P-T's PROFESSIONAL BEST

Susan Deusinger and colleagues guide the nation's foremost physical therapy program.
Fashion Glow

Satin and sparkle, bright lights, fair city—all were part of the ambiance at the School of Art’s 68th annual Fashion Design Show, held last May at the St. Louis Galleria. Inspired by a circus theme, eight seniors and five juniors designed and presented original fashion ranging from très haute to on-the-rack. The highly professional show provides valuable experience to students destined for Seventh Avenue or Rodeo Drive, says art professor Jeigh Singleton, who heads the Fashion Design program. (One is Kate Crews, B.F.A. ’97, who created the elegant ensemble modeled above.)

And, Singleton adds, it gives participating St. Louisans “a chance to strut.”
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Short takes about great minds and ideas.

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In a regular feature, three alumni describe their favorite teachers.

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For five years, U.S. stocks managed by Katherine Magrath's firm have outperformed the market by more than three percentage points.

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Puzzling Contest

First-year student Cheryl Wiener (r.) maneuvers the car she designed and built as part of the course “Introduction to Engineering Design.” During the class, students had been given various parts and raw materials to design and build machines that could assemble pairs of wooden blocks on a table like puzzle pieces. Wiener and the other students displayed their machines in December during the mechanical engineering department’s first Mechanical Engineering Design Contest.

Restoring History: Architecture Students Rebuild Slave Cabin

Architecture students who restored a former slave cabin from Jonesburg, Missouri, are both preserving and making history. The rough-hewn log cabin that was home to a family of slaves in the late 1830s is the main attraction at the Midwest’s first Black World History Wax Museum.

Members of the School of Architecture’s chapter of the National Organization of Minority Architecture Students began work on the project in November. During several weekends and under the direction of St. Louis preservationist Jesse Frances, the students carefully tagged, documented, and disassembled the historic cabin.

After the pieces were moved from Jonesburg to St. Louis, the students, Frances, and museum founder Lois D. Conley spent several evenings rebuilding the slave cabin. Except for the gabled roof, the 16-by-18-foot cabin has been almost completely restored.

The cabin is a testimony to the harsh living conditions of the slaves in the 1830s. After working the fields all day, slaves returned to sparse, cramped quarters—with a dirt floor and few furnishings.

Architecture students Kai White, foreground, and Jeo Kim (r.) help rebuild a slave cabin from the 1830s at the Black World History Wax Museum in north St. Louis.

Conley says she decided to create the museum, a nonprofit venture funded mainly by private donations, after visiting a similar one in Baltimore. She hopes the St. Louis museum, which has relied heavily on the help of volunteers, family, and friends, will “promote better awareness of the contributions of black people and make the trials and triumphs of the black world more accessible to the public.”

Researchers Study Why Some Students Stay in High School

Everyone agrees that the high-school dropout rate—especially among African-American teen-agers—is alarmingly high. In some inner-city schools, it ranges from 40 to 50 percent.

“Why is it that some students make it?” asks Michael J. Strube, professor of psychology in Arts and Sciences. “If we can predict who will stay in school, we may be able to design interventions to keep more kids there.”

Strube and Larry E. Davis, a professor in the George Warren Brown School of Social Work and in the Department of Psychology in Arts and Sciences, are in the midst of a study to identify these predictive factors. In 1994, they received a $211,000 grant from the Maternal and Child Health Bureau of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to track a group of freshmen through their sophomore year at Normandy Senior High School in north St. Louis County. They now have received an additional $283,000 to follow these students through 1999.

Their work has been yielding surprising results. The dropout rate so far has turned out to be lower than expected. Of the original 232 students in the study, 170 have returned to the school as sophomores.

“May it Please the Court”

Washington U. first-year student Eileen O’Connor engages in a pretrial conference at the February American Mock Trial Association’s Midwest Regional Tournament for undergraduates. Hosted by the College of Arts and Sciences and the School of Law, the mock trial was held in Anheuser-Busch Hall. O’Connor’s team, one of two from Washington U., won the regional contest and competed...
Yearlong Festival Focuses on Vienna’s Music, Culture

The “muddy” Mississippi will play the role of the “blue” Danube as Washington University hosts Vienna Fest 1997, a yearlong celebration of 19th- and early 20th-century Viennese music and culture. Vienna Fest recognizes the 200th anniversary of Franz Schubert’s birth and the centenary of Johannes Brahms’ death.

Seth Carlin, professor of music in Arts and Sciences, who is organizing the festival, says, “The works of these two men move audiences today as deeply as when they first were performed in the great halls and parlors of 19th-century Vienna. Vienna Fest will be a chance for people to explore in depth the full scope of Schubert’s and Brahms’ musical genius.”

Throughout the year, music students and faculty will present a full range of works by Schubert, Brahms, and their Viennese contemporaries. The St. Louis music community will also join in the Vienna Fest spirit with concerts by the Saint Louis Symphony Orchestra and Chamber Music Saint Louis. Scientific developments of late 19th-century Vienna will be represented in the School of Medicine exhibit, “Dream City: Viennese Medicine as a Benchmark for St. Louis Doctors,” running from March through August. Photographs, rare books, and documents highlight the important contributions of Viennese scientists to modern medicine.

In October, Vienna Fest will feature a weekend of musical and literary activities, beginning with a concert of Brahms and Schubert forte-piano works by world-renowned performer Malcolm Bilson.

Music lovers can continue the special weekend by attending the performance of a Liederabend, co-sponsored by the music and Germanic languages and literatures departments in Arts and Sciences.

Mathesons Creates Comparative Literature Fund

After retiring last spring, William H. Matheson, professor emeritus of comparative literature in Arts and Sciences, created a fund to support his discipline and to honor a colleague, the late Liselotte Dieckmann.

The Dieckmann-Matheson Fund for the Support of Comparative Literature will assist graduate students studying comparative literature both on campus and conducting research and language study elsewhere. Dieckmann, a native of Frankfurt, Germany, was Washington University’s first professor of comparative literature (see page 8). Specializing in 18th- and 19th-century German literature, Dieckmann also was an outstanding scholar. Matheson taught at the University for more than 25 years—on lyric poetry, on the novel internationally, on literature and madness, and on numerous cross-cultural topics involving comparisons of European or American and Chinese or Japanese writings.
Track and Field Teams Break Records

No record was safe from the WU track and field teams this spring. The Bears broke nine women’s school records during the indoor season and snapped five more during the outdoor campaign.

Freshman jumping specialist Kristin Meade (r.) set WU records in the long jump and triple jump—indoors and outdoors—in her first four months of collegiate competition. Sophomore teammates Emily Richard and Claudine Rigaud earned All-America status at the NCAA Division III Indoor Championships, becoming the fourth and fifth women’s All-America honorees in team history.

In April, the men’s team completed a UAA sweep by winning the league indoor title and outdoor titles. Senior sprinter Chris Nally set the conference indoor record in the 55 meters (6.53 seconds) and was one of four WU individual champions. Fellow senior Jason Hudnall finished his career undefeated in the UAA pole vault competition after winning four indoor and four outdoor titles during his four years.

EM³—Tomorrow’s Manufacturing Managers

The first class in the Executive Master of Manufacturing Management program (EM³) is first class. The 16 students enrolled in the degree program have impressive credentials. Twenty percent already have a graduate-level degree; 69 percent have engineering backgrounds. Their average age is 40. They average 17 years of professional experience.

Each course in the EM³ program, a collaboration between the John M. Olin School of Business and the School of Engineering and Applied Science, includes both business and advanced engineering perspectives.

Industry leaders on the EM³ advisory board helped create the curriculum with an eye toward maximum relevance and value. They say the next generation of managers must not only be technically and technologically sophisticated but also able to work in groups and motivate others to do their best.

“EM³ is about collaboration—between business and engineering faculties, between industry and the University, and among our students,” says Dean H. Kropp, academic co-director of the EM³ program, associate dean at the Olin School and the Dan Broida Professor of Operations and Manufacturing Management.

A Challenge for the Law School

Washington University’s School of Law has received a $750,000 challenge grant from the Kresge Foundation of Troy, Michigan. Under the terms of the challenge, the law school must complete its $20 million Building for a New Century campaign by December 30, 1997—one-and-a-half years ahead of schedule.

As of January 1, 1997, the law school had raised $18.15 million, including the expected Kresge gift, toward construction costs for the new law building—Anheuser-Busch Hall—and to support the endowment and annual fund.

The new building, with its state-of-the-art technology, is assisting Washington University in its goal of preparing students for the 21st century.
During the School of Medicine Diversity Conference, second-year student Esi Morgan (r.) describes her poster on domestic violence in Asian-Pacific-American communities to second-year students Maria Dans and Neal Sikka. The January meeting, which included a workshop, lunchtime seminars, and a cultural fair, addressed diversity issues in physician-patient interactions.

Hagemann Chair Supports Research on Alzheimer's Disease

Washington University alumni Charlotte and Paul Hagemann have endowed a new chair at the School of Medicine. The Charlotte and Paul Hagemann Professorship in Neurology will support basic research on Alzheimer's disease.

"If there are going to be significant advances in this area, they will come as a result of new basic knowledge about the central nervous system," says Paul O. Hagemann, A.B. '30, M.D. '34, professor emeritus of clinical medicine. Hagemann became interested in this field after his second wife, Charlotte, A.B. '38, and one of his brothers developed Alzheimer's disease.

Hagemann also is a control subject in an Alzheimer's Disease Research Center study that compares normal aging with aging in persons with the disease.

William A. Peck, executive vice chancellor for medical affairs and dean of the School of Medicine, says: "The professorship will enhance our already outstanding group of neuroscientists. The School of Medicine is proud to name it after two wonderful individuals who have been such effective and tireless advocates for the University."

Special Olympic Cheer

Washington University sophomore Becky Schnitzer (l.), with Lisa Park and Amy Valentine, perform the Macarena to cheer on athletes playing basketball during the Special Olympics held in February in the Athletic Complex.

Washington People

John R. Loya has been named vice chancellor for human resources. He succeeds Gloria W. White, M.A. '63, M.J.S. '80, who retired from the University on June 30 after 22 years of service.

Loya has held senior officer roles in human resources at major hospitals and medical centers during the past 20 years. Most recently, Loya was associate vice president and chief human resources officer at the University of Texas' M.D. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston.

Four University officials—Judith M. Jasper, Randy L. Farmer, David F. Jones, and James D. Thompson—have been promoted to associate vice chancellor in their respective departments.

Jasper serves in public affairs as associate vice chancellor and executive director of University communications. Farmer is associate vice chancellor and director of medical alumni and development programs. Jones is associate vice chancellor and director of the University's alumni and development programs. Thompson is associate vice chancellor and senior director of major gifts and capital projects. Each was formerly an assistant vice chancellor.

Joe Deal, dean of the School of Art, has been elected to the board of directors of the College Art Association (CAA). The CAA, which has 15,000 members worldwide, represents individuals and institutions from a wide range of art-related disciplines.

As a board member, Deal helps art educators meet the challenges facing them as they enter the 21st century.

Vivian R. Pollack, professor of English in Arts and Sciences, received a Fellowship for University Teachers from the National Endowment for the Humanities to complete a book on Walt Whitman. The book, *The Erotic Whitman*, combines biography, literary criticism, and historical analysis.

Salvatore P. Sutera, former chair of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, was installed as the first Spencer T. Olin Professor of Engineering and Applied Science in March. After chairing the mechanical engineering department for 25 years, Sutera led the creation of the interdepartmental program in biomedical engineering.

B. Benjamin Taylor, adjunct associate professor of English in Arts and Sciences and writer-in-residence, was awarded the Harold Ribalow Prize for his first novel, *Tales Out of School*. The novel is now published in paperback through Warner Books.

Robert E. Tbach, dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, has been elected to a three-year term on the Council of Graduate Schools' (CGS) board of directors. CGS is an organization of higher education institutions in North America that are engaged in graduate education, research, scholarship, and the preparation of individuals pursuing advanced degrees.

Samuel A. Wickline, associate professor of medicine and adjunct associate professor of physics in Arts and Sciences and of biomedical engineering in the School of Engineering and Applied Science, was appointed to a four-year term on the Diagnostic Radiology Study Section at the National Institutes of Health (NIH). This NIH study section is responsible for reviewing grant applications submitted by individual investigators and for providing recommendations for funding approval.

Michael Wysession, associate professor of earth and planetary sciences in Arts and Sciences, has been named one of 60 recipients of the inaugural Presidential Early Career Awards for Scientists and Engineers. He received the award during a ceremony held at the White House last December. He was recognized for producing the first global map of the region deep inside the earth. Wysession received a $500,000 award for further research.

SU MM ER 1997 WA SH I N GTO N U N IV ERSI T Y 5
Jazz and classical trumpet player Wynton Marsalis delivered an Assembly Series lecture titled "Redemption Through Sacrifice: The Legacy of American Slavery" in February in Graham Chapel. The lecture was the keynote address of the Cultural Celebration, a weeklong series of events organized by the Campus Y to highlight the cultures represented in the Washington University and St. Louis communities.

Marsalis is co-founder and artistic director of Jazz at Lincoln Center as well as an accomplished and dedicated educator and composer. One of his recent works, "Blood on the Fields," which is about American slavery, is written for vocals and big band.

Three Minutes—Then Four Decades—of Fame

In 1952, Bobby Cox, wife of Jerome R. Cox, Jr., the Harold B. and Adelaide G. Welge Professor of Computer Science, performed a feat in less than three minutes that brought her an anonymous sort of fame, which has endured for more than four decades.

The stunning sequential image (r.) of her as a young woman skipping rope is part of a photographic legacy that occupies a niche in American popular culture. The photograph—taken by the late engineer/photographer Harold Edgerton—and others by him recently were on display at the Saint Louis Art Museum. The museum holds 18 Edgerton photographs donated by the Harold and Esther Edgerton Foundation and others from a 1991 gift of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Turner.

In the winter of 1952, the newly married Bobby Cox was Edgerton's secretary at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. An electrical engineering professor there, Edgerton asked Cox to skip rope in a crowded lecture hall in pitch darkness across a series of black-papered laboratory tables, in order to use the pulsating strobe lighting that created the stop-action effect when it flashed.

Three minutes later, it all was history.
Research Notes

Does exercise lower blood pressure in the elderly?
School of Medicine researchers have received a $1.4 million grant from the National Institute on Aging to conduct a five-year study to determine if moderate exercise can lower blood pressure in older people. To date, no studies have examined the effects of exercise on the blood pressure of people over 60.

Ali A. Ehsani, professor of medicine, who will head the study, hopes to gain an understanding of the biological link between exercise and blood pressure. Previous studies have shown that exercise helps reduce thickening in younger patients' hearts. This study will determine whether exercise can have the same potentially lifesaving effect on the elderly.

Link between cataracts and light identified
A potentially key link between cataracts and light exposure has been identified by School of Medicine researchers. Cataracts, which are a common cause of vision loss in older adults, result partly from exposure to ultraviolet B (UVB) rays in sunshine. The researchers found that fatty acids called prostaglandins, which are activated by UVB radiation, are involved in both the creation and the progression of cataracts. They report that they have been able to prevent cataracts by inhibiting prostaglandin synthesis.

Usha P. Andley, assistant professor of ophthalmology and visual sciences and of biochemistry and molecular biophysics, leads the research team.

Studying how alcohol intoxicates
A study at the School of Medicine may lead to answer the age-old question: Why does alcohol make people drunk? Researchers have discovered that a compound produced by alcohol-soaked brain cells potentially can inhibit the release of neurotransmitters, which is what happens in the brain after a person drinks five or six beers. A slowdown in neurotransmitter release could lead to slurred speech, clumsiness, slow reflexes and a loss of inhibitions.

The research team is headed by Richard W. Gross, professor of medicine and of molecular biology and pharmacology.

Researchers join NIH's largest diabetes study
The School of Medicine has been chosen to participate in the largest diabetes study to date to evaluate whether lifestyle changes or medication can prevent or delay adult-onset diabetes. The Diabetes Prevention Program is a 25-center study funded by the National Institutes of Health, involving 4,000 patients nationwide.

Several million Americans have impaired glucose tolerance (IGT), a prediabetic state. Researchers believe that if IGT is identified early, it may be possible to prevent or delay the development of adult-onset diabetes. Researchers at the school will screen 3,000 local patients for the study.

Lessening strokes' damage
An experimental drug called Cerestat, which may lessen brain damage following strokes, is being tested in five countries by School of Medicine researchers. Stroke is the leading cause of disability and the third leading cause of death in the United States.

After many decades of research at Washington University and other institutions, Cerestat was developed by Cambridge Neuroscience, Inc. Chung Y. Hsu, professor of neurology in the School of Medicine, is coordinating the School's participation in the drug trial, which is being organized by Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
Washington University's superb teachers have changed the lives of the many students who have learned from them. Here, three alumni describe faculty whose lessons will last a lifetime.

Liselotte Dieckmann (1902-1994)
Professor Emeritus of German and former department chair

Milica Banjanin: “Liselotte and I met many years ago when I was an undergraduate student here. She became my adviser, and to my great relief, she actually knew the part of Europe I came from. “Liselotte's symbolism course made an indelible impression on me, not only because of the breadth of her knowledge, the fascinating way she conveyed the material, her meticulous elaboration of lexical and other subtleties in the poetry we read, but also because of her infectious enthusiasm for her subject matter. Through her refined and sensitive prism I learned about symbolism and found she had opened the mysterious, imaginative, and intriguing world of the avant-garde for me, which I explore to this day.

“What attracted me to Liselotte were her wide interests and the immense culture that had shaped her identity. She has been and will remain a role model for me, a person who persevered in her professional goals and in her ceaseless pursuit of knowledge. Liselotte's joy of learning and inner strength, her attitude of being a survivor no matter what life dealt, have been a source of inspiration and guidance. I will always remember Liselotte for helping me when I was her student, for asking me to teach here when I was still working on my Ph.D. at Columbia University, for being my colleague and friend, and for showing me how to accept what life brings with grace and dignity.”

Western figure draftsmanship without understanding the distinction between sculptural draftsmanship and simply copying what you see—or producing the photo-derived images that appear in so much of what passes for figurative art today.

“Barry's course was a boot camp of the mind for an artist. No other class was remotely as demanding. After we lost our pretensions and were humbled by the magnitude of the problem and the distance to be traveled, we were ready for rebuilding. We learned the importance of facing up to artistic limitations and resisting them—that you get strong not by doing what you do well, but by probing your inadequacies, your weaknesses, until you reach a new kind of consciousness. It gave me a context for looking at art and myself and my own possibilities.”

Arnold S. Lien (1886-1976)
Professor Emeritus of Political Science and former department chair

Arthur Dougan: “Dr. Arnold Lien, head of the political science department in the '20s and '30s, was the finest teacher I had in college or law school—and I had a lot of fine ones. He was a bachelor and a shy recluse, living in a tiny apartment by himself, just off the campus. He lived for teaching and for his students. He wrote nothing but read a great deal.

“Dr. Lien gave the toughest exams of anyone at Washington U., I believe. They were four-hour essays. I had the honor to help him in grading and can testify as to how conscientious he was. An A from him was a real A!”

“He recommended to his best students that they go to the Harvard Law School, which he thought was the most rigorous mental discipline for a political science student. How well he succeeded in our preparation is evidenced by the fact that when, in 1936, the Harvard Law School correlated successful grades in college with successful grades in law, Washington University rated the highest in the world.

“But most of all I loved him. I never lived in St. Louis after graduation, but whenever I got to town (rather often) I called on Dr. Lien, and he positively glowed with interest in what I was doing.”

Scott Noel: “Barry was an incredibly vivid teacher—evangelical and charismatic in the best sense. He transcended issues of style and transmitted principles of seeing and thinking, and a passion for those.

“In the mid-'70s, art schools were very laissez-faire; the idea was to help students be themselves. Twenty years later, that has proven to be a misguided idea in any kind of teaching. The best you can offer students is not a reflection back of themselves but of something larger. That's what Barry did incomparably well. In his year-long Figure Structure class, we were intensively immersed in a sculptural understanding of the figure as a drawing problem. It was a hybridization of the visual and the conceptual that unlocked the whole history of Western figure drawing. You cannot understand the great paragons of

Scott Noel, B.F.A. '78, is a figurative painter who has been a working artist in Philadelphia for 15 years. He exhibits widely and teaches at schools including Philadelphia's Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Art.

Arthur L. Dougan, A.B. '31, is a retired lawyer in Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
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What does it mean to be an American today? How do individuals find their "fit" in a complex and challenging world? Discovering answers to such questions is one goal of the American Culture Studies program.

By Candace O'Connor
The evening class in American Culture Studies (ACS) is hard at work on *The Crucible*, Arthur Miller's play about the Salem witch trials. Led by Wayne Fields, professor of English in Arts and Sciences, the group discusses the literary qualities of the play, its historical context—17th-century New England—and the role of religion in Puritan life. But that is only the beginning.

“What is the fascination with this play? Where does its power come from?” Fields demands. Hands shoot up as the students—a mix of upper-level undergraduates and graduate students in the part-time ACS evening master's degree program—propose various answers.

Skillfully, Fields guides the discussion to another dimension of the play: the period in which Miller wrote it. It was the early 1950s, when Senator Joseph McCarthy's communist witch-hunts were in full swing. To dramatize the comparison between Salem and mid-20th-century America, Fields shows film clips of McCarthy and his adversary, commentator Edward R. Murrow, whose eloquent appeals to the American people helped to bring McCarthy down. “Do you hear the themes of the play in Murrow's speech?” Fields asks, as the class nods vigorously.

In just one session of this course, America in the 1950s, Fields has drawn on an impressive range of disciplines: literature, history, religion, political science, and social thought. The next week's class on the Civil Rights movement will include themes from African-American studies; other discussions may involve women's studies, philosophy, or film history.

Pamela Miller, a St. Louis County library employee who has taken three courses in the program, appreciates this weaving together of disciplines. “I love it,” she says. “All these pieces are tied together in this thing we call American culture. I don't think you can talk about any one aspect without bringing in all the others—they are so intertwined.”

That is precisely the purpose of American Culture Studies, a 15-year-old program now gaining momentum at Washington University with recent additions—and exciting changes to come. ACS is an interdisciplinary program with a two-fold purpose. It offers courses, like Fields' seminar, that give students a broad cultural context. And it also provides a meeting ground for faculty members in various disciplines who are grappling—from divergent points of view—with related issues in American culture.

“We think that American Culture Studies will allow faculty and students to define—and redefine—some fundamental questions,” says Fields. “What does it mean to be an American? How does our varied heritage shape the people we have become? How do individuals find their 'fit' in a complex and challenging world? Our various disciplines provide unique perspectives on these issues, and we want our students to get a sense of the range of resources and possibilities available to them as they struggle to make sense of themselves and one another.”

“Washington University is an institution that has strong academic traditions in core areas of importance to our American Culture Studies initiative,” says Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton. “Our location in the American heartland, the strength of our faculty, the interest of our students, and our facilities and scholarly materials support the conclusion that we can establish world leadership in this important area of intellectual activity. The new effort to advance American Culture Studies is the result of our extensive Project 21 planning process and represents a major opportunity to advance the University and to promote interdisciplinary teaching and research in an area of interest, significance, and promise. Washington University's progress in this area is already noteworthy, and the great faculty leadership makes me enthusiastic regarding the realization of a truly world-class program.”
The program now consists of several elements. Since 1995, the part-time master’s degree program has been available through University College in Arts and Sciences. Dozens of ACS-related courses, taught by faculty from various departments, are open to students at all levels. Soon undergraduates will be able to complete a minor in ACS.

Freshmen who enter Washington University in fall 1998 will be able to take a two-year sequence of ACS courses through the new Hewlett Program, funded by the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation. Already, Fields and his colleagues are planning these multidisciplinary classes, which will explore the geographic, historical, and cultural forces that shape America. (The first Hewlett Program, in environmental studies, begins in fall 1997.)

“Here we are in the middle of the country,” says Fields. “St. Louis is the place—thanks to our major rivers—where the country comes together. Where could be a better place to study America? Add to this the strength of Washington University’s academic departments and the quality of our Americanists trained in our traditional disciplines. These really are extraordinary people here, generous colleagues who make collaborative work possible.”

Across the country, interdisciplinary interest is at a peak, Fields says. “People in English departments call themselves ‘new historicists’ or discuss the politics of a text; people in anthropology study narrative theory. Everyone is crossing lines more routinely,” he says. “When we ... speak out of our individual disciplines and training, we keep each other honest—and have a lot more fun.”

“Arts and Sciences has been very successful in creating research and teaching conditions that encourage collaborative efforts across traditional departmental and school boundaries,” says Edward S. Macias, executive vice chancellor and dean of Arts and Sciences. “Our ACS program is an excellent example.”

At the same time, ACS has come to mean more than mere connections between disciplines, says David Konig, professor of history. In his own field of legal history, for example, anthropologists, criminologists, philosophers, and others may view legal rules in entirely different ways. So American culture is actually a “contested” area of inquiry, with layers of meaning and viewpoint.

“And I think Wayne is due much of the credit for breaking the shackles of seeing that everything is blandly related to everything else in an amorphous way,” says Konig. “Instead, he recognizes that various disciplines can see different—even contradictory—meanings to things.”

Fields got his first taste of cross-disciplinary complexity as a graduate student in English at the University of Chicago, where he wrote his dissertation on the historic Lincoln-Douglas debates. But in the 1970s, scholars everywhere were narrowing their scope—a style that did not suit Fields.

In 1976, Fields attended a Yale University humanities institute, where he met scholars who also were wrestling with interdisciplinary issues. He returned home with a model for a course, Reading America, which he team-taught with Robert H. Salisbury, professor of political science. It included well-known literary texts, such as Nathaniel Hawthorne’s short stories, and nonliterary documents and artifacts, such as Pierre L’Enfant’s plan for Washington, D.C.

“At first, I read these works the way I would read a novel or poem, while Bob Salisbury read them the way a political scientist would,” says Fields. “Then after a while we were switching roles; it was hard to tell who was what and when we were behaving according to our own disciplines or developing other approaches.”

The experience was so stimulating that the two began talking about crossing departmental lines to find “intellectual clusters” around the University. In 1982, they initiated a reading group that included Washington U. faculty and staff and participants from area universities, libraries, and museums. This led to talks about greater cooperation among Americanists in the region as well as ideas for shared research and teaching at WU. “Many of us had collaborative
They did not want to compromise the growth of these programs, especially African and Afro-American Studies (AFAS) and the brand-new Women's Studies program. They did not want to compromise the growth of these programs, yet they did wish to include them under the ACS umbrella, as well as to learn from them ways to respond to other groups and cultures within the American community.

The result was an increasingly close tie to the Program in African and Afro-American Studies and to its director, Gerald L. Early. In 1991, Early and Salisbury became co-directors of ACS, while Fields assumed a new administrative role as dean of University College. Four years later, Early took over as sole director of ACS, with two goals in mind: creating a bridge between the two programs and forging a strong sense of community among the University's Americanists.

During the years of Early's leadership, the programs cosponsored film series and reading groups; they held national conferences on the Black Heartland, novelist Richard Wright, and race and baseball. But what Early regards as models for the way ACS can work were the Miles Davis conferences held in 1995, 1996, and 1997.

"Since Miles Davis is an interdisciplinary figure, people from various fields—such as music history and literature—can intersect with him," says Early. "He is a black, American figure who is well known to white people, especially anyone interested in contemporary music or jazz. And he is also from East St. Louis, which means that we had a project with national resonance that was linked to regional history."

Early headed the program until mid-1996, a period Fields says was crucial in establishing its strong base. But Early returns the compliment; all along, he says, Fields has been at the heart of American Culture Studies at the University. "For Wayne," Early says, "ACS has always been his driving vision."

Even when Fields was not directing ACS, he maintained a strong interest in interdisciplinary studies. He has team-taught with colleagues in history, political science, and classics in Arts and Sciences, and from the School of Law. His own work reflects a cross-disciplinary interest in rhetoric and context. In his most recent book, Union of Words: A History of Presidential Eloquence (The Free Press, 1996), he traces the way in which U.S. presidents have tried, through their speechmaking, to inspire the country with a sense of unity and purpose.

Today other scholars at the University are building on the efforts of Fields, Early, and others. Assistant music professor Ingrid Monson, an ethnomusicologist who specializes in jazz, attended the first Miles Davis conference.

"I liked that the definition of ACS was very inclusive and that Afro-American studies and ACS were part of a unified vision. So when I was offered a job here last year, one factor that helped me decide to come was the fact that this program was in place," says Monson.

Angela Miller, who received a Ph.D. in American studies from Yale University and now specializes in 19th- and 20th-century cultural history of American art, says that a program like ACS "is really critical for me because I live and breathe interdisciplinary work." Talking to colleagues in adjoining areas of study is enriching, and ACS provides a structure for those exchanges, says Miller, associate professor of art history in Arts and Sciences.

As time goes on and participating departments and schools grow stronger, ACS also will improve. Already, new Americanists are coming to campus, and departments routinely call on ACS-related faculty to ask their hiring support. Major additions to the program are in various stages of development.

Student feedback about the program is positive. "I had never taken a class that used this approach," says Matthew Berliant, A.B. '97, a student in Fields' 1950s course. "Now I think this kind of course gives a much more interesting and well-rounded view of the time."

"What makes work like this possible," Fields concludes, "are colleagues with training quite different from your own who introduce you to new possibilities, new ways of seeing. Whenever I teach, my students hear things I've learned from people like Bob Salisbury, Gerald Early, [history professor] Iver Bernstein, and David Konig, who are a continuing part of my education as well as that of my students."

Candace O'Connor is a St. Louis-based free-lance writer.
DEVOTION TO

LED BY SUSAN DEUSINGER, America's best physical therapy program helps grade-schoolers and grandmas bypass injury, MAKES PATIENTS PARTNERS IN TREATMENT, NURTURES SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, and produces sought-after graduates.

by Joni Westerhouse

Susan Deusinger, director of the Program in Physical Therapy at the School of Medicine, is proud her faculty is dissatisfied. That lack of complacency, she says, is what makes the program so good. And good it is. In fact, the most recent U.S. News & World Report rankings rate the program the best in the nation.

"A certain level of dissatisfaction keeps us moving toward the future," says Deusinger, assistant professor of P-T (medical school shorthand for physical therapy). "Some new idea is always being developed in this program because somebody has said, 'Why do we do things this way?' It's a questioning, a searching, a growing kind of dynamic feeling. We rarely rest on an existing idea." That belief in the benefits of change shows in the innovative ways students are educated, research is conducted, and patients are treated. All with the intention of making things better.

Deusinger—who has a bachelor's degree in physical therapy from the University of Kansas, a master's degree in education from Washington University, and a doctorate in evaluation and testing from the George Warren Brown School of Social Work—believes in being broadly knowledgeable. Each student receives a wide variety of clinical experiences compared to those at other schools; the program has become a model of clinical education. Students go into the community in both rural and urban settings, gaining experience ranging from pediatrics to sports medicine to geriatrics. They are encouraged to question methodologies and think creatively about how to improve the diagnosis and treatment of movement disorders.

The Program in Physical Therapy is nationally known: Many in the 1996 class had job offers even before they received their diplomas. "Our [graduates] are very well received by the practice community," Deusinger says. "I'm proud when they enter practice with innovative ideas and the commitment to cause change."
Profession in Motion

A driving force behind the students is a faculty mindful of excellence in teaching and the importance of continuing to learn. Under Deusinger’s direction, both teaching and research are flourishing. Of utmost importance is that physical therapists continue to develop a scientific basis for their practice. The program is participating in many levels of investigation, including geriatrics research as part of the prestigious Claude D. Pepper Center grant awarded to John O. Hollosy, professor of medicine. In this work, faculty investigate the effects of aging on muscle tissue. Other faculty members are studying the effects of aging on the nervous system and what happens to movement when the nervous system goes awry. Still other research involves the mechanism of movement in patients with disorders such as diabetes, cerebral palsy, and obesity.

Working with Michael J. Strube, professor of psychology in Arts and Sciences, Deusinger is surveying participants in exercise programs to learn what prompts them to make lifestyle changes. “I can offer the most effective treatment in the world, but if the patient won’t participate, it won’t cause a positive health outcome,” says Deusinger, who considers interpersonal communication one of the most important skills of a physical therapist—and one of her greatest strengths.

Also under way is the P-T program’s aggressive effort to classify and offer better interventions for people with back pain, a condition often caused by poor posture and improper muscle use. “When I graduated almost 30 years ago, we didn’t know how to pinpoint the problem,” Deusinger says. “Now, we want to be able to classify the kind of back pain and the movement that causes it, select an intervention that is very much related to that classification, and analyze the outcomes of what we do in terms of remediating symptoms.”

That is a far cry from years ago when physical therapists primarily responded to prescriptions for treatment such as “Provide ultrasound to the low back for three minutes.” Now physical therapists are challenged to form a diagnosis directly related to the movement problem and to deter-
mine which treatment strategies will be most effective in alleviating the problem. These advances have necessitated changes in education as well as practice.

One Step Ahead Because of this and other new responsibilities in practice, Deusinger concludes, future physical therapists will need higher levels of education. Current graduates of the two-and-a-half-year program receive a master's degree. Within five years, Deusinger would like to change the professional clinical degree to a doctorate in physical therapy. She also envisions offering clinical doctoral programs for practitioners already in the field, just as the program has offered master's programs for practicing physical therapists with bachelor's degrees. Deusinger says all physical therapists in the not-too-distant future will need a more substantial body of knowledge in diagnosis and treatment of movement-related problems in order to practice effectively.

The prevalent notion of physical therapists "taking care" of patients also must change, according to Deusinger. Though a therapist's role always will require caring, compassion, and empathy, the relationship with patients now should be more like a partnership. Instead of coming in for exercises three times a week, Deusinger's patients are more likely to have a consultation with her and then do two or three weeks of exercises at home before they return. "In the past, our hearts were in the right places," she says, "but we tended to see people too often, making them dependent on us. Now recent graduates of the program come back and say, 'Can you believe they see patients three times a week? What a waste of money!'" Her program advocated more efficient and effective courses of treatment long before health-care reform and managed care became buzz words.

"Susan Deusinger always seems to be one step ahead of where the profession of physical therapy should be going," says William A. Peck, executive vice chancellor for medical affairs and dean of the School of Medicine. "I'm amazed at her insight about what needs to be done today to make sure our program is well-equipped for the future. She is a most effective and dynamic leader."

A 40-year veteran of the program, Robert J. Hickock, assistant professor emeritus of physical therapy and former assistant vice chancellor for medical affairs and assistant dean at the School of Medicine, also thinks highly of Deusinger. "She is bright and brings to every task a sense of dedication, energy, and inventiveness," he says. "She has nurtured this program, with the help of a strong faculty, to become one of the top physical therapy programs in the country."

Besides overseeing a staff of 12 and a faculty of almost 20, Deusinger also has teaching responsibilities. She lectures in numerous courses, teaches Educational Methods in Patient Care and Health Psychology in the entry-level program, and guides doctoral students through a teaching practicum. In addition, she sees patients through BJC Health System, as do most of the faculty—primarily working to develop fitness and independence in adults with disabilities.

Physical therapy is one of the fastest-growing health professions; to address the shortage of practitioners nationwide, the program increased class size from 68 to 81 in 1993. Although Deusinger expects to see growth in the field continue, she points out that the profession is obligated to focus attention on utilizing therapists more effectively. She advocates increasing the number of assistants to aid therapists and perform comparatively unskilled tasks, much the same as dentists have dental assistants and nurses have aides.

"A physical therapist applying hot packs or helping patients gain endurance with a walker is not the sign of the future," she says. "We have evolved into a profession that needs to look at who should do what and how we can operate most efficiently. The entire health-care system is challenged to do the same and physical therapy is definitely in the forefront of facilitating these changes."

Joni Westerhouse is director for medical communications in the Office of Medical Public Affairs.
Amy Caudy can run circles around DNA. During the summer of 1995, mentored by biology professor Craig Pikaard, Caudy investigated the way a key protein binds to genetic material. Her experiments filled out the lab's understanding of how the protein wraps a portion of DNA into a tight circle. "I wasn't the first to do such work, but it was a personal achievement. The science was orders of magnitude higher than anything I'd done before," says Caudy, Class of '99. She plans to publish a paper about a gene regulator—and she's still working in the Pikaard lab. "I learned a ton of science and a lot of patience," she says. "I came for the summer and found a home."

Caudy made her personal breakthrough as a prefreshman in Washington University's Summer Scholars Program in Biology and Biomedical Research, funded by the renowned Howard Hughes Medical Institute. Now in its fourth summer, the program—known informally as the Prefreshman Summer Scholars—reserves its places only for students who will enter WU as freshmen in the fall. All summer long, 20 select students are immersed in research at a level most about-to-be freshmen can only dream of.

The competition to get in is hot. Many applicants are high-school valedictorians, boasting transcripts crammed with advanced-placement science courses, science fair achievements, and summer programs in hospital labs. Many possess a rainbow of science fair ribbons and trophies. All have high aspirations, with career trajectories aimed at medicine, research, and biomedical engineering.

Elaine Alexander, assistant outreach coordinator in the Department of Biology in Arts and Sciences, screened 275 of these high-powered applications for the 1997 cohort. "The common thread among applicants is a love of science," she says. "When I read their application essays, there's almost always a story about a childhood exposure to science—whether it's a chemistry set or microscope they got for Christmas, a summer nature walk, or a seventh-grade science project. Early on, they've developed a love for living things and a curiosity about the world. And that grows into a desire to do something to help other people and make the world a better place to live in."

What Prefreshman Summer Scholars find on campus is hardly the conventional post-high-school summer chill out. The only thing it has in common with summer vacation is that it's over in a blink. This year, the formerly six-week program will grow to seven weeks, in response to previous students' pleas for more time. During the first week, Summer Scholars get a crash course in essential lab techniques and a first look at campus life and resources. Week One also is meet-your-mentor time. After that, it's liftoff into labs, where the research is real and the expectations nothing short of professional.

"This is a real apprenticeship," says Sarah C.R. Elgin, professor of biology and director of the supporting grant from the Howard Hughes Medical Institute through their undergraduate Biological Sciences Education Program. "Summer Scholars' work is an integral part of the faculty's research, not a class exercise. We try to pick projects that are well-developed, that have specific questions that need to be answered. Then, a prefreshman, trained in one or two lab techniques, can make a significant contribution."

Many scholars continue to work with their mentors in subsequent years, and some have seen their names up in scientific lights as co-authors of published papers, notes Elgin.

"We got up to speed fast. We had to acclimate quickly and rise to a higher level of work," says Doug Ramsey, Class of '00, of Jamestown, North Dakota. During the 1996 session, under the direction of Eric Richards, assistant professor of biology, Ramsey worked on genetic mapping of centromeres, the structures responsible for..."
What happens on the molecular level as diseases infect plants? Sophomore Jerome Strickland (center) is working with biology professor Barbara Kunkel and postdoctoral fellow Andrew Kloek to find out.

chromosome movement in the cell, in the plant Arabidopsis thaliana. "I learned a ton of science, and the challenge helped me make a smooth transition into the Washington University academic culture," says Ramsey.

Although challenging, the Summer Scholars program is not about stress, credits, or competition. Ask Jerome Strickland, Class of '00, another 1996 participant. Strickland, from Little Rock, Arkansas, worked with Barbara Kunkel, assistant professor of biology, investigating bacterial plant infections. "I felt a real motivation to achieve, but there was no pressure to make grades, so I could learn in a more relaxed way," he says.

"One evening, I was assigned to take a growth curve. Dr. Kunkel had to leave. But I wanted to be really professional, so I stayed and ended up sleeping in the lab. That was a priceless lesson in what it takes to be a researcher."

Object lessons like that are primary outcomes of the Summer Scholars program. But there's positive fallout on other fronts, too. Summer Scholars characterize the program as Head Start for college. During their stay, Summer Scholars can meet with their advisers and register for their fall classes. Non-lab hours and weekends are filled with seminars and group excursions to St. Louis attractions such as baseball games, the Zoo, the Missouri Botanical Garden, and Six Flags. In August, when the rest of the freshman class arrives, Summer Scholars fall naturally into the role of peer guides.

"You're ahead of the game," says Strickland. "When everyone else comes to school for the first time, you already have friends, you're familiar with the campus, you know your way around. It really helped to be comfortable before starting classes in the fall."

With visions of research-hungry undergraduates dancing in her head, Elgin hopes for a Summer Scholars ripple effect. "In addition to being a rewarding experience for the Summer Scholars, this program is symbolic," she says. "The message is that, at Washington University, we encourage students to integrate meaningful research into their undergraduate academic programs. Our investment in the Summer Scholars program is just the tip of the research iceberg."

Gloria Shur Bilchik, A.B. '67, M.A.T. '68, is a St. Louis-based free-lance writer and editor.
On a brilliant fall afternoon in 1900, several hundred St. Louisans gathered at a dusty construction site near the western edge of the city to join in the cornerstone-laying ceremony of a handsome new building, the first to go up on the brand-new campus of Washington University.

Students came by streetcar; the local elite clogged Lindell Boulevard with their fashionable carriages. August A. Busch, son of the building's donor, Adolphus Busch, was an early arrival in his "tally-ho" coach drawn by a four-in-hand team.

Busch Hall, as the building was called, was the first in a pioneer group that soon would form the principal quadrangle on the 150-acre campus. All were designed by the Philadelphia-based architectural firm of Cope and Stewardson, winners of a master-plan competition that had included six of the most distinguished firms in the country.

They favored for the site the Gothic style of Oxford and Cambridge universities since it could accommodate "every variety of impulse and mood," wrote Walter Cope, a partner in the firm. "It is one moment solemn—another playful. One moment it expresses power—ambition; another—contentment." In their specifications for Busch Hall, designed to stretch along the south wall of the new quadrangle, the architects seemed to be favoring power over playfulness.

At the dedication ceremonies, prominent citizens picked their way among red granite blocks to find seats on two specially constructed platforms. John W. Day, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, gave the invocation; his Unitarian congregation had once been served by Washington University's founder, William Greenleaf Eliot. Day was followed by Chancellor Winfield S. Chaplin, who outlined the new building's features.

But the principal address was reserved for Charles Nagel, local attorney and member of the University's board of directors. Months before, president Robert S. Brookings had given Nagel the job of calling on Adolphus Busch, the spectacularly successful head of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., to ask for a major gift toward the planned construction. By the end of his visit, Nagel had secured the price of a new building: a little more than $100,000.

Thirteen years later, Nagel would deliver another speech, a eulogy to Busch, who had just died at the age of 74. But on this October day, Nagel praised Busch's generosity and explained his wish to fund a building devoted to the study of chemistry, "that branch of science which his own experience has taught him above all others to value and respect," he said.

In the years following this ceremony, Busch Hall would change in purpose and appearance. During the 1904 World's Fair it was leased to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company and served for a time as headquarters for the fair's architects and engineers. It was remodeled once in 1921; by 1946, outgoing chemistry depart-
ment chairman LeRoy McMaster observed that the building, intended for 300 students, had to serve more than three times that number. Not surprisingly, the University proudly announced in 1950 the modernization of the aging Busch Hall and the proposed construction of a more up-to-date chemistry building.

The building is home now to different programs and departments, but its original purposes endure. As Nagel put it: "The cause of education shall survive as [our] hope and guide..."
You have a chance to buy a Jaguar, a real sweetheart deal. The seller says the car has air conditioning, but it's the dead of winter. On a test drive, you turn all the knobs on the dashboard. When you flip the one marked 'air,' you feel cool. You pay the seller $4,000 and drive away. Come summer, you turn on the a.c., and zip—nada—nothing happens. Is the seller liable for fraud?

Every year, predicaments like this one appear on a questionnaire Michael Greenfield distributes in his Consumer Transactions course. Greenfield, who is the Walter D. Coles Professor of Law at Washington University's School of Law, doesn't want his second- and third-year students to forget that they, too, are consumers—a group he is passionately concerned about.

Creditors wield enormous political power, Greenfield explains, and in their push to become increasingly profitable, "develop practices that are not always the most fair and reasonable." Cable television, for example, sold new channels several years ago through "negative-option selling"—adding the channels and then billing unless customers had rejected the new service. "Cable companies used this practice even though consumers had not agreed to it in their initial contracts," says Greenfield.

Objections by several attorneys general caused the cable companies to abandon use of this deceptive and unfair practice.

Challenging unfair commercial practices is always difficult for consumers, because they are poorly organized, says Greenfield, who serves on key national committees to address the power imbalance. He is working with two drafting committees to revise the nation's Uniform Commercial Code (UCC), which was promulgated in 1962 to codify and govern the law of commercial transactions. In addition, Greenfield sits on the Committee on Consumer Financial Services for the Business Law Section of the American Bar Association (ABA).

A joint product of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and the American Law Institute, the UCC was designed to promote the clarification and simplification of the law, among other charges. It was drafted in the 1940s and 1950s, well before the consumer-advocacy movement began in the late 1960s.

Evolution in commercial practices and technology has led to revision, which has been under way for a dozen years. For the last four, Greenfield has worked on the two articles that remain in committee: Article 2 covers the sale of goods (as opposed to real estate or services) and Article 9 governs security interests, or, consensual liens on various types of property, including goods and intangibles, such as accounts receivable.

The process takes time because the laws are complex, requiring extensive study and analysis, and the committee indigues all who wish to be heard. The drafting committees convene for three-day sessions three to four times a year. Before each meeting, participants review the latest version and prepare written responses. As an appointed committee observer, Greenfield participates fully but has no vote.

Revising the Uniform Commercial Code is "enormously important," says Kathleen Keest, a lawyer with the Iowa Attorney General's Office, in Des Moines. "Articles 2 and 9 affect every consumer in the entire country, yet there has been no conscious effort to have the voice of the consumer heard," Keest explains.

"People like Michael Greenfield are carrying the water for you and me and everybody else in the country."
ONE OF THE FEW

Greenfield established his pro-
consumer credentials in acade-
me. Three years after he 
joined the University faculty in 1969, he proposed the Consumer 
Transactions course, and his 
scholarly publications have 
addressed consumers’ legal rights, 
culminating in 1995 with 
Who Represent Sellers, Lenders, and 
Consumers (Little Brown, 1995). 
In 1989 he was invited to pro-
vide a voice on behalf of con-
sumers in a fellowship program 
sponsored by the ABA’s 
Committee on Consumer 
Financial Services, comprising 
attorneys who represent the 
financial services industry 
(banks, retailers, finance com-
panies, and automobile dealers).

That’s where Michael Ferry, 
A.B. ’75, an attorney with Legal 
Services of Eastern Missouri, first 
saw Greenfield at work. The com-
mittee had developed a statute 
on lenders’ liability for reneging 
on oral promises to prospective 
borrowers. Based on concerns by 
commercial lenders, the statute 
was intended to cover consumer transactions, too. “Mike did a 
wonderful analysis,” Ferry remembers. “In his detached, 
professorial style, he described a dozen examples of egre-
gious conduct that would be allowed by such a statute. It 
was obvious from the committee’s stunned silence that no 
one had thought of any of those.” The committee later 
excluded consumer transactions from the statute.

Greenfield’s committee colleagues say he is one of the 
few academics able to relate research to real life and one 
of a minority who speak for the consumer. He is a model 
of hard work, they say—always prepared, thoughtful —
and effective. Gail Hillebrand, an attorney with the West 
Coast Regional Office of Consumers Union, in San Fran-
cisco, says it is easy to underestimate Greenfield because 
of his low-key demeanor—“until you see him in action. I’m a consumers’ advocate; I depend on academic experts 
like Mike to educate me, and he does. He is always able to 
speak to the point and be heard.”

SERVING THE SCHOOL

Dean Dorsey D. Ellis, Jr., says Greenfield also con-
tributes significantly to the School of Law, where 
he teaches heavy loads and takes on major committee 
responsibilities. For nine years, he has been the principal 
law school representative on the project for the newly 
opened Anheuser-Busch Hall.

“Greenfield became, in effect, project manager,” says 
Ellis, “with enormous demands on his time, especially in 
the last three or four years.” The dean credits Greenfield with attention to 
the smallest detail, such as the num-
ber of electrical outlets per office and 
the selection of finishes, fabrics, and 
furniture. Each office now has a win-
dow that opens and closes, thanks to 
Greenfield’s early discovery that the 
faculty’s request for working windows 
had not been translated to the blue-
prints. “There is no question that gen-
erations of students will benefit from 
this building because of his work,” 
says Ellis.

Greenfield’s own students make up 
nearly the entire population of the 
law school, since in addition to 
Consumer Transactions, Greenfield 
teaches first-year courses on Contracts 
and on UCC. “My main goal with first-year students is to get them to 
think like lawyers,” he says. His 
method is Socratic: “In its purest 
form, the class proceeds by dialogue. 
The student’s response is always fol-
lowed by a question based on that 
response.”

“I can still see him in front of the 
classroom, stroking his beard and 
searching the ceiling for the right ques-
tion to guide the development of our 
thought processes,” says Vincent E. 
Caracci, J.D. ’73, in-house counsel at Sta-Home Health 
Agency, in Jackson, Mississippi. “Not [directly] answering 
but gently pushing his students was the right thing to do.”

Greenfield never planned to teach. He went to the 
School of Law at the University of Texas-Austin in 1966 
partly to escape from his native Iowa, where he had 
earned a bachelor’s degree at Grinnell College. After the 
culture shock of being with 1,500 students who spoke 
“Texan,” Greenfield found excitement and challenge—
and a profession modeled on exemplary instructors.

“This is a guy who truly loves the law and teaching 
the law,” says Nordahl L. Brue, J.D. ’70, attorney with 
Sheehy, Brue, Gray & Furlong, in Burlington, Vermont, 
founder of Bruegger’s Bagels and a former student in 
Greenfield’s Creditors’ Rights class.

When Greenfield could not find appropriate teaching 
materials for his consumer law course, he created his 
own. He wrote a casebook, Consumer Transactions 
materials that show one way [the court’s] to solve a 
problem but leave students an opportunity to question, 
to think of other solutions,” he explains.

Some 15 years ago, Greenfield confides, he pondered 
moving from the classroom to courtroom. “But I just 
couldn’t do it,” he says. “I thought about the excitement 
of classroom dialogue. I thought about the first semester, 
seeing the students’ development. That gives me a lot of 
satisfaction. I knew I wasn’t willing to give that up.”

Martha Baker is a free-lance writer who lives in St. Louis.
Top Performer

SHE MAPPED OUT HER FIRST BUSINESS PLAN IN JUNIOR HIGH.

Like any good entrepreneur, Katherine Busboom Magrath was specific about what would happen: She would start her own fashion-design company after graduating from college. Specifically, she would start a company in dress design—something she was good at and enjoyed. She would open a retail boutique in New York (or Boston, or Philadelphia, or Washington, D.C.). She would hire a staff of talented seamstresses who would assist her. And together they would build a successful business designing dresses for a select group of repeat customers.

That was before she discovered securities analysis.

by Elaine Dempsey
U.S. stocks managed by Katherine Magrath’s investment firm have yielded 18.6% annually over the last five years, outperforming the market by more than three percentage points—better than 85 percent of U.S. money managers.

Primary manager Magrath is not in the least surprised.

Throughout high school and well into college, Magrath never veered from her plans to own a business in fashion design, although early in her undergraduate career she adjusted her role to business manager. Then, in her junior year, Magrath made major alterations to her plan. In Securities Analysis, an introductory course taught by Merle Welshans [then professor of finance], she became hooked on what she discovered within the pages of Graham & Dodd—the classic textbook on securities analysis.

“I got so turned on to security analysis,” says the partner and chief investment officer of ValueQuest, Ltd., an investment firm in Marblehead, Massachusetts. “And I already loved finance and accounting. Graham & Dodd brought all of these aspects together in analyzing companies. All I wanted to know was ‘Could you get a job, a full-time job, doing this?’ I asked Professor Welshans, and when he said yes, I knew that’s what I would do.”

So Magrath embarked on a career in securities and investments that saw her move from being the first woman equity analyst at St. Louis Union Trust Company, to the first woman oil analyst in the country, to the youngest person ever chartered as a financial analyst, to the first woman equity mutual fund manager (at Keystone Custodian Funds), to the director of investments at United Brands, to director of equity investments at the Ford Foundation, where she managed a $1.5 billion equity portfolio. She also was awarded a Sloan Fellowship at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where she completed a two-year master’s program and her thesis, “A Practitioner Looks at Modern Portfolio Theory,” in just 12 months.
Global Quest

In 1982 Magrath’s dream of owning her own company became a reality when she and Terry Magrath, her husband since 1972, founded ValueQuest. Today, with Magrath as chief investment officer and primary fund manager, the firm handles $1 billion in equities for institutional clients, earning returns that far exceed those averaged by its Wall Street counterparts.

Over the past five years, ValueQuest’s U.S. equity composite (domestic portfolio) has netted an impressive 18.6 percent rate of return annually versus Standard & Poor’s 15.2 percent. ValueQuest’s global and international portfolios outperformed market rates as well. The company’s World Ex-U.S. equity composite (international portfolio) netted 14.5 percent annually versus the benchmark Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) EAFE (Europe, Australia, Far East) Index’s 8.2 percent.

ValueQuest’s Global Composite, with a four-and-three-quarters-year track record, netted 15.1 percent annually versus the MSCI World Index’s 13.4 percent.

How does Magrath account for her investing success? “Stock selection, along with researching companies on a global basis, and a basic team-oriented approach to investing,” says Magrath. “That’s how we do it.”

ValueQuest differs from other money-management firms by investing only in contrarian value-oriented stocks—stocks in the 20-percent-most-underpriced segment of the market that are undervalued on the basis of earnings, assets, and/or quality. (Common institutional investment strategies focus on buying higher-priced securities, expecting better-than-average growth in earnings.) Magrath’s team follows sound but distressed companies whose stock prices have fallen, and then closely studies a company, its global competitors, and its management to determine the company’s ability to rebound. Often, though, a change in management is necessary to breathe new life into a stock’s value. Once new management takes over, ValueQuest watches the company closely.

“We research companies quite extensively,” says Magrath, “and we have a number of seasoned investment professionals. One or more of us will have followed a company for a long time, maybe over a whole career. We’ve also followed the management styles of different CEOs. That deepens our perspective on the pros and cons of a company before we commit to purchasing a stock.”

Unlike its competitors, ValueQuest takes a global approach to investing rather than just a domestic or international approach (worldwide but excluding the United States). Magrath, who had previously managed funds in which she included stocks from international companies, is responsible for her firm’s pioneering work in this area.

“When we founded ValueQuest,” she says, “we knew that assets would increasingly be managed on a global basis, because more and more companies are global today. Terry and I shared a philosophy that the world would have to become global in investing. We believe it will be truly global within 15 years or so.”

Buying globally, however, is not the key to the firm’s sterling returns, Magrath says, but rather researching globally. “We do our research by global sector or industry assignments,” she says. “Which means if you’re looking at automobile manufacturers, you follow GM and Chrysler in the United States, Peugeot in France, Fiat in Italy, Toyota and Honda in Japan, and Tofas in Turkey. You follow all of them.”

Typically, institutional investment firms operate with separate domestic and foreign research teams, which track a large number of companies from a diverse group of industries within a specific geographic region. With a more specialized sector approach, Magrath’s team ensures that they have the latest information about a company’s competitors—global competitors—that may be poised to make major inroads in that company’s market.

ValueQuest sees its global research and investing pay off in increasingly higher rates of returns. “Over the years, our stock selection has improved dramatically,” Magrath says. “The longer we do what we do, the more we work together, and the more tools we bring to bear on it, the more efficient, the more successful ValueQuest becomes.”

Community Involvement

Magrath’s success in the high-stakes investments game may have taken her far from her roots in Stillman Valley, Illinois, but it has not sidetracked her practice of giving back to the community. She has been an adviser to the program in international business relations for the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, in Boston. She has served on the investments committees for the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, the Boston Children’s Service Association, and the Town of Marblehead. Magrath also is a trustee of the Lahey Hitchcock Clinic, one of the world’s foremost medical clinics, with facilities in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

As a successful woman in a male-dominated profession, Katherine Magrath is committed to providing young women and minority students with the same opportunity she had—to earn a business degree from Washington University. As a means to this end, in 1989 she and her husband established the ValueQuest Scholarships at the John M. Olin School of Business. “We want to provide to talented but disadvantaged young people the opportunity to realize their potential,” Magrath says.

An active volunteer and loyal supporter of Washington University, she has served on the National Council for the Olin School of Business and on the Business Task Force in the early 1980s. In 1993 Magrath became the first woman to receive the Olin School’s Distinguished Alumni Award. She recently became a member of the University’s Board of Trustees, a position she says she is “honored to hold.”

After her first board meeting, Magrath set about gathering information “to familiarize herself with other parts of the University.” Since she is on the Student Affairs Committee, she spent a day with three students—from business, social work, and medicine.

“As a Trustee, I have so much more to learn about the University, about the schools, about the abundant resources, and most importantly, about the students and their needs,” Magrath says with relish. “It’s a fascinating learning experience.”

Elaine Dempsey is a St. Louis-based writer.
Invested in LIFE

Andrew M. Bursky
A.B. (economics) '78
B.S. En. E. '78
M.S. Ch. E. '78
Andrew Bursky was 10 years old and in search of spending money in Indianapolis, Indiana, when he decided to launch a lawn-care business. Too young to drive a tractor, he paid older kids to do the grunt work while he went from door to door selling the service and pocketing tidy sums along the way.

The money was nice, but Bursky enjoyed the transactions even more. “I was fascinated that you could go out and do something for someone and get money in return,” he says. He began poring through history books on economics.

Bursky found—then, as today—that opportunity awaits someone willing to work hard and take a chance. He has applied that lesson throughout his life—sometimes for fun, and often for profit. As president of Washington University’s Student Union in the mid-’70s, Bursky—an engineering and economics major—was peeved that local florists charged students top dollar for roses just before the school’s annual Red Rose Cotillion. He shopped around and found a wholesale florist in Denver willing to sell and ship the roses for less money. Hundreds of students placed their orders out of state.

Today, Bursky is still on the watch for the best buy. He is managing director of Interlaken Capital, an investment firm in Greenwich, Connecticut, that controls four companies in the fields of insurance, food service, industrial outsourcing, and chemical processing. Interlaken also scouts for promising entrepreneurs who need financial backing. Bursky divides his time among all these efforts.

“I spend a lot of time with the men and women managing our businesses,” he says. “But I’m also dealing with whatever comes through the door that day. I might get a 7:30 a.m. call that says, ‘Hey, we’d like to do that deal we talked about.’ Then I assemble a team and work it out.”

When it comes to Washington University, Bursky says he has “boatloads of fond memories.” In addition to outmaneuvering florists, he mastered other practical lessons. Studying chemical engineering, for example, Bursky learned how to logically work through complex problems. “My engineering background has proven to be a great friend,” he says. “There’s a disciplined way of thinking that’s start to finish. You break a problem down; you let it flow logically. It works whether you’re solving an engineering issue or basic business.”

Or solving life in general, perhaps. In the years following his graduation from Washington U., where he was a Presidential Scholar, a National Merit Scholar, and a Langsdorf Fellow, Bursky rapidly made some major life choices. He decided to pursue a master’s degree in business administration at Harvard. He started Interlaken Capital with a friend. And he married Jane...
Miller, A.B. ’78, his college sweetheart. “Jane and I started dating our senior year,” Bursky says. “We met through her former boyfriend, who was a good friend of mine. The rest, as they say, is history.”

Bursky chose well on all counts. Interlaken Capital is one of the largest private companies in the United States. With his wife he shares two children—Steve, 15, and Jennifer, 12, and his personal and professional lives are closely linked. Unlike many executives, he lives just six minutes from his office, which means he can drive the children to school.

“My day begins with my family,” Bursky says. “They are my anchor.” Like all parents, he hopes his children learn from him. “At some point in your career, when you’ve got enough money and enough success, you ask, ‘Why am I knocking myself out?’ My kids are my motivators. I want to improve their life and their opportunities, but I also want to give them a picture of hard work. I want them to be able to look at me and say, ‘If you work hard every day and you do it with integrity, you can do OK in this world.’”

The Burskys go out of their way to get involved in their children’s education. From checking homework to talking with teachers and organizing parents in the community, they try to improve what they believe is a troubled school system nationwide. Indeed, public education in the United States is Bursky’s list of concerns. On the eve of the year 2000, he says, he thinks “our public school system has lost its way, and I fear for the future of our youth because of it.” In particular, he worries that teachers work with too few established standards—or rewards—for their performance. With few agreed-upon measures of quality, schools can’t begin to assess gaps in education, he says. He adds that school systems often distribute precious funding inefficiently. Public education in general, he says, has grown so bureaucratic and sluggish that it can’t respond quickly to these issues.

And these are just the problems affecting the fortunate schools. “If you look at the inner city, we’re doing an absolutely miserable job with less fortunate kids,” Bursky says. “These are lost generations.” Bursky and his son have taken trips into New York City’s Harlem to help out at an innovative school called the Children’s Storefront. Established some 15 years ago, the fully accredited school is designed to bring quality education to children of Harlem who are in the greatest risk of disappearing through the cracks. It offers a traditional curriculum, a group of teachers who care about their students’ lives, and a good track record for placing students who qualify for scholarships in preparatory schools and in college. It also provides a hot breakfast and lunch—which may be the only meals some of the children will get. “These are kids who have seen the worst that life has to offer,” Bursky says. “My interest was to expose my son to this, not only so he could [help out] but also so he would understand what the world is like. I wanted us both to see the magnitude of the problem.”

It’s this kind of involvement, Bursky says, that can help turn schools around, but the groundwork begins at home. “Each of us, first, has to be responsible for our kids. That means delivering the message at home that education is important,” he says. “Beyond that, we’ve got to take a role in our communities. We’ve got to demand change—where it’s appropriate—at the local and state levels.”

Meanwhile, Bursky’s professional and personal life are sure to grow. Even though Interlaken Capital has dominated his 16-year business career, he still enjoys going to work in the morning. “The most fascinating part of this business is the piece I was least prepared to deal with: understanding what makes people tick.” Business isn’t just about money, says Bursky, who is a member of the Student Affairs National Council and the recipient of the School of Engineering’s first Young Alumni Award. “Business is about people—how they interact. It’s about finding a way to motivate and mentor people, a way to help them fulfill themselves while they fulfill their business goals,” he says.

“Part of the American dream is still: ‘Someday I’m going to go have my own business,’” Bursky says. He talks to dozens of senior executives at big companies who want to strike out on their own. In any venture, finding a good idea and working hard is key to success. Bursky says he will always love working with people hungry to make it happen.

“That’s what it’s all about.”

Kathryn S. Brown is a free-lance writer who lives in Columbia, Missouri.
In the past 20 years, attorney Michael P. Millikin has had only one client. Yet he has never wanted for the excitement, intellection, and rewards a legal career can offer. Case in point: Four years ago a chain of events began to unfold that would soon make international headlines. The charge—
—industrial espionage at the highest level. The Millikin team’s pursuit of this case resulted in a $1.1 billion settlement for the client.

For Michael Millikin, J.D. ’73, it’s all part of the practice of—

Millikin’s client is General Motors, the world’s largest industrial corporation and a towering presence on the waterfront in the middle of downtown Detroit. There, he reports to work as a heavyweight litigator in the manufacturing behemoth’s legal department.

Millikin handles what he calls “a virtual candy store of cases,” his enthusiastic spin on a traditional mix of class-action suits, contract and tort claims, and claims of suspected wrongdoing within the company. But the four-year, internationally publicized case his team won for GM was in many respects one of a kind.

The matter involved a high-ranking GM executive, José Ignacio López de Arriortura, who defected to Volkswagen AG with thousands of pages of confidential product plans, global purchasing information, and manufacturing documents from GM files. Among the purloined items were computer disks and a master plan for “Plant X,” a revolutionary approach to an efficient assembly plant in which workers employed by suppliers, rather than by the automaker, would fit together the vehicle parts.

“It was an extraordinarily unusual departure, a cowardly move,” Millikin said of the manner in which López left GM for Volkswagen, headquartered in Wolfsburg, Germany. At a news conference on March 15, 1993, GM chair John F. Smith, Jr., took the podium before the assembled world press to announce López’s promotion to head of North American operations. It should have been a glorious, defining moment for corporation and executive alike.

But López was nowhere to be seen. Instead, he had one of his staff deliver a note to Smith. “The note basically said, ‘I quit. I’m going to join VW,’” recalls Millikin, who, along with colleague John G. Rahie, had already been suspicious of the former executive’s surreptitious travel to Wolfsburg.

In the wake of López’s vanishing act, information streamed into GM’s legal department. Significant documents were found missing from López’ office. Then, within 12 days after López bolted, seven of his associates followed him to Volkswagen. Who better to take up the trail than Millikin, a former federal drug prosecutor, and Rahie, whom colleagues characterize as “a bulldog litigator.”

When López defected, Millikin was supervising several attorneys in GM’s in-house litigation practice, which handled criminal investigations and internal inquiries into alleged wrongdoing. Midway through the López affair, however, those attorneys became part of a new practice area at GM handling all other litigation except individual product liability cases. Michael Millikin assumed responsibility for the new unit, which now has 26 litigators, and headed up the team of U.S. and German attorneys whose mission it was to vindicate GM’s claims of theft and betrayal by López.

With its triple appeals of espionage, intrigue, and big-name attorneys sparring on an international field, the López case grabbed worldwide attention. Never mind that the litigators for VW and López included Robert Strauss, former U.S. ambassador to Russia, and Washington defense lawyer Plato Cacheris, counsel for John Mitchell in the Watergate scandal and for former CIA spy Aldrich Ames. “My challenge was to be equal to, if not more effective than, the lawyers on the other side,” says Millikin. “While I’m unconcerned with flashiness, I’m extraordinarily concerned with effectiveness.”

From the beginning, Millikin says, GM had offered VW a way to bail out gracefully, but the German company refused to take it. Meanwhile, press releases from both companies and bellicose

GM is positioning itself to become number one among globally integrated companies.
GM quickly settled. In compliance with the terms of the settlement, made on January 9, 1997, the company paid GM $100 million in cash and returned those GM documents that survived a massive shredding effort by López and his followers. In addition, VW must purchase $1 billion worth of auto parts from GM over the next seven years and sever all business relationships with López and certain of his cohorts until March 2000.

Where does López stand? He and three of his followers have been indicted in Germany on a number of criminal charges related to their taking of GM's documents, and an active criminal investigation is under way in the United States, where the former executive will face more-severe white-collar crime laws, Millikin says.

The probe into the matter—which has been described as the biggest case of industrial espionage in this century—exacted from GM litigants a nearly four-year contest of will and endurance, but despite these demands, Millikin pursued other pressing legal matters simultaneously. He doesn't wish to elaborate on his recent successes; instead, he calls up the forces that have shaped his ideals, values, and work ethic.

"At times I had enormous self-doubt because of the intellectual challenge of law school, particularly my first year," he recalls. "My wife, Karen, was unwavering in her confidence in me—and that was our first year of marriage."

Washington U. law professors still affect Millikin's career: "The approach I take to legal issues even today is influenced by Michael Greenfield [see page 22] and Frank Miller. More than anyone else, they helped develop my approach to legal argumentation—to obtain a total understanding of the facts and the law, and to undertake a thorough analysis of the positions an effective adversary can take utilizing the same facts and law." He adds, "And on my credenza, I have Professor Kathleen Brickey's three-volume treatise on corporate criminal liability."

Millikin supports the University in its educational and advancement efforts through membership in the Detroit Regional Cabinet. The Regional Cabinets include some of the University's most distinguished and helpful friends. He also is active in the law school's Building for a New Century campaign.

As a young law graduate, Millikin clerked for Judge Vincent J. Brennan of the Michigan Court of Appeals. "Right away, he assumed that I would be able to do things, to take responsibility that exceeded my expectations," Millikin said of Brennan. "He treated me as an equal in the intellectual challenge of the cases we worked together."

Such early lessons have not been lost on Millikin's two sons, for whom their father is "a tremendous role model with a solid core of values and great optimism," as elder son Matt Millikin puts it. "Our parents have an amazing partnership," continues Matt, Class of '98, a political science major in Arts and Sciences who postponed his final semester at Washington University to take a position in the White House in Washington, D.C. "They're both very involved with family life and have empowered us to make our own decisions."

Matt Millikin plans to attend law school and pursue a legal career; his brother, Christopher, a junior at the University of Michigan, is exploring careers in engineering, scientific research, or medicine.

Meanwhile, Michael Millikin's future is moving at top speed. At this writing, he has accepted GM's offer to serve as vice president and general counsel for the company's international operations, and as a member of its International Strategy Board. In September, Millikin and his family will call Zurich, Switzerland, their home.

"This opportunity comes at a time when GM launches its new globalization efforts," says Millikin, who grew up in Adrian, some 80 miles southwest of Detroit. "It is an exciting challenge."

The GM attorney who once seriously considered becoming a doctor is, in a sense, dispensing prescriptions today. Charged with helping ensure the optimal health and vitality of a corporate giant, Millikin never loses sight of a family-honored philosophy: You define yourself by the choices you make. (Continued)

Cynthia Georges is a St. Louis-based writer and a former editor of this magazine.
Sometimes, "My Washington" is a group photograph. In the case of David and Linda Habif, it's a family album.

First, there are their two daughters—Stephanie, A.B. '97, and Meredith, Class of '99—outstanding volleyball players whose talents have helped put together the Bears' long string of NCAA Division III championships.

Then there are the nephews and niece: Chris Hosford, Class of '98, from Seekonk, Massachusetts; Thomas Habif, Class of '00, Eliot, Maine; and Lindsey Hosford, Class of '01, Seekonk.

And then there are the other five "Habif kids"—the 1996-97 recipients of the annual Robert L. Johnston Scholarship in each of the five undergraduate schools—Dan Gisslen, A.B. '97, Architecture, from West Des Moines, Iowa; Ngoc Huynh, B.F.A. '98, Art, Houston, Texas; Angela Roberts, A.B. '00, Arts and Sciences, St. Louis; Sara Scheffler, B.S.B.A '97, Business, Springfield, Illinois; and Jermaine Bates, B.S. '99, Engineering, St. Louis.

Still counting, there's Helen Chung, A.B. '96, Arts and Sciences, of Seoul, Korea, who now works in Maryland and is the first of the "Habif kids" to graduate, as well as two new Johnston scholars waiting in the wings to replace Dan and Sara.

The scholarships, named for Linda's late father, were established by the Habifs in 1995 while David was Washington University Parents Council chair. The idea was to encourage Council members and other parents to sponsor annual named scholarships—though not necessarily five at a time—by joining the William Greenleaf Eliot Society at the Fellows level, which begins at $2,500, the amount it takes to sponsor an annual named scholarship. It worked.

David says, "There's a name and a person associated with that scholarship, so you get to know young, vibrant kids with lively, inquisitive minds, and you get to see them mature between 17 and 21. It's fun to follow the kids through their different schools and see what they're doing."

The Habifs, who live in Tenafly, New Jersey, but are frequently on campus, often dine out with their other five "kids."

All of this wasn't exactly what Linda and David had in mind when they sent their first-born off to college. Earlier, David had served for three years as president of D.I.G.S., the nationally known northern New Jersey volleyball club in which Meredith and Stephanie played as high-schoolers. The Habifs learned there what a scholarship could mean in a kid's life. "Colleges and universities scouted our players," David says. "During my time as president, there was not one graduating senior who was not offered a college scholarship. Often the kids would come to me for advice about schools—some of them were dirt poor who now works in Maryland and is the first of the "Habif kids" to graduate, as well as two new Johnston scholars waiting in the wings to replace Dan and Sara.

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The Habifs have embraced WU—with two daughters, two nephews, a niece, five sponsored scholars, a scholarship graduate, two new recipients, and a son for the Class of '09.
and never could have made it without a scholarship."

He also discovered that at many of these colleges and universities "parents were not invited." He didn't forget either experience, especially once he and Linda encountered the Washington University Parents Council.

Even before Stephanie had packed her bags for the Hilltop, an acquaintance of David's, a WU Parents Council member whose daughter was a graduating senior, raved to him about the group. Since the Habifs' philosophy of getting involved in their children's lives without interfering is to get involved in their children's schools and activities, Parents Council seemed like a good idea to them. But their expectations were not great.

In August 1993, after Linda and David helped Stephanie move into her dorm on the South 40, they attended parents' orientation. David was called away in the midst of it by urgent matters in the Middle East, but Linda stayed on. At a chancellor's reception at University House, she introduced herself to Marc Sternfeld, then Parents Council chair, and volunteered the formidable Habif energies to the Council. An invitation to a Parents Council meeting soon followed.

Sternfeld ran the meeting ("Wow, what a role model!" David says), and Chancellor William H. Danforth and Julie Kohn of Alumni and Development Programs participated.

David says he and Linda realized "there really was an avenue open for parental involvement" at WU. "The Parents Council wasn't just window dressing." When David was asked to serve as 1994–1995 Parents Annual Fund chair, he didn't hesitate to accept.

The rest is history. David and Linda led an effort that produced gifts totaling $836,760, more than double the previous year's amount, and still the record for the PAF. His year as Parents Council chair (1995–96), coinciding with William Danforth's retirement as chancellor and Mark Wrighton's inauguration as 14th chancellor, put him in frequent contact with faculty and administrators. "All friendly and all top quality," he says. "This really is a family place."

Linda says that one of the most rewarding moments of all for her at WU comes at each Parents Council luncheon, when a microphone is passed among the parents, and they share stories about their children's experiences at the University. She says, "Some are funny, some are moving, and there is definitely a family feeling in the room that epitomizes Washington University for me."

When Meredith decided that she, too, wanted to attend WU, the Habifs watched as their daughters worked the matter through to their mutual satisfaction. David says, "With different class years, majors, and dorms, they decided they'd be able to retain their individuality. The volleyball court and Pi Beta Phi, their sorority, are about the only places they're sure of running into each other."

Fourth-grader David Robert Habif, a Tae Kwon Do black belt and a soccer player as well as a Little Leaguer, has already made it clear that one day he, too, will leave home for college. Of course for him, college = WU (Class of '09). Which is just fine with Linda and David—they'll be able to be part of the Washington University Parents Council once again.

And, once again, there will undoubtedly be the faces of new "Habif kids" in the family album.

—M.M. Costantin
EXCUSES, EXCUSES, EXCUSES! They're BORING and we've heard 'em ALL! But up on the Hilltop there's MUSIC ~ GRAHAM CHAPEL is ringing its call!

Okay, then, I'll go to Reunion! I'll go once I win the election! I'll go if the chancellor invites me...
I'll go once I get that promotion... and can from my schedule ESCAPE! I'll go if my TIME will allow...

Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton speaks, as "Pomp and Circumstance" plays in the background...

Reunion grows better each year, thanks to your input. So, if you haven't been to Reunion lately, YOU HAVEN'T BEEN TO REUNION!

I hereby INVITE YOU to return to the Hilltop, reconnect with Washington U.'s ongoing story, renew friendships, reawaken memories, and reaffirm your role in one of the world's finest universities!

SING to the tune of "She'll Be Coming 'Round the Mountain"

We'll be coming 'round for all the campus fun
On a plane, by train, by boat, or on the run!
Special rates for transportation, travel, and accommodations, just call 1-800-867-ALUM!

Jump on into all the planning that's begun
'Cause Reunion's made especially for alums!
Staff support is always here,
So it's fun to volunteer!
Come and join us for the party, everyone!
Preview Reunion on the WEB!
Surf to http://www.wustl.edu/
E-mail your questions from there!
Just THINK of all that
awaits you at Reunion!

SING to the tune of "My Favorite Things"

Parties and coffees are sure to be thrilling,
In Holmes & Bowles Plaza, the Rat & McMillan,
Places we love and the memories they bring,
That's why Reunion's a wonderful thing!

Come for enriching instruction abounding!
Seminars, panels, and lectures astounding!
Back in the classroom with old friends & new,
Come and enjoy all that's waiting for you!

March in the Great Bear Parade in the Quad!
Music and banners! The masses applaud!
Feast at the banquet with friends from afar!
Dance as you reminisce under the stars!

O, Reunion! Sweet Reunion!
What a time to share!
A Once-in-a-lifetime all over again!
So come and we'll see you there!

Don't just take OUR word for it... Here's what past
attendees said about Reunion!

We hung out in the Quad just like the old days!
I had a wonderful time the minute I started reading name tags!
I arrived alone but soon found many friends!

I made new friends I didn't even know 20 years ago!
The lectures were packed!

I had great fun with friends I hadn't seen in 48 years!
I loved the Great Bear Parade...the setting was magical!

I just can't wait!
I'll go, I'll go!

The masses applauded!
Dance as you reminisce under the stars!

"La Testimoniale"

Wouldn't have missed this for anything!

"Hi Ho, Hi Ho"

"La Testimoniale"
Gene Blackwell, BU 39, and Frances (Royse) Blackwell, LA 44, celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on Nov. 23, 1996. Gene founded a program three years ago called LAFF-I — an organization dedicated to entertainment and laughter for the North Shore Senior Center in Northfield, Ill. The program has attracted considerable attention from local and national television.

Patricia Caverin Seyfried, FA 50, makes Italian glass mosaics and began a business called Pat Seyfried’s Mosaics. The November/December 1996 issue of St. Louis Magazine featured an article about her. She has sold commercial and residential pieces throughout the Midwest and in California, Hawaii, and Scotland.

Seth Fox, BU 51, is chairman and CEO of Harbour Group, in Clayton, Mo. He was honored as Clayton’s 1996 businessperson of the year at the Clayton Chamber of Commerce’s Annual Banquet. He founded Harbour Group in 1976 as a privately owned operating company.

Eloise Blue Semmelmyer, BU 53, married Robert M. “Pete” Peterson on Sept. 21, 1996, in Denver, Colo. They honeymooned in Italy and live in Denver. Eloise retired from working in real estate in Denver, and Pete retired as a research analyst in biotechnology.

Aryeh Wineman, LA 54, is author of a book, Mystic Tales From the Zohar, with Notes and Commentary, published by the Jewish Publication Society.

Robert M. Seltzer, LA 55, was appointed acting dean of social sciences at Hunter College of the City University of New York. Seltzer is a professor of Jewish history at Hunter and director of the Hunter Interdisciplinary program in Jewish social studies.

Bernard J. (Bernie) Venverloo, Jr., EN 55, is retired from the U.S. Army Materiel Command, in Alexandria, Va., after a 34-year career in aviation. He began his career at McDonnell Douglas Corp. in St. Louis, and also worked at the U.S. Naval Air Test Center, in Patuxent River, Md., as well as at the U.S. Army Aviation Systems Command, in St. Louis. He lives in Arlington, Va., with his wife, Joan; they have three children.

Henry D. Menghini, LA 56, LW 59, joined the law firm of Husch & Eppenberger in St. Louis as a partner in January. He had practiced law at Evans & Dixon since 1960.

Thomas R. Green, LW 58, received the Israel and Yetta Goldberg Community Service Award in April from the Louis and Sarah Block Yeshiva High School in St. Louis. He was honored for his years of activities and support of Jewish communal organizations and institutions.

Arthur J. Radige, UC 59, designed an improved dual-purpose G-flight suit, with flotation mode for survival in the air and in the sea and offshore, during his active retirement in the Naval Marine Coast Guard and Air Force Aviation Training Area. The suit is now used by all aviation students, pilots at sea, and for rescue operations. He lives in Pensacola, Fla.

Robert W. Johnson, AR 60, was promoted to vice president of RTKL Associates, an international architectural engineering, and planning firm headquartered in Baltimore, Md. He serves the firm as corporate director of technical resources and is responsible for managing specification and quality management systems.

Nicholas A. Scambills, EN 60, was named chairperson of the Fire Science and Technology and Environmental/safety/risk management department at Sinclair Community College in Dayton, Ohio. He is responsible for the professional growth and development of both programs and the certification of the various specialties within the fire service field.

Kurt H. Stutt, LA 63, DE 66, has been appointed clinical associate professor of applied dental medicine at Southern Illinois School of Dental Medicine, in Alton, Ill. He is in private practice in Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Perry Bingham, DE 64, was elected president of the American Academy of Implant Dentistry in November 1996. He has been a member of the Santa Rosa C.A.R.E., dental community for more than 30 years. He was selected to be an honored fellow of the academy and served as western district representative, national secretary, and vice president.

Manon Cleary, FA 64, was one of two American artists to receive a grant to attend a creative laboratory project in the Tju-Tuener Valley, House of Composers, Kazakhstan, where she lectured on art and contemporary American female artwork. Her work was displayed in two exhibitions in New York — “What Ever Happened to Pop Art,” at Gallery Stendhal in August/September 1996; and the “Summer Discovery Exhibition” at the Alternative Museum in June 1996. Her work was included in ART SITES 96 at both the Corcoran Museum and at the District of Columbia Arts Center. She also participated in an exhibition, “All Nude,” at Ozone Gallery, in New York City.

Al Mueller, UC 65, is senior estimator at Pan Corp., a design-build general contractor and construction manager.

Ronnie Oard, LA 65, is vice president of national accounts at Chase Manhattan Bank’s Education Finance Corporation in New York, MA from Columbia University, she spent many years as a college financial aid administrator prior to beginning her sales career with Chase 10 years ago. Ronnie and husband Bill live in St. Petersburg, Fl.

Joy Kroeger Beckner, FA 66, was awarded the Katheryn Thayer Hobson Memorial Award at the 1996 50th Annual Sculpture and Metallic Art Exhibition at The Pen & Brush, Inc., in New York City. She won for her bronze dachshund, “Dotted Line,” in 1996; Joy was judged into “The Art Show” at the Dog Show,” in Wichita, Kansas; “Realism ’96,” in Parkerburg, W.Va., and the 15th annual International Sculpture Conference in Loveland, Colo. This was her first year to show nationally, and 1997 is her fourth year to show relief portrait bronzes for the National Congress of Dental Associations.

Walter E. Massey, GR 66, served as keynote speaker for the Urban League of Metropolitan St. Louis’ 75th Annual Dinner Meeting. He is the ninth president of Georgia’s Morehouse College. He was also the former director of the National Science Foundation.

Judy Meador, GB 66, is owner of St. Louis Small Business, Inc., and editor and publisher of the St. Louis Small Business Monthly. She received the St. Louis Regional Commerce & Growth Association’s 1996 Pacemaker Award, given in recognition of her contributions toward advancing and strengthening small business in the St. Louis region over the past two decades.

Martha Kellerman Sinns, LA 66, is recruitment manager of the school of education in Waikako University in New Zealand. She is also an executive of the Women’s Health Information Services in Hamilton, New Zealand.

Jerome M. Aronberg, LA 67, MD 71, was elected to serve as the legislative chairperson for the
souri State Dermatology Society. He also was elected 1997–98 president-elect for the Missouri State Dermatology Society. His pilot’s license affords him the opportunity of getting to Jefferson City in about 30 minutes to testify before the state legislature on health-care measures.

**Geoff Monge, LA 67**, was elected president of the Florida Sheriff’s Association in July 1996. He was then elected to his fourth term as Sarasota County sheriff in September 1996.

**Kalman Wenig, BU 68**, has taken early retirement from Arthur Andersen, LLP, to form Premier Care Centers, LLC. Premier is an owner-operator of assisted living facilities for the elderly. Its first acquisition is located in Milwaukee, Wis., a 135-bed nursing home and assisted-living facility and adult day-care center. The property was the Billy Mitchell family estate—a historic landmark.

**Alan J. Aron, LA 70, GR 72**, is director of worldwide marketing for Allied Colloids, a chemical multinational headquartered in Bradford, England. Alan and wife Madeline live in Harrogate, North Yorkshire. Elder son Jason is a junior engineering major at the University of Pennsylvania, and Michael is a sophomore pre-med student at Johns Hopkins University.

**John M. Lee, BU 70**, founded Focus Research and Marketing, a consulting practice specializing in focus-group research, executive interviewing, strategic planning, and general marketing. He lives in Omaha, Neb.

**Henry D. Shannon, GR 72, GR 82**, was elected to serve on the St. Louis College of Pharmacy’s Board of Trustees. He is president of the St. Louis Community College’s Forest Park Campus.

**William J. Shaw, GR 72**, has been named president and chief operating officer of Marriott International, Inc. He has been executive vice president and president of Marriott Service Group for the past five years.

**Jim Cohen, LA 74**, is director of cardio-renal products for worldwide strategic product development at SmithKline Beecham Pharmaceuticals. In his “other life,” he is band-leader and steel guitarist for “Beats Walking,” a Philadelphia-based Texas swing band, which has just recorded its first CD. The band’s home page is http://www.dyanet.com/~larry/index.html.

**Tom Costello, GB 74,** was named vice president of institutional development for the Columbus Center Corp. Previously, he worked as director of development at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C. He was also president of the Springfield Library and Museums Association, assistant director and director of development at The Saint Louis Art Museum, and director of Development at the Case Western Reserve University School of Law, in Cleveland, Ohio.

**Barry Tilson, FA 74,** has been promoted to president of Stan Gellman Graphic Design, Inc., in St. Louis.

**Kathleen Brown, LA 75, GR 77, GR 95,** was elected to the board of directors of the South Central Region of the St. Louis Holmes Partnership. She is director of Cadre

### WASHINGTON PROFILES

**Alphonso Jackson** J.D. ’73

“We are given the opportunities we need”

**This could only happen in America,** Alphonso Jackson says of his life, which has evolved in Horatio-Alger fashion. After growing up in an impoverished section of Dallas, Jackson went on to earn three college degrees, converse with presidents, and be one of the 25 “most powerful” people in his hometown, as recently reported by the Dallas Morning News. Jackson, who speaks often and fondly of his country, is sometimes asked to defend his enthusiasm in view of the racism he has witnessed.

“Last year when I spoke to students at Rutgers University, I talked about what a great country we live in,” Jackson recalls. “Afterward, a young African-American woman came up and said I obviously didn’t understand racism. Of course I do—especially having been involved in the ’60s with the Civil Rights Movement in Alabama, where I was attacked by dogs and beaten.

“But it all depends on how you view racism,” Jackson continues. “If you view it as a wall that is too high, too deep, and too wide to get around, you have a problem. But if you view it as a hurdle you’ll be jumping from birth to death, it’s a different story. In this country we are given the opportunities we need to jump the hurdles.”

Jackson has cleared many, propelling himself into a variety of key positions: head of public housing authorities in St. Louis, Washington, D.C., and Dallas; adviser to presidents Reagan and Bush; and presidential appointee to posts such as the national commissions on America’s Urban Families and Severely Distressed Public Housing.

Much of Jackson’s energy over the years has focused on public housing. His philosophy is to avoid treating the residents like victims. “My parents raised 12 of us and told us we were never victims, in spite of racism and poverty. I see public-housing residents as human beings who have the ability, to move themselves from dependency to self-sufficiency.”

At the Dallas Housing Authority, which administers housing for 15,000 families, Jackson implemented a program to help people move out. Since 1989, more than 2,000 families have become self-sufficient. Another initiative tracks and assists students through high school in the hope of getting them to college.

In six years, the number who went to college jumped from 19 to more than 3,000. “The only reason any of these kids might set foot in public housing again is if their mothers are there to visit,” Jackson says. “They have severed a cycle.”

Although Jackson chairs the General Service Commission of Texas—one of Governor George W. Bush’s top appointments—in August 1996 he accepted a position in the private sector that allows him more time with his wife and two daughters. As vice president for corporate resources at Central and South West Energy, Inc., he oversees human resources, marketing, and communications; his primary responsibility is national and international strategic planning.

When he was a teenager in South Dallas with his successes still far ahead, Jackson says, his determination was unwavering. “It was just a matter of never losing hope. I got a little disheartened at times, but I was always able to wake up the next morning and say ‘Yes, it’s worth getting up and jumping those hurdles.’”

—Kristin Bakker
Janet S. Leong, LA 78, has a 82, is professor of philosophy at and Elizabeth, 5, in making their contemporary musical about the and entertainment organizations.

William C. Schoenhard, HA 75, has been elected to the Council of Regents, the legislative body of the American College of Healthcare Executives. As a regent, he will represent the Missouri Gateway area. He is executive vice president and chief operating officer of SSM Health Care.

Paul C. L. Tang, GR 75, GR 82, is professor of philosophy at California State University, Long Beach. He received the all-university outstanding professor award for 1996-97 for teaching, research, and service, and he received the California State University systemwide trustees’ outstanding professor award.

Jonathan H. Smith, FA 77, entered the seminary in June 1992 after 15 years in graphic design and advertising. He graduated from Covenant Theological Seminary, in St. Louis, and received a M.Div degree. He also married and became stepfather to teenage twins. Since graduation, he has served as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church (CPC) of Waskom, Texas. His wife, Kathy, is the former organist at Peace Presbyterian Church (PLUSA), in Charleston, S.C.

Peter Smith, LA 80, is pastor. Their father, Norris K. Smith, Professor Emeritus of Art History and Archaeology, lives in Fayetteville, NC.

Elizabeth Knoll, LA 78, and husband Steven Graubard have a daughter, Anya, born in November 1996. She joins sister Sophia, 4. In January Elizabeth started at Harvard University Press as senior acquisitions editor in behavioral sciences.

Frank Rosario, LA 78, and wife Nancy, born May 22, 1969, have a son, Kevin, born Nov. 8, 1996; he joins siblings Benjamin, 17, Angela, 15, Jon Carl, 13, and Evelyn, 6 1/2. They live in St. Louis. Frank is an associate in the architectural firm Fox, Inc., and Linda is an elementary school teacher.

Albert Kaplan, BU 79, is branch manager for A.G. Edwards & Sons, and he is located in Lexington, Ky. Al and wife Kaye have two daughters: Jeryn Bree, 9 1/2, and Bailey Elise, 7.

Robert E. Kastenholz, GB 79, was named to group senior vice president and group head of LaSalle National Bank’s commercial banking department. He oversees three lending divisions while continuing to supervise, expand, and develop the bank’s commercial lending portfolio. He and his family live in Western Springs, Ill.

Lucinda is vice president in charge of architecture at Design Forum, a retail design and architecture firm, where she has become licensed to practice architecture in all 50 states.

June McAllister Fowler, GR 80, is director of community affairs at Mallinckrodt, Inc. Shl administers Mallinckrodt’s community partnership program, including grants, matching gifts, and employee volunteer initiatives.

Richard Leaf, LA 80, GA 83, and wife Carolyn have a son, Bryan Harrison, born Sept. 17, 1996. He joins sister Jennifer, 5 1/2. “Mom and Dad are proud, happy, and exhausted,” they report.

Susan March, LA 80, is author of two bibliographies published by the Jewish Book Council—Holiday Books for Children and Resources for Women and Jewish History Through Fictional.

Seth Rosen, LA 80, and wife Melanie have a daughter, Samantha, born Dec. 1, 1996. Seth is a practicing gastroenterologist in Miami, Fl.

Myra Segal, LA 80, is a budget/policy analyst with the Albouquerede County Social Services Council. Her husband Tom Friedman has a daughter, Elisa, 1 1/2. Myra can be reached at msegal@cabq.gov.

Keith E. Van Tassel, EN 80, was promoted to space shuttle subsystem manager for pyrotechnics at NASA-Johnson Space Center, in Houston, Texas. His work includes pyrotechnics used for launching, landing, and emergency crew escape. He is also the senior project engineer for pyrotechnics on the X-38 project.

Belinda Kate Kane, GR 81, is an artist historian and authority on American painter Richard E. Miller’s (1875-1943) paintings. She wrote the catalog, the first scholarly survey of Miller’s work, that accompanied an exhibit of his paintings this spring at the Jordan-Volpe Gallery in New York City.

Robbin Rader List, FA 81, and husband Chester have a son, Mitchell Eugene, born Feb. 18, 1996. They live in St. Louis, where Robbin is in her 13th year with DG&A Advertising and Communication. Chester is a CPA with a local firm.

Owen A. Curtis, LA 82, GB 82, married Mary Ann Rodden on Nov. 13, 1993. They have a son, Zachary, born Nov. 9, 1996. Owen works for Deutsche Financial Services. They live in St. Louis.

Mustafa M. Mzezwagi, GA 82, was awarded a PhD in architecture from the University of Glasgow, Scotland. He is married and has a 5-year-old daughter and infant son. His new address is P.O. Box 844341, The Central Post Office, Tokyo, Japan.

Marc V. Richards, EN 82, and wife Deborah are the new adopted parents of a bouncing baby boy, Jacob Daniel, born Nov. 15, 1996.

Sylvia Tietgemeyer, LA 82, is a partner at Blumenfeld, Kaplan, & Sandweiss, PC, where she practices in the fields of immigration and employee benefits. They live in Chicago.

Perry B. Newman, IW 83, was appointed Maine’s first director of international trade on Aug. 1, 1996, and president of the Maine International Trade Center. In November 1996, Perry and Maine Governor Angus King led a trade delegation of 45 businesses to the U.K., the largest trade delegation ever to be organized in Maine.

Hans Thummel, AR 83, joined the Chicago office of Perkins and Will Architects and Engineers. He is now an architect of a 100,000-square-foot corporate headquarters for W.W. Grainger, in Lake Forest, Ill. During the past year, Hans and wife Kathryn celebrated the birth of their daughter, Julia Rae. “Kathryn has returned to work at Delta Airlines after an extended maternity leave, and Conner has adapted well to his new baby sister. All are doing fine except when Julia starts to play with Conner’s toy cars.”


Michael Leftkowitz, LA 84, moved to a new home in Circleville, Ohio. He reports his practice is challenging, but enjoyable. “One of these days, I’m thinking about getting married,” he says.

James Thomas Rodgers, LA 84, joined Whalen & Company, Inc., in Lafayette, Calif., as a leader in the wireless telecommunications consulting group.

Susan Sherrider, LA 84, has been named residency director for family medicine at the Mayo Clinic in Scottsdale, Ariz. She and entrepreneur husband Robert Wilder, BU 83, daughter Nicole, and two golden retrievers moved to Scottsdale in 1995 and report they would not live in Tampa again.”

Thomas C. Binzer, LA 85, GR 85, is an orthopedic surgeon in private practice in Fort Worth,
For new Charitable Gift Annuity rates

See page 9

Robert S. Brookings
Your Legacy Can Endure

For new Charitable Gift Annuity rates, see page 9
Fred M. Kemp, B.Arch. ’50

Car Struck—30 Dazzlers and Counting

Everyone, it seems, is a collector these days. Whether it’s Fabergé eggs, Depression glass, baseball cards, or the toys from McDonald’s Happy Meals, many people have a passion for acquiring the definitive set of just about anything.

Fred M. Kemp, Sr., is one of those people. His collection won’t fit on shelves in the living room, though; He collects Mercedes-Benz automobiles. And not the Matchbox cars, either. The real thing.

Kemp currently owns 30 Mercedes. He figures his collection is one of the largest in the country and has a great deal of value. Since he bought his first Mercedes-Benz in 1958, Kemp has purchased 58 of the German-made cars for himself or family members.

“This Mercedes thing might sound a little bizarre—but for me, it’s not a question of just liking nice things,” Kemp says. “These cars are like a fine jewelry or painting collection. They are truly something to marvel at.”

Like all connoisseurs, Kemp does more than admire the objects of his fascination from afar. He examines them with the eyes of a trained architect. He appreciates fine design, whether in Mercedes automobiles or in the homes he has been building since 1952. Kemp is president of Kemp Homes, a multimillion-dollar corporation that was ranked 361st in the nation in the 1980s. It also has been called one of the biggest building and development companies in Missouri.

About 20 of Kemp’s cars can be considered collectibles. Each represents the first automobile made available to the public with innovations in safety, engineering, mechanics, or aesthetics. In his collection are a 1958 190 SL Sports Convertible, a 1939 540 K Cabriolet A that was owned by the Luftwaffe, the German air ministry during World War II, and a 1954 300 SL gull-wing coupe that helped begin a revolution in the way cars were designed.

Like Frank Lloyd Wright, another architect and Mercedes-Benz devotee, Kemp has a keen eye for design and construction. That eye was developed as an architecture student and later as owner and president of his company. “It’s a delight to contemplate the Mercedes design,” he says. “The cars have evolved over the years, and they all make a statement.”

Although Kemp is pleased with his collection, one Mercedes has eluded him—a 540 K Special Roadster. Only 18 of these “low-slung, rakish two-seaters with a rumble seat” were built between 1935 and 1938. Each today is worth three to five million dollars. Kemp says it is too costly to obtain one of the roadsters, so he’s going to do what any truly dedicated collector would do: He’ll build one.

“I’m going to take an old 540 K and have it rebodied. It will be an imitation, but with an all-Mercedes engine, drive train, chassis, and so forth. The body will be hand-built and all the castings will be reproduced. That’s how bad I want a Special Roadster for my collection.”

—C.B. Adams
International Hillel Conference: An East Coast Reunion

When Hillel: The Foundation for Jewish Campus Life held its annual professional conference in New Jersey last December, the event drew hundreds of Jewish professionals from college campuses around the world. It also brought together seven Washington University alumni: (back row, l. to r.) Scott Selig, GR 91, director, University of Hartford Hillel; Rabbi Aaron Bisno, LA 90, director, University of Virginia Hillel; Nuttie Notarius Rosin, LA 75, director of public relations, Hillel: The Foundation for Jewish Campus Life; Rob Goldberg, director, St. Louis Hillel at Washington University; David Ebstein, LA 79, assistant to the director, Hebrew University Hillel and Project Coordinator, Hillel in the Former Soviet Union; (front row, l. to r.) Jamon Heller, LA 95, director of development, St. Louis Hillel at Washington University; Aliza Kline, LA 94, director, Jewish National Fund on Campus; and Leslie Lautin, LA 94, communications coordinator, Drisha Institute for Jewish Education in New York. Not shown: Rabbi James Diamond, former WU adjunct professor of comparative literature and modern Hebrew languages and literatures and now executive director of the Center for Jewish Life at Princeton University.

Mary Jo McClelland Mueller, EN 86, and husband Doug have a son, Charles "Mac" McClelland Mueller, born in December 1995. Mary Jo is a consultant at McDonnell Douglas Corp., in St. Louis, and Doug is a physician recruiter for the company Powell & Kirk.

Annette Peele Sargent, LA 86, SW 88, and husband Eric welcomed William Nelson to their family on Feb. 9, 1997. The Sargents live in St. Louis, where Eric is on the faculty of the St. Louis University School of Medicine.

Naomi Swiezy, LA 86, graduated with a PhD in clinical psychology from Louisiana State University in 1993 and has been working primarily with autistic and mentally retarded individuals at Kennedy Krieger Institute, in Baltimore, MD. She also directs a clinic serving this population. She lives in Catonsville, MD., with husband Michael and daughter Sarah, 3.

Amy Ivey Varble, GR 86, and husband Doug have a daughter, Madison McNeil, born Nov. 8, 1996; she joins Curtis, 3. Amy and family live in St. Louis.

Byron R. Boles, BU 87, lives in Coffeyville, Kans., with wife Tracy and daughter Mackenzie. He is owner of Boles Properties and manages apartment complexes. He recently completed renovation of the Booth Hotel in Independence, Kans. The converted luxury apartment building is now listed on the National Registry of Historic Places. He also is continuing to work in the retail jewelry business.

Gregory E. Heppner, GA 87, and wife Kathy have a son, Kevin Gregory, born Dec. 25, 1996. He joins sisters Colleen and Caroline. Gregory is working at Taylor & Partnett, Inc., in Boston, MA., and is the project architect for the renovation of the Health, Science and Technology Center at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Cambridge.

James T. Madore, LA 87, received the 1996 media award from the New York State AFL-CIO for his coverage of organized labor and issues affecting working people. He joined The Buffalo News in 1989 as a business reporter. He also was named the 1996 National Media Advocate of the Year by the U.S. Small Business Administration. His articles on gambling, international trade, manufacturing, retailing, and toys have won several writing awards.

Bill Osbourn, BU 87, is senior manager with Price Waterhouse's Accounting and SEC Services group. He transferred to the national office, in New York, for a three-year stint. He lives there with wife Enid (Rivera) Osbourn, BU 87; son Ryan, 2 1/2; and daughter Brianna, 1 1/2.

Gil Sampson, BU 87, and wife Rosanne Mueth Sampson, LA 88, have twin daughters, Molly and Melissa, born July 25, 1996. They join their 3-year-old big brother, Nathaniel.

Howard Shalowitz, LW 87, was elected to the Board of Governors of the Bar Association of Metropolitan St. Louis (BASM). He is chairman of BASM's lawyer referral and information service. He is in private law practice in St. Louis and travels around the United States and Canada as an ambassador for the Cantors Assembly, lecturing, singing, and leading services.

Alison Block Gerson, LA 88, and husband Stephen Gerson, have a son, Julian Seth, born Aug. 22, 1996. They live in Chicago.

Andrew L. Bay Leone, FA 88, and husband Pasquale have a son, Jonathan Stefano, born Sept. 28, 1996; he joins brother Antonio Douglas, 3. They live in Lucera, Italy.

Timothy C. Long, LW 88, is a partner in the Columbus, Ohio, law firm of Carlie, Parchen & Murphy, LLP. His practice emphasizes business and real estate law.

Sibyl C. Pranschke, LW 88, has been promoted to vice president and director of national legal research for Willis Corp. She is a nationally recognized speaker on employee benefits issues and is the co-author of ERISA Compliance: Health & Welfare Plans, a book published by Employee Benefits of America.

Dana Troller, LA 88, is a firefighter/paramedic with the St. Charles Fire Department in St. Charles, Mo. She is engaged to Gary G. Buckley, of Methville, Mo. Gary is a firefighter/EMT with West County EMS and Fire Protection District, in Kirkwood, Mo.

Andrew Bronson, LA 89, married Brooke Hillman on Sept. 28, 1996. They live in Sleepy Hollow, N.Y. Andrew is an associate with the law firm Nobile, Magarian, & DSalvo, in Bronxville, N.Y. Brooke is a speech pathologist at the Shield Institute in Bronx, N.Y.

Richard Egeriethe, LA 89, received an MA in history from the University of Minnesota in August 1996. He is employed at Washington University's Olin Library and has been an active member of the University's Alumni and Parents Admissions Program.

Doug Green, BU 89, was named director of football operations at the University of Illinois-Champaign, where he is also continuing with his law studies.

James Hindes, LA 89, married Mary Drinkhouse, LA 89, on Aug. 2, 1996. James is a network manager for a large midwestern bank, and Mary is a nursing student at the University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee.

Gina Mazzarulli, LA 89, married John V. Sinon on Dec. 7, 1997. The couple honeymooned in Australia. Gina graduated cum laude from Fordham University School of Law in 1992 and is an associate at the law firm of Haythe and Curley, in Manhattan. Her husband is an executive recruiter in Manhattan. They live in Pleasantville, N.Y., in Westchester County.


Dorothy (Mann) Walser, LA 89, and husband Greg Walser, LA 89, have a son, Matthew Frank, born Sept. 28, 1996; he joins brother Antonio Douglas, 3. They live in Lucera, Italy.

Michael A. Alesi, BU 87, married Marlene Alesi, BU 87, in St. Louis, in August 1996. They are in the process of starting a law firm in Chicago. Michael is a lawyer and member of the Illinois State Bar Association. Marlene is a nurse and member of the Illinois State Nurses Association. They will live in Chicago.


Sandy G. Berman, BU 89, married Barry Berman, BU 89, and moved to New York, in September 1996. Barry is a lawyer and member of the New York State Bar Association. They will live in New York City.


Richard M. Berry, BU 89, married Lauren M. Berry, BU 89, in New York City, in September 1996. Lauren is a lawyer and member of the New York State Bar Association. They will live in New York City.


David S. Blumenthal, BU 87, married Debra Blumenthal, BU 87, in New York City, in September 1996. Debra is a lawyer and member of the New York State Bar Association. They will live in New York City.

Charles Caldeneley, GF 90, was awarded tenure by Ashland University, effective for the 1996-97
It Takes a Team—Solutions for the Times

"I couldn’t have done any of this without my family," says Gwendolyn Dungy, executive director of the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators (NASPA) and for nearly 20 years a top administrator in nonprofits and academia. "You have to have security and support to act. It’s not that I’m so great—it’s that I’ve been able to take some risks."

Dungy’s openhearted tribute hints not only at her character but also the belief in mutual support and regard that has guided her career choices. As CEO for the Washington, D.C.-based NASPA, an organization of student affairs administrators in higher education, Dungy carries out board decisions in accordance with NASPA’s aims and the wishes of its 7,000 members. NASPA equips the membership with “whatever they need to do their jobs,” from public-policy advisories to national and regional conferences and workshops around such issues as services privatization and fundraising in student affairs.

Among other services, NASPA provides policy development and advocacy on key national issues—and that’s where I come in, too,” Dungy says. "Part of my role is to say, ‘I think this is important and we ought to get on it.’ Campus crime reporting, for example. We’re working to have an impact on Congress. We’re not a lobbying group, but we try to provide the information needed for the best possible legislation."

Dungy also led the preparation of a grant proposal to the Centers for Disease Control, in Atlanta. The result was a four-year, million-dollar grant last year to help convince campus leaders to make HIV-prevention information a part of students’ education.

Contemporary issues in higher education are both momentous and complex. Dungy, who earned her Ph.D. in educational policy-making and administration in 1980, knows every nuance. Among the challenges: the growing pressure on college administrators to justify high costs.

Another: distance education, and the question of whether college campuses are needed as technology accelerates the availability of video- and computer-taught courses to the home.

Dungy’s emphatic reply suggests that campuses are actually more important than ever. "We have to teach more than the contents of books," she says. "We must teach students to work in teams. They need experiences on college campuses and in community-based learning situations to be leaders, to learn empathy so they can carry out their civic responsibilities."

Now that there is an emphasis on service learning and volunteerism,” she continues, “students don’t simply go out and volunteer and then forget about it. They get something from it, as does the community; students reflect on why they did it and what difference it made to others and themselves.”

The inestimable value of people acting on one another’s behalf—and the possibilities cooperation affords—have been part of Dungy’s professional thinking since her early career days as director of counseling at the Meramec campus of St. Louis Community College.

“I wanted to work with people who didn’t think they could make it, encourage them, and show them a way,” Dungy says. She continued her efforts “to help people” at subsequent deanships at several East Coast colleges (“I knew if I understood the academic side, I could do a better job in student affairs”) before she joined NASPA in 1995. At the same time, she says, “I always maintain an institutional view, and ask myself, ‘How can we work together?’”

—Judy H. Watts

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY 43
cultural anthropology, is conducting dissertation research on gender and portrait photography as a Fulbright scholar. They can be reached at bonnie.adrian@yale.edu.

Tim Rose, LA 91, and wife Stephanie Botsford, LA 90, have announced the birth of William Leonard Sept. 29, 1996. They live in Fayetteville, N.C., where Tim is stationed at Fort Bragg. They can be reached at 105570.2165@compuserve.com.

Charles Hicks, EN 92, has been selected to participate in the Air Force's Worldwide Talent Competition held at Andrews Air Force Base, in Maryland. This could land him a position as technician for "Tops In Blue," the Air Force's premier entertainment showcase. Meanwhile, though, he reports he is still working "100 feet below ground in Montana as a missile launch officer" and has been promoted to the rank of captain. He also aspires to complete his MBA in management from the Air Force "before the turn of the century. It could happen!"

Suzan Kotler, LA 92, has been living in Minneapolis, Minn. She is a senior financial analyst at Hammarlund LLP, in Atlanta, Ga. She specializes in employee benefits, including those for Cooperatives and 11 Iowa farmers who have reached at kuuo0019@gold.tc.umn.edu. Her homepage address is www.tc.umn.edu/thome/goil012/kuoxo92.html.

Jennilynn McCahan, LA 92, married Timothy Biery, of Evergreen, Colo., on July 4, 1996. They live in Denver. Jennilynn is working for Procter & Gamble in the market research department. In August, she will marry Matt Wasserman, "another East-Coaster," who works for Procter & Gamble. She can be reached at kotlers@pg.com.

Hsiaochi Kuo, GB 92, has joined American Express Financial Advisors, Inc., in Minneapolis, Minn. She is a senior financial analyst for the technologies controllers department and is in charge of distributed systems management. She can be reached at kuo0019@gold.tc.umn.edu. Her homepage address is www.tc.umn.edu/thome/goil012/kuoxo92.html.

Kristin PoeUinger, LA 92, has married Michael Holzman, LA 95, on Jan. 14, 1996, in Miami Fla. They live in Washington, D.C., where Nicole is pursuing a master's degree in special education at American University. Mike is working for the Department of Justice in the environmental crimes section.

Nicole Klausman, LA 95, is engaged to Andrew Riffkin, BU 95. A spring 1998 wedding in Philadelphia, Pa., is planned. Both Nicole and Andrew were members of the Mosaic Whispers, a Washington, D.C., a cappella singing group. Nicole was a member of Alpha Epsilon Phi sorority, and Andrew was a member of Theta Xi fraternity.

Raj Padmanabhan, LA 95, is an environmental manager at Basler Electric Circuits in Austin, Texas. He was appointed to the solid waste advisory commission by the Austin city council. The Network of Indian Professionals (Net-IP) presented him with a leadership achievement award for his work as director of professional development. Raj can be reached at raj@juno.com.

Nomi E. Seltzer, LA 95, returned from a year of study in Istanbul, Turkey, where she also served as the American Research Institute in Turkey. She is working at the New York law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley, and McCloy.

Thomas "Toby" Rombauer Martin, GB 96, was elected to serve on the St. Louis College of Pharmacy's Board of Trustees. He is an independent sales representative for Colliers Turley Martin commercial real-estate firm.
In Memoriam

Pre-1920s
Paul C. Hodges, MD 18; 12/96. Adele (Grafeman) Falker, LA 19; 11/96.

1920s

1930s

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WASHINGTON PROFILES

John Remmle M.S.W. '93

'This is where I live': There's no place like home

The streets of West Haven, Connecticut, aren't made of yellow bricks, and social worker John Remmle knows it takes more than a wizard and some ruby slippers to bounce back from homelessness. So do the dozens of once-homeless veterans Remmle has helped at the West Haven campus of the VA-Connecticut Health Care System. He provides intensive clinical case management for the system's Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)-VA Supported Housing program. "It originally was a demonstration program, but it has been expanded to many more VAs," Remmle says. "The program was worked out with HUD whereby HUD gives us Section-Eight housing vouchers to use with homeless veterans and the VA provides the needed case-management services that have been essential to their reintegration into the community. Veterans only qualify if they have been in a shelter or on the street for the previous 30 days." Remmle says the veterans also have to have a diagnosis of substance abuse and/or mental illness and must be in treatment. "If they meet all the qualifications, and we have some sense that they're sufficiently motivated, we'll accept them in our program," he says. "We'll take them over to the local housing authority and they'll get a voucher, just like that."

The veterans work out the details with the housing authority, which offers a going rate for one-bedroom apartments or flats in a certain location. The Housing Authority then deducts 30 percent of the veteran's income. "For example, here in West Haven, if the going rate is $630 and a veteran's income is, say, $300 a month—which is not uncommon—we would multiply that by 30 percent and subtract $90 from $630. The housing authority would then pay $540 toward the rent. It gives a veteran the possibility of getting any apartment for which the landlord is willing to accept the voucher."

But Remmle does much more than the math—in this community-based, active-outreach program, he and his colleagues have a lot of follow-up work to do once the veterans find homes. "We keep track of these guys—we're expected to go to their apartments and knock on their doors. We connect them with either outpatient mental health clinics or substance abuse clinics and help maintain their treatment there until they don't need it.

We'll take them shopping if that's what they need, or we'll get them to appointments, or help them look for work—not necessarily do it, but help them do it. We try to light a fire under them.

"Moving into an apartment can be an isolating experience for them, if they're used to living either in a shelter or on the street. Some of them relapse. So we also have a group we run every week for socialization," says Remmle. "It's not uncommon that we'll sit down and talk about their substance abuse, post-traumatic stress, or issues related to their mental illness and how they are coping."

Remmle says the idea of the program is to return the veterans to society as productive members—something they can't achieve without a home. "It's such a basis for getting a job," says Remmle. "If you're coming from a shelter or living on the street, then you don't have an address and there's no way to stay in touch. Just giving these guys a sense of identity is helpful—if they have an address, they can say, 'This is where I live!'"—Jim Russell
William B. Look, MD 37, 10/96
Harmon J. Barton, Jr., EN 38, 2/97
Leonard C. Lloyd, Jr., EN 38, SI 40, 3/97
Kenneth J. Wulfert, EN 38, 2/97.
Lorraine (Klein) Angeli, FA 39; 3/97.
Louis Berger, EN 39, GR 43; 12/96.
Marie A. Prange, LA 39; 3/97.
Nancy Clayton (Williams) Steinhauser, LA 39; 11/96.

1940s
Leonard M. Bukstein, LW 40; 2/97.
Eugene J. Lofgreen, DE 40; 3/97.
Jane E. Bonnell, LA 41; 1/97.
William L. Hoffman, UC 42, GR 43; 4/97.
Robert V. Friedman, BU 42; 4/97.
Gilbert E. Boissy, LA 42; 2/97.
Paul V. Iversity, SI 50; 1/97.
Barry J. Levine, LA 55, LW 60; 1/97.
Heidi F. Ayette, SW 59; 1/97.
Freona C. Moore, SW 59; 1/97.

1950s
Mary Ann (Sieker) Baker, LA 50; 10/96.
John K. Henry, MD 50; 1/97.
John R. Kiser, MD 50; 1/97.
Edward S. Lennhoff, LA 50; 2/97.
Norman K. Lenny, BU 50; 2/97.
Gordon L. Baker, GR 51; 10/96.
Charles R. Corpew, SI 51; 12/96.
Burton C. Haenemi, LA 51; 2/97.
Irvin B. Maizlin, SI 51; 2/97.
Marvin A. Solomon, LA 51; 10/95.
William W. Spivy, BU 51; 3/97.
Randal C. Wohltman, Jr., LW 51; 12/96.
George Walter Brown, MD 52; 8/96.
William H. Brown, AR 52; 11/96.
James T. Darrough, AR 52; 10/96.
Betsy Jean Fraser, OT 52; 2/97.
Gordon R. Heath, MD 52; 3/97.
Carol J. Muren, UC 52; 4/97.
Wilm A Garst, LA 52; 4/97.
John Mosby Grant, MD 54; 4/97.
fayette W. Pivoda, GR 54; 1/97.
Franklin E. Simek, HA 54; 1/97.
Harold M. Smith, GR 54; 8/96.
John K. Dixon, EN 55; 11/96.
Barry J. Levine, LA 55, LW 60; 1/97.
Naomi F. Minks, LA 55; 2/97.
Donald J. Mayhew, EN 56; 3/97.
Richard C. Palm, UC 56; 1/96.
Robert L. Stender, GB 56; 11/96.
Philip Weissin, Jr., MD 56; 6/96.
Warren H. Altman, BU 57; 12/96.
Edward A. Hermann, GR 58; 9/93.
Charles L. Holloway, BU 58; 1/95.
Freona C. Moore, SW 59; 1/97.

1960s
Janet M. Landzettel, GR 60; 3/97.
Paul V. Sparling, UC 60; 11/96.
Aetheia (Deerer) Darnold, GR 61; 4/97.
Richard J. Kasseimann, EN 61; 6/96.
HeLEN J. (Slyican) Lycans, GL 61; 4/97.
Floreine (Brown) Polman, UC 61; 1/94.
Lester J. W. Heitmann, UC 62; 4/97.
Walter W. Jacobs, UC 62; 2/97.
Edward Norris, GR 63; 10/95.
Evaele (Fowler) Settle, UC 63; 3/97.
Mr. R. Quinn Fox, UC 64; 6/96.
Dennis P. Cantwell, MD 65; 4/97.
Nancy E. Fitzpatrick, GN 65; 1/97.
Margaret (Skabel) Martin, FA 65; 3/97.
John E. Horst, GR 66; 2/97.
Sam M. Golman, UC 67; 4/97.
Ann Lynn (Vansike) Hatton, GR 67; 4/97.
Andrew C. Carvey, UC 68; 2/97.
Joe E. Moser, UC 68; 8/96.
Helen E. Knuth, UC 69, UC 70; 3/97.

1970s
Margaret M. Horton, GR 70; 4/97.
Sheryl J. (Williams) Lauter, LA 72, GR 73; 3/97.
Robert J. Moffatt, LA 72; 10/96.
Emanuel Thomas, BU 72, LW 75; 3/97.
Mark Arthur Bergcup, LA 74; 1/97.
Oliver Lesley, UC 74; 3/97.
Susan Zamul, LA 74; 12/96.
James Alan Watson, UC 77, GR 85; 3/96.
Wayne Allen Schaefer, TD 78; 4/97.
Elizabeth Smith Stout, SW 78; 3/97.

1980s
Randal Klein, GL 85; 1/97.

1990s
Elizabeth Joy Blakeley, GR 91; 1/97.
Elizabeth Kelsey, LA 92, GR 92; 3/97.
Helen (Clanton) Humphries, GR 94; 9/97.

In Remembrance
William C. Berry, LA 16, who twice served as Kirkwood city engineer in St. Louis County, died March 4. He was 102.

During World War II and in the Korean War, Berry worked for the Small Arms Plant as a development engineer for the Tyson Valley ammunition storage facility in St. Louis County and later as plant engineer. He was appointed city engineer of Kirkwood in 1953 and again in 1958. He held the post until he retired in 1971. Berry also operated his own engineering firm, which served other St. Louis County municipalities.

While a student at Washington University, Berry played football and basketball.

Dorothy Jung Echols, professor emeritus of earth and planetary sciences in Arts and Sciences, died Feb. 4. She was 90.

Echols earned a bachelor's degree in 1936 from New York University and a master's degree in 1938 from Columbia University, both in geology. She conducted work toward a doctorate at Washington University. From 1938 to 1946, she worked in the petroleum industry as a geologist and micropaleontologist—a specialist in microfossils. She was one of the few female geologists working the petroleum industry during that era.

Echols began her academic career in 1948 at Washington as a laboratory instructor. She was named an assistant professor in 1960. She became an associate professor in 1976 and was named professor emeritus in 1982.

In 1977 and 1981, she was part of a scientific team aboard the Glomar Challenger, a deep-sea drilling vessel used for various projects funded by the National Science Foundation through the Scripps Institution of Oceanography. In 1982, Echols formed a petroleum-mapping consulting company with longtime friend and geologist Doris Malkin Curtis, who was the first woman president of the Geological Society of America (GSA). Echols worked as a consultant until her death. She was a senior fellow of the GSA and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

John P. Edwards, GR 49, physician and episcopal priest, died March 12. He was 71.

Edwards received his bachelor's degree after World War II from Drake College in Springfield, Mo., and his master's degree in microbiology at Washington U. He received his medical degree in obstetrics and gynecology at St. Louis University. Edwards completed his medical residency as assistant ship's surgeon aboard the luxury liner S.S. United States in 1953 and continued his association with the U.S Navy for 53 years, retiring shortly before his death as a full commander in the U.S. Navy Reserve.

In 1958, Edwards set up a medical practice in Rancho Cordova, Calif., and delivered more than 6,000 babies during his 30-year medical career. He was ordained an episcopal priest in 1977. He served as associate rector for St. Mary's Episcopal Church of Elk Grove, Calif., until his death.

Charles Matthew Espiritu, a junior majoring in psychology at Washington University, died May 1 after a long battle with cancer. He was 21.

Espiritu was a three-year varsity football player and two-year track runner at St. Louis Priory High School.

He also attended Tulane University, in New Orleans, in late 1994, while home from Tulane, he was diagnosed with cancer. With treatment, the cancer went into remission, allowing him to continue his studies at Washington University, but the cancer returned. Memorial contributions may be made to the American Cancer Society.

Harold M. Freund, BU 32, died of a heart ailment in Los Angeles Jan. 27, 1996. He was 85.

Freund was a former vice president of the Freund Baking Co. of St. Louis. In 1962 he founded a separate baking company in Glen-
John Amon among three others chose from Taunton Press. St. Louis Bakery Production Society senior lecturer at the California School for his patients. He also was an Oakland Technical High School, cancer at home in the Mission District of San Francisco. She lived in Defiance, Mo.

John M. Grant, MD 54, associate professor of clinical medicine, died of cancer on April 1. He was 70. Grant received a medical degree from the Washington University School of Medicine in 1954 and joined the faculty in 1959. He conducted his clinical practice at the Grant Medical Clinic, founded by his father, Samuel B. Grant. He also served on the staff of Barnes-Jewish Hospital, of St. Luke's Hospital, and of the St. Louis Regional Medical Center.

An internist with a strong interest in psychosomatic ailments, Grant showed remarkable compassion for his patients. He also was an enthusiastic community activist and a leading officer of the Second Presbyterian Church, and one of the founders of the Joint Community Board, a church group that addresses neighborhood problems. In the 1960s, Grant served as president of the interracial Mid-City Community Congress in St. Louis.

Carolyn Grew-Sheridan, LA 69, died Oct. 1, 1996, of pancreatic cancer at her home in the Mission District of San Francisco. She was 48.

Grew-Sheridan was influential in the contemporary fine woodworking community since her apprenticeship training at the Peters Valley Crafts Center in New Jersey. Her work has been displayed at the Renwick Gallery of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., and the annual juried fine arts exhibition of the Berkeley Arts Center. Two of her pieces were among 350 items chosen from 7,000 entrants for the just-published Design Book Seven from Taunton Press.

Grew-Sheridan taught carving at Oakland Technical High School, various woodworking classes as a senior lecturer at the California College of Arts and Crafts, and a variety of theory classes at the summer programs of Haystack Mountain School, in Maine, and the Anderson Ranch Arts Center, in Colorado. She is survived by her husband, John Grew-Sheridan, LA 70, and her parents.

Ernest Stacey Griffith, a former professor of political science, died on Jan. 17. He was 100 and lived in Portland, Ore. Griffith was a political scientist and former Federal official who wrote on the workings of government.

A former director of what is now the Congressional Research Service, which conducts research for Congress, he was long associated with American University. In 1958, he became the first dean of its School of International Service. He retired from the faculty in 1965.

Thelma Sachar, LA 25, of Newton, Mass., the widow of Abram Sachar, founding president of Brandeis University, died Feb. 4. Sachar, who graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Washington University, supported Brandeis for 40 years as hostess to presidents and renowned scientists, as a goodwill ambassador, and as a leading member of the Brandeis University National Women's Committee, a voluntary group that raised millions of dollars nationwide to support the school's libraries.

In tribute to her support, Brandeis' board of trustees established the Thelma Sachar Endowed Scholarship fund for undergraduates in 1985. She received an honorary doctor of letters degree from Brandeis in 1994.

David F. Silbert, professor of biochemistry and molecular biophysics at the School of Medicine, died of cancer April 27 at Barnes Jewish Hospital, in St. Louis. He was 61.

Silbert came to the University as an American Cancer Society postdoctoral fellow in 1966 and joined the faculty in 1968. He was promoted to associate professor in 1973 and to professor in 1977. He was devoted to teaching both medical students and graduate students and played a leading role in organizing and presenting the biochemistry curriculum.

In his early research, Silbert studied the regulation of lipic biosynthesis in bacteria, pioneering the use of genetic methods to analyze the roles of membrane components. More recently, he focused his attention on function of enzymes, especially enzymes, in animal cell membranes and on applying genetic methods to study lipids and lipid-processing enzymes involved in transmitting metabolic signals.

Silbert was born in 1936 in Cambridge, Mass., and grew up in the Boston area. He received a medical degree from Harvard Medical School in 1962 and moved to St. Louis to complete an internship and residency in radiology at Barnes Hospital.

Elizabeth Mary Smith Stout, associate professor of psychiatry at the School of Medicine and associate professor at the George Warren Brown School of Social Work, died of cancer March 7. She was 58 and lived in Defiance, Mo.

Stout was the chief social worker at the Barnes Hospital Psychiatry Clinic from 1963 to 67 and joined the Washington University faculty as an instructor in psychiatry in 1967. From 1971 until her death, she ran the mental health clinic at the Grace Hill Neighborhood Health Center, providing treatment for low-income patients and training for medical students.

Stout was internationally recognized for her work with disaster survivors. She focused her studies on survivors of plane crashes, floods, earthquakes, and other disasters to learn about the impact of these events on their mental health. Her work helped identify survivors who developed psychiatric problems so that they could receive treatment. She had been working with survivors of the Oklahoma City bombing prior to her illness.

Fredda Witherspoon, SW 49, GR 54, a longtime educator and community leader, died Aug. 14, 1996. She was 73 and lived in St. Louis. She earned a master's degree in psychiatric social work from Washington University and a doctorate in guidance and counseling from St. Louis University. Witherspoon was professor of guidance and counseling at Forest Park Community College in St. Louis until she retired in 1992; she worked at Forest Park Community College for 27 years.

Since 1969, Witherspoon was a board member and leader in a number of programs and committees associated with the Urban League of Metropolitan St. Louis. She was the first black president of the YWCA of Greater St. Louis and the first local chairman of the United Negro College Fund.
A THREAT TO
America's Great Medical Schools and Teaching Hospitals

BY WILLIAM A. PECK, M.D.

The nation's great medical schools and teaching hospitals are in danger—despite the fact that they are the chief reasons America leads the world in health care and medical research. In the new health-care environment, radical changes in financing are threatening to destroy the very foundation of medical progress. It is imperative that we find new ways to fund the institutions' critically important missions: discovery, learning, and community service.

What's in an academic health center?
Think of the critical contributions of Washington University School of Medicine and its fellow institutions. The faculties develop and provide the most advanced treatments available anywhere, conduct much of the nation's medical research, educate the world's best physicians and other health professionals, and train most of its future scientists. They are the common denominator in a shared institutional mission—to lead in improving health care. The research advances of these pioneering physicians bring international recognition, attracting outstanding students, scientists, and clinicians to the institutions and communities, along with thousands of visitors each year.

Strengthening America's communities
Medical schools and teaching hospitals, in fact, make an incalculable contribution to their regions. They are among the largest employers in their communities, and many provide extensive medical services to the poor and lead community development projects.

Washington University School of Medicine and its affiliates, Barnes-Jewish and St. Louis Children's hospitals (both part of the BJC Health System), Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital, and the Central Institute for the Deaf, are in aggregate the largest employer in the City of St. Louis. They have an economic impact on the region estimated at $3.6 billion each year, and are among the many academic health institutions that provide extensive medical services to the poor (in this case being the major providers of care for uninsured people in St. Louis).

This partnership also has led the way in revitalizing the Central West End and has joined with citizens' groups to enhance the Forest Park Southeast neighborhood, areas surrounding the Medical Center. Over a 20-year period, Medical Center institutions spurred about $430 million in residential, commercial, and institutional reinvestment in the Central West End. In 1995 the institutions received a $2.4 million five-year grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to help the Forest Park Southeast neighborhood. Together with our partners, the City of St. Louis and citizens groups in the neighborhood, we are working to preserve the current residential mix while increasing home ownership by buying and rehabilitating dilapidated buildings, creating a management-assistance program to help landlords improve the quality of their rental units, and supplementing the police force with a neighborhood safety patrol. Students from the School of Medicine have started a Saturday medical clinic for neighborhood residents. Joined by students from the School of Social Work, they are working to augment the existing social services in the neighborhood and are creating and implementing a model employment-referral program for neighborhood residents.
The cost of providing better medicine

Financing academic health centers is costly because of the enormity of the endeavor. Support for our mission of improving health care, conducting cutting-edge research, educating the medical workforce, and providing the most advanced clinical treatments comes from many sources: faculty clinical practices, hospital income, federal and private research grants and contracts, state revenues, philanthropy, and tuition. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) funds most medical-school and teaching-hospital research. Washington University currently ranks third among the 125 medical schools in NIH support: We received $160 million in 1996. Barnes-Jewish Hospital received another $12 million. Important investments also come from pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies and private foundations and institutes such as the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, The Lucille P. Markey Charitable Trust, the James S. McDonnell Foundation, and the Spencer T. and Ann W. Olin Foundation, among many others.

But these sources do not come close to paying for the costs of the nation's medical research—in particular, the costs of faculty recruitment and development, facilities and equipment, and an ever-increasing number of regulations. There is also a shortfall in financing medical education. Medical school tuition is high, but it pays for less than half the cost of educating a medical student. Philanthropy is an extremely important ingredient, but it doesn't make up the difference, even at the most heavily endowed institutions. State-supported medical schools are experiencing the same problems.

To fully fund research and teaching, the nation’s medical schools have relied on patient care revenues. Nationally, medical school faculty practices in 1994 generated revenues of more than $8 billion, of which some $2.5 billion subsidized research and teaching.

The effect of managed care on funding

These clinical revenues—and hence the academic programs and the free medical care they subsidize—are jeopardized in the new health-care financing environment. At the root of the problem is managed care. Managed-care health plans have addressed the pressing need to reduce the nation's spiraling health-care costs. To their credit, they have begun to emphasize preventive care. However, they have saved money principally by reducing the use of medical specialists and expensive tests and the frequency and duration of hospital stays. In some areas of the country, patients and revenues are already being directed away from medical schools and teaching hospitals to lower-cost providers that don’t have an academic expense. While this strategy has contributed to a timely decline in health-care expenditures, it now threatens the resources that academic health centers must have if they are to do their jobs and ultimately benefit society through better medicine.

The central problem is that many managed-care health plans do not provide sufficient financing for research, teaching, and free care—a remarkably short-sighted omission. To help close the funding gap and reduce costs, medical schools and teaching hospitals are becoming more efficient, but efficiency is not the entire answer.

Our shared responsibility

As a nation, we Americans must recognize the risks of limiting medical progress and understand that short-term cost savings cannot obscure the need for long-term investment. Vigorous medical research is the best way to provide a healthful life for all Americans; managed-care health plans will benefit as well.

All of us—including managed health-care providers—share the responsibility to ensure continuous improvement in health care; that can only happen through continued superiority in medical research and education. To compensate medical schools and teaching hospitals for losses caused by managed care, some in Congress advocate that all health plans share in funding medical research and education. I agree. This shared funding would help sustain the academic and community-service missions of these superb institutions. Everyone benefits when medical schools and teaching hospitals have the tools to do their jobs.

William A. Peck, M.D., is executive vice chancellor for medical affairs and dean of the Washington University School of Medicine. He is chairman of the Council of Deans of the Association of American Medical Colleges.
Triumph of Reason After 11 engineering undergrads, advised by associate professor Roger D. Chamberlain, created robots for the 10th regional W. J. "Jerry" Sanders Creative Design Contest, a tent-shaped version named Reason ranked seventh among 40; another WU entry was fourth. (Although Reason lifts foam-rubber cubes from a carpet for now, one day an evolved twin may perform brain surgery!) Freshman captain David Discher, sophomore Karen Reed (both above), and teammates refined Reason until 3:30 a.m. on competition eve and just before contest time. Now Discher is thinking of next year—and how to modify the process.