JOURNEYS TO THE CENTER OF THE EARTH

Geophysicist Michael Wysession learns our planet’s epic secrets
Powerful Grace  Potent healing plants of elaborate beauty are the subject of some 45 rare books on stunning display at the Bernard Becker Medical Library. Reflecting the renewed popular and clinical interest in natural remedies, the exhibition "Powerful Grace Lies in Herbs and Plants," titled after Shakespeare and cosponsored by the Missouri Botanical Garden, has been extended through August.
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WU's community of great minds and great ideas.

8 Lasting Lessons
Three alumni describe their favorite teachers.

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Geophysicist Michael Wyssession maps a deep-Earth region that drives a fiery recycling process.

14 Accelerating Our Ascent
Over the next 10 years, Washington University will continue to advance among the world's premier universities. Its strategic plan is in place; evidence of progress is everywhere.

18 The Beaten Generation
Defeated and depressed, inner-city teens at risk don't have to remain at war with the world, says social work professor Arlene Stiffman.

22 Wouldn't You Like to Fly?
World's Fair-era aviators have a near-forgotten niche in Hilltop Campus history.

24 Mighty Mice are Emphysema-Free
Genetically engineered to lack a lung-destroying enzyme, WU's cigarette-smoking "mighty mice" seem immune to emphysema.

25 The Best Put Forward
Executive recruiter Otis Bowden finds the finest candidates to be leaders today—and funds a scholarship for the stars of tomorrow.

28 Reconstructive Magic
Alumnus Morris Marcus pays tribute to a former WU teacher whose lessons included much more than classroom instruction.

31 Home Improvements
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WU is here, there, and everywhere; Honor Roll addenda.

38 ClassMates

48 The Washington Spirit: Christopher I. Byrnes
The fourth in a series about key faculty and staff members who help make our great University run.
College Graduation Halves IQ Gap

Compare the average intelligence-test scores of black and white students during their senior year in high school, and whites tend to outscore blacks by as many as 15 points. But send those students to college and black graduates' IQ scores increase more than four times as much as their white college classmates', effectively halving the gap by graduation.

This is one of the key findings of a Washington University study that holds important implications for the debate over federal and state attempts to roll back affirmative action programs.

"Our study shows that differences in IQ test scores among blacks and whites may have little to do with genetics, and much to do with the relative quality of the educational opportunities afforded to blacks and whites," says Mark R. Rank, an associate professor at the George Warren Brown School of Social Work, who presented the research in August 1997 at a meeting of the American Sociological Association.

Other members of the Washington University research team are Fredric Q. Raines, associate professor of economics in Arts and Sciences; Mark A. Schnitzler, research instructor in the School of Medicine's Health Administration Program; and Joel Myerson, research professor of psychology in Arts and Sciences.

Emerson-Knight Gift Will Boost Executive Business Education

A $15 million challenge grant from Emerson Electric Company and its chairman, Charles F. Knight, for the John M. Olin School of Business will help the school become a world-class provider of management education. The grant is a combination of company and personal funds. The Emerson-Knight grant and a $15 million challenge grant from the John M. Olin Foundation in 1988 are the largest single gifts in the history of the business school.

In particular, the grant will strengthen executive education, which includes degree and non-degree programs for management professionals. Enhancing these programs, which are in high demand nationwide, and developing an executive education center are among the school's top priorities.

Terms are being developed for the challenge, which will be used to encourage WU alumni and friends to support the school's priorities.

Chairman and CEO of Emerson since 1973, Knight has been a leading presence at the business school for nearly two decades. In 1980 he chaired the task force that recommended further development and improvement of the business school. He chairs the school's National Council, and from 1977 to 1990 was a member of the University's Board of Trustees.

Students Celebrate Black History Month

The centerpiece of February events commemorating Black History Month was a program of prose and music, "A Black Love Song," held February 8 in Edison Theatre.

Featuring performances by Washington University African-American students, "A Black Love Song" focused on a variety of works about black relationships and love, including those by author E. Lynn Harris, poet Lucile Clifton, playwright Nubia Kai, and author Terry McMillan, June Christian, a junior majoring in English literature in Arts and Sciences, directed the program. Lori Crawford, a junior majoring in psychology in
Arts and Sciences, was program coordinator.

Programs and forums commemorating Black History Month included a talent show presented by the Association of Black Students; a lecture program by Assembly Series speaker William Gray, former U.S. representative and current president of the United Negro College Fund; an educational forum, “Experiencing Historically Black Colleges and Universities”; and an Edison Theatre performance of the play Fires in the Mirror.

Scientists Patent Two Web Accelerators

Two computer scientists at Washington University's School of Engineering and Applied Science have patented two major inventions that should make Internet applications such as e-mail, the World Wide Web, and electronic commerce up to 10 times faster.

George Varghese, associate professor of computer science, has collaborated with three University colleagues to develop two mathematical processes that accomplish the "lookup" for an Internet address at the unfathomable speed of 100 nanoseconds, compared with the current average 1.2 microseconds. (A nanosecond is one-billionth of a second.)

This 10-fold increase in speed promises to make routers—hardware devices that route Internet messages—faster by making it easier to find the destination addresses for their messages.

Architects Study Writing, Speaking

As part of a new emphasis in the architecture curriculum on integrating writing skills directly into a variety of courses, a new fall graduate architecture course stressed the importance of verbal communication in a field otherwise noted for its focus on the visual.

Taught by Stephen Kliment, FAIA, a renowned architectural writer, editor, consultant, and critic, the course examined the basic principles of lucid writing and clear speech. Kliment also offered tips on writing for impact and speaking with conviction.

"A critical attribute of the enlightened, well-rounded, successful architect is the ability to express himself or herself effectively through writing and speech," says Kliment, former editor-in-chief of Architectural Record and author of the book Creative Communications for a Successful Design Practice (out of print).

Today's fastest routers forward messages at a maximum rate of 100,000 to 500,000 messages a second. To keep up with faster link speeds, a router has to forward 5 million messages per second. If routers don't get up to speed, bottlenecks, delays, and unhappy Internet customers are right around the corner.

"A shoot-out is going on in the Wild West of Internet Country, where established network vendors and a flurry of startups are vying to provide the fastest Internet message forwarding rates," Varghese says. "We're among the Wild Bill Hickoks and Wyatt Earps who have entered the shooting match."

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The school now requires undergraduate freshmen to take English composition, sophomores to enroll in an architectural history course with a strong writing emphasis, and juniors to tie writing skills directly into the design exploration process.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY 3
National Champions! Women Hoopsters Capture First NCAA Division III Title

Washington University's women's basketball team won its first NCAA Division III national championship Saturday, March 21, in Gorham, Maine, and there was no doubt the Bears had earned it. The team, which defeated host University of Southern Maine 77-69 in the national title game, ran the gauntlet this season to give head coach Nancy Fahey her first national title in three trips to the Division III final four.

On the way to the title, the Bears, who finished the season with a school-record 28-2 ledger, twice defeated defending NCAA champion New York University to win the University Athletic Association title. Then the Bears opened the NCAA tournament by knocking off the nation's only unbeaten team (Millikin University, Decatur, Ill.) and defeated the top-ranked team in the country (University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh) to reach the final four. Finally, the Bears pulled off their biggest win of the year by beating the Southern Maine Huskies on their home floor.

Washington University became only the second team in the 17-year history of the tournament to defeat a host school on its own floor in the title game.

Drug May Ease Blood-Platelet Shortage

Since one of the serious side effects of chemotherapy and radiation treatments is the destruction of cancer patients' platelets—blood cells that strengthen vessel walls and help seal cuts—platelet transfusions are routine. But with as many as four to 10 donations required to supply platelets for a single bone-marrow transplant, the critical blood product is chronically in short supply.

Help in the form of a new drug may be at hand, says Lawrence T. Goodnough, professor of medicine and pathology, and lead researcher in a multicenter trial of the synthetic human hormone PEG-rHuMGDF. A single small-dose injection of the hormone two weeks before a blood donation can, on average, triple the number of platelets collected. Volunteers' platelet levels returned to normal soon after donation. The drug was developed by Amgen Inc., in Thousand Oaks, California, which funded the study. Researchers at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis and Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston also participated in the trial.

Seldom Pictured at an Exhibition: '80s Video Art

Since its beginnings in the 1960s, video art has become one of the most challenging and innovative contemporary art forms. "Video Art of the 1980s," a specially curated presentation at the Gallery of Art, highlighted the medium's recent history and the dynamic decade's major figures and movements.

Curated by internationally recognized video artist Van McElwee, associate professor of photographic and electronic media at Webster University, the exhibit was held in conjunction with the gallery's recent show, "Art of the '80s: Modern to Postmodern."

"Video Art of the 1980s," sponsored by Washington University's Student Gallery Group, featured works by Bill Viola, Dan Reeves, Max Almy, George Kuchar, and others.

Though video art has long been marked by a sense of experimentation—with technology, genres, and narrative structures—the general availability of simple, inexpensive video cameras in the late 1970s and early 1980s produced a period of exponential growth in the field.

Jose Rivera visited Washington's collapsed elevator, one mas­ wing fanatic with an Uzi, and Sophomore Khamara Pettus as the abandoning angel. Sciences presented his magis­ care at the hands of a right­ from "one plane crash, one of Mariso l Pere z, a young cal realist drama Department in Arts and woman whose guardian angel MalLinckrodt Ce nter's A.E. Award-winning playwrigh t has, a t last count, saved her when the Performing Arts Marisol Hotchner Studio Theatre. Students Perform Ttle play tells the story Before Writer Mariso l in Juan, Puerto Rico, in 1955. his other plays include The House of Ramón Iglesia, The Promise, Each Day Dies with Sleep, Giants Have Us in Their Books, and Cloud Tectonics. Marisol received a 1993 Obie Award for Outstanding Play and six Drama-Logue Awards, including Best Play. 66,603 separate sexual assaults." But when the angels, led by Marisol's guardian, abandon the human race to wage a bloody war in heaven, Marisol must learn to sur­ vive on her own in a night­ marish urban jungle. Rivera was born in San Juan, Puerto Rico, in 1955. His other plays include The House of Ramón Iglesia, The Promise, Each Day Dies with Sleep, Giants Have Us in Their Books, and Cloud Tectonics. Marisol received a 1993 Obie Award for Outstanding Play and six Drama-Logue Awards, including Best Play. Washington People Jerome J. Sincoff, FAIA, was named to the Washington University Board of Trustees. Sincoff is president and CEO of Helmhuth, Obata & Kassabaum Inc., one of the largest architectural firms in the world. Sincoff is an active volunteer for the School of Architecture and for the University. He received a bachelor of architecture degree from the University in 1956. John Atkinson has been named the first Samuel B. Grant Professor of Clinical Medicine, a professorship established by family, friends, and former patients of Samuel B. Grant, a longtime St. Louis physician and School of Medicine faculty member who died in 1982. Atkinson headed the Department of Medicine from 1992 to 1996. Ronald J. Chod, Jeffrey A. Lowell, and Joan M. Podleski have been appointed assistant vice chancellors for clinical affairs at the School of Medicine. Chod is an assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology and previously served as assistant dean for clinical affairs and vice president of clinical affairs at BJC Health System. Lowell is an assistant professor of surgery and of pediatrics and also serves as executive director of Medical Services for the Faculty Practice Plan. Podleski was business manager in neuro­ logical surgery. She is also executive director for Clinical Operations for the Faculty Practice Plan. Frank C-P Yin, chair of the new biomedical engineering department in the School of Engineering and Applied Science, has been installed as the Stephen F. and Camilla T. Brauer Professor of Biomedical Engineering. Yin is a leading figure in the field of biomedical engineering. He came to WU last fall after 20 years with the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.

Medical School Student Named Rhodes Scholar Narayanan "Bobby" Kasthuri (I.), a School of Medicine student, is one of 32 Americans to receive a Rhodes Scholarship to Oxford University, England, this year. He will begin his studies in the fall. "I'm very excited and definitely honored," says Kasthuri, who will pursue a doctorate in neuro­ science. "But I haven't really sat down and thought about what it will mean and what it will be like to move to another country for three years." Bobby Kasthuri is the 18th Rhodes Scholar from Wash­ ington University. Awarded on the basis of academic excellence, integrity, leadership ability, and athletic prowess, the scholar­ ships provide two to three years of study at Oxford, tuition, and a stipend. Kasthuri has a Howard Hughes Medical Scholarship at WU and is studying for a master of arts degree in the University's M.A./M.D. program.
WU Engineers, Scientists Join SuperNet Connection

Washington University is one of only 29 universities to get a green light from the National Science Foundation (NSF) to bypass gridlock on the information superhighway and use a high-speed route instead. Called the very-high-performance Backbone Network Service (vBNS), the private Internet connection will be four times faster than the existing Internet and focused on research applications.

The University will receive $350,000 from the NSF over the next two years to offset the cost of linking to the vBNS connection. "The vBNS offers exciting opportunities for researchers who have found the regular Internet too crowded for serious collaborative projects with other universities," says Martin W. Dubetz, director of the Office of the Network Coordinator and principal investigator for the grant.

"Science today requires increasingly large data sets to describe the problems on its frontiers. With vBNS we will have the ability to form partnerships between interested investigators and the computer scientists who have the computational resources to solve these problems," says Jerome R. Cox, Jr., the Harold B. and Adelaide G. Welge Professor of Computer Science and the grant's co-principal investigator.

Correction

In the Spring 1998 Washington University Magazine and Alumni News feature about alumna J. Meghan McChesney, her 1994 bachelor of arts degree in architecture from the College of Arts and Sciences was incorrectly reported. The editors regret the error.

Students Quadruple Fraternity's Hunger Drive Goal

Talk about putting the "fill" in philanthropy. In mid-November, thousands of hungry St. Louisans felt the warmth of a real meal, thanks to a charitable concept that appealed to both the heads and the hearts of University students.

Point Out Hunger—Sigma Alpha Epsilon (SAE) fraternity's food drive that allowed University students to transfer their food-service points to a donation fund—netted a staggering $20,000 during its four-day run in November 1997. That quadrupled the $5,000 goal labeled "optimistic" by nearly all involved.

Point Out Hunger was the brainchild of three senior members of SAE—Dan Leraris, Craig Lottner, and Lorne Tritt. As a sophomore, Leraris had been frustrated by the use-'em-or-lose-'em nature of the University's...
Sophomore Keith Linnenbringer (foreground) of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity helps unload the first of three deliveries for Point Out Hunger.

prepaid meal-plan points and planted the idea of donating the leftover points. The trio of marketing majors nurtured and cultivated the concept; this fall, it sprouted into the fraternity's full-fledged philanthropy project.

In the end, approximately 1,000 students—more than one third of those with a WU meal point plan—donated 18,000 "points" (one point is equal to one dollar). The average donation was just under 18 points.

In light of its resounding success, Point Out Hunger will become an annual event.

Notable Research

Mutant Yeast Genes Will Be Invaluable in Research

H. Mark Johnston, professor of genetics at the School of Medicine, has received a $2.2 million grant to lead an international project in yeast genetics. The three-year grant comes from the National Human Genome Research Institute at the National Institutes of Health. The researchers will systematically disrupt each of the 6,000 genes in baker's yeast, whose cells and genes resemble those of humans.

"This set of mutants will be an invaluable resource for studying the functions of proteins," Johnston says. "There also is great interest among pharmaceutical companies because yeast will be a great vehicle for drug discovery."

Johnston, in collaboration with the medical school's Genome Sequencing Center, was part of an international team that in 1996 completed the DNA sequence of yeast.

Ulcer Vaccine Clears Hurdle

Swedish and U.S. collaborators have identified a bacterial protein that allows peptic-ulcer-causing H. pylori to cling to the stomach wall.

"With this attachment protein in hand, it eventually should be possible to develop a vaccine against peptic ulcers and gastric cancer," says Thomas Borén, assistant professor of oral biology at Umeå University in Sweden. Borén headed the research team, which published its findings in the January 16 issue of Science.

"In places where people are at high risk for infection, an effective, cheap vaccine that boosted immunity after every exposure would be incredibly important," says research colleague Douglas E. Berg, the Alumni Professor in Molecular Microbiology and professor of genetics at the School of Medicine.

Extra Benefits of Exercise May Be Genetic

Dabeeru C. Rao, professor of biostatistics and director of the Division of Biostatistics at the School of Medicine, has a four-year $1.8 million grant from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute to coordinate a multicenter search for genetic factors that bestow added benefits from regular exercise. Previous studies suggest that some exercisers only lose weight, whereas others also have improved heart rates and benefits that reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease or diabetes.

In Utero Nutrient Transfer Studied

Carl H. Smith, professor of pediatrics and of pathology at the School of Medicine, has received a $1.1 million grant to study how important nutrients pass from a mother to her unborn child. These processes are abnormal in babies who are small for their gestational age or whose in utero growth is retarded. The four-year grant comes from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

"We hope that by understanding how these substances are transported and how transport is regulated, we can make a difference in how small babies are nourished in utero," says Smith.

Such babies are at high risk for medical and developmental complications, including brain damage and slow growth.

Gene Mutation Makes People 10 Times More Allergic

Allergic diseases are among the major causes of illness and disability in the United States, affecting 40 to 50 million Americans. Researchers have known that allergies have a genetic link, but information about the genes responsible has been limited.

Now, School of Medicine scientists have found "one of the strongest associations so far between any one particular gene and allergies," says Talal A. Chatila, an associate professor of pediatrics and senior author of the study, which appeared in the December 11, 1997, issue of the New England Journal of Medicine. "We have found that if you have this mutation, you are 10 times more likely to be allergic."
LASTING LESSONS

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.

C. William Emory
Professor Emeritus of Marketing and former associate dean, Executive M.B.A. Program

John Danahy: "I was a bit on edge when I interviewed for the then-newly formed EMBA program. I hadn't taken an exam in 17 years! I think everyone enrolling in midcareer shared two feelings: We were a bit overwhelmed, but at the same time, we shared the sense that we were in at the start of something really terrific.

"What immediately struck me about Bill was his warmth and the depth of his teaching experience. "We all felt comfortable with him; he was interested in us as students and as people. There was no difference between the person we knew in the classroom and the person we met outside. The 'genuine Emory' showed through in both settings.

"Part of what made us comfortable was the exceptional wit Bill brought to all his interactions with us. Humor was part of his approach to a subject, a way of engaging the students and driving a point home. He seemed to say what magic Jarvis Thurston wrought when he moved us to care so much about the literature he taught. Later, I saw more clearly what it was: Like Dante's Virgil, he was the most unselfish and generous of guides, concerned to lead us, but trusting us to walk with him. He bullied neither his students nor the texts; he made us read it better because he read it well, feel it could teach us to live because it had helped to make him a good man. When it was time to leave us at the end of our purgatory of young learning, filled with the fears and anxieties of our inadequacies, he let us go with gentle encouragement to become what we would and could: 'lord of yourself I crown and mitre you,' our Virgil said. He taught us to become steadfast pilgrims, through all our purgatories, though we turn from time to time to remember the face of our great teacher who sustains our confidence and joy in learning."

Brian Berglund: "My first property law class with David Becker was almost 20 years ago, but I still remember details as if it were yesterday. It was our second or third class in law school—70 students talking before class, just beginning to feel comfortable with what law school was like. David walked in—obviously a physically fit, athletic man—and the whole class sensed his presence and grew quiet. In our other classes, we had begun by discussing cases. David took a different road. He picked out a student and asked a series of questions: 'Are you a citizen of the United States? Would you rather be a citizen of Russia?' The whole class was wondering, 'Where's he going with this?' It made us pause and start to think.

"David possesses a special gift—the ability to teach. His course was a process of thinking—different from anything I've had before or since. The method of thought—the process I learned in that course—I use every day. I feel fortunate that David has shared his gift with me.

"I remember how one student had studied hard, memorizing the details of a case. Struggling with some hypotheticals David presented, the student said he would go back to read more law books to find the answer. David's response: 'You won't find it there.'

"David's class taught us that the practice of law is not about memorizing facts but more about a way of thinking problems through. "The School of Law had an annual competition where students voted for the best teacher. I recall one close race: a tie-breaker was needed; David won, based on this comment from a student: 'The only thing Professor Becker taught me to do was think like a lawyer.'"

Naomi Lebowitz: "It takes time to realize which teachers leave us the richest legacies. It would have been difficult to say what magic Jarvis Thurston wrought when he moved us to care so much about the literature he taught. Later, I saw more clearly what it was: Like Dante's Virgil, he was the most unselfish and generous of guides, concerned to lead us, but trusting us to walk with him. He bullied neither his students nor the texts; he made us love literature because he loved it, read it better because he read it well, feel it could teach us to live because..."
Recognizing the Importance of Planned Gifts at 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 Gift Annuity.

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

$___________.  □ Cash  □ Securities ($______)

(minimum $5,000) Cost Basis

First Beneficiary Second Beneficiary
Birthdate Birthdate

Relationship Relationship

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

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

$___________.  □ Cash  □ Securities ($______)

(minimum $10,000) Cost Basis

Date payment to begin ______________

First Beneficiary Second Beneficiary
Birthdate Birthdate

Relationship Relationship

☐ 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.)
For many years, donors have selected the Charitable Gift Annuity as an easy and tax-wise way to support Washington University. Attractive benefits include a substantial charitable deduction, very favorable tax treatment of annuity income, and guaranteed fixed income for life.

Here are sample rates and deductions for a $10,000 Charitable Gift Annuity

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An IRA Supplement for Younger People...
If you wish to defer your income until age 65, your rates may even be better. Here are some samples for a $10,000 Deferred Payment Gift Annuity:

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Advice from your tax or legal advisor should be sought when considering these types of gifts.
*Annuity rates will decrease on July 1, 1998. Charitable deduction amounts will also vary.
JOURNEYS TO THE CENTER OF THE EARTH

IN WORK THAT HELPED CREATE THE "SECOND REVOLUTION" IN GEOPHYSICS,

MICHAEL WYSESSION MAPS A TURBULENT DEEP-EARTH REGION THAT DRIVES THE PLANET'S FIERY RECYCLING PROCESS.

by Nancy Mays

MICHAEL WYSESSION UNDERSTANDS THE ALLURE OF SEARCHING THE HEAVENS FOR LIFE'S ANSWERS. After all, he keeps a photo of the Hubble Deep Space Field in his office and loses himself in the stars from time to time. "Every dot's a galaxy," he marvels.

But Wysession's own search for fulfillment—intellectually, professionally, spiritually—has taken him in the opposite direction. The associate professor of earth and planetary sciences' field of inquiry is the center of our planet, where he tracks its innermost activities.

Earth's soul? "A very restless place," says Wysession.

Indeed, if you're under the illusion that we stand on terra firma, Wysession will set you straight. As we skip about the surface, the earth below us is in constant motion, like a cauldron of seething stew. Wysession is world-renowned for his ability to track this inner flux and flow—sea floors sinking, plumes rising, lava spewing—and all that means for surface-dwellers.

How astute are his findings? When Scientific American published a special edition in 1995 celebrating 150 years of innovation, the editors invited "40 of the world's most important scientific thinkers" to chronicle the most triumphant discoveries. Carl Sagan wrote about the stars. Michael Wysession covered Earth.

Much of Wysession's work focuses on the core-mantle boundary, a 180-mile-thick mass of 7,000°F rock some 2,000 miles beneath the surface. It is the turbulent interface between the rocky mantle and the molten iron core. Until recently, the area triggered more questions than answers. Then Wysession became one of the first scientists to create a two-dimensional, high-resolution map of the core-mantle boundary that, with other findings, helped break the boundary's code.

To produce the map, Wysession wrote a computer program based on his analysis of seismic waves from earthquakes, which he follows as they ricochet off the core and to the surface. By measuring a wave's velocity, Wysession can determine whether an area is hot, causing waves to move slowly, or cold, allowing them to move more quickly. The process is not as simple as it sounds: Deciphering blips from thousands upon thousands of seismic waves is a feat of staggering complexity.
An example of how waves propagate (left to right) through Earth's rocky mantle, in this case from a deep earthquake (occurring at the lower left corner). These shear waves do not enter the outer core (shown in yellow), which is made of liquid iron. This image, a slice through the earth taken from the first animated visualization of its kind, shows exactly how the waves would be distributed 30 minutes after the earthquake. The movie took several months to create on ultrahigh-speed computers.

"Michael has excelled in his research because of his creativity and innovation," says Karen Fischer, associate professor of geological sciences at Brown University. "He does not limit his work to well-worn methods or existing data sets. Instead, he thinks: 'What's the best data I can get for this problem?' Then he designs an experiment to capture it."

Wyssession's innovative work helped the scientific community conclude that the boundary is an engine driving a complex and fascinating recycling system—a revolutionary discovery he calls "vast, spectacular, and grand."

In the 1960s, scientists had agreed that immense slabs of the ocean floor descend slowly—very slowly—deep into the earth's mantle. But they could not explain what happened to the slabs next. Now, after years of debate, geophysicists—with Michael Wyssession at the forefront—agree that these plates, carrying ancient sea floors hundreds of millions of years old, sink to the bottom of the mantle and pile up there. Eventually the rock is heated by the ultrahot outer core and rises back up to the surface as a mantle plume, erupting as hotspot volcanoes like Iceland and Hawaii.

The earth's mantle, then, functions much like a giant recycling bin, storing slabs of ancient sea floor at the core-mantle boundary and then returning them to the surface. The surface movements of continents and oceans, called plate tectonics, explain much of geology from the creation of mountains to the distribution of oil and mineral deposits. But the discovery of this giant convection cycle between the surface and the core is "the second revolution," says Wyssession, "—the completion of the picture that began with plate tectonics."

In 1994, Wyssession became the first geophysicist to map the shape of a thermal plume forming at the core-mantle boundary. Analyzing seismic waves from more than 700 earthquakes, Wyssession created an image of the 1,500-mile-wide structure that lies 2,000 miles beneath Indonesia in much the same way a doctor uses a sonogram. He estimates that this buoyant hot rock will begin to rise through the mantle and erupt at the surface in 20 million to 40 million years.

Wyssession's research program has grown over the years, and involves a wide variety of exciting seismological studies. With the help of research scientists Patrick Shore, Ghassan Al-equabi, and Saadia Baqer, Wyssession's work includes mapping the earth's core, creating a video that shows how seismic waves propagate through the earth, determining the detailed structure of the North American continent, and distinguishing earthquakes from the explosions of nuclear-bomb tests.
Even before he began researching the core-mantle recycling theory, Wysession was intrigued by the concept of cycles. As an undergraduate at Brown he added a minor in Eastern philosophy to his geophysics major after a class on Buddhism enthralled him.

"I became fascinated by the concept that our universe is part of a larger cycle," he says. "When you consider Earth, life, and the universe, it's hubris for us to imagine we can ever begin to know what's going on."

His prophet? Albert Einstein, who, like Wysession, professed a sense of wonder at how and why our world was formed.

**AT 36, WYSESSION** is at the top of his field.
He is the recipient of two of science's most prestigious honors. In 1992, he received a Packard Foundation grant, a $500,000 five-year fellowship awarded to young faculty members. In 1996, Wysession was one of 20 national recipients of the National Science Foundation's Presidential Faculty Fellowship, which also carried a $500,000 purse and was awarded at the White House. The award also honored Wysession's teaching, an increasingly important part of his role as a geophysicist.

Wysession is modest about his research, saying, "My real talent is in synthesizing information." It's a skill that serves him well as a teacher, a role he relishes. At Washington U., where he even teaches freshmen and nonmajors, Wysession conveys to students on every level a sense of wonder about Earth's dynamic interior. Brian Hicks, B.S. '95, was so swayed by Wysession's passion that he abandoned his plans to major in physics, opting instead for a double major in earth and planetary sciences and mathematics.

Hicks even enjoyed the homework: Instead of simply memorizing Earth's properties, for example, Wysession's students wrote computer programs calculating the properties based on known physical laws. Hicks went on to do graduate work in geophysics and now is a computer programmer for Homestead Technologies, a small, innovative software company in California's booming Silicon Valley.

"In many ways, Michael is a role model," Hicks says. "He's modest, intelligent, and hard-working.

A map of the anti-continent structure at the boundary between Earth's core and mantle, nearly 3,000 kilometers beneath the surface. The outlines of surface continents are shown for reference. Blue regions are cold rocks, where seismic waves travel fast. They are former sea floors of ancient oceans that have subducted at the surface and sunk to the base of the mantle. Red regions are hot rocks (seismically slow) that are pushed together by the arrival of the ancient sea floors at the core-mantle boundary. These hot regions are the base of rising mantle plumes visible at the surface as hotspot volcanoes like Hawaii and Iceland. The vertical scale extends from -85 to +85 degrees in latitude, and the horizontal scale extends from 0 to 360 degrees in longitude. The colors span a 2 percent variation in the speed of acoustic waves as they travel across the base of the mantle.

Wysession's innovative work helped the scientific community conclude that Earth's core-mantle boundary is an engine driving a complex and fascinating recycling system.

Adds Raymond E. Arvidson, professor of earth and planetary sciences and department chair: "Michael is an excellent teacher—first, he cares about students as people and very much wants them to develop a passion for learning. Second, he tries very hard to engage students in discussions and hands-on activities. These approaches ensure active learning and make his courses rich and enjoyable."

Wysession says his long-range goal is not to be the most authoritative source on the core-mantle boundary but to be the best communicator about our planet's inner workings—to do for deep Earth what Rachel Carson did for the environment.

He is well on his way. Raúl Valenzuela, Ph.D. '96, a former graduate student of Wysession's, believes his former mentor's most outstanding quality is his ability to communicate concepts and ideas "to anybody—colleagues, journalists, students, the general public."

"It's one of those traits that might seem totally unrelated to research, but I think it's what makes a difference," says Valenzuela, now an assistant professor at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, in Mexico City.

Karen Fischer agrees. "He has a tremendous ability: to communicate his results within the context of larger scientific problems," she says. "When Michael publishes a paper, it instantly gets a lot of recognition."

Wysession is finishing up a textbook on earthquakes and seismology with Seth Stein, his former teacher at Northwestern University who began the project several years ago. The authors' aim has been to be creative and innovative in explaining the science. Says Wysession: "We hope to do for seismology what the great Princeton teacher Richard Feynman did for physics."

Wysession's next writing project? An annotated autobiography of Earth, told from the earth's point of view. He is taking notes for a series of chapters that will reveal Earth's evolution in a lively, off-beat way. In his chapter explaining how the planets formed, for example, Earth will describe its grief over being forever separated from its siblings.

"There are a lot of lessons for us within geology," says Wysession. "The planet is old and always changing, so don't get too set in your ways. Relax and enjoy the ride. For me, it's a privilege to be able to help figure out some small part of how this place works."
ACCELERATING OUR ASCENT

Space exploration, gene mapping, new syntheses of human thought and expression. The 20th century has brought an avalanche of advances in knowledge that no 19th-century soothsayer could have imagined. As the end of the century approaches, we're bombarded with timelines and news reports chronicling milestones that range from instant telecommunications to environmental activism. But while looking back is entertaining, looking ahead offers promise and a world of possibilities. What will be the big breakthroughs of the next century, and where will they take place? Universities will be enduring and fertile breeding grounds for new ideas, as they have been throughout history. And Washington University is poised to be a prominent and prolific member of that inner circle of change-makers.

Undoubtedly, many colleges and universities share that hope for themselves. Many talk about it. But Washington University isn't waiting for New Year's Eve of the new millennium to start making it happen. Since 1993, an ambitious, University-wide strategic planning process called Project 21 has been the incubator for new ideas, long-range thinking, and action. Project 21 has not been just a closed-ended, one-shot effort, but a blueprint for how the individual units and the University as a whole can realize their potential. It's a process—one that has brought together many constituencies essential to improvement, nurturing a sense of belonging, engendering
Over the next 10 years, Washington University will continue to advance among the world’s premier universities. Its strategic plan is in place; evidence of progress is everywhere.

by Gloria Shur Bilchik

excitement and promise, and building a University-wide base for future collaborations. Initiated by Chairman of the Board and former chancellor William H. Danforth, and now led by Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton, the heart of the planning initiative took place in the schools, the libraries, and Student Affairs, with involvement from faculty, students, alumni, and staff, under guidance of the deans and the University’s 10 National Councils.

The National Councils tackled a major assignment: critiquing the vision statements and strategic plans developed by each of the University’s schools, the University libraries, and Student Affairs. As advisers, they looked at the resources and reputations of the school or unit they worked with and compared them with leaders in the field; evaluated current operations; considered special opportunities and challenges; and helped develop goals, tactics, and measurements of success.

“The National Councils brought important insights from other academic institutions, from professionals in the field, and from those with business experience and judgment,” says Danforth. “In addition, they provided important reality checks.”

Council members give the effort high marks, comparing it favorably with successful corporations’ best-practice strategic-planning approaches. “It was methodical and inclusive,” says Sam Fox, B.S.B.A. ’51, a member of the John M. Olin School of Business National Council and chairman and chief executive officer of Harbour Group Ltd., in St. Louis. “In business, we’d call this a bottom-up process. Our planning starts with our customers, sales people, and managers in the field—our grassroots, so to speak—and is honed, shaved, and refined on its way up through the organization to the board of directors.

Similarly, Project 21 was driven by the needs of students and faculty, the University’s grassroots. A lot of people chewed on these ideas. With such broad input, we have developed clear plans that are practical and achievable, and will benefit from the sense of ownership by all.”

What has emerged from Project 21 is a bold, overarching goal for the next decade: to accelerate Washington University’s ascent among the world’s premier universities. “We already have a great deal of momentum on our side,” says Chancellor Wrighton. “Our reputation, our resources, and the accomplishments of our students and faculty are clearly on an upward trajectory. Now, we’re committing ourselves to doing what’s needed to expedite the rate of our progress.

“The speed with which we can implement all our exciting and worthy ideas will, of course, depend on how quickly resources can be accumulated to support them,” the chancellor adds. “We are very grateful to the Danforth Foundation for its gift that helps us begin to move ever more swiftly to the highest tier among research and teaching universities. It certainly gets us off to a great start.”

Several themes provide the road map for implementation. Among these, none is more critical than building on the University’s existing strengths and selectively increasing the number of scholarly areas in which Washington University is a recognized leader. “No university can be world leader in every human endeavor, but an inventory of our strengths clearly shows that there are some things we can do better than other universities,” says Wrighton.
“For example, we have attained a leadership position through the School of Medicine and the George Warren Brown School of Social Work. Both are ranked among the top two or three leaders in the nation. Strengths such as these must be preserved and enhanced.”

Another cornerstone of this strategy is a commitment to further invigorating Arts and Sciences, says Wrighton. “Arts and Sciences is the heart of a great research university. The scholarly activities in this area are the source of knowledge that fuels advances in the professions,” he says. Wrighton points to the University’s program in American Culture Studies and to the Philosophy–Neuroscience–Psychology program as emerging initiatives that have the potential to further distinguish Washington University.

“For example, being in the center of the United States puts us in a special position to be a hub for the study of American culture. And we’re on our way to this goal already.”

Still another central theme is multidisciplinary collaboration—a Washington University trademark whose documented success makes it a strength ripe for even further development. The list of existing collaborations is extensive, ranging from the Division of Biology and Biomedical Sciences, which links the School of Medicine with the departments of biology and anthropology, to joint degree programs in East Asian studies that link Arts and Sciences with the Law School and the Olin School of Business, to interdisciplinary centers and institutes, such as the Center in Political Economy.

Project 21 is not just about dreams, visions, and potential. Outcomes that bring its themes to life have already begun to shape the University. High on the list is the commitment to retaining and attracting outstanding faculty. The schools on both campuses are recruiting stellar new professors at both the junior and the senior level. The most outstanding senior faculty are awarded endowed professorships. The highest honor an institution can bestow on its faculty, endowed professorships provide for salary, benefits, and research support that allow these gifted scholars and scientists to conduct potentially pioneering research. These named professorships not only help attract the very best scholars and teachers but also help retain outstanding faculty by according them the recognition and prestige they deserve.

Of equal importance is attracting and engaging outstanding students. Bearing witness to this strategy is the recent surge in undergraduate applications. By the end of March 1998, a total of 16,200 students had applied for the fall semester, up 18 percent from applications received by the same time in 1997 and more than 100 percent higher than a few years ago. Not only are far more students applying, the candidate pool is increasingly competitive.

Students enrolled at Washington University will find much-needed space and resources for cocurricular and extracurricular activities at a new University Center. Site selection and planning are underway, following extensive consultation with students.

In addition, Project 21 planning has already resulted in developments that nurture an educational experience of the highest quality both inside and outside the classroom. The University’s libraries, for example, are ensuring that students have the most sophisticated access to worldwide information resources. The libraries are also building support for collections of specialized materials.

Another testament to this educational priority is the changing face of Washington University’s campuses. The elegant, state-of-the-art Anheuser-Busch Hall, completed in 1997, provides a new home for the School of Law, with twice the space of its former facility. The recently completed Alvin Goldfarb Hall allows the George Warren Brown School of Social Work to bring together faculty, students, and research centers previously scattered across campus in a state-of-the-art learning and research environment. And an executive committee is developing extensive plans for a Visual Arts and
Design Center, a collaborative effort that includes the School of Art, the School of Architecture, the Department of Art History and Archaeology in Arts and Sciences, the Washington University Gallery of Art, and the Art and Architecture Library. The committee has developed an architectural programming study for all five units and plans for a shared media center, shared studio facilities, and courses.

There’s Project 21-inspired change on the South 40, too. The rapidly changing landscape is both physical—with new dormitories already under construction—and philosophical. The traditional dormitory arrangement is vanishing, and in its place are emerging residential colleges—communities of about 300 students who share not just sleeping space, but learning experiences, a sense of kinship, and enhanced interactions with faculty.

“All these themes and priorities, identified in Project 21, are the building blocks from which everything else derives,” says Wrighton. “What we do with these resources is what makes us both distinguished and distinguishable.”

Project 21’s emphasis on collaboration also is spurring new developments. Recently, for example, the School of Medicine and the School of Engineering and Applied Science inaugurated a collaborative graduate program in biomedical engineering. In addition, engineering undergraduates can now participate in a four-year degree program, the Bachelor of Science degree in Biomedical Engineering, which prepares them for immediate entry into industry or graduate work. The University’s leadership on this emerging intellectual frontier, says Chancellor Wrighton, “ensures significant progress in preventing and curing diseases, maintaining health, and improving the quality of life.”

At the Olin School of Business, plans are underway to further develop the school’s prominence as a center for executive education, keeping top professionals ahead of the rapidly changing marketplace. Already in place is an executive program in manufacturing management, developed by Engineering and Business, which is creating a new generation of business-savvy engineers. Another effort by the business school with support from Medicine offers an advanced degree for health professionals seeking essential new skills in the rapidly changing health-care environment.

Throughout the University, further internationalization also is on the agenda. Project 21 discussions helped solidify the notion that, to be a world leader, the University needs to develop expanded international opportunities and experiences for students and faculty. This, too, is a realistic goal, says Wrighton, noting that the University’s first International Advisory Council is already in place in Asia. “Boil it down to the impact internationalization can have on a student,” he says. “In today’s world, it’s important for college-aged students from North Dakota or Japan to meet students and faculty from other countries, and to learn about other economies and cultures. So it’s important for the University to have relationships around the world that foster those interactions.”

On a more local but equally important scale, is the recognition of Washington University’s potential to enrich its community and region as a whole. “All of the leading, exciting metropolitan areas in the United States have a university that serves as a nucleus for intellectual and cultural activities,” says John F. McDonnell, BU ’66, founding chair of the Arts and Sciences National Council and chairman of the Trustees Steering Committee that evaluated and prepared a report on the Project 21 plans of the University’s schools and major units. McDonnell, former chairman of the board, McDonnell Douglas Corporation, adds: “We have the opportunity to be that hub in the Midwest.”

Research to benefit children everywhere will thrive in the McDonnell Pediatric Research Building, a long-needed state-of-the-art facility that will bring together clinicians, clinical investigators, and basic scientists to collectively tackle children’s diseases. Building construction has already begun at the Medical Campus.

“Project 21 is not a report that sits on a shelf gathering dust,” says McDonnell. “We’ve engaged in Project 21 on a very large and inclusive scale. The result has been buy-in from all constituencies, optimism that our goals are attainable, and tangible forward progress. When the University community looks back at this process, I think it will be seen as the catalyst that turned Washington University from a first-rate university into one of the premier institutions in the world.”

Gloria Shur Bilchik, A.B. ’67, M.A.T. ’68, is a free-lance writer in St. Louis.
Defeated and profoundly depressed, inner-city teens at risk don't have to remain at war with the world, says researcher Arlene Stiffman. After 20 years of documenting the problems, she is close to finding solutions.
Arlene Stiffman remembers speaking with a teenaged boy sentenced to attend a last-chance school, the system's final hope for redemption. The boy was cocky, full of big talk and attitude, and prone to violence.

None of that surprised Stiffman, a professor in the George Warren Brown School of Social Work and a veteran researcher of inner-city teens. But the boy did say something she hadn't expected to hear.

"It's a war out there," he said. "I'm trying to get out alive."

This troubled teen—this troubled, gun-toting teen—was afraid to walk from his St. Louis home to the neighborhood bus stop. That's why he carried a gun. But beneath his swagger and tough talk was a vulnerable boy aching to be heard and protected.

Through her research, Arlene Stiffman is there for this tormented teenager and legions like him. She is a meta-listener to our nation's youth, a researcher-advocate whose ultimate goal is to protect the imperiled. Over the last 20 years, she has earned a national reputation studying the emotional minefield that is adolescence. Specifically, she looks at how "at-risk" teens—inner-city youth whose lives are marked by poverty, violence, and crime—cope during this tumultuous phase. Of course, youngsters on any socioeconomic level can develop severe problems—drug use, dropping out of school, violence, and criminal behavior—such as the recently exposed Manhattan private-school preppies, photographed in their high-end hiking boots and down ski jackets, who allegedly formed crime teams with boys from the housing projects and tenements. But Stiffman focuses on the group for whom help is least available and whose problems have a tremendous social impact. Not only do these young people face the normal challenges brought on by hormonal explosions, they do so amid struggling or shattered families and communities.
"These teens have an even taller mountain to scale before they hit a good adulthood," says Stiffman. "There is a tremendous need out there," Stiffman says. "Just a tremendous need."

What these materially and emotionally deprived teenagers require above all, Stiffman says, is for someone—a social worker, a doctor—to nurture their mental health. In fact, she adds, "Adolescence is such a pivotal period that it's the perfect time to intervene and help someone in need."

Unfortunately, the social services system, from child welfare to the juvenile courts, is adept at identifying problems but not at coping with them. Teens lug their "troubled" label from agency to agency. Meanwhile, no one asks if they're depressed, says Stiffman—but many are. She has documented deep depression—a paralyzing hopelessness—as the cause of many problems facing at-risk teens.

A study Stiffman conducted in the late 1980s assessing teenage sexual-risk behaviors during the early days of AIDS found teens impervious to warnings about HIV infection. Their attitude about protection was simply, Why bother?

Such despair disheartened Stiffman, who was concerned as early as 1987 that adolescents were the disease's next likely target. "Over and over, we see this profound hopelessness," she says. "It's pervasive."

Despondency in the urban ghettos is not surprising. These young adults "see no hope for the future," says Stiffman, who in a 1994–1995 study funded by the National Institute of Mental Health documented the trauma that is part of life in the projects and other impoverished neighborhoods. At least 75 percent of the 800 St. Louis city teens she surveyed had heard or witnessed a shooting; 50 percent had watched a killing or serious beating.

She also found a direct link between the teens' seeing violence and being violent themselves. Fifty percent reported having been in a serious physical fight, while 33 percent reported using a weapon in a confrontation. "The only way they know how to protect themselves is to be violent themselves," Stiffman explained. "Or possibly, to escape into drugs or alcohol."

Arlene Stiffman's prolific and wide-ranging work is much-lauded in the children, youth, and family practice research area. Shanti K. Khinduka, dean of the George Warren Brown School of Social Work, calls her "a highly respected researcher on the national front. Her work makes a real difference." And her paper assessing sexual risk behaviors among teens won the Best Paper Award in Social Sciences at the prestigious 1991 International Conference on AIDS.

But one of Stiffman's greatest rewards is watching her work ricochet through communities, watching it leap from the pages of an academic journal to the front lines of a counselor's office in a social service agency.

"She has a knack for knowing exactly what issues we're dealing with in the trenches," says Bob Heltbrand, a social worker with the Missouri Division of Family Welfare Services, in St. Louis. "Her work is very practical."

At Youth in Need in St. Charles, an agency that provides a wide range of services for St. Louis youth, vice president of clinical services Susan Phillips emphatically agrees. Stiffman's studies have helped the agency refine its work with at-risk adolescents. Based on Stiffman's research on hopelessness, for example, Give hope has become the office byword. Now a counselor might try to help a disengaged teen make contact with a family member or give a job-seeking 18-year-old a personal talk before an interview.

"No matter how well educated the youths are about risky behaviors," says Phillips, "without hope, they'll live only for the moment."

For most adults, adolescence is hardly a time worth revisiting. The nagging insecurities. The preoccupation with belonging, with acceptance by peers. The hormone-induced confusion.

Stiffman, though, is fascinated by this stage in life, and sympathetic as well. In the course of a lifetime, the rate of physical and cognitive growth throughout adolescence is second only to what takes place in infancy. One difference, though, is that an adolescent is aware—painfully aware—of all the physical, emotional, and cognitive changes consuming his or her former self.

"I still remember being very troubled as a teenager," says Stiffman. "Insecure, unhappy."

Another difference: An infant's emotional growth spurts are met with understanding, even cheers and pride—but an adolescent's? Not always.

"Adolescence is such a pivotal period that it's the perfect time to intervene and help someone in need."
That's a real art." She and her researchers have done everything from scanning civil court records to hiring a private detective agency ("not as effective as my research assistants"). But first they try hard to stay personally in touch, sending holiday cards and return postcards that read, "A penny for your thoughts."

"These kids appreciate feeling as if someone out there cares about where they are," says Stiffman, who has raised three children and served as Rebbezitzen, a kind of "first lady," at Shaare Emeth Temple, the synagogue led by her husband, Rabbi Jeffrey Stiffman.

A parental sensibility guides Stiffman's research, and she has an almost uncanny intuition about the teens' future needs. "She is always perceiving important issues and problems very early," says Enola K. Proctor, the Frank J. Bruno Professor of Social Work Research and director of the Center for Mental Health Services Research. "It's not uncommon for her to begin a project only to see that topic identified as a priority for federal agencies later down the line."

If that's the case, the dawn of the millennium should find social-welfare agencies interested in training "gateway providers," the social workers, teachers, and high-school counselors who are often the first to make contact with teens in distress. Stiffman's current study, funded by the National Institute of Mental Health, is measuring how well these providers understand teenage mental-health problems and the services designed to help them.

The study evolved after Stiffman and her researchers asked such teens which adults had helped them along the way. Over and over, the youths mentioned a special social worker, a teacher who listened, a counselor who cared. These people can really make a difference in the life of a troubled teen, Stiffman says, but among them, only social workers routinely link these kids with mental health services.

Next, Stiffman plans to create a package of training materials for these gateway providers. Her goal is to secure funding through the NIMH to teach these first-contact adults how to recognize mental-health disorders and tap into available resources.

After two decades documenting problems and challenges, Stiffman wants to ensure that her work has an impact on the at-risk youth she studies. She believes she's getting closer to providing solutions. It's a change that suits her. "If we can just get these teens hooked up with someone who cares, a knowledgeable someone," she says, "it could make all the difference in the world."
Peering from the front windows of Brookings Hall in the waning hours of 1997, spectators caught a glimpse of aviation history in the making as the silvery Solo Spirit balloon of University alumnus, Trustee, and adventurer Steve Fossett, M.B.A. '68, rose above Busch Stadium and slowly vanished into the horizon.

But in 1904, fans of the century's first aeronauts might have flocked to the back windows of Brookings to witness another milestone of flight unfolding over the St. Louis World's Fair Aeronautics Concourse.

A good part of the fair's excitement was literally "in the air." Balloon races, including the first successful controlled flight of a dirigible in the United States, were staged from a 12-acre enclosure that included much of the northwestern quarter of the current Hilltop Campus. The attraction was rimmed by a 30-foot-tall wooden fence that enclosed a rectangle stretching from Brookings to Francis Field.

Eager for the fair to make a mark on history, exposition planners envisioned the aeronautics concourse as a chance to bring about "some signal achievement in the navigation of the air." (History of the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition, Universal Expositions Publishing, 1905.) Hoping to attract some of the top names in ballooning, organizers promoted the event heavily and offered generous prizes for anyone able to carry out various feats in aviation.

A grand prize of $100,000 was offered to anyone able to navigate an airship over an L-shaped course at a speed of at least 15 miles an hour and return to the starting point. Another contest offered $5,000 to any balloonist who could depart St. Louis and land within 200 miles of the Washington Monument.

Although events in the aeronautics concourse failed to claim any great leaps in aviation history, the attraction did prove to be immensely popular. For a modest ticket price, fairgoers with the courage could ascend a thousand feet above the Exposition grounds in what was known as the Captive Balloon (1). Tethered by a long rope, the huge globe made frequent ascents, carrying fairgoers aloft in a small wire cage and providing a commanding view of the fairgrounds.

Are you ready? Hold on to your hats—we're going up! 

— Gerry Everding
At the edge of the aeronautics concourse fence, near a still-new Cupples II Hall, a World's Fair spectator ascends in the tethered balloon for a singular view of the fair.

The airship La Ville de Saint Mande, though still tethered to the ground, rises high over the concourse with Parisian pilot Hippolyte Français at the helm. At 105 feet long and 65,000 cubic feet, it dwarfed all other aircraft at the concourse (in fact, a six-foot trench was dug inside its hangar to make room for the fuselage).

This most breathtaking "balloon's-eye" view of the Hilltop Campus in its World's Fair context also shows the aeronautics concourse edge (the fence in the upper left corner) relative to the Quadrangle.

Brazilian aeronaut Alberto Santos-Dumont (at center, foreground), who in 1898 became the first to pilot an airship in controlled, sustained flight, was with local luminaries who ascended the University (Brookings) Hall tower to survey the fairgrounds. The renowned Santos-Dumont came to fly, but damage to his airship kept him grounded, and he left St. Louis disappointed.

Photos courtesy of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis.
MIGHTY Mice are Emphysema-Free! Genetically engineered to lack a lung-destroying enzyme, WU's cigarette-smoking "mighty mice" seem immune to emphysema, pointing the way to preventive drug research.

With the help of heavy-smoking lab mice enjoying the only cigarette parlor designed for mice, School of Medicine researchers have found that lungs lacking a certain enzyme seem immune to emphysema. The discovery, described in the journal Science (September 26, 1997), throws serious doubt on conventional theories about emphysema, a progressive disease that affects more than 2 million Americans. Almost always caused by cigarette smoking, emphysema causes lungs to become overinflated and increasingly lax, making breathing difficult.

Before the Washington University study, most researchers assumed emphysema was caused by neutrophils, a type of white blood cell that typically destroys foreign invaders. Neutrophils were thought to congregate in smokers' lungs to mount an attack against inhaled particles. But the prevailing theory had a shortcoming: Very few neutrophils are in lungs with emphysema. Although diseased lungs are full of macrophages, immune-system cells that travel in the body to consume bacteria and other intruders, they had not been linked to emphysema since they were thought incapable of destroying sturdy lung tissue.

But Steven D. Shapiro, associate professor of medicine and of cell biology and physiology; his research team; and collaborator and mentor Robert M. Senior, the Dorothy R. and Hubert C. Moog Professor of Pulmonary Diseases in Medicine, recently found that macrophages did indeed produce an enzyme—macrophage elastase—that could be up to the task. To test the protein's effect on lungs in the presence of smoke, Shapiro and the others created a strain of what he calls "mighty mice," worth tens of thousands of dollars apiece, which lack the enzyme altogether.

Next, the researchers put the mighty mice and normal mice in a smoking chamber, where they inhaled the smoke of two unfiltered cigarettes a day, six days a week. (None actually had a cigarette in its mouth, but each received enough passive smoke to become quite fond of the routine, Shapiro says.) Six months later, the mighty mice appeared completely healthy, whereas the normal strain with macrophage elastase had emphysema.

"This enzyme clearly plays a primary role in the development of the disease in mice and probably in humans," Shapiro says. "Without the mice, we could have speculated for years."

Macrophage elastase is a member of a family of enzymes, metalloproteinases. Because of their likely role in promoting disorders such as cancer, tooth decay, atherosclerosis, arthritis, and now, emphysema, they are attracting intense scientific interest. As pharmaceutical companies work on metalloproteinase inhibitors that may prevent these afflictions, Shapiro is determining whether such an enzyme blocker would protect normal, heavy-smoking mice from emphysema. (It could not repair already-damaged lungs.)

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— Chris Woolston
By searching out today’s finest leaders, executive recruiter Otis Bowden takes care to have

THE BEST

Put Forward

by Steve Givens
Otis Bowden, B.S.B.A. '50, M.B.A. '53, says he enjoys finding needles in haystacks—and for more than 30 years his perseverance has had a perfect outlet. The retired president of one of the nation's top executive recruiting firms, Bowden and Company, he now runs a smaller "boutique" enterprise, BowdenGlobal Ltd., where he locates "sharp executives for select clients." Despite his success, he insists the only secret to rising in the industry is hard work and determination.

"If you don't perform, you don't stay around," says Bowden, who has worked for companies such as Nationwide Corporation; British Petroleum; TRW, Inc.; Loral (Lockheed Martin); and Hilti, and has been profiled in the three editions of the book The Career Makers: America's Top 100 Executive Recruiters (Harper Business, first, 1990), Top 150 (second, 1992), and Top 250 (third, 1994). "First, you have to develop a client. It takes time to develop his or her interest and confidence. Then, when you have an assignment, you perform well, and that sets a standard for continuing exemplary performance. I have worked for some of my clients since the '60s, and I am very proud of that."

In his boyhood days in Stuttgart, Arkansas, a career in executive search would have seemed unlikely. During high school, Bowden began working with Washington U. alumnus Tom Fricke, B.S. '31, a civil engineer. One summer he helped Fricke lay out a 2,500-acre duck reserve for Olin Industries; during another, he talked Fricke into teaching him the era's classical text on engineering drawing.

By the time he graduated from high school, Bowden planned to study physics or electrical engineering. "My first love has always been physics," he says. "I applied only to Washington University and MIT because Arthur Holly Compton was at Washington University and Karl Compton was at MIT."

In 1946 he was off to Washington U. to study electrical engineering, but he switched to the business school when an assistant dean told him engineers were going to be "a dime a dozen" by the time he graduated. "And they were," he says, laughing, "—for about a month. Then the Korean War changed everything overnight."

Between his junior and senior years in business school, Bowden got married and honeymooned on Cape Cod, where he met Fred Crawford, the man who built TRW, Inc.—today a more than $10 billion automotive, aerospace, and communications company. At the time, Crawford was president of Thompson Products, which grew into TRW, Inc. When Bowden finished his M.B.A. in 1953, he interviewed in St. Louis and Cleveland, and soon joined Thompson Products in Cleveland.

After initial training, his first assignment was as Senior Sales Supervisor for Latin America. Then he became district manager in Minneapolis, and later worked with automotive manufacturers in Detroit. After 10 years, he left for BF Goodrich to accelerate his career and landed an assignment on its corporate new products staff. He spent the next four years traveling the United States, looking for business opportunities outside the tire industry for BF Goodrich. During that time he became interested in his current field. (He says he feels as if he has hardly left BF Goodrich: The firm has been one of his stellar clients since he began executive searches in 1967. As recently as 1997, he completed several major assignments for the firm.)

What intrigued him about recruiting executives? "I began to notice how often companies would decide on a course of action and then look around for surplus bodies to fill a program," he says. "I didn't feel that was quite the right way of doing it. It takes work to find talent."

When Bowden left Goodrich, he opened the Cleveland office of the search firm E.A. Butler Associates. Eighteen months later, in 1969, he was managing the firm's Detroit office as well. Three years after that, Butler wanted him to spearhead business development for its several offices around the United States. But Bowden was becoming interested in starting his own firm, and in 1972 founded Bowden and Company.

The Bowden approach to executive search is highly focused—to know, contact, and challenge the best talent. He has worked only in "retained search," with corporate clients who pay a fee to search out the finest candidates for available positions. He identifies these men and women through what he calls original search.

"Every time I get an assignment, rather than just running to the files, I want to identify the people in that field who are most likely to be the best possible candidates or sources [of leads]," Bowden says. "My initial contacts are usually in excess of 300 and often closer to 500."

Starting with this initial pool of more than 300 people—to whom Bowden directs
an inquiry letter—he talks on the phone
with upwards of 100 possible candidates or
sources. He conducts in-depth interviews
with six to 12 candidates in person, and
expects to present three to six well-quali-
fied candidates to the client. The challenge,
of course, is choosing the best-qualified
person, and making the kinds of choices
that have kept his clients coming back for
20 years.

His strongest asset has been his finely
tuned listening skills. "First, you need to be
a good listener when you are talking with
clients to thoroughly understand what they
want," says Bowden, who has served on the
Board and the Ethics Committee of the
Association of Executive Search Consultants,
which promotes the highest standards for
the executive search profession.

He also pays close attention to what the
prospective candidates say. "Because I am
a good listener," he explains, "I am often
amazed at what candidates confide. It is,
however, very seldom that after extensive
telephone discussions I will change my
opinion of a candidate in a face-to-face
interview—which usually lasts two hours-
plus—with candidates talking most of the
time. Letting people talk about themselves
and listening to what they are really saying
can be quite revealing."

So Otis Bowden has finally put to rest
his penchant for the sciences after 30 years
of searching the country for clients—
correct? Guess again. The hard sciences—
especially physics—are still close to his
heart. In fact, he recently gave $100,000 to
endow a scholarship in the Department of
Physics. The reason for his generosity is not
nostalgia but a real concern for the future.

A keepsake Bowden treasures helps to
explain. In his office hangs an autographed
copy of a cartoon, published on July 1,
1972, the day Bowden and Company
opened. Snoopy is shown composing on
his typewriter: A whole stack of memories
will never equal one little hope. "Perhaps this
scholarship will help a number of worthy
students achieve their future goals," Bowden
says.

"I am concerned about our country's
technical abilities," he continues. "I am
interested in our young people learning
their math and studying the sciences and
making significant contributions. We have
to get our young people interested in dig-
ging deeper into the sciences. That's the
only way America is going to stay ahead.

"I became much more interested in
Washington University when Dr. Bill
Danforth became chancellor," adds
Bowden, a member of the Cleveland
Regional Cabinet. The Cabinets are region-
al leadership groups of alumni, parents,
and friends who assist the University with
its educational and advancement efforts.

"I have a great respect for my friend
Bill," he continues, "and particularly appre-
ciate his contributions to Washington U.,
and his giving a commencement address
at Alderson-Broaddus College [in Philippi,
West Virginia] when he was on its board."

Steve Givens is the assistant to the chancellor, a former
tool editor of this magazine, and a children's book author.
Alumnus Morris D. Marcus pays tribute to a former WU teacher whose lessons included much more than classroom instruction.

RECONSTRUCTIVE MAGIC

The late Colonel James Barrett Brown, M.D. '23 (at right), performed or personally supervised 7,822 surgeries on 4,705 young men injured in World War II, ensuring that they could live full lives in the world they had fought to preserve. (The man in the background is unidentified.)

by Morris D. Marcus
M.D. '34
When most alumni say that they owe something to a former Washington University faculty member, they mean: intellectual stimulation, challenge, career direction, empathy, friendship. When Morris D. Marcus writes, "I owe much to Colonel James Barrett Brown, chief of plastic surgery at Valley Forge General Hospital outside of Philadelphia," he means far more.

For one thing, he had the opportunity to witness firsthand the work of a compassionate plastic surgeon who treated injured soldiers returning from World War II—a creative, gifted physician who developed innovative treatments for terrible wounds.

But he also means something more personal. He writes, "During World War II, Colonel Brown and his orthopedic associate, Major Walter Graham, reconstructed my left hand so successfully that I was able to resume my practice as a dermatologist."

As Dr. Marcus tells it: "Colonel Brown, M.D. '23, who had been one of my teachers at Washington University School of Medicine, became chief consultant in plastic surgery for the U.S. ground forces. As a senior medical student, I had watched him in the amphitheater as he stood alongside Dr. Vilray P. Blair, known for his work in reconstructing cleft palate and other oral conditions."

FROM UTAH BEACH TO VALLEY FORGE

Doctor Marcus' account of his re-encounter with his former teacher begins: "I was knocked out of the war on June 10, 1944, while I was working on my first casualty in my first battle at the hamlet of Azeville, in Normandy, France, when a shell fragment shattered my left hand. I had landed on Utah Beach on D-Day, June 6, 1944, as battalion surgeon of the First Battalion of the 359th Regiment of the 90th Infantry Division.

"At the evacuation hospital on the beachhead, under enemy aerial attack, a surgeon debrided the wound and commented, 'Doc, you'll never be able to use that left hand again. If I were you, I would go into some field such as radiology or dermatology.' I told him I was a board-certified dermatologist, to which he responded, 'Then what in the hell were you doing out there?" Well, that's another story.

"He added, 'Don't let anyone touch your hand until you have consulted Sumner Koch, one of my teachers in Chicago. He wrote the book on hand surgery.'"

Marcus and the other wounded crossed the English Channel in a Red Cross hospital ship, and those who required long-term care were sent back to the United States. Finally they arrived at England General Hospital in Atlanta City, New Jersey, where they were routed to appropriate hospitals close to their homes.

"It seemed as if nothing had changed," Marcus says. "Life was going on and the race tracks were crowded."

He continues, "I was assigned to Valley Forge General Hospital, where James Barrett Brown was chief of plastic surgery. When I saw Colonel Brown, he startled me by addressing me as 'son,' because he was not much older than I. Later, I learned this term served as a kind of metaphor for the ambiance of his wards. He was a patient man—his cherubic face and gentle manner inspired the utmost confidence of his patients.

"After examining my hand, he outlined what he proposed to do and the time it would take. In the first procedure, he further debrided the wounds under the protection of penicillin. Next, he buried my hand in a flap in the abdomen to permit tissue to grow onto the hand. After three weeks he freed the hand, permitting further reconstruction. After that he could work with Major Graham to restore form and function.

"Many other patients were undergoing similar procedures. One soldier, scheduled for surgery on the tip of a finger, had made a date with his girlfriend in Philadelphia, thinking it would be a minor procedure. But when he awoke after the operation, he found his finger embedded in his abdomen. So much for romance!

"The patients were able to see what the plastic surgeons were accomplishing, not only at Valley Forge but throughout other military hospitals. One of the most challenging cases was a young Jewish lad who had his nose completely severed by a shell fragment as if it had been done by a surgeon's knife. We entered the hospital about the same time; by the time we were discharged, he was very proud of his new, sort of Roman nose. It was quite different from his original nose with its hump and hook. Somehow it had lost its character, but beauty is in the eye of the beholder!

"There were many burn cases with deformities and functional losses. One night all the wards were filled with excitement. According to the rumors, a patient with extensive burns was in shock and was oozing serum from the burned parts. To retain the fluid, Colonel Brown took a full thickness of skin from a cadaver and encased the patient in this organ. Much later I found out how daring and imaginative this procedure was, since it was probably one of the earliest organ transplants, if not the first one.

"It was a happy ward. Each man felt lucky to be alive."

The writer, Morris D. Marcus, at Fort Dix, New Jersey, in January 1944, before the injury that reunited him with his former professor.

"It was a happy ward. Each man felt lucky to be alive."
Citation for Legion of Merit

Colonel James Barrett Brown as Chief of Plastic and Maxillo-Facial Surgery at Valley Forge General Hospital from June 1943 to August 1945, performed or personally supervised the performance of 7,822 plastic surgical operations on 4,705 patients without a single death. Through consummate skill acquired by technical training, experience, and native ability, he restored thousands of young men to useful lives who were otherwise faced with hopeless invalidism. By his tireless energy and devotion to duty, Colonel Brown performed a service highly distinguished in character and of lasting benefit and enduring value to society.

W. W. Vaughan
Brigadier General, United States Army

A SECOND OPINION

"After each surgery we were given a three-week leave to permit healing and to empty a bed for the next patient. On one of my leaves, I visited Chicago. Strolling on the near north side, I found myself in front of a brownstone residence, whose shingle proclaimed the name of Sumner Koch himself. Though civilian consultation was against military custom, nevertheless I decided to see him. He was warm and cordial. After examining my wounds, he said, 'After this type of injury, I usually don't start working on the hand for nine months because of the danger of infection.'

"One day back at Valley Forge General Hospital, the whole ward was astir because we were having rounds with a distinguished civilian consultant. I looked up and saw to my consternation that it was Sumner Koch. The group proceeded down the beds and when it came to my bedside, Colonel Brown presented my case. Dr. Koch examined my hand and gave me what I thought was a slight wink. When rounds were over, he came back and told me that what he had seen had made him change his mind about waiting before proceeding. He said penicillin had completely changed the approach, making an operation feasible now. He further said that he had seen miracles being performed by Colonel Brown. Little did I know that Dr. Koch and Colonel Brown were close friends—they must have had a private chuckle at my expense.

"When the time came for discharge, I appeared before a board, which had to certify that my condition warranted discharge and that my wound had occurred in the line of duty. I was discharged in April 1945. Thanks to Colonel Brown, Walter Graham, and the staff, I was able to practice my specialty for 44 more years."

A SECOND CHANCE

Dr. Marcus served in the Department of Medicine, Division of Dermatology, at Washington University School of Medicine from 1937 until his retirement in 1987. Today he holds the title of professor emeritus.

On retiring, he turned to writing, a longtime interest second only to his devotion to medicine. He took several playwriting workshops as well as a nonfiction workshop at University College.

Copy for Legion of Merit citation and medal courtesy of Bertha Phillips Brown, wife of the late James Barrett Brown. She resides in St. Louis.
Susan Stepleton is committed to healing families damaged by emotional and physical storms.

**HOME Improvements**

BY C.B. ADAMS

Susan Stepleton, M.S.W. '69, with some of the girls and boys being helped at Edgewood Children's Center.
"WE HAVE TO HELP THE KIDS GROW UP TO BE"

IT WASN'T AS THOUGH Susan Stepleton didn't enjoy teaching high-school social studies. She loved introducing her students—first in St. Louis and later in a rural Indiana community—to foreign cultures and societies. But as she looked out at each room full of young faces she always saw some—defiant or depressed or isolated or destructive—who needed something more familiar and comforting.

"I found myself drawn to the child who came in with a lot of emotional baggage, who obviously was dealing with a lot of things other than trying to learn social studies," says Stepleton, the executive director of Edgewood Children's Center, in St. Louis. "Very early on I realized I wanted to help those children with special needs—children facing challenging social and family situations—because trauma is real; it is very different from brief episodes of bad things happening, and it certainly leaves scars that go very deep."

In the next few years, Stepleton increasingly felt the pull of these children, whose severe emotional and behavioral problems signaled abuse and neglect. Finally, in 1974, she decided to leave teaching to accept a position at Edgewood Children's Center, a nonprofit, nonsectarian agency where she began as administrative assistant to the executive director. Edgewood was established in 1834; today it has the reputation of being one of the finest children's treatment centers in the nation, helping severely emotionally disturbed children and their families through treatment, prevention, and education. For the next eight years, Stepleton continued her journey of caring and self-discovery there.

To enhance her administrative effectiveness, Stepleton earned an M.B.A. from the University of Missouri-St. Louis in 1977; to gain insight and expertise in the needs of troubled children and families, she added a master's degree in social work from Washington University's George Warren Brown School of Social Work (GWB) two years later.

"It became obvious to me that my talents probably were not in the clinical or direct-service direction," she says. "My interests were more in the organizational and policy [areas], but definitely related to kids and families who have particular needs. Although a valuable part of my Washington University experience was being trained for one-to-one therapy, I don't think I'm particularly gifted in that direction."

HER GIFT, SHE DISCOVERED, was her ability to lead others. Stepleton left Edgewood in 1982 to try her hand as the administrator for The Salvation Army's Hope Center, in St. Louis. She thrived in the role, and in 1989 returned to Edgewood as its executive director, a position she holds today.

Stepleton has found her life's work in creating, maintaining, and leading an organization that supports the staff who work directly with children and families. Edgewood's 200 staff members, many of whom are licensed clinical social workers, serve children from 5 to 17 years old and their families in the general St. Louis area. Approximately 60 children live on Edgewood's 23-acre campus. Last year, an additional 2,600 people in the community participated in the center's outreach programs, which range from therapeutic child care to special education and family preservation programs.

Stepleton has also made lobbying in Jefferson City and Washington, D.C., on behalf of children and families a key part of her work. In both capitals, policy makers know her for asking difficult questions about assisting those she calls "deep-end families"—the ones reeling from severely traumatic experiences.

"I wanted to become involved in public policy that provides access for kids and families to receive the help they need," she explains. "I try to find the legislative routes that have to happen in order for there to be funding to support the programs like the ones at Edgewood."

In recognition of her professional accomplishments, GWB named her its 1992 Outstanding Alumna. She was recognized for her outstanding service in her field and
her active interest in her school. For many years, Stepleton has served on the Dean's Professional Advisory Committee of social workers. In 1996 she received the Child Welfare League of America's Outstanding Management Award for the Midwest Region and the Reinhold Niebuhr Servanthood Award from St. Louis' Eden Theological Seminary.

Finding legislative answers is never easy, especially since political leaders and society's priorities are constantly changing. Unfortunately, even sympathetic politicians have difficulty making top-priority issues of abuse and neglect. Stepleton recalls sitting at a state legislative hearing several years ago with approximately 20 other people concerned about mistreated children. The committee chair said he had attended a hearing on a highway matter the night before with 300 people in attendance.

"He said when he looked out into the room and saw 300 potential voters interested in highways and only 20 people interested in child abuse, it was difficult to prioritize," Stepleton says. "Of course, children don't vote, and families who are struggling are often not very outspoken about their problems. I have a tiny bit of sympathy for that legislator, but I think the ones who elevate themselves to the level of statesperson are the ones who can make the [eradication of] abuse and neglect a priority for any healthy society."

**CHILD MISTREATMENT** causes the majority of severe emotional and behavioral problems in minors nationwide, and it is a very political problem, according to Stepleton. Public policy affects not only how much child abuse and neglect occurs but also how the cases are dealt with, reported, investigated, treated, and prevented.

"I enjoy working with policy makers and interpreting for them what kids and families need," she says. "My dream is that every policy maker will weigh every kind of decision—about conservation, national defense, highways, or child or family policy—against whether it will help us as a society to nurture healthy children."

Stepleton believes that nurturing families to health is essential to raising healthy children. "What we see are legislators and other policy makers blaming families for what has happened," she says. "People certainly do have to take responsibility for situations they get into, but we cannot deny services to their children. We have to help the kids grow up to be parents who can take care of their own children."

In some cases where serious neglect or abuse has occurred, a child who has been removed from the home should not be returned to his or her family. Most children, however, can go home once the family has been strengthened, Stepleton says. Edgewood's staff often works directly in the home to ensure that all family members are safe, that the family has the resources it needs, and that parents or caregivers learn better parenting skills.

"A child's blood tie with family is unbelievably strong. We in the child welfare field see that over and over again, even when family situations are not as they should be," she says. "There are studies that show when a child is removed from the family, approximately 75 to 80 percent of those children eventually link up with their blood relatives again. There's just an incredible need to do that."

The key to making families healthier is having the resources to look at each family's situation individually and assess the best way to raise those children into adulthood in an effective manner, Stepleton believes. "My job at Edgewood is to provide the resources my staff and senior administrators need so that they can be truly focused on directly helping kids and families," she says. "I just have to get out of their way and let them do it."

C.B. Adams is a St. Louis-based free-lance writer.
When Jerome Kalishman received the School of Law's Distinguished Law Alumni Award in 1997, he admitted that his wife had played an important role in getting him to where he was on that special evening.

Nancy F. Kalishman had been active in alumnae affairs at her alma mater, Wellesley College, for many years and couldn't understand why Jerry didn't have the same relationship with Washington University.

Kalishman says he explained to her that when he enrolled in 1945, he lived at home, commuted to campus, went to class, and left again, without having developed a sense of campus life. "It was a streetcar college then," he says. "It wasn't the same thing as leaving home to go away to college."

But Nancy kept prodding him to get involved with the University, and when an opportunity came along a few years later, he did. "Now, I'm very glad she kept pushing me, and I'm happy that Washington University is beginning to develop a strong relationship with its alumni from the time they graduate."

As an alumnus, Kalishman is a shining credit to his school. "We are proud of Jerry's accomplishments as an alumnus who became a highly regarded corporate chief executive after many years of successful legal practice," says retiring law dean Dorsey D. Ellis, Jr. Ellis has worked closely with Kalishman, who was a key volunteer in the Building for a New Century campaign and a member of the school's National Council.

Kalishman's successes in the practice of law and corporate management seem to follow naturally from his drive for excellence and the careful, solid career preparation he sought as a student. He spent five years at Washington University but came out of the experience with seven years' worth of education: He graduated in 1950 with both an undergraduate business degree and a law degree.

Advising aspiring lawyers to look at nontraditional careers, Jerry Kalishman says:

"A legal education, by virtue of the analytical training, is still the best education."

During his legal career, he shunned specialization, preferring to take on diverse clients and cases. Nevertheless, he soon developed a reputation for proficiency in real-estate law. He successfully represented developers of major office buildings and other land-development projects in good times—the construction booms that moved the residential and commercial centers of the St. Louis region west—and in bad—the real-estate recession of the mid-'70s.

Kalishman sees his strengths as an attorney in his ability to see a risk, evaluate it, and protect against it while helping his client achieve a desired outcome. "I loved the law," he says.

One of his clients, Alvin Siteman, president of the Siteman Organization, a real-estate development and management company, says, "Jerry was always an excellent representative in transactions and negotiations." He was personable, yet tough, Siteman explains, traits Kalishman carried over from legal practice to the corporate world.

In 1982, he helped incorporate Insituform Mid-America, the largest licensee of Insituform Technologies, Inc., a worldwide provider of trenchless technologies that had revolutionized pipeline rehabilitation in the sewer, natural gas, industrial, oil, gas/mining, and drinking-water markets. The company's
process made it possible to repair buried pipelines in place, without digging a trench to expose the section. Kalishman was so impressed with the firm's potential that he invested in the company and worked to expand the company's licenses.

In 1985, when the controlling stockholders of Insiutofum Mid-America decided to get out of the business, he took an entrepreneurial leap into corporate ownership and management, an area in which he had always been interested. To prepare for his departure from private practice, he became of counsel to Greensfelder Hemker & Gale.

The story he tells is that he mortgaged three of his four children to take advantage of what he saw as a golden opportunity. To this day, he says, they still do not know which one was free and clear. But if the Kalishman children worried about their financial well-being, their fears were groundless.

Under Kalishman's leadership as chairman and chief executive officer, Insiutofum Mid-America thrived, growing both in business volume and in prestige. The company went public in 1987. By 1992 it was cited by Forbes as one of the 200 Best Small Companies and by Business Week among its "100 Hot-Growth" companies.

In 1995, Insiutofum Mid-America merged with its licensor, Insiutofum Technologies, Inc., in a $172 million deal. As vice chairman of the board of the new entity, Kalishman assisted with the merger and subsequent restructuring of the two companies, which he calls an enormous undertaking.

Kalishman reached into the St. Louis legal community for assistance in the merger. Thomas A. Litz, a partner at Thompson Coburn and principal lawyer for the transaction, says, "I've admired Jerry's ability to bring to the business world the skills and tools that benefited him as a lawyer."

Jerry Kalishman credits his legal education for many of those skills and tools. He finally took his wife's advice and got involved in his alma mater's alumni affairs. Over the past few years he has played a pivotal role in the School of Law's progress. In his service as deputy vice chair for the central region in the successful campaign to construct the school's magnificent new home, Anheuser-Busch Hall, and as a member of the school's very active advisory board, the law National Council, Kalishman has had a clear impact.

Because of Kalishman's background, Dean Ellis says, "Jerry brings a unique perspective to our National Council. He and I share a belief that the principles that define effective management in higher education are not so different from those that apply in business."

Ellis adds: "We also share a belief that the techniques of careful and rigorous thinking that we learned in law school serve us well as managers of complex enterprises."

Kalishman, who advises aspiring lawyers to look at nontraditional careers, puts it this way: "A legal education, by virtue of the analytical training, is still the best education."

The dean's suite of offices in Anheuser-Busch Hall is named the Jerome and Nancy F. Kalishman Dean's Suite, in recognition of their support for the Building for a New Century campaign. The couple, Life Members of the William Greenleaf Eliot Society, also sponsor the Jerome and Nancy F. Kalishman Scholar in Law.

And with a concern for fairness that is also a credit to his profession, Jerry admits that Nancy deserves equal recognition for providing the push that brought him back to the School of Law.
WU is here, there, and everywhere

HERE We Are in the Windy City

Chicago’s charms are hard to miss—from the elegance of Michigan Avenue’s shops to the cosmopolitan cuisine offered by a hundred different neighborhoods, from Wrigley Field’s ivy-covered walls to Michael Jordan airborne. There’s the symphony, Lincoln Park, and that trademark lakefront skyline...

The Washington University Club of Chicago takes advantage of its town, hosting six to eight events annually, ranging from faculty speakers to ice skating to a look at Chicago’s skyline through an expert’s eyes. This year’s outings, so far, have taken a sporting stance. Two events sponsored in conjunction with Chicago Bulls games created such a demand that tickets had to be distributed via a lottery system. And an early May trip to Wrigley Field demonstrated once again that Cardinals and Cubs fans always manage to mix in a genteel fashion. Mostly.

Summer promises two club events with a different kind of family feel: On June 28, Washington University architecture dean Cynthia Weese will welcome alumni and friends aboard Chicago’s First Lady for a boat tour of the Windy City’s living museum of skyscraper architecture along the Chicago River and the lakefront.

In August, the Club makes its annual outing to Ravinia, summer home of the Chicago Symphony, for an evening of music under the stars. Activities for the Chicago Club (as well as our other U.S. Alumni Clubs) appear on our website at alumni.wustl.edu.

If you’d like to help plan Chicago Alumni Club events or have questions about the club, please contact Susan Grabowski Clark by phone at 314-935-6503 or by e-mail at susan_grabowski_clark@notes.wustl.edu.

Chicago alums enjoy frequent club outings, from sports to skyline tours (l). Above left, Jonathon Handler, LA ‘69, and Elizabeth Handler, 6, enjoy postgame fun.

THERE We Were on Sunset Boulevard

DATELINE HOLLYWOOD: The ever-growing Alumni and Parents Admission Program sponsored an undergraduate admissions event for nearly 400 prospective students and their parents on February 1 at the Directors Guild of America headquarters in Los Angeles. They received admissions publications from Terry Johns, senior director of undergraduate admissions. They received admissions publications from Terry Johns, senior director of undergraduate admissions (at left), and enjoyed speakers including Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton; James E. McLeod, vice chancellor for students and dean of the College of Arts and Sciences; alumnus Bob Adler, A.B. ’72, D.M.D. ’76; Los Angeles-area sophomores Lisa Lewis and Reza Zarghami and senior Bryan Lewis; and the hosts, Jay Roth and Sherry Grant, the parents of sophomore Gina Roth. Jay Roth is national executive director of the Directors Guild.

Chancellor Wrighton to Tyler Han: Is WU on your horizon?
Alumni Travel to Antarctica

BYRDS of a FEATHER:
In mid-January, Passport to Knowledge travelers (below, l. to r.) Fred and Jeanne Garner Carnighan, M.A. '53, C. Richard Beard, A.B. '50, J.D. '55, and Myron Dmytryshyn, B.S. '47, M.S. '49, D.Sc. '57, and C. (Sue) Dmytryshyn left sunny Miami to explore Antarctica and environs. Here is their unsolicited testimonial:

"We flew south to Ushuaia, Argentina, the most southerly city in the world, where we sailed away aboard the ice-rated oceanographic research vessel Marine Adventurer, passing through the Beagle Channel past Puerto Williams, the southernmost town in the world.

"After crossing the Drake Passage between Argentina and Antarctica—notorious for its rough seas—we had the thrilling experience of landing three times, via lightweight Zodiac boats, on the Antarctic continent itself and four times on nearby islands.

"We also visited Esperanza, an Argentine research station on Hope Bay, one of about a dozen such stations maintained in the Antarctic by various countries for the study of oceanology, geomorphology, glaciology, meteorology, ecology, and other fields. They certainly keep busy at the bottom of the world! "We saw thousands of penguins, five species of albatross, nine species of petrels, and many varieties of cormorants, geese, skuas, terns, and gulls. "We also spotted five species of seals, six species of whales (including one very rare South Atlantic Right Whale), and two species of dolphin. We hasten to add to this list many different invertebrates, vascular plants, algae, and lichen."

If you'd like to compose a Passport to Knowledge testimonial of your own, a variety of exciting trips are featured in 1999. For more information, call Heather Lake at 1-800-247-8517 or 314-935-5208, or contact her by e-mail at heather_lake@notes.wustl.edu.

We Looked EVERYWHERE—
But We Couldn't Find YOU. Don't Get Left Behind!

When balloonist Steve Fossett, M.B.A. '68, decided to lift off from Busch Stadium a couple of hours earlier than planned on New Year's Eve to attempt a trip around the world, many of the WU alumni and friends who made it to Busch on time had been alerted by e-mail from the WU Alumni Relations staff.

If you have an e-mail address, please share it with Alumni Relations. That way, we can dispatch Washington University news items to you with dispatch—including information about WU events in your area. We can't guarantee a globe-circling balloonist every time we hit the keyboard, but if we have your e-mail address, you'll be among the first to know what we know.

alumni_relations@notes.wustl.edu

Corrections to WU Honor Rolls and Annual Report

1996–97 Honor Roll of Donors

Sticks and stones should break our bones—we get your name (or something else) wrong! Apologies to:

Elizabeth Broom Mayo, J.D. '73, whose name should have appeared in "The Brookings Partners" list.

Richard Scott Nelson, A.B. '78, whose generous employer, the Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation, Inc., was not listed in the section "Companies Contributing Matching Funds in 1996–97" of the Honor Roll.

Sima Needleman, M.S.W. '74, for—as an anonymous reader pointed out—mangling the punctuation in her GWB School of Social Work Annual Fund Chair message.

Robert C. Strain, Sr., A.B. '50, whose name appeared in a confusing, abridged version in the "Volunteers" section, both in the National Council and Arts and Sciences lists.

G.A. Sullivan, the software development services company, whose name appeared incorrectly.

Thanks to Donald K. McEachern, B.S.B.A. '41, for letting us know that in the "Annual Giving by Class Year," we coded Eliot Society members with an E—not with the EM used everywhere else in the Honor Roll.


John W. Kourik, B.S.M.E. '48, should have been listed as the donor of an endowed scholarship.
We want to hear about recent promotions, honors, appointments, travels, marriages (please report marriages after the fact), and births so we can keep your classmates informed about important changes in your lives.

ALUMNI CODES

| AR | Grad. Law |
| BU | Business |
| DE | Dentistry |
| EN | Engineering |
| FA | Fine Arts |
| GA | Grad. Architecture |
| GB | Grad. Business |
| GD | Grad. Dentistry |
| GF | Grad. Fine Arts |
| GL | Grad. Law |
| GM | Grad. Medicine |
| GN | Grad. Nursing |
| GR | Grad. Arts & Sciences |
| HA | Health Care Admin. |
| HS | House Staff |
| LA | Arts & Sciences |
| LW | Law |
| MD | Medicine |
| MT | Manual Training |
| NU | Nursing |
| OT | Occupa. Therapy |
| PT | Physical Therapy |
| SI | Sever Institute |
| SU | Sever Inst. Undergrad. |
| SW | Social Work |
| TI | Tech. & Info. Mgmt. |
| UC | University College |

Please send news (see form) to:
ClassMates, Alumnii News
Washington University
Campus Box 1086
7425 Forsyth Boulevard
St. Louis, MO 63105-2103
Fax 314-935-8533
E-mail notes@wumld.wustl.edu
Entries will appear, as space permits, in the earliest possible issue, based on the order received.

Douglas W. Greene, IW 48, is opening a new Springfield, Mo., law firm with son D.W Greene III after a career that included serving as prosecuting attorney of Greene County, circuit judge, and judge on the District Court of Appeals. He began private practice in 1993 after retiring from the Court of Appeals at age 70.

Billy Morrow Jackson, FA 49, had an art exhibit with wife Siti Marijah Jackson titled "Partners: Painting and Sculpture" from October through December 1997 at Beloit College's Wright Museum of Art, in Beloit, Wisc.

Paul Fultz, BU 51, was one of seven people named to the Labor-Management Hall of Fame of the Leadership Council of Southwestern Illinois at a ceremony at Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville. He spent 32 years in labor relations with the Olin Corporation, in East Alton, Ill., and six years with McDonnell Aircraft, in St. Louis.

Virginia (Kuhn) Brady, FA 53, was re-elected to a sixth-year term on the Pequea Township (Lancaster County, Penn.) Board of Supervisors. She is current chairperson.

Nancy (Myers) Carrig, FA 55, was a fashion magazine and book illustrator in the United States and Scandinavia. For the past 15 years she has worked on character animation, figure design, and storyboards for films. Currently she lives in Copenhagen and is painting full time.

Ronald E. Goldenberg, LA 56, GR 56, retired from Eastern Michigan University, where he was dean of graduate studies and research for 11 years. He previously served as professor at the University of Georgia and as an administrator at the University of Evansville, Ind.

Leo Johnson, EN 56, was the Lockheed Martin astronautics payload integration mission manager for the NASA Cassini spacecraft, successfully launched from Cape Canaveral, Fla., aboard the Air Force Titan IV/Centaur rocket on Oct. 15, 1997. The 12,000-pound spacecraft will reach the planet Saturn in July 2004 for four years of extensive exploration of Saturn and its rings.

Ennike Kotoske Johnson, FA 58, celebrated 20 years (on Dec. 5, 1997) with Lucent Technologies (formerly AT&T), in North Andover, Mass. She says she has had "quite a diversified career"—she was a designer for Angelica Corp., in St. Louis, and is now in customer service, dealing with wholesale shipping.

Sylvia D. Mooney, FA 58, is attending Central Missouri State University, working toward receiving a master of arts degree in December 1998. Her focus is three-dimensional studio art. She has three grandsons, making a total of 12 grandchildren, and one great-granddaughter.

Nicholas A. Ashford, LA 59, is co-author of the revised edition of Technology, Law, and the Working Environment (Island Press, 1998), and co-author of the second edition of Chemical Exposures: Low Levels and High Stakes (Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1998). He is professor of technology and policy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and an adjunct faculty member at both the Harvard and Boston University schools of public health.

Ralph Deuschle, EN 59, reports that he has "retired early to pursue a career as a sculptor." He has been retired since 1992 and has a studio in the Sonoran foothills of Scottsdale, Ariz., where he creates bronze sculpture.

William A. Robinson, BU 59, was selected for induction into the Order of Saintacre, the highest honor bestowed upon members of the Sigma Chi fraternity. He was also named a "significant sig" in 1987.

John S. Spratt, HS 59, gave a distinguished visiting professor's lecture at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS), in Bethesda, Md., in November 1997. His lecture was titled, "The Rates of Growth of Human Neoplasms." He holds a clinical professorship in surgery at USUHS and is a retired captain in the United States Naval Reserve.

Jerome Pearson, EN 61, was elected to the International Academy of Astronautics in October 1997. He invented the space elevator, a proposed connection between Earth and geostationary orbit, popularized in the books of Arthur Clarke. He retired in January 1997 from the Air Force Research Lab after 35 years of government service, including 10 years with NASA during the Apollo program. He is now a technical consultant in Charleston, S.C.

H.G. Schwartz, Jr., EN 61, SI 62, was inducted into the National Academy of Engineering at an October 1997 awards ceremony in Washington, D.C. He is president of Sverdrup Civil, Inc., in St. Louis.

Owen E. Delman, LA 63, GR 65, wrote and directed a play adapted from his original screenplay. The play was produced in Las Vegas. He retired from IBM in 1996 after 25 years in marketing. He is married to Bette L. Goldstein.

Fr. Thomas L. Jackson, LA 64, is abbot of The Order of Christian Workers, an ecumenical, spiritual, and charitable community that ministers to those with AIDS, those in recovery, and to the children of the poor in Tyler, Texas. He is an Episcopal priest, and he married Patricia Fischer on Aug. 2, 1997.

Jeannie J. Kinzie, MD 65, earned an MD degree in June 1997 from the University of Pennsylvania, after attending night school for two years. She lives in Evergreen, Colo.

Al Mnzolli, UC 65, was promoted to vice-president, pre-construction services, at Parc Corporation, a St. Louis-based design/build, construction management, and general contracting firm.

Joy Kroeger Beckner, FA 66, earned three "best in shows" in 1997 for her work "A Good Life," a bronze life-sized standard smooth dachshund; first at the Art Show at the Dog Show in Wichita, Kans.; second at The Pen and Brush, Inc.'s 51st Annual Sculpture Exhibition in New York City; and third at the Dog Fanciers Club 10th Contemporary Dog Art Competition, in New York City.

Donald A. Frederick, EN 67, was promoted to group vice president, oil and gas, of Pennzoil Company and president of Pennzoil Exploration and Production Company. He is responsible for Pennzoil's oil and gas business segment and its day-to-day exploration and production operations worldwide.

Annette Mallett Haines, LA 67, will be working with a world-renowned psychologist Milhaly Czikszentmihalyi to develop an in-depth study of normalization as it relates to treatment. As part of her doctoral research at Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville, Annette developed a video aimed at capturing the "concentration event" in children working with Montessori activities. Annette has 26 years of experience in Montessori education, working with children as well as training and examining teachers for the Association Montessori Internationale (AMI). Annette holds both AMI primary and elementary diplomas, and her many articles have been published in AMI Communications, the NAMTA Journal, and Montessori Talks to Parents. She is the director of training for The Montessori Training Center of St. Louis and has three grown children, two of whom are already WU alumnae.

Gerald N. Padawer, LA 69, is senior vice president and chief operating officer in the St. Louis office of EVEREN Securities, Inc. Previously, he was senior vice president-investments with Smith Barney, Inc., in St. Louis.

Richard Rabicoff, LA 69, has published a novel, Byron's Works.
The Power of Preparation (and a Great Deal of Zest)

Some 80 years ago, the dean of the School of Law paused in his orientation address to first-year students and singled out one person in his audience: Louise Grant Smith. The attention that day was not a sign that she would be treated differently from her peers, but of the atmosphere that would characterize her stay. The year being 1919, Smith was the only woman in her class, and Dean Richard L. Goode said how pleased he was to see a woman among the men students and asked them to join him in giving her a warm welcome.

"That set the tone for the rest of my studies," says Smith, now 99 and living in St. Louis. "The atmosphere was very pleasant; Washington University was always very open to minorities."

She received no special treatment at the School of Law, where she was elected to the honorary Order of the Coif—except for being excused from criminal law during discussions of rapes or gruesome murders to spare her and male colleagues embarrassment. What she did receive was training in being thoroughly prepared, which she says accounts for much of her success in a legal career that stretched from 1921 to 1970.

Although for some time she was one of the few women in the country practicing law, Smith suffered no discrimination. "All that ever mattered was that I was prepared and that I presented myself professionally," she says. "I wore a suit jacket and skirt—never a red dress. When you're prepared, the judge finds that out with the first word out of your mouth. I never had any difficulty."

Smith was so completely accepted in her field that she became the first woman to hold various key positions. A specialist in private-practice family law, Smith in 1948 became the first woman to be appointed assistant attorney general of the State of Missouri by Attorney General James E. Taylor. She was reappointed to the post in 1964 by Attorney General Norman Anderson. Smith also was the first woman elected to a St. Louis County office; serving as judicial administrator of St. Louis County's 21st Judicial District. Elected office followed Smith's longtime involvement in St. Louis-area politics. She presided over the St. Louis League of Women Voters, worked for St. Louis County Democratic Central Committee, was a delegate to the 1944 and 1948 Democratic National Conventions, and was a presidential elector to the Electoral College at the Democratic party state convention in 1952.

"I really enjoyed the political side of my career," says Smith. "I enjoy horse racing—and politics is a lot like that sport. They're both exciting." Part of the fun was meeting people—from shaking hands with most of St. Louis County when she campaigned for office to meeting U.S. presidents Calvin Coolidge, Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman, John Kennedy, and Jimmy Carter. During the Carter Administration, Rosalynn Carter appointed her Missouri chairman of the Friendship Force.

Smith, who received the School of Law's 1993 Distinguished Alumni Award, was deeply involved in Truman's presidential campaign in 1948—making speeches, writing press releases, and helping to organize the campaign in St. Louis. She is writing a book about those experiences and has penned a career autobiography, In and Out of Politics, for her relatives. Smith says she owes her longevity to her approach to life: "I never had any difficulty."

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Rachel Schnur, UC 75, graduated from Columbia University Teachers College with a certificate in education of the gifted. Her dissertation topic was on resilience, academic giftedness, and self-determination. Her participants came from high-risk environments "and succeeded despite the odds."

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For Charitable Gift Annuity rates
See page 9

Robert S. Brookings
Your Legacy Can Endure

For Charitable Gift Annuity rates, see page 9

Wash/nitOn University In St. louis
Nicholas Teter, LA 85, has been acting in theater, film, and television professionally for the past six years. He speaks French and Italian and worked as a translator for many years. He has moved to Los Angeles, where he has received several offers and callbacks in television and film, and he has written, produced, directed, and starred in a play titled "Benny's Reel," which he is adapting for film. His stage name is Nicholas Young.

His Creative Improvements Are More Than Cosmetic

When a professional speaks to a stranger at a typical New York gathering—at a party, a protest, or standing "on" line—the task is never "Where did you go to school?" or "How do you know Harry?" In a city that turns on a thousand points of power and venerates success, the only question that counts (and allows the inquirer to take personal measure) is "What do you do?

Just the short answer from Robert Eickmeyer would astonish in a town not easily surprised.

A senior vice president at Clinique International, Eickmeyer is responsible for store planning and merchandising that are critical to the billion-dollar cosmetic firm's presence (and success) in department stores, perfumeries, and free-standing retail shops in 80 countries, excluding the United States and Canada. And he is 69 years old.

"Leonard has always allowed me the creative freedom to explore. That's why at my age I'm still working," Eickmeyer explains, referring to Leonard Lauder, chairman and CEO of Estee Lauder Companies, Inc., parent corporation to Clinique, Estee Lauder, Aramis, Prescriptives, Origins, MAC, bobbi brown, and Aveda.

Eickmeyer's creative ideas and insights, big artistic talent, and (he insists) luck made Clinique's product and store design a successful and widely admired marketing tool around the world. The first designer a cosmetics firm ever hired for store planning, Eickmeyer joined Clinique when it was launched in 1968 and instantly "saw an image in the company name.

That image was "rather medical and ethical," and his designs convey his perception with style. "I had in mind a look an elegant silver and seafoam green suggesting and repeating pale jade that is Clinique's trademark packaging. After that, he introduced the white, silver, and glass that are ubiquitous today.

A fundamental Eickmeyer insight was that design and display are not about decoration but about function and image. "Until I came along, cosmetics in department stores were luxury items presented like jewelry," he says. So in ways at once logical and inspired by Clinique's dermatological foundation, he developed innovations aimed at women in all economic groups. "Women don't have to be rich to be intelligent," he says. "Cosmetics today are more necessity than luxury.

When in the late '70s he noted warm, wide-radius curves in modernist architecture, for example, he made Clinique's image fashionable by installing curved showcases in cosmetics departments. "Now they're everywhere," he says. "They solved the presentation problem at important aisle intersections in the stores." Eickmeyer also "destroyed the idea that sales happen in a few minutes, standing at a counter," by creating comfortable seating for longer, more productive transactions. And he worked with corporate education executives and consultants, acknowledged to be the best in the industry, to include their needs in his planning.

All this is a fraction of what Robert Eickmeyer does—in this, his second career. (In his first, he was a free-lance advertising designer and illustrator for the big New York department stores environmental consulting firm. As a senior hydrogeologist, her specialization is designing and implementing innovative remediation technologies to clean up contaminated groundwater.


James J. Crisanti, EN 86, BU 86, moved back to New York City from Hong Kong to work for Lehman Brothers as a senior vice president in investment banking. "In my spare time, I remain a collector of exotic rugs," he says.

R. Leslie Limbaugh, LA 86, became Baptist Campus Minister for metropolitan St. Louis in September 1997.
1997, employed by the Missouri Baptist Convention. Leslie leads the Baptist Student Union at Washington University. She also coordinates ministries at the University and serves on the administration. 

Cheryl Maureen White, BA 86, designed two stage-manage stage shows for the Galloway Theatre at the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa during this time, including "Private Lives" in 1998 and "King Lear" in April 1998. She also presented a one-person show about her designs in New York City, entitled "Countdown to the New-Millennium Fashion 1910-2010," April 27 through May 1 in The Earle Johnson Room in Rowland-Johnson Hall on the University of Alabama campus. She received an MFA in costume design in May 1998. "And somewhere during all of this madness I changed my name," she added. Her design credits under "Lands Maren Yorke" from now on.

Michael L. Varbrough, BA 86, was named director of business and financial affairs for the St. Louis Synagogue for Reform Judaism. He previously served as allocations director for the United Way of Greater St. Louis.

Norm Aledort, BA 87, lives in New York City. She received her MSW from Hunter College, and teaches in New York and Greater St. Louis. She is a certified youth leader for the United Way of Metropolitan St. Louis.
Social Worker Finds Social Justice—on the High Seas

Judy Hall has the rare ability to find lessons in every aspect of life. Through her career (social work) and her play (sailing), she has discovered the most important lesson of all—community and family first.

Hall’s career developed naturally from her love of people. Undergraduate studies in sociology and psychology led to master’s and Ph.D. degrees in social work and an interest in policy and administration—with an emphasis on strengthening families and communities. “It’s been the right thing for me to do all along,” she says. “I have had opportunities to leave social work, but I’ve never done it. My husband finally said to me, ‘Why don’t you just face it? You just love what you do, so quit even thinking about doing something else.’ And he was right. I really do love it. It has been a wonderful career.”

Hall and her husband, Bob, have shared a passion for sailing for most of their 30-year marriage. In 1991, Judy Hall quit her job as deputy executive director of the National Association of Social Workers in Washington, D.C., to pursue Bob’s dream of sailing the oceans. In their 37-foot sailboat, Hornblower—named for author C.S. Forester’s fictional sea captain—they crossed the Atlantic to participate in the 1992 America 500 rally, a trans-Atlantic event commemorating the quincentennial of Columbus’ voyage.

Although she had been sailing for many years, Hall had never done a “blue water sail” in deep, open ocean. The experience was even more rewarding than she expected and taught her a lot about priorities. “Sometimes survival is your big priority,” she says. “Other times, it is the wonderful people you meet from all over the world. The sailing community is in many ways a very special one. People will help each other, no matter what. If someone needs help, you help them. If someone needs something, you give it to them. Things like economic conditions, racial and ethnic differences all seem to disappear. It’s a world I wish I could somehow bottle up and share with everyone else on land.”

As a social worker, Hall has a special appreciation for that community. “We’ve struggled trying to help people find positive values in diversity and to strengthen our families and communities. Many of these values are typified by people who sail around the world, people who are independent in many ways but, when there are problems, very dependent upon each other.”

Hall and her husband are living on their new boat, Hornblower II, and preparing for their next adventure. In January 1999, they will leave Florida to join the Millennium Odyssey, an around-the-world journey that won’t bring them home until summer 2000. Meanwhile, she is teaching social work at the University of South Florida and loving it.

“Now I’m having a lot of fun trying to share those values and skills with new social workers as they’re coming into the field. They are going to have to take up where the rest of us have left off. Hopefully they will do it even better,” Hall says. “The more we can do to make this a positive place to raise kids, the better our whole society is going to be. I just try to do my share along the way.”

—Terri McClain
relations firm. Amy is a personal trust officer with Fidelity Investments. They plan an October 1998 wedding in West Hartford, Conn. David is at dance workshop in Chicago.

Mark J. Solomon, BA 91, earned a PhD in clinical psychology and is a postdoctoral fellow in neuropsychology at Brown University. He is at Mark_Solomon, PhD@Brown.edu.

Michael A. Spielman, LA 91, completed an ILM in taxation at New York University School of Law in fall 1997. He clerks for Judge Renato Beghe at the U.S. Tax Court, Washington, D.C. He and wife Laurie live in Kensington, Md. Craig Sterling, BU 91, joined HOLT Value Associates as an institutional research analyst and is pursuing his MBA at the University of Chicago. Jennifer (Gladsky) Stelzer, BA 91, joined Rothenberg & Bar and is an associate at the law firm of Hollis and Johnson. They reside in Chicago with their dog.

Jayson S. Prisand, BU 92, married Cecily Asher, LA 92, in October 1996 in Los Angeles, with many WU alumni attending. Cecily earned her teaching credential from Loyola Marymount University in 1993 and is involved with a Los Angeles company, running educational and recreational programs for children. Jayson, who lives in Chicago, moved to Portland, Ore., with his wife in 1996. Jayson is a consultant for the Blue Cross Blue Shield Association, and David is a project manager for a Paris-based "high-tech startup." The couple lives in Chicago, where they are at bowtech@earthlink.net.

Lauren Cohn, FA 92, married Allan Woodrow on Oct. 25, 1997, in Milwaukee, Wis. They live in Chicago, where she is a senior designer at a textbook development firm and Allan is a creative director at an advertising agency.

Lyssa Damsky, LA 92, married Stephen Weiss on July 12, 1997. The wedding party included Staci Schatzman, LA 92; Stefani Pashman, LA 92; and Karen Weinberg, LA 92. Stefani was Director of high-yield research at Smith Barney, in New York City. Lyssa is a nutritionist. They live in New Jersey and are at swirin@erols.com.

Cynthia Diehl, LA 92, married Jeffrey Kupietzky in May 1997. They live in Boston, where Carolyn works for Gemini Investors, a private equity fund, and Jeff is a second-year student at Harvard Business School.

Craig L. Finger, LA 92, and Debra (Klausman) Finger, LA 91, have a son, Benjamin Scott, born June 13, 1997. They live in Westchester, N.Y., where Craig is an attorney at Fox, Rothschild, O'Brien, and Frankel, and Debra is a teacher at Har Zion Temple. Craig can be reached at fleishman.com.

Charles H. Nelson, Jr., FA 92, married Tonia Davis, a graduate of St. Louis University, on April 26, 1996. He received an MFA in painting from Howard University in 1995 and was the 1996 artist-in-residence at the Hammond's House Galleries, in Atlanta. In 1997 he did a painting for Absolut Vodka entitled "Absolut Nelson" that premiered in the September issue of Black Enterprise Magazine. He is an adjunct professor at the Atlanta College of Art, in the painting and drawing department. A two-person show is scheduled for October at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Atlanta.

Brian David Oehrlich, EN 92, and Le Anna Van Tulay Oehrlich, LA 91, have a son, Benjamin David, born in Chicago, Ill., July 1997. Brian is a captain in the United States Air Force at Cape Canaveral, Fla. Le Anna is completing her family practice residency at Florida Hospital in Orlando. David Portnoy, EN 92, GB 96, and wife Jodi have "moved for the fourth time in less than two years." They now live on the top floor of the Mandarin Oriental in Tokyo, Japan. Jodi is a consultant for the Blue Cross Blue Shield Association, and David is a project manager for a Paris-based "high-tech startup." The couple lives in New York City. The couple lives in Chicago, where they are at portnoy@portnoy-worldwide.com.

Jason S. Prisand, BU 92, married Lori Stutin on Nov. 2, 1996. They live in Manhattan, where Jason received an MBA from New York University in December 1997 and works as a financial associate at CIBC Oppenheimer. Lori is a financial manager at King World Productions. They are at nycpir@hotmail.com.

Lynne M. Silber, BU 92, left Lifetime Television and has returned to ABC Daytime. She works with the directing team on The View, Barbara Walters' daytime women's talk show, and she is now a card-holding member of the Director's Guild of America. She lives in New York City.

Jennifer Falk, LA 93, graduated from the University of Miami School of Law in May 1996. She is a member of the Florida Bar Association. She is working for an intellectual property law firm in Dallas, Texas, "in order to capitalize on the results of the Texas Bar."

Evan Feinglass, BU 93, left his position as financial director of a small dojo in Montana and will return to the East Coast in mid-July, after spending Steven Spedale, Joel Tenshini Bugei Gakuen, in Los Angeles, Calif. Steve Crotty, LA 93, "will join me on this trip as an on-the-ground consultant." Jonathan Richter, LA 93, is pursuing a law degree and assisting "in the operation of several small fish hatcheries in Brooklyn, N.Y."

Carolyn Sanford, GR 93, is a writer and editor at Illinois Power. She received an award of excellence from the Central Illinois Master Communicator's Club. She is an adjunct professor at the Atlanta College of Art, in the painting and drawing department. A two-person show is scheduled for October at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Atlanta.

Levon P. Clark, BU 95, relocated with Southwestern Bell Corp. in September 1997 from Austin to San Antonio, Texas, where he is an advisor at TCI. He is at levon@play.com.

Denise L. Clarke, BU 95, is a senior financial analyst with the financial group at Ernst and Young's management consulting practice in Chicago. Jason Goldman, LA 95, is a senior legislative assistant in the Washington D.C. office of St. Louis-based Stirling Strategies, a company that is extensively with trade, telecommunications, and Internet policy issues. He is at goldman@hush.com.

Bilary Kohn, LA 95, completed her second year at Davka, a Jewish and Hebrew computer software company, where she is office manager and is "searching for the next act." "I'm in search of my first new car and still looking for a nice Jewish man," she says. She would "love to hear from other WU alumni." She works at davkasales@guool.com.

Deborah Schwartz, LA 95, completed an MSW at New York University School of Social Work in May 1997. She is a certified social worker in New York state and is involved in fund raising as a development associate in the Young Leadership Division of UJA-Federation of New York. She enjoys singing and has performed at the Crane Club and Grey Dog's Coffee, in Manhattan. She is at schwartz@ujafedny.org.

Briana A. Glynn, EN 96, is a staff environmental engineer at the Reston, Va., office of Environmental Strategies Corporation. She is co-author of the article "Current Technical and Regulatory Developments," published in the fall 1997 issue of the Environmental Claims Journal.

Richard L. Gray, UW 96, joined the Kansas City office of Shook, Hardy, and Bacon, LLP, as
an associate. He had served as a law clerk to The Honorable Stephen N. Limbaugh, Jr., of the Missouri Supreme Court, from 1996 to 1997.

**Mario A. Harding**, HA 96, was promoted to manager of cardiology services and nuclear medicine at The Methodist Hospital, Texas Medical Center, in Houston, Texas. Previously he was executive associate at the Methodist Health Care System. He also was elected president-elect of the Greater Houston Chapter of the National Association of Health Services Executives.

**Debra Mayers**, LA 96, works in the marketing and communication department of the Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland, Ohio. **Nicholas K. Blawat**, EN 97, received his commission as a naval officer after completing officer candidate school, in Pensacola, Fla.

**Growing Golphubhanjyang Village**

As fog shrouds the mountain village of Golphubhanjyang (GUL-foo-BANG-jang), in Nepal, Leah Schulte lights the camp stove on the dirt floor of her one-room home. She smiles because children are peering through the window, curious about the tall American woman who lives in their impoverished farming village of 400.

"When I first came here, the villagers were surprised. They could not understand why I would choose to rough it like they do," says Schulte, whose life changed when she visited the country in 1993. Like two of her brothers, Mark, A.B. ’90, and Nathan, B.S.B.A. ’97, she earned a bachelor's degree at WU; after that, she went on to a Ph.D. program in exercise physiology at Boston University. When she finished, she treated herself to a backpacking jaunt through Southeast Asia.

"I fell in love with Nepal," she says. The country's natural beauty, unhurried pace, and gentle people—and her own strong determination to help out—prompted her return in 1994. She learned Nepali and found volunteer work as a high-school teacher in Golphubhanjyang. She has gone back each year except 1997, when she raised funds in her native St. Louis for the village.

In a country that has an illiteracy rate of 75 percent, motivating village children to finish school is difficult. Children work as hard as adults, toiling with wooden plows and oxen, tending goats, cutting firewood, and drawing water from the village tap. There is no running water or electricity. Some trudge hours round trip to attend the school.

The struggle is so difficult that "girls of 12 to 14 are often sold into prostitution or go willingly to escape their life of poverty," Schulte says. A vivid memory is seeing a young woman "who stood out because she was so beautifully dressed." Only 19, the teenager had been a prostitute in another country since she was 14, and had come home to die of AIDS.

Moved by the villagers' desire for a better way of life, Schulte founded "Grow, Golphubhanjyang, Grow," a nonprofit project to fund community improvements such as expanding the school curriculum and library, which has only 75 books. She is instituting agricultural education programs and helping the villagers plant a tree farm and tackle health issues related to poor nutrition, ventilation, and sanitation.

Together they are improving the local clinic, creating a public dump and compost area to keep garbage away from living areas, and arranging for a health team to make home visits to monitor patients' progress and check living conditions. Schulte is also working with the village women's group to build support for women's education and to find ways to fund cottage industries there.

Every three or four weeks, she hikes for 10 hours on mountain trails through a jungle harboring tigers and thieves to reach Katmandu, where she buys food and medical supplies and contacts her family. Then, when monsoon season begins and school closes, Schulte returns to St. Louis, where she is a practicing physical therapist and triathlon competitor. The eldest daughter in a family of eight children, Schulte says nurturing comes naturally to her. She adds: "It is the hardiness of the people of Nepal that I respect. We have so much and they have so little, yet they have an undaunted human spirit."

—Susan Morris

**In Memoriam**

**1920s**


Vera O. Howes, LA 24; 11/97.

Anna Montgomery, LA 26; 2/96.

Arline Louise (Steinmeyer) Zillgitt, LA 27; 2/98.

Grace (Brodbeck) Binder, LA 28; 1/98.

Walker M. French, LA 28; GR 29; 2/98.

Willard C. Scribner, LA 28; MD 30; 2/98.

**1930s**

Oscar W. Rexford, BU 30; 12/97.

Marcus Reznikoff, BU 30; 1/98.

Llewellyn (Johnson) Roan, FA 30; 12/97.

Leon A. Taylor, MD 30; 8/97.

Samuel B. Frank, EN 31; 2/98.

John A. Carlyle, LW 32; 2/98.

Carl F. Foster, EN 32; SI 33; 2/98.

Henry B. Green, DE 32; 1/95.

Harry W. Craft, Jr., EN 33; 2/98.

William E. Denahm, Jr., LA 33; 12/97.

Bernice (Gremp) Fox, NU 33; 2/98.

Sadie M. (Miller) Guse, LA 33; 2/98.

**WASHINGTON PROFILES Leah Schulte B.S.P.T. ’82**

**Growing Golphubhanjyang Village**

Million K. Harkrader, DE 29; 10/97.

Hilda H. Richter, LA 29; 1/98.

George J.L. Wulff, Jr., LA 29; MD 33; 1/98.

Charles A. Huff, LA 33; 12/92.

Harold L. Joslyn, MD 33; 12/97.

Robert W. Kloess, BU 33; 11/97.

Carlyse V. Thomas, Jr., LA 33; 1/98.

James E. Turner, GR 33; 2/93.

Barney Lockhart Morris, Jr., BU 34; 1/98.

Otto H.A. Schmitt, LA 34, GR 37; 1/98.

Grace G. (Darragh) Spear, BU 34; 8/97.

William Wayne Vaught, DE 34; 12/97.

Kenneth M. Amlin, MD 35; 7/97.

Ann Catherine (Taylor) Moore, SW 35; 2/98.

Mary Sawyer Smith, LA 35; 1/98.

Vasil Vasileff, LA 35; 12/97.

Norman E. Heitner, BU 36; 2/98.
In Remembrance

Arnold Dankner

Arnold Dankner, associate clinical professor of medicine at the School of Medicine, died of cancer February 6, 1998, at his home in Clayton. He was 72.

Dankner joined the medical school in 1950 as a research fellow in allergy and became a fellow in clinical allergy later that year. He was promoted to assistant professor in 1975 and associate professor in 1981.

An allergist and internist in private practice since 1953, Dankner was on the staff at St. Luke's Hospital, St. John's Mercy Medical Center, the former Illinois Jewish hospitals, and Barnes-Jewish West County Hospital. He was also chief of the allergy department at Jewish Hospital.

A St. Louis native, Dankner earned a bachelor's degree from Washington University, from which he also received a medical degree in 1947. He served as a captain in the U.S. Air Force.

Among the survivors are his wife, Gertrude Kessler; a daughter, Laura R. Hulbert; one son, David; and four grandchildren.

Goldie Millstone

Goldie Millstone, LA 28, died of infirmities January 23, 1998, in St. Louis. She was 90.

She and her husband of 67 years, I.E. Millstone, a lifetime trustee at Washington University, endowed several student scholarships University-wide. In addition, the swimming pool in the Athletic Complex and a lounge and a plaza in the School of Engineering and Applied Science bear the couple's names.

Goldie Millstone graduated from Washington University in 1928. In the years before World War II, she helped save dozens of Jewish children from Nazi Germany by raising funds for a rescue group called Youth Aliyah. After the war, she turned her attention to the establishment of a Jewish State and raised funds for Israeli hospitals.

She was an active leader in the United Way and was involved in the Jewish Community Centers Association. She also typed dozens of college books into Braille.

In addition to her husband, survivors include one son, David Millstone of Waitsfield, Vermont; eight grandchildren; and five great-grandchildren.

Willard Scrivner

Willard C. Scrivner, LA 28, MD 30, assistant clinical professor emeritus of obstetrics and gynecology at the School of Medicine, died after a long illness February 7, 1998, at Memorial Hospital in Belleville, Illinois. He was 91 and lived in Belleville.

Scrivner joined the medical school in 1934 as assistant in clinical obstetrics and gynecology and was promoted to clinical instructor in 1942. He became an assistant-
clinical professor in 1956, an assistant clinical professor emeritus in 1975, and retired from practice in 1984.

He delivered an estimated 18,000 babies in 60 years of practice in St. Clair County. Scrivner was a past president of the Illinois State Medical Association and the St. Clair County Medical Association. He also had served as president of the Illinois Medical Disciplinary Commission.

Last October, he formed the Public Health Foundation to deal with issues such as teen pregnancy, inadequate parenting, violence and abuse, safety and health education, drug abuse, and access to health care. Scrivner earned a bachelor's degree in 1926 and a medical degree in 1930, both from Washington University.

He is survived by his wife of 67 years, Ruth Scrivner; two sons, Roger M. Scrivner of Belleville and Peter C. Scrivner of D.C.; and six grandchildren.

Paul Ullman, Jr.
Paul Ullman, Jr., affiliate professor of finance in the School of Engineering and Applied Science, died of complications from heart disease February 25, 1998, at Missouri Baptist Medical Center in Town and Country, St. Louis, MO, 63117; or to Springboard to Learning Inc., 634 North Grand Blvd., St. Louis, MO, 63103; or to the Scholarship Foundation, 8221 Clayton Rd., St. Louis, MO, 63117; to the St. Louis County Medical Association. He was 88.

Wulf joined the medical school in 1935 and was promoted to assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology in 1951. He became an associate professor in 1972 and an associate professor emeritus in 1977.

He was in private practice for 40 years and was on the staff of Deaconess Hospital, of Barnes Hospital, and of St. Luke's Hospital, where he was chief of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Wulf was a past president of the St. Louis County Medical Society and of the Central Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

A native of Kansas City, Missouri, Wulf obtained both a bachelor's degree in New York before coming to Washington University.

Norris K. Smith
Norris K. Smith, professor emeritus of art history and archaeology, died March 24, 1998, in Fayetteville, N.C. He was 80.

Smith served in the Department of Art History and Archaeology in Arts and Sciences for more than 25 years, from 1956 to 1982. In 1976, he was named acting chair of the department and, in 1977, became chair, a position he held until his retirement in 1982. He was named professor emeritus in 1983.

"Norris Smith taught at Washington University for over 25 years, and I think that, during that time, the majority of undergraduates who attended the University took at least one course with him," said Mark S. Weil, chair of art history and archaeology. "His reputation as a great and inspired teacher remains in the St. Louis community to this day. When you speak with alumni who attended during his years here, they associate the Department of Art History and Archaeology with Norris Smith."

A distinguished art historian, Norris was the author of a number of articles as well as four books: Frank Lloyd Wright: A Study in Architectural Content (1966); Medieval Art: An Introduction to the Art and Architecture of Europe, A.D. 300-1300 (1967); On Art & Architecture in the Modern World (1971); and Here I Stand: Perspective from Another Point of View (1994).

A native of Little Rock, Ark., Smith earned undergraduate and graduate degrees from Columbia University, where he was a student of the great 20th-century art historian Meyer Schapiro. Smith taught at Columbia and at Hunter College in New York before coming to Washington University.


Orland Johnson
Orland Johnson, professor emeritus of musicology and former director of choral organizations, died of lung cancer February 23, 1998, at Barnes-Jewish Hospital. He was 73.

Johnson taught in the Department of Music in Arts and Sciences for 28 years, from 1961 until his retirement in 1989. As director of choral organizations, he prepared and conducted dozens of choral works with the Madrigal Singers, the University Choir, and the Civic Chorus. He was named professor emeritus in 1989.

"Under Orland Johnson's direction, the University choirs achieved musical heights that included performances with the Saint Louis Symphony Orchestra at New York's Carnegie Hall," said Sue Taylor, lecturer in music. "He was much beloved by his students, both those in musicology and those who sang under his direction."

A native of Dallas, Johnson earned a bachelor of music degree from North Texas State College in 1947 and earned a master of music degree in 1953 from the same institution. In 1965, he received a doctorate in musicology from the University of Texas at Austin, where he taught before coming to Washington University.

Johnson is survived by his wife of 35 years, Suzanne Johnson; two daughters, Leota Dunn of Dallas and Christina Johnson of San Diego; three sons, Byron Johnson of New York; a sister, Marian Cronheim of Ladue; and four grandchildren.

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Byrnes' First Principle of Engineering

By Nancy Mays
talents and resources across departments.

"Chris was extremely responsive and creative—very creative—in establishing a partnership that would benefit both of us," says John F. McDonnell, BU '66, former chairman of the board, McDonnell Douglas Corporation.

Partnering with the community is another of Byrnes' priorities. To help train St. Louis' nontraditional students who are unable to leave St. Louis to pursue an engineering degree, the School of Engineering and Applied Science and the University of Missouri-St. Louis formed a joint undergraduate engineering program. By combining resources to offer affordable engineering degrees and evening hours, the program reaches out to talented people in St. Louis who might otherwise have been unable to enroll: minorities, women, and mid-careerists too rooted with families and mortgages to chase their dreams out of town.

Blanche M. Touhill, UM-St. Louis chancellor, recalls that naysayers thought the cooperation that now flourishes between the two universities, public and private, would have been impossible to maintain. She believes Byrnes is one of those responsible for the program's huge success, since his approach is always to "see every challenge as an opportunity to achieve excellence."

The engineering school's role in the University's Project 21 initiative is a striking example of maximizing an opportunity through collaboration. The university-wide effort, begun in 1995, challenged schools to submit to the Trustees strategic plans for achieving new heights in the approaching millennium. Following extended deliberations in consultation with the Engineering National Council, the faculty determined to focus on four areas: computing and communications, biomedical engineering, materials science, and environmental engineering.

Those priorities are an example of the school's unity. Not only do they build on the strengths of the essential traditional engineering disciplines, they also draw on talents and resources across departments.

In the course of his leadership Byrnes has maintained a steady focus on undergraduate engineering education, and has strengthened undergraduate recruitment. Engineering freshmen admitted for fall 1998 had combined verbal and math SAT scores of nearly 1400, average ACT composite scores of nearly 31, and over 23 percent were ranked first in their high-school class.

Byrnes' receptivity pleases undergraduates, says Scott Simon, a junior in computer and electrical engineering. When he and other engineering majors took a proposal to revamp the school's orientation program to the dean, Byrnes reacted not with skepticism but with great interest.

"His support and open-mindedness helped us get the new program off the ground," says Simon.

Byrnes' enthusiasm for partnerships embraces alumni, says James M. McKelvey, the school's dean for 27 years and now senior professor of chemical engineering. "Chris interacts with alumni extremely well, and he gets a great deal of pleasure from [the contact]." The relationships are important, McKelvey adds, "because as a private institution our future depends on the kind support we receive from friends and alumni. Chris has done as good a job at [building support] as anyone I've ever known."

Byrnes himself agrees he has a special rapport with alumni, both at home and abroad—but primarily because it represents yet another way for him to reach out, to listen, and to hear new ideas.

"I attribute the continuous enhancement of the school's reputation and quality to the entire engineering school family: alumni, faculty, friends, parents, staff, and students," he says. (W)

Nancy Mays is a St. Louis-based free-lance writer and a former senior news editor in the Office of University Communications.

OUTREACH ON BEHALF OF QUALITY

"To be as good at fund raising as Chris is, you have to think creatively and establish meaningful relationships with a variety of people. He is excellent at both."

—James M. McKelvey, senior professor of chemical engineering and former dean

"He definitely supports initiative."

—Scott Simon, junior, computer and electrical engineering

"If Chris were in business, he would be considered a great entrepreneur. He has a very creative business mind."

—William K. Y. Tao, president, Building Systems Consultant, St. Louis, and chair, Engineering National Council

"Chris is to be celebrated because he has a deep commitment to advancing quality and providing a challenging setting for our outstanding graduate and undergraduate students and faculty. He has worked effectively to attract superb students at the undergraduate level. Upon graduation, they are highly sought-after by employers and graduate schools."

—Mark S. Wrighton, chancellor, Washington University

"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.
Undergraduates (front, l. to r.) Yasmine Mistry, Shio-ying Fang, (back) Linda Luo, Susmita Ayyagari, and Xin Ding.

In the Year of the Tiger Celebrations of the Chinese Lunar New Year, which began on January 28, let the University community reprise resolutions made four weeks before—and sense the richness of ancient Eastern cultures. Above, students at a campus variety show perform the Xin Jiang dance of that semi-nomadic Islamic minority in China.