RITA LEVI-MONTALCINI
Reflections of a Nobel Laureate
Picture perfect: New graduates snap a picture for Mom and Dad at Washington University's 131st Commencement. For more Commencement and Reunion photos, see page 26.

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Barnes Hospital and University Forge Closer Ties

Barnes Hospital and Washington University renewed their affiliation with an agreement that will forge closer ties between the two institutions. The agreement also will guide the working relationship between the University and Jewish Hospital, once the appropriate legal and regulatory approvals are granted in the recently announced Barnes-Jewish affiliation.

The contract between Barnes and the University was due to expire in 1995, but the institutions agreed to begin the renegotiation ahead of schedule. The new contract is for a 15-year term and was approved in principle by the boards of each institution.

The contract aligns responsibilities according to the missions of each institution. The School of Medicine has an exclusive agreement to staff Barnes with its faculty members, ranging from full-time, salaried physicians with an academic focus to independent private practitioners. The School will have the first option to provide physician services in future Barnes outreach programs.

In recognition of the professional medical direction and teaching supervision provided by the School of Medicine, the contract calls for Barnes to share net revenues. Shared funding supports the medical school's academic mission and provides Barnes with access to cutting-edge clinical strategies and technology developed by the medical school's faculty.

Music Library
Scores in Copland Collection

The University recently received a complete set of scores created by Aaron Copland, a leading composer of American music since the 1930s. The gift, 157 pieces of music, was willed to Washington by Copland, who died in 1990. It is housed in Gaylord Music Library.

A conductor, pianist, lecturer, and writer, Copland is best known for the scores “Appalachian Spring,” a 1945 Pulitzer-Prizewinner, and “Billy the Kid.”

The composer had strong ties to the University through his relationships with William Schatzkamer, professor emeritus of music, and Leigh Gerdine, former music department chair.

Harvard University, Oberlin College, and the Juilliard School of Music are among other institutions named in Copland’s will.

In addition, the agreement gives Barnes operational responsibility for the technical aspects of the Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology (MIR) and the Irene Walter Johnson Rehabilitation Institute (IWJ). Physician services, including all diagnostic and therapeutic procedures, will be provided by medical school faculty who are on the staff of MIR. Responsibility for all research conducted at MIR and IWJ will remain fully within the University's purview.

Finally, the contract establishes a new Joint Office of Clinical Affairs, composed of senior management from both organizations. The office will work with the clinical chiefs and the hospital management to establish a clinical service line planning process. The process will define goals for the hospital and each clinical department, as well as for patient services, physician staffing, facilities, and education.

Joint Center for East Asian Studies Launches Korean Culture Program

The Joint Center for East Asian Studies will use a recently awarded federal grant to develop Missouri’s first Korean language and culture program. The center is a one-year-old collaborative program between Washington and the University of Missouri-St. Louis.

The $197,685 grant from the U.S. Department of Education will fund a faculty development seminar on contemporary Korea; a colloquium series on modern East Asia, including Korea; Chinese language instruction at UM-St. Louis; courses for UM-St. Louis’ new “global awareness” requirement for undergraduate business majors; and undergraduate courses in East Asian civilization at Washington.
Codirectors of the center are Joseph Allen, associate professor of Chinese Language and Literature and director of Washington’s East Asian Studies program, and Joel Glassman, associate professor of political science and director of the UM-St. Louis Center for International Studies.

Compton’s Cosmos
Nobel laureate and former Washington chancellor Arthur Holly Compton (1892-1962) was honored in May with a brass star embedded in the University City St. Louis Walk of Fame. The legendary walkway salutes distinguished St. Louisans—those native to the city and those who spent their most formative or creative years here.

Compton made his Nobel prize-winning discovery of the X-ray scattering effect, now known as the Compton Effect, at Washington University in 1922. He received the prize in 1926.

The University will celebrate Compton’s achievements with a symposium on campus October 15-17. Sponsored by the University, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the University’s McDonnell Center for the Space Sciences, with support from the James S. McDonnell Foundation, the symposium marks the centenary of Compton’s birth. Look for a story on the scientist in the fall 1992 issue of Washington University Magazine and Alumni News.

When Beauty Is the Beast
Naomi Wolf, author of the 1991 best-seller The Beauty Myth: How Images of Beauty Are Used Against Women, gave the Women’s Week keynote address on March 2 in Graham Chapel. Her message?

“We are in the midst right now of a violent backlash against feminism that uses images of female beauty as a political weapon against women’s advancement.”

Wolf cited the 1980s, when anorexia and bulimia became mass epidemics as women gained legal and reproductive rights. At the same time women gained power, she said, “ideas about beauty became more and more unnatural, unrealistic, antifemale, nonnegotiable—as a way to take back from women psychologically many of the good things that feminism had begun to give us politically.”

Wolf stated that the “six-foot tall, anorexically thin, surgically augmented 16-year-old” image of female perfection “took the place of the 1950s icon of the happy housewife as a means of social control to protect the status quo,” and that pressures women face ensure that this new icon does the work of “undermining our self-confidence and keeping the playing fields not level.”

Employers began to discriminate against women on the basis of looks when it was no longer legal to discriminate on the basis of gender, said the author. In television, she pointed out, women have to look the part in order to get the job, but at 40, their laugh lines disqualify them. A woman can look too pretty to be taken seriously, she said, or lose her job because she is not feminine enough.

The image of female perfection is everywhere, Wolf claimed, because of three powerful industries. The $33 billion dieting industry, the $20 billion cosmetics industry, and the $300 million cosmetic surgery industry subsidize and control the press. The result? An ocean of articles and advertisements on dieting and reshaping body parts.

Wolf sees hope, however, in “an awakening of young men and women to the ideals of feminism” across America. “We need to recognize the fact that we can...work effectively together as a coalition...across gender, as well as across racial lines,” she asserted. “We recognize that democracy must be reinvented, reimagined, and recreated in every generation because in every generation there are people who profit from undermining it, and the same is true for feminism.”
Washington People in the News

Shi Hui Huang, an industrialist and Washington University-trained neurosurgeon, was elected to the Board of Trustees in April.

Huang is chairman of the board of the Sen Yang Industrial Corp., Taiwan, a leading manufacturer and assembler of Honda automobiles and motorcycles. He is chairman of the Ching Pong Investment Co. and is associated with Cathay Investment and Trust Co., Ltd.

In Japan, Huang established a neurosurgery center at Yodogawa Christian Hospital in Osaka and trained residents there. He has served in Washington University/Barnes Hospital's neurosurgery department, Veterans Administration Hospital, and the former City Hospital in St. Louis. He is professor of medicine at Taipei Medical College in Taiwan.

William A. Peck, vice chancellor for medical affairs and dean of the School of Medicine, and Professors David L. Browman, Robert P. Morgan, and Joshua R. Sanes were elected fellows of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in May.

An expert on osteoporosis, Peck was cited for “distinguished research in bone and mineral metabolism and for leadership in developing an internationally acclaimed center of clinical investigation at Washington University.” His contributions to academic medicine include clinical patient care, research, teaching, and administration. Peck is also president of the Washington University Medical Center.

Browman, a member of the anthropology faculty since 1970, serves as chair of the Department of Art History and Archaeology. His research interests include identification of specific economic and political factors leading to the establishment of llama and alpaca pastoralism in the Andes, and the development of plant agriculture technologies.

Morgan is Elvera and William Stuckenber Professor of Technology and Human Affairs in the School of Engineering and Applied Science's Department of Engineering and Policy. Trained in both nuclear and chemical engineering, Morgan specializes in technology and human affairs, as well as engineering and public policy. He directs the University's Center for Technology Assessment and Policy.

Sanes, professor of anatomy and neurobiology, focuses on how synapses form in the vertebrate neuromuscular system. His lab is investigating what molecules neurons use to recognize each other, leading to the highly complex patterns of synaptic interconnections that form during development. Sanes also studies the genealogy of neural cells.

Randy L. Farmer was appointed assistant vice chancellor and director of medical and alumni programs in March. He came to Washington in 1988 to serve as assistant director of corporate and foundation relations; a year later, he was named director.

Prior to joining the University, he was affiliated with the Hahs District Agency of Northwestern Mutual Life in Cape Girardeau, Missouri. He holds a bachelor's degree in English and master's degrees in higher education from Ball State and Indiana universities.

James E. McLeod, adjunct associate professor of German, was named dean of the College of Arts and Sciences in May. McLeod is responsible for administration of the undergraduate programs in Arts and Sciences and for the general education of all University undergraduates.

McLeod formerly directed the College's African and Afro-American Studies program and has played an instrumental role in recruiting and retaining minority students. He served as assistant dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences from 1974 to 1977 and as assistant to Chancellor William H. Danforth from 1977 to 1987. His contributions to the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures' undergraduate program spawned new courses and a revamped curriculum.

McLeod received a bachelor's degree from Morehouse College in Atlanta in 1966 and did his graduate work at Rice University in Houston.

Jeffrey I. Gordon, alumni professor and head of the Department of Molecular Biology and Pharmacology, was awarded the American Gastroenterological Association's Distinguished Achievement Award in April.

Gordon's laboratory uses transgenic mice to examine the mechanisms that allow the intestine to acquire different functions in its various parts and how gut epithelial cells differentiate from stem cell precursors. The research has led to the development of a new group of compounds that inhibit replication of the AIDS virus in human white blood cells in the laboratory.

Ira J. Hirsh, Edward Mallinckrodt Distinguished University Professor of psychology and audiology, received the Acoustical Society of America's prestigious 1992 Gold Medal.

Hirsh is director of research emeritus and senior research scientist at the Central Institute for the
Deaf. His citation says that his "career is an impressive blend of original scientific contributions, able administration, and prudent and discerning application of scientific knowledge to various applied areas, especially hearing impairment."

Craig Monson, professor of music, was appointed a fellow of the National Humanities Center for the academic year 1992–93. Monson specializes in music of early modern England and Italy. As a fellow, he will concentrate on life and music in Italian convents of the 16th and 17th centuries.

Located in the Research Triangle Park of North Carolina, the center is a privately incorporated institute for advanced study in history, literature, philosophy, and other areas of the liberal arts.

Marcus E. Raichle, professor of neurology and radiology, received two awards for his breakthrough research on human brain function.

He was presented the 1992 Decade of the Brain Medal in mid-April by the American Association of Neurological Surgeons. In May, he received the Silvio O. Conte Decade of the Brain Award from the National Foundation for Brain Research.

Raichle heads a team of scientists who track and record the brain's function using positron emission tomography (PET), developed at Washington during the 1970s.

Nobuo Suga, professor of biology, was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at the 212th annual meeting recently held in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Suga began his career at Washington in 1969 as associate professor of biology. His speciality is neuroscience, and his notable studies in the field include the neurophysiology of hearing in a number of species, including bats, porpoises, Amazonian animals, and certain insects.

"Keep My Gift Flowing"
The University received a $6.5 million bequest from the estate of Sarah Louise Glasgow Wilson, whose husband, Newton R. Wilson, was a Washington alumnus of the School of Engineering.

The bequest is restricted to support faculty salaries for the School of Engineering and Applied Science and the College of Arts and Sciences. Wilson previously had contributed to major campus constructions that included Newton R. Wilson Memorial Hall, the former Wilson Swimming Pool, and the Ann Whitney Olin Women's Building.

At the time of her death in 1938, Wilson was recognized as one of St. Louis' most charitable philanthropists. Her generosity included a $560,000 gift to Mary Institute, which at the time was operated as the "girls preparatory division of Washington University."

Wilson is remembered today by Margaret Scudamore Gebauer, A.B. '26, of Baker, Florida, who received scholarship aid from her: "Mrs. Wilson once said, 'Money is like water. If it stands still, it stagnates, but if it keeps flowing, it is of value to many. Keep my gift flowing!'"

Singing USA
Don't be surprised to find Washington's international students whistling the chorus from Woody Guthrie's "This Land is Your Land." They are learning about the English language and American culture from a new textbook. Singing USA: Springboard to Culture was written by Wendy Hyman, A.B. '72, director of the English as a Second Language Program, and her sister, Lori Diefenbacher, a 1985 graduate of Webster University's Master of Arts in Teaching Program. It was published this year by Heinle & Heinle in Boston and comes with an audiotape that features the duo's music. Hyman plays the double bass and Diefenbacher, a songwriter, plays the guitar, among other instruments.

"Music is a powerful medium that bridges cultural differences," Hyman says. "Every nation, culture, and religion has used music to communicate."

The book approaches the teaching of English from a multicultural perspective, with units thematically organized around American values. Exercises provide historical and sociological perspectives, as well as lessons in word-definition, phrasing, and pronunciation.

Singing USA took three years to complete and was more than a sisterly collaboration. Ruth Hyman, B.F.A. '47, provided the illustrations for her daughters' book. Her son, Randall, a professional photographer, took the photos and also performed on the tape.
Center for the Study of Nervous System Injury Established

A Center for the Study of Nervous System Injury has been established at the medical school to develop strategies to protect the brain and spinal cord from injury due to disease or trauma and to promote recovery once injury occurs. The center is the result of an $8 million five-year collaborative agreement between the University and Hoffmann-La Roche Inc., a world leader in research-intensive health care, headquartered in Nutley, New Jersey. Dennis W. Choi, A. and G. Jones professor and head of the University's Department of Neurology, will serve as the center's director.

Under the terms of the agreement, Hoffmann-La Roche will contribute $1.6 million for each of the next five years to support the center. The company will provide technical expertise and legal services and may develop pharmaceutical products resulting from the collaboration.

Hoffmann-La Roche scientists will work at the University periodically. Scientists from the Department of Neurosciences at the Roche Institute of Molecular Biology also will be involved. Washington will contribute scientists, staff, and space for the center and will have access to technology developed by Hoffman-La Roche.

"The center is taking a somewhat untraditional approach," states Choi. "Researchers hoping to develop new therapeutic approaches usually target a specific illness, such as Alzheimer's disease or stroke. By studying the problem of nerve cell injury across disease boundaries, we hope to learn enough about underlying common principles to devise new therapies."

Curtain Rises on Edison's 20th Year

OVATIONS! 1992-93
Mainstage productions

The National Theatre of the Deaf

Ophelia
Fri.-Sat., Sept. 25-26

An Evening with Bill Irwin and special guest Doug Skinner
Fri.-Sat., Oct. 2-3

Reno
Reno Once Removed
Fri., Oct. 16

Maria Benitez Spanish Dance Company
Fri.-Sat., Nov. 20-21

Turtle Island String Quartet
Fri.-Sat., Jan. 15-16

Kodo Drummers of Japan
One Earth Tour
Sat.-Sun., Feb. 6-7

Brian Bedford
The Lunatic, the Lover & the Poet
Sat., Feb. 13

Mumenschanz
The Best of Mumenschanz Plus
Fri.-Sat., Feb. 26-27

Doug Elkins Dance Company
Fri.-Sat., March 19-20

Nikolais and Murray Louis Dance
Fri.-Sun., April 23-25

Performing Arts Department
University-produced events

The Art of Success
by Nick Dear
Fri.-Sun., Oct. 9-11, Oct. 16-18

As You Like It
by William Shakespeare
Fri.-Sun., Nov. 6-8, Nov. 13-15

Intimidation: An Evening of One Acts

Gotcha by Barrie Keefe
Hopscotch by Israel Horovitz
Thurs.-Sun., Dec. 3-6

Washington University
Dance Theatre
Fri.-Sun., Jan. 22-24

Hedda Gabler
by Henrik Ibsen

A Little Night Music
by Stephen Sondheim
Fri.-Sun., April 2-4, April 9-11

A.E. Hotchner Student Playwriting Competition
Fri.-Sun., April 23-25

Edison also presents Stage Left, a series of adventuresome theatre, dance, and music, and ovations! for young people, hour-long events for children 6 and older.

For program and ticket information, call the box office at (314) 935-6543, or write to Edison Theatre, Campus Box 1119, One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, MO 63130-4899.


Contributors: Debby Aronson, Nancy Galofre, Charles Henderson, Jim Keeley, Deborah Parker, Carolyn Sanford, Al Toroian
W Club Establishes Hall of Fame

Homecoming on the Hilltop Campus will take on added significance this fall with the establishment of the W Club Athletic Hall of Fame. After one year of organizational meetings, the W Club's Hall of Fame committee has selected its charter members. The inaugural induction ceremony will be held at a luncheon Saturday, October 3.

The purpose of the Hall of Fame is to recognize and honor those who have distinguished themselves in the field of, and/or development of, intercollegiate athletics at Washington University.

Two separate honors have been established: one category for former student-athletes, coaches, and athletic department administrators, and a second "distinguished service" category for individuals who have significantly advanced the development of Washington's intercollegiate athletics.

The charter members are:

Jim Barton, B.S.C.E. '57:
Three-year letterwinner in basketball. Invited by the NBA's Syracuse Nationals to attend their rookie camp.

Jim Burst, B.S.I.E. '55:
Starred in football, but also competed in basketball, baseball, and track and field. Drafted by the NFL's Chicago Cardinals.

Jim Conzelman, B.S.M.E. '17, M.S.M.E. '22:
Played football and basketball, and later coached the Bears to three Missouri Valley Conference (MVC) titles. Also coached the NFL's Chicago Cardinals to a professional title in 1947.

Vaughan "Bing" Devine, A.B. '38:
Starred in basketball and baseball at Washington in the 1930s. Went on to work in the front offices of such teams as the St. Louis Baseball and Football Cardinals.

Blair Gullion:

Shelby Jordan, A.B. '74:
Four-year letterman in football. After earning All-America honors as a collegian, played 15 years in the NFL—nine years with the Patriots and six with the Raiders.

Monroe "Poge" Lewis, A.B. '16:
Recognized as Washington's first "great" athlete. Starred in football and baseball, and was later offered a professional contract with the St. Louis Baseball Cardinals.

Dal Maxvill, B.S.E.E. '62:
After an outstanding baseball career with the Bears, went on to play 16 years of professional baseball—12 with the St. Louis Cardinals.

Bruce Melin:
Served as Washington's athletic trainer from 1949–88; chaired the department's physical education and athletic program from 1972–76.

Don Polkinghorne, A.B. '59:
Star running back during the late 1950s. His 17.5 yards per carry average during a 1957 game still stands as a Division II record.

Wilson "Bud" Schwenk, B.S.B.A. '42:
Only Washington football player to have his jersey number retired (#42). In 1941, led the nation (University Division) in passing and total offense. Played in the NFL with the Cardinals, Browns, and Colts.

Dick Yore, A.B. '39:

The two distinguished service recipients are actually a pair of couples. The honorees, all outstanding supporters of Washington athletics, are Stanley, A.B. '35, and Lucy Lopata, benefactors of the Lopata Basketball Classic, now in its ninth year, and William, M.S.M.E. '50, and Ann Tao, key supporters of the men's and women's tennis programs.

The committee that chose the charter class was composed of former Washington student-athletes representing five different eras and of current athletic department coaches and staff.

Selection criteria require that student-athletes hold an undergraduate degree from the University, have earned their degree at least five years prior to induction, and have competed in a varsity sport. Coaches and administrators must have begun a term of service to the University at least 10 years prior to induction. Selection of the distinguished service award includes consideration of "time, service, and support rendered to advance the well-being of the athletic program."
A Nobel laureate recalls her prizewinning years at Washington.

Rita Levi-Montalcini's decision to leave her native war-torn Turin in 1947 for a semester of research at Washington University set her on a remarkable course to scientific prominence. At the invitation of Viktor Hamburger, then chair of the zoology department (now Edward Mallinckrodt Distinguished University Professor Emeritus of Biology), Levi-Montalcini journeyed two weeks aboard the Sobieski to arrive in New York Harbor, and eventually St. Louis, where the pair collaborated on the study of cell growth.

Inside the laboratories of Rebstock Hall, a series of experiments and subsequent discoveries unfolded that brought to Levi-Montalcini, nearly 40 years later, the coveted call from Stockholm: She won the Nobel Prize in Medicine. She shared the honor with biochemist Stanley Cohen in 1986 for their discovery of nerve growth factor (NGF), a protein that causes developing cells to grow by stimulating surrounding nerve tissue. Their research, conducted at the University, has been shown to play a significant role in understanding cancers and diseases such as Parkinson's and Alzheimer's.

Levi-Montalcini has said that her years at Washington University were "the happiest and most productive years of my life." She recounts them in her autobiography, a portion of which appears below.

By Rita Levi-Montalcini

On my arrival in St. Louis, in the somnolent hours of a hot afternoon at the beginning of autumn, Union Station appeared to me as out of a painting by the Belgian artist Paul Delvaux, in which the hands of a big tower clock mark the hours of a time that seems in reality fixed for ever. I was attracted by the crude red of the station's bricks, the tower, and a certain stately atmosphere that prevailed both in the building and in the large square in front of it. It evoked the beginning of the century when hundreds of trains a day set off from there, carrying freight and a motley crowd toward the North and the West, lured by the mirage of fortunes to be made in those still almost virgin regions of the continent. A taxi driver with a marked German accent took charge of my bags, and we set off for Washington.
University, a fair distance away, over on the west side of the city. He proudly pointed out the large Catholic cathedral on Lindell Boulevard which, so he informed me, had cost three million dollars and at least challenged, if it did not actually surpass, St. Peter's basilica in Rome in size and beauty. That at least was his opinion. The central gateway of Washington University, surmounted by two towers and flying the university flag, fulfilled my expectations more than the cathedral. The brick buildings of the various faculties were partly hidden by vines and separated by great lawns, which in later years disappeared to make room for more buildings and parking lots for an ever-increasing number of cars. These were still scarce in 1947, and the lawns crossed by splendid avenues served as a rendezvous for young couples in love and as a place where solitary students preparing for exams could concentrate. Young instructors also held their lessons there on those still warm autumn days, sitting on the grass with their students around them in a ring. I recalled the formality of both lectures and surroundings at the Institute of Anatomy where I had spent many of my university years. The Rebstock Building, which housed the Zoology Institute where I was heading, was made even more attractive than the others by the thick tangle of ivy crowning the doorway and the facade shaded by two great trees.

Passing inside, I found myself in front of a tall, thin young woman with a stern expression and blond hair braided behind her head. She scrutinized me and, when I told her my name, muttered something unintelligible. I guessed, nevertheless, that she knew about my coming since she said that Dr. Hamburger was waiting for me in the library on the second floor. Never having seen a photograph of him, I feared I wouldn't recognize him, but he came to meet me the moment I entered the room. He smiled and nodded to me to follow him to his office across the corridor. At first, I felt somewhat at a disadvantage, partly because of the difference in our heights—he being six and one half feet to my five feet three—and the gray hair which, framing his high forehead, contrasted with his otherwise youthful appearance; but mainly perhaps because of his reputation. Sitting in front of him, however, I felt more at ease, our heights being then, if not equal, at least less uneven, and I could observe him as closely as I had been observed by the blonde downstairs (I subsequently learned she was Florence Moog, a well-known biologist). I never found out what Hamburger's first impression of me was; mine of him was certainly positive. His expression, serious and amused at the same time, with which he followed the movements of my hands while I tried to answer his questions in my broken accent, and his perfect mastery of the English language, which sounded more intelligible coming from him than from Florence Moog or the custom's officials who had questioned me on my arrival to New York, made our relationship easy from the

Power of observation: "There is no great a thrill as the moment of discovery," said Rita Levi-Montalcini, pictured here in a Washington University laboratory in 1963.
start. In the hour-long conversation that followed I realized with joy that I had landed in the right place, and stifled the doubts that until then had been assailing me.

It happened in the course of one afternoon in late autumn of 1947, while I was somewhat haphazardly examining, under the microscope, the latest series of silver-salt-impregnated chick-embryo sections. Their coloring had come out perfectly: the nerve cells that had begun to differentiate in the cerebral vesicles and spinal cord—the embryos had been fixed between the third and the seventh days of incubation—stood out in their every detail with a deep brown-blackish hue on the golden yellow background of the nonimpregnated cord tissue formed of satellite cells and as yet undifferentiated nerve cells. My attention was drawn to the spinal cord which revealed, even at first glance, a surprising variety of scenarios not only in its different segments but—in embryos at the same stage of development and fixed just a day or a few hours apart—also within the same segment. The thoracic and sacral segments offered a spectacle not unlike that of the maneuvers of large armies on a battlefield. Thousands of cells in the thoracic segment, and a smaller number in the sacral one, were proceeding in long columns from the ventro-lateral to the dorsomedial sectors of the spinal cord. The migration began on the fourth day of incubation and ended on the sixth, when the cells reached their destination at the sides of the central canal. The identical modalities with which, in all of the cases I examined, the various phases of the process took place, revealed the genetic programming at work and, at the same time, the striking similarity between these processes and those that—in respect to the migration of birds, insects, locusts, termites, and ants—we view as revealing the workings of "instinct."

The scenarios I observed through the eyepieces impressed me not only because of their dramatic and dynamic character, but also, and even more, because they showed that the nervous system employed a strategy completely different from what had until then been attributed to it. It had been commonly believed, in fact, that quantitative and qualitative differences among cell populations in the central nervous system are the result of the different proliferative activities of the various segments of the cerebral-spinal axis. It now appeared clearly evident that the nervous system makes use of a different tactic and provides for the different functions carried out by nerve cells in one of several ways: by means of drastic eliminations within the ranks of excess, unnecessary cells—as was the case in the cervical spinal cord; by means of the active migration of cell populations in charge of different functions, such as somatic and visceral activities; or by way of the separation of cell populations with the same function but destined to innervate different peripheral tissues.

The reconstruction of these many processes—which took place in my mind in the span of an hour—filled me with joy. It struck me that the discovery of great migratory and degenerative processes affecting nerve cell populations at the early stages of their development might offer a tenuous yet valid path to follow into the fascinating and uncharted labyrinth of the nervous system. The doubts about the future of experimental neuroembryology, which had prompted me to seek [microbiologist Salvadore] Luria's advice, had been based on the conviction that it would have been impossible to unveil the mechanisms underlying neurogenesis with the theoretical and technical means then at our disposal. The absence of valid criteria to follow in such a venture was even more evident in the light of comparisons between this field of study and those of genetics and virology in which—thanks to excellent models and sound, verified principles—always newer and greater heights were being reached. Not only did the nervous system not lend itself to experimental analysis, but its enormous complexity seemed to discourage all attempts to espy whatever might be taking place in it, "behind the scenes" as it were. The startling realization that nerve cell populations were subject
the microscope were the hundreds of slides containing the sections I had just examined. I rapidly sketched the images I had observed on a piece of paper, and told him my interpretation of the processes as I had mentally reconstructed them. Viktor listened attentively, amused by my enthusiasm, and agreed that they were observations of extreme interest, which provided the key for the study of differentiative processes in the nervous system up till then practically ignored. His enthusiasm, rising to the same pitch as my own and making me all the happier, in light of his habitually more calm and cautious attitude, was confirmation of what since the start had struck me as a sort of revelation. When Viktor left the room, I put one of my favorite records on the record player I had installed in the laboratory: a Bach cantata.

Viktor was waiting for me at St. Louis airport in January 1953. I had left behind the blazing sun of South America and returned to the Midwest's freezing wind, which I didn't like but nonetheless suited my nature better than tropical climates. From Rio, I had replied to a letter from Viktor in which he informed me that he had offered to a young biochemist, Stanley Cohen, the possibility of joining our team: "From the way you describe him he seems the right person to tackle the difficult problem of identifying the factor released by mouse sarcomas." It didn't take long for me to realize how well founded my hopes were.

Stanley—or Stan, as he has been known to us from the start—had gotten a doctorate in biochemistry on the East Coast and then moved to Colorado, attracted by the earthworms that proliferate by the thousands in the humus of the Rocky Mountain forests. Having accomplished the task (I do not know whether he had set it to himself or whether it had been suggested to him by someone else), of elucidating the mechanisms governing the excretion of urea in the nematodes, he had accepted a postdoctoral fellowship that Washington University's well-known physico-chemist Martin Kamen had offered him. "I accept," Kamen had told him, "everyone who has the courage to come work with me." Stan passed the test with flying colors; and, just as his fellowship term was about to end, Viktor encouraged by the good news I was sending from Rio, offered him a position as research associate. We met for the first time in his laboratory, on the ground floor of the institute. From that winter day in 1953 till the summer of 1959, when Stan went to work at Vanderbilt University in Tennessee, we met many times each day in that room in front of a desk fitted in between a window, in the shade of a great tree, and lab benches covered with vials and test tubes. It was in that room of Stan's, and in mine on the second floor where he often came to visit me, that we witnessed with trepidation and disbelief the sequence of events each turn of which revealed new properties of that mysterious character who, having made an
appearance in Rio, received identification papers in 1954, to become known as Nerve Growth Factor, or NGF for short.

I think Rebstock Hall never saw research proceed with such fervor and enthusiasm as it did from the winter of 1958 till the summer of 1959. Stan identified the salivary factor as being a protein molecule characterized—to the extent that could be deduced from its chemical composition—by a molecular weight and structure similar to those of the NGF present in snake venom. I analyzed the effects of repeated daily injections of salivary NGF on newborn rodents. These experiments, which could not have been performed using NGF extracted from tumors or snake venom because of the scarcity of the former and the high price of the latter, revealed the full extent of salivary NGF’s effect: that is, to increase the size of sympathetic ganglia in mice and newborn rats tenfold after only a few days’ treatment, and to cause an imposing increase in the innervation of the internal organs and cutaneous tissues; an effect that, in adult specimens, was less pronounced though still observable.

In December 1958, Viktor told us news that for me sounded like the tolling of a funeral bell: budget restrictions prevented him from being able to offer Stan a permanent position in the already fully staffed department. I saw coming to an end the most productive period of my life and also the most picturesque in the saga of NGF, when Stan with his magical intuition and flute played the part of the wizard, charming snakes at will and getting the miraculous fluid to flow forth from the minuscule mouths of mice.

Before actually leaving, however, Stan gave two further demonstrations of how far his talent for “thinking hard” could take him. In the course of the experiments with snake venom, he had assayed the effect of the venom’s antiserum and seen that it inhibited the formation of fibrillar halos in vitro. This result led him to test the effects of the specific antiserum to the salivary NGF prepared using standard immunological methods. When it turned out that it too inhibited the formation of the halo around ganglia cultured in the presence of salivary NGF, I proceeded to inject small quantities into newborn rodents. The inspection of the sympathetic ganglial chains of one-month-old animals that had undergone the treatment dumbfounded us. Once again, there is no other term to describe our amazement in the face of yet another utterly unforseeable effect bordering on the miraculous. The superior cervical ganglia—which in mice and rats of that age appear to the naked eye as small ovoidal formations on the sides of the two cervical carotids—had been reduced to the size of minuscule nodules barely perceptible even at high magnifications. The same size-reduction characterized all of the other ganglia along the paravertebral and prevertebral chains as well. Microscopic examinations revealed that sympathetic neurons had suffered almost total atrophy.

The destruction of the sympathetic system in no way affected the normal development of other systems or interfered with the normal somatic development of the rodents. Viktor, who happened to come into the lab just as we were observing the first evidence to this effect, reacted with enthusiasm. “Remember the date of this finding...” he said. “It marks a memorable event in neuroembryology.” It was 11 June 1959. Several years had to pass before we understood fully the significance of this phenomenon—which dramatically demonstrated the fundamental role NGF plays in differentiation and in the very survival of sympathetic cells—and before it was found that sensory nerve cells, other nerve cells in the central nervous system, and one cell line of the immune system as well depend on NGF for their differentiation and function.

Rita Levi-Montalcini is professor emerita of biology at Washington University. She resides in Rome, where she founded the Institute of Cell Biology of the National Research Council. There, she continues her lifelong devotion to the nervous system, “an alliance I have never broken or regretted keeping,” she has written.
A great university has many obligations. It must continue to prepare the next generation of scholars, attract and retain the highest quality faculty, provide an excellent education for students, and foster a spirit of interdependent scholarship and research.

Washington University's Committee to Prepare for the 21st Century is suggesting bold measures to meet these challenges. Its report, "A University Agenda for the 21st Century," was presented to Chancellor William H. Danforth by Provost Edward S. Macias in April.

"We can't see into the future, but we thought hard about how best to be prepared for yet unseen changes," Macias says. "It is not a strategic plan. It's a series of suggested actions that could lead us to be a much stronger University."

The key to the report, Macias says, lies in the fact that Washington is already a strong, dynamic institution.

"We're strong, but we're not sitting still," he says. "We have identified critical needs that will continue to move us forward. In preparing this report, the importance of thoughtful planning for the future success of our University has become clear. Planning must guide us in establishing priorities, making wise choices, and taking advantage of opportunities. We hope this report will serve as an important step in the process."

ON TURNING 21
The University prepares for the 21st century

What distinguishes this report from other plans is its point of view, according to Professor of Political Science James W. Davis.

"What stands out is the interest we all took in trying to think about the University as a whole," says Davis, who served as committee vice chair and executive secretary. "That wasn't always easy because we were all used to thinking about individual programs and departments. We looked at the institution as a whole and how it can be tied together better to make use of the individual strengths of departments and programs.

"We really tried to think about doing things differently—restructuring the organization, changing experiences, and altering the culture of the institution—not just doing 'more.' We usually think of
a university in terms of new programs, not as a culture that ought to evolve. There are those who will say 'It's just not done.' My reaction is 'Let's try.'"

Major themes

The report is more than a wish list for the future, Macias says, in that it focuses almost exclusively on areas where improvements are both desirable and feasible. The report looks at the challenges facing the University as a whole, suggests directions, and recommends "next steps." Macias emphasizes that the report is not a plan for immediate action.

"Obviously, all of the recommendations cannot go forth simultaneously," he says. "Not everything suggested in the report can begin immediately. Much will require coordination by appropriate bodies; some can be implemented without waiting; others might be considered for the future. This is, after all, a report for the 21st century. We are encouraging the University community to think in new ways."

The committee identified nine major themes and areas for action that are essential to the University's future. It then outlined specific recommendations. The targeted areas follow:

• **The University Community**, which focuses on creating effective communication strategies and building a sense of community among all members of Washington University, including faculty, staff, and students.
• **Undergraduate Life and Study**, which focuses on providing undergraduates with learning experiences of the highest quality both in and out of the classroom, and which gives special attention to the experience of the first-year student.
• **Graduate Study**, with the aim of improving and expanding doctoral education and the preparation of the next generation of scholars, teachers, and researchers.
• **Faculty**, with a goal of continued success in recruiting and retaining high-quality and diverse faculty members, including new ways of thinking about faculty appointments, tenure, and career paths.
• **Coordination and Cooperation**, wherein a culture of greater collaboration will be encouraged among separate University units, including the ability of graduate and undergraduate students to take courses in any division of the University while preserving the strengths of the current reserve system.
• **Cross-Disciplinary Activity**, which recognizes that although separate disciplines are the foundation of a strong university, significant research and teaching initiatives develop when individuals dare to step across the boundaries of traditional areas of study.
• **International Activities**, which recognize the increasingly interdependent world and call for the preparation of students for work beyond the boundaries of the United States.
• **St. Louis**, which calls for the continuation of Washington University's role as a good neighbor and a constructive, contributing member of the St. Louis community.
• **Planning**, which emphasizes the importance of long-term planning as a guide in establishing priorities, making wise choices, and taking advantage of opportunities.

The process

An internal document, the report reflects the thoughts and work of a broadly based committee of 22 students, faculty, and administrators. The committee met for the first time in December 1989. In subsequent meetings, the committee identified broad areas of interest critical to the future of the University.

In fall 1990, eight subcommittees were formed to discuss different areas of concern. Many of them were expanded to include other members of the faculty and adminis-
ination who were not members of the main committee. The subcommittees issued reports, which are appended to the final document. After reviewing the subcommittee reports, the committee issued its draft report. Many more members of the University community carefully read this draft and submitted their reactions and thoughts to the committee. Those comments are reflected in the final version.

New thoughts on traditional structures

"One of the most important things the report does is acknowledge that the University must look at itself as a community of scholars, teachers, and students and start communicating across school lines," says Gerhild S. Williams, associate provost and professor and chair of the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures.

Drawing on the experiences of already successful interdisciplinary research and teaching activities on campus, the report recommends further collaborative efforts in such areas as biomedical engineering, cognitive science, environmental studies, materials science, performance studies and visual arts, and business economics. Collaborative activities might include joint appointments for faculty, widespread information on faculty research interests, and academic clusters in the arts; the sciences, medicine, and engineering; and the social sciences and the professional schools.

"We will have to be flexible and creative in the way the University deals with different and new groupings of scholarly interest," Williams says. "Those groupings must combine strengths without compromising the quality of what is already here.

"We must have the courage to think new thoughts about traditional structures. We should not be bound by what has been, but be encouraged by what has been achieved."

Specific recommendations in the report include discussions of improved child-care opportunities for faculty members with families, career tracks for non-tenure track faculty, and periodic review and evaluation of tenured faculty.

"Members of the committee believed strongly that maintaining a faculty of the highest quality is crucial to our success," says Ronald M. Levin, professor of law, associate dean of the School of Law, and chair of the subcommittee on faculty. "Our goal was to think about ways of sticking to that commitment in the more complicated world of the future—a world in which the supply of prospective new professors will be smaller, in which we will want to hire and retain more women and minorities on the faculty, and in which fewer faculty members will have nonworking spouses at home to take care of children."

If Washington University is to remain a great University, it must meet its obligations now and in the future. That can only be done, the report says, through careful planning, discussion, cooperation, and coordination. David May Distinguished University Professor in the Humanities William Gass wrote eloquently of this interchange in the preface to the report:

Our little community ought to set an example for the large, and allow not even the palest shadow of prejudice or discrimination to fall in it, or permit any narrow provincial streets to pass between us, in this small town of ours named for the universe, and based on the principle that familiarity breeds respect.

Steven J. Givens is a writer and editor living in St. Louis.
Sail away: The U.S. Coast Guard sending Haitian refugees back to their country in fall 1991.

Law Professor Stephen Legomsky Takes a Stand on Immigration Policy

By Robert Lowes

One Sunday afternoon in 1974, a Mexican woman named Maria who lived in San Diego ran afoul of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

Maria, a permanent U.S. resident whose daughter was suffering from a life-threatening disease, had been visiting a friend in Mexico over the weekend. Strolling on the beach near the border, she spied an INS Border Patrol jeep in U.S. territory. Rather than re-enter the country by flashing her green card at an official port of entry, she opted for convenience. She stepped across the border and walked toward the jeep to ask if she could re-enter.

The border patrol officer arrested Maria for illegal entry. Soon afterward, nightmarish deportation proceedings began.

Maria's legal counsel consisted of a lanky, idealistic young man named Stephen H. Legomsky, who had started his first year of law school just weeks earlier. Hitting the books, Legomsky read about the so-called Fleuti defense—permanent residents who leave the country for brief, casual visits aren't subject to normal re-entry requirements.

The immigration judge hearing Maria's case, however, refused to let Legomsky argue the Fleuti defense or even state for the record that he had attempted to. Turning off his tape

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recorder, the judge said, "I don't want to hear another word about this."

An amused Legomsky recalls the scene: "I didn't know what to do. I had just learned in civil procedure that if you don't get your argument on the record, you can lose the chance to raise it on appeal. So when the judge turned the tape recorder on again (to resume the hearing), I said, as fast as I could, 'May the record show I'm not being permitted to make a Fleuti argument.'"

The judge lost his temper. Legomsky temporarily lost his case. A federal appeals court reversed the decision, however, allowing Maria to remain in the United States.

Today, the 45-year-old Legomsky is a law professor, an expert on immigration law, and still an idealistic volunteer at heart who advocates a humanitarian approach toward those seeking a new life in the United States. And while he didn't carry much clout as a law student, his influence is now far-reaching. He has testified before Congress, has written two books on immigration, and is now a mentor to INS Commissioner Gene McNary.

Legomsky's legal specialty increasingly touches on critical issues of the day. Each year, the United States receives approximately 600,000 immigrants—mostly from Asia and Latin America—as well as an untold number of undocumented, or "illegal," aliens. As the nation's white, European stock slides toward minority status, presidential candidates and pundits debate the impact of multiculturalism. Some urge stricter controls on immigration. Some nibble at the edge of racism.

Legomsky takes his stand in the fray as a proponent of compassionate, color-blind immigration policies built upon the premise that new arrivals continue to strengthen this nation. And he would open the nation's door wider.

"We can't take all of them in, but we can take more in than we do," says Legomsky.

Humanitarian also describes Legomsky the classroom teacher. While students dread coming unprepared to his rigorous Socratic sessions, they don't fear getting put down for a wrong answer. "Legomsky is a wonderful professor," wrote one student in a course evaluation, "proof that one doesn't have to be intimidating to be effective." Such praise explains why he will receive a Distinguished Faculty Award at Founders Day on Oct. 10.

Legomsky's most famous student is INS Commissioner McNary, the former chief executive of St. Louis County, Missouri. Nominated for the INS job by President Bush in 1989, McNary asked Legomsky to tutor him in preparation for his confirmation hearings.

"I rank Steve very high as a teacher," says McNary. "I know now what his views are. But when he tutored me, he gave me a complete and objective view of immigration policy without any bias."

Legomsky, as chair of an informal think-tank assembled by McNary, speaks his mind more freely with the INS Commissioner. The group, which includes immigration experts from across the country, meets monthly, sometimes in the field at border crossings.

"Even though we may disagree, everybody listens," says McNary. "It's a free flow of ideas."

McNary and Legomsky have respectfully differed, for example, over the treatment of Haitians who have set sail for the United States...
States following a military coup in their impoverished nation last fall. In the latest development of this changing story, the Coast Guard was returning the refugees to Haiti, with President Bush arguing that most are fleeing economic conditions and fail to demonstrate a “well-founded fear of persecution,” the international criterion for refugee status. Haitians seeking political asylum can file a formal request inside Haiti, according to the INS. Legomsky points to a double standard.

“I don’t think the American people would stand for this policy if those were boat-loads of refugees from Ireland or Poland,” he says. In any event, Legomsky believes the United States should more liberally grant at least temporary safe haven to those who flee armed conflict.

McNary calls the interdiction of Haitian refugees humane, and at times, generous. Up until June, the INS had been paroling Haitians into the United States temporarily if they had a “credible fear of persecution”—a more easily-met standard than a well-founded fear of persecution,” says McNary. These refugees were able to receive permanent asylum if they later satisfied the tougher standard.

“Fear of persecution” has personal meaning for Legomsky. All four of his grandparents, Jews from either Latvia or Lithuania, passed through Ellis Island around 1900. “My maternal grandfather Hyman Jaffe came over to escape the Russian draft,” says Legomsky, born in Hartford, Connecticut. “When Jews entered the Russian army, they were treated brutally.”

A former insurance company actuary and an unsuccessful candidate for the Massachussetts House of Representatives, Legomsky eventually veered toward a legal career. He graduated first in his class in the day division of the University of San Diego School of Law in 1977 but still found time to volunteer 20 hours a week at an immigrant legal-aid clinic. He grew fond of clients like Maria, the woman whose innocent border crossing almost led to deportation.

After a stint as a staff lawyer with the U.S. Court of Appeals in San Francisco, Legomsky joined Washington’s law faculty in 1981. In 1984, he earned a doctorate at the University of Oxford with a dissertation comparing immigration law in Great Britain to the law in the United States.

In the classroom, Legomsky has earned a reputation as a likable split personality. On the one hand, he regularly cracks up students with quips like, “Obviously a lawyer wrote this paragraph because it is completely incomprehensible.”

“Oh, on the other hand, he’s extremely intense,” says second-year law student Jennifer Mee from Springfield, Mo. “He’s like a laser in there, going from subject to subject.”

He’s also known as a master of the Socratic method, which stresses question-and-answer dialogue over lecture. “He’ll ask you questions so you’ll explain it to yourself,” says first-year law student Gary Francesconi from Louis­ville, Kentucky.

Legomsky varies his technique occasionally with simulation exercises, including a mock deportation hearing based on a hypothetical case from his 1991 coursebook, Immigration Law and Policy. The fictional alien is a graduate student from France accused of fraudulently extending his student visa. Law students play INS and defense lawyers while Legomsky dons a judge's robe. An interpreter for a French-speaking witness heightens the realism of the exercise.

While Legomsky sharpens legal minds, he tells students that the human heart also weighs justice, and outrage has its place. “Some laws are inherently unfair.”

Looking at current INS policies, Legomsky is concerned about ideological discrimination. Since World War II, the United States has welcomed refugees from communist countries with open arms while snubbing those from
right-wing regimes. Legomsky says the sunset of communism makes this policy, flawed as it is, increasingly irrelevant.

"We need to be less foreign-policy driven and try to select those refugees whose needs are greatest."

He credits lawmakers with junking a national-origins quota system that explicitly discriminated, initially against Asians and later against southern and eastern Europeans. However, the current system, which sets the same quota for every nation, remains inequitable, according to Legomsky.

Switzerland, for example, has never filled the quota, now approximately 26,000 immigrants per year. Consequently, the spouse and children of a lawful Swiss immigrant need only wait about two years to join their loved one in the United States. For a family from Mexico, where the desire to live north of the Rio Grande runs high, the wait is 10 years. "People should be viewed as individuals rather than as representatives of the countries they left behind," he says.

If Legomsky had his way, he would repeal the 1986 law imposing sanctions on employers who knowingly hire aliens not authorized to work in the United States. A General Accounting Office study revealed that employer sanctions have led employers to shy away from hiring workers who looked or sounded foreign. "In addition, employer sanctions, predictably, have spawned a whole new industry—document fraud," Legomsky says. For that matter, Legomsky would scratch the expression "illegal alien." "You don't think of people as illegal. You think of acts as illegal. Plus, it's a highly ambiguous term."

Some economists assert that huge numbers of undocumented workers burden a country already in crisis. Others maintain that these workers benefit the United States economically by taking unpopular, low-wage jobs as well as creating new jobs. Legomsky believes that if stemming the tide of undocumented workers is important—and he's not convinced it is—the United States should place less emphasis on fortifying its border with Mexico and more on fostering economic development in poorer countries to reduce the incentive to come here.

Legomsky's proposals reflect his belief that immigration is essentially good for America. "Look at what immigrants have done. They've built us up economically and enriched us culturally." He rejects the notion, gaining credence in some circles, that America must preserve its white, European heritage. "There's no reason to think that a person of Spanish or Asian origin will contribute less than a person of English origin."

"I don't think the American people would stand for this policy if those [Haitians] were boat-loads of refugees from Ireland or Poland," says Professor Stephen Legomsky.

On a recent INS think-tank trip to New York City, Legomsky flew over the Statue of Liberty. "I sympathize with its open-door message," he says. While he considers the words a tad patronizing toward immigrants, he nevertheless draws inspiration from the sonnet by Emma Lazarus inscribed at the main entrance of the statue. The last stanza of the poem, titled "The New Colossus," includes these familiar words:

Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!

To Legomsky, veritable legal counsel to the Statue of Liberty, those majestic verses are a statute of liberty.
The Final Word

What is it like to hurl one's self into the bluebook ionosphere of endurance? To undergo the rigors of critique?

Photographs by Herb Weitman
Text by Tim Leach

FINAL EXAMS...The ultimate, the classic, the Kentucky Derby of distilled stress and challenge; the private mental World Series of our future. Do or die, now or never, the mother of all deadlines.

Graduates who have just survived this gruelling rite of passage are told that finals are not final after all, but only the beginning—a prelude, a test of character and perseverance proving us worthy of the bigger challenges of career, self-fulfillment, and civic responsibility.

What is it really like to push the edge of the envelope? To bunjee jump into the abyss of one's own outer limits? To hurl one's self into the bluebook ionosphere of endurance?

Students responded well to word association. "Stress" and "anxiety" galloped to a photofinish with "panic" and "sleep deprivation" close behind. Explained one graduating senior in anthropology, who must have crammed for the question: "In a two-week period, you're looking for a job, finalizing and sending out resumes, receiving rejection letters, looking for a way home or a place to live, packing four years of accumulated..."

Take-home: Left, Bonnie J. Spector, A.B. '92, composes an essay in the comfort of her Washington Avenue apartment.

Defining space: Top, Tia Lorrean Munzel, a junior fine arts major, takes her ballet final.

Formidable task: Above, a student pours over the questions.
stuff, saying good-bye to close friends, and studying for finals. All this and you've just run out of food, money, and meal points. Stress? What stress?

Two lean, earnest young men, accounting graduates of the John M. Olin School of Business, complained of prefinals library traffic jams. "It's hard to find a place to study because students who haven't cracked a book all semester suddenly show up, asking where's the lounge or restrooms." That's what the one wearing a discreet left-lobe earring and an Arthur Andersen tee shirt said. (He started in the New York office a few weeks after graduation.) Re: the library problem? "You have to get there early and stake out a good spot," suggested a recent premed graduate from Wichita, Kansas.

An M.B.A. from Calcutta, India, unveiled the happiest of finals scenarios: to be finished early so you can secretly gloat while watching others cram and scurry and scratch their heads as worry lines settle comfortably into premature wrinkles. The worst scenario? Two finals on the last day.

The clustering of exams and critiques on the same day was the main complaint. "That forces some tough decisions, like what courses do you need As in, and where can you afford to risk Bs or less?" That was the B-or-not-to-B question posed ruefully by one philosophical undergraduate.

Herb Weitman, B.S.B.A. '50, is director of the University's Office of Photographic Services. Tim Leach is a St. Louis-based writer.
At home at La Fonda: Mickey Stewart in her apartment at the La Fonda hotel.

At the End of the Santa Fe Trail

As general manager of the historic La Fonda hotel in Santa Fe, Mickey Stewart feels like a hostess in her own home.

by Patricia Bardon Cadigan
Stewart sees her job at La Fonda as just one more destination on a trip that began—like the Santa Fe Trail—in Missouri, where she spent her high school and college years. The only child of Lillian and William Stead, Stewart grew up in Washington, D.C., where her father was part of the Roosevelt administration. Such luminaries as Franklin, Eleanor, and Anna Roosevelt; King George and Queen Elizabeth, and Marian Anderson were familiar childhood figures. "I learned early that if I didn't wiggle and get ruffled, I could be in on things with my parents," she says. She still counts Eleanor Roosevelt as her single most valued mentor.

If you're in New Mexico and stroll around the historic Plaza in Santa Fe, chances are good you'll run into Mickey Stewart, A.B. '47. You'll know it's Mickey because almost everyone—Native Americans selling jewelry along the street, shop owners, state legislators, the Mayor—greets her as she passes by: "Hi, Mickey!" they say. "You look great today!"

If you're fortunate enough to stay at La Fonda, the historic inn at the Plaza's southeast corner—The Inn at the End of the Trail—you won't be able to miss her. Stewart has been General Manager of La Fonda since 1987. She moves several times a day through the hotel's spacious lobby, its 160 guest rooms, three restaurants, and 13,000 square feet of meeting space. She can be seen straightening a curtain here, adjusting a blind there, summoning someone from Housekeeping on her walkie-talkie to air out a room. Or you'll see her talking to guests, or to one of the hotel's 210 employees, most of whom she can call by name.

She is serious about her primary challenges: maintaining the hotel's historic feel, making guests feel welcome, and keeping the employees satisfied with their work.

Stewart's office is open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., but she is on call 24 hours a day. She obviously revels in it. "It's a wonderful job," she says, "and it's a family. Of all of my careers, this is the most interesting. It's like being a hostess in my own home."

There has been a fonda, or inn, at the end of the Santa Fe Trail ever since the city was founded in 1610, 10 years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. The present La Fonda, built in 1846, was renovated in 1929 by architect John Gaw Meem, whose adobe houses, churches, and government buildings set the standard for the distinctive character of Santa Fe architecture.

Stewart sees her job at La Fonda as just one more destination on a trip that began—like the Santa Fe Trail—in Missouri, where she spent her high school and college years.

The Steads moved to St. Louis in 1941, where William Stead was dean of Washington's business school; he subsequently served with the Federal Reserve in St. Louis. Her mother worked with Mortar Board, was head of the American Association of University Women, and, Stewart says, "a fabulous hostess."

Mickey Stead enrolled in Washington University at 16. "The University was one of my finest experiences. I wouldn't trade it for anything in the world."
Her first career, she says, was as the wife of Donald Stewart, M.D. '47, whom she married in 1948, and as the mother of their five children. But when the marriage ended in 1966, Stewart realized she'd have to find work to support herself, her daughter, and her four sons, who then aged from two to 14 years.

"That was scary!" she says. "It was 'Oh, boy! What do I do now?'"

The family had moved to Albuquerque in 1951; Stewart wanted to stay there to give the children continuity. Along with her ties to voluntarism and her connections with the medical world, "it was the college degree—the education," that made the difference in finding work, she says. She accepted a job with United Way, as head of a project that helped volunteer workers find paying jobs.

A year later, Stewart was named assistant director of the Community Council, the United Way planning arm, and helped develop alternate funding for city, county, and state social programs. She proudly names programs developed during her 14 years at the United Way, among them a neighborhood program for young people on drugs, a Mental Health-Mental Retardation Center, and a center for treatment of alcoholics.

Stewart eventually became a person to whom the state government turned to get things done. When Governor Bruce King was elected to a second four-year term in 1979, Stewart was invited to become assistant to the cabinet secretary for the New Mexico Department of Health and Environment, which oversees such activities as state public health programs, state hospitals, behavioral health programs, and environmental improvement programs.

By this time, only Stewart's youngest child was still at home; he moved with her to Santa Fe. "It was an exciting, wonderful time," she says.

The King administration ended in 1983 (he was later re-elected). Stewart wanted to stay in Santa Fe but was about to accept a position in Albuquerque when the manager of La Fonda called her.

"He said, 'You don't remember me, but when you were a doctor's wife, and you used to plan all those meetings, I was the food and beverage director. I hear you're looking for a job. I'm looking for a director of sales.'"

At first put off by the salary—only a third of what she'd earned with the state—she accepted the job because "it sounded like fun." Besides, she says, "Everything I had ever done as my parents' daughter, as the wife of a doctor, and at my other jobs seemed to fit right in. It was one of those funny Ys we meet in our lives that make a difference in what we do."

When the manager left La Fonda in 1987, Sam Ballen (La Fonda's owner since 1968) came to her office and asked her to take over as general manager the following morning. "I was floored," she says. "But I thought, 'Why not?'"

Stewart lives in a two-bedroom penthouse on the hotel's top floor. The apartment has a homey feel. One wall is covered with family pictures and there's a kitchen where she still bakes bread and makes ice cream. Over the living room couch hangs a portrait of Stewart at 16, which once hung in her father's study.

She points to the pictures. There's Donald, Jr., the eldest, now 40, an Air Force Academy graduate who is with Garrett Air Research in Phoenix. And Jeb, the youngest at 29, who rebuilds foreign cars in Santa Fe. Then there are the "in betweens"—William, who has a stuccoing company in Albuquerque; Barbara, an architectural draftsman; and Michael, a radiologist in Montana.

"They're my five best friends," she says. "I'm proud to be their mother." She is grateful that the job at La Fonda has enabled her to do things for them that she couldn't do before as a single parent.

There's another satisfaction, as well:

"For years I was somebody's daughter or somebody's wife or somebody's mother. This is the only place I've been just for me."

One of the hotel guests wrote recently on a comment card: "This hotel was warm and friendly, just like it was run by a grandmother."

For Mickey Stewart, that's praise enough.

Patricia Bardon Cadigan is a St. Louis-based freelance writer.
Reunion Weekend, May 14–16, began beneath picture-perfect blue skies, as alumni and guests joined family and friends of the class of 1992 for Washington's 131st Commencement. More than 2,300 graduates received degrees at the ceremony, held in Brookings Quadrangle.

Marian Wright Edelman, founder and president of the Children's Defense Fund, delivered the Commencement address, urging graduates to "wander off the beaten career path and redefine success in America, asking not how much can I get, but how much can I do without and share." (See page 30.) Chancellor Danforth, assisted by the Board of Trustees, awarded Edelman an honorary doctorate of humanities. Four others also received honorary degrees: Frank Dixon, founder and director emeritus of the Research Institute of the Scripps Clinic in La Jolla, California received a doctor of science degree; author and playwright A.E. Hotchner, A.B. '40, J.D. '40, received a doctor of letters; Olympic track and field gold medalist Jacqueline Joyner-Kersee received a doctor of laws; and Edward C. Stone, Jr., director of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and a vice president of the California Institute of Technology, received a doctor of science degree.

Reunion celebrations began that afternoon and continued through the weekend. Even the clouds that moved in on Saturday couldn't dampen spirits as alumni renewed old friendships and established new ones at class parties, luncheons, lectures, campus tours, and visits to downtown St. Louis. The festivities culminated Saturday night, when alumni returned to Brookings for dinner and dancing in the Quadrangle.
Quadrangle gathering: facing page, Mary Louise Wischmeyer, A.B. '38, Lauramae Eckert, A.B. '37, Arleen T. Brown, and Alfred Fleischer, B.S.B.A. '37, talk about old times Saturday night in the Quadrangle.

Lunchtime chatter: Above left, Antoinette Slack, B.S. '87, M.S. '92, and Joel Dickson, B.S. '64, share burgers and memories at the Black Alumni picnic.

Class of '42: Above, 50th Reunion committee member Dorothy Tracey Rohlfing, A.B. '42, committee chair Robert G. Stolz, B.S.B.A. '42, and Elisa Stolz.

Like yesterday: Left, classmates Leslie Davis Niemoeller, A.B. '83, and Pamela Payes, A.B. '82, at the 10th Reunion dinner.
New alumni: Above, School of Fine Arts graduates Kim Bracey, Charles Nelson, Darrick Warfield, and Tony Gaddis pose for their first picture as alumni.

Genial grin: Left, Jane Overly Risk, A.B. '37, flashes a smile for the camera.

Marching order: Above right, fifty years after graduation, members of the class of 1942 don caps and gowns to march in Commencement once more.

Honorary degree: Below right, honorary degree recipient Jacqueline Joyner-Kersee and Chancellor William H. Danforth.

Hotchner and family: Below left, honorary degree recipient A.E. Hotchner, A.B. '40, J.D. '40 (center), gathers with his family after Commencement.

Reunion Reminder: If your class year ends in "8" or "3," your Reunion is less than a year away. Reunion Weekend 1993 will be held May 13–15. For more information, call (314) 935-5212. Mark your calendars now for this special occasion!
THE MEASURE OF OUR SUCCESS

Marian Wright Edelman, founder and president of the Children's Defense Fund, delivered the University's 131st Commencement address on May 15. Here are some excerpts from her address. Edelman's book, The Measure of Our Success: A Letter to My Children and Yours, was recently published by Beacon Press.

I hope many of you graduating today will wander off the beaten career path and help redefine success in America, asking not "how much can I get?" but "how much can I do without and share?"; asking less "how can I find myself?" and asking more "how can I lose myself in service to others?"

When I was growing up in my little rural southern segregated town, service was as essential a part of my upbringing as eating and sleeping...I couldn't play in segregated public playgrounds or sit at drugstore lunch counters, so my Daddy, a Baptist minister, built a playground and canteen behind our church. Whenever he and my mother saw a need, they tried to respond. There were no black homes for the aged in my town, so my parents began one across the street, and all of our family had to help out....That's how I learned that it was my responsibility to take care of elderly family members and neighbors and that everyone was my neighbor....

I think we have lost our sense of what is important as a people. Too many young people of all races and classes are growing up unable to handle life in hard places without hope and without steady compasses to navigate a world that is reinventing itself at an unpredictable pace both technologically and politically....

But I know that despite the dazzling changes that you and all of us are experiencing, there are some enduring values. And because I feel strongly that it is the responsibility of every adult to make sure that you young people hear what we have learned from the lessons of life, what we value most, hear from us that we love you very much and that as you go out into the world you are never alone. I also want to share a few lessons of life from a letter that I wrote to my own three wonderful sons. And like them, I recognize that you can take or leave them, but you can't say you were never told or reminded....

T he first lesson is: There is no free lunch. Don't feel entitled to anything you don't sweat or struggle for, and help our nation understand that it's not entitled to world leadership based on the past or on what we say rather than how well we perform and meet changing world needs.

For those African-American, Latino, Asian-American, and Native American graduates among you today, I want you to remember that you can never take anything for granted in America, even with a college degree, and you'd better not start now as racial intolerance resurges all over our land. Some of it is as blatant as David Duke or Willie Horton or Rodney King's jury, but some of it is wrapped up in new euphemisms and better etiquette....

If there are any white graduates among you who feel entitled to leadership by accident of birth, let me remind you that the world you face is already two-thirds nonwhite and poor and that our nation is
Wisdom and warnings:
Marian Wright Edelman shares some lessons of life with the class of 1992.

Lesson three: Never work just for money. Money won't save your soul or build a decent family or help you sleep at night. We're the richest nation on earth with the highest incarceration and one of the highest drug addiction and child poverty rates in the world....

Lesson four: Don't be afraid of taking risks or being criticized.... Don't be afraid of failing. It's the way you learn to do things right. It doesn't matter how many times you fall down. All that matters is how many times you get up. And don't wait for everybody to come along to get something done. It's always a few people who get things done and keep things going....

Lesson five: Take parenting and family life seriously, and insist that those you work for and who represent you do so. Our nation mouths family values we do not practice or honor in our policies.

Lesson six is: Remember and help America remember that the fellowship of human beings is more important than the fellowship of race and class and gender in a democratic society. Be decent and fair and insist that others do so in your presence. Don't tell, don't laugh at, or acquiesce in racial or ethnic or religious or gender jokes, or any practice intended to demean rather than enhance another human being. Through daily acts of moral consciousness counter the proliferating voices of ethnic and religious division that are gaining respectability over our land. And let's face up to rather than ignore our ongoing racial problems, which are America's historic and future Achilles' heel. If we don't heal it, it's going to kill us....

Lesson seven: Listen for the sound of the genuine within yourself. Small, Einstein said, is the number of those that see with their own eyes and feel with their own heart. Try to be one of them.... You will find as you go out from this place so many noises and competing demands in your lives that many of you may never find out who you are. So I hope that you will learn to be quiet enough to hear the sound of the genuine within yourself so that you can then hear it in other people.

Lesson eight: Never think life is not worth living or that you cannot make a difference. Never give up.... I don't care how bad the job market is. I don't care how hard the challenges seem. Hang in with life. And don't think you have to win or win immediately or even at all to make a difference. Sometimes it's important to lose the things that matter. And don't think you have to make a big difference to make America different....

Finally, let me let just hope that you will understand that you cannot save your own children without trying to help save other people's children. They have got to walk the same streets. We have to pass on to them a country that is better than the one that we inherited. And this nation has got to stop making a distinction between our children and other people's children....

What do you think would happen if every American, if every one of you, grabbed the hand of a child and committed to seeing that no child was left behind? I hope that you will think about doing that because everything that we hold dear as a people depends on it....

God speed as you go out into the world.

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Schools Honor Outstanding Alumni

A series of springtime dinners honored distinguished alumni of the John M. Olin School of Business, the School of Engineering and Applied Science, the School of Medicine, and the George Warren Brown School of Social Work.

John M. Olin School of Business

The John M. Olin School of Business held its annual awards dinner April 9 at the Ritz-Carlton in St. Louis.

Honored with Distinguished Business Alumni Awards were:

- **Paul F. Jacobson, M.B.A. '78**, a partner in Goldman Sachs & Company, where he codirects the company's government securities trading, managing 120 people in offices in the United States, Europe, and the Far East.

- **Wei-Shan Lin, M.B.A. '76**, president of Tatung Company in Taipei, Taiwan, an international supplier of home appliances, computer peripherals, and electronics, with operations in the United States, Europe, and the Pacific Rim.

- **John K. Wallace, Jr., M.B.A. '62**, co-founder of The Regency Group; former executive vice-president of the Cupples Company and director of its charcoal products division, which he later purchased and renamed Imperial Products.


In addition, the John M. Olin School's Dean's Medal for 1992 was awarded to **Melba Seay**, a major benefactor of Washington University, whose generosity has helped 22 undergraduate students complete their education at the Olin School.

### Griffin Receives Search Award

**W. L. Hadley Griffin, J.D. '47**, chair of the executive committee of Brown Group Inc., St. Louis, and a Life Trustee of Washington University, received the University’s prestigious Eliot Society Award at the 25th annual dinner for Society members, held on April 28 at the Ritz-Carlton in St. Louis.

The Eliot Society Award is presented annually to an “outstanding citizen of Washington University.” The award, a hand-wrought replica of “The Search,” a sculpture created by Heikki Seppa, professor emeritus of fine arts, was presented to Griffin by **Earle H. Harbison, Jr., A.B. '48**, president of the Eliot Society.

Griffin was appointed a Trustee of Washington University in 1967, vice chair of the Board of Trustees in 1977, and chair in 1983. He has previously served as chair of the Commission on the Future of Washington University, chair of the Arts and Sciences Task Force, and as a member of the Eliot Society membership committee, the Law School Development Advisory Committee, and the Capital Gifts Committee. Griffin is currently a member of the Law School National Council.

Eliot Society Award Recipient: W.L. Hadley Griffin, right, with Chancellor William H. Danforth at the Society's annual dinner.

**Frank G. Kriz, B.S.C.E. '56**, executive director of the Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District, an agency responsible for collecting and treating wastewater and controlling storm water generated in a 520-square-mile area, covering all of the City of St. Louis and most of St. Louis County.

**James M. McKelvey, M.S.Ch.E. '47, Ph.D. '50**, dean of the School of Engineering and Applied Science for 27 years and currently the Edward C. Dicke Professor of Chemical Engineering at the School.

**Robert P. Stupp, B.S.C.E. '52**, president and director of Stupp Bros. Bridge & Iron Company, a company with more than 135 years' experience in the fabrication of steel for various building structures.
School of Law
The 1992 Distinguished Law Alumni Awards were presented at the School of Law's annual dinner, held at the Ritz-Carlton on May 15.
Awards were conferred upon:

The Honorable George F. Gunn, Jr., J.D. '55, United States District Court Judge, Eastern District of Missouri, since May 1985; judge, Missouri Supreme Court, 1982-1985; judge, Missouri Court of Appeals, 1973-1982.

James M. Herron, J.D. '61, senior executive vice president, general counsel, and assistant secretary, Ryder System, Inc., the nation's largest lessor of trucks, hauler of automobiles, and provider of school bus transportation.

Aaron E. Hotchner, A.B. '40, J.D. '40, author of several bestselling books and award-winning stage and television plays, and co-founder, with actor Paul Newman, of Newman's Own Salad King, Inc., a food company that donates all its profits currently $8 million a year, to worthy causes.

William M. Van Cleve, J.D. '53, chair of Bryan Cave, St. Louis' largest law firm, with offices in nine U.S. and three foreign cities; vice-chair of the University's Board of Trustees; and chair of the School of Law National Council.

School of Medicine
The Washington University Medical Center Alumni Association presented its Alumni Achievement Awards, Alumni/Faculty Awards, and Distinguished Service Award during its annual alumni dinner, held at St. Louis' Adam's Mark Hotel on May 9.

Honored with the 1992 Alumni Achievement Award were:

Harry S. Jonas, A.B. '49, M.D. '52, director of the division of undergraduate medical education and secretary of the Liaison Committee on Medical Education (LCME) of the American Medical Association in Chicago, and former dean of the University of Missouri-Kansas City School of Medicine.

Brent M. Parker, M.D. '52, professor emeritus of medicine at the University of Missouri-Columbia and former co-director of the cardiology division of the Washington University School of Medicine.

Robert D. Utiger, M.D. '57, clinical professor of medicine at Harvard Medical School and deputy editor of the New England Journal of Medicine.

Receiving the Alumni/Faculty Award were:

John D. Davidson, A.B. '48, M.D. '52, House Staff '55, associate professor of clinical medicine at the School of Medicine, private practitioner, and director of the division of hyperbaric medicine at St. Luke's Hospital in St. Louis.

William M. Landau, M.D. '47, professor of neurology at the School of Medicine, former head of the department of neurology, and former co-head of the combined department of neurology and neurological surgery.

Frederick D. Peterson, M.D. '57, associate professor of clinical pediatrics and private practitioner.

The Distinguished Service Award was presented to Bernard Becker, M.D., professor and emeritus head of the department of ophthalmology at the School of Medicine and world-renowned for his research on glaucoma.

George Warren Brown School of Social Work

Recipients were:

Evelyn E. Bonander, M.S.W. '66, director of social services at Massachusetts General Hospital, a 1,000-bed teaching hospital in Boston that is affiliated with Harvard Medical School.

Susan S. Stepleton, M.A. '73, M.S.W. '79, executive director of the Edgewood Children's Center in St. Louis, a multi-service facility offering prevention and treatment to severely emotionally disturbed children and their families.

Travel Program sojourners: Trish, J.D. '74, and Ralph, B.Arch. '67, M.Arch. '69, Nagel paused on the grounds of the Imperial Palace in Tokyo, one of many stops on the Alumni Travel Program's popular 'Empires of the East' tour last April. For information about an encore of this tour in the fall or for a 1992-93 Travel Program schedule, telephone Gina Moreno at (314) 935-5208 or (800) 247-8517.
1920s
Mary Chamberlain Hayes, LA 22, still lives in her own home in Decatur, Illinois, where a helper comes in on Wednesday after­noons to take her to the bank, drug­store, and grocery store. She can be reached at 24 Medial Drive, Decatur, Illinois 62521.

Bernice Donihoo Braznell, BU 27, was honored as a co­coordinator and 10­year volunteer working with the Manatee and Sarasota County Chapters of the Florida Alzheimer's Association. As the widow of an Alzheimer's victim, Bernice has served on the association's board in various capacities; she edits the newsletter, serves on the speakers bureau, and does anything else she can to help those caring for the victims of this dread disease.

1930s

She lived in Ranson, West Virginia.

Clara Maupin Burke, NU 34, has lived in Orange County, California, since 1956, where she worked as a school nurse in the county program for disabled children. She retired in 1975. Clara is the widow of Hilary J. Burke.

Paul M. Hoefler, BU 34, is an honorary member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. He is a retired secretary of the Association of Accountants. He has lived in Mascoutah, Illinois. She taught high school Latin and German for 32 years. Norma and her husband, Joseph, have two daughters and two grandchildren. They have traveled extensively in the United States, Europe, China, and Russia.

Mary Jane Schroeder Bourn, OT 39, GR 40, and her husband, Donald, divide their time between two homes, one in Worthing, West Sussex, England, and one in Winter Springs, Florida.

1940s
Nancy M. Pool, LA 41, has owned her own construction and interior design company in St. Louis for 20 years. Nancy is a former vice president and general manager at KXOK/KLTH Radio in St. Louis. She has a real estate license and is associated with Janet McAfee Inc. She is a Life Member of the Multifamily Dollar and Million Dollar Clubs there. Her brother, W. C. Bud Moessmer, LA 43, is a cancer patient who lives with Nancy. He is a published author and a war ace. He'd like to hear from class­mates or Phi Delta Theta fraternity brothers: Four Twin Oaks, Ladue, Missouri 63124.

Marian Conroy Sexton, FA 43, and her husband, T. Warren, celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on May 20, 1992, at their home in Torrance, California. They have three children and six grandchildren.

Raymond W. Fabien, EN 47, is professor emeritus of chemical engineering at the University of Florida in Gainesville. He was recently made a Fellow of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. Ray began his career as an Iowa State University fac­ulty member, served as a Fulbright Lecturer at the University of Brazil, and joined the University of Florida faculty in 1965. He was a UNESCO consultant at the University de Oriente in Venezuela and is the author of 20 publications.

Charles L. French, Jr., LA 47, is president of Marks Brothers and of the Men's Club of St. Mark Episcopal Church in St. Louis. He is a member of the National Republican Committee, and reports that when he was a student in 1947, treatment by Dr. Conrad Sommer enabled him to graduate and survive. He has been in mental hospitals for 14 months, visiting fascinating places, and saw their daughter and her family who are permanent residents of the Frank­fort area. They now live in Tucson, Arizona.

Helen Bennett Paust, NU 48, works with survivors of post traumatic stress disorder. Most are victims of rape, incest, and Satanic cult abuse. She says it is fascinating work that and where her mileage in nursing has given her more compassion and empathy. Helen lives in Austin, Texas, and would like to hear from other nursing alumni in her area.

Bernhardt O. Lemmel, FA 49, is researching stimulus, expression, and communication in visual arts. He lives in Houston.

William Stebbins, Jr., EN 49, is recovering from triple heart bypass surgery at his home in Odessa, Texas.

Calvin N. Thomas, LA 49, is a regional representative of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) Foundation, helping develop programs for worship, education, endow­ments, and deferred giving. He is based in Vallejo, California, where he works with leaders of the denomination's 10 presbyteries and 337 congregations. He has worked as an area counselor for the Bicentennial Fund in the Presbytery of New Covenant and served on the Pres­bytery Council as chairman of the evangelism and church development committee in the Presbytery of New Covenant. He also has been active in the First Presbyte­rian Church in Houston, serving as deacon and elder.

Homer C. Tourkakis, EN 49, SI 64, has been active in Washington University's Engineering Alumni Association in 1988, and is currently vice president of the Alumni Advisory Council. He and his wife, Harriet, live in Kirk­wood, Missouri.

1950s
Donald C. Donaldson, Jr., AR 50, is a widower who has been retired and living on the north coast of California since 1987. He has five children and nine grandchild­ren. As a stock broker, he is involved with local artist groups. Don also works at a medical clinic, and does limited consulting for McCarthy, his former firm. A show of his faust marble, wood grain, and gold leaf, and maruls. Ruth lives in St. Louis.

Robert L. Old, LA 50, GB 60, and his wife, Jean Voohers Old, LA 51, live in Highland Park, Illinois, and is a retired vice­president of finance of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

Clifford J. Woehrle, LA 50, GR 55, recently visited his great­grandfather's home town in Ger­many. Clifford is a retired educator­counselor with the Mehlville School District of St. Louis County. He has visited Germany, Switzerland, and Austria.

Harvey Shanes, LA 51, GR 51, is retiring after 40 years of service as chief classification and compensa­tion policy person for the U.S. Army. He lives in Baltimore.

Joel D. Seigel, BU 51, is a banking, financial, and legal services consultant in St. Louis. He received the Outstanding Board Member Regional Award by the National Association of Development Companies (NADCO) in 1979. He has been on the board of directors of the St. Louis County Local Development Company since its inception in 1979.
Mysteries and Histories

Marcella Thum, LA 48, decided early that she wanted to be a writer. "But I knew I wasn't going to be a literary writer," she says. "I wanted to write for a specific audience and sell what I wrote."

Writing has always been part of her life—she sold her first story when she was 18—but she started writing in earnest while working on an M.L.S. degree (received in 1954 from the University of California—Berkeley). Her first book, The Mystery at Crane's Landing, published in 1964, won an Edgar Award, the top honor for mysteries. She's been writing—and selling—ever since.

Working with "seven or eight" different publishers (Dodd Mead, Atheneum, Fawcett/Ballantine, and Doubleday, to name a few), Thum has published five books for young people, six nonfiction books, two Gothic mystery novels, and seven historical romances.

She has collaborated with her sister, Gladys Thum, LA 48, GR50, on several nonfiction works: Exploring Military America; Airlift, Story of Military Airlift Command; and The Persuaders, Propaganda in War and Peace. The books drew on the experiences the two had as government employees in this country and overseas during the 1950s and 1960s. Although most of Thum's books are out of print, she is proud that The Persuaders ("a classic") can still be found in libraries and classrooms.

Until recently, Thum combined writing with a full-time career as a librarian. She has spent the past 20 winters in Florida, where she enjoys fishing. They live in Kirkwood, Missouri, with her husband, Harold, her three children and five grandchildren.

Dale H. Graham, UC 54, and her husband, Harold, celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary on December 23, 1991. Dale has retired from Parkway School, St. Louis County, after 25 years. They travel and have spent five grandchildren.

Betty Sobel Roth, LA 54, is a legal assistant with the St. Louis law firm of Susman, Shremer, Rimmel, and Shiffin. Her husband, Fred Roth, LA 50, practices law with their son, Jeff. Their other son, David, is in the import-export business in Maryland Heights, Missouri.

Roger J.C. Meyer, MD 55, is clinical professor of pediatrics and public health at the University of
Washington in Tacoma. He directs the acute illness clinic at Madigan Army Medical Center for Health Specialists, and goes overseas occasionally as an Army Medical Corps Reservist. He helped immunize 57,000 people against meningitis in a recent campaign in Cameroon.

Gene R. Hoefel, FA 56, is a professor in Washington's School of Fine Arts who specializes in advertising. He was featured artist in Art St. Louis VII, a juried show, and was selected for the honors award show in the 1988 St. Louis Art Gallery for 1992. He has had various shows in St. Louis and Chicago over the last several years.

Harold Roth, AR 56, is a professor in the New Haven, Connecticut, architectural firm of Roth & Moore. He also is a regional director representing New England on the board of directors of the American Institute of Architects.

Lewis W. Carr, SW 57, SW 61, retired from Howard University's school of social work, where he was a full professor, director of the doctoral program, and chair of the research faculty. He plans to stay in the Washington, D.C. area doing part-time research consultation and volunteer work.

Richard Fagin, BU 57, is principal and codirector of the Center for Jury Analysis, Inc., a national litigation research and consulting firm headquartered in Cincinnati.

Robert Mills, EN 57, is systems director, advanced plans directorate, at the Aerospace Corporation in Los Angeles, a private, federally funded research and development center providing engineering and technical services to the U.S. Air Force. He received the 1991 Gordon A. Johnson Award for his dedication, team building, and technical expertise.

Louise Briggs, NU 59, retired from nursing in 1965 to help her husband start and run his commercial washing machine business. She has three daughters and one son, and lives in San Marcos, California.

David W. Nethaway, GR 59, is a retired nuclear chemist. He spent 36 years with Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in Livermore, California. He enjoys wine making, gardening, and traveling.

Donald K. Ross, SI 60, chairman and chief executive officer of Ross & Baruzzini Inc. in St. Louis, was named a fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. Donald gained national prominence for his work in energy conservation and in redefining lighting standards. He developed a new approach to task lighting that reduces energy consumption by 25 to 40 percent without compromising worker performance, comfort, or health.

Shirley C. Yawitz, LA 60, an attorney and probate referee in San Francisco, was elected president of the California Probate Referees Association for 1991. As such, she appraises assets for the superior court (probate). Shirley has served as president of Queen's Bench (women lawyers association in the Bay area), on the board of directors of the San Francisco Bar Association, and has had legal specialization for the California State Bar, and as director and vice president of the California Probate Referees Association.

Dr. H. Block, LA 61, LW 63, is a certified legal specialist in real estate with the Arizona State Bar Association's board of legal specialization. He lives in Tucson.

Bruce C. Rinzel, retired from the U.S. Air Force as a Lt. Colonel on July 1, 1990. He is a senior analyst with Modern Technologies in Dayton, Ohio, who works with the Air Force's Wright-Patterson Air Force Base on special operations forces aircraft simulators.

Dorothy Beckwith Rowe, SW 61, is the new president and chief executive officer of the Family Service Bureau of Newark, New Jersey. She was formerly executive director of the Counselor's Legal Service in Camden, New Jersey.

Jack N. Sanders, Jr., BU 61, retired with the rank of colonel from the U.S. Air Force after 30 years. As a flight pilot, he compiled nearly 4,000 flying hours and served tours of duty in Spain, Alaska, Vietnam, Arizona, South Carolina, and Virginia. He plans to travel the United States and Canada, and Alaska for a year with his wife, Elaine Boyle Sanders, LA 60. The Sanders live in Tucson.

Edward T. Weaver, SW 61, is professor of nonprofit management and leadership for the L.P. Cookeingham Institute of Public Affairs in the Henry W. Block School of Business and Public Administration at the University of Missouri-Kansas City. He was elected to the national board of directors of Camp Fire Inc., an organization that serves youth through developmental programs and by seeking to improve conditions in society that affect young people.

John Duval, LA 63, is president and general manager of WLEX-TV, the NBC affiliate in Lexington, Kentucky. John was formerly station manager and news director there. He also is president-elect of the Television Programming Conference.

William M. Rinehart, EN 63, is chief chemical engineer at the A.B. Chance Company in Centralia, Missouri. He recently received the company's 25-year service award. Bill and his wife, Mary, have eight children and eleven grandchildren.

Kurt H. Studi, LA 63, DE 66, received the St. Louis Dental Society's Award of Merit on January 11, 1992, for years of unselfish work for the Dental Special Children's Bureau and the National Children's Dental Health Month Committee. Kurt is vice president of Washington's Dental Alumni Association.

Robert H. Waldman, MD 63, is vice president for graduate medical education and international programs at the Association of American Medical Colleges. He lives in Alexandria, Virginia.

Gerald H. Prescott, DE 64, is director of the prenatal diagnosis program at Emmanuel Hospital in Portland, Oregon. He is a clinical professor of obstetrics, gynecology, and perinatology at the Oregon Health Sciences University.

Norman Simms, GR 64, GR 69, a resident of Hamilton, New Zealand, has published four books recently: Points of Contact, (Pace UP, 1991); Writers of the South Pacific, (Three Continents, 1991); The Humming Tree, (University of Illinois Press, 1992); and In Exile from Exile, (Edwin Meeker, 1992).

Henry G. Glass, Jr., GR 65, received the Merit Award as Teacher of the Year from the St. Anus Suburban Mission School. He is vice president of the Missouri Societe de Psychohistorie.

Henry G. Glass, Jr., GR 65, received the Merit Award as Teacher of the Year from the St. Anus Suburban Mission School. He is vice president of the Missouri Societe de Psychohistorie.
1970s

John M. Lee, BU 70, is president of Three Cedars Research Services in Omaha, Nebraska. He also is president of the board of directors for the Nebraska Special Olympics.

Stuart Smolkin, LA 70, is president of Applications Development Inc., a provider of computer-aided design and software applications for personal computers. He lives with his wife and two sons in Chop City, Louisiana.

Gerald J. Williams, EN 70, SI 72, is vice president of the consulting engineering firm of McClure Engineering Associates in St. Louis. He won first place in the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers' 1991 competition for an energy retrofit of the surgery suites at St. John's Mercy Medical Center in St. Louis.

Sally Jo Gabriel, LA 71, is finance manager at Eastman Savings & Loan Association, in Rochester, New York. She received her master's degree in finance from Columbia University in 1979. She and her family live in Penfield, New York.

Edward Hume, LA 71, MD 75, is chairman of the department of psychiatry at Community General Hospital in Syracuse, New York. He also has a small practice in forensic psychiatry. He married Sue Ferrara in 1986 and has one daughter.

George B. Jewell, LW 71, is college counsel, director of gift planning, and adjunct associate professor of business law at Gordon College in Wenham, Massachusetts. He earned an M.Div. degree from Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary in Hamilton, Massachusetts and pastored churches in Bluefield, West Virginia and Cape Girardeau, Missouri, before joining the Gordon College staff in 1989. George was included in the seventh edition of Who's Who in American Law. He is active in National Association of College and University Attorneys and the Colleges and Universities Committee of the Boston Bar Association. His wife, Pamela Elaine Peterson Jewell, attended Washington and was a member of Pi Beta Phi sorority.

Thomas R. Sluberski, GR 71, professor of English, religion, and humanities at Concordia College in New York City, has been granted a leave of absence to become Russian ministries consultant for the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod. He is currently in Russia to identify opportunities for ministry there and in those republics formerly comprising the U.S.S.R.

Patricia Burkhart Smith, FA 71, is editor of the Houston Jour-

Shaking Us Out of Complacency

Are you ready to shake, rattle, and roll? Walter Hays, GR 59, GR 61, wants to shake us out of complacency—before Mother Nature does. Hays has a long title—deputy chief for research applications in the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) office of earthquakes, volcanoes, and engineering—with a short agenda: earthquake preparedness.

"There are four basic questions in my line of work," says Hays, who earned a Ph.D. in earth and planetary sciences from Washington. "Where is the next quake likely to happen? How bad will the effects be? When will it occur? And what can we do to get ready?"

Answering that crucial fourth question is the focus of Hays' job. In his 20 years with the USGS, he has conducted over 50 seminars on earthquake preparedness, in virtually every earthquake-prone region of the United States and the world. Recently, he received the prestigious Leadership Award of the Central United States Earthquake Consortium, an organization that addresses issues of earthquake mitigation and response in states most likely to be affected by a major quake in the New Madrid seismic zone.

Hays' recommendations range from simple, inexpensive measures that can be accomplished by individual homeowners to strategies that require long-range, governmental action and community investment. "Some things—like strapping your hot water heater to the studs or bolting your house to the foundation—require little more than a trip to the hardware store. And they are well worth the effort," says Hays, who practices what he preaches, even though he lives in Virginia, where a quake is unlikely. "Of course, we need big-picture strategies, too, like earthquake-conscious land-use planning. That means not building tall buildings, power plants, and dams in quake zones without taking the proper architectural and engineering measures."

The least efficient form of readiness, says Hays, is the kind that occurs after the fact. "Retrofitting—strengthening existing buildings or demolishing and rebuilding damaged structures—can be much more expensive than prevention. But unfortunately, the truest commitment to preparedness almost always comes after the event."

Hays notes that only 39 states have earthquake-preparedness legislation. However, there has been progress in government commitment, and in early 1990, President George Bush signed an executive order requiring new federal buildings to be constructed to earthquake-protective specifications.

Later in 1990, Hays' cause got an unexpected stimulus, when the late Iben Browning predicted that a major earthquake was likely along the New Madrid fault on or around December 3.

"Even though the USGS knew and stated publicly that the prediction was unreliable, it served a useful purpose," says Hays. "Browning made a huge media splash, and earthquakes became a top-of-the-mind subject all over the country. We had inquiries not only from people in the New Madrid zone, but also from governors of other states who wanted an assessment of their readiness for a disaster."

The most dangerous misconception, says Hays, is the attitude that "it can't happen here." "Denial and apathy are the enemies," he says. "What scares me is the potential for destruction that we face. In the 20th century, 1.3 million people have died in earthquakes worldwide. The U.S. has been very lucky, but the scientific evidence indicates that we're in for a major quake. Mother Nature is not working with any more or less frequency than ever before. We've got to be ready."

—Gloria Bilchik, LA 67

Robert L. Downen, LA 73, is vice president of Neill and Company, a consulting firm in Washington, D.C. He is in charge of East Asian accounts, and travels to Korea, Japan, and Taiwan. He lives in Annandale, Virginia, with his wife, Janet Jaffe, and their two sons.

Rose Goldberger Krasnau, LA 73, serves on the Rockville, Maryland, City Council. This was her first foray into politics, and she was the vote getter to win.

Joyce Marder, BU 80, is a clinical psychologist in the Chicago area. She and her family live in Lake Zurich, Illinois.

Jeffrey P. Cichon, MD 79, is a pediatrician in Chicago. He specializes in family law, civil litigation, and appeals.

Janet Susan Leong, LA 78, is a partner in the law firm of Gates, Hudson & Associates, in the Chicago area. She and her family live in Annandale, Virginia. Paula and her husband, Kevin Chamberlain Crowell, LA 77, is a senior manager at the University of the Philippines. They have two sons.

Toby Muller, LA 80, is a movie and television writer who lives in Los Angeles. He appeared on NBC's "Jeopardy" in June 1992, where he avoided embarrassing his alma mater by actually recouping his college tuition.

Elizabeth Scott Petrie, FA 80, is an art director in the advertising industry in New York City.

Sharon Kay Selle, FA 80, is a fashion design instructor at the University of North Texas in Denton, a Dallas suburb. She is working as a line stylist for a kind of dresses, a collection inspired by the garment she designed while studying at Washington. Kay, her husband, Mitchell Schnurmacher, and their two sons, live in Coppell, Texas.

Carl Billian, SI 81, is in his first year of a neurologic rehabilitation

Dennis Clark Dickerson, GR 74, GR 78, is Stanford Professor of History at Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts. Ellen Linser Lasner, LA 74, is a part-time makeup artist for Playboy and Cosmopolitan magazines. She lives in Goren Valley, Minnesota.

Lishbeth A. Warren, LA 74, is an attorney with Johnson & Johnson in New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Lance Carter Duncan, EN 75, is senior project manager at URS Consultants in Anchorage, Alaska. He received his master's degree in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Alaska in May 1991. He was recently appointed to the Geotechnical Commission, Municipality of Anchorage.

Wendy Newirth, LA 74, is an internationally known personal consultant who has been featured on "48 Hours," "The Oprah Winfrey Show," "CBS News," "CNN," and in such magazines as "Omni," "Forbes," and "Cosmopolitan.

Helen Santamaria, GR 75, GR 82, is president of Loretto Academy in El Paso, Texas. She is a Sister of Loretto and former director of development and public relations at the Academy.

Richard Patrick Sferra, FA 75, received the 1992 Interdisciplinary Arts/McKnight Interdisciplinary Fellowship and the 1991 Arts Mid- west Regional Visual Arts Fellowship. He lives in Minneapolis.

Lawrence J. Dorr, LA 76, is active in the botany, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. He continues his research on tropical American and African plants. With Jaffe, BU 76, owns Educational Services Unlimited, a training and research firm for small and medium businesses headquartered in Paris, France.

Alan Nussbaum, LA 76, is active in the law firm of Kauffman & Schwartz, P.A., in Boca Raton, Florida. Harvey and his wife, Donna, have a son and another child expected in 1992.

Barbara Pollard, LA 76, is coordinator of educational services at the Neuberger Museum at the State University in Purchase, New York. She and her husband, Mitchell Stein, live in Scarsdale with their two daughters.

Robert L. Silver, LA 76, is a staff attorney at the Office of the Appellate Defender in New York City.

John P. Colvis, UC 77, was the top vote getter.

Richard T. Stein, live in Scarsdale, New York. He was elected an associate fellow in the International Youth Hall of Fame, a nonprofit, nonsectarian organization recognizing the positive contributions made by young people around the world. He asks that stories about outstanding youth be sent to: IYHA, 219 First, #201, Seattle, WA 98115.

Judith Naomi Iglashar, LA 78, is a clinical psychologist in the Chicago area. She and her family live in Lake Zurich, Illinois.

Steven Forrest Leor, GB 78, is president and chief executive officer of Master Card International, LA 80, her husband, Eric, and her daughter, Emma, live in Mobile, Alabama, where Pamela runs her own children's gift business and Eric is plant counsel at Ciba-Geigy Corporation.

Charles G. Kick III, SI 80, is chief technical adviser for the International Labor Organization's cooperative for rural development project in the Philippines. The project, funded by the Danish government, supports 120 cooperatives micro- and small-enterprise activities with training, consultancy support, and technical information service. Charles also is a Ph.D. candidate at the University of the Philippines. Sheila E. Lewis, BU 80, is product manager of the Visa Gold Card for Visa, U.S.A., in San Francisco.

Douglas J. Miller, BU 80, is a marketing director at the Washington, D.C., property management firm of Gates, Hudson & Associates. He and his wife, Shari, have two sons.

Tony Muller, LA 80, is a movie and television writer who lives in Los Angeles. He appeared on NBC's "Jeopardy" in June 1992, where he avoided embarrassing his alma mater by actually recouping his college tuition.

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Carl Billian, SI 81, is in his first year of a neurologic rehabilitation
A Grief Out of Season

In the introduction to *A Grief Out of Season: When Your Parents Divorce in Your Adult Years*, Nancy Lowe Hillard, GR 71, says that adults whose parents are divorcing hold themselves to a harsh standard. They expect to deal with the event without the process interfering with their day-to-day lives. But even a divorce that occurs late in a marriage is disruptive, Hillard says, and affects the entire family.

Hillard and coauthor Noelle Fintushel interviewed more than 100 adult children of divorce for the study that formed the basis of their book. The problem, they learned, is that there “isn’t supposed to be a problem.”

That sentiment doesn’t describe reality, however. “It [divorce] brings up a lot of childlike feelings,” Hillard says. “Being ashamed of one’s reactions or worried about one’s mental health is common. It’s part of the reason that we wrote the book.”

Hillard likens a divorce to a death. “In some ways,” she says, “divorce is worse. When a parent dies, you can look back with rose-colored glasses. When a parent divorces, there’s all this anger in addition to all the other feelings.”

As a therapist, Hillard often counseled older clients who were in the process of divorcing. “I found they were usually quite surprised at their children’s reactions,” she says.

“The thing that was most surprising to me was the intensity of the feelings that people still had. Some people in their fortieths had gone through their parents’ divorce 10 to 15 years earlier and still remembered every detail.”

Hillard and Fintushel point out that at least two and one-half million adults have parents who have divorced within the last 10 years. In their study, they found that about 15 percent of the people interviewed came from “good” divorce situations, in which the parents handled the divorce well and were able to remain friends.

About five percent came from families where one parent was abusive or mentally unstable. “Those people felt relieved, but they still had some grief,” says Hillard. “I remember one woman saying she felt sad that she had never had a happy family and that now she never would.”

While *A Grief Out of Season* is written primarily for adult children of divorce, it includes a chapter aimed at parents. “Parents often feel that because their children are adults, they can tell them all sorts of information, which is not necessarily desirable,” Hillard says. “We encourage parents not to dump on kids of any age.”

The book also encourages children to set limits for themselves. “You can be helpful without trying to rescue,” she says.

Hillard points out the distinct advantages adults have when dealing with their parents’ divorces. “You have intellectual powers that younger children don’t have. You also have a much larger support system. You’re more independent, emotionally if not financially. And the people who had happy families have the advantage of those formative years, growing up in that environment.”

The stories told in *A Grief Out of Season* underscore the potential for personal growth in such a crisis. Some people find that the divorce is a catalyst for evaluating their own marriages. Others learn to move into more satisfying roles with their parents.

“The book is not all moaning and groaning,” Hillard says. “Most people felt in the end usually after several years that they had grown a great deal. They learned a lot about themselves, and they often felt that one or both of their parents were better off.”

—Grechen Lee, LA 86
Research Center in Mountain View, California. He finished his Ph.D. at the University of Hawaii in 1988. He lives in San Mateo with his wife, Angela, and two cats who weigh no more than one ounce.

Eileen Zornow, FA 82, and Ronald Wilcox, FA 82, live in St. Louis where Eileen is associate creative director at Obata Design and Ron is an art director, LA DM&B&B. Ron received his M.F.A. from Syracuse University in 1990.

Lawrence B. Chaifetz, BU 83, is a partner in the New York City law firm of the General Electric

Craig Deering, AR 83, is a project architect with Technic Inc. Architects in Alexandria, Virginia.

William Booth Hunt, EN 83, is an instructo in obstetrics, gynecology, and reproductive biology at Harvard Medical School. He also is a center for fertility in the division of reproductive endocrinology and fertility at Women’s Hospital. Gordon lives in Boston.

Michael James Rogovin, EN 83, is a computer systems analyst with GE Plastics. His recent projects included developing roofing shingles from recycled computer housings. He and his family live in Dalton, Massachusetts.

Gordon B. Kutner, LA 83, is an instructor in obstetrics, gynecology, and reproductive biology at Harvard Medical School. He also is a director for the Society of Reproductive Endocrinology and Fertility at Women’s Hospital. Gordon lives in Boston.

Michael James Rogovin, EN 83, is a computer systems analyst with GE Plastics.

Mitchell Scott Walker, EN 83, is the brand manager for Tylenol Products. He lives in Eeroheim, Pennsylvania, with his wife, Cheryl. Sarah Elizabeth Raftery Piunti, LA 83, is director of the adult outpatient psychiatry service at Hahnemann University in Philadelphia.

Victoria L. Schiff, LA 83, is director of major gifts and planned giving at the University of California in Santa Barbara.

Mitchell Scott Walker, EN 83, is the brand manager for Tylenol Products.

Carol D. Greenspan, LA 84, recently completed her residency in anesthesiology at the Indiana University Medical Center. She is now in private practice at Methodist Hospital, a major trauma center in Indianapolis.

Joan Marie Huser, EN 84, is a marketing manager with AT&T Microelectronics in Tokyo. Her husband, Saul, is a computer architect with Canon.

Michael H. Jutziuky, LA 84, finished a residency in family practice and now has a private medical practice in Chicago. He is affiliated with Ravenswood Hospital Medical Center.

Lisa Marlene Marcus, BU 84, is vice president of the United

Karen Anita Keys, LW 87, is general counsel for Teamsters for a Democratic Union, a group dedicated to reforming the International Brotherhood of Teamsters Union corruption. She lives in Antioine, live in Alexandria, Virginia.


Lawrence Alan Vanden Borst, LA 84, is both a partner in the General Electric

Craig Deering, AR 83, is a project architect with Technic Inc. Architects in Alexandria, Virginia.

William Booth Hunt, EN 83, is an instructo in obstetrics, gynecology, and reproductive biology at Harvard Medical School. He also is a director for the Society of Reproductive Endocrinology and Fertility at Women’s Hospital. Gordon lives in Boston.

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Michael H. Jutziuky, LA 84, finished a residency in family practice and now has a private medical practice in Chicago. He is affiliated with Ravenswood Hospital Medical Center.
Faith Andrea Lukin, LA 88, received her J.D. degree with highest honors from Kent School of Law in Chicago where she is now in private practice.

Adelle Medina O'Dowd, FA 88, and her husband, Kyle Wallace O'Dowd, BU 88, live in Washington, D.C., where Adelle is a graphic artist in the television industry.

Norman Umberger, EN 88, is an environmental consultant at the Cadmus Group Inc. in Newington, Virginia. He and his wife, Crystal, live in Chad."...

Deborah Ruth Weiss, LA 88, recently formed an investment counseling group that specializes in helping investors make politically responsible investments and financial strategies. She and her family live in Chicago.

Meredith Barber, LA 89, is in the third year of a five-year doctoral program in clinical psychology at Widener University in Chester, Pennsylvania.

Anne E. Beitel, LA 89, is a first-year student in the M.B.A. program at Harvard University's Graduate School of Business Administration.

Elezi Demas, LA 89, PT 91, is a physical therapist at a suburban hospital in Bethesda, Maryland.

Audrey Gwynne Goldstein Geoffroy, LA 89, and her husband, Otto Joseph Geoffroy, LA 89, live in New Orleans where both received degrees from Tulane University in 1992. Audrey received her master's degree in early childhood education and Otto received his doctorate in organic chemistry.

Martha Lee Hanlon, GA 86, SI 87, and Gina Marie Tabachki, LW 89, live in Fairfax, Alabama, where Martha is an architect at Charles Bettisworth Company and Gina is an attorney with the Alabama Public Defender Agency. Martha also is president of the Alabama Northern Section of the American Institute of Architects, is a member of the Fairbanks North Star Borough Planning Commission, and play ice hockey. She represented Alaska in Team Alaska's rides from sled dogs and mushes whenever she can. She hopes to have her own team soon.

Karen Hughes, GB 89, is a manager in health care consulting for Ernst & Young in St. Louis.

Terri Lynne Miller, LA 89, was featured as an outstanding graduate student in Odyssey, the University of Kentucky's research magazine.

Lori Sue Unker, BU 89, is a senior systems analyst in the New York City office of Systematics Inc., a data processing company based in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Duke Wilford, GA 89, is an intern architect at Edward C. Dorby, AIA, Architects. Dorby and his family live in Earlville, Maryland. He says he heard that Alan Mayer, GA 89, passed his registration examination on the first try.

1990s

Michael S. Bender, BU 90, is attending Hastings College of Law in San Francisco, California. He is engaged to marry Victoria Cusset, LA 90, who is a manager for the Galleria Park Hotel in San Francisco.

Melissa Goldberg, LA 90, received her M.Ed. in counselling processes from Harvard University in June 1992.

Andrew Thomas Kudsen, GB 90, is a consultant at Price Waterhouse in St. Louis.

Christine Margaret Kerovsky, FA 90, recently held her first solo exhibition of watercolors at the BurnleytBlume Gallery in Seattle, Washington. Ten percent of the show sales were given to benefit the Campaign to End Hunger in Washington.

Sarah Rothschild, LA 90, and her husband, Marc R. Rovin, BU 90, live in Skokie, Illinois. Marc is a C.P.A. with Arthur Andersen in Chicago, and Sarah is with Eastlake Studio.

Amy Gayle Hull, LA 90, GB 90, is a corporate banking associate in the real estate finance department of the First National Bank of Chicago. She passed her C.P.A. examination in May 1991.

Isadore Shank, AR 24, GA 25, Mar '92.

Dwight J. Wharton, MD 24, Jan '92.

Ralph K. Nimmoeller, LA 25, Jan '92.

Max Deutch, MD 26, Jan '92.

Elmer H. Oechsle, EN 26, Jan '92.

Russell Toedtman, EN 26, Feb '92.

Walter Clinton, FA 26, Jan '92.

Russell A. Hoffmann, LW 27, Dec '91.

James V. Moore, BU 30, Dec '91.

Marguerite Bick, OT 30, Jan '92.

Paul Kunkel, LA 30, MB 34, Jan '92.

Abner E. Rosenblatt, LA 30, Jan '92.

Thomas C. Rostron, BU 30, GB 31, Dec '91.

Lillian M. Smiley, NU 30, Oct '91.

Meyer S. Baer, DE 31, Nov '90.

J. Ray Kile, BU 31, Dec '91.

James V. Moore, BU 31, Dec '91.

Mrs. Robert B. (Helen Weir) Parke, AR 31, Feb '92.

John A. Semmelmeyer, Jr., LA 31, Dec '91.


Charles E. Caspary, Jr., LW 32, Feb '92.

Herbert W. Hempel, EN 32, Aug '89.

John Herschel, MD 32, Jun '91.

Karl F. Steinhauser, EN 32, Jan '92.

Errett Stuart, LA 32, Jun '91.

Carl W. Behrens, DE 33, Aug '91.

Louis F. Boeger, BU 33, Dec '91.

Frederick E. Guth, Sr., LA 33, Mar '92.

Mrs. Morris (Ruth L. Bierman) Kalmom, SW 33, Jan '92.

Mrs. Joseph A. (Janet Byrne) Kocher, NU 33, Nov '90.

Mrs. Edward W. (Mary Jane Rabe) Fredrickson, LA 34, Nov '90.

Willbur C. Hanton, AR 34, Jul '91.

Mrs. James M. (Frances M. Duke) Johnson, LA 34, Feb '78.

James H. Ragan, DE 34, Aug '91.

Edna W. Schrick, MD 34, Mar '92.

Mrs. Ray L. (Martha H. Bugbee) Wilbur, Jr. LA 34, Nov '91.

Joseph H. Goldenhersh, LW 35, Mar '92.

Ella L. Greensfelder Cahn, LA 35, Dec '91.


Willbur M. Shanks, LA 35, GR 37, GR 50, Jan '92.


Christine M. Daniels, LA 36, Jan '90.

Mrs. John H. (Evlyn Virginia Noell) Hailey, Jr., LA 36, Jan '92.

Ralph M. Irvine, LW 36, Feb '92.

H. Douglas Killmer, DE 36, Apr '91.

George M. Klingner, MD 36, Feb '92.

Robert S. Lindsey, LA 36, LW 36, Dec '91.

Melvin L. Newmark, LW 36, Jan '92.
Nancy Marie Kealhofer Carroll, LA 37, SW 65, SW 70; Dec '91.
Frank B. Niedner, EN 37; Jan '92.
Edward H. Sieber, MD 37; Dec '91.
John A. Winget, GR 37; Dec '91.

Anna Fisher Brown, GN 38; Mar '89.
Mrs. Louis R. (Beatrice M. Clark) Gaiennie, LA 38; Dec '91.

Mrs. Frank H. (Virginia E. Koenig) Rice, UC 48; Dec '91.

1940s
Alex J. Heinrich, BU 40; Nov '91.
Eleonore Beth, LW 41; Aug '91.
Jane M. Day, MD 41; Nov '91.
Richard J. Fruits, LA 50; Feb '92.
Frederick S. Loe, Jr., DE 41; Nov '91.
Donald J. Miller, EN 41; Jan '92.

1950s
Eathel B. Blackard, UC 50; Unknown.
John E. Cain, EN 50; Feb '92.
Alfred J. Farias, DE 50; Sep '91.
Jack L. Fruits, LA 50; Feb '92.

ClassMates: We want to hear about recent promotions, honors, appointments, travels, marriages, and births so we can keep your classmates informed about important changes in your life. Please send news about yourself to: ClassMates, Alumni News, Washington University, Campus Box 1070, One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, MO 63130-4899.

Name: ____________________________
Address: __________________________
Class Yr.: ________ School: ________ Phone: ________
☐ Check here if this is a new address.

Please tell my classmates (Use an additional sheet of paper if necessary): ________________________________________________________________

James W. Owen, Jr., MD 46; Dec '91.
Robert N. Webster, MD 46; Feb '92.
Ruth M. Harris, LA 47, GR 51; Dec '89.
Raymond S. Mills, BU 47, DE 55; Mar '92.
Patricia Keeble Zahnweh, LA 47, GR 59; Jan '92.
Richard E. Allen, LA 48, GR 49, GR 56; Jan '92.
John W. Dale, LA 48; Feb '92.
Clyde C. Goebel, LW 48; Nov '91.

Charles J. Hahn, EN 48; Jan '92.
John F. Howe, SI 48; Jan '92.
Mrs. Frank H. (Virginia E. Koenig) Rice, UC 48; Dec '91.
Charles E. Roth, BU 48; Mar '92.
Estelle L. Krisman Seelig, FA 48; Mar '92.

Elliott I. Wyloge, MD 48; Oct '91.
Mrs. Arthur (Elizabeth R. Nosn) Parker, UC 49; Jan '92.
George W. Price, EN 49; Dec '91.
Leo E. Schmiege, GR 49; Jul '86.
Ethan A. H. Shimley, Jr., LW 49; Dec '91.
Bur Stanton, EN 49; Jan '92.
George G. White, Sr., LW 49; Jan '92.

Eathel B. Blackard, UC 50; Unknown.
John E. Cain, EN 50; Feb '92.
Alfred J. Farias, DE 50; Sep '91.
Jack L. Fruits, LA 50; Feb '92.

Mrs. W.C. (Virginia L. Boothe) Hendrick, Jr., NU 50; Apr '90.
Louie C. Henry, MD 50; Aug '91.
Loald G. Hinderleider, BU 50; Jan '92.
John H. Krause, GR 50; Aug '91.
Elmer C. Swift, LA 50, GR 52; Jan '92.
Norman S. Bass, BU 51; Nov '91.
Obert M. Lay, LA 51, MD 55; Mar '91.
Frank L. Adler, GR 52; Mar '92.
George A. Braceywell, GR 52; Feb '92.
Joe M. Combs, Sr., GR 52; Mar '92.
N. F. Davis, GB 52; Feb '92.
Daniel K. Ehrlich, FA 52; Nov '91.
Donald G. Hogan, BU 52; Jan '92.
Jack N. Keck, UC 52; Dec '90.
Eugene V. Krell, LA 52, LW 53; Jan '92.
Tasso G. Tsakir, EN 52; Dec '91.
Walter Nall Coffman, LW 53; Feb '92.
Roy O. Kelly, Jr., MD 53; Oct '91.
Donald W. Lehman, AR 53; Feb '92.
Arne Magnus, GR 53; Oct '91.
Jack W. Stevenson, EN 53; Nov '90.
Arthur R. Haldiman, GR 54; Mar '92.
Bert Loudermilk, Jr., UC 54; Nov '91.
E. L. Patison, GR 54; Feb '92.
Mabel Schaefer Steele, UC 54, GR 63; Jan '92.
Paul F. Magnelia, LA 55; Jan '92.
Dale L. Walker, UC 55; Dec '91.
Mrs. Adel A. (Wilma Joyce Fuller) Yunis, NU 55; Dec '91.
Richard E. Blanton, UC 56; Feb '90.
Mary L. Bardsley Rensing, NU 56; Sep '91.

Arthur W. Ploeger, LW 57; Feb '91.
George W. Price, EN 49; Dec '91.
Charles J. Hahn, EN 48; Jan '92.

Richard E. Blanton, UC 56; Feb '90.
Mary L. Bardsley Rensing, NU 56; Sep '91.
Arthur W. Ploeger, LW 57; Feb '91.
In Remembrance

Maurice Attie, M.D. '75, a nationally recognized endocrinologist and researcher, died in a hit-and-run accident April 15. He was 45. An associate professor at the University of Pennsylvania, Attie was an expert on the metabolism of calcium. He had served as director of Perini's Osteoporosis Center since 1986, and acted as the president of the Philadelphia Endocrine Society in 1988 and 1989.

James J. Ritterskamp Jr., a former administrator at the University, died of a heart attack on April 2. He was 79. From 1936–61, Ritterskamp acted as director of purchasing, vice chancellor for business affairs, and secretary of the board of directors at Washington. Past president of Rocky Mountain College and vice president of Illinois Institute of Technology and the University of Chicago, Ritterskamp was also past president of numerous organizations including the National Association of Educational Buyers and the National Association of College Stores.

Joseph H. Goldenhersh, J.D. '35, former chief justice of the Illinois Supreme Court, died March 11 after suffering a stroke. He was 77. After practicing law in East St. Louis from 1936–64, Goldenhersh served on the Fifth District Appellate Court in Mount Vernon, Illinois, before being appointed to the Illinois Supreme Court. Goldenhersh retired in 1987 because of Parkinson's disease but continued to practice law in Belleville, Illinois, until his death.

Lawrence D. Steefel Jr., Steinberg Professor emeritus of art history, died of cancer on March 3. He was 65. Considered an expert on the work of French painter and sculptor Marcel Duchamp, Lawrence also published articles on the work of Pablo Picasso and Marcel Duchamp. His paintings were often included in St. Louis exhibitions. Memorial contributions may be made to the Missouri Botanical Garden.

Henry M. Reitz, B.S.C.E. '42, president and founder of Reitz & Jens Inc., an engineering consulting firm, died of cancer on February 29. He was 69. Reitz, who served as a captain in the U.S. Army not only as a photo interpreter, but also as Monuments and Engelsmann was an executive at the Missouri Belting Co. in St. Louis from 1921 to 1969, when he founded the Belt Service Corp. with his sons. Through a series of stamp collecting inquiries, Engelsmann developed close ties with Tibet, corresponding with officials there since 1926.

Corrections and Clarifications

Frederick Hartt, a former professor of art listed under In Remembrance in the Spring 1992 issue, served in the U.S. Army not only as a photo interpreter, but also as Monuments and Fine Arts Officer. While at Washington, he added works by several major contemporary artists to the Washington University Gallery of Art collection.

Karl B. Pieper, M.S.W. '68, was incorrectly listed as deceased in the Spring 1992 issue of Washington University Magazine and Alumni News. Rather, Mrs. Helen "Niki" Pieper, M.S.W. '68, died on October 8, 1991. Alumni News regrets the error.
Several years ago, in honor of my 50th Medical Reunion, I established a charitable remainder trust with Washington University. I received a sizable income tax deduction for my gift, which was very acceptable. In addition, I receive a check from Washington University four times a year. I like that.

I enjoy telling my friends that I'm on the University's "payroll."

The University has done an excellent job investing my money. In fact, I'm getting more income from the assets I transferred than I was getting when they were in my portfolio. I like that, too. Eventually, the funds will endow a scholarship to help generations of young people have the same opportunities I've had. I like that most of all.

—Paul O. Hagemann, LA30, MD34

For more information about the Charitable Remainder Unitrust and other Washington University planned giving options which offer tax benefits and a lifetime income, please call (314) 935-5848 or (800) 835-3503, or write Office of Planned Giving, Washington University, Campus Box 1193H, One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, MO 63130-4899.
A Better Line of Children's Clothes

by Don Crinklaw and Andy Krakov, A.B. '92

About two years ago Coco Beland, B.F.A. '64, and a partner in Beverly Hills created R.C. Kids, Inc., to produce what she calls "a better line of children's wear." For Beland, it's a dream fulfilled: "I'm one of those people with a one-track mind. I've always wanted to do children's clothing."

Must be. When she was five years old and living in Great Falls, Montana—she was Joyce Englert then—she began sketching, and soon she was "sewing clothes for my friends and for my mother's friends' children." The "Coco" was bestowed by her mother. Any connection with Chanel? "Well, maybe," Beland says.

She entered Washington in 1960 to study fashion design. Graduation was followed by marriage to urban planner R. Dale Beland and a move to Pasadena. "I was the only one in my class to go to California. Everyone else went to New York," Beland says. A career in what insiders call "the rag race" came next. She worked in production, designing clothes sold wholesale to retailers. Eventually she formed her own clothing line that sold upscale women's suits, but left that in 1989 to work with children's clothes.

The recession has brought design into a new cycle, Beland says, and her work takes this into account. "Value for money is more important now. Also, people want to look tasteful. And they don't want to stand out from the crowd."

Beland's clothing is styled with a "European influence," but made with practical fabrics. "I think when people are on hard times they want to take care of their kids more than they want to take care of themselves. We're doing high-quality cotton clothing for boys. We identified a market: there are lots of people making girls' wear but very few making boys' wear successfully."

Beland is the mother of four boys herself, ages 12, 10, five, and three. "They're all very opinionated, so I felt I had the qualifications," she says. "I don't know how anyone who doesn't have kids could design children's clothing. Just having kids, you know what works and what doesn't from a functional standpoint."

But does Beland see herself as an artist? No. "I'm a merchant," she says. "I learned long ago that if it sells, it's beautiful. It took me a while to digest that; when you come out of fashion school you're determined to change the face of the nation. But you discover you can do 'commercial' and still be creative. It's not all black and white."

Fashion family: Coco Beland and her four sons, without whom, she says, she wouldn't be qualified to design children's clothes.
Connecting with Architect
Jerry Sincoff

Every day that Jerry Sincoff, B.Arch. '56, frequents his office at Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum, Inc. (HOK), one of the nation's top multidisciplinary design firms, he takes in a commanding view of his success.

St. Louis Union Station, the once-bustling railroad terminal, sits across two streets and an open plaza from Jerry's glass-walled office at 1831 Chestnut Street in downtown St. Louis. The structure was given new life as a retail/entertainment/hospitality complex in the mid-1980s. Jerry was the senior principal-in-charge of HOK's role in the project, now one of the city's top visitor attractions.

HOK's president and chief operating officer since 1990, Jerry completed his 30th year with the firm this past spring. He is a founding member of the Large Firm Roundtable of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) and was recently named a fellow of the Institute. During his tenure, he has directed a variety of projects, including headquarters, office buildings, and research facilities for such corporations as BP America, Southwestern Bell, Mobil, Pillsbury, Bristol-Myers Squibb, and Ralston Purina. Another project is a Washington, D.C., tourist mecca—the Smithsonian Institution's National Air and Space Museum.

Jerry's career could be called the fulfillment of a young man's dream: "I'd always wanted to go to architecture school. When I was a senior in high school, I entered a St. Louis home builders design contest, and I won a one-year scholarship to Washington U. That was a big help because even in those days of lower tuitions, the money meant a lot," he recalls.

The five-year bachelor of architecture program at the time "was an important experience for me," Jerry says, "especially contact with the many visitors who came to the School, such as Buckminster Fuller. This was during and after the Korean Conflict. The campus had fewer buildings; the student population was much smaller."

While Jerry attended school, two events happened that later would influence his life. He went to work for the campus planning group run by Buford Pickens, the former architecture dean who headed campus planning for the University. Off campus, three alumni of the architecture school were founding a firm called Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum. Constantine (Dinos) Michaelides, who will retire as dean of the School of Architecture at the end of the 1992-93 school year, comments: "All of the original partners—George F. Hellmuth, B.Arch. '28, M.Arch. '31; Gyo Obata, B.Arch. '45; and George E. Kassabaum, B.Arch. '47—were Washington University alumni, and all of the top officers now are alumni. When I first became familiar with the firm in the early 1960s, there were about 40 architects, and practically all of them had graduated from Washington University."

Because every young male was subject to Selective Service at the time, Jerry couldn't practice architecture until he completed his military obligation. When he did begin, he says, "I started at the bottom and spent most of my time building my career." That effort didn't leave him much time for alumni activities, but he reconnected with the school when Michaelides became dean in 1973.

Jerry became a founding member of the Architecture Century
Club, volunteered for alumni phonathons, took an active part in his class reunions, and eventually became the School’s Eliot Society membership chair. For the past year, he has been vice chair for alumni programs on the University’s Alumni Board of Governors. In addition to his alumni activities, he participated in HOK’s traditional interactive relationship with the School of Architecture, sometimes as a visiting speaker in freshman design classes, sometimes in counsel with the dean and faculty.

Jerry sees his and HOK’s link to the architecture school operating on several levels. “It’s important to the firm to have a quality architecture school in our community,” he says. “So many graduates of Washington are at HOK, both here in St. Louis and in our other offices around the world. It’s also good for the architecture profession in St. Louis to have a strong, creative architecture school. And the quality of the University itself—the whole University is good for the life of the community. When you think of important urban centers, you always think of the universities. Washington is a great asset for St. Louis.”

Dean Michaelides agrees that HOK is an extraordinary asset for the School of Architecture. “Quite a few architects from HOK hold adjunct faculty positions at the School,” he says. “The professional aspects of our teaching are influenced by the contributions of the firm.” Those contributions have included helping the School expand its use of computing, providing students with professional studio experience for academic credit, and sponsoring an annual scholarship.

The architecture school is one of only two educational institutions that use HOK-Draw, a software program developed by the firm. In turn, students doing studies of downtown St. Louis with HOK-Draw have helped expand the firm’s computing capacity. A number of students who completed a professional studio semester at HOK, working alongside one of the principals, have ended up joining the firm. Many HOK architects whom Dean Michaelides first met as students are now moving into the firm’s senior positions. For example, Dennis Cope, B.A.’72, M.Arch.’73, is a senior vice president and managing director of the Tokyo office.

HOK principals have played many roles in the architecture school’s volunteer network. Chairman Gyo Obata served on the jury for the prestigious J.H. Steedman Fellowship competition. King Graf, B.Arch.’53, the firm’s vice chairman, was annual programs chair for the School of Architecture during the ALLIANCE FOR WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY and serves on the School’s National Council. David Whiteman, M.Arch.’74, senior vice president, has chaired the Architecture Annual Fund for two years and is co-chair of the liaison committee with the St. Louis AIA chapter.

HOK’s work—from the Galleria in Houston to King Saud University in Saudi Arabia, from Baltimore’s Camden Yard baseball stadium to the Taipei World Trade Center in Taiwan—circles the globe. The firm has eight offices in the United States, plus offices in London, Berlin, Kuwait City, Hong Kong, and Tokyo. As president, Jerry directs the operations of all offices, logging many frequent-flyer miles. He also serves on the Building Research Board of the National Academy of Sciences.

In town, he and his wife, Suzanne, who worked in Washington’s Office of University Relations for a number of years, keep fit by jogging in nearby Forest Park three or four times a week and relax by working in their urban garden in the Central West End. The couple’s children are scattered: Julie, a Yale Ph.D. graduate in psychology, is employed in Boston; Robert is working on his M.D./Ph.D. at Northwestern in Chicago; Steven is studying for his M.B.A. at Pace University, New York; Biron is earning his M.F.A. at Pratt Institute, New York; and Jennifer is a junior at Beloit College, Wisconsin.

Jerry’s rigorous schedule over the past couple of years hasn’t allowed him to do as much for the architecture school as he would like. “Architects tend to want to be active in many things,” he says, “but if I agreed to serve on more committees, I might miss several meetings in a row because I was out of the city on business.” The time he gives the School is quality time, and his service and counsel have made a difference. “Jerry is a very good friend of the School and a most accomplished alumnus,” says the dean.
Separating Myths from Realities of Welfare

by Mark R. Rank

The welfare system and its participants are once again in the news. From the White House to the State House, various assertions and characterizations have been made regarding those on public assistance. Say the words “welfare” and “welfare recipient” and what comes to mind? More than likely, a black woman, with too many children, who has been receiving public assistance for years on end. She lives reasonably well on government programs and is not motivated to work herself off the welfare rolls. If that’s your image, count yourself among the majority of Americans. Yet that view is far from accurate. While some recipients fit this characterization, most do not. But it’s just those stereotypes, those myths, that continue to shape our policies and attitudes toward welfare recipients.

The welfare system consists of an array of federal and state programs in which individuals must demonstrate economic need in order to qualify. These programs include both cash transfers (AFDC, SSI, General Assistance) and in-kind services (Food Stamps, Medicaid, Housing Assistance). Within this context, there are a number of myths surrounding welfare recipients and the welfare system.

Myth 1 - Most recipients are on welfare for long periods of time. Research has repeatedly shown that the typical pattern of welfare use is short term. Most individuals who go on welfare get off fairly quickly. Although some households do receive public assistance for eight or 10 years running, the average welfare user does not. A recent Census Bureau study found that the typical recipient was on welfare for less than one year, hardly a prolonged period of time. Furthermore, virtually all recipients choose to leave the programs as soon as they can.

Myth 2 - Recipients have more children in order to get more money from welfare. There is no research evidence to suggest that such a relationship exists. In fact, a recent analysis of mine has found that women on welfare actually have a lower birthrate than women in the general population. For the majority of women on public assistance, the economic, social, and psychological costs of having a child clearly outweigh any cash benefits.

Myth 3 - Most recipients are black and live in inner cities. On the contrary, approximately 60 percent of welfare recipients are white, and the vast majority of recipients do not live in inner-city areas. While it is true that minorities as well as those in inner cities are at a much greater risk of using welfare, in sheer numbers the majority of the nation’s welfare population is white, living in non-inner-city areas.

Myth 4 - Many recipients don’t want to work. Not true. Research has repeatedly shown that welfare recipients desire to work and often do so while receiving welfare. Those who do not work generally have medical problems, child-care concerns, or simply haven’t been able to locate a job.

Myth 5 - Financially, recipients do reasonably well on welfare. Wrong. Living on welfare is anything but easy. Even if a family received the maximum benefits from public assistance programs, in virtually every state it would still fall below the official poverty line. Oftentimes the benefits run out before the end of the month, forcing households to turn to emergency assistance and food pantries. The maximum food stamp benefit in the United States is around 90 cents per meal per person. That doesn’t amount to much in the grocery store. In short, welfare is not a comfortable source of income.

Myth 6 - Government expenditures on welfare programs have been going up. False. During the past 15 years, with the exception of Medicaid, government expenditures on welfare programs have either stagnated or decreased in terms of constant dollars. For example, the average AFDC payment has declined in constant dollars by more than 40 percent during this time period. Because
welfare programs are not tied to the Consumer Price Index as is Social Security, most have lost ground in purchasing power as a result of inflation and cutbacks.

Yet the myths persist despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary. Why? All six hold one thing in common: They place the blame upon the welfare recipient.

Given our American beliefs in individualism, self-reliance, and the existence of equal opportunities for all, individuals on public assistance are viewed with hostility. Their predicament of relying on public tax dollars stands in sharp contrast with the American dream. Accordingly, we often look at such cases with disdain and tend to focus inward to the individual as the source of the problem. Thus, welfare recipients are viewed as somehow different from the rest of us: They live in inner cities; they have too many children; and they don’t work hard enough. In short, they get what they deserve.

After 10 years of research, I have come to a much different conclusion. Rather than the above characterization that our politicians, talk-show hosts, or neighbors down the street often portray, welfare recipients want a better life for themselves and their children; they don’t enjoy being on government assistance; and they persevere despite countless hardships and setbacks. Our policy discussions should be based not upon how different welfare recipients are from the rest of us, but rather upon how much we have in common. Policies built from this assumption would be more effective, more productive, and certainly less dehumanizing than the current system.

The question to ask ourselves is, how long do we continue down the path we have taken? Must we continue to castigate the poor and the recipients of public assistance, without a careful reading of the evidence? Or do we begin to explore an alternative path, one in which we conscientiously reexamine the issue of poverty and those in need of assistance?

Such a reexamination may prove quite troubling in that it shakes our conventional stereotypes. But the fact that over 30 million Americans each year fall below the poverty line, many relying on some form of government assistance, I believe demands such a reexamination. The fact that another 20 million Americans are near poverty, one paycheck away from public assistance, demands our reexamination. Or the fact that one out of eight American children under the age of 12 suffers from hunger each month, in spite of our country’s nutritional programs, demands that reexamination. In short, we simply do not have the luxury to continue to cover reality with myths regarding 20 percent of our population.

Mark R. Rank is Washington University associate professor of social work who studies poverty, family issues, and social policy. He is completing a book, Living on the Edge: The Realities of Welfare Recipiency.
Stamp act; The U.S. Postal Service and Washington University introduced commemorative 1992 Summer Olympic stamps at a campus ceremony on June 23. Former Olympians Josepheus Reynolds, left, a 1952 boxing champion, and Marty Cooksey, a gold-medalist swimmer in the 1987 Pan-American Games, unveiled large reproductions of the stamps that picture their sports. The athletes are standing in front of the Francis Field gates, site of the 1904 Olympic Games, the first ever held in the Western Hemisphere.