prior to the war. The paintings now await based on a lawsuit filed by American ment-backed Leopold Foundation, from Austrian Expressionist Egon Schiele, on Jan. 7 when New York authorities issued simmering for years but came to a boil before, during and after World War II. Expatriation issues threaten art loans, émigrés: The Flight of European Artists From Hitler.” A compelling story of two paintings from New York’s Museum of Modern Art (MOMA) has dramatized the dilemma facing museum curators dealing with artworks seized before, during and after World War II. The debate on expatriation has been simmering for years but came to a boil January 7 when New York authorities issued a subpoena to prevent two canvases by Austrian Expressionist Egon Schiele, on loan to MOMA by the Austrian government-backed Leopold Foundation, from returning to Austria. The subpoena was based on a lawsuit filed by American heirs of collectors from whom the works had allegedly been seized by the Nazis prior to the war. The paintings now await the outcome of a criminal inquiry into their provenance. On the heels of similar challenges at such high-profile institutions as the Art Institute of Chicago, the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston and New York’s Metropolitan Museum, the incident has provoked much discussion in the international museum world. “The big, blockbuster-style exhibitions are highly dependent on borrowing,” explained Joseph D. Ketner, director of the Gallery of Art, who regularly authorizes the loan of important works from the University’s major collections. In fact, two of the gallery’s major exhibitions — Max Beckmann’s “Four Artists Around a Table” and Max Ernst’s “The Eye of Silence” — are currently included in the Los Angeles County Museum of Art’s exhibition “Exiles and Emigres: The Flight of European Artists From Hitler.” In this issue ...

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A compelling play explores race relations issues rising out of Black-White conflict in New York

Expatriation issues threaten art loans, worry museum curators, Ketner says

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tashington University has signed an agreement with SIGA Pharmaceuticals Inc. that gives the company exclusive rights to new antibacterial technology, allowing SIGA to develop an entirely new class of antibiotics that are less likely to be sidelined by bacterial resistance than current therapies. The agreement, announced three years of research funding to the Washington University investigators who are involved in this project.

SIGA Pharmaceuticals is a New York-based drug development company that produces vaccines, antibodies and novel anti-infectives. The firm also signed agreements with Medimmune and Astra, two biotech companies that previously had licensed the technology from the University.

Scott J. Hultgren, Ph.D., associate professor of microbiology at the School of Medicine, developed the technology. Over the past decade, Hultgren’s group has determined how Gram-negative bacteria manufacture the structures that allow them to cling to human tissues and therefore cause disease. Gram-negative bacteria are identified by the pink color they take up in a test known as the Gram stain test. “We are developing an antibody that might be useful in addressing this problem,” said P. Andrew Neighbour, Ph.D., associate vice chancellor and director for technology management. “We are optimistic that SIGA will develop effective new drugs for the treatment of Gram-negative bacterial infections using this technology.”

Most of Hultgren’s work has focused on strains of E. coli that infect the kidney and bladder. But the same E. coli bacteria that infect the urinary tract are often found in the mouths of healthy people, creating the possibility that E. coli might one day be used as a harmless delivery mechanism for a vaccine or antibiotic.

Scott J. Hultgren

Washington University in St. Louis

Vol. 22 No. 21 Feb. 19, 1998

Agreement foreshes new drugs to thwart bacterial resistance

In an era when the Human Genome Project is considered the “Holy Grail” of modern biology, a historian of science warns that society runs a risk of becoming too confident that science can solve most human problems. One possible outcome could be a new form of eugenics emerging in our society, said Garland E. Allen, Ph.D., professor of biology in Arts and Sciences, in a lecture delivered Saturday, February 14, at a major national conference.

Eugenics and social movement prevalent in Western culture from 1900 to 1940 claimed many social, personal and mental traits were hereditary. “This claim led to a belief that ‘bad heredity’ in the poor, the working class and certain rural and ethnic groups was the cause of large-scale social problems,” Allen said.

Eugenists looked to solve these problems by reducing the birth-rate among those deemed genetically defective and increasing it among those deemed genetically superior. The eugenics movement, which was funded by some of America’s wealthiest industrialists and philanthropists, was made possible by the 1924 Immigration Act and its Restriction Act of 1924, which restricted immigration from central European and Mediterranean countries, and compulsory sterilization laws in 12 states that stated individuals with more than 60,000 sterilizations of non-human animals between 1907 and the mid-1960s.

Critics at the time pointed out that such claims lacked any substantial evidence and were being made irresponsibly. But eugenists ignored criticism and pressed their points in the popular media and the political arena.

In viewing the present, Allen sees some similarities to the approach eugenics took 75 years ago. He cited an array of behaviors and social problems ranging from depression, drug-taking and homophobia to criminality and substance abuse that many psychologists and psychobiologists today consider to be fundamentally genetically based. The evidence for such claims, Allen said, is about as simplistic as eugenist claims of the past and has little more solid data behind it.

Garland believes this view is coupled with a naive notion that the Human Genome Project, once completed, will reveal everything about human biology and science will be better able to cope with these problems.

Continued on page 9

Continued on page 6
Mammography messages need to be tailored for older women

About half of U.S. deaths from breast cancer each year occur in women who are 65 years of age or older. Yet older women, especially those younger than 75, were more educated, were nonsmokers or received fairly regular medical care.

Of the women surveyed, 80 percent were younger than 75, 16 percent were 75-79, and 4 percent were older than 80. Surprisingly, women who received care at private doctors' offices also were more likely to have had mammograms.

Mammography messages need to be tailored for older women

At the Health Professions Fair Feb. 10 in Olin Gymnasium at the School of Medicine, Gateway Institute of Technology students Emmanuela Kakova (center) and Trang Vo identify bones and discuss radiology techniques with Dean Brake, clinical instructor for the Barnes-Jewish Radiology School. The fair, which is sponsored annually by the Office of Diversity Programs, provides a forum for high school students to explore health career opportunities.

Hidden threat to organ transplants is focus of study

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

When a patient needs a new organ or a bone marrow transplant, physicians often scour the country for the "perfect" match. For a transplant to be successful, the donor and the recipient must carry the same HLA antigens, a marker that the body uses to distinguish self from non-self. There are 80 to 90 different HLA antigens in the populations at large, and two non-related people are unlikely to be HLA compatible.

Unfortunately, HLA matching doesn't guarantee success. While transplants between identical twins almost always work without the need for immunosuppressant drugs, transplants between others remain dicey. Even with heavy immunosuppression, many patients reject their perfect matches. The immune system often attacks the foreign tissue, destroying it cell by cell until it no longer functions.

Clearly, the immune system needs to see more than just the right HLA antigen before it accepts a transplant.

In a previous study, Mohanakumar and colleagues made a discovery that may explain why some transplants fail. They found that HLA antigens in kidneys carry peptides, short chains of amino acids, that often differ from person to person. The peptides seem to act like back-up markers that give the immune system a chance to double-check the identity of a cell. Two identical HLA antigens from two different people may or may not carry the same peptide.

Mohanakumar has shown that some T cells — part of the body's immune system — readily attack kidney cells that carry the wrong peptide. He suspects mismatched peptides could trigger rejection of lung, bone marrow and other tissues. Currently, about 15 percent to 15 percent of all transplanted kidneys are rejected, and the successful transplants last an average of only eight or nine years.

Co-investigators of the study are Todd Howard, Ph.D., assistant professor of surgery; Nancy Pundretar, Ph.D.; research instructor of surgery; and Bashoo Naziruddin, Ph.D., research instructor of surgery.

The first task for Mohanakumar and colleagues will be to understand the structure of the peptides. In another phase of the study, the researchers will study how T cells respond to mismatched peptides in patients who are undergoing rejection of mismatched kidneys. He said that T cells that react to the peptides may behave differently than the T cells that attack other antigens.

Eventually, Mohanakumar hopes his research will lead to new strategies for preventing transplant rejection. Perhaps doctors can use small, steady doses of peptides to build up a patient's tolerance before the transplant, thus eliminating the need for continued immunosuppression, he said.

Steinbach receives Javits neuroscience award

Joseph Henry Steinbach, Ph.D., professor of anesthesiology and of neurobiology, has been awarded a $1.6 million Javits Neuroscience Investigator Award from the National Institutes of Health. The award is designated for investigators submitting regular research grant applications for competitive review who have a distinguished record of substantial contributions to the field of neuroscience and are expected to be highly productive over the next seven years.

The award will support Steinbach's project, "Acetylcholine Receptor Function." His work focuses on nicotinic receptors found in skeletal muscle cells and the brain. Steinbach is interested in how nicotine, the addictive element in cigarettes, interacts with the nicotinic receptor in the brain. He hopes that his examination of the physiology and pharmacology of this receptor will lead to a better understanding of its role in the nervous system.

Steinbach's work has also opened research into a variety of receptors. He studies gamma-aminobutyric acid receptors, the primary inhibitors of brain activity. The receptors are an important component in the physiology of the brain and respond to a range of clinically used drugs.

Steinbach, who is director of the research division in the Department of Anesthesiology, joined the University in 1984.

Women who were not considering getting mammograms were somewhat more likely to believe that breast cancer is a young woman's disease, that finding a cancerous lump would likely lead to a mastectomy, and that a woman who protects her breasts from being bumped, bruised or fondled is less likely to get breast cancer. Fear of finding a cancerous lump was the major barrier for those already considering getting tested. Skinner said these women may need more information on mammography's benefits and a reassuring reminder that most breast lumps are not cancerous.

Those held back mainly by erroneous beliefs may decide to get tests if given proper information about their risk of breast cancer and benefits of early screening, she noted. Although having a doctor or nurse suggest a mammogram helped, the survey revealed that advice alone did not spur women to get exams.

Surprisingly, women who received care at private doctors' offices also were more likely to have had mammograms. Steinbach speculated that breast cancer may not be discussed as often if older women visit a primary care physician for specific health care needs. And health care clinics may be closer to mammography sites or be able to arrange transportation. Cost was not found to be a significant concern and should become even less of a factor as Medicare this year begins covering annual mammograms.

The study also found that fear of pain during a mammogram was an issue for some women. During the exam, a woman's breast is pressed between two plates to get a good X-ray image of breast tissue. This pressure often causes a feeling of pain and discomfort. Skinner notes that any uneasiness will be short-lived, however. "A mammogram takes only a few seconds, and it can reveal breast cancer before it becomes a serious disease," she said.

-- Barbara Rodriguez

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he history of Jean Milburn's career at the John M. Olin School of Business reads like a textbook on change management. When she came here as a student in the master of business administration (MBA) degree program in 1982 and graduated in 1984, the school was regional, attracting most of its students from Missouri and the Midwest, and its MBA curriculum was, by large, standard. The school offered solid management training and had a modest endowment, and, in terms of rank, was in the lower half of the schools on the radar screen.

Changes between then and now have been dramatic, and Milburn not only has watched them but has had a strong hand in shaping them. She's been on the MBA program staff ever since her graduation. (She jokes that she never "got a real job.") Now, as associate dean for MBA programs for the school, she's part of its management team.

"It's important to look for new ways to do things — to never become so attached to a course or activity that you aren't willing to pitch it out when better things come along," Milburn said. Her flexibility has stood her in good stead in the past two years as she helped completely restructure both MBA programs under her responsibility — one for full-time students and the other for evening students. The latter, known as the part-time MBA program, was first to be radically transformed.

Looking at the high attrition rate of part-time MBA students in the second year, Milburn and others knew the program needed to be more convenient for evening students and better matched to their needs. "Over a Christmas break, I outlined a plan to improve the program," said Milburn, "and, after a benchmarking study, committee approval and much thought by many, we agreed on a new curriculum." Some earlier changes were made. The school shortened the program from four years to three years. It switched to a cohort model in which students enter and complete a program as a group, allowing them to get to know, befriend and support each other. The format changed to half-semester courses that, because of their shorter duration, allow for more choices in electives and thereby greater customization. ("We focused on one area of business because of our students' needs," Milburn said.) The number of electives increased. The school also reduced the number and changed the type of required courses.

Transformation yields success

"To implement the new evening program," Milburn said, "we created a new curriculum that we knew would appeal to our students, so we offered a lot of new courses and a lot of exciting electives. And we made the program more attractive as possible to our customers, within our budgetary standards,") she said. And by all accounts, the full-time program, like the PMBA, is wildly successful. The 1,060 applications and 752 acceptances for the full-time MBA program in 1997-98 were record high, and applications for next year are running 30 percent above that. In the past two years, the school has hired or promoted minority and women faculty members for major programs for several Fortune 500 companies. (Monsanto Chemical Co. and The Procter & Gamble Co. are two of the most recent.) Milburn has worked toward that goal as is a long-time board member of the Consortium for Graduate Study in Management. The consortium provides merit-based, full-tuition scholarships and fees to encourage the largest possible number of talented African-American, Hispanic and Native American college graduates to enroll in 11 member universities and to pursue successful business careers.

"The number one reason for failure is that the student is not a member of a supportive family," said Milburn. "It's been a joy to work with consortium fellows at Olin and help them move into top decision-making roles at corporations.

One outstanding example is Nicole Chestang, MBA '88, vice president of the Graduate Management Admis­ sions Council, who recently was named Outstanding Alumnus of the Year by the National Black MBA Association. "I know Jean has a true commitment to diversity and providing access to education for all types of people because I've seen it firsthand." In the past 10 years, the school has hired 100 more as faculty and as other members of the two-year MBA program, including Christina Whitefield, MBA '84, who is originally from Nigeria. Milburn, associate dean for MBA programs at the John M. Olin School of Business, has worked diligently to expand the school's international recruiting.

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MBA '88

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MBA '88

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**Exhibitions**

**“Art of the ’80s: Modern to Postmodern.”** Through April 3. Gallery of Art, upper gallery.


**Films**

**Thursday, Feb. 19**

7:45 p.m. French and Francophone Film Series.

**Friday, Feb. 20**

7 and 9:30 p.m. Filmboard Feature Series.

**Saturday, Feb. 21**

6:15 p.m. Japanese Film Series.

5 p.m. Japanese Film Series.

**February Film Festival**

**Lectures**

**Thursday, Feb. 19**

11:15 a.m. Center for Mental Health Services Research Seminar Series.

**Friday, Feb. 20**

4 p.m. Biology seminar: Faculty Search Candidate Seminar Series. “Targeting the Bcl Gene Family in the Mouse.” Tyler Jacks, Center for Cancer Research.

5 p.m. Immunology Research Seminar Series.

**Tuesday, Feb. 24**

4 p.m. Assembly Seminar Series.

**Wednesday, Feb. 25**

11 a.m. College University Seminar Series.

**Music**

**Thursday, Feb. 19**


3 p.m. Computer workshop. Writing a Resume. Co-sponsored by the Center for Career Development.

2 p.m. Computer workshop. “Art of the ’80s Costume Ball.” Sponsored by the Student Gallery of Art. 935-4253.

8:30 p.m. Chamber Choir of WU with St. Louis Chorale concert. Music from the Renaissance through the 20th Century. Graham Chapel.

**Friday, Feb. 20**

8 p.m. Department Chair of WU with St. Louis Chorale concert. Music from the Renaissance through the 20th Century. Graham Chapel.

11:30 a.m. Toastmasters meeting. WU Toastmasters Club. Toastmasters for Oratorical Competency. Room 220 Busch Hall.

8 p.m. Computer workshop. “Art of the ’80s Costume Ball.” Sponsored by the Student Gallery of Art. 935-4253.


8 p.m. Writing Program Reading Series. "Intracellular Ca Dynamics: Novel Methods and New Results." Mark B. Davis, professor, and chair of physiology, U. of Auckland, New Zealand. Room 426 McDonnell Medical Sciences Bldg. 362-6630.


4:30 p.m. Immunology Research Seminar Series. "Interleukin-2 and Transplantation." L. S. Finberg, associate prof. of medicine and of microbiology, pathology, and structural biology, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, and candidate for ecological evolution of developmental mechanisms faculty position. Room 212 McDonnell Hall.

8:45 p.m. Chemistry seminar. "Localities in Molecular Biology?" Richard J. Gilbert, University of Calif., and candidate for ecological evolution of developmental mechanisms faculty position. Room 212 McDonnell Hall.

8 p.m. Biology seminar. Faculty Search Candidate Seminar Series. "The Evolution of Developmental Mechanisms." Michael C. Ferguson, professor, and director for medical sciences, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, and candidate for ecologist/evolution of developmental mechanisms faculty position. Room 212 McDonnell Hall.

11 a.m. University College Saturday Workshop Series. "Overview of Social Work." Room 2128 West Building.

**Friday, Feb. 21**

9:15 a.m. Pediatric Grand Rounds.

4 p.m. Biology seminar.

8 p.m. "OVATIONS!” Series performance. "Savage in Limbo.” (Also Feb. 20 and 21, same time.) Cost: $10; $7 for students, faculty, and staff members. A. E. Lux Theater, Miami University Press, Mailmarking Center.

8 p.m. Chamber Choir of WU with St. Louis Chorale concert. Cost: $25; $22 for senior citizens. Edison Theatre. 935-6543.

8 p.m. Chamber Choir of WU with St. Louis Chorale concert. "Frisian Systems in Mountain Salt and Foreland Basins: An Alpine and Himalayan Perspective.” Trevor Elliott, the George Herdman Professor of Geology and Biology, and chairman of the department of geology and geophysics, Univ. of Liverpool, U.K. Room 322 Rebstock Hall.


4 p.m. Immunology Research Seminar Series. "Intracellular Transport and Localization of RNA.” Robert H. Singer, anatomy and structural biology dept., Albert Einstein College of Medicine, and candidate for ecological evolution of developmental mechanisms faculty position. Room 212 McDonnell Hall.

8 p.m. "OVATIONS!” Series performance. "SPACE AND TIME.” Wendy Faris, professor of music and arts administration, U. of Chicago, and candidate for ecological evolution of developmental mechanisms faculty position. Room 212 McDonnell Hall.

**Saturday, Feb. 21**

9:30 a.m. Saturday Workshop. "DNA Methylation and Evolution of Mammalian Genomes.” Gary R. Huss, geological and planetary sciences div., Calif. Institute of Tech., Pasadena. Room 204 Crow Hall.

8 p.m. "OVATIONS!” Series performance. "THARP” Three new works by modern dancer Tiffany Tharp. (Also March 1 and 2.) Co-sponsored by Dance St. Louis. Cost: $32; Edison Theatre (935-6543).

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Curators concerned about loans — from page 1

Jean Arp, Lyoen Feininger, El Lissitzky, and Kurt Schwitters were also directly responsible for the expatriation of a large number of pre-war masterpieces. It's really the stuff of spy thrillers. Ketner is heartened by recent actions on the part of the Association of Art Museum Directors (AAMD), an organization made up of the heads of 170 art museums, which convened a task force to develop guidelines for the resolution of ownership claims. Still, he remains doubtful there is a clear solution. "The AAMD's intentions are excellent because we need some sort of clear-cut policy," Ketner said, pointing out that American institutions generally have been quicker to act on the issue than their European counterparts. But Ketner warned that such a policy may simply be impossible to draft because of the myriad of different ways in which works came to leave Germany. These works were often simply looted and sold for mercenary reasons, but others were spirited out of the country in order to safeguard them.

An example of the latter case is provided by Ketner's uncle, a boxing champion.

Science historian warns of eugenics — from page 1

we can call it that — to medicalize and generate our social behaviors.

with such problems or behaviors. Thus he is concerned that the climate is ripe for a "new eugenics." According to Allen, the old eugenics arose out of turbulent economic and social conditions and three strands of thought in Western civilization: the Christian doctrine of original sin, which we inherit the defects of our ancestors; individualism, which focuses on the individual and the basic unit of society and thus of social responsibility; and scientism, the belief that science can provide concrete and rational answers to human social and behavioral problems.

Garland E. Allen

"Biological explanations for social behaviors take the blame away from an individual's social circumstances — from family, community and society at large — and release us into the inhuman makeup of the individual," he went on. "An understanding of the economic, social and political contexts within which our behaviors move development provides some insights into the present 'movement' — if

Science historian warns of eugenics — from page 1

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Nancy Pope appointed assistant dean of Graduate School of Arts and Sciences

Nancy Pope, Ph.D., a lecturer in the Department of English in Arts and Sciences, has been appointed assistant dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, announced Dean Robert E. Thach, Ph.D.

Pope will become coordinator of the University's Mr. and Mrs. Spencer T. Olin Fellowship Program for Women in Graduate School Study, which Watkins retired in June 1998. The Olin Fellowship Program was established by the Olin Foundation to bring outstanding women to Washington University to pursue careers in higher education or the professions. An annual conference is held on campus to honor past and present fellowship recipients. "We are delighted to have Nancy Pope join the graduate school staff," Thach said. "I think of no better person to assume leadership of the Mr. and Mrs. Spencer T. Olin Fellowship Program."

Pope's other responsibilities as assistant dean include serving as dissertation and thesis preparation advisor to graduate students and coordinating the Hooding and Recognition Ceremonies at Commencement.

Pope received a bachelor's degree in medieval studies from Brown University in 1973, began her graduate studies in comparative literature and Sciences at Washington University in 1974 as a member of the first class of Olin Fellows. She earned a master's degree in 1976 and a doctorate in 1982 from the University. She earned a master's degree in English department since 1983. Pope also has taught at Illinois College and Webster University as coordinator of the Writing Center from 1993 to 1995.

At Washington University, Pope has received the Dean's Faculty Award for Teaching in University College in 1988 and the Council of Students of Arts and Sciences Teaching Award in 1996. She also has coordinated several Olin conferences.

Arnold Dankner, associate professor of medicine

Arnold Dankner, M.D., associate clinical professor of medicine at the School of Medicine, died of cancer Thursday, Feb. 5, 1998, at Memorial Hospital in Washington, Ill. He was 72.

Dankner joined the medical school in 1950 as a research fellow in allergy. He became a clinical professor in 1953 and an assistant clinical professor of medicine in 1957, was promoted in 1963. In 1951, he was promoted to medical professor of allergy and gynecology and was promoted to professor of allergy and gynecology in 1974. He received emeritus status in 1995.

An internist in private practice for 47 years, Dankner was on the staff of St. Louis County Hospital, St. John's Mercy Medical Center, the former St. Mary's Hospital in Clayton, and Barnes 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 of 52 years, Jackie Dankner; a son, Rand E. Dankner, M.D.; also associate clinical professor of medicine at the School of Medicine, a daughter, Felice Lownebaum of Clayton; a sister, Honey Grossberg of Creve Coeur; and four grandchildren.

Bernard Hulbert, emeritus professor of medicine

Bernard Hulbert, M.D., assistant clinical professor emeritus of medicine at the School of Medicine, died of cancer Thursday, Feb. 5, 1998, at Missouri Baptist Medical Center. He died of cancer Thursday, Feb. 5, 1998, at Memorial Hospital in Washington, Ill. He was 72.

Hulbert was a past president of the American Association of the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Among the survivors are his wife, Edith Hulbert, M.D., assistant clinical professor emeritus of obstetrics and gynecology and was promoted to clinical professor emeritus of obstetrics and gynecology in 1997. She received emeritus status in 1997.

An interest in private practice for interest in private practice for 47 years, Hulbert was on the staff of Missouri Baptist Medical Center and the former Barnes Jewish hospitals and Jewish. He was a past president of the medical staff at the former Jewish Hospital.

Hulbert, a native of Racine, Wis., earned undergraduate and medical degrees from the University of Wisconsin at Madison. He served in the U.S. Army Reserve from 1940 to 1942 and in the U.S. Army Medical Corps from 1942 to 1946, attaining the rank of major in 1945. He later earned a doctorate in clinical obstetrics and gynecology at the medical school of Creve Coeur; a son, Don Kessler of New York; a brother, David Hulbert of Racine; and two grandchildren.

Willard Scriver, emeritus ob/gyn professor

Willard C. Scriver, M.D., assistant clinical professor emeritus of obstetrics and gynecology at the School of Medicine, died of cancer Saturday, Feb. 7, 1998, at Memorial Hospital in Belleville, Ill. He was 91 and lived in Belleville.

Scriver joined the medical school in 1940 as a resident in clinical obstetrics and gynecology and was promoted to assistant clinical professor of obstetrics and gynecology in 1942. He became an assistant clinical professor emeritus in 1975 and retired from practice in 1984.

He delivered more than 10,000 babies in 60 years of practice in St. Clair County. Scriver 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, sex education and health education.

Scriver earned a bachelor's degree in 1926 and a medical degree in 1930, both from Washington University.

Scriver married his wife of 67 years, Ruth Scriver; two sons, John J., president of Scriber and Peter C. Scriber of Washington; and six grandchildren.

Howard Kee, formerly of sports information

Howard Kee, who served as Washington University's sports information coordinator from 1981 to 1984 and was a fixture in the St. Louis and national bowling communities, died in a three-car accident Monday, Feb. 9, 1998, in Franklin County. He was 69.

Young artists on exhibit

For The Record

For The Record contains news about a wide variety of faculty, staff and student scholars and professional activities.

O of note

To press

Young artists on exhibit

More than 200 young painters, sculptors and other artists from 40 high schools in the St. Louis metropolitan area will be showing their work at the St. Louis Art Museum's School of Art's 25th annual High School Art Competition. Judged by artist Bob Hanaman, assistant professor of fine arts at the School of Architecture, the Blsby Gallery show runs through Sunday, Feb. 22.
Opportunities & Personnel News

Help with retirement tax issues available

The Office of Human Resources has scheduled three brown bag seminars to review recent retirement tax changes, according to the Taxpayer Relief Act. A consultant with Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association—College Retirement Equities Fund (TIAA-CREF) will present information about the 1997 changes for employees, new hires and new employees.

The mode of action of this new class of anti-infectives will be unlike any other previously discovered," Hultgren said. "This will circumvent the resistance mechanisms altered by many Gram-negative bacteria. And because the pathway that makes pili is conserved in these pathogens, inhibitors discovered by the SIGA-Washington University collaboration have the potential to be broad-spectrum antibiotics."

The following letter from Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton reaffirms Washington University's commitment to pursuing the goals of affirmative action.

Washington University is committed to providing equal opportunity for all who come to work and study here. For more than 30 years, we have actively and energetically recruited minority students, faculty and staff, and we believe we are well on our way to creating a campus where many different ethnic groups come together to learn not only from our professors but also from each other.

In recent history, programs created for minorities have been challenged in various legal venues, but we have stood firm in support of our programs and the philosophy behind them. As a result, we are strengthened and are able to continue to pursue our goals with even greater vigor.

It is possible, however, to show that this still is the case and still believe that affirmative action programs are just and necessary. During the course of our country's past, many people by virtue of their race or ethnic group have been excluded from many opportunities, including the opportunity to have the best educational experience possible. For some years, our coun-

ty has been engaged in righting some of these wrongs with a view to creating a society that provides the same level of opportunities for all. In this effort, we might well have reason to believe we have not yet reached the goal.

As a provost, I have all the freedom the responsibility to formulate and pursue priorities that are in the best interest of our community. It is with this in mind that Washington University energetically reaffirms its commitment to recognizing the priority to attracting talented, academically gifted minority students, faculty and staff.

As we look to the next decade, we are determined to continuing this vigorous pursuit of a community that is just, multi-ethnic, multi-racial and multi-cultural, and one of a model of academic excellence that proves that the future of our country and world lies in the hands of educated citizens.