients contract the progressive disease after years of cigarette smoking. The condition causes the lungs’ minuscule air sacs to overinflate, diminishing their ability to expand and relax. Eventually, the lungs fill the chest cavity, even pushing out the patients’ rib cage.

"Take a deep breath and hold it there," says Cooper, the 58-year-old head of the division of cardiothoracic surgery. "That’s how most emphysema patients have to breathe—with their lungs always fully expanded."

Cooper is considered the father of lung transplants: He not only directed the team that performed the world’s first successful single-lung transplant in 1983, he also figured out why the 44 procedures previously attempted had failed. And that’s not all. In 1988, shortly after leaving the University of Toronto to join the School of Medicine, he performed the first double-lung transplant. That procedure was hailed as the first real hope for patients with cystic fibrosis, a fatal disease that causes sticky mucus to plug the lungs’ airways and host unwanted bacteria.
Cooper also has refined a surgical technique discarded 40 years ago: lung-volume reduction, which now gives severely ill pulmonary patients the first real alternative to transplants. Because of cost and the scarcity of lung donors, transplants are generally reserved for patients who are the most critically ill of all.

Cooper's surgical contributions are expert, but what sets him apart is his creative mind. "If I'm good at anything," he says, "it's problem solving. I love puzzles." Identifying an interesting problem, analyzing it, figuring out what's wrong, and then making it work—that's what Cooper says he loves.

Hermes Grillo, a renowned pulmonary surgeon and emeritus chief of general thoracic surgery at Boston's Massachusetts General Hospital, remembers when Cooper was a surgical resident after graduating from Harvard Medical School. A bout of hepatitis knocked Cooper out of the grueling resident's schedule and landed him in the pathology lab, a less-arduous assignment. After Grillo charged him with finding out why patients on ventilators were prone to airway injuries, Cooper traced the problem to a high-pressure cuff around the airway tube inserted in the windpipe. The two then developed a soft cuff that has all but eliminated the serious tracheal injuries associated with ventilators.

"He has always had an intensely curious mind," Grillo says. "He could have been upset about being relegated to a path lab, but instead he accepted the assignment. Dove right in and figured it out."

Cooper's first landmark solution came 20 years after the first lung transplants were attempted in 1963. When 44 patients died a few weeks after surgery because their airway connections refused to heal, the problem was considered a sign of organ rejection. At that point, Cooper says, "everyone gave up on lung transplants."

Not Joel Cooper. He retreated to the lab, where he removed—and then reattached—the lungs of several animals. The airway connections healed beautifully. Then he administered prednisone, a common anti-rejection steroid that fights invading immune cells and was considered essential following organ transplantation. The airway connections frayed. Cooper demonstrated that this healing problem could be traced to side effects of the prednisone. When a stronger anti-rejection drug, cyclosporin, appeared in 1983, Cooper demonstrated that it was far more effective than prednisone and did not cause the airway healing problem.

But another problem remained: A few weeks after surgery, patients' airway connections became scarred and narrowed. In the lab, Cooper showed surgery itself caused the shrinkage by destroying a tiny network of blood vessels in the airway. So he refined "an old surgical trick," taking the omentum, a fatty appendage that hangs from the stomach, bringing the end of it up into the chest, and wrapping it around the airway connection. This tissue stimulated the rapid regrowth of new blood vessels into the airway at the site of the new connection. This in tum prevented the scarring and narrowing of the air passage to the new lung.

To prepare, he had spent time in autopsy rooms, probing for answers and performing mock operations on cadavers. "I brought the scrub nurses down and everything," he says. "I'd rather make my mistakes there than on the operating table."

When Cooper was finally ready to try a lung transplant, he was almost afraid to hope for the best, knowing how heartbreaking disappointment would be. But when Tom Hall, a 58-year-old Canadian businessman dying of a progressive lung disease called pulmonary fibrosis, received a healthy lung at the hands of Joel Cooper on November 7, 1983, he became the first successful lung-transplant patient in history.

Cooper's colleague, Alec Patterson, chief of thoracic surgery, now performs most of the surgeries. "Alec is a gifted surgeon," Cooper says, "and I thought it was good to let a young, energetic person take over the program."

When Patterson stepped in, Cooper indulged a bout of intellectual wanderlust, which would take him to another ingenious solution. A physician friend had told him of the late Otto Brantigan, who had removed portions of 30
In 1993, he first performed the procedure called lung-volume-reduction surgery. Still in its infancy, it entails removing the lung's most damaged portions, reducing lung size by 20 to 30 percent, improving ventilation, and providing additional breathing room. Patients' perpetual shortness of breath is relieved.

While the surgery works remarkably well, it is not a cure, cautions Cooper. It is performed only on end-stage emphysema patients who have no other serious medical problems. According to his strict eligibility criteria, the disease must be restricted to patches in the lung, and the patient must have quit smoking and be able to exercise moderately. Only 20 percent of candidates qualify. Unlike lung recipients, patients are spared a lifetime of anti-rejection medicines.

But the technique has not been without controversy. Lung-volume reduction offered such real help that after Cooper provided it, the surgery became enormously popular. "Abused, actually," Cooper says. "Hospitals were performing it on patients who were not good candidates. They were looking for business, frankly."

Because patients often were operated on indiscriminately, the success rate was shaky at best. In January 1996, Medicare stopped reimbursing doctors and hospitals for this procedure. Cooper and other surgeons who knew the technique's value fought the system, and the House Ways and Means Committee eventually held hearings to re-examine Medicare's decision. The National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute and the U.S. Healthcare Finance Administration are about to launch a seven-year multicenter study to determine the long-term benefits of lung-volume reduction. The School of Medicine and 17 other institutions were accepted as study sites for this trial.

So far, follow-ups show that Cooper's patients are faring well. Before surgery, about 86 percent needed extra oxygen during physical activity; after one year, only 29 percent did, though some needed it later.

"We're just resetting their clocks," Cooper has said. "Even if these patients are back at square one after two years, they are presumably better off than if they had not had the operation, since they would have deteriorated even further without surgery."

Cooper, being Cooper, says his inventing days are not over. He's toying with two possible techniques to help severely distressed pulmonary patients. One, like lung-volume-reduction surgery, is based on a previously attempted technique. In the 1960s, a British doctor used radiation to scar and shrink damaged portions of the lung with some success. Given significant advances in the field of radiation—precise imaging of the diseased portions of the lungs and the ability to highly focus radiotherapy on just those target areas—Cooper wants to refine the technique and see whether it proves helpful.

Another idea he wants to develop derived from simple observation. Creatures such as birds breathe more efficiently than humans do because they inhale and exhale through separate systems. An unhealthy lung is like a big gas bag, expanded grossly out of shape, which makes Cooper wonder if inserting a relief valve through the rib cage would help an emphysema patient breathe more deeply by deflating otherwise overinflated lungs.

Cooper's creativity amazes his patient Morton Silberman, a veterinarian and assistant director of the Health Sciences Center at Emory University, in Atlanta, and one of the first to undergo Cooper's lung-volume-reduction surgery. But what Silberman finds even more overwhelming, he says, is the quality of Cooper's care. "I've met a lot of surgeons, and Joel is the most humanistic one I've ever met. Caring. Loving. Positively no attitude. The ideal surgeon, really," says Silberman.

"I just knew he cared. I just knew it."

Nancy Mays is a St. Louis-based free-lance writer and a former senior news editor in the Office of University Communications.
More than 2,000 years ago, the Agora was a bustling, vibrant place, the very heart of civic life in Athens. At its center was a large public square, ringed by government offices and commercial buildings. Athenian citizens thronged to this area each day to serve as magistrates or legislators, to buy and sell, or simply to hear the latest gossip.

Today, the Agora is still busy, humming with an international team of scientists, historians, and archaeologists who are excavating it and trying to understand its culture. A key member of this group is classical archaeologist Susan I. Rotroff, a world expert on Greek pottery, who is using the grubbiest sherds of pottery to draw inferences about long-ago lives.

Unlike many archaeologists, Rotroff does not study the elegant pots of the Classical Period, which reached its peak in the fifth century B.C. She has chosen to specialize in humbler artifacts of the Hellenistic period, which spanned the last three centuries B.C. Scholars neglected—even scorned—the era until recently, and she has broken new ground.

But Rotroff, who came to the University in 1995, enjoys specializing in these unassuming ceramics, with their simple decorations of flowers and zig-zag patterns. "This pottery wasn't made for art collectors," she says. "It was made for ordinary people who thought it was attractive. Studying these materials brings me closer to their lives."
Rotroff's Agora research, which she began in 1970, has earned the classics professor numerous honors, including a five-year "genius" fellowship from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation in 1988. Her findings have formed the basis of her two books, *Hellenistic Pottery: Athenian and Imported Moldmade Bowls* (American School of Classical Studies, 1982) and *Hellenistic Pottery: Athenian and Imported Wheelmade Tableware from the Athenian Agora* (American School of Classical Studies, 1997).

"Susan Rotroff is number one around the world," says Sarantis Symeonoglou, professor of art history and archaeology. "She is recognized everywhere as the top specialist in the medium of Hellenistic pottery."

"Her reputation is very, very high," agrees John M. Camp, director of the Agora excavations and professor of archaeology at Randolph-Macon College, in Ashland, Virginia, and at the American School of Classical Studies, in Athens. "She has taken a mundane category of objects and gotten a great deal of information about its chronology, its meaning, what it tells us about the ancient world. She absolutely turns it into gold."

A solid understanding of ancient pottery is important to archaeological work, says Rotroff. When only a building's foundations remain, it's hard to tell a kitchen from a living area—or even to be sure what kind of structure it was. But buried in the dirt are tiny pieces of broken pottery: one kind in this room, another in that. "If we record where every fragment of pottery comes from and then study all those fragments," she says, "we may be able to reconstruct how the rooms were used."

As a graduate student at Princeton, Rotroff unearthed a treasure trove of painted pottery fragments from a small pit in the Agora. They were dining and drinking materials, some probably used by chief magistrates of the city. Rotroff studied and dated the pieces, linking them to historical events in Athens. She published her findings in 1992.

Next she concentrated on a special category of pot—the krater—a bowl for water mixed with wine (see photo, page 20). The aristocratic men of Athens used it in the sixth century B.C. when they held drinking parties, or symposia. Some scholars have argued that these parties had a political as well as a social purpose, since the men were city leaders. "But we have good evidence that the clay mixing bowl just about disappeared from the pottery assemblage after about 175 B.C.," Rotroff says. "If the symposium was such an important activity, why did this pot disappear? Then I started to look at the drinking cups and the pitchers they used to dip out wine—and those changed, too. So I'm trying to figure out what was going on."

She has a working theory: Perhaps the revised drinking practices reflected changes in the city's political structure. When Athens became democratic in the fifth century B.C., the number of kraters soared. Legions of ordinary citizens were in the government and probably used kraters in their symposia; they may also have adapted the custom to their private lives. But as new
political alignments shifted Athenian government away from democracy in the Hellenistic period, communal drinking practices changed too, and ceramic mixing bowls were no longer needed.

But in most archaeological research, Rotroff says, "what you are supposed to do is keep trying to disprove your hypothesis. You keep trying to think of all the ways you might be able to do that. And if you can't, it's a much stronger hypothesis."

"... and if so, what does that mean?"

Right now, Susan Rotroff and two colleagues—Lisa Little, a physical anthropologist at Indiana University, in Indianapolis, and Lynn Snyder of the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, D.C.—are working on a puzzling project: an ancient well, northwest of the public square, that contained the skeletons of some 450 babies and 150 dogs. Perhaps these babies were stillborn or died just after birth or perhaps their families were unwilling to rear them.

"If this was the normal way of getting rid of the body of such a child, why haven't we found lots of wells like this?" Rotroff asks. "The amount of dog bone in one place is also unique. We do know that dogs were used for certain sacrifices, and one source says they were used for purification after childbirth. My responsibility is the cultural context, so I'm trying to learn more about ancient infanticide, the role of dogs, and where babies are usually buried."

As Rotroff and her husband, Robert Lamberton, associate professor of classics, collaborate on another difficult research topic—the role of women in the Agora—she remains strongly interested in Agora pottery. She is examining cooking and household wares, for example, to see how changing shapes over time tell pieces of the cultural story. At the end of the fourth century B.C., plates were small and flat; two centuries later, they were large and deep.

"So people may have been eating something resembling stew—and, if so, what does that mean?" she muses. "I would like to develop different ways in which this pottery can be linked to changes in behavior, population, trading patterns, social structure, and eventually to ways of viewing the world."

More than digs and discoveries

An enthusiastic teacher, Rotroff offers classes on Greek archaeology as well as the ancient Greek language. When students show special interest, she may even help them become summer volunteers on the Agora excavation. She also shows her students what life as an archaeologist is really like. Rachel Popelka, a junior who spent a summer at the Agora site, says that Rotroff asked her "Greek Art and Archaeology" class to choose an object at the Saint Louis Art Museum and write three papers about it. The first described its physical appearance, the second placed it in a historical context, and the third speculated about its function in ancient Greek society. These topics mirror the way in which archaeologists come to grips with an artifact. "A real archaeologist doesn't simply take an object out of the ground and know everything about it," Popelka says. "Understanding it is a process."

When Rotroff has time, she will try to unravel another Agora mystery: the function and identity of a small sanctuary built around a rock covered with smashed pottery. Who threw the pottery and why? Did the ritual have religious significance?

Occasionally, she wishes time travel were possible. "I'm sure we would all be shocked," Rotroff says. "Things would probably be quite different from what we had imagined. There's no way we could ever get it all right."

Candace O'Connor is a St. Louis–based free-lance writer.
Honorary societies Thurtene and Lock and Chain are two campus originals, beloved by students since 1904.

Once there was an age of collegiate maypoles and "mellerdrammers," bonfires and beanies, and exuberant freshmen who swarmed the sophomores during class fights over flimsy pennants; once there was an age in which both hope and youth seemed to spring eternal, and forward-looking students banded together to take pride in being people of honor and service.

An age gone forever? Yes, the maypoles are gone and the class flags have faded—and today you couldn't pay an on-the-move undergrad enough to don a beanie—but the self-motivated service and leadership remain, exemplified by Washington University's almost-century-old homegrown honoraries: the sophomores' school-spirited Lock and Chain and the juniors' still-mysterious Thurtene.

As early as the 1890s, Washington University students could join regional chapters of several national social fraternities, but in 1904 an anonymous WU alumnus brought the nationally popular notion of creating original campus honoraries to Washington U. He helped form its men's honor societies: Pralma (for seniors), Thurtene or "13" (juniors), Lock and Chain (sophomores), and Obelisk (freshmen). All four recognized students for outstanding leadership, personal character, and campus involvement.
Thurtene's Stroke of Luck

While all four groups were originally considered "secret societies," Thurtene was the most elusive and mysterious, says Mitch Walker, B.S. '83, who was president of Thurtene in 1982. His membership in the honorary prompted his interest in the group's early history. "Not much is known about the founding of Thurtene," says Walker, who spent several years researching the topic. "Except that initially it was a secret society that recognized the outstanding men of the junior class."

In its early years, only the members themselves knew who belonged to Thurtene. Sometimes there were as few as six or as many as 14 (now the group consistently has 13 members). Members made themselves known at the end of their senior year by wearing a small skull pin and putting a small "13" in the list of credentials that accompanied their senior yearbook pictures.

Other honoraries (including several homegrowns, such as Keod and Clais, which also had brief runs at WU) allowed the student newspaper, Student Life, and the yearbook, Hatchet, to publish rosters and group photographs. But Thurtene maintained its secret society status even in print, via illustrations of knights, crowned and hooded skulls, and other macabre subjects. The number 13 was always part of the drawings. The first list of members appeared in Student Life in 1912; the chosen spelling of Thurtene was not made public until 1925.

"In my opinion, Thurtene is the strongest tradition at Washington because every year since 1904 the same secret rituals have gone on," says Thurtene alumna Emily Rosenzweig, a senior from Mount Vernon, New York, a religious studies and anthropology major. "Even though women have only been allowed in since 1991 [Lock and Chain also now includes women], we still do the same things in 1997 that they did in 1957 and 1907. This tradition is something that no other group on campus can offer a student."

The range of Thurtene members' campus activities is astonishing, both then and now. For example, the 10 charter members of Thurtene belonged to a combined membership in 68 clubs and held 19 campus offices, including student body president, editor of Student Life, and president of the Athletic Association, says Walker. Three were class presidents, eight became members of Pralma, and eight belonged to fraternities.

But Thurtene's legendary carnival didn't fall under its aegis until spring 1935, when Pralma was disintegrating. George Stephens, dean of men, called Harry B. White, Jr., B.S.B.A. '36, president of Thurtene, into his office.

According to Walker, Dean Stephens told White that, while it was an honor to be in Thurtene, an honorary should have a purpose. White proposed that Thurtene could continue Pralma's carnival.

Excerpts from the 1938 Washington U. "Hatchet"

THURTENE

A group of thirteen newly inducted ... neophytes stand with bowed head and listen silently, reverently... to the words of the Grand High Potentates of all the Potentates. It is thus that Thurtene ... chooses its members.

"Most honoraries are 'orneries,' but Thurtene is the glaring exception which proves the rule. While most honorables, after their initiation, just sit back in a chair, coat open, and play with their various keys, Thurtene men are out doing their little bit to keep campus activities and school spirit on the up-grade..."
The Key to Lock and Chain's Success

Lock and Chain is best known for hosting the yearly Washington's Birthday Week celebration, which concludes with a dance party. The group is also appreciated by students who sell their used textbooks, at an excellent trade-in rate, at sales held each semester. Lock and Chain also hosts a yearly Major/Minor Fair to help students learn more about the requirements for majors and minors in WU's undergraduate academic fields.

"Lock and Chain gave me the chance to be recognized as a leader and also to work with other leaders. It gives a small group of people a chance to make a big impact on the University," says Thurtene's Rosenzweig, who also was a member of Lock and Chain. "It raises the bar for the rest of the students because they see what this small group of 15 students is able to accomplish."

"I definitely take pride in being a member of Lock and Chain," says sophomore Jason Thomas, a social psycholo-

Homegrown Pride

Zach Waltz, president of Thurtene in 1997, has similar views. Waltz is studying for an undergraduate degree in engineering and plans to complete an MBA. He has been a member of the varsity football team, the Sigma Chi fraternity, various clubs, and the executive committee of the Inter-fraternity Council; he also has served as student representative to the WU Board of Trustees. Yet he says his experience with Thurtene stands out.

"Looking back, the difference between Thurtene, which comprises 13 people who went through a highly selective process, and other groups open to anyone is astonishing to me," he says. "As part of Thurtene I accomplished and learned more in a semester than I [had] accomplished in a couple of years as part of the other groups."

This sense of accomplishment gives Thurtene's members a shared tradition that reaches across the decades, says Rosenzweig. "Thurtene Carnival is the oldest and one of the largest student-run carnivals in the country. For one weekend in April each year, all the past members of Thurtene can come back and compare the current carnival with their own," she says. "That's something that connects my junior class to all the other junior classes going back 50 years or more."

Shoba Pillay, a senior from Chicago, Illinois, majoring in political science in Arts and Sciences, agrees that being a Thurtene alumna has a variety of benefits, including some that are unexpected. For example, while attending University-sponsored recruitment sessions, she met interviewers who were once Thurtene members.

Thurtene alumni "know I have this leadership ability because there is something special about you to have made [it into] this honorary," Pillay says. "We understand this tradition and we are part of a phenomenal experience. It's an automatic connection."

For Walker, who graduated 14 years ago and is now the U.S. vice president and general manager of Lexmark, a computer printer manufacturer in Lexington, Ky., the experience of being a member of Thurtene has not diminished. "It was the single most exhilarating experience that I had at Washington, and it was unique to the University," he says. "Being a member of Thurtene eclipsed everything else. That's the best way I can describe the sense of camaraderie I felt as part of that group."

C.B. Adams is a St. Louis-area writer. James W. Russell contributed to the story.
THE INDOMITABLE SNOWMAN

Jeffrey Mantel will be away from the office in April.

If he doesn't starve, fracture, or freeze he'll return in 33 days.
He's on an Arctic vacation.
HARD-DRIVING CORPORATE DIRECTOR JEFFREY MANTEL LIKES TO UNWIND AS MUCH AS THE NEXT PERSON—to take the occasional getaway and leave the stress of the workplace behind. As he puts it, he likes to live "a simple existence" that will send him back to his job mentally refreshed and emotionally relaxed. But unlike the next person, when Mantel decides to "chill," he’s not using slang for "relax."

Mantel is one of only a handful of rugged individuals who have twice trekked to the North Pole unsupported—without a dog team, without being resupplied by air, and without receiving any mechanical assistance. To understand such an accomplishment, imagine carrying a 50-pound backpack as you pull a 150-pound sledge for 10 hours every day for at least a month across the rough terrain of the polar ice cap. Temperatures average -40°F and wind chills often exceed -100°. With its arid 5 percent humidity, the Arctic air you breathe is drier than the Sahara Desert. Depending on the time of year, the sun either always shines or never rises. For fuel, you eat mostly bacon, cheese, peanut butter, and other fatty foods, taking in some 5,000 calories or more a day, but returning home 10 pounds lighter than when you started.

Sound like fun?
Mantel thinks so. He swears by sub-zero adventures, which are the 50-year-old’s vacation of choice when he takes time away from directing risk management products for Infinity Financial Technology, Inc., in Mountain View, California. The firm develops software to support trading and risk management for capital markets. Traders, trading managers, risk managers, and senior management use these systems to track and quantify risk across all financial instruments traded.

"There’s a complete and total disconnection between my work and my polar expeditions, and that’s probably one of the main attractions for me," Mantel says. "All of the accoutrements and pressures of civilization are gone. The goal is just to survive—to eat, sleep, do your bodily functions, trek, and that’s it. It’s a very simple existence, and I come back mentally refreshed and emotionally relaxed."

THE SOUND OF POLAR ICE
Arctic exploration is hardly for the faint of heart. It is serious and dangerous. The polar ice cap is five million square miles of ice floating on the ocean. At times, the ice can drift approximately half a mile an hour, as ocean currents tear at the ice cap and grind pieces of it down, some of which eventually melt as they drift into warmer waters. To illustrate, Mantel tells about a 1994 expedition: "We left a bottle with a note in it about 20 miles from the North Pole," he says. "Two years later, the leader got a call from someone who found the bottle washed up on shore in Iceland more than 1,700 miles away. Somehow, the bottle had traveled around all of Greenland."

As the polar ice cap breaks, cracks, and chips, it makes sounds that range from pistol fire to thunder. In some places, the ice is 50 feet thick; in others, as thin as a quarter of an inch. It is dotted with water leads, or areas of open water, that can be anywhere from a few inches to a couple of miles wide. Seals commonly poke their heads above the water, even when a lead is miles away from the open ocean. When a lead closes up, huge plates of ice crash together to form pressure ridges that can thrust 30 to 40 feet in the air.

FROM SEMIPRO SOCCER TO GLOBAL COMMODITIES
Mantel’s route from Washington University to the polar ice cap was not due north. After earning his bachelor’s degree in mathematics at WU in 1970, he went to Northwestern University, in Evanston, Illinois, for his master’s and Ph.D. degrees in mathematics. He also played semi-professional soccer for the Chicago Mustangs and for two teams in New Orleans.

In the early days of his career, the physical and professional aspects of Mantel’s life overlapped. He began working as a professional soccer referee in 1971 and retired in 1989. For four of those years, he refereed full time—until he received a job offer to trade derivatives on Wall Street. In 1985, he joined the Mocatta Group as the global options trading manager. From there he

BY C.B. ADAMS

SPRING 1998 WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY 27
Crossing two-mile-deep open water on skis, wearing a 50-pound backpack, and pulling a 150-pound sledge are part of a 10-hour day’s fun.

moved to Phillips Brothers of New York, where he headed trading; to Mase Westpac, the New York office of Australian Bank, as global head of commodity derivatives; to Deutsche Bank/Sharps Pixley of New York as senior vice president, commodity derivatives; to software developer FNX, Ltd., as director of product development; and this year to Infinity Financial Technology.

It was not until 1990, however, that Mantel was smitten by the frost. During a ski trip to the south island of New Zealand, he hired a guide to take him up to a glacier he had heard about.

“I went on a four-day trek across the glacier and loved it,” Mantel says. “After that, I went back to New Zealand four or five times, half the time skiing, half the time getting more experience on the ice.”

TREKKING WITH THE BEST

In 1993, Mantel got in touch with two renowned Arctic explorers—Richard Weber, a mechanical engineer from Chelsea, Quebec, and Misha Malakhov, a thoracic surgeon from Ryazan, Russia—who had traveled by foot, unsupported, to the North Pole. He called up Weber and asked if he could join the next expedition to the North Pole. When Mantel described his athletic abilities and experience, Weber said yes—with one major stipulation. Mantel would have to visit Weber and Malakhov’s base camp on a small island in the Arctic Ocean north of Siberia for a little test.

Weber told him: “We’ll take you out on a two-day shakedown test with full pack and gear, and we’ll try to kill you. If you survive, we’ll take you with us to the Pole.”

“It was the toughest two days I’ve ever had in my life physically,” Mantel says. “I trekked with full loads for twice as long as usual between rest periods over extremely rough sea ice, carrying the gear for all three of us, and made camp as well. They really did try to wear me down, but I did O.K.”

Thus began Mantel’s association with the world-renowned Weber-Malakhov Expedition team. In 1994, they skied from Sreony Island, north of Siberia, to the North Pole unsupported. Then in 1995, Mantel was on the recovery team that picked up Weber and Malakhov after the pair’s historic 940-mile journey from Ward-Hunt Island, the northernmost part of land in Canada, to the North Pole and back without a dog team or resupply by air. In 1996, Mantel, Weber, Malakhov, two other explorers, and an Inuit guide were the first men to traverse an unnamed glacier abutting Mt. Wordie on Baffin Island in the Northwest Territories in Canada’s high Arctic.

“ON MY LAST TRIP, I fell through the ice twice into the Arctic Ocean, and if I had kept sinking, it was two miles to the bottom.”

“ONE TIME, we camped near a pressure ridge and when we woke up in the morning, a 100-yard water lead was literally 20 feet from our tent. You never can tell when one will open up. That could have been us.”

“DURING THE 1994 EXPEDITION, I was climbing over a pressure ridge with my skis and gear. I slipped and my ski pole snapped. I almost impaled myself. Then I twisted my knee badly, and had to have surgery a year later.”
"We wanted to stop every couple of feet and take pictures, and just stand there and look at the view that no one else had ever seen," Mantel says. "I guess it probably was like what [Sir Edmund] Hillary felt when he reached the summit of Mount Everest [in 1953]—it's that kind of feeling of personal accomplishment."

Mantel joined another Weber-Malakhov North Pole expedition in early 1997; the group traveled on foot for 300 miles in 21 days across the ice cap to the North Pole, where a bush pilot picked them up and returned them to Canada.

**NEXT: TRACING PEARY'S TRACKS, CHECKING HIS CLAIM**

Because of his past performance, Mantel has been asked to join the four-man Weber-Malakhov North Pole Expedition in April of this year. The goal of the 33-day trek will be to retrace Admiral Robert E. Peary's 1909 route back from the North Pole to Canada. Peary claimed he and his entourage of 23 men and 133 dogs reached Canada in only 17 days.

"We're leaving the North Pole on April 9, the same day Peary said he left for Canada," Mantel says. "We're going to see how feasible it was for him to make the distance. We don't believe it was feasible, and we hope to illustrate that—which means that our expedition will have significant geographical and historical consequences."

When he completes the 1998 expedition, Mantel will be the oldest person by a year to have made such a journey. Although he believes he is up to the physical challenges, he knows his Arctic career is limited.

"As far as polar exploration goes, I'm pretty gray and long in the tooth," Mantel says. "Physically, I think I can continue for another four or five years. After that, I probably won't be able to do it any more because it's so tough."

And what then? Vacations in the mountains or at the seashore, perhaps? Mantel plans to spend time in mountains, but he won't be parked on a porch. "Next I'll do high-altitude trekking," he says, "in the southern Andes or the Himalayas."

C.B. Adams is a writer based in the St. Louis area.

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"**ON THAT SAME EXPEDITION,** we ran out of food and cooking fuel on the last day. We had a big storm, and our radio didn't work. Our bush pilot didn't arrive in his ski plane until 15 hours later. That was scary because if you don't have food and fuel, your body gets cold really fast as soon as you stop moving, despite the best gear you have."

"**ON BAFFIN ISLAND** [in Canada's Northwest Territories] a severe storm blew our tent off its ice anchors at 4 a.m. I had to hold it with my bare hands so that it could be reanchored properly. The ambient temperature was -100°F and I had severe frostbite on all 10 fingers. It took a month and a half for the tingling in my fingertips to go away."
At the summit of his profession, Gerry Schwartz is enjoying the view.

What an exciting time to be an engineer!” says Henry Gerard (Gerry) Schwartz, Jr. “Our business is being driven at nearly warp speed by the computer and information systems revolution. Likewise, those of us who teach and practice must embrace these changes if we are to remain pertinent.” Schwartz, whose election in 1997 to the National Academy of Engineering confirmed his arrival at the summit of his profession, is president of Sverdrup Civil, Inc., a division of Sverdrup Corporation, the internationally known design and construction firm headquartered in Maryland Heights, Missouri.

As electronic software and technical systems continue to advance, “new and better ways to deliver the engineered product in the built environment will follow,” Schwartz adds. He envisions that within 10 years the design and construction efforts will be electronically integrated. Shop drawings will be shipped electronically to equipment and material fabricators to be assembled automatically within robotic systems. Detailed design will be transmitted to the field, to be projected in three-dimensional, to-scale holograms. The skilled pipefitter will then fit the pipe or spool piece to the hologram. Drawings may become obsolete.

Computer-driven images have already transformed Schwartz’s 25-office transportation and environmental engineering operation. At Sverdrup Civil, the profession’s venerable trademark—two-dimensional plans and specifications meticulously drawn to scale on mylar—has virtually vanished. “Of 1,200 people at our firm,” says Schwartz, “we no longer have any drafters. Computer-Aided Design and Drafting, or CADD, has totally replaced drafting.” Young engineers are already thinking and working in three dimensions—a difficult task for professionals trained in two-dimensional drawings.

Another striking change is evident in the way construction is delivered. Design-build, where a firm or team of firms is responsible for both design and construction, is becoming a much more widely accepted approach. Less than a year ago, Sverdrup Civil began to design the largest highway project in the country, the $1.4 billion reconstruction of I-15 through downtown Salt Lake City, in time for the 2002 Winter Olympics. Managing more than 400 engineers, Sverdrup is establishing new standards for design quality and speed for the mammoth project, and “we’ll finish up the project early,” Schwartz says.

Schwartz has engineered numerous changes over his 32-year career as an environmental engineer. He helped develop Sverdrup’s environmental section, first as project manager and then chief engineer. He spearheaded projects in municipal and industrial water and wastewater treatment, collection systems, rate studies, hazardous waste treatment, and the design of air-pollution control systems, and he introduced trenchless technology to the firm. (The new technology permits the installation and repair of underground pipes and utilities with little or no surface

by Susan Mowris
disruption.) He became a company board member in 1978, at the age of 40, and then president of Sverdrup's civil company when the firm was restructured in 1993.

Today, environmental engineers grapple with some of the profession's most perplexing challenges: contaminated drinking water, industrial and municipal wastewater discharges, burgeoning landfills, toxic emissions, and hazardous waste. "Remedial investigation and feasibility studies were big in the '80s," Schwartz says, "but now a project can mean putting on a moon suit to remove lead, asbestos, or chemical waste from a building or property. Or clearing an entire town with 700 to 800 buildings because of chemical contamination, as we did in Times Beach [Missouri]."

Hazardous waste removal is a particularly difficult problem. "We have been exposed to synthetic chemicals only since World War II," Schwartz explains. "Many of the new compounds can have profound effects on human health and the environment, even in very low concentrations. Now, as these trace toxins find their way into the air, water, and land, there is increasing concern with the health of the environment."

Schwartz was a ninth-grader when he discovered his penchant for mathematics and a fascination for bridges. Still, the choice of an engineering career was something of a surprise in a family of medical professionals. Schwartz's father is the renowned neurosurgeon Henry G. Schwartz, the August A. Busch, Jr. Professor Emeritus of Neurological Surgery at the School of Medicine. His mother, the late Edith Robinson Schwartz, was a pediatrician and assistant professor of pediatrics. His brother, Richard H. Schwartz, a neurosurgeon in Utah, attended medical school at Washington University. Another brother, Michael R. Schwartz, is a hospital administrator in Michigan.

Gerry's parents instilled a love of learning and a desire to make a difference; beyond that, he was encouraged to follow his interests. "Nathan Burbank, who was head of Washington University's civil engineering department, sparked my interest in environmental engineering," Schwartz says. "He was a great friend and inspiration to the students."

After Schwartz completed his master's degree in sanitary engineering, which antedated environmental engineering, he earned his Ph.D. in environmental engineering science at the California Institute of Technology, in Pasadena.

Because he cares about the kind of education environmental engineers receive, Schwartz serves on advisory boards at three universities, including the Environmental Industrial Advisory Board at WU's School of Engineering and Applied Science. He is a member of the Engineering National Council, and helped structure both the master's and doctoral programs in environmental engineering, established in 1994.

"Gerry Schwartz is one of the remarkable people who can succeed in just about any environment, from the corporate world to the academic world," says engineering dean Christopher I. Byrnes. "He has great vision and a great ability to help others to succeed. He has been of enormous help as a member of the advisory council that helped launch the renaissance of environmental engineering in the school, and he has also been active on our National Council. He has supported the school in every way he can imagine—and he has a great imagination."

Schwartz has earned numerous high honors in addition to his National Academy of Engineering membership. Last fall, he became one of only 12 people since 1961 to earn the highly prestigious William J. Orchard Award from the Water Environment Federation, and the William Wisely Award from the American Academy of Environmental Engineers, which gave him a treasured opportunity to visit 12 universities. "It's a challenge," he says, "because students do not let anything go by just because you're a gray-haired practitioner."

He and his wife, Sally, a creative third-grade teacher, have two sons—Thomas and Jeffrey—and two grandsons. They all love the outdoors, and travel to Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah for skiing, hiking, and fly-fishing.

Despite his professional stature, Schwartz can still poke a little good-natured fun at his field. "Do you know the definition of engineers?" he asks. "We're the ones who have a genetic predisposition to getting excited about a new pocket protector." But he grows serious when asked to name his proudest achievement: "I would like to be remembered as a pretty darned good engineer."
When she moved from Hermosa Beach to her students' neighborhood in Watts, J. Meghan McChesney found police helicopters, gunshots—and a calling.

J. Meghan McChesney, B.Arch. '94 (at bottom), helped children in the Watts section of Los Angeles design their own playground, which they now care for.
EEKS AFTER RECEIVING her bachelor's degree in architecture, 22-year-old J. Meghan McChesney moved to California, where she would begin her first job. When she went to see her future workplace, she was astounded.

“There was no grass outside,” she explains. “Cockroaches were crawling out of the drains. Cabinet doors were hanging off the hinges.”

McChesney is describing conditions in an elementary school in Compton, which borders the Watts section of Los Angeles. “A lot of my classmates would have thought, ‘Oh, Meghan will be a corporate architect,’” says McChesney, who had enjoyed summer work at Golba & Associates/Design, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. But she decided she “wanted to do something more community-service oriented” after graduation, so she joined the national Teach for America program and was assigned to teach fifth-graders in L.A.’s inner city.

McChesney recalls that she was shocked that such conditions existed in America. “But you learn to accept it,” she says. “Then you figure out ways to deal with the problems and work around them.” She began by trying to connect with the girls and boys in her class at Colin P. Kelly Elementary School. Connecting with students meant understanding the world they lived in. But McChesney knew that would happen slowly—or not at all—if she continued to commute from her oceanside community. “I had watched that happen with architects,” she says. “Someone would come in [to work on a project] without knowing anyone in the community, without understanding how to relate to the people.”

Sunny days and helicopter nights

Within a year, McChesney moved from Hermosa Beach to inner-city Watts, where she rents a house with fellow teacher John Gust. “The idea wasn’t to be the outsider breezing in to save the day,” she says. “I wanted to learn about the community—not fix it.”

Still, moving to Watts “was an adjustment,” says McChesney, who grew up in Bethel Park, a suburb of Pittsburgh. She heard gunshots in the neighborhood, and “at night, I’d hear the police helicopters, and I’d think: ‘Why are they sending helicopters out? Something must be going on that’s pretty serious.’”

She discussed such experiences with her students. “When I opened up, they opened up too, and told me about things that had happened to them,” McChesney says. Gradually, she came to understand the kind of problems the children faced. “When a child misbehaves in your classroom, at first you think it’s just the pencil he’s fighting over, or some other silly thing,” she says. But she discovered the deeper causes of the disruptions. Some children displayed the anxiety and restlessness accompanying attention-deficit disorder; others were dealing with fear and loss after being placed in foster homes. Still others were overwhelmed by the reality of family members on drugs. “You realize the children aren’t misbehaving because of what’s happening at that moment in the classroom,” McChesney says. “You understand that when they go home at night, they hear the helicopters, too.”

In coming to understand her students’ community, McChesney has become part of it. She discovered many “amazing parents” at the school—such as the Osuna family, who taught her Spanish and regularly had her over for dinner. Her neighbors know her, and other teachers and parents respond to her more warmly than they did before she moved to the neighborhood. “I think getting to know people who have lived here for 40 years—who are outstanding citizens—broke down a lot of my stereotypes,” she says. “I’ve been living inner-city life day to day, and I have a vested interest in making the community a better place.”
McChesney has translated her interest into action. She and her housemate organized Caution: Children at Work!, a project through which the two teachers helped neighborhood children design their own playground. Funded by the City of Los Angeles Housing Authority, the playground was the first in L.A.'s housing projects to be designed by children. “I led them through the design process,” McChesney explains, “by taking a conceptual idea, working with an $80,000 budget, and deciding what to put in the playground.”

The children proved more adept than adults at choosing equipment their peers would enjoy using, and at designing areas for younger children. Afterward, they felt a strong sense of accomplishment. “They felt a sense of responsibility toward maintaining it, too,” McChesney says. “It really was their playground.”

One fifth-grader even took a plane to Washington, D.C., to accept a check for the project. “It was great to see Darin go from being a kid who was mildly interested in an after-school program to someone who flew across the country and received a letter from Bill Clinton,” she says. “He related everything in the classroom to life. Outside the classroom, he was friends with the students and involved in a lot of community projects too.”

McChesney says she and her corporate friends sometimes suffer mutual culture shock. Once, she recalls, a former WU classmate flew to Los Angeles on business. Over dinner McChesney mentioned buying her own paper for her classroom. “That was mind-boggling to him,” she adds, “because not only did his company have all the paper in the world, but he could use his expense account for dinner and the company wouldn’t think twice about it. It was shocking to me, too, to be reminded that the business world has so much. A box of paper would mean a lot to my classroom.”

She adds: “The kids know what they lack. They see all the things people have on TV. I think it really sends a message to them about whether we think they’re important.”

After four years of teaching (three at Kelly Elementary; one at 92nd Street School, in Watts) McChesney knows she doesn’t have all the answers. “I started off being very idealistic,” she says. “I’ve become a bit more tempered. Providing solutions is a long, difficult process. But if you can help organize people within the community, they can determine what their own goals are.”

### Children for community change

Helping with that difficult process is what McChesney envisions for herself, now and in the future. She’d like to transform Caution: Children at Work! into a nonprofit foundation, through which teachers and students can choose issues in their communities to tackle and then apply for funding and help in getting organized. In the shorter term, she wants to find ways to take architecture into the classroom, perhaps by pursuing an advanced degree in architecture or education.

Either way, she will continue to work with children—and their communities—for some time to come. “I’ve made a commitment not only to Teach for America, but to what they represent, which is that every child has the potential to learn—and should have the opportunity to obtain an excellent education. I really do believe that children are our future.”

Janni Lee Simner is a freelance writer in Tucson, Arizona, and a former editor of Alumni News.
Lady Thatcher Addresses Record Founders Day Crowd

Founders Day 1997, commemorating Washington University's founding in 1853, was held on Friday evening, October 24, at the America's Center, St. Louis' downtown convention and sports facility. A capacity crowd of 1,800, with dozens more opting for standing-room-only space, set an attendance record. Twelve alumni, faculty, and friends of the University were presented with special awards from Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton. The Washington University Alumni Association sponsors the annual celebration.

Keynote speaker was The Right Honorable The Baroness Thatcher, L.G., O.M., F.R.S. As leader of Britain's Conservative Party, she served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1979 to 1990. In 1992, she was created Baroness Thatcher of Kesteven and currently plays an active role in the House of Lords and British politics. She is also Chancellor of England's Buckingham University and of the College of William and Mary, in Williamsburg, Virginia.

Distinguished Alumni Awards, conferred for outstanding professional achievement, public service, or exceptional service to the University, were presented to:

**Jack Bodine,** B.S. '49, M.B.A. '55, retired executive vice president and co-owner of Bodine Aluminum Inc., a firm he helped build into a leader in aluminum manufacturing. Bodine has also led numerous professional organizations, including the American Foundrymen's Society. A graduate in industrial engineering, he is a long-time member of the School of Engineering and Applied Science's Advisory Council, a past member of the Alumni Board of Governors, and a life member of the William Greenleaf Eliot Society. He and his wife, Mary Jane, are donors of endowed scholarships in the engineering school.

**William Terry Fuldner,** B.S. '49, who led his company, EFCO Corporation, as it grew from a small enterprise into the leading manufacturer of custom-made commercial windows and one of the largest employers in southwest Missouri. In 1984, President Ronald Reagan recognized Fuldner as National Small Business Person of the Year, and in 1996 Governor Mel Carnahan presented him with the Missouri Award for his contributions in commerce. A graduate in industrial engineering, Fuldner supports scholarships in the School of Engineering and Applied Science and in the School of Architecture.

**Edward Hager,** M.D. '55, who, while still an undergraduate cofounded with James P. Rowan, A.B. '38, the Lee-Rowan Company, a leading manufacturer of closet and bathroom accessories. In 1993, Lee-Rowan Company became part of the Newell Company, a $1.7 billion conglomerate. In 1996, Lee established the E. Desmond Lee Endowed Professorship for Community Collaboration and created a scholarship fund in connection with the new chair. A longtime member of the Eliot Society, he has been involved in the development of Arts and Sciences' American Culture Studies program.

**E. Desmond Lee,** B.S.B.A. '40, a member of the Harvard - team that performed the first successful human kidney transplant. Hager heads two firms: IGI Inc., a biotechnology company, and Noravax Inc., which develops human pharmaceuticals and vaccines. At Harvard, he also directed the Kidney Transplant Clinic. To make life-saving artificial-kidney care widely available, Hager cofounded the National Medical Care Inc., now the world's largest provider of artificial kidney services, supplying dialysis for 50,000 patients worldwide.

**Lynne Cooper ("Angel") Harvey,** A.B. '34, A.M. '35, who has worked in American radio for more than 35 years. While a reporter for St. Louis radio station KXOK-AM, she met and married newscaster Paul Harvey, becoming his producer, editor, and writing collaborator. Today, they run Paul Harvey News, heard on more than 1,350 ABC Network radio stations in the United States and another 400 stations worldwide. In 1997, Angel Harvey was inducted into the Radio Hall of Fame. A member of the Eliot Society, she is keenly interested in the development of Arts and Sciences' American Culture Studies program.

**Lawrence Thomas,** B.S.B.A. '77, began his long career at Edward Jones Investments as a student
intern while he was still at the Olin School. Five years after graduation, Thomas became a principal in the firm, and now heads the firm’s sales force in the northeastern United States. A member and past president of the Olin Alumni Association executive committee, he serves on the executive board of the National Black Alumni Council and led the St. Louis chapter for three years. Active in many professional organizations, he is an Eliot Society Fellow.

**Distinguished Faculty Awards** recognize outstanding commitment and dedication to the intellectual and personal development of students. Honored with this award were:

- **F. Sessions Cole**, professor of pediatrics and of cell biology at the School of Medicine. An expert in the medical treatment of newborns, he has shown an extraordinary commitment to excellence in education and outreach services.

- **James W. Davis**, professor of political science in Arts and Sciences, director of the Teaching Center at Washington University. Well known for his writings and research in political science, he is also a highly respected teacher, adviser, and administrator.

- **Nancy Morrow-Howell**, associate professor of social work. Nationally recognized for her work in gerontological research, she is also considered a first-rate teacher, one who helps the George Warren Brown School of Social Work retain its mantle as the nation’s premier social work school.

- **Donald Royse**, professor of architecture. A specialist in urban design and a patient and sensitive teacher, he has played a major role in development of the School of Architecture’s long-range strategic plan, particularly in post-graduate studies.

**The Robert S. Brookings Award** honors those who have furthered the alliance between the University and its community. Presented with the Brookings Award were:

- **Alvin Goldfarb**, BU ‘37, whose long-standing relationship with Washington University is especially apparent in his contributions to its physical plant: the Alvin Goldfarb Auditorium in James S. McDonnell Hall; the Jeanette Goldfarb Plant Growth Facility; the Alvin and Jeanette Goldfarb House, which is home to the St. Louis Hillel Center; and Alvin Goldfarb Hall at the George Warren Brown School of Social Work.

Together with his late wife, Jeanette Rudman Goldfarb, M.S.W. ’36, Goldfarb also supported the Olin School’s Scholars in Business Program and other scholarships.

Goldfarb is retired president of Worth’s Inc., a St. Louis-based women’s clothing store. He serves as director of the Jewish Federation of St. Louis and has been chair of the Israel Emergency Fund.

- **Mitchell Yanow**, M.D. ’41, cofounder and former chair of Medicine Shoppe International Inc., a franchise of pharmacies with more than 1,000 stores in 48 states and several foreign countries. Yanow, who died on January 12, was also cofounder and director of MICROTEK Document Imaging Systems Inc., and founder and former board chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology Inc., a St. Louis-area medical practice. In 1991, he was named St. Louis Master Entrepreneur of the Year.

The entranceway to the Bernard Becker Medical Library at the School of Medicine is named in honor of Yanow and his wife, Elaine. A life member of the Eliot Society, he established the Elaine and Mitchell Yanow Professorship, the first endowed chair in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the medical school.

**Dental Alumni Honor Deafness Specialist**

Robert J. Gorlin, D.M.D. ‘47, internationally known for his work in craniofacial and deafness syndromes, received the 1997 Distinguished Alumnus Award from the School of Dental Medicine Alumni Association at the association’s annual banquet, held on September 20 at the Regal Riverfront Hotel in St. Louis.

He is regents’ professor emeritus in oral pathology and genetics at the University of Minnesota School of Dentistry, and has held joint appointments in the departments of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Pediatrics, Dermatology, and Otolaryngology at the university’s medical school.

Gorlin has served as president of the International Association for Dental Research, the American Academy of Oral Pathology, and the International Society for Craniofacial Biology. A founder and diplomate of the American Society of Medical Genetics, Clinical Genetics, he is a former board member of the Society of Human Genetics and a former member of the Minnesota Advisory Board on Human Genetics. He served for 30 years as editor of oral pathology for the Journal of Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine and Oral Pathology, and in various editorial capacities for the American Journal of Human Genetics, the American Journal of Medical Genetics, and Dysmorphology and Clinical Genetics. He is a member of 12 professional societies and the author of numerous articles, chapters, and books.

Gorlin holds a master’s degree in chemistry from Iowa State University, simultaneously served as a Fulbright Exchange Professor and Guggenheim Fellow in 1961, holds honorary doctorates from the universities of Athens and Thessalonica (Greece), and, among his many other honors, was awarded the 1991 Burroughs Wellcome Professorship by Great Britain’s Royal Society of Medicine. In 1974, he received the Washington University Founders Day Distinguished Alumnus Award.

**Undergraduate Reunion** May 15-16, 1998

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GD Grad. Dentistry
GF Grad. Fine Arts
GL Grad. Law
GM Grad. Medicine
GU Grad. Nursing
GN Grad. Nursing
HA Health Care Admin.
HB House Staff
HD SUer Inst. Undergrad.
HI SW Social Work
HJ Ti. Tech. & Inf. Mgmt.
HK UC University College
MT Manual Training
NU Nursing
OT Occup. Therapy
PT Physical Therapy
SI Sever Institute
SJ SUer Inst. Undergrad.
SK SW Social Work
SL Ti. Tech. & Inf. Mgmt.
SN UC University College
TR Applied Science
TU Business
TV University College
UC University College
UN Nursing
OT Occup. Therapy
PT Physical Therapy
SI Sever Institute
SJ SUer Inst. Undergrad.
SK SW Social Work
HJ Ti. Tech. & Inf. Mgmt.
SN UC University College
TR Applied Science
TU Business
TV University College
UN Nursing
OT Occup. Therapy
PT Physical Therapy
SI Sever Institute
SJ SUer Inst. Undergrad.
SK SW Social Work


Edward F. Tape, EN 53, was elected a director of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers (AIChE), one of four directors elected to three-year terms in the 1998 national election. He is the retired vice president of operations support for Mallinckrodt Chemical, Inc., Chesterfield, Mo.

John S. Spratt, HS 59, attended the 52nd annual meeting of the Society of Medical Consultants to the Armed Forces at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, in Bethesda, Md., in Nov. 1997. He is a retired captain in the Naval Reserve and a clinical professor of surgery at the university.

Susan R. Bray, BU 61, is executive director of Ivy Hall Retirement and Assisted Living Community, in Alpharetta, Ga. Ivy Hall is a 59-unit luxury personal care community. Susan also is an active member of the Cathedral of St. Philip Episcopal Church and the Junior League. She has two grown children.

James J. Callahan, TI 61, TI 63, has retired after 44 years with Wagner Brake, in St. Louis. For the last 25 years, he has been facilities manager at Boaz, Ala., and Century Foundry, in St. Louis. He lives in Chesterfield with his wife, Mary Clare; they have two sons, and are anticipating the birth of their first grandchild.

H.G. Schwartz, Jr., EN 61, SI 62, was honored by the Water Environment Federation for his contributions to the organization and the engineering profession. He is president of Sverdrup Civil, Inc., the environmental, water resources, and transportation subsidiary of Sverdrup Corporation, in St. Louis (see article, page 30).

Kurt H. Studt, LA 63, DE 66, was appointed clinical associate professor of applied dental medicine and radiology at Southern Illinois University School of Dental Medicine, in Alton, Ill. He is in private dental practice in west St. Louis County and is chair of the speakers bureau of the Greater St. Louis Dental Society.

George L. Fitzsimmons, LW 67, was named a fellow of the International Academy of Trial Lawyers. He is managing partner of Gray and Ritter, PC.

Cissy Lacks, LA 67, received the 1996 PEN/Newman's Own First Amendment Award, which consists of $25,000 and a limited-edition art work designed and donated by the sculptor Mark di Suvero. The award is presented annually to a U.S. resident who has courageously fought to safeguard First Amendment rights with respect to the written word. She teaches high school in St. Louis. The award was presented by Paul Newman during the PEN/Points of Light Literary Gala at the New York State Theater.

Daniel M. Freeman, LA 68, was elected to serve on the board of directors of the Einstein Institute for Science, Health and the Courts for an 11-year term. He has written articles for books and the ABA Journal on genetics adjudication issues. He continues to serve as counsel and parliamentarian for the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on the Judiciary.

John D. Matthews, LA 69, joined the Seattle, Wash., law firm of Betts, Patterson, and Mines, PS, as a senior attorney. He has 20 years of experience in defense litigation. He was previously a staff attorney for the Washington State Legislature and government affairs representative for the Washington State Department of Trade and Economic Development.

Jack L. Nasar, LA 69, has a new book, The Evaluative Image of the City (Sage Publications, 1998); the book reviews research about the internal appeal of more than 10 cities, including New York, Philadelphia, Paris, and Vancouver. He is a professor of city and regional planning at The Ohio State University and chair of the Environmental Design Research Association.

Maury B. Poscover, LW 69, was elected chair of the Business Law Section of the American Bar Association. He is a member and immediate past chair of the management committee of Husch and Eppenberger, a full-service Midwestern regional law firm.

Norman W. Pressman, LA 70, LW 74, filed a successful Petition for Certiorari in the United States Supreme Court and argued the case Kawashita v. Geiger before the court in January. The case involves whether conduct resulting in an injury is willful and malicious and should be excused from discharge in a bankruptcy even though the injury was unintended.

Edward R. Ford, AR 71, GA 72, received the Virginia College Stores Association’s Nineteenth Annual Book Award for his book The Details of Modern Architecture, Volume 2 (MIT Press, 1996). He is an architect in Charlottesville, Va., and associate professor at the University of Virginia.

Pauline (Paula) Smith, UC 72, has been appointed to the Board of Trustees of the Missouri Historical Society.

Patricia A. Adler, LA 73, and Peter Adler, LA 73, have written a new book, Peer Power: Preadolescent Culture and Identity (Rutgers University Press, 1995). Based on eight years of participant observation research in their own children’s community, the book discusses the vital components in preadolescents’ lives. Peter was also selected as a University Lecturer for 1997-98 at the University of Denver, the highest honor bestowed on a faculty member for creative contributions and scholarly work.

Richard A. Simon, LA 73, was awarded the Raymond R. Delaney Memorial Scholarship by the New York State Council of School Superintendents this year. A graduate in educational administration and promise for success and leadership as a school superintendent. He is principal of The Wheatley School, in Old Westbury, N.Y.

Rick Bruns, LA 75, has started a Web site for people who love movies and the books on which they are based. The site is called “Now Read the Book.” (http://www.NowRead.com).

Richard J. Harrington, LA 76, received his PhD in anthropology from the University of Arizona in 1992. Since 1994 he has been a physical anthropologist participating in operations dedicated to recovering and identifying U.S. military missing-in-action personnel for the U.S. Army Central Identification Laboratory, in Hawaii. He has supervised recovery missions in 14 countries worldwide, including a mission in October 1997 to North Korea.

Mary K. Kissane, LA 77, went back to school to obtain a Missouri teaching certificate in French (K-12). She is now teaching French at Soldan International Studies Magnet High School, in St. Louis. For more than 11 years, she was a law librarian for a large St. Louis firm.

Mary Alice Ryan, HA 79, has been elected chair-elect of the board of directors of the American Association of Homes for the Aging. She is president of St. Andrew’s Episcopal-Presbyterian Foundation, in St. Louis.

Melanie Francis, GA 80, married Thomas Tow on Oct. 1, 1997. Their architecture/interior practice, based in Singapore, was founded in 1992 and is known as Tow Francis PTE Ltd. (interiors) and as Tow Francis Architecture and Urban Design (architects).

S.M. Anwar Bashia, SW 81, returned to his native India after working for 20 years in the field of welfare and labor. He has a son and a daughter; his daughter is a medical student in Vinnitsa State Medical University, Vinnitsa, Ukraine.

Marianne Ehrlich Green, GR 81, is the series editor of (VGM Career Books), a "how-to" book that explains every aspect of the internship process. The book is...
now being carried in Borders Books and Music inventory across the nation. She is a career counselor specializing in experiential learning programs and internships. She is the assistant director for the Career Services Center at the University of Delaware, in Newark, Del.

R. Mark McCareins, LW 81, was named vice chair of the American Bar Association’s private antitrust litigation section. He is a senior partner in the Chicago law firm of Winston and Strawn, and he also serves as an adjunct professor of antitrust at Northwestern University’s Kellogg Graduate School of Management.

Ed Milner, EN 81, reports on “another new in paradise in Silicon Valley. I’ve started a new job with Evident, where we make catheters for balloon angioplasty and stent placement.” His wife, Cynthia, runs as a computer consultant. They have two children: Henry, 8, and Elizabeth, 3.

Peter Douglas Steinberg, LA 81, and wife Brenda, have a son, Matthew Louis, born Aug. 27, 1997.

Susan Freedman Grammer, LA 82, and husband Steven, have a daughter, Jilana (Smith), born Oct. 2, 1997. They live in Torrance, Calif.

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When He Speaks about Trains, He Speaks from the Heart

When Michael Franke began his engineering studies at Washington University, he knew he wanted to work in railways, despite the rapid decline and bankruptcy of the systems across the country. "No one could understand why I wanted to go into the industry," Franke says. "But I was interested my entire life in transportation—especially trains. I guess it just worked its way into my blood." Following his heart paid off for Franke. He has enjoyed a long, successful career, dating from his sophomore year at Washington U., when he walked into the St. Louis terminal division of Norfolk & Western and promptly landed a job. Today he is vice president and chief engineer of the Burlington Northern Santa Fe railway system, based in Fort Worth, Texas.

There's no doubt that Franke's love for railways has lit every step of his career. As a boy living in Germany until the age of seven, he asked for Sunday afternoon walks to the train station. He read books about trains, and watched them course through cities and countryside.

"Anything mankind makes, mines, or grows, we transport!" Franke still loves the great history of railways—the industry's contribution to the economy and to the westward expansion of the United States. He also loves the bulk of locomotives and the miles of diverse landscape the tracks traverse. When Franke speaks about trains, he speaks from the heart.

But he's also an engineer to the core, and his mind wraps easily around the technical and business aspects of his job. Such as overseeing the maintenance of 43,000 miles of track in 27 states and two Canadian provinces. Or coordinating $500 million worth of new construction projects each year. Or dealing with a highly sophisticated, computerized signal system that simultaneously controls 1,500 trains from a single location. More than 12,000 employees work in Franke's department to accomplish the many tasks.

He has a lot of ground to cover—but the variety is what makes his job exciting. "We cover such diverse geographical areas, there's not a morning I wake up without something happening somewhere on the system," Franke says. "Dealing with the elements is a big job in itself—we have mud slides and avalanches in the mountainous regions, and wind storms and floods in the plains states."

The freight industry's rapid growth also creates daily challenges. As the most energy-efficient form of land transportation, railways have made a steady comeback since Franke's early days in the field. "Many people think railways are in decline because passenger trains have been. But if you think about all the goods being shipped across the country each day, you understand how integral trains are to industry. Anything mankind makes, mines, or grows, we transport!"

While the general public might not understand the role of the railways or the technicalities of making a system run smoothly, Franke says a great many people share his nostalgia for mighty trains wending their way across the vast country. From black-and-white movies staged on trains traveling to the Wild West, to early news clips showing soldiers leaving for war—and returning home again, trains are a romantic image.

"Even though people don't ride them as much any more, there is a lot of nostalgia about trains," Franke says. "The system was and is one of the fundamental industries of the nation and the world."

—Kristin Bakker
Cheryl (Noll) Andersen, LA 90, lives in Bothell, Wash., with her husband and daughter. She has a "new and enjoyable" career as a dental laboratory technician. She can be reached at ANDERSENFLY@juno.com.

Rupin Kadakia, LA 90, and wife Namrata have a son, Anuj, born Nov. 2, 1997; he joins brother Avi, “in driving his parents crazy.” Rupin is at nikikkadakia@yahoo.com.


Mike May, EN 90, works on analog system and circuit design for high-speed modems at Motorola, in Austin, Texas. Mike and wife Karen have two daughters: Ashley, 2, and Lindsey, 5. Mike is in the third year of his residency in combined general surgery/plastic surgery at Southern Illinois University School of Medicine, in Springfield, Ill. He can be reached at aparunagao@siumed.edu.

Linda Peterson, MD 90, is on staff as a cardiologist in the cardiovascular division at Washington University. She worked for 10 years as a research associate at the Minneapolis VA Medical Center, where she had given up at age 13. She’ll be runnning as a Democrat in a special election to fill the seat of the late Harold O. Gray, who died in a car crash. She says she is “in driving his parents crazy.” She can be reached at lpeterson@wulch.org.

Maria Sternitzky, FA 90, married Joseph Ducharme, GB 90, on Feb. 21. Maria is an art director at Purrance and Company Marketing Communications, and John is project manager at Maritz, Inc. in St. Louis.

Michelle Brenner, LA 91, married Harold Morgenson on June 9, 1997. They live in New York City, where Michelle works for a health care company and Harold works for ESPN.

Sara L. Cody, LA 91, moved to Chicago in 1994 after earning an MA in American Studies from the University of Iowa. She is a writer and the Chicago-area organizer for the Campaign to End the Death Penalty. She married Michael Bennett, an attorney with the office of the federal public defender, on Sept. 27, 1997. She says, “When Mike and I are not off waging our crusades against injustice, we’re rooting for the Bulls and collecting records.” They can be reached at Mollisandra@iol.com.

Elizabeth Frand, LA 91, GB 94, married Evan Sherman on May 20, 1997. In April, she is launching her own venture, a market development associate for Merck & Co., and Evan is an automation sales engineer.

Steve Gause, EN 91, and Kyra (Spencer) Gause, LA 91, have a daughter, Claire Simone, born Oct. 19, 1997. They live in Omaha, Neb., and can be reached at kbubbles@juno.com.

Barnaby Horton, LA 91, reports that “this holiday season finds me gearing up for my campaign for a seat in the Connecticut state house of representatives. I will be running as a Democrat in a district that includes a number of Hartford, Conn., neighborhoods.” He says he would “love to see any area WU-ers” stop by his campaign headquarters. He can be reached at B Horton@DTLN.com.

Mike May, EN 91, works on analog system and circuit design for high-speed modems at Motorola, in Austin, Texas. Mike and wife Karen have two daughters: Ashley, 2, and Lindsey, 5. Lindsey is “staying home and enjoying the kids.”

Tomea C. Mayer, LW 91, joined Thompson Coburn as director of legal recruiting. Thompson Coburn has 275 attorneys nationwide. Three are located in St. Louis, St. Charles; Mo.; Belleville, III.; and Washington, D.C.

Gary Paul, EN 91, and wife Tamara (Stephenson) Paul, OT 90, have a daughter, born Sept. 29, 1997. They live in New York City, where Gary is a consultant of Web technology at SBT Communications. Gerald Stephurts, MD 91, and wife JoAnne are the proud grandparents of Benjamin.

Dana Smart, LA 91, joined Higbee & Associates for the North Carolina Musician, University of Wisconsin-Madison, as manager of A&R. Dana has also written a handful of music for independent bands. Higbee & Associates is a management, production and artist promotion company for the independent music industry. She can be reached at dana.smart@unistudios.com.

Elizabeth Stolar, LA 91, and husband, Robert, have a daughter, Lauren Elizabeth, born Aug. 15, 1997. They live in Cullman, Ala., where David is senior financial analyst at Cullman Regional Medical Center.

Katie Atkinson, LA 93, is an attorney with the Nyemaster Law Firm, in Des Moines, Iowa; she graduated with high distinction from the University of Iowa College of Law. She is engaged to analyst at Cullman Regional Medical Center.

Brandon Madison, LA 94, graduated from the University of Nebraska Medical School in May 1997 and is a family practice resident in the Quad-Cities Genesis Medical Hospitals. He married Natalie Cravatta in May 1997; Peffer Leff, LA 93, and Matt Kallon, LA 93, were married in May 1993. Leff and Kallon have a daughter, who was born in May 1993. Leff is married to John Weaver, BU 93, and Kallon is married to Kollenland and Natalie live in Davenport, Iowa.

Allison Manley, FA 93, moved to Cleveland (outside of Washing­

ton, D.C.) and works three days a week as a graphic designer and three days a week as a glassblower’s assistant. She also started compet­

itive figure skating again, which she had given up at age 13. She’ll compete for the first time in 1998 Adult Nationals. She can be reached at manley­

woman@eolis.com.

Joseph F. Boyd, LA 92, completed an eight-month LCSR mobilization in support of Operation Joint Guard, with duty in Germany, Hungary, and Bosnia-Herzegovina. He was accepted into the advanced international children program at Angelo State University, in San Angelo, Texas. He is at jboyd@worldnet.att.net.

Jennifer Susan Glubka, LA 92, married Graham McVeill Ayers, LA 92, on Aug. 2, 1997. They live in Seattle, Wash., where they write and perform music in their band, Apollo. Jen also works as a crisis intervention specialist, and Graham manages a local restaurant and pub. They are at iglubka@aol.com.

Sally A. Specht, LW 92, married James C. Browning on June 28, 1997. She is an associate in the health law practice of Greensfelder, Heker, and Gale, PC, in St. Louis. Donald A. Welsh, LW 92, completed three years of service as the director of gift planning for ECHO (Emergency Children’s Home), in St. Louis. At the home for abused and neglected children, he assisted donors with charitable estate planning. He has since established his own law firm in Baltimore, Mo., where he focuses on his family law and wills, trusts and estate planning. He can be reached at dwalters@primary.net.

David E. Allgood, HA 93, graduated from the University of Alabama in June 1997 and will practice with John M. Mcnear, LA 92; Michael Kadakia, LA 93, married Graham McNeill Ayers, LA 93, is best man, and Jason Wolf, LA 93, Albert Langou, LA 93, and Jon Richter, LA 93, are groomsmen.

Marc Singer, LA 93, married Lynn Paradis, LA 94, on May 25, 1997, in Rochester, N.Y. They live in Chicago, Ill. Marc is a first-year surgical resident at the University of Illinois at Chicago, and Lynn is a fourth-grade teacher in River Forest, Ill. They have a 7-month-old puppy named Maggie.

Julia L. Stommes, LA 93, has moved her law practice to the office of Baker and McKenzie; she will head the immigration section.

Timothy E. Wichner, LW 93, and Suzanne Brown, LA 94, have formed a new law firm, Brown and Wichner, PC. The St. Louis firm will practice primarily in the area of immigration and nationality law.

Nicole Cool, BU 94, married Jason Delimitos, BU 95, on Oct. 4, 1997, in Graham Chapel. The wedding party included Elizabeth Smith, BU 93, and Jason Delimitos, BU 95; Radhika Shah, BU 93; and Jon Richter, LA 93, married Graham McNeill Ayers, LA 93, is best man, and Jason Wolf, LA 93, Albert Langou, LA 93, and Jon Richter, LA 93, are groomsmen.

Theodore P. David, EN 94, received an MS in computer engineering from Virginia Tech in September 1997. He is a software development engineer at NCR Corporation, in Columbus, S.C.

Mitchell DeKoven, LA 94, received a master of health services administration degree from the University of Michigan in May 1997. He is now in a two-year administrative fellowship at the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions. He lives in Baltimore, Md. He is at mdekoven@welchlink.welch.jhu.edu.

Eve Loren, LA 94, married Gary Goldstein, BU 95, on July 20, 1997, in New York City. The wedding party included Kenneth Katz, BU 95; Kurt Roggin, LA 95; Corey Mencsher, LA 95; Jay Fried, LA 94; Jeff Power, EN 94, GB 95; David Loren, LA 91,
Maximize your INCOME

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See page 9

Robert S. Brookings
Your Advantage Is Clear

See page 9

Recognizing the Importance of Planned Gifts
Washington University in St. Louis
Jane Zimmer Daniels, director of Women in Engineering Programs at Purdue University, is not an engineer. In fact, when she entered Washington University at the age of 17, she signed up for courses leading to a sociology major and an eventual career in social work.

Fast forward to 1998. For the last 18 years, Daniels has overseen a program at Purdue that recruits women students, both undergraduate and graduate, into engineering programs. She is also cofounder and the president of Women in Engineering Programs Advocates Network (WEPAN), a national group formed to increase women's participation in engineering.

"Washington U. was a very positive experience for me," she says. "I still analyze issues from a sociologist's point of view, which is why I'm interested in institutional change for women in engineering—not just changing women students to 'fit in.'"

Daniels chose Washington University because of its reputation for quality education. "The faculty (special favorites: Barry Commoner and Helen and Alvin Gouldner) challenged me to think and question." Historically, engineering schools evolved from the military, she says. "Until the last year or two, engineering has been taught in a competitive, hierarchical system that isn't attractive to women. So the challenge is twofold: first, to battle the stereotypes of what engineers do and, second, to change how engineering is taught," she says.

"We need to help young women survive the system, but also teach faculty and teaching assistants how to change it so it's more suitable for many students," Daniels adds.

Specific strategies to accomplish this are taught in Campus Climate Workshops, which were initiated through Daniels' program. They include requiring students to raise their hands before responding to questions; asking faculty and TAs to wait several seconds before calling on someone; recommending inclusive language; not allowing interruptions during discussions; and ensuring that women are equally represented in group tasks.

"Such small changes make a huge difference for everyone, especially women," Daniels says. The workshops, originally set up for engineering and science, are now offered to the whole university. Purdue, which has had engineering programs for women since 1969, leads the country in the number of women who have graduated with engineering degrees, Daniels says. "More than 6,000 women have earned engineering degrees at Purdue," she says.

Thanks to Purdue's success, Daniels has been invited to speak at corporations and universities throughout the world. She says the travel and people she meets are some of the most enjoyable parts of her work. In 1993 and 1994 Daniels took a leave from Purdue to manage the newly initiated Programs for Women and Girls at the National Science Foundation, in Washington, D.C.

After graduation from Washington U., Daniels was a welfare case worker in St. Louis for a year before moving to Lafayette, Indiana, in 1969. While studying for an M.S. in Counseling and Personnel Services, she worked for three years at WBBA, the campus radio station, as music librarian. There, a geology professor teaching radio classes offered her a job as an adviser in his department.

In 1978, she accepted a similar job in the engineering department. In 1980, she was appointed to her present job. Daniels earned a Ph.D. in education, counseling, and personnel services from Purdue in 1988. Many research techniques she learned in a senior project at Washington University were the basis for classes she took as a Ph.D. student—some 20 years later.

—Patricia Bardon Cadigan

WASHINGTON PROFILES

Jane Zimmer Daniels A.B. '68

Helping Young Women "Survive the System"

John Stinn, LA 95, is pursuing a master's degree in marine affairs at the University of Miami's Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science. He was awarded a Rosenstiel fellowship after beginning his degree. He is at jstinn@sammy.rsmas.miami.edu.

Rebekah Viloria, LA 95, married Matthew Hunninghake, LA 95, in St. Louis on Sept. 27, 1997. The wedding party included Karen Ryan, LA 95; Jesse Fertig, LA 95; Craig Mauro, LA 95; and Brad Cokelet, LA 95. Rebekah and Matthew are third-year medical students at the University of Iowa College of Medicine. They live in Iowa City with their dog, Bear.

Jennifer E. Cook, LW 96, has joined the St. Louis office of the law firm Armstrong, Teasdale, Schlafly, and Davis.
In Memoriam

1920s
Harold S. Cook, LW 22; 11/97.
Josephine (Glendinning) Heys, NU 22; 7/97.
Max Barnholtz, BU 24; 10/97.
Homer V. Howes, LA 24; 11/97.
Howard J. Stemm, EN 27; 2/97.
David W. Strauss, LW 27; 11/97.
Edward A. Hack, EN 29; 12/97.
Louis E. Newman, EN 29; 12/96.

1930s
Frank R. Drake, LA 30, MD 34; 3/97.
Thomas C. McCleave, Jr., MD 38; 9/97.
Elizabeth Murphy, LA 30; 2/97.
M. Virginia Parsons, NU 30; 8/97.
James A. Singer, LW 30; 11/97.
Ruth Mae (Lawrenz) Bishop, LA 30; 11/97.
Thomas C. McCleave, Jr., MD 30; 9/97.
Jane Evonne (Rovee) Salomon, LA 30; 8/97.

1940s
Asher Blockman, BU 40; 2/96.
Robert E. Combs, BU 40; 4/97.
Elizabeth (Clapper) Ilgen, UC 40; 10/97.
Northcutt, BU 41, LW 48; 10/97.
Joseph N. Dills, MD 41; 8/97.
Erwin T. Hinga, LW 41; 11/97.
Leslie Ibur, BU 41; 10/97.
Betty (Rasbach) Blain, LA 42, FA 75; 12/97.
Erwin H. Cordes, EN 42; 11/97.
Paul B. Bava, LW 42; 12/97.
Robert E. Aherne, BU 43; 9/96.
Lloyd E. Cox, LA 43; 9/97.
Bernard A. Singer, LW 43; 10/97.

1950s
Herbert C. Ault, Jr., EN 50; 1/96.
Dorothy (Garesche) Holland, GR 50; 12/97.
Clinton W. Marsh, LA 50; 7/95.
Robert B. Snook, UC 50; 6/97.
William Albert Bell, GR 51; 10/97.
Frank J. Burgert, EN 51; 6/97.
James W. Burke, GR 51; 11/97.
Virginia F. (Lewis) Carpenter, LA 51, GR 58; 6/97.
Ruth E. Dudge, UC 44; 4/97.
Margaret N. Miller, NU 44; 8/97.
Oliver L. Wilke, BU 44; 11/97.
Lauretta L. Ashby, NU 45; 9/97.
BeverlyGabrio, UC 46; 10/97.
William Davis Cobourn, LA 47; 10/97.
Shirley A. Cochran, BU 47; 7/97.
B. Randolph Cockrell, Jr., MD 47; 11/97.

1960s
Clark H. Sugg, Jr., EN 60; 10/97.
Robert D. Houchin, EN 61; 6/97.
Richard B. Stinemetz, GR 61; 6/97.
Louis J. Kuest, GR 63; 6/97.
Richard O. Garcia, GR 71; 9/97.
Charles F. Schultz, GB 65; 10/97.
Nancy E. (Gentry) Woods, PT 65; 10/97.
William J. Blackard, UC 66, UC 70; 12/96.
Charles W. Hall, GR 67; 3/95.
Barbara L. Kopperud, FA 55; 10/97.
Richard F. O'Gorman, LA 55, GR 57; 10/97.
Rose (Lauder) Waisman, LA 55; 10/97.
Joseph F. Paul, EN 56, SI 57; 10/97.
Inez (Edwards) Landis, GR 58; 11/97.
Roger L. Scherck, LA 59, LW 59; 10/97.

1970s
SOLON R. CHERVITZ, LA 71; 10/97.
Betty Dunham, UC 71; 12/96.
Jerome J. Gordon, LA 71; 4/97.
Rachel S. Guns, GR 71; 9/97.
Douglas D. Horner, GB 72; 10/97.
B. Randolph Cockrell, Jr., MD 72; 10/97.
Virginia Harri son, GR 72; 11/97.
Douglas D. Horner, GB 72; 10/97.
Ernest R. Hill, LW 71; 11/97.
Virginia Harrison, GR 72; 11/97.
Douglas D. Horner, GB 72; 10/97.
B. Randolph Cockrell, Jr., MD 72; 10/97.
Andrew R. Green, LA 73; 12/97.
Frederick E. Schaeffer, Jr., EN 51, GR 55; 8/97.
Warren A. Maass, UC 49; 11/97.

1980s
Thomas B. Gonterman, LA 47; 11/97.
Charles W. Hall, GR 67; 3/95.
William J. Blackard, UC 66, UC 70; 12/96.
Andrew Todd Lavien, LA 75; 12/96.
Mary Ann (Richardson) Watts, UC 76; 6/97.
David Joel Schechter, LA 78; 10/97.
Austria Garines, MD 79, 9/97.
Arthur Morney, SI 79, GR 96; 10/97.
Wallace Levaun Jones, GR 80; 12/97.
Regina Aloe (Sprung) Townsend, UC 83; 11/97.

1990s
Michael Jay Heiman, LA 90; 3/97.

In Remembrance

Aleksandr Averbakh, Nikolai Chitaev

Hours after enjoying a uniquely American Thanksgiving dinner with a group of friends and colleagues, Russian citizens Nikolai Chitaev and Aleksandr Averbakh, both research assistants in the Department of Dermatology at the School of Medicine, died in a one-car accident.

Chitaev, 34, died November 28, 1997, after his car slid on wet pavement and struck a tree in the 2500 block of Forest Park Parkway around 2:30 a.m.

Averbakh, 33, died December 2, 1997, from injuries sustained in the accident.

Both men worked under Sergey Troyanovski, assistant professor of medicine (dermatology). "I loved Nikolai and Aleksandr, who were not only brilliant scientists, but also my personal friends," Troyanovski said. "I am still in shock and always will miss them."

Chitaev had worked in the dermatology lab since July 1994.


Memorial services were held for Averbakh and Chitaev, who were returned to their Russian homeland for burial.

Ray Coil

Ray Northcutt Coil, a retired lawyer and professor of engineering law in the civil engineering and computer science departments for 45 years, died October 16, 1997, in Cottonwood, Ariz., following a brief illness. Coil retired in 1991 and moved to Sedona, Ariz.

Survivors include his wife, "Pepper" Coil of Sedona; two sons, Richard Coil of Scottsdale, Ariz., and Guy Coil of Champain, Ill.; a daughter, James Coil of Atlanta; and five granddaughters. A memorial service was held October 22 in Sedona.

Wallace L. Jones

Wallace L. Jones, recently retired head of the Consortium for Graduate Study in Management, died of a heart attack December 2, 1997, at his home in Chillicothe, Ohio. He was 63.

Jones joined the consortium in 1967 shortly after the nonprofit organization, which provides merit-based full-tuition scholarships to minority MBA students, was founded. Over the course of 30 years, Jones rose from associate director to executive director and, in March 1990, to chief executive officer. He retired from the top position last January.

Before joining the consortium, he was director of the Educational Advisory Center at Howard University in Washington, D.C., where he earned a master's degree. Jones received a doctorate from Washington University in 1990.

Funeral services were held December 8, in Chillicothe, Ohio.

Memorial contributions may be made to the Wallace L. Jones Fellowship Fund, Consortium for Graduate Study in Management, 200 S. Hanley Rd., Suite 1102, St. Louis, MO, 63105.

Justin F. Kramer

Justin F. Kramer, assistant professor emeritus of clinical obstetrics and
gynecology at the School of Medicine, died October 13, 1997, after surgery at Barnes-Jewish Hospital. He was 75.

A major league prospect during his years at WU, Roth worked as a batting practice pitcher for the St. Louis Cardinals and even received a contract offer from the New York Giants before a broken pitching arm spoiled his chances for a professional baseball career. After graduation, the Cardinals made him the business manager of a farm team in Georgia, where he also hosted a radio sports program six nights a week.

After answering an ad and testing for Treasury agent in 1955, Roth became a special agent with the U.S. Secret Service, which protects presidents and other dignitaries, and investigates counterfeiting and threats to the President, among other duties. In 1956, he was assigned to the White House to protect President Eisenhower.

"It was a plum," Roth says, "a real feather in your cap to get selected for the White House.”

Those years were a special time in American history, he adds. “We had won the big war, and the country was really going pretty well. When we traveled with Eisenhower around the world, the adulation for this man—the respect and enthusiasm—was just awesome.”

As David Eisenhower's Little League coach during these years, Roth came to know the family well. “They were the salt of the earth,” he says.

After he left the White House, Roth was assigned to his hometown of St. Louis, where he went undercover and infiltrated a Missouri counterfeiting ring. The result was the biggest bust of its kind in the agency's history at the time. A later undercover sting in New York City was captured on film for the 1963 television documentary, Money for Burning. The national exposure ended his undercover assignments, and Roth was promoted to head the field office in Omaha, Nebraska. He retired there in 1974.

Roth's career was demanding, but when he was home he made sure to spend plenty of time with the kids. "I coached football, basketball, and baseball," he says. "We did a lot as a family, and still do."

These days, Roth is much too busy enjoying his retirement to miss law enforcement. "I'm living the lifestyle of a cat," he says. "I eat, I sleep, I play."

What he plays is tennis, a sport he took up in his 40s with his wife, Carol. Between them they have more than 30 Senior Olympic medals and have twice placed second in doubles at the Senior Nationals. "I'd like to win a national," Roth says. In the meantime, he plans to "continue doing what I'm doing—enjoying life, staying healthy, playing tennis, and doing what I can for my family. I think I'm one of the luckiest guys in the world."

—Terri McClain
Life Trustee W.L. Hadley Griffin

W.L. Hadley Griffin, a Life Trustee of Washington University, died of complications of cancer November 9, 1997, at his home in west St. Louis County. He was 79.

A member of the Board of Trustees since 1967, Griffin gave loyal and energetic leadership to the university for more than 30 years. He was chairman from 1983 to 1988, after having served as vice chairman for six years previously. Griffin has served on the Buildings and Grounds, Executive, and Nominating committees. In 1979, he headed the Commission on the Future of Washington University, which resulted in the $630 million Alliance Campaign.

"Hadley Griffin was a remarkable person," Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton said. "The University is indebted to him for his tremendous contributions as an insightful leader, generous friend, and dedicated adviser. His legacy continues in innumerable ways from the law school student commons that bears his name to the W.L. Hadley Griffin scholarship fund to his dedication toward enabling the University to reach world-class stature."

William H. Danforth, chairman of the Board of Trustees, noted that Hadley Griffin was both a gifted and an admirable man. His career was filled with many successes because of his abilities and, most importantly, because of his trustworthiness, his wisdom, and his altruism. Washington University is a far better institution because of his vision, his leadership, and his generosity. He was also my friend, and I will miss him.

Danforth first met Griffin briefly during the Korean conflict. Their friendship resumed when Griffin joined the University Board of Trustees in 1967. "The mature Hadley was not much different from the younger version," Danforth said. "He was, of course, older and more experienced and undoubtedly wiser, but there was always the same enthusiasm, the same energy, the same deeply felt devotion to duty. His integrity and his sense of honor and propriety never varied."

A 1947 graduate of the School of Law, Griffin served as executive vice chair of the law school's $20 million Building for a New Century campaign, which helped fund the school's new state-of-the-art facility, Anheuser-Busch Hall. The campaign was completed 21 months ahead of schedule; the building was dedicated September 26.

Griffin was one of the early leading donors for the campaign. In recognition of a generous donation to the school from Griffin and his wife, Phoebe, the student commons in Anheuser-Busch Hall is named in his honor.

Griffin had been a member of the Law National Council since 1988. "Throughout his adult life, Hadley Griffin was a good friend and adviser to the School of Law," said Dorsey D. Ellis, Jr., law school dean. "He cared deeply about students and focused his contributions accordingly. We shall miss him greatly. His portrait in the W.L. Hadley Griffin Student Commons will forever remind us of his leadership and compassion."

Griffin was awarded the Distinguished Law Alumnus Award in 1982, an honorary Doctor of Laws Degree in 1990 and the Eliot Society's Search Award in 1992. Retired chairman of the board of Brown Group Inc., Griffin's career in the footwear industry spanned half a century. He joined the Wohl Shoe Co. in 1947 and assumed ever-increasing company responsibilities after Wohl merged with Brown in 1951. He was elected president of Brown in 1968, became chief executive officer in 1969, and was named chairman of the board in 1972. He retired in 1985, but continued to work closely with the company.

Griffin was a well-known leader in civic, cultural, educational, and charitable endeavors. He served as honorary member and former chairman of the Smithsonian National Board of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C.; life trustee and president of the Saint Louis Symphony Society; president of Civic Progress; chairman and president of the United Way of St. Louis; and fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Griffin was a veteran of both World War II and the Korean conflict. He received his undergraduate degree from Williams College in Williamstown, Mass. Griffin served on numerous boards of St. Louis-area businesses. He was also director and deputy chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis from 1982 to 1983 and was chairman from 1983 to 1987.

Survivors include his wife, Phoebe Griffin, of West County; three sons, Dustin H. Griffin II of New Jersey, Peter B. Griffin of St. Louis, and Perry Griffin of Carbondale, Colo.; a brother, Dustin H. Griffin of St. Louis; and four grandchildren.

"His family, Phoebe and their children, was central to his life," said Danforth. "I often felt that he drew strength from his private life."

"Winston Churchill wrote that courage is the virtue on which all other virtues depend. Hadley was a virtuous man and had the courage to live his life by his own lights, whether in the Navy or in civilian life. He faced his final illness in the same way. As his energy flagged, he let me know that his flame was not waning by quoting from the final lines of Tennyson's 'Ulysses':

'Tho' I'll be taken, man, I abide; and tho'
We are not now that strength which in old days
Moved earth and heaven; that which we are, we are,
One equal temper of heroic hearts,
Made weak by time and fate, but strong in will
To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield.

"Hadley's memory and his spirit are alive to comfort and inspire all those who knew him. His life remains a blessing."

Among the survivors are his wife of 47 years, Janet Morsey; two daughters, Lynda Morsey of Boulder, Colo., and Barbara Morsey of Minneapolis; three sons, John Morsey as Poetry, The New Yorker, and The New Republic, and in 1978 he was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship. In 1979 he won the Award in Literature from the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters.

"His work was understated and ironic," said Daniel Shea, professor of English and department chair. "He always had a double sense of things, whether writing about his children, his dog, or life and death."

Born in Oxford, England, Morris spent part of his childhood in his grandfather's peach farm in Eagle Springs, N.C. He attended Augusta Military Academy in Fort Defiance, Va., and in 1953 received a bachelor's degree in English from Hamilton College, in Clinton, N.Y. After two years as a Marine during the Korean War, Morris attended graduate school at Columbia University, earning a doctorate in 1964. He taught at the University of Delaware and at Columbia University before coming to Washington University.

Morris is survived by his wife, Anne Morris; three children, Julia Morris of New York, John George Morris of Nashville, Tenn., and Richard Maurice Morris of Denver; and two grandchildren. Among the survivors are his wife of 47 years, Janet Morsey; two daughters, Lynda Morsey of Boulder, Colo., and Barbara Morsey of Minneapolis; three sons, John Morsey as Poetry, The New Yorker, and The New Republic, and in 1978 he was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship. In 1979 he won the Award in Literature from the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters.

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to 1946 and completing an internship at St. Louis Maternity and Barnes hospitals. Before the war, he was an intern at the University of Minnesota Hospital.

He became an instructor in clinical obstetrics and gynecology at the medical school in 1951 and was an assistant professor from 1955 to 1958, when he assumed emeritus status.

He also was on the medical staffs of Barnes-Jewish, Deaconess, Homer G. Phillips, Missouri Baptist, St. Louis City, and St. Luke's hospitals and was a staff physician of the Labor Health Council, which provides medical care for members and family members of the Teamsters Union.

Born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Pennoyer obtained a bachelor's degree in biology in 1933 from Hobart College in Geneva, N.Y., and a medical degree in 1939 from the University of Rochester.

He married for 57 years to Miriam M. Pennoyer, who died in 1996. She was head of the Honors Program at the St. Louis Children's Hospital in the 1950s. The couple lived in Webster Groves, where James Pennoyer was on the Board of Health. He also served on the St. Louis County Board of Health.

A daughter and two sons are among the survivors.

Harriett Steuernagel

Harriett L. Steuernagel, librarian emeritus of the former Washington University School of Dental Medicine and associate professor emeritus in library science, died of complications following a stroke November 11, 1997, in Barnes-Jewish Hospital. She was 90.

Steuernagel was head librarian of the dental school from 1946 to 1981. After her retirement, she served as a consultant in dental education and coordinated the steering committee of the dental school's accreditation report. She also served on the steering committee of the dental school's career counseling program.

In her early years, Steuernagel pursued a career in ballet and danced at the St. Louis Muny Opera. She also was one of the original Rockettes, who were St. Louis-based before moving to New York.

Memorial contributions may be made to Bernard Becker Medical Library, 660 S. Euclid Ave., St. Louis, MO 63110.

Judith Weissman

Judith Weissman, LA 67, an author and a visiting professor of English, died of cancer January 4 at Barnes-Jewish Hospital. She was 52. Weissman taught 19th-century and English literature at Washington University from 1994 to 1997. Previously, she taught for more than 20 years at Syracuse University.

She wrote two books, Half Savage and Haughty and Free: Women and Rural Radicalism in the 19th Century Novel, which was published in 1987, and Of Two Minds: Poets Who Hear Voices, which was released in 1993. She also published many articles and reviews.

In 1996, she won a prize for her reviews of Sewanee Review, a literary magazine.

She graduated from Washington University in 1967 and earned a doctorate in 1972 from the University of California at San Diego. She was the daughter of Samuel I. Weissman, professor emeritus of chemistry in Arts and Sciences, and Jane Loewinger Weissman, the William R. Stuckenberg Professor Emeritus of Human Values in Arts and Sciences. In addition to her parents, she is survived by a brother, Michael Weissman, of Urbana, Ill.

Mitchell Yanow

Mitchell Yanow, MD 41, a prominent St. Louis obstetrician, co-founder of the Medicine Shoppe International Inc. pharmacy group, and member of the clinical faculty at the School of Medicine, died of natural causes January 12 at his apartment in New York City. He was 80 and lived in Ladue, Mo.

Born in St. Louis, Yanow was raised in Venice, Ill. He obtained a medical degree at Washington University and completed an internship at the Jewish Hospital of St. Louis.

Yanow was in the U.S. Navy from 1943 to 1945, serving as the sole doctor to a fleet of seven 55-man ships in the Pacific. At one point he treated sailors injured during the Battle of Okinawa.

After the war, Yanow completed his residency in obstetrics and gynecology at Barnes Hospital in St. Louis. He then established a solo practice and later co-founded OB-GYN Inc., a group practice. Yanow's practice at times included three generations from the same families.

Over the course of his career, he delivered about 15,000 babies.

"Mitch Yanow was truly an admirable man, a person who combined in a wonderful fashion character and talent," said William H. Danforth, chairman of the Board of Trustees. "He was a kind and compassionate physician who was creative and successful in both his profession and business. We all will miss him a lot."

In 1970, Yanow co-founded Medicine Shoppe International Inc. at the time, it comprised a dozen drugstores. Medicine Shoppe now has grown to 1,200 franchise pharmacies in 48 states and several countries. It was acquired by Cardinal Health Inc. in 1995.

Yanow and his wife, Elaine, were life members of the University's William Greenleaf Eliot Society, providing a surer scholarship and loan support to medical students. The entryway to the medical school's library is named for them. They also established the Elaine and Mitchell Yanow Professorship in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, the first endowed chair in the department.

In 1993, Yanow received a Distinguished Alumnus Award from the University. Last year, he received the Brookings Award, which the Board of Trustees gives to alumni and friends in recognition of service to the school.

The Yanows were married for 48 years. Elaine Yanow served in numerous community groups and was president of the League of Women Voters of St. Louis in the late 1960s. She also was a member of the Wellesley College Alumnae Association. She died in 1995.

Yanow is survived by three daughters, Barbara Lichtenstein of Cincinnati; Margaret Ouiemette and Caryl Yanow (Grueskin), both of New York City; a sister, Mildred Wallach, of St. Louis; and three grandchildren.

CORRECTION: Donald C. Kirkpatrick, EN 60, listed as deceased in the fall 1997 issue of Washington University Magazine and Alumni News, is, happily, alive and well and "feeling super."
Setting the Stage FOR SUCCESS

When Sam Fox arrived at the University, he says it was as if a light bulb went on.

Considering his 50 years of accomplishment, it must have been a floodlight.

It was the beginning of a life-changing experience when newly enrolled freshman Sam Fox arrived on the campus of Washington University from rural Desloge, Missouri, in the fall of 1947.

"For a small-town kid, when you get to a big city and a great school like Washington University, it's as if the whole world opens up to you," explains Fox, B.S.B.A. '51. "So when I came here, it was like a light bulb being turned on.

"Perhaps I'd feel the same way if I'd gone to another school, but maybe not," he says. "I do know the transition that took place within me during my years at the University, and it set the stage for everything I've done since."

What Sam Fox has done in the intervening years adds up to a pretty good record of personal and business accomplishment. His easy but energetic manner and plain talk belie his lofty status in the business community. He's an old-fashioned romantic who still calls his wife, Marilyn—the mother of their five children—"my sweetie," and will tell you that "she's one in 10 million," and that their marriage was "the best contract I've ever made."

Fox is chairman and chief executive officer of Harbour Group Ltd., a privately held company with headquarters in St. Louis that he founded in 1976. Harbour Group companies manufacture everything from cutting tools and sealing products to health-care products.

Harbour Group's purchase of a small or mid-sized manufacturing company is almost always followed by investments in plant, equipment, and people to improve the product and enhance customer service. That's been the secret of Fox's success. When one of Harbour Group's companies is taken public, its bottom line and market value have often improved geometrically.

Fox won the St. Louis Business Journal Enterprise Award in 1987, was named 1995 St. Louis Master Entrepreneur of the Year, won the 1995 Beta Gamma Sigma Medallion for Entrepreneurship, and was 1996 Clayton Chamber of Commerce Businessperson of the Year. Fellow members of the business community and local publications and business writers follow his career with interest.

His 50-year journey from farm-country boy to highly esteemed business leader, in his view, parallels the transition he's seen at the University. With offices in downtown Clayton, just two miles from the Hilltop Campus, and with an enduring concern for his alma mater forged through years of volunteer involvement, he's been an interested observer of the University's progress.

"I've seen a lot of changes," he says. "Take a look at where we were and where we are now. It was a streetcar college when I started here, and it has gone from regional to national—and now international. Now we have students from all 50 states and almost 90 foreign countries."

Fox observes: "You need a certain size in order to pull together the resources needed for a great university. We're large enough, but not so large you feel like a number. Not only are we..."
Sam Fox
B.S.B.A. '51

the right size, but we have been able to assemble one top-notch faculty, unusual for a school our size and one in the Midwest.

“We have a great faculty, great facilities, and an endowment that puts us in the top dozen in the country. We're attracting the cream of today's students,” he goes on. “I attribute a lot of this to Bill Danforth (former chancellor, now chairman of the Board of Trustees). What happened during his 24-year tenure is a tribute to a great man with a great vision.”

He also extols the qualities of the present chancellor: “We were lucky to find Mark Wrighton. I think he is an absolute winner. He's a strategic thinker, a deep thinker, and he gets involved in key details. He's dedicated, hard-working, and tenacious. I believe he can make the same kind of contribution Bill Danforth made. And given the platform created by Bill Danforth, I think Mark is now going to take the University to even greater heights.”

Fox, who has served in volunteer positions from the John M. Olin School of Business's Century Club Committee to the University's Board of Trustees, and is now in his third year as president of the William Greenleaf Eliot Society, has proved his commitment to the University, the community, and education through his service. He still spells out the reasons if asked: “There is nothing more important in America than educating our young people. If you have a university that has done what Washington University has done—all its successes and what it stands for—how can you not support it?”

He is particularly proud of the Eliot Society. He reeks off statistics about private gifts of $92 million to the University in fiscal 1997, about a third given by Eliot Society members. “It is well-deserved support, because the University has done and continues to do a wonderful job, and that's why it has gained everyone's respect,” he says.

As part of the National Council of the Olin School, he presented the school's plan for the future to the Board of Trustees. As a Trustee, he heard the plans of the University's other schools and major units as part of the University's Project 21 planning for the next century. “They're good strategic plans,” Fox says, comparing Project 21 objectives to the goals between the late 1970s and the 1980s, thanks to the Commission on the Future of Washington University.

That was a great period of growth for the business school in particular. Fox credits former Dean Robert L. Virgil's leadership for the school's emergence into the national spotlight. He also believes Dean Stuart Greenbaum will take the school further. “The business school's vision for the future is rock-solid,” he says. Two Fox sons trusted their father's alma mater for their business education: Jeffrey L. and Gregory A. Fox, both involved in the family business, got their MBA degrees in 1988 and 1990, respectively.

“Ten years from now, I think we're all going to be very impressed with the progress at the University,” Fox says. “We've already got the springboard to move us forward and upward in all areas.”

Sam Fox is working on behalf of Washington University as well, as a volunteer, as a financial supporter (Sustaining Charter Member of the Danforth Circle and Life Member of the Eliot Society), and a willing public advocate for the University.

Fox also expresses a sense of appreciation—a sentiment the University returns to one of its most loyal team players. “I feel very indebted to the University,” Fox says. “It set the stage for my successes. It was the place where the whole world came alive for me.”

—John W. Hansford
Professor of Law and Economics
Chair, Faculty Senate Council

Many people may not relish being at the center of a swirling sea of challenging and multifaceted academic enterprises, or compelling yet diverse faculty opinions and campus needs. But the buoyant and enthusiastic John Drobak is not so typical. Drobak, professor of law and of economics, fellow of the Center in Political Economy, and former codirector of the Business, Law, and Economics Center in the John M. Olin School of Business, is serving his second tour of duty as chair of the University's Faculty Senate Council. (He served on the council from 1990 to 1993 and was chair during the 1992–93 academic year.) He brings to the task years of experience in fostering academic and administrative links among numerous campus departments and disciplines.

Perhaps Drobak's willingness to create synergetic and connecting circuits is not so unusual, given his past as an electrical-engineering-student-turned-lawyer. "When I was a senior electrical engineering student at MIT, I decided that I didn't want to be an engineer," he says. "A friend of mine was in law school; he also had an electrical engineering degree, and he convinced me to try law school. I fell in love with the law."

After attending Stanford law school, Drobak dove right into the practice of law. "I had some good advice from a dean at Stanford who said it was much easier to become a law professor after you've been a lawyer. He also said, correctly, that having practiced for a few years would make you a better teacher because you'd have a better handle on what goes on in the 'real world.'"

Drobak practiced law for five years at the firm Tyler, Cooper, in New Haven, Connecticut, before feeling ready for the transition to professor. One of his early job interviews was at Washington University. Soon he realized that not only had he fallen in love with the law, but he also had fallen in love with Washington University and the St. Louis area.

"My wife, Mary, and I came here to spend two or three years and then move back East," he says. "But St. Louis is one of the gems in America to raise a family [Mary and John have an 11-year-old son, Matt, and an 8-year-old daughter, Carolyn]. It has a little bit of what I liked about the small city in upstate New York where I grew up."
The collaborative synergy that is the Drobak hallmark also expresses itself in other ways. For example, the already-busy professor is, in his own words, a dedicated “Soccer Dad” and makes sure his children know the value of vast experience, ranging from sports to music lessons. In fact, the insatiable learner, famous for sitting in on other people’s classes, found his son’s summer trumpet lessons equally irresistible.

“I used to play trumpet a long time ago,” he says with a grin. “My son’s interest got me excited again, so both Matt and I took lessons from Dan Presgrave, head of the WU Concert Band. It was great.”

James W. Russell is the associate editor of this magazine.

### On John Drobak’s Collegiality

“John is a wonderful teacher. The way he interrogates the class members is very impressive. He is polite and gentle with them, but he gets them to pay a lot of attention. The students know not to come to class unprepared. They say in their evaluations that [Theory of Property Rights] is one of the hardest courses they have ever had, but that does not deter them—we have a waiting list every year.”

— Douglass C. North, Nobel laureate and the Spencer T. Olin Professor in Arts and Sciences, who team teaches with Drobak.

“John is a great professor because he has a wonderful ability to make the students think. They say in their evaluations that they never get bored in his classes. He makes the students work hard, and they like it.”

— Barry R. Weingast (former WU professor), Senior Fellow, Hoover Institution, and Ward C. Krebs Family Professor and chair of the Department of Political Science at Stanford University.

“It has been a great pleasure to work with John on the Faculty Senate Council, which he currently chairs. It is not surprising that he, as a law professor, knows the rules and procedures and thus runs the meetings very smoothly. More importantly, he tries to get faculty more informed about important issues.”

— Wilhelm Neuefeind, professor and chair of economics, Arts and Sciences.

As professor, researcher, and Faculty Senate Council chair, John Drobak specializes in interdepartmental synergy.

But the on-the-job appeal of the University is what sealed their stay. Drobak was enticed by the level of faculty interaction he thought was possible across disciplines and schools. “I identify myself as an economist wannabe; I have no degree in economics, but I took lots of economics courses as an undergraduate and many economics-related law courses,” he says. “So I found the Center in Political Economy to be an extremely exciting place when I came here.”

Drobak’s own excitement gave rise to an early interdisciplinary experience: “I’d heard there was a professor in economics who was very interested in airline deregulation, and he taught it as part of his economics course. It turned out to be [Nobel Prize-winning economist] Douglass North. I asked if I could sit in and listen because airline deregulation was an area that always interested me.

“We hit it off, and I sat in for more classes, after which Doug asked me if I wanted to co-teach the course with him. From that, it developed into a course that we’ve been teaching jointly for 10 years now. I think faculty members do build relationships across disciplines that way. It’s almost serendipity.”

Drobak’s collaborative efforts in political economy touch on a multitude of fields—anthropology, business, political science, philosophy, and law, of course. But Drobak’s investigations also have gone as far afield as working with Ronald S. Indek, professor of electrical engineering, on innovations in the magnetic storage industry, as well as teaching “Institutional Framework for Competitive Markets” to Central European MBA students during summers in the Czech Republic.

Such wide-ranging activity shapes and strengthens numerous University departments, Drobak says. “I’m a believer in the bell-shaped-curve-distribution theory of life,” he says. “Every faculty has some really outstanding members. The bigger the department and the bigger the school, the more top-quality faculty you’re going to have. One way to get more bang for your departmental buck is to get people to work across departments. You get synergy and in effect make ‘megadepartments.’”

Drobak’s diverse campus outreaches are a tremendous boon to his serving as chair (through the 1997-98 academic year) of the Faculty Senate Council, which he calls the “major voice for faculty” with the University administration. The chair serves as a faculty representative to both the Board of Trustees and the University Council. “[Board of Trustees Chair] Bill Danforth and [Chancellor] Mark Wrighton both want the input of faculty, and the vehicle for accomplishing this is the Faculty Senate. The range of issues and the involvement with other faculty is very broad,” Drobak says.

“The Washington Spirit” spotlights key faculty members and administrators who advance and support our great University’s teaching and learning, research, scholarship, and service for the present and future generations.
More Than Meets the Eye  Students, faculty, and alumni will find Ridgley Hall’s refurbished Holmes Lounge warmer and more elegant than ever, crowned by its spectacular English Renaissance ceiling. But as Steve Rackers, manager of capital projects, says: “Words and pictures can’t do justice to the room. You have to go see it for yourself.”