MARK S. WRIGHTON
NAMED 14TH CHANCELLOR
That Glitter is not Gold

Scientists have theorized for years that the bright areas of planet Venus’ highlands might be pyrite, or “fool’s gold.” But in January, Washington University planetary sciences doctoral student Robert Brackett; his adviser, Raymond E. Arvidson, professor and chair of earth and planetary sciences; and Bruce Fegley, associate professor of earth and planetary sciences, hit pay dirt with a different theory, published in the Journal of Geophysical Research. The scientists’ research, supported by NASA’s Venus Data Analysis Program, indicates that the gleaming regions of the Venussian equatorial mountain belt called Aphrodite Terra actually may be composed of metallic “frost.”

After studying detailed, computer-enhanced microwave radar images of the regions (above) generated during NASA’s Magellan Mission to Venus, Arvidson, Fegley, and Brackett (who made the calculations) proposed that gases from metals such as ore minerals—formed in the volcanic lowlands, where the temperature is 900 degrees Fahrenheit—are caught by the Venussian winds and lifted to the cooler (750 degrees Fahrenheit) highlands. There they have condensed and gradually accumulated over several million years. The condensed minerals adhere to highland rocks as a thin veneer, only millimeters thick. “Think of ice on Earth as a mineral and that this process with minerals on Venus happens the way evaporation of ice happens on Earth,” says Arvidson. “The funny thing is, it is frost, but formed under Venussian conditions.”
Frontrunners
Short takes about Washington's community of great ideas and great minds.

Lasting Lessons
A new feature in which three alumni describe their favorite teachers.

The Wrighton Way
Chancellor-elect Mark Wrighton, a noted scientist and master teacher, has strong convictions about the University's future.

Who Ya Gonna Call?
WU Student Groups! Find out why.

Delights of Imagination
The Modern Literature Collection is a delectation of creativity.

Art from the Heart of the City
Boys from public housing are creating works of power and beauty.

Navigating Careers in Cyberspace
Enter the electronic job-search revolution, led by Joyce Lain Kennedy, B.S.B.A. '53.

Making It Better for Students
Eugene W. Lohman, B.S. '28, has made 66 engineering degrees possible.

Uncommon Law
Sandra Moore, A.B. '76, J.D. '79, applies personal values to a legal career centered on serving others.

Answering the Great Call of China
Researcher Zhiang-Lang Chen, Ph.D. '87, is on the cusp of his country's future.

Alumni Activities
Danforth Day on campus; notes on a beloved photograph; London bridges; and winter breaks, alumni style.

My Washington
Mitchell Yanow: At Home with the Future.

Viewpoint
Africa: Getting Beyond the Myths
William H. Danforth to Chair Washington University Trustees

At the May 5, 1995, Washington University Board of Trustees meeting, William H. Danforth was elected to serve as chairman of the Board effective July 1, 1995, when he retires as the University’s chancellor, according to William M. Van Cleve, current chairman of the Board and partner and former chairman of the Bryan Cave law firm.

At the same meeting, John F. McDonnell, chairman of the Board of McDonnell Douglas Corporation, and Van Cleve were named vice chairmen of the Washington University Board of Trustees. McDonnell and Van Cleve succeed Lee M. Liberman, chairman emeritus of Laclede Gas Company, and William H. Webster, former head of the FBI and the CIA and now a senior partner of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy law firm in Washington, D.C. The Trustees also re-elected Clarence C. Barksdale as a vice chairman.

"I want to thank both Lee and Bill for their outstanding service. Lee was chairman prior to my term, and did a terrific job. Bill Webster now will devote his energies to heading the School of Law national campaign," Van Cleve said. Both Liberman and Webster will continue as Trustees.

Danforth commented, "We are all very grateful to Bill Van Cleve for guiding the Board and the University successfully through a major transition. He spent countless hours as chairman of the Search Committee, which brought us the best possible new chancellor. His impact on Washington University has been and will continue to be great."

Dancer Spectacular

Pow-wow celebrations, poetry readings, and story telling were all part of American Indian Awareness Week, held March 27 through April 1 on campus. Activities were sponsored by the Kathryn M. Buder Center for American Indian Studies at the George Warren Brown School of Social Work and by the American Indian Center of Mid-America. The pow wow drew Native American dancers from across the Midwest, and featured trading booths, gourd dancing, blanket dancing, flag songs, honor songs, and memorial songs. A panel discussion, film documentaries, arts and crafts exhibitions, and lectures rounded out the week of celebration.

"We believe this arrangement will give Mark Wrighton, our new chancellor, the benefit of Bill Danforth’s 40 years of experience at Washington University, as well as his accumulated knowledge and expertise with our many external constituencies, including alumni, parents, and friends. The chairman of the Board traditionally receives no salary and is not involved in the day-to-day operation of the University. The chairman presides at Trustees’ meetings, and, when asked, provides advice and assistance. The chairman was elected for a one-year term, and may serve as many as four more years," Van Cleve noted.

The best-known example of
transition from chief institutional executive to board chairman is the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where the retiring president normally becomes chairman of the board. Mark Wrighton is currently provost at MIT, and therefore is familiar with this model, Van Cleve noted. A similar precedent occurred at Washington University when Ethan A.H. Shepley retired as chancellor in 1961 and then was named chairman of the Board until late 1963. The Board of Trustees decided that it was important that serious candidates for the chancellorship be advised of this plan, which was discussed at the October 1994 Trustees’ meeting.

“Bill Danforth has become a symbol of the modern Washington University. His presence—albeit in a wholly different role—will be reassuring to many and should make the transfer of leadership to a new individual significantly easier,” Van Cleve concluded.

**Murray Weidenbaum Becomes CSAB Chair**

The Center for the Study of American Business (CSAB) announced at its 20th-anniversary celebration in March that founder and director Murray Weidenbaum, Mallinckrodt Distinguished University Professor, would become chairman of CSAB and that Kenneth W. Chilton would become director effective June 1. Weidenbaum will focus on research and on the strategic direction of the center, which he helped found in 1975 to improve the public understanding of the private enterprise system.

Chilton has been with CSAB for 17 years and said that the center would continue its tradition of research on public policy issues that affect business.

**“Quirky” Novel Hits Top 10**


The novel tells the story of Ed Johnson, a 1960s American television manufacturer who wants protection from Japanese competition. David Ricardo, 19th-century economist, father of free trade, and angel looking for wings, comes back to Earth to convince Ed that free trade is the path to prosperity. They travel to the 1990s to see how the country would fare under both free trade and self-sufficiency. Ed discovers that the choice between free trade and protectionism will affect the country for generations; the reader gains a fresh perspective on the major international trade issues facing the United States.

**Choi Receives Grant for Brain Injury Studies**

Dennis W. Choi, A. and G. Jones Professor and head of the Department of Neurology in the School of Medicine, has received a five-year $5 million grant from the Neurology Institute at the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke to continue work on injuries to the nervous system.

Research teams led by Choi and eight other faculty members in the Center for the Study of Nervous System Injury will determine how interactions between cells contribute to damage when the brain is deprived of oxygen.

**Turning the (C. elegans) Worm**

The tiny worm *C. elegans*, a third of whose genes are similar to known genes in both humans and other organisms, has again proven to be a valuable research subject. Washington University researchers, in collaboration with scientists at the Sanger Centre in Cambridge, England, have spelled out nearly 10 percent of the organism’s DNA sequence, including the longest continuous DNA sequence from any organism to date. In the process, the researchers have sequenced DNA faster than previously was possible.

The scientists continue to discover new genes; about 60 percent of the nearly 1,600 found so far in the worm had not been identified previously. The new genes are being recorded on a computer database, which will be searched to determine if snippets of human DNA, such as a suspected cancer gene, match those in the *C. elegans* genome.
New Lifelong Learning Institute Designed for the Mature

University College inaugurated its Lifelong Learning Institute in October 1994. Located at the University’s West Campus (the former Famous-Barr building in Clayton), the institute is designed to provide non-credit educational opportunities for older learners.

The central activity of the institute is study groups, which normally meet once a week for 10 to 16 weeks. Topics similar to typical college courses are chosen by a curriculum committee of institute members, who also organize and moderate the courses and share in leading class discussions.

The institute is modeled after more than 90 Institute for Learning and Retirement programs nationwide—programs affiliated with universities such as Brown, Harvard, Duke, Northwestern, Johns Hopkins, University of California-Berkeley, and the Five Colleges Inc. consortium in Amherst.

Conference Explores Past, Present, Future of African Architecture


Organized in honor of Udo Kultermann, the Ruth and Norman Moore Professor Emeritus of Architecture, the conference was part of a semester-long concentration on the non-Western world, highlighted by visiting faculty from Africa and lectures addressing issues of global design. Kultermann, an internationally recognized architectural historian, wrote one of the first books on African architecture, New Directions in African Architecture.

Among the lectures was “The New Landscape: Architecture and Urbanism in the Third World,” presented by Charles Correa, a renowned Indian architect practicing primarily in Bombay and a pioneer in developing low-cost shelter in the Third World.

Washington People

Donald P. Gallop, chairman of the St. Louis law firm of Gallop, Johnson, and Neuman, L.C., was elected to a four-year term as a member of Washington University’s Board of Trustees in December. Gallop also serves as chair of the School of Law National Council and as executive vice chair of the law school “Building for a New Century” fund-raising campaign.

School of Medicine faculty members Thomas F. Deul, the Lewis T. and Rosalind B. Apple Professor of Oncology in Medicine, and David C. Van Essen, the Edison Professor of Neurobiology and head of the anatomy and neurobiology department, were named fellows of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Alex S. Evers was named the Henry Eliot Mallinckrodt Professor and Head of the Department of Anesthesiology at Washington University School of Medicine in November.

Carl Frieden, professor of biochemistry and molecular biology, was named an Alumni Endowed Professor in December.

Alison M. Goate, associate professor of psychiatry and genetics, is one of four scientists who received the 1995 Metropolitan Life Foundation award for Alzheimer’s disease research.

Sidney Goldring, professor emeritus of neurological surgery, received the 1994 American Epilepsy Society–Milken Distinguished Neuroscientist Award for Epilepsy Research in December at the annual meeting of the American Epilepsy Society in New Orleans.

Eugene M. Johnson, professor of molecular biology and pharmacology, was named the University’s first Norman J. Stupp Professor of Neurology in December 1994. The St. Louis–based Norman J. Stupp Foundation supports research, education, and model programs.

Teresa Vietti, professor of pediatrics and radiation oncology, received the 1994 Distinguished Career Award from The American Society of Pediatric Hematology/Oncology in December.

Robert Wiltenburg, assistant dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, was a recipient of the 1994 Governor’s Award for Excellence in Teaching, given by the Missouri Coordinating Board for Higher Education.
Going the Distance

J. Stephen Fossett, M.B.A. '68, astonished even those who know his penchant for high adventure when he set off from South Korea in February to become the first person to successfully complete a solo hot-air balloon crossing of the Pacific Ocean. Floating more than 6,000 miles, Fossett broke the previous official trans-Pacific record of 5,200 miles set by a four-person crew in 1981. Fossett, founder of Chicago-based Marathon Securities, spent four days aloft in the gondola of his 98-foot-tall craft, sometimes flying at speeds exceeding 90 miles an hour. He slept in three-hour stretches, ate food heated chemically in order to avoid the risk of igniting the balloon gas tanks, and used body heat to keep his drinking water thawed after his gondola heaters failed. Fossett planned to land in San Francisco, but winds pushed him northward into Canada, and he finally touched down near Leader, Saskatchewan, 250 miles northeast of Helena, Montana.

FOLLOW-UP

Gerald Early Receives National Book Critics Circle Award

The 1994 National Book Critics Circle criticism prize was awarded in February to Gerald Early, professor of English and director of the African and Afro-American Studies Program, for The Culture of Bruising: Essays in Prizefighting, Literature and Modern American Culture. The volume, published by Ecco Press, is a three-part examination of American culture. The National Book Critics Circle comprises about 600 newspaper and magazine editors and reviewers, academics, and free-lance critics. William H. Gass, David May Distinguished University Professor in the Humanities, and Stanley L. Elkin, Merle Kling Professor of Modern Letters, are previous recipients of the award.

Weight Management Center Opens

A new weight loss and obesity treatment program has been created at the School of Medicine in partnership with Barnes Hospital. The Washington University Weight Management Center treats people who have "medically significant" obesity, which means body weight is more than 20 percent above normal. Patients in the multidisciplinary outpatient program will receive assistance from doctors, behavior therapists, registered dietitians, and exercise specialists. The team will develop individually tailored weight management and exercise programs designed to help each patient lose weight and adopt a healthier lifestyle. Obesity is linked to heart disease, diabetes, stroke, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, and cancer. It also contributes to psychological and social problems such as depression, anxiety, and impaired quality of life.

Anthropologist Watson Featured on PBS Series

Patty Jo Watson, Edward Mallinckrodt Distinguished University Professor in anthropology, is one of six women featured in a new PBS series called Discovering Women, which aired in March and April. The series, produced by WGBH in Boston, profiles women scientists, revealing the excitement and challenges they face every day in their careers. In her one-hour documentary segment, "Secrets Underground" (shown in April), Watson, a leading expert on cave archaeology, searches for clues to the origins of agriculture both in rural China and in parts of Colorado and Kentucky.

A companion educational program called S.O.S.: Seek Out Science also features Watson and is designed to spark middle-school students' interest in science, broaden their understanding of numerous careers in science, and generate connections between young people and the women scientists in their communities.
A Journey of Miles
Scholars from across the country gathered on campus in April for a multidisciplinary conference on Miles Davis, the legendary jazz musician and East St. Louis native who died in 1991. "Miles Davis and American Culture" examined within a sociocultural context such aspects of the musician's life and art as his upbringing, self-confidence, refusal to be intimidated by racism in the 1940s and 1950s, and status as cultural icon. The conference was sponsored by the University's American Culture Studies Institute in Arts and Sciences and the African and Afro-American Studies Program, and it was supported by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Gladys Levis Allen Laboratory Dedicated
A celebration to dedicate the Gladys Levis Allen Laboratory of Plant Sensory Physiology was held in October 1994 at the laboratory site in room 252 Busch Hall. The laboratory houses the work of Barbara Pickard, professor of biology. It is named for Gladys Levis Allen, A.B. '42, of Alton, Illinois, an emeritus Board of Trustees member who, with her husband, Glenn L. Allen Jr., strongly supports Washington University education and research.

Allen's interest in plant physiology started with the work in biotechnology conducted by her first husband, Robert Levis. In 1985 she indulged her curiosity about plants by taking Pickard's Biology of Plants. The course included Pickard's evolving theory of the coordination of plant development and response to the environment.

PET Reaches Neurointensive Care
The birthplace of the PET (positron emission tomography) scanner has become the first site in the world to install the device in a neurointensive care unit. The installation allows School of Medicine researchers to scan the brains of Barnes Hospital patients soon after head injury or stroke. The PET images of blood flow and oxygen use will help define the effects of therapies commonly offered to patients in the critical first hours after brain injury.

The first usable PET scanner was developed at Washington University's Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology in the early 1970s by Michel M. Ter-Pogossian, professor of radiation sciences. The machine generates colored images showing the distribution of radioactive isotopes in the brain. In the proposed studies, use of labeled water and oxygen will reveal how much oxygen different parts of the brain are receiving and consuming.

Basketball Seasons End in Stellar Fashion
Led by junior Kevin Folkl and freshman Amy Schweizer, both of St. Louis, the Washington University men's and women's basketball teams enjoyed stellar 1994-95 campaigns. Head Basketball Coach Mark Edwards' men's team posted a 23-4 mark, establishing a school record for wins. Head Basketball Coach Nancy Fahey's women's team went 20-7, netting its sixth straight 20-win season. Both teams advanced to the second round of their respective NCAA Division III national tournaments, the men falling to Illinois Wesleyan and the women bowing out to Aurora.

The Bears also swept the University Athletic Association titles, with the men finishing 13-1 in the league and the women at 12-2.

Folkl, the UAA Player of the Year, received All-America mention and led the Bears with 16.1 points per game and 6.9 rebounds per contest. Schweizer became the first Bear freshman to be named first-team all-UAA after pouring in a team-high 14.0 points per game off the bench.
Spencer T. Olin, emeritus trustee and Washington University benefactor, died April 14, 1995, at his home on Jupiter Island in Hobe Sound, Florida. He was 94 and a native of Alton, Illinois.

Like his brother John, who died in 1982 and after whom the Olin School of Business is named, Spencer Olin started his business career with the Western Cartridge Company after his graduation from Cornell University in 1921. He was vice president of the company at the time of the 1944 merger that created Olin Industries Inc., and he became first vice president of the new consolidation until the merger of Olin Industries and the Mathieson Chemical Corporation in 1954. He then became a director of the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation and a member of its executive committee.

When Spencer Olin was appointed to the University's Board of Trustees in 1957, he gave $780,000 to Washington University, providing a substantial portion of the funds from private sources for the construction of the Spencer T. Olin Residence Hall on the Medical Campus. Olin, who devoted much of his life to supporting the Republican Party, was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree from the University in 1969.

The late Ann Whitney Olin, Spencer Olin's wife, established the James E. Whitney Scholarships in memory of her father in 1975. She died in 1976. In 1974, The Monticello College Foundation and Washington University jointly established the Mr. and Mrs. Spencer T. Olin Fellowships for Women at Washington University to broaden opportunities for women wishing to pursue graduate and professional studies. Spencer T. Olin and his wife were awarded the William Greenleaf Eliot Society Search Award in 1975. In 1979 the Women's Building was rededicated The Ann Whitney Olin Women's Building. In the early 1980s he generously supported construction of The Clinical Sciences Research Building at the School of Medicine, and its center tower was named in his honor.

In 1986 the Olins' daughter and current University Trustee Mary Dell Pritzlaff, representing the Spencer T. and Ann W. Olin Foundation, announced a commitment of $30 million to the University's Division of Biology and Biomedical Sciences to permanently endow training in the medical sciences. Spencer Olin received a Second Century Award from the School of Medicine in 1992.

The Spencer T. and Ann W. Olin Medical Fellowships were created for physicians who pursue careers in biomedical research. Since the program began in 1987, 105 students have been named Olin Fellows. The gift also supports the annual Olin Symposium on biomedical research.

In addition to Pritzlaff, of Santa Barbara, California, Olin is survived by two other daughters, Barbara Ann Taylor of Hobe Sound, Florida, and Eunice Whitney Higgins of Greenwich, Connecticut; a son, Spencer Truman Olin, Jr., of Hartford, Connecticut; 14 grandchildren; 19 great-grandchildren; and nieces and nephews.
Washington University's superb teachers have changed the lives of the many students who have learned from them. Here, in a new feature, three alumni describe faculty whose lessons will last a lifetime.

John Georgian
Professor and Chairman Emeritus, Mechanical Engineering

"I first met John Georgian in 1948 when I was studying for a master's degree in mechanical engineering at Sever Institute.

"I took three courses in strength of materials and several in vibrations from him, but I still remember that first course in strength, and that first test! It was tough—just tough. We all received Cs. To stay in school, we had to maintain a B average, which meant we would have had to get an A somewhere along the line to balance out a C. We gently reminded Dr. Georgian of all this. He informed us that engineering is an exact science and that there was no room for incorrect answers. He said we had to know whatever he presented to us, period. Right then we knew that he valued a master's degree from Washington University very highly—and that it would be hard to come by.

"I was changed by Dr. Georgian. He was brilliant, and he presented all the material in machine-gun style. He pushed us and taught us the value of our degree; he gave us confidence in our ability to achieve our best and to try to advance our field.

"I've since worked with engineers from other institutions who have what I call a Reader's Digest degree—lowering things to the least common denominator—but you don't advance the world in that way."

Herbert D. Roy, B.S.I.E. '48, formerly chief engineer of Granite City Steel Company and president of H.D. Roy Engineering Inc., is now retired and lives in St. Louis.

Sheldon Helfman
Professor of Architecture

"My introduction to Shelly Helfman was during my first year in college. Shelly offered all the freshmen in his classes a quiet refuge, a sense of a place to go and comfortably learn. There was no intimidation in his manner, and that was nice to have and a kind of yardstick for the school.

"I appreciated his careful sensitivity in class. And I remember how he'd sketch a face or a shape: The minute the chalk hit the board, his mind knew exactly where the chalk was going. It was as if he were tracing on something invisible. Also, he taught me things about color that not many architects get from school. That has stayed with me forever, and it's very important in my work.

"His philosophy was that students should be learning constantly, so he used the classroom to fuel us up so we could go out and learn from everything around us. One of the things I like most about Shelly is that you know you can come back to him 10 years after you graduate and he will have an equal or greater interest in you then. He's a great person."

W. Stephen Saunders, A.B. '72, is co-partner with WU alumnus Walter L. Eckenhoff, A.B. '72, M.Arch. '75, at Eckenhoff Saunders Architects, in Chicago. Saunders is also a published fine-arts photographer whose work is in private collections and at the Art Institute of Chicago.

Stuart Queen, 1902–1987
Professor Emeritus of Sociology

"I remember Stuart Queen at our annual sociology club picnic 30-odd years ago, bounding up the steps of the shelter as if he were on one of his much-loved mountain-climbing trips. He was a trim, vigorous, white-haired man with a ready smile and outstretched hand.

"Dr. Queen was pivotal in my life and career. I believe that I was among the first African-American students to apply to graduate school at Washington University. In part because Dr. Queen had been chairman of the sociology department at the University of Kansas and I had a master's degree in anthropology from that school, he admitted me to the program. Later, I was elated when he appointed me a teaching assistant. He kept sharp watch on my progress. I always felt confident of his support, and his door was open for counsel and advice. He always displayed vitality, enthusiasm, and determination. My respect and affection for him and my appreciation of him are boundless."

Henrietta Cox, Ph.D. '64, is a former researcher who taught at the George Warren Brown School of Social Work and the University of Missouri, St. Louis. Now retired, she is a panelist for a program in Topeka, Kansas, that trains professionals and caregivers involved with Alzheimer's patients.
Maximize Your Retirement INCOME

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO, Robert S. Brookings shaped the future of Washington University and supported it through substantial planned gifts. Today, Planned Giving donors continue to strengthen the University through such popular options as the Charitable Unitrust illustrated here. Their gifts are recognized through the Robert S. Brookings Partners.

The advantage is clear as to which option maximizes the retirement income from your appreciated securities.

Here is one example showing the benefits of a Washington University Charitable Unitrust.

Assume stock valued at $100,000
Stock purchase price $25,000
Dividend yield 2.5%
Holding period more than one year

Option A: Keep the stock.
Your income from this stock: $2,500

Option B: Sell the stock and buy bonds.
Selling price $100,000
Capital Gain $75,000
Federal Capital Gains Tax (28%) $21,000
Amount Remaining to Invest $79,000
Your income from 6% bonds: $4,740

Option C: Benefit four ways from a Washington University Charitable Unitrust.
Donation to Unitrust $100,000
Capital Gain $75,000
✓ Tax on Capital Gain $0
✓ Amount for Unitrust to Invest $100,000
✓ Your income from Unitrust at 6%: $6,000
Federal Income Tax Deduction* $38,272
✓ Federal Income Tax Savings $11,864
Total Tax Savings $32,864
[tax on gain ($21,000) + saving from deduction ($11,864)]

*Donors—husband and wife—both age 70 at the 31% bracket. This plan works well for people over age 60. For people at younger ages the Deferred Payment Gift Annuity or a Term Trust are available.

For a personalized calculation or to learn more about the Robert S. Brookings Partners, complete the attached reply card or call the Washington University Office of Planned Giving at 1-800-835-3503 or 314-935-5848.
On July 1, Mark S. Wrighton will become chancellor of Washington University. Colleagues describe him as a gifted teacher, scholar, and administrator, who will lead Washington University through the challenges ahead.

"I'm a good listener," says Mark S. Wrighton, a noted chemist who currently is provost and chief academic officer at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). In a matter of days Wrighton will become the 14th chancellor of Washington University.

"I work closely with academic leadership," Wrighton continues. "I delegate. I expect high performance and let people do it their own way—and usually good things happen."

Because of who Mark Wrighton is, a very good thing has already happened at Washington University. In addition to academic and professional accomplishments that call to mind words like Wunderkind, the chancellor-designate seems surrounded by a force-field of high energy and enthusiasm. Wrighton, 45, who will succeed Chancellor William H. Danforth on July 1, was selected by a 24-person committee representing trustees, faculty, students, alumni, and staff. The nationwide search began a year ago when Danforth announced his intention to retire.

After two 16-hour days of meetings with members of the Washington University community at the time of the April announcement, Wrighton, resplendent in his Washington University tie, was thriving in the charged environment. He spoke with feeling of the school's "beautiful setting," and said: "I've been really impressed with people I've met so far, people who make the University function and function well. I've been very impressed with their enthusiasm. It's a group that's rich in background."

A hard worker by his own standards, Wrighton noted that "hard work alone is not sufficient" for accomplishment. "I think you have to be creative with work," he said. "Being present is not to be equated with working creatively."

Referring to his future interaction with Washington's academic and administrative leaders, he said that "it will be a team effort, which is a style I enjoy."

Enthusiasm is equally operative in those who have come to know Wrighton. William M. Van Cleve, chair of the Board of Trustees and of the Search Committee, called him "a young, dynamic national leader in American higher education endowed with personal qualities of leadership, character, and vision."

Chancellor William H. Danforth says Wrighton is "a wonderful choice," adding...
that he has "intelligence, energy, integrity, imagination, breadth, vision, and understanding of people, which is what we need."

James W. Davis, professor of political science and co-chair of the Search Committee, says: "We wanted a truly distinguished leader and an experienced university administrator. Consistent with Washington University's missions, we wanted both an excellent teacher and a highly regarded researcher. We wanted someone with broad interests and with the ability to reach out to the Washington University community."

Joseph J.H. Ackerman, professor and chair of the chemistry department, in which Wrighton will hold a full professorship, calls Wrighton a "teacher/scholar of the first rank" and points to the "prized teaching awards" he received at MIT.

And Trustee and alumna Mary Ann Krey, A.B. '69, M.B.A. '88, says Wrighton's leadership will engage "the interests,
One member of the Search Committee says Wrighton’s leadership will engage “the interests, hearts, and minds” of the people around him, and suggests that he can easily deliver the “high energy, long working days, and few restful weekends” required to do all that will be needed in the months and years ahead.

hearts, and minds” of the people around him, and suggests that the chancellor-designate can easily deliver the “high energy, long working days, and few restful weekends” required to do all that will be needed in the months and years ahead.

The dozens of University people who commend Wrighton are joined by his fans beyond the Midwest. MIT president Charles M. Vest, for example, says “MIT has been blessed with a succession of outstanding provosts, and Mark Wrighton certainly has continued this tradition.” He concludes by saying: “He has kept the values of the academy at the heart of administrative actions, and I want to express my profound personal gratitude and respect for his exemplary service.” CIA director John Deutch calls Wrighton simply “the best academic administrator per pound that I know.” Harvard’s George M. Whitesides, Mallinckrodt Professor of Chemistry, who has collaborated with Wrighton for more than 20 years, confirms that “he is a very careful listener,” adding that Wrighton “can learn anything he puts his mind to,” and that “he is an extremely personable individual” who is “interested in the details of the job.”

As provost at MIT since 1990, Wrighton oversees a $1.1 billion budget and coordinates the annual five-year planning process. He heads MIT’s education and research programs; the academic deans of MIT’s five schools report to him, as do the associate provosts, the director of libraries, the director of Lincoln Laboratory, the deans of the graduate school and undergraduate education and student affairs, and the vice president and dean for research. As provost, Wrighton has emphasized the value of teaching in a research university and the strengthening of undergraduate education. He also is the senior officer for the joint program between MIT and Harvard Medical School, known as the Division of Health Sciences and Technology.

He led efforts to build new environmental education and research programs and coordinated the development of international education and research programs. He inaugurated programs to build diversity within the MIT faculty and strengthened the support of all faculty by developing funding programs to seed new research and to endow faculty salaries. He also focused attention on enhancing and reshaping science and engineering education.

In short, Mark Wrighton is primed for his new appointment and obviously eager for its advent. Since his appointment, he says, whenever he has talked to people who have had experiences with Washington U., their reaction to the news “has been incredible.” In St. Louis, he says, “there’s enormous respect for the institution and a sense of great support”; for himself, “there’s a lot of personal satisfaction that comes from helping others do something. I view the role of the senior administration as one that’s dedicated to helping fulfill the potential of students and faculty.”

The Washington University community looks forward to welcoming Chancellor Mark Wrighton.
Flash bulbs, fill lights, and smiles on all sides lit up the living room of Alumni House last April. The occasion was a press conference to announce the latest in Washington University's history of momentous events: the appointment of its 14th chancellor, Mark S. Wrighton.

Led off by William M. Van Cleve, chair of the search committee and of the Board of Trustees, nine speakers provided perspectives on the man who had been unanimously chosen to help chart the next course of the University. Chancellor Danforth introduced the chancellor-designate to the gathering, noting that the MIT provost has “the right experience and, more important, the right qualities of heart and mind.”

Then Mark S. Wrighton walked to the microphone to speak to the Washington University community for the first time. “Succeeding Bill Danforth is a special privilege,” Wrighton told the crowd during his opening remarks, “and I look forward to his wise counsel in the years ahead.” He also praised Chancellor
Danforth’s leadership, and acknowledged the “hard work of distinguished faculty, students, staff, trustees, and graduates” and the supportive environment in the greater St. Louis area.

At the heart of the chancellor-designate’s first message is his vision of Washington University as a great research and teaching institution that must continue to change and improve if it is to fulfill its national and global responsibilities. “Higher education in America is the envy of the world,” Wrighton said. “Sustaining this world leadership position in these challenging, changing, and difficult times is vital to American society, and Washington University will continue to play an important role in this enterprise.

“In the past several years,” he continued, “we have been involved in a real war with Iraq, the Soviet Union has collapsed, the Cold War has ended, American industry has been repositioning itself to compete in a global marketplace, and we face many domestic problems, including environmental problems, the call for health-care reform, and pressing social problems affecting a significant fraction of our population.

“In addition to the traditional reasons for supporting research universities, namely, contributing to national security and enhancing human health, we must now add ‘relevance’—relevance to economic competitiveness, to be sure, but relevance as well to addressing other critical problems facing humankind. Research-intensive universities have a responsibility to the public supporting them, and Washington University has forged linkages with government, industry, foundations, and individuals that will continue to encourage research leading to ideas, innovations, and inventions that will bring benefit to society.

“We must also foster cultural advancement, artistic contributions, and the humanistic inquiry that enhances the quality of life and expands our hopes and dreams,” he said.

Noting that “research-intensive universities represent institutions responsible for the development of human capital—our most important asset,” Wrighton said that resources expended in the endeavor are an investment. “The quality of teaching and scholarship and the successes of our most important products, our students, are our highest priority,” he said. “The return on investment in the development of human capital is reflected in the careers and accomplishments of our graduates.”

Looking forward, said the chancellor-designate, “I see an even greater Washington University building on the successes of the past and responding to the problems of today and tomorrow. With the help of the Washington University community, we will succeed.”

“The quality of teaching and scholarship and the successes of our most important products, our students, are our highest priority. The return on investment in the development of human capital is reflected in the careers and accomplishments of our graduates.”

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**The Compton Connection**

Exchange and interchange between MIT and Washington University have been commonplace over the years—and one connection existed on the CEO level. For four years, from 1945 until 1949, the schools were headed by brothers, the well-known physicists Arthur and Karl Compton. Arthur Holly Compton, who won the Nobel Prize in physics in 1927 while he was chair of WU’s physics department was Washington University’s chancellor from 1945 to 1953; Karl Taylor Compton was MIT’s president from 1930 to 1949. In all, the tenures of three CEOs Compton began in 1945: a third brother, Wilson Compton, was president of Washington State University, in Pullman, from 1945 to 1951.

"I crashed into another player. The cut above my eye was bleeding heavily," says Zack, a sophomore from Los Angeles, California. "I was glad that the people who showed up were other students—they understood how I felt, and they knew what to do."

Responding to Zack's call were members of the Emergency Support Team (EST). The team expertly assessed the cut, stopped the bleeding, and arranged to have University Police take Zack to Jewish Hospital for stitches. He was so impressed by the response team's attention.

Who Ya Gonna Call?

WU student groups! Their quick response is professional and peer-sensitive

by Gloria Shur Bilchik

tion and professionalism that a few weeks later he applied to become a member. A business major, Zack is now classified as a Medic II, and is fully trained to handle a wide range of situations. Typical EST callers report ankle sprains and other sports-related injuries, cuts and bruises, and sudden illness in classrooms and residence halls.

EST, a campus fixture since 1979, was a trendsetter among student organizations specializing in rapid response to campus health and safety needs. Their on-call days and nights punctuated with crackling two-way radios, ringing telephones, and pulsing pagers, students in these groups bring trained professionalism, commitment, and a special peer-to-peer sensitivity to situations that demand quick attention. Each group addresses a special need, complementing and extending services provided by University Police, the Student Counseling Service, and the Student Health Service.

Probably the best-known group, EST is entirely student-run and responds anywhere on campus—seven days a week, 24 hours a day during the regular academic year. The Washington University Police Department manages dispatch, alerting the three-person EST crews, who are trained and licensed in Missouri as emergency medical technicians and CPR/standard first-aid-trained medics. EST's response time is about five minutes. Specializing in on-the-spot evaluation, stabilization, and treatment, EST crews refer cases needing further attention to nearby hospitals.

"Professionally, there's no difference between us and other paramedics," says Rebekah Viloria, a senior biology major from St. Louis, who serves as EST field director. "But we know we're dealing with a special population—kids who may be away from home for the first time, scared of ambulances, unsure of what to do when they're sick or injured. We can slow things down, listen, reassure them, and explain the options."

Faculty and staff have also weathered campus emergencies thanks to the students' flawless response; many have relayed compliments to Laurie Reitman, medical director of EST and director of the Washington University Student Health Service. She notes that "EST members work very hard all year to hone their skills."
Matching EST in campus longevity is Uncle Joe's, its deliberately casual name the outcome of an all-night meeting of its late-1970s organizers. Uncle Joe's is a peer counseling service that offers one-time walk-in and telephone support every night from 10 p.m. to 1 a.m., from its base in Shepley Hall on the South 40. “Joes,” as its student volunteers are known, first complete a 12-session, 70-hour program in which they are trained in listening effectively, understanding issues affecting students, maintaining confidentiality, and using the best referral options both on and off campus. Washington University’s Student Counseling Service provides consultation, general supervision, and emergency support.

Once trained, Joes offer a sympathetic ear, the ability to help students understand and interpret issues, and referrals about it, and then help them find more help if they need it. Our attitude is, ‘If it’s bothering you, it’s important.’

More recent additions to the response community are the Student Escort and Area Security service (SEAS), the Sexual Assault and Rape Action Hotline (SARAH), and Police Service Aides (PSA).

SEAS was born in Spring 1994, the brainchild of Dave Ackerman, from Freehold, New Jersey, an English major now in his senior year, and Ben Regen, a junior in engineering from Plano, Texas. Both are members of Alpha Phi Omega, the national service fraternity.

“Even though Washington U. has a very safe campus, students [told us] they were afraid to walk from the South 40 to the library at night,” says Regen. “We thought, ‘We’re here to learn. If you think you can’t go to the library, that’s absurd.’”

With advice and support from Bill Taylor, director of the Washington University Police Department, Ackerman and Regen recruited volunteers to walk the South 40 and the Hilltop Campus in two-person teams. SEAS members not only accompany students, they also serve as observers, checking blue-light emergency phones and reporting potential trouble spots to the University Police.

On duty, a student dispatcher directs them, via two-way radio, to students requesting an escort between campus sites. They also are linked to the University Police dispatcher. “In our first semester, we did more than 300 escorts,” says Ackerman.

Students also provided the grassroots energy behind the Sexual Assault and Rape Action Hotline, founded in Spring 1994. SARAH offers 24-hour confidential telephone support and referrals. “We saw that while the University offered helpful
"What unites these students is a motivation to help others. They want to make a difference. We would be less of a community without them."
—Justin Carroll

services and referrals, there was no student component whose sole purpose was to provide support on issues of sexual abuse. And for many students, a peer offers a special comfort level," says Aimee Israel, a senior from Dallas, Texas, majoring in psychology, who now is facilitator of the group. "We see how widespread the issue is. SARAH offers a tangible presence that shows that people on this campus care about this issue."

More than 25 students signed on as SARAH volunteers during the 1994-95 year, and 20 new volunteers are participating in SARAH's 40-hour training pro-

gram. A 24-hour answering service fields calls to SARAH and pages on-call volunteers, who carry beepers. Volunteers respond within 15 minutes, scrupulously guarding the caller's anonymity.

"We know that it takes courage to pick up a phone and call," says Israel. "Our philosophy is empowerment—to place control back in the hands of the caller. You can let callers know you believe in them."

Another key addition to the safety scene is the Police Service Aides (PSAs), an expansion of the former Student Patrol Aides. Police Service Aides are work-study students whose jobs put them on the front lines of campus security, dispatching EST teams, walking campus beats, patrolling paths and parking lots in three-wheeled scooters, double-checking building security, and providing transportation for students needing emergency hospital treatment.

PSAs carry two-way radios and communicate on the University Police radio channel. The organization uses a red Jeep from the transportation division that it recently inherited from EST.

"We can't be everywhere, see everything, and do everything," says Bill Taylor, director of the University Police. Taylor serves as consultant to the Student Escort and Area Security service and as overall supervisor of the Police Service Aides. "Students bring a special perspective—as part of the community, they're familiar with how things should look and can quickly identify unusual circumstances. You simply cannot have too much security and safety on university campuses."

"Not in it for the Glory"

No single characteristic defines students who commit themselves to the rigorous training and demanding schedules of these helping organizations. ESTs are not all pre-meds; "Joes" are not all psychology majors. They cover the spectrum, from biology, business, and architecture majors to pre-law students, political science majors, and art students. "What unites them is a motivation to help others," says Justin Carroll, dean of Student Affairs. "They're deeply concerned about issues that affect students, and they want to make a difference. We would be less of a community without them."

For some, working in an organization focused on student health and safety is a logical adjunct to a career goal—a forum providing early exposure to the realities of a service career while satisfying an immediate, compelling desire to contribute to the community. Matt Stone, of Mountain Home, Arkansas, is a senior majoring in political science. His interest and background in law enforcement and his plan to
be a lawyer made Police Service Aides a good match for a work-study job. "Working for PSA ties in with my belief that we all need to take more responsibility for safety and security," he says. "This is my way of contributing."

The decision to work for a response group is not a casual one. All the groups share stringent training requirements—as many as 70 hours, plus additional in-service updates—and demand a sizable commitment of on-duty time—ranging from 10 to 35 hours a week. And because the groups are autonomous, many students factor in additional time to perform administrative functions—scheduling, budgeting, fundraising, recruitment, publicity. But these investments pay off in competence, professionalism, and the effectiveness of the services they provide.

"Most people don't know the names of the students who help them. They're certainly not in it for the glory or individual credit," says Justin Carroll. "These groups are highly thought of. They have a great track record, and they fill a very important need. People take them very seriously, because they're well trained and good at what they do."

For many, personal growth is an unanticipated spinoff of becoming a student responder. Training programs centered on listening skills often are eye-openers, putting students in touch with themselves and broadening their understanding of the human experience. And after a first experience with one group, many branch out into related organizations or jobs. In almost any given year, for example, a poll of South 40 resident advisers reveals six or seven who have been Joes or ESTs.

"Students who join grow in understanding themselves and their relationships," says Bob Easton, director of the Student Counseling Service. "They develop a very valuable skill—knowledge of how to respond to people who are in a troubled moment—whether in a cafeteria, the library, a residence hall, or on the street. And these skills are transferable—to other helping organizations and to situations that will arise later in life."

With confidentiality a priority, statistics on the volume and scope of services provided by student-response groups can be hard to come by. But in the end it's not the numbers that tell this story. The story is also in the intangibles—the value to the University as a community and to students, both those who receive services and those who deliver them.

"The existence of all of these groups and the support we receive say something important about Washington University, and about its concern as an institution for individuals," says SARAH's Aimee Israel. "When I started here, I might not have had the courage to do something like this. What made it possible, I believe, was the Washington U. climate, a place that is really conducive to fostering a sense of self-worth, of reaching your potential."
Delights of

A delectation of creativity defines the Modern Literature Collection

By Susannah Webb

In one of her poems, American writer May Swenson describes the DNA molecule as “The Nude Descending a Staircase/a circular one.” In others she uses metaphor to characterize bloodstreams, satellites, and moon landings. For Swenson, this marriage of poetry and science was a natural alliance, reflected in handwritten manuscripts, letters, and readings on audio- and videotape.

The May Swenson papers (1913-1989) are part of one of the University Library’s most valued collections. The Modern Literature Collection, which turns 30 this year, offers a rare look at some of the century’s eminent writers through letters, notebooks, photographs, videotapes, diaries, poetry worksheets, memorabilia, and prose drafts—often with marginal thoughts and doodles—as well as published work.

“The impressive list comprises 120 American and British writers who have left an indelible mark upon the collective literary consciousness of current times,” says Holly Hall, head of the library’s Special Collections.

Among the gems are playwright Samuel Beckett’s thin composition books dated 1960–66. His penmanship is so tiny that the untrained eye has difficulty deciphering his changes from French to German to English. The working German text of Beckett’s play Waiting for Godot annotated in Beckett’s hand with changes and stage notes for a Berlin production he directed, together with typescripts, corrected galley proofs, and letters, make the University’s Beckett collection one of the strongest in the world.

Another highlight is American poet James Merrill’s first book, published privately as a gift from his father when the writer was 16. The copy is inscribed to his grandmother: This is the first inscription in my first book because you are my first love. James Ingram Merrill. Christmas, 1942.

The late Howard Nemerov, an English professor at Washington University and two-time United States Poet Laureate (1988–90), is well represented. Of note is his correspondence with novelist Thomas Mann, whose novel The Magic Mountain was the subject of Nemerov’s senior thesis at Harvard. When the two met at Princeton in the ’40s, Mann presented Nemerov with an inscribed copy of the book. The thesis, the correspondence, and the inscribed copy—which Nemerov later annotated extensively—make a fascinating sequence.

“We have some important letters from Conrad Aiken to Robert Linscott written early in Aiken’s career,” Hall says. [Aiken, a college friend of T.S. Eliot’s, won the Pulitzer Prize in 1929.] “Often, reading the correspondence between writers helps us learn more about other literary intellects of the day. We rely on these letters to round out the collection.”

Shining Examples

Ten thousand volumes are supported by more than 100,000 manuscripts and literary and personal papers. Among the writers represented are Conrad Aiken, Samuel Beckett, Elizabeth Bishop, Robert Creeley, James Dickey, Ford Madox Ford, A. E. Hotchner (A.B. ’40, J.D. ’40), D. H. Lawrence, Robert Lowell, James Merrill, Iris Murdoch, Vladimir Nabokov, Sylvia Plath, Ezra Pound, Jean Rhys, William Jay Smith, Muriel Spark, Wallace Stevens, May Swenson, John Updike, and Richard Wilbur. Washington University–affiliated writers are Gerald Early, Stanley Elkin, Donald Finkel, William Gass, John Morris, Howard Nemerov, Eric Pankey, Jarvis Thurston, Constance Urdang, and Mona Van Duyn.
Some of the correspondence contains the oddest things," says Kevin Ray, curator of the Modern Literature Collection. "American beat poet Gary Snyder enclosed seeds in some of his letters—an environmentalist from the start. Others mailed bags filled with rubber spiders or ticket stubs, even mousetraps. Mail art was in vogue for a time."

Working manuscripts often are very revealing. A struggling writer will find solace in the crossed-out sentences and changed words that crowd the manuscripts of writers such as Beckett, Merrill, and Gass. For a small minority—Nemerov, Murdoch, and Creeley, for example—revisions are minimal.

"Howard Nemerov would keep adjusting, reworking the words in his head until he was ready to put them on paper," says Ray. "Bill Gass, however, with his strong feel for the physical presence of the page, is one of the greatest revisers. In his papers we see the number of drafts that went into writing, for instance, a letter." The Modern Literature Collection is the primary repository for both Nemerov’s and Gass’ works.

Thirty years ago, writers affiliated with Washington U. focused the fledgling collection. Stanley Elkin, Donald Finkel, Constance Urdang, Naomi Lebowitz, Mona Van Duyn, and Jarvis Thurston drew up a list of poets and novelists they respected. One of the key writers steering the initial effort was Mona Van Duyn. Soon after she was persuaded to include herself in the collection, she received a National Book Award. In 1992–93 she was United States Poet Laureate, and she won a Pulitzer Prize in 1991.

Today the process of identifying writers and collecting papers is more complicated than in the ’60s. "The situation has changed tremendously over 30 years," Ray says. "Competition is far greater. Prices are far higher. You can’t simply draw up a list and start collecting."

A recently formed faculty-staff advisory board will chart new directions. Faculty members Gerald Early, Wayne Fields, William Gass, Joseph Loewenstein, Steven Meyer, and Eric Pankey, together with Holly Hall, Kevin Ray, and Shirley Baker, dean of University Libraries, have been charged to recommend new writers whose works will enhance the collection.

"I’m not sure what long-term effect the telephone, computers, and e-mail will have on the Collection," Ray says. "Electronic mail has the ephemeral quality of a telephone call; at the press of a button, it’s gone and never was. Fortunately for us, many writers still prefer an encounter with the page. The page is personal."

The Modern Literature Collection, in the Department of Special Collections, level five, Olin Library, is open weekdays from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Susannah Webb is assistant Record Editor in the Office of University Communications.
Art from the Heart of the City

With the help of visiting architecture professor Bob Hansman, 11 boys from public housing learned to create powerful art—and discovered themselves in the process

by Debby Aronson

The basement room in Givens Hall is chaos. The smallest boy, Omar, wanders out into the hall; no one says anything. Steven Slaughter, a burly 13-year-old, chants aloud—ignoring the teaching assistant (TA)—as rap explodes in his headphones. Four boys stare at a makeshift assemblage of chairs and tubing; they make no eye contact with anyone. No one seems to pay attention as Bob Hansman, visiting assistant architecture professor at Washington University, talks about light and shadow.

But they hear him, and Hansman knows it. Later, when he gives an in-class assignment, the students—all boys—grab charcoal or tempera and get to work.

Heads down, eyes intense, they concentrate. There is little talking. TAs move about, explaining and encouraging.

This is how Hansman, head of an art program for children in St. Louis public housing projects, spends nearly every Saturday. Arts Connection, sponsored by the Center of Contemporary Art (COCA) and the Guardian Angels Settlement Association and facilitated by Washington University, has succeeded beyond all expectations. Thanks to the efforts of Hansman and countless others during the past year, the boys have become celebrities. In the process, they have learned about much more than drawing.

“In this class I learned how to draw better than before,” says Slaughter. “At first, I didn’t believe in myself; I thought I couldn’t draw, but I could. All you have to do is trust yourself.”

Despite its success, Arts Connection almost didn’t happen. When COCA approached Hansman last summer about teaching drawing to students from the Darst-Webbe and Clinton-Peabody housing projects, he hesitated. The St. Louis native had just left the city after 20 years of “urban assault” and wanted time to do his large mixed-media drawings.

Hansman, who majored in painting at the University of Kansas, in Lawrence, has had several solo exhibits—including one last March to which he added work by his inner-city students. He also has had “maybe 30 or 40” group shows; most recently, he was part of the city’s Artists Choose Artists exhibit.

But Hansman is something of a Pied Piper of art, one who has “always interacted with kids in the neighborhood,” and so he found he couldn’t say no. The Arts Connection began in June 1994. Hansman recruited four teaching assistants: Gregg DeMaria, Alix Woolsey, and Wendy Cronk, all of whom had just graduated from the undergraduate program at Washington U.; and Tracy Wolchock, who had graduated in 1993.

On the first day, four children showed up. “The day was such a disaster,” says Hansman. “The TAs and I would plan
something for the day, and in 10 minutes the kids would be done, saying, "What do we do now?"

In his five years of teaching, Hansman says, he never had felt so ineffective. To vent and process it all, he started a journal. "Apparently the word in the projects is that this is a good program, which just amazes me," he wrote. "I feel like a terrible failure, and I can't imagine what [the kids] are getting out of it. In two and one half hours I probably got in 10 minutes of teaching, with all the noise and fighting."

Says Hansman today: "I remember one day sitting on the stairs in Givens Hall with my head in my hands. Part of me wished they would just not come back, so I could get out of it with my dignity intact."

Yet each time Hansman arrived to teach, the students were milling around waiting for him. Gradually, some grew interested. Eventually, "when one stepped out of line, the others got impatient, and a kind of internal policing went on," Hansman says.

In the days that followed, the original four brought their brothers, cousins, and friends until the program grew to a core of 11 students: Stefan Gathing, Demario Gordon, Joseph Johnson, Marquis McLemore, Corey Parson, Tido Patterson, Jermaine Roberts, Jovan Simpson, Steven Slaughter, Clifton White, and Marvin Woolfolk.

After the class mastered simple line/proportion/seeing exercises, Hansman switched to tone: how light reveals and conceals form; how it changes light things to dark and dark things to light; how it ties together multiple objects and breaks up single ones; and how, if you can see and accept and record those shapes and patterns of light and dark, the forms will "reconstitute" themselves on the page without the need to fill in every detail.

"The kids applied this idea to their self-portraits to tremendous effect," says Hansman. "If you think about it, this is incredibly sophisticated stuff for a 10-year-old to see. They have incredible talent. Steven [Slaughter], for example, kept saying, 'I can't draw, I can't draw,'" he says. "And Alix would prod him to just do it. Finally, he'd do the project in five minutes and say, 'Oh, I get it.' Then he took the initiative to do other pieces."

In January 1995, COCA exhibited works by the artists, who range in age from 10 to 16. "The opening was wonderfully attended by everyone but the kids' families," Hansman wrote in his journal. "It was something I can't really describe: seeing all those kids and all those well-heeled patrons and all those art people all there in one room interacting."

Hansman hopes to enlist the original group to help teach the next students. Not long ago, he was in his kitchen showing the TAs and students how to cut wood blocks for prints. One student, Marvin Woolfolk, turned to Demario, who was having trouble with his wood block, and

**Collaboration, not competition: Tido Patterson (top) makes useful suggestions as Jermaine Roberts (l.) and Marquis McLemore (r.) work with visiting architecture professor Bob Hansman.**
said authoritatively, "Listen and learn, boy. Are you watching me?"

"People say to me all the time, 'This is a wonderful thing you are doing for these kids,' and I always tell them: 'These kids did this themselves. They reached down into themselves and decided to buck their peers, their environment, even sometimes their own families and do something. I just feel lucky to have been in the right place at the right time,'" Hansman says. "Stefan and Clifton and others used to say they wanted to be ballplayers; now they want to be architects, and Tido is working on his GED."

As word about Arts Connection spreads, opportunities to showcase the students' work appear. Arts in Transit, a new bi-state program to display art along bus routes in Missouri and Illinois, launched its first project with work by Hansman's students. Called City Faces, the project features 16 poster-sized self-portraits bearing the students' own messages along a route from the housing projects to WU.

Another sign of success is Hansman's selection to help plan a revitalization of the Darst-Webbe public housing complex and its neighborhood. He is also planning a version for the Children's Art Circuit for the juvenile detention program.

The School of Architecture is 100 percent behind Hansman's program. "It was quite miraculous to watch the transformation of the students from kids who were unbelievably hyperactive and rowdy to people who became totally engrossed in their projects," says dean Cynthia Weese. "I remember one student who, when Bob asked him to write about his experiences, wrote 'In art, I learned you can fix anything. And you don't need a ruler.'"

Although the original plan was for classes to meet three mornings a week, the group began to spend more and more time together, and began to meet on weekends. Once, DeMaria took students to a basketball game. Some went fossil hunting with Hansman one day, DeMaria took others to Lithos' gallery, and as a group they went to an exhibition at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Occasionally, a few students spend the night at Hansman's house, and he often goes to the neighborhood, where he has been mistaken for an undercover cop and for someone looking for drugs. He spent Christmas Eve delivering small gifts to the students.

Not surprisingly, given its successes, the so-called summer program is still going on. "You couldn't have stopped it if you'd wanted to," said Hansman. "It just couldn't end because it wasn't a class anymore—it was a set of relationships and those were not going to end. It became the kind of thing I had prayed would happen. You just have to wait for the kids to let you into their lives."

Hansman takes his new role as mentor seriously. "I believe that once you enter someone's life—once they allow you in—you have an obligation to stay with them forever," he wrote in his journal. "It's amazing; my whole life seems to revolve around a dozen kids I didn't even know a few months ago. I'm so glad I didn't say no when COCA called."

Debby Aronson is senior news writer in the Office of University Communications.
Navigating Careers in Cyberspace

Careers columnist Joyce Lain Kennedy is chief guru of the electronic job-search revolution.

By Cheryl Jarvis

And through the Internet, the global computer network that no one owns but tens of millions of people in 100 countries are wired into, artists land assignments, consultants find new clients, and entrepreneurs market their businesses across cyberspace.

The electronic job revolution has arrived, and Joyce Lain Kennedy, B.S.B.A. '53, is its leading guru. But she's no computer geek; she came to the revolution wincing all the way.

Five years ago, Kennedy was culling a thousand letters a month for her nationally syndicated careers column. Typical questions were "How do I re-enter the work force after an injury?" and "How can I change careers after early retirement?" But then completely different queries started coming into Kennedy's San Diego office, with its floor-to-ceiling windows overlooking the San Jacinto Mountains. Readers began to ask, "Why aren't you covering employer databases on CD-ROM?"

Says Kennedy: "My answer to myself was, 'Because I don't know anything about it.' I decided I'd better find out. I spent two weeks making random phone calls and at the end of that time, I knew this was a technological turning point that would change forever the way people and jobs find each other.

"My first response was, 'Where have I been?' My second was to learn. I had resisted using a word processor since the mid-'80s. I didn't want to give up my electronic typewriter, plus I had a staff to handle my work. It was a tremendous adjustment for me, because I'm of a generation that did not grow up with computers."

Since her learning curve would be steep, Kennedy took a class at a community college. And because she was frightened and knew she'd do best with a tutor, she also hired a smart 16-year-old she found through a local high school.

Kennedy was a quick study. Since her initiation she has written three books: Electronic Resume Revolution, Electronic Job Search Revolution, and her newest, Hook Up, Get Hired! The Internet Job Search Revolution (John Wiley, 1995).

Published only weeks ago, her latest guide focuses on finding job opportunities through the Internet. The book is filled with real-life stories of people ranging from private investigators to artists who found work on-line. "The single most effective career insurance today," says Kennedy, "is becoming computer literate in the job search. With job bulletin boards all over the country, it is so much easier now to discover jobs in other cities. By the year 2000, electronic interviewing will be commonplace.

"I don't recommend giving up traditional job search methods," she says. "I suggest an electronic job search as an add-on. But think about it: When you participate in a discussion group on the Internet, you can present yourself to hundreds of thousands of people."

In contrast to today's cyber-job search, Kennedy's own career took off in the traditional way. When she graduated from Washington University in 1953, she had not yet decided on a career. Luckily, she knew how to recognize opportunities. When an executive woman offered to set up 20 informational interviews for the recent grad, Kennedy followed through. One led to her first job at a St. Louis television station. As a "continuity clerk," she kept track of the station's minute-by-minute scripting.

From there, Kennedy moved on to a variety of media and public-relations jobs in St. Louis. She helped produce a daily variety show at another TV station, worked as an editor for a teen magazine, coached political candidates on media skills ("They all lost"), and did public relations for United Way and the Girl Scouts in St. Louis. Kennedy even lived for three years in New York City, where she helped create and served as executive editor of Career World, a magazine for high school students.

Kennedy's career as a columnist began in 1966 when a newspaper syndicate executive telephoned her about a column called "Youth Beat" that wasn't working. She focused the feature more narrowly on careers for
Joyc e Lain Kennedy with her long- time associate GiGi.

"Actually, my first concept of job search as an emphasis occurred at WU, where I was one of a handful of women majoring in business. Charles Lapp, professor of sales management, was the first person who suggested the idea of looking for a job in a structured way."

Today, Kennedy's column, "Careers," has expanded its audience to include all ages and is published through the Los Angeles Times Syndicate in more than 100 papers, including the Atlanta Journal and Constitution, the Seattle Times, and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, her hometown paper.

Although still heavily researched, the twice-weekly column has changed substantially over the past 27 years. It used to draw mail primarily from young people or their parents and contain mostly occupational information. Today most of Kennedy's letters are from people in midlife; her column topics run the gamut: "So You Want To Be a Lawyer in 2001"; "A Summer Business Can Teach Your Child Career Skills"; "Twentysomething Work Values Can Help Older Job Seekers"; and "Health Care is Nation's Top Job Machine."

Occasionally, Kennedy writes a column about a specific occupation, but only if a large percentage of the population does the work—clerical activities, for example—or involves an emerging field, such as virtual reality or multimedia.

Before she became computer savvy, Kennedy wrote Joyce Lain Kennedy's Career Book (now in its second printing) as well as several informational booklets. "When I started writing on careers," she says, "I had the field to myself. Today it's commodity writing."

Kennedy is careful to call herself a careers journalist or consultant rather than a counselor who uses strong one-on-one skills. "I'm information-oriented," she says. "I believe that if people have good information they can make their own decisions."

The information Kennedy emphasizes today is a new set of rules for job seekers in the information age. One: Market yourself around the clock. "In electronic databases you can be visible 24 hours a day, seven days a week." Two: Plan a two-tier job search, one for people, one for computers. And three: Consider the electronic job search as continuing education.

Her advice to the electronically uninitiated? Get a techie to help you. Start conversing on-line with someone. Begin with a couple of functions on the Internet such as e-mail and World Wide Web. "Familiarity breeds confidence," says Kennedy. "And remember, you don't need to understand the inner workings of a clock to tell time. You don't need to know how to repair a car to drive one."

"I'm not entirely comfortable with technology shaping job-hunting and career management," says Kennedy. "Technology is great for networking, discovering leads, and the initial screening. But people are better at choosing people. Human beings must make the final decision."

Cheryl Jarvis is a St. Louis-based writer.
Making It Better for Students

Remembering his own struggles some 70 years ago, Eugene Lohman helps engineering students get an education that otherwise would have been mathematically impossible.

by Patricia Bardon Cadigan

"I worked all through college and found that pretty hard," says Eugene W. (Gene) Lohman (B.S. '28). Explaining the challenge of juggling classes and a job, he says: "I was flunking integral calculus, and the dean called me into his office. He told me, 'You'd better pass that thing, or you won't graduate.'" After that warning, Gene says, he intensified his efforts and passed the class with flying colors.

Gene had found the formula for results: In the years after graduation he built a successful career that encompassed engineering, manufacturing, and the brokerage business. But he always remembered his struggles to balance class work and paid work, he says. Then, some 14 years ago, Gene and his wife, Martha, realized that through scholarships they could lighten the financial load for students and encourage the study of engineering.

"I thought I could make it better for a number of students. And I think the country as a whole needs more engineers," says Gene.

Established in 1981, the Mr. and Mrs. Eugene W. Lohman Scholarships at the School of Engineering and Applied Science have helped some 66 students obtain engineering degrees at Washington University. Each fall, current recipients gather for the engineering school's Scholarship Dinner. In addition, a special luncheon was held last spring just for the Lohman Scholars. The Lohmans live in Scottsdale, Arizona, and were not able to attend, but they were represented by Gene's sister, Florence Zucker, who lives in St. Louis and regularly attends University functions. Lohman Scholars, who thanked the Lohmans on videotape at the spring luncheon, correspond with Gene and Martha throughout the year.

Before and After the Revolution

Although Eugene Lohman received all his education in St. Louis, he spent his early years in Guadalajara, Mexico, where his father, an American citizen, ran a wholesale grocery business. He remembers a childhood complete with family estate, country club, splashing fountains, and strolling peacocks. All that went during the Mexican Revolution, he says. Gene's father lost everything in that war, which began in 1910 and lasted 10 years. "It was very hard on the family," Gene says.

The eldest of three children, Gene Lohman...
Eugene Lohman at home in Scottsdale, Arizona.

was sent to stay with his maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Carroll, in St. Louis. The rest of the family left Mexico soon afterward.

Gene remembers how his St. Louis grammar school classmates made fun of his Spanish accent, and adds, “We were very poor in St. Louis, but we took it in our stride.”

As a youngster Gene worked for Johansen Brothers Shoe Company and the Terminal Railroad in St. Louis and held other jobs on the side. He went to Cleveland High School at the urging of his sister, who persuaded him that he should attend even though he was four years older than his classmates.

About the time Gene entered Washington University, a tornado destroyed several thousand homes and caused a great deal of damage in St. Louis. “My grandfather Carroll worked for an insurance adjust company,” Gene says. “He made me a junior adjuster, and I went out and settled minor claims.” He added that he was fortunate to have had flexible hours so that he could attend the classes he needed.

Fanning Out Over the East
Gene received his degree in architectural engineering in 1928, and went East to join his father and younger brother in their sales agency, William J. Lohman Inc. “Around 1930, after representing various companies, we started the New Jersey-based Chelsea Fan and Blower Company, which continued to prosper. We sold it to Allied Thermal Company in 1966.”

Throughout his career, during which he and his wife had two daughters, Gene bought and developed several New Jersey estates. From 1969 until 1972, Gene was a partner in a brokerage business; then he and his wife retired to Scottsdale, Arizona.

In recognition of his achievements in engineering scholarships, Gene received the School of Engineering’s Alumni Achievement Award in 1994. He and Martha are Life Members of the William Greenleaf Elliot Society.

The Lohmans report that their daughters heartily approve of the assistance for engineering students. “They’re proud of the scholarships,” they say.

Patricia Bardon Cadigan is a writer based in Tucson, Arizona.

Engineering Futures

Ten undergraduates received Lohman Scholarships for the 1994-95 academic year. On the subject of what the Lohmans have meant to their lives, the following five students speak with one voice:

Michael Baum, from Franklin, Tennessee, a sophomore in electrical engineering, hopes to get an M.B.A. and work with information systems and/or product development. Says Baum: “The scholarship meant I could afford to stay here. It means a lot to me.”

Elvir Causevic, a senior in electrical engineering, who emigrated from Bosnia in 1990, also says he couldn’t have managed college without the Lohman Scholarship. He plans to get a master’s degree in electrical engineering at Washington U. and then work in controls engineering for a chemical-producing company “like Mallinckrodt or Monsanto.”

Venus Harrison, a senior in civil engineering with a minor in environmental engineering, says simply that without the Lohman Scholarship she wouldn’t have been able to go to Washington U. After graduation she plans to work in environmental engineering and is getting hands-on experience at the Metal Container Corporation of Anheuser-Busch Company, in St. Louis.

Boris Kopilenko, a sophomore in electrical engineering whose mother is a mechanical engineer, has lived in St. Paul, Minnesota, since 1977, when his parents left the Ukrainian city of Kiev “for my sister’s and my sake.” He hopes to get an M.B.A. and be an engineer or a consultant. “The scholarship makes it easier for my parents,” he says.

Matthew Quint, of Port Collins, Colorado, a sophomore in electrical engineering, plans to work for a corporation. The Lohmans’ generosity “really does help,” he says. “I wouldn’t have been able to go to Washington U. otherwise.”
Empowerment is more than a legal term to Sandra M. Moore, A.B. '76, J.D. '79. It has a personal meaning that was ingrained throughout her upbringing. Years before Moore joined the college-bound at St. Alphonsus Rock—an inner-city Catholic girls’ school in St. Louis—her father had already posited the idea. “He used to tell me, ‘You have an excellent brain. Anything you want to do, you can do. It’s just a matter of how hard you’re willing to work.’” Today she lives by that precept, and works to ensure that increasing numbers of others can too.

Moore has been dramatically upward—and outward—bound since 1972, when she enrolled at Washington University. Now her professional responsibilities are so broad and her achievements so extensive that a book of lists is needed to see just how much she has done. And the point of it all has been to help others.

In brief: Moore is director of the Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, a member of the bar, an active participant in bar activities, a member of the Washington University Board of Trustees, and a St. Louis board member of Girls Inc.

At the Department of Labor, Moore is both manager and policy maker. Responsibilities of the agency, which has some 2,000 employees and 50 offices statewide, range from worker’s compensation to housing and employment discrimination, and employment of the disabled. In those areas and half a dozen more, she ensures compliance with the law and responsible stewardship of public monies. She also monitors statewide socio-economic trends and addresses difficult economic and social realities. As a cabinet member, she makes the governor aware of new issues that will affect Missourians and helps develop policy.

“This is a very, very, very challenging time,” Moore says, “because of the clamor for more services at less cost. We’re seeking, for example, ways Missouri’s workers can maintain their incomes and get medical attention at a minimum cost to businesses.”

Although Moore has been in the capital for only a year since her 1993 gubernatorial appointment, innovations are already in place. Employers’ want-ads from across the country, for instance, will soon be on-line as part of the new America’s Labor Market Information System (ALMIS), which Missouri is co-leading with the state of Michigan. “It’s very good for Missouri,” Moore says. “We get first crack at more than 60,000 résumés in that job bank.”

Moore’s drive to serve others and her related decision to pursue the law can be traced to several factors. She is fortunate to have had two exemplary mentors: her father, Eugene Pryor, and William H. Danforth, whose first full year as chancellor coincided with Moore’s first on campus.

“Watching Chancellor Danforth over the years,” Moore says, “amounted to a feeling that I’ve been mentored by him. That gave me a blueprint for how important it is to live in a way that you’re giving back.”

Moore says she was interested in the law even in high school. “My father and I used to have these raging debates that boiled down to legal issues,” she says.

And there was more. “I have a brother who is mentally ill, and my parents, who have very little experience and less money, put in a lot of time dealing with legal issues about his treatment, care,
and placement. It was very difficult for my father. The experience played heavily in my decision to go to law school," Moore says. "Once I got to Washington U., I enjoyed spending time with graduate students, some in the law school, talking about civil rights issues, the role of the law, and resolving people problems," she says. "That reinforced my feelings about what had happened at home, and I decided in my sophomore year to go to law school. I'm very proud to say that my career has been in areas in which I could do work that would affect a lot of people."

Moore, who married Eric Moore 22 years ago, has two children, Eric, 16, and Erin, 13. Now that they have mysteriously metamorphosed into teenagers, she has a heightened sensitivity to the ethical macroenvironment in which Americans live: "I'm often distressed by an absence of concern about being of service and measurably improving wherever one is and whatever one does," she says.

What Moore calls her "first real job" was as a staff attorney with Legal Services of Eastern Missouri. Next she moved to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, in St. Louis, where she was attorney examiner and then administrative judge.

"Then came this job in state government," she says. "I don't know what's next. All I know is that it's got to be work that I really believe in; it's got to be in areas of the law that are really important to society at large. I'm a labor and employment specialist. There's a lot to be done."

A tremendous amount has already been done for the people of Washington University as a result of Moore's hard work. A small sampling: From the time she arrived on the Hilltop, Moore was active in the Association of Black Students (ABS) and held various offices. Then, in her sophomore year, she started the Juvenile Detention Center Volunteer Program, in which ABS members visited the city's detention center to mentor students. She was a student representative to the University Board of Trustees, a teaching assistant during her junior and senior year, and earned a bachelor's degree in urban and regional planning, cum laude. She entered law school the next fall and during her time there worked for Peter Ruger, then general counsel.

"I graduated in 1979, but I never left," Moore says. "I helped found the Washington University Black Alumni Association and was president for five years. We worked hard to set up national chapters and bridge the gap so students like me wouldn't be in major cities without a clue about the nurturing, highly challenging environment here."

Most of all, Moore says, "I want students here to experience what I did. People gave of themselves, took time to make certain my eyes were opened—professors, administrators, groundskeepers. That shaped so much of me."

"And so, I've never left."

Judy Watts is the editor of Washington University Magazine and Alumni News.
When Zhang-Liang Chen, Ph.D. '87, first set foot in St. Louis’ Lambert airport in 1983, he had two pieces of luggage, $72 given to him by the Chinese government, and the name of a plant biologist at Washington University. What he didn’t have was a place to stay that night.

“When you enter a university in China, they have people to meet you and dormitories [already arranged],” Chen explains. “That’s what I expected. I did not contact anyone at Washington U. I just got a ticket. I arrived at the airport expecting a sign saying ‘Washington University students, right here.’”

In future years, Chinese students would rely on those who had studied in the United States before them for advice. But when Chen arrived, relations with the West had been open for little more than a decade. He was among the first young scientists permitted to study abroad.

On that first day alone in St. Louis, he ran into a bit of luck. “I met one professor [in the airport].”

That professor was Stanley Spector, now professor emeritus of Chinese Studies, then director of International Studies. Spector invited Chen to stay at his house and the next day helped him contact Roger Beachy, who taught biology at Washington University from 1978 to 1991. “Stanley and I became really good friends,” Chen says.

Today, Chen is a full professor himself—one of the youngest in China—and dean of Peking University’s College of Life Sciences. He’s also president of PKU-Biotech Corporation, among China’s largest producers of recombinant alpha interferon, used to fight hepatitis and cancer.

Growing a Genetic Engineer

In 1977, the Chinese government announced that it would permit students to enter foreign universities. Chen finished high school in 1978 and went on to undergraduate study at the South China College of
Tropic Crops, earning a bachelor's degree in biology. While there, he took a national examination for students wishing to study abroad, placed first in his class, and received official approval to go overseas.

By then Chen was studying traditional genetics. He had begun to hear about the relatively new field of genetic engineering and was looking for programs to pursue overseas. One day he came upon an article in *Nature* by Mary-Dell Chilton, then associate professor of biology at Washington University.

"She and her colleagues were the first to identify that after a bacteria infects a plant, a piece of the bacteria's DNA can jump over and integrate into the plant chromosome," Chen explains.

"I wrote to her, saying, 'This is very interesting. Is it possible I could get further training?'" Chilton responded almost immediately, and Chen applied to study at Washington University soon after.

Before Chen began his studies, though, Chilton was offered a position with a pharmaceutical company. Roger Beachy, now head of the division of plant biology at Scripps Research Institute, was one of the few other Washington University biology professors working with recombinant DNA at the time.

"I chose him because his research was very new," Chen says, adding, "I respect him a lot. After I became his graduate student, I immediately understood I'd made the right choice."

Chen studied with Beachy and others at Washington U. for four years, finishing his doctorate in near-record time. In 1987, he returned to Beijing. With the financial support of the Chinese government and help from colleagues, he established a National Laboratory of Plant Genetic Engineering at Peking University. Today his lab employs more than 50 researchers, including professors, associate professors, post docs, and graduate students.

"Many young people trained abroad come back and join my lab because of the good working conditions and the research projects here," Chen says.

**For the People in the People's Republic**

The lab's projects reveal that in spite of his travels—he has visited more than 40 other countries since studying at Washington University—Chen is dedicated to China. Much of his work focuses on the genetics of rice; he is to engineer plants resistant to the rice dwarf virus, one of the most common rice diseases. He's also developing plants resistant to bacteria and fungi. And he's deputy director of the Expert Committee of China's ambitious rice genome project, which is mapping the rice plant's entire DNA sequence. "My lab is in charge of isolating and sequencing genes expressed during reproduction," Chen explains, adding that he hopes eventually to find ways to facilitate crop breeding.

Chen is also searching for the...
Trans-Pacific ties: Zhang-Liang Chen (left) hosted a dinner in Beijing last March for alumni and friends of Washington University. Special guest Douglass C. North (right), Nobel laureate, Henry R. Luce Professor of Law and Liberty, and professor of economics, was in the city to deliver the inaugural address for the China Center for Economic Research at Peking University. Also honored at the event was Song Jian, chairman of the nation’s State Science and Technology Commission and honorary professor of engineering at Washington University.

Chen notes that China invests far less of its gross national product in science and technology than do countries such as the United States and Japan—a situation he is trying to change.

Chen doesn’t only show his commitment to China through his research. As vice chairman of the Return Overseas Chinese Association, he works to encourage current overseas students to return to China when they graduate. Among other things, Chen says, “I help them find academic positions in China.” He adds: “Overseas students are going to play an important role in Chinese politics, economics, and science. [In the future] you’ll see that a lot of Chinese leaders are returned overseas students.”

Chen is improving conditions for faculty members as well. He established Peking Biotech Corporation in part to supplement faculty salaries. He’s also working to start a national biotech park in Beijing that will provide additional research facilities for both faculty and students.

His most prominent role, perhaps, is as a representative to China’s National Congress, where he seeks increased funding for education, science, and technology. He notes that China invests far less of its gross national product in science and technology than do countries such as the United States and Japan—a situation he’s trying to change.

Slowly, he’s succeeding. A recent victory once again involved overseas students. Chen sent a proposal to the Chinese premier, Li Peng, asking for more research and laboratory funding for returning students—as a result, RMB 35 million ($4.1 million) will support them every year.

When he discusses his work, Chen acknowledges how much he gained from his studies at Washington U. “I really learned a lot of new technology. Without my Washington University education, I absolutely wouldn’t have any chance [in my career] in today’s China.”

Last year, Chen agreed to serve as chair for Washington University’s alumni chapter in China. “Just in the College [of Life Sciences] we have six or seven Washington University alumni,” he says. “And in our law school, in our literature school, even administrative offices at Peking University, we have many alumni. And in Beijing we have more alumni.”

Chen sees them as crucial to China’s future. “Today we’re still in positions of professors and directors,” Chen says. But 10 years from now, [Washington University] alumni will make important contributions—to Chinese politics and to the Chinese economy.”

Janni Lee Simner, A.B. ’89, is a former editor of Alumni News who now lives in Tucson, Arizona.
Danforth Day on Campus for Alumni, Friends, Families

Around the time most readers receive this issue of *Washington University Magazine* and *Alumni News*, a campus gala will be happening. The Hilltop will be alive with alumni, friends, and their families at an open house on June 17 in honor of Chancellor and Mrs. William H. Danforth. More than an occasion to say au revoir, the event will provide an opportunity to salute the Danforths and to experience the great University they helped build.

Among the highlights: classroom demonstrations and faculty lectures, displays from the University’s archives and art collection, campus tours, offerings especially for children, and in Brookings Quadrangle, a complimentary festival of food and drink. Closing the afternoon will be a very special presentation featuring the Danforths.

Watch the next issue for a photo from this gathering of the Danforths and their friends and admirers.

Sunny Days Greet Danforths in Londontown

In January, Chancellor and Mrs. William H. Danforth visited University alumni, parents, and friends in London.

The Danforths began their trip with a reception given in their honor by Ambassador and Mrs. Eugene Y. Chien at their London home on January 19. His Excellency Doctor Chien is the Taipei representative to the Court of St. James. The Chiens are the parents of Kung-Liang (Cooper) Chien, Class of ’98.

Guests included the Right Honorable Lord Howe, former chancellor of the exchequer; R.G.W. Anderson, FRSE FSA, director of the British Museum; Jessica Rawson, warden of Merton College, Oxford; and executives of China Airlines, as well as officers of the Taipei Representative Office in the United Kingdom.

On the 20th, Chancellor Danforth joined Young Alumni from the John M. Olin School of Business for breakfast. These included Russell Shaw, B.S.B.A. ’85, advertising director, American Express Europe Ltd.; Daniel Gipple, B.S.B.A. ’82, managing partner, JDC Communications; businessman Steven Leof, B.S.B.A. ’82; and David Campbell, B.S.B.A. ’81, CEO, Virgin Radio, Virgin Group.

In addition, the Danforths entertained approximately 90 alumni, students, parents, and friends at a reception at Brown’s Hotel on Albermarle Street. They also made several private visits to alumni and friends.
Winter Breaks, Alumni Style

Alumni and friends made the most of last winter’s bad weather in a variety of spirited ways.

Boston Tree Party: A group of alumni gathered to ring in the holidays at the home of Phyllis and Bernie Lange, B.Arch. ’41, in nearby Lexington. Shown here are (left to right) Michael Shade, A.B. ’90; Elizabeth Adler Shade, A.B. ’91; and hosts Phyllis and Bernie Lange.

St. Louis Green Ice and Hams: Dana Myers, A.B. ’93 and Brian Stephenson, A.B. ’93, steal the show at a St. Louis Young Alumni skating party held at the outdoor rink in Clayton’s Shaw Park.

Boston Bears: What is so sweet as a UAA win? These alums can tell you: Elbow to elbow with other Bears fans, they watched Washington’s women’s and men’s basketball Bears conquer Brandeis at Brandeis. Left to right, Lori Tenser, A.B. ’84; her husband, Alan Stern; and Philip Kerth, B.S.B.A. ’82, M.B.A. ’89.

Miami Nice: In March, alumni, parents, and friends met at Joe Robbie Stadium club for an Eliot Society and Alumni Club dinner. WU professor Gerald Early, a 1995 National Book Critics Circle Award winner, spoke about his contributions to Ken Burns’ PBS documentary Baseball. Early (center) is shown with Miami Eliot Society co-chairs Barry (A.B. ’77) and Alissa (A.B. ’76, A.M. ’77) Stein.

St. Louis Survival: If it’s winter finals week, these must be Young Alumni getting ready to distribute survival packs to socked-in students. Shown here in Alumni House with some of the 400 packs prepared in December are (left to right) Melissa Murphy, A.B. ’89; Bill Bauer, B.S.B.A. ’90, M.I.M. ’94; Tracy Hammer Bauer, A.B. ’92, M.S.O.T. ’93; and Scott Keller, B.S.C.S. ’90.
The document contains information about alumni and their achievements. It highlights various career highlights, recognitions, and appointments. The text is in a readable format, with clear sections on different decades and fields of study. The text is rich with details about individual accomplishments and contributions, reflecting a sense of pride and recognition among alumni.

For example, the 1930s section mentions Margaret Weiss Littmann, recognized for her contributions to the field of psychology and education. She spent time in both California and Davis, serving in various capacities that were important to the development of educational services.

The 1940s section includes Dolly Sherwood, who received the Appalachian Medal from the University of Charleston, and Eva Carolyn Miller Kirkpatrick, who had a successful career in education and was honored with the Appalachian Medal.

The 1950s section features Herb Weitman, who retired as director of Photographic Services at Washington University, and Wallace G. Klein, known for his work in surgery and medical education.

The 1960s section highlights Don M. Schlueter, who is president and CEO of Tree Business Response, and Gary M. Seigal, known for his research and contributions to the field of educational development.

The document also includes a section on recent promotions, births, deaths, and other developments, allowing alumni to stay informed about their classmates and the institution.

Overall, the document serves as a valuable resource for alumni, providing a snapshot of the careers and contributions of their peers, and highlighting the diverse paths that alumni have taken in their professional lives.
Illinois. He is president of Keren Ltd. in Hertli.

Mark Mathzam, LA 68, and wife Karen Kaplan have a son, Benjamin Haller, born October 26, 1994; joins sister Aliza Rose. Aaron is adjunct associate professor of history and executive assistant to the President at Franklin and Marshall College.

Dana Shepard Teister, LA 68, was elected president of Chicago’s Museum of Contemporary Art Women’s Board.

1970s

Stephen G. Kunin, EN 70, was appointed deputy assistant commissioner for patent policy at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; he has a juris doctor degree in law from the National Center (GWU) and is a member of the senior executive service.

Vicki Van Osdob Castaldi, FA 73, and husband Joseph Castaldi of New York on January 1, 1994. They have a daughter, Isabella Nicole, born September 19, 1994. Vicki says Isabella is “a beautiful baby—she will definitely be tall!”

Gary R. Planck, LW 73, is author of The Lincoln Assassination’s Forgotten Investigator: A C. Richards, published by Lincoln Memorial University Press.

Robert F. Buechler, EN 74, is a structural engineer with Heideman Structural Engineers, Inc. in Philadelphia area, forms in the Philadelphia area.

Melvin Oliver, GR 74, GR 77, was named the 1994 California Professor of the Year by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. He is a professor of sociology at the University of California, Los Angeles.

James A. Cohen, LA 74, is director of rheumatology and autoimmune disease in the worldwide strategic product development department of Smith Kline Beecham Pharmaceuticals. He has a Ph.D. in zoology from the University of Florida, and in his spare time leads a Texas swing band called Beats Walkin’, which performs in the Philadelphia area.

Lawrence E. Thomas, BU 77, was elected a member of the board of directors of the Public Securities Association for 1993-96. He is a partner with Edward D. Jones and Company.

Leslie A. Adelson, GR 78, GR 82, received the Modern Language Association of America’s first Aldo and Jeanne Scaglione Prize for Studies in Germanic Languages and Literatures for her book Making Bodies, Making History: Feminism and German Identity, published by University of Nebraska Press. Leslie is professor of Germanic languages and literatures at Ohio State University.

Kerry Bernstein, EN 78, is an advisory engineer with IBM Microelectronics in Essex Junction, Vermont, responsible for PowerPC product technology. He and wife Denise operate a maple farm with their children, Hallie, 8, Risa, 6, and Michael, 2.

Blane Kayes, BU 78, and wife Rebecca have two daughters—10-year-old Jessica and 6-year-old Stacy; residents of Columbus, Ohio. Bob was promoted to president and CEO of the Bron-Shoe Company, the world’s largest baby shoe importing company, also specializing in fine silver restoration.

June Wuest Becht, GR 79, received the second Slats Award for continuing support of women in sports from the the Women’s Self-Help Center in St. Louis. The award is given in memory of Rita “Slats” Meyer Moelinger, who played with the Professional Women’s Baseball League (1946-1949).

David N. Benjamin, LA 79, GA 82, has edited a collection of articles on the home titled Home: Words, Interpretations, Meanings, and Environments, published this year by Ashgate Publishing.

Gerald A. Burger, MD 79, was promoted to Captain while serving at Naval Medical Center in San Diego.

Susan Gash, LA 79, is a certified movement analyst at the Laban Institute for Movement Studies in New York. She is the founder and artistic director of Gash/Voigt Dance Theatre of St. Louis, an all-women’s contemporary dance ensemble. She has performed throughout the Midwest and in Germany, Taiwan, Russia, and Hungary.

Denise Hartsough, LA 79, and husband Mark Wheeler have a daughter, Laura Hartsough Wheeler, born October 13, 1994; residents of Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Christopher Jackson, LA 81, is associate musical director of the national tour of the Broadway revival of Guys and Dolls. His new musical, Dr. X, opens off Broadway in March 1995, and his newly published show Stay with Me will play in Los Angeles and San Francisco in 1996.

Amy Rosenberg Lassman, LA 81, is married to Donald R. Lassman, LA 80; they have a daughter, Rebecca Sarah, born October 28, 1992. Amy is director of community and referral relations for Olsen Kimberly Quality Care in Boston. Don is a partner at Kassler and Feuer, a Boston law firm, and specializes in bankruptcy law.

Patti Liermann, FA 81, is senior fashion designer with Lavin Sportswear, an active sportswear manufacturer in Los Angeles.
World Peacekeeper

“My hobby has overtaken my life,” says Donald W. Cole, SW 64. His “hobby”—discussing conflict resolution strategies with peace-seeking delegations in warring countries and countries on the brink of war—has grown by leaps and bounds in the last few years. It has taken him to Nicaragua, South Africa, Russia, and Croatia. He says his efforts are a natural extension of personal philosophy coupled with his education in social work.

Cole spent two years at Washington University earning his doctorate with a social research emphasis. He says he was determined to have education “unlock the doors” previously closed to his father, who also was a social worker but did not have a master’s degree. With degree in hand, Cole then worked in a number of settings from Maine to the State of Washington, he says. Eventually he returned to Cleveland, where he still lives, to head the West Office of Cleveland Family Service.

“While there, I was approached by an insightful vice president of TRW, an aerospace corporation,” says Cole. “He realized many of the problems in industry were not so much technical problems as they were ‘people’ problems. He offered me the opportunity to work with highly intelligent, highly motivated, and extremely creative people who, with a small amount of my time, could make a real difference in this world.”

This seven-year project led to Cole’s first book, Professional Suicide (McGraw-Hill, 1981). In it, Cole illustrates how creative individuals working in a bureaucratic environment often fail to conform to standard bureaucratic procedures. To reduce the “professional suicide” of creative managers and scientists, Cole advocates interpersonal competence skill training, practice in dealing with emotional issues, and an appreciation for individual differences.

After the TRW experiment, which made Cole America’s first full-time industrial social worker, he then became a consultant to organizations such as the American Institute of Architects, Federal Aviation Administration, Mead Corporation, and Touche Ross.

Cole soon concluded that personal and industrial conflict resolution techniques could be applied to global problems. His second book, Conflict Resolution

Don Cole, right, and Lech Walesa, now president of Poland, met in Gdansk in 1989.

Technology (Organization Development Institute, 1983), explains how to achieve peaceful conflict solutions. Cole says such peacemaking is not difficult. “If people with differing ideas talk to each other, there is a chance for peace.”

One example of Coles’ efforts for peace is his work in the former Yugoslavia. “About five years ago, I received a letter from the Croatian Center in Toronto, Canada, telling me about the awful things that were going on between the Serbians and Croatians,” he recalls. The Toronto center put Cole in touch with a bishop and a physician in Croatia. In 1991, after months of correspondence, the Organization Development Institute—a nonprofit educational association founded by Cole in 1968—brought the Croatian doctor and an English-speaking Serbian to America to talk with others who wanted peace. As a result, grass-roots peace endeavors began, and in May 1993, Cole was invited by the Croatian government’s office of Displaced Persons and Refugees to elaborate on his ideas.

In addition to his work in Croatia, Cole has taken consulting teams to Poland almost every year since 1985, and to Russia, Lithuania, and South Africa. He also has conducted peace congresses in the former Yugoslavia, England, The Netherlands, Russia, and China.

“I have learned that everyone can make a difference in this world,” says Cole. “I really have no business doing most of the things I do. I just do them because I think they need to be done.”

—Maleen H. Corrigan
San Diego. Lynette works for the Naval Aviation Depot, North Island, as an aerospace engineer.

Elizabeth A. Scarlett, LA 83, is an assistant professor at the University of Virginia; she is author of a book, Under Construction: The Body in Spanish Novels, published by the University Press of Virginia.

Lisa Marcus Abramowitz, BU 84, and husband Steven have a daughter, Gabrielle Mollie, born April 12, 1994. Lisa, the New York Alumni Club chairperson, is a senior business development officer and vice president for U.S. Trust Company.

Daniel N. Bloom, LW 84, is a partner with Husch and Eppenberger in St. Louis, practicing in commercial and securities litigation, product liability, health care, and employment law.

Gary Gelfman, LA 84, graduated from McGeorge School of Law in Sacramento, California, in December 1994. He is a court-appointed special advocate for abused and neglected children in Sacramento County. He also is a Junior College Football official and a district governor for Sigma Phi Epsilon.

Claire (Mazoz) Gelfman, LA 85, has a postdoctoral fellowship in cellular and molecular biology at the University of California at Davis. She is studying the regulation of gene expression of growth factors during proliferative eye diseases. She is a board member for the Yolo County Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Center.

Michael Jutovsky, LA 84, and wife Mary have a son, Daniel, born May 6, 1994. Michael is in private practice in Family Medicine in the Chicago area.

Michael Leff, EN 84, is a new media specialist with R.R. Donnelley and Sons in Chicago. He married Hollis Russinoff in October 1993. He would love to hear from classmates via e-mail: mlleff@rrdds.donnelley.com.


Frank Moreno, BU 84, and wife Lynn have a son, Ryan Stewart, born December 13, 1994; residents of Fort Irwin, California. Frank is in the U.S. Army and is stationed at the Army's National Training Center as a light infantry task force trainer.

Brad Schleier, LA 84, and wife Lori (Venzke), LA 83, have a son, Luke Harrison, born September 12, 1994; joins 3-year-old Samuel, whom his little brother has "a little hair, just like Dad!" The Schleiers are also "so proud to tell the news that Lindbergh (known by many on campus) was hit by a car and has left us for doggy heaven."

Thomas J. Stubel, EN 84, was elected a shareholder of Kinney and Lange, P.A., in Minneapolis. He continues to practice patent, trademark, and copyright litigation.

Tim J. Worstell, LA 84, completed master's degrees in health administration and business administration at the University of Missouri-Columbia. He is an analyst for strategic planning at the medical service bureau of Blue Shield of Idaho in Lewiston, Idaho. He also is an associate in the American College of Health Care Executives.

Michael Cadwalader, LA 85, received an M.B.A. in finance and strategic management in 1994 from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was named a Palmer Scholar. He is an associate in the Cambridge, Massachusetts, office of Putnam, Hayes, and Bartlett, an economic and management consulting firm.

Mark Dormer, LA 85, MD 89, and Laurie Margulies Drazner, LA 87, have a son, Clayton Marshall, born August 30, 1994; residents of Durham, North Carolina.

Christopher Damien Marshall, AR 85, GA 89, and wife Catherine Terry Marshall, LA 85, have a son, Reid Hendrix, born November 5, 1994. Christopher is a project architect with the Christner Partnership, and Catherine is a vice president of Huntleigh Securities Corporation in St. Louis.

Glen Melin, LA 85, and Jane (Hunting) Melin, BU 87, have a son, Russell Andrew, born December 11, 1994, in Seattle. Glen is director of communications for CRISTA Senior Ministries, a continuing-care retirement communuity. Jane is a self-employed marketing communications consultant.

Robert D. Millstone, LA 85, WW 88, joined Bangert Brothers Construction Co. in St. Louis as general counsel after working as a senior trial attorney with the tax division of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Charlie Abrams, LA 86, is completing his Ph.D. in organic chemistry at McGill University in Montreal, Canada. He is the creator of a computer program called IR Tutor, which teaches infrared spectroscopy with interactivity and computer animation.

Angela Culbertson, LA 86, is artistic director of the Arts Contemporary Dance Theatre in St. Louis and a member of the Missouri Arts Council Dance Advisory Panel.

Theresa Witt Grate, FA 86, and husband Jay have twin daughters, Zoe Elizabeth and Eva Kathleen, born August 31, 1994; residents of West Richland, Washington. Theresa is celebrating the second anniversary of her graphic design business, Grate Design.

Nicholas Kahn, FA 86, and Richard Selesnick, FA 86, were commissioned to paint the Time magazine "Man of the Year" cover portrait of Pope John Paul II and also painted the "esco cycle" trifold of the Pope's life included in the issue. Both are fellows of the Fine Arts Work Center in Provincetown, Massachusetts.

Brian Kanter, EN 86, was promoted to senior manager of management consulting for the Deloitte & Touche LLP in Boston.

Paula V. Mehmei, LA 86, is a senior pastor of Martins Lutheran Church in Casselton, North Dakota, and is also a member of the Lutheran Speakers Bureau. She presents workshops and forums nationwide on youth, multicultural issues, and social justice.

Barbara Pace, GB 86, married Colin Kerwin September 10, 1994; residents of Dallas. Barb works at Exxon Corporation Controllers in Irving, Texas.

Cheryl Renne, BU 86, was promoted to Chief Financial Officer at Zoltek Companies Inc. in November 1994. She and husband Mark have two sons, 4-year-old Kyle and 1-year-old Eric; residents of St. Louis.

Marc Sarrel, EN 86, has worked at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California, since January 1991. He is working on a systems engineering job on the Cassini mission. The Cassini spacecraft will be launched in fall 1997 and arrive at Saturn in 2004. It will then orbit Saturn for several years. Marc received his master's degree in computer and information sciences from Ohio State University in 1989.

Daniel Blain, BU 87, SW 89, is married to Miriam Rosenberg and is director of community relations for the Jewish Community Federation of Greater Cleveland.

Coleman N. Lannum, BU 87, is director of investor relations for Mallinckrodt Group Inc., in St. Louis. He and wife Christine (Fogarty) Lannum, LA 87, both completed their M.B.A. degrees at Texas A&M University in 1988; they've also celebrated their fifth wedding anniversary and first birthday of son Michael Nathan, born August 27, 1993. Christine is a professional representative for Merck and Co.

Elizabeth Lee, LA 87, and Adrian Lee, EN 87, have twin sons, Harrison David and Benjamin Asher, born December 5, 1994; residents of Seattle.

Genie Miller, LA 87, married Clark M. Gillespie III on October 8, 1994; residents of Chicago, where they both practice law.

Laura E. (Smith) Nemethy, GA 87, is an associate of the Florida firm Gee and Jenson Engineers-Architects-Planners, Inc. She is a registered architect and serves as project manager for the 60,000-square-foot Lecanto Government Building in Inverness, Florida. Her husband, Christopher, is a construction administrator for the Orange County Convention Center. They live in the Orlando area with their Springer Spaniels, Reginald and Penelope.

Michael R. Rickman, LW 87, is president of the board of trustees of the Hamilton County Special Olympics. He also was appointed to the advisory board of Christ College honors program at Valparaiso University. He lives in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Einir Valdimarsson, EN 87, SI 90, SI 94, received his D.Sc. in electrical engineering from Washington U. in December 1994 and has been working for ASCOM Timeplex in St. Louis since May 1994. Einir and his wife, Chrysanta the Preza, EN 87, SI 90, have a son, Alon PREZA, born August 3, 1994. Chrysante also is pursuing a D.Sc. in electrical engineering at Washington U.

Ward Walker, EN 87, received a master's degree in engineering management from Old Dominion University. He is an Air Force Captain performing telecommunications systems engineering at Headquarters Air Combat Command at Langley Air Force Base, Virginia. He anticipates a change of assignment to Little Rock Air Force Base, Arkansas, in 1995.

Timothy J. Bates, LW 88, and wife Lisa have opened their own law practice, Bates and Bates, in St. Louis. The firm concentrates in domestic law and personal injury. Tim is also a partner in the Belleville, Illinois, law firm of Stormen and Bates.

Kurt Immekus, TI 88, is manager of the Milford Training Center of Delta College Corporate Ser-
Voices from the Past

Mary Bufwack, GR 71, GR 75, is not one to shrink from a challenge. Consider this: She's a cultural anthropologist with master's and doctoral degrees from Washington University, and she has spent a great deal of her career trying to convince her academic colleagues—and the rest of America—that there is real value in the story of country music's women.

"I never thought about writing about music until I was in graduate school at Washington University," says Bufwack, who became one of Colgate University's first female professors, organized the first women's issues courses at the formerly all-male school, and served as its affirmative action officer. "But in St. Louis I heard a lot more country music on the radio, and it was really a time when country music was being put down. The women particularly were criticized for having ‘big hair,’ wearing too much makeup, and being subservient to men. Initially my mission was to create some respect for these women—for who they were and for how their music related to women's lives."

The result of Bufwack's mission is her book, Finding Her Own Voice: The Saga of Women in Country Music (Crown), published in 1993. The 570-page volume is intended to be both a primary reference on women in country music and an interesting read for people who want to know more about them.

Bufwack's efforts stem from her ideas that music gives oppressed people a vehicle for expression. Her interest in music began during her undergraduate days at the University of Pittsburgh when music was so important to the civil rights movement. While she was teaching at Colgate, she continued to research and write about the lives of female singers and songwriters.

Robert K. Oermann, her husband and the book's co-author, is a self-taught expert on popular music from folk to rock. During academic breaks, the couple toured the country, hitting every music archive they could find. They discovered a gold mine at the Country Music Hall of Fame and Museum, in Nashville, and Oermann was eventually offered a job in the museum's archives in 1978. After three years of a commuter marriage, Bufwack left Colgate and joined him in Nashville. She is now executive director of United Neighborhood Health Services, which serves the health needs of adolescents, women, and children in the inner city. Oermann is an on-air personality and producer for The Nashville Network and writes for Nashville's daily newspaper The Tennessean.

The couple interviewed every woman in country music that they could find for the book, which spans early folk music traditions to the present day. Bufwack found her subjects more than willing to talk.

"I was thrilled to interview someone older, like Patsy Montana, whose 1935 'I Want To Be A Cowboy's Sweetheart' was the first million-selling record for a woman country artist," says Bufwack. "But Patsy's response was, 'I didn't know what I was doing was so unusual or was a breakthrough, but it really makes me feel good to have you tell me that.'"

The women mentioned in the book were not the only ones appreciative of its focus. Those just starting in the country music industry—many of whom list contemporary stars Linda Ronstadt and Emmylou Harris among their influences—can now read about the original groundbreakers such as Patsy Cline, the Carter Family, and Loretta Lynn. "Younger performers have said that the book has really helped them to understand country music," Bufwack says, "because they can see the kind of tradition of which they are a part."

—Steve Givens
Brian S. Cohen, LA-90, and Michele B. Palter, BU-91, have a daughter, Carly Elizabeth, born November 12, 1994; residents of Marblehead, Massachusetts.

Colleen Geraty, GB-90, was named a general principal in the Jones Financial Companies, the holding company of the financial services firm of Edward D. Jones and Company.

Shannon (Copeland) Rizzo, LA-90, married Mark Rizzo in June 1993; residents of Austin, Texas. She works in the contract and proposals department of Dell Computer Corporation, creating proposals for FORTUNE 500 customers and assisting with international contracts. Mark is a CNE network manager for Hart Graphics. She would love to hear from classmates via e-mail: Shannon_rizzo@ccmail.us.dell.com.

Paul Tice, LA-90, LW-94, married Nancy Parker, LA-90, on September 3, 1994, in Knoxville, Tennessee. Paul works at Price Waterhouse in St. Louis, and Nancy works as an assistant in governmental affairs for the Washington University School of Medicine.

Scott Verona, LA-90, is head sports producer at KCOP-TV in Los Angeles, a United-Paramount Network. He lives in Studio City and says he “never plans to return to law school.”

Melissa Amos-Landgraf, LA-91, and husband Jim Landgraf, LA-91, have a son, Jacob Daniel, born December 11, 1994; residents of Cleveland. Melissa is an area coordinator in housing and residence life at Case Western Reserve University, and Jim is a genetic researcher at the university.

Mischa D. Buford, LA-91, is an associate in the business law division of Shook, Hardy, and Bacon, P.C., in Kansas City, Missouri.

Gretchen A. Cowman, EN-91, received a master’s degree in public health from the Department of Environmental Sciences and Engineering at the University of North Carolina in May 1994. She is a VISTA volunteer with Habitat for Humanity in a rural, coastal community in North Carolina. She also volunteers with Special Olympics. She can be reached through Carteret County Habitat for Humanity, Beaufort, NC 28516.

Christine F. Ericson, LW-91, joined the law firm of Verner, Lupton, Bernhard, McPherson, and Hand, Chartered, in Washington, D.C. She is an associate in the energy and environmental practice group, concentrating in electric rate litigation.

Tom Fields, BU-91, LA-91, and wife Susan (Weber), BU-91, have moved to Skokie, Illinois, where Tom has begun his Ph.D. in accounting at Northwestern University. Susan is a consultant at The Systems Consulting Group in Chicago.

Andrew Hamelsky, LA-91, finished his last year of law school at Emory University and is an associate at Melli and Wright in Paramus, New Jersey.

Sandra E. Hochman, LA-91, is pursuing her Sc.D. in psychiatric epidemiology at The Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health in Baltimore.

Jonathan Primack, LA-91, was joined with partner Harvey Goldberg, January 6, 1995; they reside in St. Louis and plan on adopting soon.

Rhona Seidman, BU-91, married Lou Fromm November 19, 1994; residents of Philadelphia. Rhona is a senior human resources consultant at CIGNA Companies.

Shawn Sock, EN-91, received the first place 1994 Montgomery-Watson Master's Thesis Award for his thesis on developing a microbial bacteria that completely biodegrades a by-product compound of polyester manufacturing. The compound previously was thought to be nonbiodegradable. He is a 1993 Clemson University graduate and an environmental engineering consultant in the industrial processes group of CH2M HILL in Atlanta, Georgia.

Michael A. Spielman, LA-91, is in his final year of J.D./M.B.A. program at Case Western Reserve University School of Law and the Weatherhead School of Management in Cleveland. He will join the law firm of Orrick, Herrington, and Sutcliffe this year as an associate in the firm’s New York City office. He has been accepted into the L.L.M. in taxation program at New York University School of Law, and his article on whole loan repurchase agreement transactions was published in the winter 1994 issue of the Commercial Law Journal.

Michael Weinfeld, LA-91, reports that “after 10 months of living in a tent, a year of punching hash, and hours upon hours of thinking about objective self-worth, emotions, and their implications for morality, I shaved my head, grew a beard, and joined a cult. The cult is called the Ph.D. program in educational psychology at the University of Texas-Austin. I am currently in my second year of study.” He adds that he has “received some grant and scholarship money and an appointment as a teaching assistant. However, I am most honored by being called a gadfly by one of my professors.”

Adam N. Barish, LA-92, and wife Kimberly have a daughter, Alexa Raye, born December 10, 1994; residents of Kinnelon, New Jersey.

Corey Berger, LA-92, completed the exam requirements for becoming an associate of the Society of Actuaries in November 1994. He works in Atlanta for Towers Perrin, a benefits consulting firm.

Michelle P. Carmel, EN-92, graduated with distinction with a master’s degree in rehabilitation counseling from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in May 1994. She is working on her Ph.D. in ergonomics at the University of Miami and is a biofeedback specialist at South Shore Hospital in Miami.

Marlee Dorn, LA-92, completed a master’s degree in French literature at the University of Georgia in Athens. Marlee works in the history and humanities department of the UGA Library as a bibliographic searcher.

Jennifer Gladstone, BU-92, is a television reporter on WPDE-TV in South Carolina. She has completed her master’s degree in broadcast journalism.

Colleen (Trackwell) Jacobson, PT-92, and husband Randy have a son, Matthew Ryan, born October 11, 1994; residents of Manchester, Missouri.


Athanaissios Papaoianou, SI-92, is pursuing an M.B.A. at Emory University in Atlanta.
The Art of Science

What attracted someone who once wanted to be a lawyer to the realm of scientific inquiry? The reasons biomedical researcher Michael R. Green, MD '81, GR '81, found science irresistible had a lot to do with artistic creativity. As an undergraduate, Green found himself drawn to science because it offered "a nice combination of being scholarly and being artistic. There's an artistic process in formulating a question and thinking up creative ways to find an answer," he says.

Sudden flashes of inspiration have no place in Green's work. "I'll have an idea," he says, "and generally it is flawed. But there is an element that is valid, so the idea evolves as our experiments guide us into asking better questions. So, for me, creativity is a multistep process."

As professor of biochemistry at the University of Massachusetts Medical Center, in Worcester, Green studies transcription: the transfer of information from DNA, the substance of genes, to RNA, the blueprint for protein synthesis. His research typically spans several areas; as a result, Green says, he can "see things in one field that haven't been applied to another and put the two concepts together."

Green, who outside the lab follows sports and enjoys the arts, movies, and music, is a big believer in basic science. "If the basic knowledge is out there, anyone in the world can use that to think of subsequent practical applications. For example, our basic work on viral transcription may suggest a way to develop drugs that inhibit the AIDS virus," he says.

After receiving his bachelor's degree from the University of Wisconsin at Madison in 1974, Green returned to his native St. Louis. "Washington University has the best M.D./Ph.D. program in the country," he says, adding that he "learned a tremendous amount about how to do science" at the School of Medicine. "I also learned that I didn't want to do clinical medicine, which seems extremely uncreative because you follow a flow chart or protocol that has been well established to diagnose and treat disease," he says.

Green, 41, has accumulated a body of respected research. His 122 publications include 13 papers in Nature and Science in the past two years. In 1994 he was named a Howard Hughes Medical Institute Investigator, an honor conferred on some of the country's best-known scientists and outstanding younger researchers.

Green's early work focused on splicing, which edits the RNA transcripts of genes. At a time when all RNA molecules were thought to be linear, he found lasso-shaped intermediates; since then, he has identified many RNA splicing factors. Such basic knowledge is critical because many hereditary diseases involve splicing errors.

These days he works primarily with activator proteins that speed up transcription; he has proposed "a general mechanism by which different types of activators might function" and has uncovered various steps in transcriptional activation.

Another facet of Green's work involves the AIDS virus. In 1989 he became the first to report that the rev protein of the AIDS virus, HIV, binds to a specific part of the virus' own genetic material, creating a passport to the host cell's cytoplasm, which is essential for production of viral proteins. In a 1993 paper he described how the human T-cell leukemia virus' Tax protein regulates the transcription factors of its host. These studies suggest possibilities for blocking the replication of certain viruses, and Green already has found compounds that prevent rev from binding to the RNA of HIV. "We are excited about that," he says, "because this may provide a general way to develop drugs that inhibit HIV and a number of other viruses."
night clubs, were founded in May 1994. He returned to Korea this spring for his annual tour of duty. Heather Bennett, FA 94, LA 94, completed a massive commissioned painting in summer 1994; the work covers an entire room—four walls, floor to ceiling—of a restored house in the Soulard area of St. Louis. Heather Burns, LA 94, is part of a group of North American WorldTeach volunteers who are spending a year teaching in Namibia. She teaches English at Kizito College in Namibia.

Scott F. Hall, GF'94, is instructor of 3-D computer animation for the filmmaking department at the University of Central Florida in Orlando.

Rafael E. Saumell-Munoz, GR 94, won the faculty research grant for his annual tour of duty. He returned to Korea this spring for his annual tour of duty.

In Memoriam

Pre-1920s
Margaret S. Lehmann, LA 16; 6/93.
Walter B. Skinner, EN 16; 1/95.
Adolph M. Hoenny, LA 19; 11/94.

1920s
Evdene (Alden) Baker, LA 20; 1/95.
Norman Begeman, LW 21; 1/95.
Douglas M. Bryden, EN 21; 11/94.
Winfred A. Showman, MD 21; 5/94.
Ralph Digby, BU 22; 1/95.
Arthur R. Niemoeller, EN 22; 2/95.
Philip Marmor, EN 23; 1/95.
Ruth E. Martin, DE 23; 12/94.
Elizabeth B. (Lord) Driemeyer, LA 24; 1/95.
Leon Zwick, BU 25; 12/94.
James T. Britt, LW 26; 1/95.
Stanley H.icher, LA 26; 11/94.
Charles C. Duncan, EN 27; 1/94.
Helen (Miller) Klein, LA 27; 12/94.

1930s
Josephine Bauer, LA 30; GR 31; 11/94.
Clinton B. Burnett, BU 30; date unknown.
Herman Megeff, LW 30; 8/93.
Angie F. (Owen) Waldrum, NU 30; 10/94.
Carl A. Weber, EN 30; 11/94.
Minnie E. (Reis) Brooks, LA 31, GR 32; 12/94.
John H. Danner, EN 31; 11/94.
Joseph W. Goldenberg, EN 31; 8/94.
James W. Lumph, LA 31; 11/94.
Arthur B. Maelzer, EN 31; 2/95.
Harry B. Stauffer, MD 31; 11/94.
Emma F. (Haas) Weber, LA 31, GR 33; 11/94.
Morris K. Amberl, LA 32; 11/94.
Lela Marshall Gardner, SW 32; 1/94.
Virginia Leigh (Cook) Hencken, LA 32; 2/95.
Virginia K. MacNish, NU 32; 1/95.
John C. Slader, LA 32; 8/94.
Norbert L. Harms, LA 33; 1/95.
Marvin T. Haw, Jr., MD 33; 10/94.
Ruth Birkner Kinney, GR 33; 9/94.
Jack W. Straub, BU 33; 1/95.
George C. Andreas, EN 34; 12/94.
Harry F. Schulte, EN 34; 4/94.
William B. Cram, LW 35; 11/94.
Roland Gluck, MD 35; 4/94.
Virginia L. (Gorman) Koopman, BU 35; 1/95.
John G. Geisel, AR 36; 1/95.
Eilo L. Joseph, LA 36; 11/94.
Gene Jaube (Ross) Landstrom, NU 36; 1/93.
Oscar A. Schmitt, UC 37, GR 39; 4/94.
Leo F. Dasard, Jr., BU 38; 9/94.
Walter C. Morgan, EN 38; 12/94.
Harry H. Mellman, LA 39, GR 41; 11/94.

1940s
Perry C. Gillette, MD 40; 6/92.
Louise (French) Trufant, LA 40; 11/94.
B. Brandt Bartels, MD 41; 3/94.
Alice A. (Befna) Erdelen, GR 41; 12/94.
Kenneth E. Lane, EN 41; 12/94.
Rose G. (Weber) Arnold, AR 42; 12/94.
Mary O. Craver, LA 42; 11/94.
Emily (Cronheim) Rice, LA 42, LW 44; 12/94.
Boyd J. Larsen, MD 43; 8/93.
Mildred (Schriever) Marks, LA 43; 1/95.
William A. Meyer, BU 43; 2/95.
June Mellnes Reno, LA 43; 11/93.
William R. Brown, BU 44; 1/95.
Marya O’Fallon Dozier, NU 45, NU 50; 8/94.
Betty Mae (Thomas) Remington, LA 45; 11/94.
L. Wilton Agatstein, EN 46; 2/95.
Melvin J. Johnson, MD 46; 5/94.
Roland H. Stocke, UC 46; 1/95.
Jiro Yamaguchi, LW 46; 10/94.
Dorothy (Ashbaugh) John, LA 47; 10/94.
Reva King, SW 47; 2/93.
Melva M. (Marty) Olsen, LA 47; 10/94.
Margaret Luker Ubben, NU 47; 6/90.
Virginia Gilbert, LA 48; 10/91.
Paul U. Larson, LA 48, MD 52; 1/95.
Herbert R. Rice, BU 48; 1/95.
Leonard H. Brooks, BU 49; 11/94.
Irvin Brunstein, EN 49; 2/95.
Polly A. Buchner, FA 49; 6/94.
Walter A. Callinan, JR, LA 49; 1/89.
Rolly P. Jacobson, EN 49, GR 54; 7/94.
Harry E. Panhorst, HA 49; 12/94.
Robert D. Schacher, LA 49; 2/95.

1950s
Willis J. Gregson, LA 50; 9/94.
Wilfred J. Hemmer, UC 50, GR 51; 11/94.
Herbert W. Kanthak, LA 50; 10/94.
James W. Maas, LA 50, MD 54; 1/95.

1960s
Julian P. Phillips, BU 50; 12/85.
Justyne L. (Siebbs) Sondag, UC 50; 1/95.
Joan M. (Gillen) Kunyan, NU 51; 11/94.
Nancy (Loper) Mayfield, LA 51; 11/94.
Frank O. Westerfield, Jr., LA 51; 10/94.
Arthur M. Baris, BU 52; 12/94.
Gene Hall, DE 53, GD 57; 4/93.
William M. Figgie, EN 55; date unknown.
Dan B. Moore, MD 55; 11/94.
Monte E. Shomaker, Jr., LA 55; 1/95.
Raymond C. Almeiter, AR 56; 11/94.
Philip L. Crowley, EN 56; 11/94.
George A. Kinkel, EN 56; 2/95.
Llewellyn, M. Smith, GR 56; 11/95.
Edgar S. Stemmler, LA 56; 11/95.
Erma L. (Mostiller) Eaton, UC 57; 1/95.
John R. Broadwater, MD 58; 11/88.
Milton D. Duckworth, Jr., LA 58; 2/95.
Doris M. Edwards, NU 58, GN 60; 2/95.
Samuel F. Gordon, Jr., EN 58; 12/94.
Julius E. Giebler, GR 59; 2/95.

1960s
Frances Jo (Turbeville) Bradbury, LA 60; 1/95.
Winnifred P. Peyton, UC 60; 10/93.
Blanche P. Phelan, UC 60; 3/92.
Berton L. Dubois, GD 61; 12/94.
Margot O. Clark, UC 61, GR 73, GR 75; 12/94.
Joseph W. Crammer, GR 61; 1/92.
Helen Mallory, UC 61; 5/94.
Dorothy E. Roughly, UC 61; 3/94.
Mary (Morey) Cullom, GR 63; 1/95.
Grace Minerva (Lawson) Schmidt, UC 63; 12/94.
Roger M. Seitz, GA 64; 1/95.
David Welting, UC 64; 6/94.
Jack W. Wiley, UC 64; 2/95.
Anne (Bement) Wotka, LA 64; 1/95.
Arbie (Walker) Barton, UC 65; 2/95.
Mary Lou Gauger, SW 66; 11/94.
Ronald C. Morie, LW 66; 11/94.
Wilma S. Phillips, UC 66; 4/94.
James J. Beatty, Jr., UC 67; 4/93.
Bartheley A. Rousseve, GR 67; 9/94.
Mary Louise Sallc, UC 67; 12/94.
Sheila Matson, SW 68; 1/92.
Joseph L. McClelland, UC 68; 8/93.
In Remembrance

Carl Tolman, 11th chancellor of Washington University, died from complications of a stroke February 13 at his home in Kirkwood, Missouri. He was 97 years old.

"Carl Tolman was for 68 years one of the great people at Washington University," said Chancellor William H. Danforth. "As a friend, as a faculty member, and as an academic leader, he was always far-sighted and wise and kind and gentle. We will all miss him."

Tolman came to Washington University as an assistant professor of geology in 1927, the year he received his doctorate from Yale. He had received a master of science degree from Yale's Department of Geology and Geography in 1925 and an undergraduate degree in geology from the University of British Columbia in 1924.

Before college, Tolman served with the Canadian Expeditionary Force on the Western Front during World War I, he was wounded and taken prisoner in 1917. After his repatriation and discharge in 1919, he began a long association with the Geological Survey of Canada, which included geological reconnaissance in British Columbia and the Precambrian terrane of Quebec.

Tolman's work ranged from geological exploration to mineral deposit investigation. His specialty was economic and Precambrian geology, centering on the great Precambrian Shield of Canada and the St. Francois Mountains of Missouri.

During World War II, Tolman worked in Washington, D.C., as a mineral specialist with the Foreign Economic Administration. Upon his return to campus in 1946, he was named chair of the Department of Geology and dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. He served in both capacities until he was appointed vice chancellor, dean of faculties, in 1954. In 1961, when then-chancellor Ethan A. Shepley reached the mandatory retirement age of 65, Tolman was appointed chancellor until he turned 65 the following year. Under his one-year stewardship as chancellor, Tolman successfully steered the University through a time of transition and ended the year with a budget that was $30,000 in the black after beginning with a deficit of $1.5 million. Upon his mandatory retirement from academic administration and teaching, he was appointed emeritus professor of geology.

In 1963, Tolman accepted a senior foreign service position with the U.S. Department of State as science attaché in Tokyo. In 1965, he transferred to the United Nations to help train mining engineers in the Philippines. While in Manila, he helped establish a graduate program in economic geology at the University of the Philippines, where he was visiting professor of geology.

When he returned to the United States in 1969, Washington University conferred upon Tolman an honorary doctor of science degree. His contributions to the field of geology were also recognized by the Geological Society of America in 1981 with the Carl Tolman Symposion on the Geology and Mineral Resources of the Precambrian St. Francois Terrane, Southeastern Missouri.

Last summer, Julia Linda Oh, Arts and Sciences Class of 1995, read about the Tolmans in this magazine. In July 1994, she wrote the magazine a letter, which read in part: "I want Mr. and Mrs. Tolman to know how their charming, humble, and affectionately humorous personalities made me smile. Sixty-seven years of marriage, their photograph, and 'Lake Irene' a Canadian lake named for Mrs. Tolman by Mr. Tolman revealed to me the beauty in love and commitment. I identified intimately with Mr. Tolman's concluding words: 'This [Washington University] was the best place.' I have received enormous support and friendship from faculty and students and am eager to return as a senior."

Tolman is survived by his wife of 67 years, Irene; Robert Tolman; two daughters, Lexie (Tolman) Snyder of Severna Park, Maryland, and Joan (Tolman) Mayer of St. Louis; seven grandchildren; and five great-grandchildren.

Eli Robins, professor emeritus of psychiatry and head of the Department of Psychiatry from 1963 until 1975, died December 21, 1994, at Barnes Hospital after a long illness. He was 73.

Robins was a leading figure in the modern revolution of American psychiatric thinking. An article he co-authored in 1972, titled "Diagnostic Criteria for Use in Psychiatric Research," is the most frequently cited paper in psychiatry. Along with the subsequent work of others, the article served as the basis for the American Psychiatric Association's adoption of specific criteria for psychiatric diagnoses. This change helped form the keystone for modern research into biomedical and social factors in psychiatric disorders.

Robins came to the University in 1949 as a fellow to work with Oliver Lowry, now distinguished professor emeritus of molecular biology and pharmacology. In 1951, Robins joined the faculty as an instructor in neuropsychiatry. He became a psychiatry professor in 1958 and was named department head in 1963. In 1966, he was named the Wallace Renard Professor of Psychiatry. From 1951 until his death, he was a psychiatrist at Washington University Medical Center hospitals.

Born in Houston, Texas, Robins received a bachelor's degree in 1940 from Rice University in Houston and a medical degree in 1943 from Harvard Medical School. He received an honorary doctor of science degree from the University in 1984, an honor rarely given to an active faculty member.

He is survived by his wife of 48 years, Lee N. Robins, University Professor of Social Science at Washington U.; sons Paul, James, Thomas, and Nicholas; and six grandchildren.

James Sterritt, professor of art and coordinator of the sculpture program in the School of Art, died January 28 at his home in Eureka, Missouri, of complications from cancer. He was 70.

A member of the Washington University faculty since 1970, Sterritt was known for his environmental sculptures, some of which have been displayed in Forest Park and at the Missouri Botanical Garden. His huge steel sculptures once lined the road to the University's Tyson Research Center.

Sterritt was president of the Mid-America College Art Association for more than a decade. He received a bachelor's degree in 1951, and a master's degree in 1952, both in fine arts, from Wayne State University in Detroit.

"He will be remembered for his dedication to teaching, and his impact on the sculpture program here in the School of Art," said art school Dean Joe Deal. "He had a lot of impact on how sculpture is taught, both here and across the country."

Sterritt is survived by his wife, Donna Jane (Campbell); a son, James A. Sterritt II; a daughter, Mary M. Kisanc; a grandson, James R. Sterritt; a sister, JoAnn Dummitt; and three brothers, Don, Frank, and Gene.

Correction: Norma Jean (Schilling) Henderson, LA 54, listed as deceased last issue, is alive and well and living in St. Louis. Our apologies for the error.
Mitchell Yanow: At Home with the Future

Mitchell Yanow, M.D. '41, would seem to want you to believe he's Clark Kent—minus, of course, the hidden agenda of phone booth, super-sized S, and snappy red cape. After all, the mild-mannered ob-gyn from St. Louis is, like Kent, modest, unaffected, loyal, astute, and—naturally—a conservative dresser. But Mitchell Yanow also is widely recognized for his keen— even X-ray—vision.

Hello, Man of Steel.

Throughout his lifetime, Mitchell Yanow has trained that penetrating gaze of his on the future, and he has usually been well ahead of the curve in anticipating change and in seeing through to the heart of the matter, whether as a physician, an entrepreneur, or a family man. Example: Early in his career and while maintaining his solo practice, Yanow co-founded St. Louis' first multidisciplinary medical group, which offered specialists for patients' every need. Forty-plus years later, the practice flourishes.

In the 1950s, Yanow decided he could best serve his patients by moving his practice to where they lived—the suburbs. He also developed hospital affiliations there, while maintaining his Barnes and Jewish hospitals ties. He did this decades before teaching hospitals began to provide patient services in the St. Louis suburbs. He also was ahead of his time and well known for his expertise in the field of infertility.

Later Yanow co-founded OB-GYN Inc., one of St. Louis' earliest obstetrics-gynecology group practices, with his colleague Ira Gall. OB-GYN also was the first practice in the area to seek out and hire then-scarce female ob-gyns.

Through the years, Yanow's practice often included two and even three generations from the same family. He has delivered many babies whose mothers he had also delivered. He has also delivered babies who are now married to each other.

It was in Yanow's role as entrepreneur that his X-ray vision really came in handy. Early in the '60s, Yanow recognized the potential for both druggist and patient of franchising pharmacies that, like the apothecaries of old, deal in prescription and nonprescription drugs only, instead of everything from aspirin to zoom lenses.

Franchised pharmacies also enable druggists to work for themselves; and prices are lower.

Yanow is chairman of the board and was one of the founders of Medicine Shoppe International Inc., which is today the nation's leading operator of community-oriented franchised pharmacies. It has grown to more than 1,000 pharmacies in 48 states and in several foreign countries.

Entrepreneur Yanow also recognized the potential of information storage as a business, long before
most people knew what a microfiche was. He was one of the
founders of MICROTEK/Microfilm Techniques, which
serves many physicians’ offices, hospitals, and businesses.

All this enterprise did not go unnoticed. Yanow was honored as
a 1991 St. Louis Master Entrepreneur of the Year by
Ernst & Young, Inc. magazine, and Merrill Lynch Financial
Services.

In another busy area of his life, as a
addition, the entryway to the
School of Medicine Library is
named for Mitchell and Elaine
Yanow in recognition of their gen-
erous contribution to the Library
campaign.

In 1993, Yanow received a
School of Medicine Distinguished
Alumni Award in gratitude for his
continuing loyalty and generosity
to the school. The citation read in
part: “No one at Washington
University can remember when
[Mitchell Yanow] has ever declined
a request to serve the University
or its School of Medicine.”

Of all that he’s done in his life,
though, the role most important to
Yanow is that of Super (Family)
Man. As he chats with a visitor in
the comfortable living room of his
West St. Louis County home, his
face lights up when the conversa-
tion turns to Elaine, his wife of
almost 50 years at the time of her
death earlier this year, and their
daughters, Barbara, Peggy, and
Caryl. Though his work was par-
ticularly demanding in the years
his daughters were growing up, he
had certain priorities.

“I was busy working,” he says,
“but Elaine and our daughters and
I had lots of time together. Whatever time we
bad, it was time as a family.”

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“I was busy working,” he says,
“but Elaine and our daughters and
I had lots of time together.
Whatever time we had, it was
time as a family. I didn’t play golf.
Elaine didn’t do bridge.”

The time together seems to have
been well spent, for the family
remains close. All three girls grad-
uated from Harvard College.
Barbara is a city planner, Peggy is
a lawyer, and Caryl is a psychia-
trist and an assistant professor at
Cornell Medical College.

Yanow himself grew up in a
small Illinois town near St. Louis
and entered Washington U. as a
freshman in 1934. He received a
half-scholarship, for which he is
still grateful. “Those were hard
times; $125 a year meant a lot to
my family and me,” he says.

At the end of his junior year, he
entered the School of Medicine
and upon graduation interned at
Jewish Hospital and did an ob-gyn
residency at Jewish and St. Louis
City Hospital. World War II was
under way, so shortly after he fin-
ishd his training, he entered the
U.S. Navy, and was the sole doctor
for a fleet of seven 55-man landing
ships in the Pacific. Along the way
he enjoyed several shipboard
reunions with WU alums. He
explains, “As I went £i.·om ship to
ship, it was always a great lift to
come across someone from
Washington University.”

After the war, a friend intro-
duced Yanow to his future wife, a
Wellesley graduate and Chicago
native. In 1947 Elaine and he
were married and later moved to
St. Louis, where Mitchell Yanow
joined the School of Medicine ob-
gyn clinical faculty and estab-
lished his long and illustrious
careers.

One question inevitably arises
about his medical career: “How
many babies have you delivered?”

“Not sure of the exact number;
somewhere around 15,000.”

“That’s the size of a small town!”

“Bigger than the town in Illinois
where I grew up,” Yanow says.

Anyone know the population of
Metropolis?
Africa: Getting Beyond the Myths

by Victor T. Le Vine

When the roots of Africa's current political, ethnic, and economic woes are discussed, a frequent contention is that the continent's problems are due in large part to the colonial division of Africa, which "arbitrarily split" African societies. That split, many say, destroyed the integral, stable, and effective sociopolitical systems in hundreds of Gardens of Eden.

The argument has almost become conventional wisdom, easily and reflexively invoked because it places blame on the West and European colonialism, already in the dock for imperialist crimes. John Darnton, in his otherwise excellent series of articles on Africa in The New York Times (June 19, 20, 21, 1994) asserts it without further comment, and even the distinguished African historian Adu Boahen supports the charge, to the point of evoking a kind of African Garden of Eden despoiled by the colonialists.

Certainly no one who knows anything about Africa can hold a brief for the patent evils of the colonial system; there is no defense for the indefensible. The problem is that the colonial-divisions-is-the-cause charge is a false historical gloss on inconvenient realities, an argument resting on two unexamined assumptions and all too often used to cover the shared African responsibility for contemporary Africa's political and economic failures.

The first flawed assumption is that all those precolonial societies were identifiably in place during the colonial partition, and that left alone, all or most would have emerged in time as full-fledged states, free of the colonial taint. What might Africa have looked like under those conditions? We have at least one tantalizing answer to that question. In 1959, the Yale anthropologist George Peter Murdock produced an extraordinary Tribal Map of Africa, which showed the "approximate territorial boundaries" of almost 1,000 African "tribes and nations." No African leader has ever gone on record favoring the creation of that many African states. The problem is that what Murdock really produced was not a map of an African reality, but a snapshot composed from the work of hundreds of primarily Western anthropologists and ethnographers, many of them hired by colonial governments anxious to learn about the peoples they ruled.

These social scientists did their work well, but their descriptions had a perverse and certainly unintended effect. The descriptions and maps, which became one basis of the colonial administrative system, froze in time many African societies already in the process of transforming themselves. Thus protected, many traditional leaders turned to modern politics, and encouraged their followers to consider their "ethnic identity" a factor in the emerging national political arenas. That's what happened in Nigeria, Rwanda and Burundi, Uganda, and many other African countries in which "traditional" nations, states, statelets, and tribes were accorded special status under colonial and post-colonial dispensations. That story is complex and varied throughout the continent; the bottom line is that what had been a dynamic and changing ethnic picture was fixed in time and place.

Earlier, African peoples had fought and conquered one another, created political systems of more or less durability, migrated, intermingled, and reconfigured their societies as population pressures, climate, the availability of usable land, and local situations dictated. Colonialism not only drew boundaries but also gave modern Africa much of its present and, alas, contentious, "ethnic" identities. In that respect, Murdock's map is misleading: There was no real basis for assuming that it represented historically stable, integral societies or for predicting a glori-
ous, noncolonial future for them.

At all events, the leaders of the new African states understood all this, wisely deciding in the 1963 Charter of the Organization of African Unity that although the colonial boundaries were bad, trying to redraw them would be disastrous, not to mention redrawing them along ethnic lines. Since 1963 the OAU has condemned attempts at ethn-nationalist secession; during the past 30 years only one such conflict, between Eritrea and Ethiopia, succeeded in creating a new state, Eritrea.

A final footnote here: If somehow African states were formed in which everybody, or nearly everybody, was of the same ethnic group, would that guarantee peace, stability, and progress? Not necessarily. Somalia, Swaziland, Lesotho, and Botswana are such states: Somalia disintegrated into anarchy; Lesotho is racked with conflict between the King, the military, and the civilian government; Swaziland is restive; and only Botswana has thus far escaped political troubles, and that because it is a genuine democracy.

The second assumption, that pre-colonial Africa amounted to a Garden of Eden, has even less foundation than the first. Unquestionably, colonialism did much damage to many African societies—slavery, forced labor, the creation of plantation economies, labor and hut taxes, punitive expeditions, and land and property expropriation all sowed misery and, often, wanton death and destruction.

It is also true that many African societies lived in harmony with nature, and that communal values of place, order, and mutual obligation prevailed in many places. But Gardens of Eden they were not.

It was the rare African people that lived in peace with its neighbors, and African political systems tended to despotism, not democracy. Disease, famine, blight, and various natural disasters took their toll regularly, as did tribal wars and the deadly politics of faction, family, and leadership succession. And various African peoples were frequently on the move—usually for good reason—into other people’s lands, which often triggered violent encounters. The great African pre-colonial states and empires—such as Ghana, Mali, Songhai, Mossi, Tekrur, Bornu, Luba, Lunda, Monomotapa, and Lozi—all reached the height of their power by bloody conquest, as did the 19th-century Fulani, Mandingo, and Zulu empires. European and Arab slaving, often aided and abetted by African accomplices, decimated and brutalized populations along the west and east African coasts, and at least one major African state, Abomey (in what is now Benin) made captured slaves its main commercial export.

All in all, there is very little evidence to support the image of an African Garden of Eden, and modern attempts to paint such a picture are mostly, and understandably, wishful thinking. Obviously, the more benign the depiction of precolonial Africa, the more heinous the colonial period seems, and the more heinous that portrayal, the more it can be used to absolve African leaders of responsibility for Africa’s current crises.

It is time the colonial-boundaries-is-the-cause argument is put to rest. It has already caused harm by being adopted as part of the racist canon of some academic and public demagogues, and it promotes a political correctness that obfuscates African realities.

The colonial heritage is a troubling one, but so is the legacy of more than 30 years of African misrule, incompetence, and often, tyranny. Blame is easy to apportion; responsibility is not. It’s time to move on.

Victor T. Le Vine is professor of political science at Washington University. He has been a scholar of Africa since 1959.
Chan Dan’s Goodbye/Birthday Bash

Colored plumes and rockets crowned the birthday/retirement-sendoff party students threw for Chancellor Danforth on April 13 in Bowles Plaza. Thousands of faculty, staff, students, alumni, and friends turned out for the gala dubbed “Chan Dan—The Final Bash.” Festivities included student entertainment that ranged from standup comedy to Gospel singing; a 70-square-foot birthday cake in the shape of Brookings Hall; music, dancing, and plenty of food; and a fireworks salute to the Danforths.