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Putting Poverty in Perspective
Professor Mark Rank's research challenges the preconceived notions we have about poverty.
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Medical Missionaries to Kenya

Dawn R. Schuessler, clinical research nurse coordinator in neurosurgery at the School of Medicine, attends to a young patient in Nairobi, Kenya. For the second year, a team of neurosurgeons and nurses from St. Louis—including eight faculty and staff from Washington University Medical Center—worked two weeks at the overflowing Kenyatta National Hospital. They trained staff, provided much needed supplies, and performed 35 surgeries.

Research Promotes Productive Aging

Faculty members and researchers in the George Warren Brown School of Social Work (GWB) are heading up policy and research agendas to recognize and promote older adults' contributions to society.

"Despite the stereotype of the physically frail elder, the typical American retiring at age 65 can look forward to at least a decade of active, healthy life," says Nancy Morrow-Howell, associate professor of social work. "This demographic revolution is a striking success for technology and economic development, a huge blessing and opportunity for individuals, and an enormous resource for society. Yet, in large part due to our system of retirement that dates back to the industrial revolution, the skills, expertise, and experience of those in later life currently are almost universally inefficiently employed."

In addition to making recent research reports and national conference presentations, Morrow-Howell and James Hinterlong, research associate, and Michael W. Sherraden, the Benjamin E. Youngdahl Professor of Social Development and director of GWB's Center for Social Development, co-edited the book Productive Aging: Concepts and Challenges. The authors examine the biomedical, psychological, sociological, and economic implications of a more capable older generation and consider advances in gerontological theories that can support future practice and research.

"Proactive social policy can secure access to productive roles and spark the formation of innovative public-private programs that provide opportunities for seniors to participate in meaningful, productive activity ranging from work to volunteering, care-giving, education, and civic activities," Sherraden says.
Aspirin Works as Well as Classic Stroke Drug

When it comes to helping most patients avoid recurrent strokes, aspirin works as well as Coumadin (known generically as warfarin), a commonly used and more expensive blood-thinning drug, according to a study published in The New England Journal of Medicine.

The findings may actually give an edge to aspirin, which is cheaper and demands less medical supervision, said William J. Powers, professor of neurology at Washington University's School of Medicine, in an accompanying editorial in the journal. Aspirin might cost about $10 for a year's worth of treatment. Warfarin and the necessary blood tests can cost several hundred dollars.

Both medications work by thinning the blood, warding off clots that can block blood vessels, but warfarin has been controversial because of uncertainty whether its stroke protection outweighed the risk that it could cause internal bleeding.

In the study, led by J.P. Mohr, a neurologist at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York, 2,206 patients who had recently suffered an ischemic stroke, caused by blood clots in the brain, were given either warfarin or aspirin. Patients were tracked over two years. No significant differences were detected between the two groups in the rates of either stroke or major hemorrhage, leading Mohr to conclude that the drugs were equally effective and equally safe.

Dancing with Dorfman

Renowned choreographer David Dorfman, B.S.B.A. '77, visiting artist-in-residence in the Dance Program of the Performing Arts Department in Arts & Sciences, leads senior Sarah Stasney, a business major (as was Dorfman), through a master class on modern dance. Dorfman was on campus for more than two weeks, performing for the Edison Theatre Ovations! Series, leading more than 12 workshops, and collaborating with students on a new work titled Anymore Love I Can, which debuted November 30 as part of Washington University Dance Theatre.

Early Humans Cared for Their Elders

An international team of anthropologists, including Erik Trinkaus, the Mary Tileston Hemenway Professor in Arts & Sciences, has determined, after studying human remains found in southeastern France dating back 175,000 to 200,000 years, that a toothless and apparently very old member of a group of pre-Neandertals survived for a long time despite needing others to prepare his or her food.

When researchers from Canada, France, Germany, and the United States examined fossils found at Bau de l'Aubesier rock shelter, in Vaucluse, France, they discovered that massive peridontal inflammation had caused all of the teeth from a jaw fragment to be missing or ineffective for some time before the individual died. This implies that food was cut up with tools or prepared by others so the person could continue to eat, despite being unable to chew. Previous research indicated that early humans did not begin to take care of other community members in such a manner until about 50,000 years ago.

"This latest study reinforces the antiquity of what is a uniquely human characteristic: When we have problems, our friends and relatives help us out," Trinkaus says. "Except for mothers and infants in other species, that only happens at a fairly minimal level. In non-human primates—monkeys and apes in the wild—once they lose their teeth, they die. They starve to death."
Spanish-speaking Students Volunteer at Clinics

Students in Spanish classes taught by Gail J. Swick, lecturer in Spanish in Arts & Sciences, help doctors and patients and practice their language skills as they volunteer twice a week at medical clinics such as Grace Hill Soulard and La Clinica.

Tasks range from answering phones and doing paperwork, to reading storybooks to children in waiting rooms and doing the occasional pregnancy test.

“**I'm taking this class because I plan to become a doctor for Hispanics,**” says Andrea Pappalardo, Arts & Sciences Class of '03. “I've learned a lot of Hispanic terms for medical words and even more (English) words for diseases and parts of the body.” The students also experience a culture and way of life different from their own.

In these settings, speaking Spanish is more than an academic activity; it’s a crucial aid for doctors and patients, who at times are dealing with serious diseases and medical conditions.

**Commission to Plan for Sesquicentennial**

To plan the celebration of the 150th anniversary of its founding in 1853, the University has formed a Sesquicentennial Commission. Celebration activities and events will begin in September 2003 and will run through Commencement 2004.

The 70-member commission includes faculty, staff, and students, as well as alumni, parents, trustees, and other supporters. Chairman of the group is Robert L. Virgil, M.B.A. '60, D.B.A. '67, University trustee, former Olin School of Business dean, and former executive vice chancellor for University relations. He says, “It (the Sesquicentennial) will be a wonderful chance to reflect on and celebrate our past and present achievements and look ahead to the University's future.”

Along with major festivities at the opening—a Founders Week culminating in Founders Day—and the close—Commencement—of the Sesquicentennial celebration year, the commission envisions events celebrating each school’s past and present, as well as ones celebrating interdisciplinary collaboration and the interconnection between the University and the St. Louis region.

Plans include on- and off-campus exhibits highlighting the University’s past; a global symposium linked with the Danforth Plant Science Center, and events for alumni in other cities.

The on-campus coordinator for the commission is Steven J. Givens, assistant to the chancellor. Honorary commission co-chairs are William H. Danforth, chancellor emeritus and vice chairman of the Board of Trustees; David W. Kemper, chairman, president, and chief executive officer of Commerce Bancshares Inc. and vice chairman of the Board of Trustees; and John F. McDonnell, chairman of the Board of Trustees.

In 2003-2004, there also will be citywide celebrations marking the anniversaries of the Lewis and Clark expedition and the founding of St. Louis.

If you have event ideas or comments on the 150th anniversary celebration, e-mail Steve Givens at sgivens@wustl.edu.

**Children Suffer Severest Bipolar Disorder**

When bipolar disorder, formerly known as manic-depressive illness, strikes young children, it resembles the most severe form of bipolar disorder in adults. The severe type occurs in only 20 percent of adult cases, according to psychiatric researchers at the School of Medicine.

“Typically, adults with bipolar disorder have episodes of either mania or depression that last a few months; they have relatively normal functioning between episodes,” says Barbara Geller, professor of child psychiatry and the study’s principal investigator. “But in manic children,” she continues, “we have found a more severe, chronic course of

**Lady Bears Win Tournaments**

The women's basketball team, ranked No. 1 in Division III, defeated the University of Wisconsin-Stout to win the first McWilliams Classic, on November 25 in the Washington University Field House. Shown in the title game are Suzanne "Suzy" Digby, Arts & Sciences Class of '04 (left), and Hallie Hutchens,

**Bowled Experiment**

This untitled ceramic sculpture by Alka Dixit, M.F.A. '01, was a result of her combining experiments with bowls and with chemicals. Dixit’s large-scale figurative works and room-sized Rangoli sand paintings combine concepts, techniques, and images from the United States and her native India. Her Confluence of Cultures exhibition was presented at the School of Art’s Des Lee Gallery in St. Louis.
illness. Many children will be both manic and depressed at the same time, will often stay ill for years without intervening well periods, and will frequently have multiple daily cycles of highs and lows." Geller and her colleagues are studying 93 children with bipolar disorder and comparing them to 81 children who have attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and 94 healthy children. The average age of the bipolar children involved in this study was just over 10. In particular, the researchers want to distinguish between children with bipolar disorder and ADHD because many parents, teachers, and health-care providers might confuse the overlapping symptoms of the two problems. Or they may think a bipolar child has a conduct disorder, oppositional defiant disorder, or even attachment disorder, which is the inability to bond with other people.

"It would be a real shame to diagnose young people with a condition for which there is no treatment and let them suffer when, if they had the correct medical diagnosis, there's adequate treatment," Geller says. "Bipolar disorder is a medical illness that responds to treatment," usually medications that control sufferers' mood swings.

People Around Campus

Ramesh Agarwal, the William Palm Professor of Engineering, received the American Society of Mechanical Engineering's Fluids Engineering Award for 2001.

Kenneth Botnick, associate professor in the School of Art, was a juror for the Stiftung Buchkunst, known as the competition of the "most beautiful books in the world," held in Leipzig, Germany, in February.

Rebecca Dresser has been named the Daniel Noyes Kirby Professor of Law. She also holds an appointment in the School of Medicine, where she serves as a professor of ethics in medicine.

J. Julio Pérez Fontán has been named the Alumni Endowed Professor of Pediatrics at the School of Medicine.

Stuart I. Greenbaum, dean and the Bank of America Professor at the Olin School of Business, has been appointed to the board of advisers of the World Agriculture Forum, an independent organization created to bring together experts from all sectors responsible for providing food for the world's growing population.

Neurologist David H. Gutmann has been named the first Donald O. Schnuck Family Professor in Neurology for Neurofibromatosis Research at the School of Medicine.

Michael P. Heffernan, assistant professor of medicine, was among a select group of 50 practicing physicians chosen to participate in an intensive training program designed to sharpen the political and advocacy skills of emerging leaders in medicine. GlaxoSmithKline and the American Medical Association are sponsors.

Randy J. Larsen, the Stuenenberg Professor of Human Values and Moral Development in the Department of Psychology in Arts & Sciences, is serving as a member of the National Institutes of Health Study Section on Risk, Prevention, and Health Behavior-4, Center for Scientific Review.

Jeffrey Lowell, associate professor of surgery and pediatrics and interim director of abdominal organ transplantation at Washington University and Barnes-Jewish Hospital, has been hired by the city of St. Louis and St. Louis County to fill a new part-time position to help develop a better response plan and to coordinate any type of response from the medical community in the event of bioterrorism. He will help assess things such as lab and bed space, personnel, and vaccines.

Thalachallour Mohanakumar, the Jacqueline G. and William E. Maritz Professor in Immunology and Oncology in the Department of Surgery at Barnes-Jewish Hospital and the School of Medicine and director of histocompatibility and immunogenetics, received the 2001 Fujitsawa Career Basic Science Award from the American Society of Transplantation.

W. Patrick Schuchard, the E. Desmond Lee Professor for Community Collaboration in the School of Art, received one of two 2001 Excellence in the Arts awards given by the Arts and Education Council of Greater St. Louis.

Richard Jay Smith was installed as the Ralph E. Morrow Distinguished University Professor in Arts & Sciences.

James Herbert was installed as the E. Desmond Lee Professor of Racial and Ethnic Diversity for the George Warren Brown School of Social Work.

A recent gift by trustee J. Stephen Fossett, M.B.A. '68, has created fellowships for undergraduate students. The J. Stephen Fossett Fellows Program initially will support students in the Pathfinder Program for Environmental Sustainability.
**Professor Develops Personal Air Monitor**

Da-Ren Chen, assistant professor of mechanical engineering, is in the early stages of developing a wearable device that will monitor air quality surrounding the wearer. Conceivably, the device could be attached to a bracelet or belt and would warn the wearer of potentially harmful molecules in the atmosphere.

Chen will base the device on his larger, recently patented device that does the same thing. Called the Nanometer Differential Mobility Analyzer, it is about 7 inches tall with a circumference of a soup bowl. That’s nine times smaller than the industry norm, making it more portable. The analyzer records air particles in the nanometer-size range, which increasing evidence suggests is most dangerous to our health. (A nanometer is a billionth of a meter.)

**Dams Have Led to Worse Flooding**

Over the past two centuries, wing dams designed to make rivers such as the Mississippi and Missouri navigable and stable have greatly benefited commerce in the Midwest, but they’ve also caused more frequent and more severe flooding. That’s the conclusion of Robert Criss and Everett Shock, professors of earth and planetary sciences in Arts & Sciences, whose research paper “Flood Enhancement through Flood Control” was published in the October 2001 issue of *Geology*.

The two compared flood stage levels of the middle Mississippi River (from the confluence of the Missouri River down to the Ohio River) and the lower Missouri River, both heavily lined with wing dams, to the Meramec River in Missouri, which is one of the few free-flowing rivers in the United States, and the Ohio River at Cincinnati. The Ohio there is free of wing dams but does have levees and navigational locks, which show little effect on water depth throughout 140 years of data.

Wing dams—jetties of rock placed nearly perpendicular along riverbanks—are intended to stabilize channels and to keep water levels high in mid-river for barge traffic. But under flood conditions, Criss says, the structures actually constrict the channel, impeding the flow of water and thereby forcing flood levels to rise.

“In many areas of Missouri with wing dams, flood water can be 10 feet higher than it was before they were built,” Criss says. “I don’t know if we can ever go back to the rivers being the way they were in the days of Lewis and Clark, or if we’d even want to. But I do think we should look at the consequences of what we build.”

**Trustee Gifts Bring Number of Endowed Campaign Professorships to 100**

Back on July 1, 1995, when the counting period of the Campaign for Washington University began, the University had 138 endowed professorships. In planning for the Campaign, trustees of the University set a priority on increasing the number of endowed professorships and established minimum commitments of $1.5 million for professorships and $2 million for distinguished professorships. The results have been dramatic.

In early December 2001, Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton announced that Robert J. Glaser, M.D., H.S. ’47, a biomedical consultant and one of academic medicine’s most respected leaders and trustee emeritus, had, along with another University trustee, who wishes to remain anonymous, made commitments to bring the total number of new chairs established during the Campaign to 100. The Robert J. Glaser Distinguished University Professorship will be held by a faculty member in the School of Medicine or a member of the faculty on the Hilltop Campus in the fields of biology, biomedical engineering, or basic sciences. The second distinguished professorship will be awarded to a senior faculty member in the humanities.

Glaser’s career includes service as the dean of two medical schools, the University of Colorado and Stanford University, and lengthy tenures with two of the country’s...
Speakers Discuss Social Responsibility

Speakers in the spring lineup of the School of Law's fourth annual Public Interest Law Speakers Series, titled "Access to Justice: The Social Responsibility of Lawyers," were Adrien K. Wing, professor of law at the University of Iowa and editor of Global Critical Race Feminism (January 9); Anthony Thompson, professor of clinical law at New York University and author of Stopping Usual Suspects: Race and the Fourth Amendment (February 23); Michael Traynor, president of the American Law Institute and an expert in biotechnology law (January 29); Morris Dees, co-founder and chief trial counsel for the Southern Poverty Law Center, and civil rights lawyer and activist (February 6); Richard D. Baron, chief executive officer of McCormack Baron and Associates Inc., and former general counsel, American Civil Liberties Union of Eastern Missouri (February 15); Carrie Menkel-Meadow, Georgetown University professor of law and author of Mediation: Theory, Practice and Policy (February 27); and Peter H. Raven, director of the Missouri Botanical Garden and the Engelmann Professor of Botany in Arts & Sciences (March 15).

In the fall lineup were Erin Brockovich, director of environmental research at the law firm Masry and Vittoe, who was the subject of the movie Erin Brockovich; Derek C. Sok, president emeritus and former law dean at Harvard University, who now is the national chair of Common Cause, a government watchdog group; and Senior Judge Thelton E. Henderson, U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California.

Seeing Links Between Art and Medicine

Though sometimes perceived as contentious, the historic conversation between art and science has been long and fruitful, ranging from the anatomical investigations of Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) to modern-day medical illustration.

The links between art and science are not just incidental, but fundamental to the development of Western learning, says Thomas A. Woolsey, the George H. and Ethel R. Bishop Scholar in Neuroscience and director of the School of Medicine's James L. O'Leary Division of Experimental Neurology and Neurological Surgery.

Woolsey, in a lecture titled "Seeing Ideas" given for the Visual Arts and Design Center, says, "... Skillful and innovative graphics, which have been developed to convey complex ideas that depend on basic capacities of the human brain for interpretation, have accelerated the progress of science."

Sequencing Yeast Genomes Yields Genetic Clues

Scientists at the School of Medicine's Genome Sequencing Center made quick work of sequencing the genomes of five yeast species in order to compare their genetic structure to that of baker's yeast, an important model organism. In October, after just three months, scientists completed the sequencing, and now they are comparing each of the roughly 6,000 genes in baker's yeast to those in the other five yeast genomes, looking for regions that closely match one another.

"The goal of the project is to identify the functional regions of genes, with emphasis on finding the DNA sequences that regulate gene expression by turning genes on and off," says Mark Johnston, professor of genetics and the study's principal investigator. "People will be using this same process, known as comparative DNA sequence analysis, for lots of organisms, including humans, in the near future," he says. "This yeast study is a kind of pilot project to help us learn how to do this."
Three Washington University alumni share lessons they learned from their favorite professors.

Leonard S. Green  
Professor of Psychology

**John Donaldson:**  
"I planned to declare a political science major when I came to Washington University. Then, in my first semester, I took Introduction to Psychology.

"Superficially, operant conditioning—pigeons pecking keys for food—sounds boring. But Professor Green's teaching style engaged us in such a way that forced us to really grapple with questions of how people behave. As a result, we learned the material in much greater depth. The class was large, but he provoked much discussion. Truth to tell, we mastered two things that semester: behavioral psychology, and how to analyze and think about our world. I not only took two more classes from Professor Green, but chose psychology as one of my majors.

"Although he was funny and engaging, Professor Green was no pushover, which is only one mark of his respect for students. I got three A's from him; each was hard won. I just felt motivated to master the material.

"During my independent study with Professor Green, we didn't just transport pigeons to Skinner boxes; we also met regularly—he involved me intellectually with his experiments.

"What's funny is that even though I have returned to political science, I've tried to emulate Professor Green's teaching style. His sense of engaging students in puzzle-solving inspires me when teaching my discussion sections! He said: 'Our job is not to teach the material but to teach how to think. The development of that process can be applied to any discipline.'"

**Joshua Grossman:**  
"If you don't know what's wrong with a patient, ask the patient!" That was a major concept I learned from Dr. Moyer, who was totally oriented toward patient care and teaching. He gave us an intense understanding of the way the body works in health and in disease. He was committed to bringing medical students to patients' bedsides: We were brought into operating rooms, recovery rooms, and the 'burn unit' as it was called—the precursor to what is now the intensive care unit.

"Dr. Moyer was the first to recognize the importance of treating infection in burn patients and the first to use silver nitrate on burns. To this day, I never use Silvadene Cream (which evolved in part from his experience) without reflecting on this pioneering work. It was especially important at that time because a few years later treatment was needed for burned helicopter pilots being evacuated out of Vietnam.

"He was right on the cutting-edge of infection control. I remember he was against having rugs in medical buildings; it seems a small thing now, but he wanted no rugs, just floors scrubbed military style with sand, water, and soap! "One night I was sent to a patient's bedside where two doctors were trying unsuccessfully to start her IV. They didn't ask for my help, but because of the training I had received, I didn't have to feel for the veins—I just knew. Dr. Moyer had given me a bedside awareness of fluid replacement. Several days later I received a note from the patient, thanking 'the cocky intern in the argyll sweater who started my IV'"

"Dr. Moyer's teaching and patient care had an intensity of purpose that I carry with me today."

**Joseph Denis Murphy (1907–1995)**  
Dean, School of Architecture

**Edward J. Thias:**  
"Dean Joseph D. Murphy was a great teacher of design as well as a distinguished architectural designer. Before becoming dean in 1948, Professor Murphy taught design for 14 years. His site scheme for the John M. Olin Library—one of his architectural projects—was masterful. He decided to put numerous floors of the building below ground so that the structure would not be taller and dominate the campus. His contemporary forms and use of the red granite were harmonious with the existing buildings.

"In his lessons to students, he conveyed 'that a building should be a joy to look at, a joy to participate in, and a joy to build it in such a way that it helps project its purposes.' He taught that there was a method of orientation to the site, and a relationship of all elements to each other for the whole project.

"The one thing that Dean Murphy taught that influenced me most was that modern architecture is the result of the relationship of elements that are aesthetic as well as functional.

"After doing projects, such as Barnes Hospital Queeny Tower and the Climatron, with his partner Gene Mackey, he devoted his time to making beautiful pencil drawings and watercolors of architectural subjects. He passed on the site, and a relationship of all elements to each other for the whole project.

"The one thing that Dean Murphy taught that influenced me most was that modern architecture is the result of the relationship of elements that are aesthetic as well as functional.

"After doing projects, such as Barnes Hospital Queeny Tower and the Climatron, with his partner Gene Mackey, he devoted his time to making beautiful pencil drawings and watercolors of architectural subjects. He passed on the lesson to find joy in the beauty of the creation of architecture and art."

**Joshua Grossman, M.D. '65, F.A.C.P. '77, is clinical assistant professor of psychiatry and internal medicine at the James H. Quillen College of Medicine at East Tennessee State University.**

**Edward J. Thias, B.Arch. '51, is an architect, artist, teacher, and writer. His 550 architectural projects are in five states, and his watercolor paintings are in libraries, museums, and private collections nationwide.**
Recognizing the Importance of Planned Gifts — Washington University in St. Louis

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Immediate federal income tax deduction $3,796

(amount of charitable deduction may vary slightly)

You may also fund a gift annuity with appreciated securities.

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Challenging Societal Myths

By Nancy Mays

Mark Rank, professor of social work, wants to show what is really out there in American society. In his research and teaching, he challenges conventional wisdom—debunking myths surrounding poverty and the poor, destroying the theory that blacks are genetically less intelligent than whites, and now examining the tenets of the American promise: liberty, equality, and justice.
Mark Rank, professor at the George Warren Brown School of Social Work (GWB), has a challenge.

Picture poverty.
Close your eyes for one moment and imagine what the "poor" look like.
Who did you see?
Did you see a woman with too many children counting food stamps in the grocery store line?
A man frittering his welfare check in a bar?
Maybe a person of color lacking the desire to work hard enough to get out of poverty?
Skewed images, says Rank. Common, but skewed—by the media, by our own private prejudices.

Here's the truth about poor people: They are everywhere. Next door. In the office down the hall. On your own family tree.
"Many Americans think of the poor as over there, across town," says Rank. "They think of them as the chronically disenfranchised, but that's only a small slice of who will experience poverty. We've found that between the ages of 20 and 65, about two-thirds of Americans will use some kind of welfare program. That's most of us. And when that many Americans experience poverty, there is no 'us vs. them.'
"My work challenges the preconceived notions we have about people who are poor, people on welfare. I try to show what's actually out there."
By all accounts, Mark Rank does not seem like the confrontational sort. He is both affable and quick-humored. Still, dismantling the myths we have about poverty is confrontational work. Piercing Middle America’s bubble requires a certain combative edge, especially when you are one of them: a middle-class guy from Wisconsin raised in what he calls a “moderately conservative” family.

So how did he get from there to here?

“I just believe, really believe, that the issue of poverty—the issue of the downtrodden—is something that’s important and that we should pay attention to.

“People say, ‘Oh yeah, they brought it on themselves.’ But that’s a way of letting ourselves off the hook. People talk about poverty and welfare all the time, and what they say is often not correct, which is disturbing. If you’re going to talk about it, you ought to bring reality to bear. By doing that, you hope to shift the way we think about these issues. Then you hope to shift the way we act on these issues.”

Over the past decade, Rank has built a national reputation for uncovering both the statistical realities and the human dimension of living on welfare. His latest work, with research partner Thomas A. Hirschl of Cornell University, estimates the likelihood of poverty across the life span. A recent article appearing in the journal Social Work marked the first time such figures were calculated. Just as researchers estimate life expectancy, Rank and Hirschl looked at 30 years of longitudinal data and found that 58 percent of Americans will experience at least one year of poverty between the ages of 20 and 75. In addition, two-thirds of adults will receive a means-tested welfare program, such as Food Stamps or Supplemental Security Income, by the time they reach age 65. They also found that most people encountering poverty or the use of welfare do so over fairly short intervals: typically, one or two years. Last year, their research was awarded an Outstanding Research Award from the Society for Social Work and Research, one of the field’s highest honors and one of only two awards given.

“The work represents a different way of looking at poverty,” says Rank. “No one has looked over the entire life span before. We’re looking beyond how many people are poor right now, to how many will experience poverty over the course of a lifetime. We found that poverty and the use of social safety nets aren’t confined to marginalized groups that fall outside mainstream America. They’re used by mainstream America.”

Without a doubt, Rank’s most enduring contribution to the field is the way he has turned commonly held beliefs upside down, says colleague Katherine Newman, the Malcolm Wiener Professor of Urban Studies in the Kennedy School, and dean of Social Science, Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study, at Harvard University.

“Contrary to popular understanding, he shows us that the poor who rely on welfare are largely white, often disabled, frequently married, and always struggling to survive because of circumstances that would be beyond the control of any individual,” says Newman. In his book, Living on the Edge: The Realities of Welfare in America, which first positioned him as a national voice on poverty, Rank left his office and went inside the homes of people trying to make it on government assistance. The result was a heartfelt, academic examination of welfare recipients. The myths his research and book have shattered include the following:

Professor Mark Rank (left) meets with doctoral student Walt Paquin, M.S.W. ’96, to discuss issues related to urban communities, housing, and poverty.
Myth One: People on welfare have lots of children so they can get more money.

"Actually," says Rank, "the birthrates of women on welfare are slightly lower than the overall rates. Sure, you can find people who fit the stereotype—women with large numbers of children. But that's not typical. We tend to focus on these cases even though they're the minority."

Myth Two: Most welfare recipients are inner-city African Americans.

"About two-thirds of people who receive welfare are white. Overall, there are more whites than blacks. When we think 'poor,' we think 'city.' We forget there is severe poverty in parts of rural America."

Myth Three: Welfare is a way of life, a torch passed from one generation to the next.

According to Rank's research, only 1 out of 4 welfare recipients had parents who also used welfare, while 1 in 20 recipients is using welfare frequently and also grew up in a household that frequently used welfare.

Rank's view of welfare not only challenges existing research, it inspires the future generation of researchers.

"Mark is a superb teacher," says Shanti Khinduka, the George Warren Brown Distinguished Professor and dean of GWB. "His lectures are suffused with data that he communicates in a lucid and highly engaging style."

Former student William Rainford, M.S.W. '96, who is finishing his doctorate at the University of California at Berkeley, says he is using Rank's classes as a foundation for his dissertation research, examining welfare mothers who have been punished by the welfare system for noncompliance.

"My understanding of poverty and inequality forms the base of my theoretical framework, and without the knowledge and understanding that I learned from Professor Rank, I wouldn't even begin to be able to approach this very-difficult-to-understand population," says Rainford. "I was lucky to have studied with him. Any student would be."

Rank's ability to challenge conventional wisdom spreads beyond the issue of poverty. In 1998, Rank and several colleagues destroyed the controversial theories espoused in The Bell Curve, which contends that blacks are genetically less intelligent than whites. The book, by conservative social theorists Charles Murray and the late Richard Herrnstein, fueled the debate to cut affirmative-action plans.

Using the same data, Rank and others found that The Bell Curve's authors had not accounted for differences in educational experiences before the subjects went to college. Rank and his WU colleagues say the book overstates the case for race-based differences in intelligence because it ignores a simple but crucial factor: how the quality of elementary and secondary school education affects IQ scores.

Rank collaborated on the work with other University faculty: Joel Myerson, research professor of psychology in Arts & Sciences; Fredric Q. Raines, associate professor of economics in Arts & Sciences; and Mark A. Schnitzler, research instructor in the School of Medicine's Health Administration Program.

The work Rank participated in noted that during their senior years in high school, whites tend to outscore blacks by as many as 15 IQ points. But if those same students graduate from college, the IQ scores of blacks increase more than four times as much as those of their white classmates. The result: The black-white IQ gap is cut in half by graduation.

"We found that poverty and the use of social safety nets aren't confined to marginalized groups that fall outside mainstream America. They're used by mainstream America," says Mark Rank, professor of social work.

"The Bell Curve researchers were saying that in terms of intelligence, either you have it or you don't," says Rank. "We said, 'Absolutely not. Education makes a huge difference.' And we showed that empirically, which was a pretty important thing to be involved in."

It's that kind of inequity—the uneven quality of the nation's educational system—that drives Rank's work. His next major project is a book that looks at the promise of America, a broader view than his past research. He is taking the tenets of the American promise—liberty, equality, and justice—and using social science research to examine whether we live up to these values.

"My work has gone from focusing on welfare, to poverty, to broader questions of social justice," says Rank. "It's a logical progression."

What he hopes to show is that concern about poverty and inequities is consistent with mainstream values, is in all of our self-interests, and is part of our responsibility as members of broader communities.

"What kind of obligations, as American citizens, do we have to our people? That's what I'm looking at."
Associate Professor Gayle Fritz and graduate student Kevin Hanselka examine knotweed seeds from an Emergent Mississippian (ca. A.D. 800) storage pit near Columbia, Illinois.
The development and spread of agriculture in America changed peoples' lives. By sifting through archaeological plant remains, Associate Professor Gayle Fritz gleans answers to the many questions surrounding agriculture's initial effects on society.

Gayle Fritz is interested in the past lives of people and plants—how ancient Americans interacted with plants, particularly when and how they developed agriculture. Her studies are broad, ranging from the domestication of squash in the eastern United States to early agricultural outcomes from Spanish-Indian interaction in the Southwest and Mexico.

“I primarily identify myself as an archaeologist,” says Fritz. “My specialty is paleoethnobotany, analyzing archaeological plant remains, and I’m especially interested in plant domestication and the adoption and spread of agriculture.”

She seeks answers to many tantalizing historical questions: Did early peoples take up agriculture before or after settling into fixed dwelling sites? How did the availability of natural resources affect the development of agriculture? How and when did the cultivation of crops like corn or squash spread throughout the Americas? Does the appearance of new agricultural techniques and crops in the archaeological record reflect changes within an indigenous culture, a cultural exchange with a neighboring group, or the migration of a new cultural group into the region?

What is the cultural significance of specific plants, such as tobacco? How is cultivation reflected in the morphology of the plants themselves?

By sifting through the charred remains of seeds or the contents of food storage sites, Fritz is able to glean answers to many of these questions. Small details, and small plant samples studied under a microscope, yield large results.

Sometimes the trick is simply finding the samples. “First we separate things from the soil, because most of the things that are important to us are black and too small to see as we dig,” Fritz says. “We get flotation samples either in the field or in a lab with a flotation machine—basically a 55-gallon drum with a water source and an overflow spout. The soil will sink through a small mesh in the main tank, and the plant remains hopefully will float and overflow into an even smaller meshed sieve attached to the overflow spout.”

Fritz's lab is equipped with microscopes and computers for detailed analysis of organic materials, as well as numerous reference books and indexed cabinets filled with plant samples for comparison. “We look at anatomical and morphological features,” she says. “Most of our samples are very, very small. Answers aren't easy to come by.”

For example, Fritz is an expert on amaranth, a grain often found in archaeological sites in the Southwest. Domesticated amaranth seeds are lighter in color and have a thinner seed coat than the wild variety, plus there are intermediate variations. It takes training to recognize the significance of the variations, and to determine whether the charred remains under the microscope are indeed amaranth.

“I came to Washington University to study under Gayle, to learn how to identify plant remains from archaeological sites,” says Kevin Hanselka, a second-year Ph.D. student in anthropology. “I met Gayle on a project in northern New Mexico while
I was working on my master's thesis. She invited me to apply here, to study with her. Right now I'm working on samples for a Ph.D. student in New Mexico, for his dissertation project.

"Working in Gayle's lab has been very rewarding," he adds. "It is much more intensive than I'm used to, but Gayle is very well-respected in the field, so I'm lucky to be studying under her."

"Gayle teaches," says Patty Jo Watson, the Edward Mallinckrodt Distinguished University Professor and professor of anthropology in Arts & Sciences. "You can enter her lab as an undergraduate or a graduate student, and she will teach you how to identify the plants that turn up most frequently in the archaeological record here in the East or in the Southwest or in parts of Mexico, which is tough enough, because they're usually burned and often somewhat mangled when they appear in an archaeological context. But then she's also very, very good at the other end of the scholarly spectrum, which is interpreting what those things mean. She understands a great deal about relationships between people and plants in many parts of the Americas and in many different time periods."

Karla Hansen-Speer is another Ph.D. candidate who came to the University specifically to study with Fritz in the ethnobotany lab. "Gayle has certain interests, but her students are not confined to those areas when working with her. She has been very good about allowing me to follow my own interests," says Hansen-Speer. "Gayle really encourages her students to go into areas that appeal to them."

Fritz's own interest in plants began at an early age.

"My father is a naturalist," she says. "He was the president of the Audubon Society, and everywhere we went in the woods or camping we had to learn all the plants. And I loved it. I have three sisters, but I liked it the best. They always thought that I should be a botanist, but I really didn't want to be a botanist.

"When I entered graduate school, environmental and ecological approaches to archaeology were just becoming very big, and that was perfect. It's the interaction between plants and people that is compelling to me. That's endlessly fascinating. There's no way ever to know enough about that."

Fritz graduated from the University of Michigan with a degree in classical archaeology and then, after working in Yugoslavia, realized that she would prefer to do North American archaeology. She returned to school and earned a master's degree in anthropology from the University of Texas at Austin.

"My husband got a job at the University of Arkansas, in Fayetteville, which has a wonderful archaeological survey. So I went to work as survey registrar, where I got to know the records and the site files. And then I was asked to become the assistant to the survey archaeologist at the Fayetteville station. I became interested, both as registrar and as assistant archaeologist, in the dry rock shelters and the incredible plant remains that had come from them—and they had not yet received modern, state-of-the-art kinds of analysis. So it just all came together. I went back to graduate school at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, got a Ph.D., and learned paleoethnobotany [the study of direct interrelations between ancient peoples and plants]. The Ozark rock shelter materials were my dissertation."

Fritz came to Washington University in 1990 after a three-year appointment as a visiting professor at the University of Michigan.

"From the day I got here there were opportunities for interdisciplinary research and team teaching with faculty from other departments. This is a wonderful institution for that kind of communication and collaboration," she says. "I was delighted at having the opportunity to build a new lab and be a part of this program. And then being able to work with John Kelly on excavations at Cahokia—it was just a fabulous opportunity."

The Cahokia Indian Mounds in Illinois have yielded many intriguing clues about prehistoric Native Americans. Mound 51 was particularly abundant, having been filled so rapidly that some uncarbonized plant remains had not even rotted away when the mound was excavated. Fritz's analysis of the samples revealed that maygrass was the most common plant in the mix, which included tobacco and relatively little corn.

"I don't want to be the person who denigrates the significance of corn," she says wryly. "The scarcity of
corn was a big surprise. But paying attention to these other crops, some of them very important, some of them minor, sort of defines a lot of my work. In the past there's been an overemphasis on corn. I try to look beyond the assumptions.”

Fritz initially built her reputation on her research in eastern North America, beginning with those Ozark rock shelters. Now known also as an expert on Southwestern plants like amaranth, she is driven by her innate curiosity to continue to expand the scope of her studies.

“I want to do more research in the Southwest without totally giving up some projects in eastern North America,” she says. “I'm hoping to do more historic period paleoethnobotany. I have questions about how early Hispanic land grantees made a living. How much of the agriculture did they bring with them, and how much did they learn from the local Pueblo peoples?”

“Some of the questions that we have about the spread of agriculture—the dynamics of the adoption of agriculture—aren't being answered to my satisfaction,” she continues. “There are just so many fascinating questions—I want to try to answer them.”

“I don't want to be the person who denigrates the significance of corn,” Fritz says. “The scarcity of corn [at Cahokia Mound 51] was a big surprise. But paying attention to these other crops, some of them very important, some of them minor, sort of defines a lot of my work. In the past there's been an overemphasis on corn. I try to look beyond the assumptions.”
A Bold, Modern Art Collection

The University's Gallery of Art has one of the strongest university collections of modern art in the country—thanks in large part to an inventive former curator, H.W. Janson. An exhibition of the best of these early- to mid-20th-century holdings is showing this spring in New York City.

In the 1940s, Washington University's Gallery of Art took the lead among American museums in acquiring works of modern art. A pioneering curator and professor of art history, H.W. Janson broke from tradition. During his years as curator (1944–1948), he chose to sell one-sixth of the University's works of art to acquire cubist, constructivist, and surrealist pieces. Among his favorites were Pablo Picasso's *Glass and Bottle of Suze* (1912) and Juan Gris' *Still Life with Playing Cards* (1916). Building what he called "the finest collection of contemporary art assembled on any American campus," Janson...
Janson's bold endeavor was not without controversy. In the University's official history book, *Washington University in St. Louis: A History*, the late historian Ralph Morrow states, "Although the transaction effaced all record of the artistic tastes of generations of University patrons, it generally has been hailed as a coup. In the long run it greatly enhanced the market value of the University's holdings ..."

"The scope of Janson's undertaking was unusual, considering that the most progressive American museums had only begun collecting modern work in the late 1920s and 1930s," says Sabine Eckmann, curator of the Gallery of Art. "In light of the strong anti-modernist trends then dominating the American art world—including university museums—one could even call it bold."

Honoring this collection is an exhibition, *H.W. Janson and the Legacy of Modern Art at Washington*
University in St. Louis, showing at Salander O’Reilly Galleries in New York City. Organized by Eckmann, the exhibition runs March 12 through April 6, 2002. Divided into two sections, the exhibit focuses first on Janson’s acquisitions and then on important works of modern art acquired by subsequent curators and benefactors in the 1950s and 1960s.

Featuring 21 masterworks by 17 European and American modernists, the show includes paintings and sculptures by Max Beckmann, Georges Braque, Alexander Calder, Stuart Davis, Willem de Kooning, Theo van Doesburg, Jean Dubuffet, Max Ernst, Arshile Gorky, Juan Gris, Marsden Hartley, Jacques Lipchitz, Henri Matisse, Joan Miró, Pablo Picasso, Jackson Pollock, and Yves Tanguy, among others.

An accompanying exhibition catalog features Eckmann’s essay “Exilic Vision,” which discusses Janson’s emigration from Germany; his associations with New York art dealers, also in exile; and the influence of both on his views of contemporary art. The catalog also reproduces, for the first time, the text of a 1981 lecture in which Janson—author of _History of Art_ (first edition, 1962, with more than 4 million copies in 14 languages sold)—recalls his years at Washington University and building the modern collection. The exhibition catalog is available through the Gallery of Art; please call 314/935-4216.

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Background information provided by Liam Otten, senior news writer in the Office of University Communications.

All art is the property of the Gallery of Art, Washington University in St. Louis.
The Eye of Silence, Max Ernst; 43 1/4" x 56 1/4"; oil on canvas; 1943–44.

Bearded Head, Jean Dubuffet; 11" x 8 1/2" x 4"; driftwood with barnacles; 1959.

Saturday Night, Willem de Kooning; 68 3/4" x 79"; oil on canvas; 1956.
A University microbiologist seeks the answers to preventing and treating leishmaniasis, one of the world’s most neglected diseases.

By C.B. Adams

For Stephen M. Beverley, the Marvin A. Brennecke Professor of Microbiology at the School of Medicine, good science always begins with good questions. And Beverley’s interest in pursuing challenging questions has earned him the distinction of being the foremost microbiologist studying a protozoan parasite called Leishmania.

Leishmania parasites are spread to adults by the bite of infected sand flies, which contract the parasites from first biting contaminated rodents or dogs. People in nearly 90 tropical or sub-tropical countries, including Brazil, India, Nepal, Sudan, and Bangladesh, are at risk of being exposed to Leishmania infection, known as leishmaniasis. Leishmaniasis takes several different forms, but the most common are cutaneous leishmaniasis, which causes skin sores, and visceral leishmaniasis, which affects internal organs, including the spleen, liver, and bone marrow. Both forms of the disease, when not fatal, can take years to heal and leave disfiguring scars and lesions throughout the body.

Approximately 10 million people worldwide have leishmaniasis. Each year, approximately 1.5 million new cases of the cutaneous form and 500,000 of the visceral form are reported, according to statistics from the Centers for Disease Control.

“I have traveled enough in endemic countries and seen enough of the real disease to understand that we cannot ignore the need for good vaccines or good chemotherapy for the treatment of these diseases. That is why I have spent a significant amount of my research and study trying to further things in that direction,” says Beverley, who also heads the Department of Molecular Microbiology and is the director of the Center for Infectious Diseases Research at the University.

At present, there are no efficient vaccines or drugs for preventing Leishmania infection. Beverley and his laboratory team are working to change this—even though leishmaniasis is virtually unknown in the United States.

So how does a man born and raised in Southern California come to be involved with an infectious disease not found in his native country? The answer begins, as do so many things about Beverley and his work, with a good question—and a good amount of serendipity.

Back in second grade, Beverley and his classmates wondered, “What would happen if we sprinkle some water on a piece of bread and put it in a cabinet overnight?” As most grade-school scientists know, the answer is that mold forms.

“That experiment was my earliest recollection of doing science. It was foreordained that I should be a microbiologist; it just took me a while to realize it,” Beverley says.

“I knew that I wanted to be a scientist since elementary school, yet I was never quite sure what kind of science to pursue,” Beverley says.
of science. I was always interested in microbiology, but I actually never worked in this area until I was a postdoctoral fellow.

When Beverley was a junior in high school, a teacher invited him to attend a science show-and-tell day at California Institute of Technology. Watching presentations on the sciences, including geology, physics, and biology, he felt like “a kid in a candy shop.” Because he did not know which discipline he wanted to study, he decided a university that offered them all would be his best choice.

Beverley started off as a physics major at Cal-Tech but soon realized he liked biology and chemistry better. During his undergraduate years, he worked in a laboratory that allowed him to pursue independent projects while learning the skills and techniques of research. As graduation loomed in the spring of 1973, Beverley began to read the scientific literature, searching for something that would give him direction in his postgraduate studies. Some papers written by Allan Wilson, a researcher at the University of California, Berkeley, piqued his interest.

“Wilson was one of the pioneers in the use of molecular techniques for working out evolutionary relationships, and then using those techniques to ask interesting questions about biology,” Beverley says.

Beverley received his doctoral degree in biochemistry from Berkeley in 1979. His work during that time involved investigating how organisms—especially fruit flies—adapted to new stresses in their environment. In particular, he studied pesticide and drug resistance.

This was an exciting time to be doing research, Beverley says, because it was the beginning of the recombinant DNA era. This new methodology, commonly called “gene splicing,” was allowing scientists to join disparate pieces of DNA together to see the effects.
People in nearly 90 tropical or sub-tropical countries are at risk of being exposed to Leishmania infection.

After receiving his Ph.D. in 1979, Beverley went to Stanford University as the Walter Winchell Postdoctoral Research Fellow. He chose Stanford after attending a lecture from a researcher there who was working with another new process called gene amplification, a process that encourages cells to generate hundreds and sometimes thousands of copies of a gene—a boon for researchers.

“I carried on what I thought were a lot of very intensive studies related to drug resistance, but they just never worked out. I kept doing what I thought were the right experiments, but nature had a different idea about how things worked. After a year and a half of that, I was a little bit frustrated,” he says.

Then, in stepped serendipity in the form of Dr. Robert T. Schimke. “He [Schimke] said that he had selected a parasite called Leishmania that showed behaviors that were suggestive of drug resistance mediated by gene amplification. He went walking down the hallway, pitching this to various people, and I was the susceptible person,” Beverley says.

Beverley immersed himself in parasitology and discovered the field was wide open and poised for rapid progress using the techniques of recombinant DNA and gene amplification.

“At the time, very, very few people were working on protozoan parasites like Leishmania and malaria. In fact, the Rockefeller Foundation formed a network of scientists to study what they called the ‘great neglected diseases of mankind.’ I was part of that movement, but it was sort of an accident. But for me, it was a fortunate one,” he says.

Beverley could finally call himself a full-time microbiologist.

In 1984, he published his first of many new findings. In the prestigious journal Cell, he described how the parasite responded to a drug by making nonchromosomal circles of DNA. In layman’s terms, Beverley had taken the first step into genetically manipulating Leishmania.

“The organism is very interesting. How can a fairly primitive, unicellular creature manage to survive and resist at the molecular and biochemical level all the tough defenses that tough hosts like humans can throw against them? The overall question in terms of how this fits into the biology of disease is quite interesting,” he says.

Beverley further enhanced his research after relocating to Harvard Medical School, where he was both the Hsien Wu and Daisy Yen Wu Professor of Biological Chemistry and Molecular Pharmacology and acting department chair.

In 1997, Beverley came to Washington University School of Medicine to continue his research. He was named head of the Department of Molecular Microbiology and was installed in the newly endowed Marvin A. Brennecke Chair in Molecular Microbiology.

Between his time at Harvard and at Washington University, Beverley and his laboratory teams have continued to make discoveries about the genes and proteins that allow Leishmania to begin its life cycle in the sand fly and continue in human white blood cells. Understanding the complexities of these discoveries—described in the more than 130 peer-reviewed scientific articles he has written—is extremely difficult. But suffice it to say that each discovery takes him one step closer to developing a vaccine or other treatment to alleviate the suffering of millions of people worldwide.

“In the field of Leishmania, there is no single investigator who has done more to change and further the field,” says David Sacks, a longtime collaborator with Beverley and head of the Intracellular Parasite Biology Section of the Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. “Stephen really is responsible for generating tools to create specific genetic mutations. He has fundamentally altered how virtually everyone works in the field of infectious parasites.”

Beverley’s accomplishments have taken on a staccato cadence in recent years, as he has developed “designer parasites” that include certain “interesting” molecules or that have certain genes “knocked out.”

“We are still in the phase of identifying and characterizing the good targets. We clearly have some really attractive ones now and are looking into validating the best targets for chemotherapy or immunotherapy,” Beverley says.

These accomplishments have led Beverley to yet another question that he will some day have to answer: What happens once a vaccine or other therapy is finally created?

“Though we do all this wonderful stuff in the laboratory, we are going to face certain challenges in terms of real-world treatments,” he says. “Getting the funding to do field testing in endemic countries will be much harder than the science for making them. This is something that, like many ivory tower scientists, I tend to ignore until all of a sudden, I can’t ignore it anymore.

“If we develop these therapies, we are also going to have to deal with the political, social, and economic issues for bringing them out to the people. This is a question that many people are wrestling with not just concerning leishmaniasis but other diseases as well.”
Being Socially Conscious in Work and Art

BY JUDY H. WATTS

For more than a half-century, alumna Ruth Richardson has worked tirelessly through her profession and her art on behalf of racial unity—the first step, she believes, to helping the disadvantaged achieve their dreams.
In one of Ruth Richardson’s beautiful and unsettling paintings, an African-American girl, barely in her teens, is shown in elegant profile, headscarf knotted in a traditional style at the nape of her neck. Bleak images crowd this child, who is rendered in dark blue-green tones that first suggest sadness and then a growing sense of isolation and interminable grief. She is gazing at a diaphanous cross.

Another work, a landscape executed in blue and brown, reveals forbidding mountain vistas of rock. The land is entirely barren, powerfully evoking what its title declares and what the privileged cannot comprehend: the wilderness of deprivation. A small bowl of water sits on a slab in the foreground. (See top of page 27.)

People, landscapes, and even flowers have been Richardson’s primary subjects—or starting points—in art works that reflect her convictions, experiences, and closely held feelings. A 1950 graduate of the George Warren Brown School of Social Work who describes herself as “an artist with a social work conscience,” Richardson had always planned to major in art and make it her full-time career. Instead, she was stymied. “I spent my freshman year studying art at Hampton Institute [now Hampton University, in Virginia]. But the summer after my freshman year, my family moved to St. Louis from Washington, D.C. I wanted to attend Washington University’s School of Fine Arts but couldn’t enroll because of my color,” Richardson says. “Then the director of the Carver House Community Center, where I was teaching softball and art, said Saint Louis University was preparing to admit its first black students. I was one of five who enrolled. But there was no art major!”

In 1948, during her senior year, Richardson heard Washington University was about to open its doors to blacks. “I was very excited, because I wanted to return to my art,” Richardson recalls. “But the school that was opening was the School of Social Work! So that’s where I went.” Richardson adds that she had entered an art contest when she was younger, and although she had won, she couldn’t accept the award because it was discovered that she was black. “I figured the School of Social Work would help me right these kinds of wrongs.”

She was right. For more than a half-century, Richardson has worked tirelessly through her profession and her art on behalf of “the one imperative”—racial unity, the first step to helping the disadvantaged achieve their dreams.

Of her personal experience at the School of Social Work, Richardson, M.S.W. ’50, says: “People were much more accepting and open than in my undergraduate years—and I found ways to use my art socially. Social work students would have what they call beer busts,” she explains. “Now, I didn’t drink beer, and there weren’t any black boys, so I didn’t have a date. I would paint scenery—Western-style on big pieces of paper I tacked to the wall. That was my way of communicating when everyone else was Caucasian.”
After graduating from Washington University, Richardson continued to work at Carver House; married; had a son, Arthur William Boler; and divorced. In 1961, she moved with 2-year-old Bill to Pittsburgh to become executive director of the Anna B. Heldman Community Center, one of the nation's earliest settlement houses. (Today, Bill Boler, a graduate of Yale and Harvard, is a vice president with the Business for Social Responsibility, in San Francisco, a firm that trains corporations in socially responsible community development. “I didn't push him in that direction, necessarily,” Richardson says proudly, “and to think that he turned around and picked that kind of job!”)

In time Richardson founded and became executive director of Three Rivers Youth (TRY), also in Pittsburgh, an organization she formed by merging western Pennsylvania's first black orphanage with a home for girls—not one of whom was black. She championed cultural diversity and the welfare of children and youth at risk until her retirement in 1991.

Her peers in the field have praised Richardson's innovation: She focused on children's strengths instead of their problems and insisted that children not be bounced between organizations and placements. She also established ongoing staff development and training, and even set up an advisory board consisting of two children from each of her programs.

Her astonishing record of community service includes more than 30 top board directorships, advisory committee and executive advisory board positions, and memberships in key national and state organizations. She was inundated with awards—the 1993 Community Service Award through the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs; recognition from Pittsburgh Magazine as a “Real Pittsburgher” for outstanding contributions to the city's people; the 1996 VITA award for volunteer work in the arts; and a 1997 YWCA award from the organization's racial justice committee, to name only a few. She also encouraged gifted students of color to enroll in WU's School of Art and School of Social Work—and then watched them excel.

All the while, creativity and passion nourished Richardson's paintings, whose titles signaled subtle layers of meaning: Stone Soup, Contemplation on Confusion, and Firepower. She worked first in oils and acrylics and later in the difficult medium of watercolor—which, in her intrepid way, she took on when she “needed a challenge” after she lost her husband to Alzheimer's disease. She enrolled in workshops that continue to this day with Zoltan Szabo, watercolorist and author of instructional books.

“I started off with flowers,” she says. “And I wasn't a flower lover! Really. But it made me start looking at them. As I painted, they began to express some of the things I wanted to say about how human beings live.”

Over the years, other works have included prize-winning paintings for Native American heritage art shows and covers for her brother's books about black history—for example, True Stories of Segregation: An American Legacy, by Robert Ewell Greene (1998).

Her art will continue to evolve, Richardson says, in part because of the Baha'i faith she discovered four years ago. Founded in Iran in the mid-19th century, one of the faith's central tenets is the essential unity of all religions and all peoples under one God. “It brought together everything I had been through, and it made me feel that people can be united together, recognizing one another for their worth.

“That same kind of feeling emerged in a lot of people after September 11,” she says, “and now I plan to use my art to show how life should be. It's like when I first visited my son in San Francisco: I walked through the neighborhood near the Mission District, and I didn't feel like a minority. It's a feeling I had never had—I just felt like a person.”

Judy H. Watts is a free-lance writer based in Santa Barbara, California, and a former editor of this magazine.

In 40+ years of community service, Ruth Richardson focused on children's strengths, instead of their problems, to help them with their lives.
Using what he learned as an architecture graduate student at Washington University, James F. Barker presides over Clemson University—building plans and coalitions for its future successes.

BY BETSY ROGERS
It might just be that Clemson University, in naming James F. Barker 14th president in 1999, discovered a new truth—that the mind of an architect is an invaluable asset in university management.

"Studying architecture was the best preparation I can imagine for handling the responsibilities I have now," says Barker, M.A.U.D. '73. "Architecture education is one of the last renaissance educations available. My education at Washington University was as much about poetry as it was about plumbing—and that's the job of a university president, to know a little about a lot of different things."

Barker notes also that architects are team builders. "The way you put together a team to do a building is the same way you put together a team to guide a university. It requires creativity and the ability to communicate. It tries to bring out the best in people."

Barker has become famous on the Clemson campus for his distinctive communication style. "I keep creating these diagrams—I always carry around a magic marker," says Barker. "There's a lot of diagramming and sketching that relates to how different colleges can work together, for instance, or how athletics and academics can build bridges between the two areas." He says reducing a complex idea to graphic form is an effective way to clarify issues.

And it's contagious: He says he now finds his colleagues across campus, from biologists to lawyers, doing the same thing.

His building skills have certainly helped this venerable South Carolina institution rise through the ranks of peer universities. Consider:

• The university has nearly doubled research funding in just two years.
• Always strong in science and engineering, Clemson is one of the top 25 universities in the nation in income from intellectual property, including an industry-standard artificial hip joint, two of which help keep the Queen Mother of England spry at age 101.
• Time magazine named Clemson the "Public College of the Year" in 2001, based in part on its innovative "communication across the curriculum" program to teach English and communication skills to students in every discipline.

The designer and builder in him emerge often. While Barker was dean of the College of Architecture, a position he held from 1986 to 1999, Clemson's trustees mandated a radical reorganization, reducing nine colleges to four in an effort to encourage campus-wide communication, collaboration, and interaction between faculty and students.

There was resistance to the proposal at first—including his own. "But then I became fascinated," he continues. "The designer in me took over, and I started to see what's
possible. You get a chance to create something from scratch. I couldn't possibly pass up that opportunity!

"Every professional school was given a partnership with the arts and sciences or the core curriculum units that most closely allied with it," Barker explains.

"Physical sciences were joined with engineering, the life sciences with agriculture, and social sciences with business." His college linked up with the arts and the humanities. "It's a whole new model of education," he adds.

Barker says the restructuring has succeeded beyond everyone's imagining. "It has positioned us well in terms of research," he notes. "It has caused all the deans to have a stake in general education, and it has basically made the campus much more collaborative than it was before."

Collaborations have indeed sprung up across campus and borne remarkable fruit in the five years since the reorganization. The National Science Foundation awarded Clemson one of only 20 prestigious national research centers—the only one in the area of fibers and film—because, as Barker explains, "they were impressed that there were that many disciplines that could be readily drawn upon in one college—all the chemistry and physics and mathematics together with all the engineers. We would not have gotten that center, I don't believe, if we had not had this structure in place."

In his own college, an effort to find common interests between fields as disparate as construction science and philosophy led to a course in construction ethics and then a center for ethics studies.

"The university is a seamless place when you look at it abstractly," Barker observes, "and these walls we build between disciplines are artificial. We are reaping some remarkable benefits. It's a much more energetic place."

Clemson is clearly energized as well by a 10-year plan that Barker, other administrators, and the faculty developed. Ambitious and far-reaching, the plan calls for major strides in academics and research, campus life, student performance, educational resources, and the university's national reputation. The trustees approved the plan in January 2001, and already the pieces are falling into place.

"There are some very positive things we can point to," Barker notes. "Being named 'public college of the year' was an amazing step forward for us." The dramatic increase in research funding is another. And $100 million in construction is under way.

"We produced a plan," Barker explains. "When you have a plan—this is the architect creeping back in here—then you can make it happen."

It is perhaps no accident that Barker, president over the 17,000-student Clemson community, is an expert on the American small town. Barker received his undergraduate architecture degree at Clemson in 1970 and came to St. Louis to study urban design at Washington University in 1972. With a graduate degree under his belt, he moved to Mississippi to teach at Mississippi State University and began applying what he had learned about urban design to Mississippi's beautiful courthouse square towns. His work led to sabbatical research at Cambridge University, studying English villages and comparing them to American towns.

It's an expertise he continues to share in the classroom, offering a course titled the Nature and Character of the American Small Town. His mission is to help preserve these communities' unique attributes. "The small town environment is seen as the epitome of sense of place and a sense of community," he observes.

"Today, most of us are electronically connected, so we can live in our choice of communities. Small towns are growing since they have always been America's first choice. They're not prepared for that growth. The very essence of place and community that people seek could be lost." Barker has published two books and a number of articles on the subject.

Barker places great value on his master's education at Washington University. Though he was only enrolled for one intensive 12-month program, he says he found the intellectual environment very stimulating and wonderful preparation for his career. "I was able to teach during my second semester," he explains, "which kindled my interest. It opened doors to my first teaching position. I'm genuinely grateful for the quality of the education I received—it had a profound impact."

Teaching remains his great enthusiasm. "Sooner or later," he muses about his future, "I'll come to my senses. My desire is to finish my career at Clemson as a faculty member in the architecture school."

Betsy Rogers is a free-lance writer based in Belleville, Illinois.
When the Bough Breaks, Jill Evans Petzall (left) shows how a mother's incarceration affects the lives of her children.

BY NANCY BELT

Jill Evans Petzall creates documentaries that explore social justice topics often overlooked in mainstream media.
I
t seeing is believing, then award-winning filmmaker Jill Evans Petzall, A.B. '78, M.A. '81, has made believers of many.

As a writer, producer, and sometime director of documentaries and video poems, she tackles tough social issues—child and spouse abuse, immigration discrimination, and how children with mothers in prison suffer.

Whatever the subject matter, her work, which she describes as "female-centered," often challenges viewers' assumptions by presenting voices not usually heard in mainstream media. "There's a real power that a filmmaker has to reach people about issues that are often invisible," she says. "As an independent filmmaker, I want to use this power to approach subjects that the mainstream media don't often consider." Through Beacon Productions, Inc., her St. Louis-based production company, Petzall produces programming for nonprofit organizations, for broadcast, and for use as advocacy tools.

The Emmys and other awards she has won attest to her ability to portray social justice issues with authenticity. Petzall uses many narrative approaches as she helps people tell their stories, and she has won two Emmys for scriptwriting—one in 1991 and one in 1998. "Mostly, instead of writing anonymous voice-over scripts, I like to let characters speak for themselves," she says. "Real people tell their own stories best." And in the more than 40 videos she has produced, they speak powerfully and often poignantly.

In Veronica's Story, a true story based on a letter written by a teenage girl reaching out to understand a childhood of abuse, anguish is palpable in the haunting imagery of hands interwoven with an authentic narrative. The short piece, which Petzall produced, was screened at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, when it won first prize from the Brooklyn Arts Council, and was nominated for two 1997 Midwest Emmys. Veronica's Story and three of Petzall's other productions were directed by Deeds Rogers.

Petzall lets subjects speak entirely for themselves in her latest release, When the Bough Breaks, an hour-long documentary following one year in the lives of three St. Louis-area families with mothers in Missouri's maximum security prison exclusively for women, located in Vandalia, Missouri. The film, supported by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and just released in 2001, shows that when mothers go to prison, their children suffer too. Bounced between social workers, foster parents, grandparents, and rare visits to prison, the children often suffer emotional neglect and abuse. Given the harm done to children, the documentary asks whether separating families is wise public policy when alternative sentences might be more productive for society's next generation.

The film meets one of Petzall's essential goals: to break false racial stereotypes. "Most people think only black women go to jail, but there are actually more white women than black women in prison," she says. "It's more accurate to say that poor, drug-involved women go to jail." She adds, "In all my social-action work, I want to put a human face on statistics."

The project has had a particularly deep impact on Petzall. "We followed three families for a year and a half on tape, and I got very involved," she says. "These families really had to be committed to the project, and I to them, and we developed strong relationships." Petzall has stayed in touch with all of the children. Recently, she accompanied one who will graduate from high school in May on a visit to an admissions counselor at Washington University.

While researching the documentary, Petzall joined forces with a small group of nuns and other professional women who had started Mothers and Children Together, a not-for-profit organization providing the only free transportation for St. Louis-area children to visit their inmate mothers. In addition, the documentary is being shown to Missouri legislators, in hopes of influencing sentencing norms and improving funding for prison programs.

In light of all her social-action films over the years, Petzall says, "I better understand the privileges involved in being white, educated, and middle-class, and I hope I never take these advantages for granted."

Born and reared in Richmond Heights, Missouri, a St. Louis suburb, Petzall, after high school, attended the University of New Mexico for a year. "My intended major was painting," she says, "but mostly I did all my boyfriend's architectural drafting assignments. Then I attended the San Francisco Art Institute for a short time."

It was in 1973, on the cusp of her children's teenage years, when she found herself "ravenous for more abstract thinking and beautiful language," that she became an undergraduate in Washington University's University
In Veronica’s Story, Veronica shares her own story of childhood abuse through writing a letter.

“There’s a real power that a filmmaker has to reach people about issues that are often invisible,” she says. “As an independent filmmaker, I want to use this power to approach subjects that the mainstream media don’t often consider.”

College. “I was in my 30s, a single mom with three children. Filmmaking was the furthest thing from my mind,” she says. “Mainly, I was filled with trepidation about being a good student.” Ultimately, her burning interest in writing and poetry led her to day school in the University’s College of Arts & Sciences. Majoring in literature and philosophy, Petzall graduated magna cum laude. Very interested in the underpinnings of language, she continued at Washington University as a doctoral student in philosophy, and she became a valued teaching assistant for award-winning novelist, critic, and philosopher William Gass, the David May Distinguished University Professor in the Humanities, now emeritus. “I wanted the knowledge, the words, and to be surrounded by thought,” she says, “but I came to realize I didn’t want to be a full-time academic.”

In the early ’80s, she was also interested in photography, and it was at her photography exhibit at Community School Gallery in Ladue, Missouri, when she was approached by a producer for ABC/Hearst cable television network to collaborate on an FYI-for-women series for what became the Lifetime cable network. She agreed, and Karen Foss, news anchor for KSDK-TV in St. Louis, was hired as the “talent.” They worked well together, so, when Foss was asked by public television station KETC to host a video-arts magazine, St. Louis Skyline, Foss agreed to do it if she could bring Petzall along as associate producer. “In old-school terms, I was Karen’s apprentice,” Petzall says. “She began by teaching me to edit videotape.” From 1983 to 1991, Petzall was an independent producer, director, and writer at Channel 9 (KETC).

During that time, she began work on her first independent production, Slatkin! A Symphony, a feature documentary about the former maestro of the Saint Louis Symphony. The piece, which she produced and wrote, was released in 1987. Shown on A&E (Arts & Entertainment television network), it was nominated for cable television’s national ACE award.

Shortly after, in 1988, one of Petzall’s former professors, Edward “Ned” McClennen, now London School of Economics Centennial Professor, introduced her to the man who has been her husband since 1992—J. Claude Evans, associate professor of philosophy in Arts & Sciences. Connections to the University run in her family. Two of her children are University alumnae—Julie, M.S.W. ’88, and Jennifer, B.F.A. ’92; her son, Guy, received an A.B. degree in philosophy from the University of Chicago in 1989. All have helped with some of Petzall’s productions.

Petzall’s career continued to blossom as she broadened into topics including the first foster-parent program in the United States; T.S. Eliot; demolition of the Berlin Wall; and Vietnamese boat people. She says, “With each new piece, I get to set up a new challenge for myself as a filmmaker.” She’s been able to share her philosophies while teaching film theory and writing at area universities, including Washington University.

Why did Petzall choose a visual medium to express herself? “Because I love all of its elements—images, words, musical sounds, and editing rhythms. In essence, when you make a documentary, your material is real time. You’re making a tapestry by weaving together faces and words and events that, in video, are pieces of time.”

Nancy Belt is the associate editor of this magazine.

For more information or to contact Jill Evans Petzall, please visit: www.beacondocs.com.
love of words, a fascination with literature, and a keen eye for observation—these youthful talents can set the course for a lifetime. At age 12, Lynne Cooper (always called “Angel”) had already written a novel. From that precocious beginning, she went on to become an innovator who would shape and interpret American culture in the 20th century.

As the producer of the nation’s leading radio program, Paul Harvey News, working in collaboration with her husband, Paul Harvey, Angel has had a profound influence on the way Americans experience radio and television news. Starting in the late 1940s, for example, she realized that they would gain a wider audience by broadcasting at 10 p.m., when more adults were at leisure; that time slot quickly became the national standard for evening news programs.

In 1976, Angel developed the Harveys’ famed The Rest of the Story, four-minute radio segments that portray little-known facts behind famous people and events. She also created two television programs, Paul Harvey Comments, a nationally syndicated show that aired five days a week for 20 years, and Dilemma, which became a prototype for the television talk-show genre. Other innovations include feature stories within a newscast and the humorous “kicker” at the end.

For her lifetime of broadcasting firsts, in 1997 she became the first producer inducted into the Radio Hall of Fame at the Museum of Broadcast Communications, joining such luminaries as Edward R. Murrow, Bob Hope, William Paley, Groucho Marx, and Garrison Keillor.

WRITING A WONDERFUL LIFE

“When I was growing up in St. Louis, with five older sisters, I wanted to be a writer,” Angel recalls. “I was introduced to a professional novelist who discouraged me from trying to make a living in the arts, but my parents always felt there should be no limits on what women could do. That is one of the great benefits of education—it gives each of us the opportunity to choose our own path in life.”

Angel’s love of literature blossomed at Washington University, where she immersed herself in the humanities and majored in English. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate, she earned both bachelor’s and master’s degrees. “The faculty members were wonderful,” she remembers.

“They introduced us to the value of a liberal arts education as the basis for a lifetime of learning. My graduate adviser was Richard Foster Jones, who emphasized writing and the importance of research. I don’t think many people understand how much research goes into the news business, which is about getting it first—and getting it right.”

While still a student at WU, Angel responded to a newspaper ad from KXOK radio looking for topics on education. “I sent a list of ideas,” she says, “and to my surprise, they asked me to do the program on the air. I decided to take on the challenge.” A young reporter named Paul Harvey was director of special events at the station, and he proposed to Angel on their first date. The rest, as they say, is history.

But first came the attack on Pearl Harbor. Paul enlisted in the Army Air Corps, and Angel moved to his hometown of Tulsa, Oklahoma, where she found a job at a CBS affiliate and became one of the first women in the nation to run an entire radio broadcast. From 4 p.m. to midnight, she handled everything from reading the news to spinning records, which gave her a lasting respect for the people behind the scenes. “I was all alone,” she says, “but it was a great way to learn the business!”

In 1944, Paul left the service and the Harveys moved to Chicago, where they joined ABC affiliate WENR-AM. From
the beginning, they were a team. “He told me, ‘You do the on-air work, and I’ll back you,’” Angel remembers, “but I thought he should do the commentary. With that beautiful voice, he was a natural.” With Angel guiding the program as producer, director, editor, and writer, Paul Harvey News quickly became No. 1 in Chicago. In 1951, ABC began airing the program coast to coast.

For more than 50 years, Paul Harvey News has been America’s favorite radio news program. Currently it reaches more than 24 million people around the world through some 1,400 ABC network radio stations and 400 Armed Forces Network stations. The program remains very much a family affair, assisted by the Harveys’ son, Paul Harvey, Jr., whose superb writing Angel credits for the success of The Rest of the Story. In turn, Paul, Jr. praises his mother for her intuitive sense of “what works and what doesn’t.”

**A STRONG UNIVERSITY CONNECTION**

At the University, William Danforth, chancellor emeritus and vice chairman of the Board of Trustees, has called Angel Harvey “a superstar graduate.” In recognition of her accomplishments, she received a Founders Day Distinguished Alumni Award in 1997, an honorary Doctor of Humanities degree in 1998, and the Robert S. Brookings Award in 2001 for her support and advocacy of Washington University. She is a Life Member of the William Greenleaf Eliot Society’s Danforth Circle and a member of the Phoenix and Chicago Regional Cabinets.

Her dedication to the University is embodied in her commitment to the American Culture Studies Program in Arts & Sciences. In 1999, she established the Lynne Cooper Harvey Distinguished Chair in English, and Wayne Fields, professor of English and director of the American Culture Studies Program, was named the chair’s first holder. Angel’s most recent gift supports the Harvey Fellows, eight graduate students who pursue interdisciplinary studies under the direct guidance of the Harvey Professor.

“Angel’s confidence in the American Culture Studies Program has been invaluable,” says Fields. “Her support is helping us develop new ways to mentor students and involve them directly in research. It’s an innovative model for teaching and learning in the humanities, intended to strengthen interdisciplinary studies in a substantial way.”

“My husband and I are both optimists,” Angel says. “We are very interested in the multicultural influences on our society and how we all can understand and benefit from them. Professor Fields is a wonderful teacher, with great warmth and commitment to students. We look forward to great things from this program in the future.”

**LASTING IMPACT**

Today, in addition to producing broadcasts heard six days a week, Angel maintains an extraordinary level of professional and philanthropic activities. She serves on many boards, including Prevent Child Abuse America, the Infant Welfare Society, the U.S.O., the Illinois Charitable Trusts and Advisory Council, the Joffrey Ballet, and the Children’s Home & Aid Society. She refers to herself as a “team player,” who enjoys working with groups to help others.

In September 2001, Angel Harvey received a Lifetime Achievement Award from American Women in Radio and Television. As she considers the extraordinary changes in American society during her lifetime, Angel says, “I am so proud of women in broadcasting today—they are accomplishing so much.” These women owe a great deal to Angel, one of the pioneers who maintained a family and a high-profile career at a time when few women pursued both.

—Susan Woolleyhan Caine
Honoring Distinguished Alumni, Faculty, and Friends

On Saturday, October 27, 2001, the Alumni Association paid tribute to the founding of Washington University at the annual Founders Day celebration. The evening included presentations of the Distinguished Alumni and Faculty Awards and the Board of Trustees’ Robert S. Brookings Awards. The Honorable Bill Bradley was keynote speaker.

A presidential candidate in 2000, Bradley served as U.S. senator from New Jersey from 1978–1997. He was a three-time All-American in basketball at Princeton, a member of the United States’ gold medal basketball team at the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo, a Rhodes Scholar, and a star with the New York Knicks from 1967–1977 (including two NBA Championship seasons). He was elected to the Basketball Hall of Fame in 1982 and is a best-selling author.

Distinguished Alumni Awards

Santanu Das, M.S.E.E. ’73, D.Sc. ’73, a founder, president, chief executive officer, and chairman of the board of TranSwitch Corporation, is an innovative leader in telecommunications engineering and computer design. A dedicated supporter of Washington University, in 2000 he, his wife, and sons endowed the first Das Family Distinguished Professorship in Electrical Engineering, held by Ron Indeck. Das is a Life Patron of the Eliot Society and a member of the New York Regional Cabinet. He received an Alumni Achievement Award from the School of Engineering and Applied Science in 2000.

John M. Eisenberg, M.D. ’72, is director of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Among his many achievements as a clinician, educator, and researcher, Eisenberg is a professor of medicine at Georgetown University, a member of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences, and a master and former member of the Board of Regents of the American College of Physicians. The Washington University School of Medicine honored him with an Alumni Achievement Award in 1997.

Dexter M. Fedor, B.F.A. ’79, B.S.B.A. ’79, is senior vice president, strategic marketing, for the Walt Disney Motion Pictures Group. Widely honored for his work with leading advertising agencies, Fedor launched the original Levi®’s 501 “Blues” ads and the famed California Dancing Raisins commercials, winner of three Clio for Best TV Commercial of the Year and ranked No. 2 in the top 20 commercials of all time in the USA Today TV Commercial Hall of Fame. He is a member of the School of Art National Council and has conducted seminars at WU that stress the importance of both business and creative skills to succeed in a global marketplace.

Nancy Spirtas Kranzberg, A.B. ’66, is a philanthropist, volunteer, and dedicated supporter of the arts in St. Louis. Currently she is active with the Saint Louis Art Museum, Laumeier Sculpture Park, the Forum for Contemporary Art, the Center for the Humanities at the University of Missouri–St. Louis, Craft Alliance, the Sheldon Art Galleries, KDHX Radio, and Art St. Louis—and many other arts organizations. At Washington University, she founded the Nancy Spirtas Kranzberg Illustrated Book Studio and serves on the National Council and Campaign Cabinet for Washington University Libraries. Among her many awards, Kranzberg received the University Libraries’ first Dean’s Medal in 1996.

Robert J. Messey, B.S.B.A. ’68, is senior vice president and chief financial officer of Arch Coal, Inc., the nation’s second-largest coal producer. Before joining Arch Coal in 2000, Messey spent six years as senior vice president and chief financial officer of Sverdrup Corporation, one of the top 10 U.S. architecture, engineering, and construction firms, and 24 years as a C.P.A. and partner in Ernst & Young. A dedicated supporter of Washington University, Messey has served as chairman of the Alumni Board of Governors, as a member of the Board of Trustees, and as president of the Business School Alumni Association. He and his wife co-chaired class reunions in 1978 and 1993.

William J. Shaw, M.B.A. ’72, is president and chief operating officer of Marriott International, Inc., a leading worldwide hospitality company. He has been with Marriott since 1974. An active volunteer for many institutions and community organizations, including Washington University, Shaw serves as a member of the Washington, D.C., Regional Cabinet; is a benefactor of the Scholars in Business scholarship program; and is a business school placement volunteer. The Olin SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 2002 FOUNDERS DAY 2002

Keynote Speaker: Tom Brokaw, NBC News anchor and best-selling author

Watch for details in upcoming issues.
School of Business honored him with a Distinguished Alumni Award in 1996.

**Distinguished Faculty Awards**

**Erika C. Crouch**, professor of pathology and immunology, excels in basic medical research, medical education, and patient care. Her laboratory has established an international reputation, including the important discovery of pulmonary Surfactant Protein D. Crouch is an internationally recognized leader in the rapidly growing field of pulmonary innate immunity.

**Robert G. Hansman**, associate professor of architecture and artist-in-residence, is director of the Hewlett Program in Architecture, an undergraduate program that introduces cultural and social dimensions of architecture. He is widely involved in the St. Louis community, serving as director of City Faces, a nationally honored art program for youth living in public housing, and as a professional adviser and instructor for several educational and social programs.

**Daniel L. Keating**, the inaugural Tyrrell Williams Professor of Law, has been a member of the School of Law faculty since 1988. Keating has served in the School’s administration since 1993, mostly as associate dean for academic affairs and as dean in 1998–1999. He specializes in bankruptcy and commercial law, and he developed a program for mentoring new faculty that has become a model for law schools nationwide. **Donald L. Snyder** is the Samuel C. Sachs Professor of Electrical Engineering in the School of Engineering and Applied Science and professor of radiology in the School of Medicine. He served as associate director of the Biomedical Computer Laboratory at the medical school and is the founding director of the Electronic Systems and Signals Research Laboratory in the Department of Electrical Engineering. His current research focuses on improving the capability of X-ray imaging technology (CT scanners).

**Robert S. Brookings Awards**

Presented by the Board of Trustees to individuals who exemplify the alliance between the University and the community.

**Bernard Becker**, professor emeritus of ophthalmology and visual sciences at the Washington University School of Medicine, is internationally honored as an expert on the diagnosis and treatment of glaucoma and continues to be active in teaching and research. For more than 35 years, he led the Department of Ophthalmology as it developed into a research and teaching center recognized worldwide. In 1978, students, patients, and colleagues raised funds in his honor, which endowed two professorships, the Becker Research Professor and the Becker Clinical Professor. **Lynne Cooper Harvey** has been dubbed the “First Lady of Radio.” For more than 40 years, Paul Harvey News has been No. 1 in audience ratings, reaching an international audience of more than 24 million people via approximately 1,400 ABC network radio stations and 400 stations abroad. Known since childhood as “Angel,” she has been the developer, producer, director, editor, and writer of several innovative programs, including the famed The Rest of the Story. In 1997 she became the first producer ever inducted into the Radio Hall of Fame at Chicago’s Museum of Broadcast Communications. A dedicated and active philanthropist, Angel and her husband are strong supporters of Washington University and the American Culture Studies Program in Arts & Sciences. They endowed the Lynne Cooper Harvey Distinguished Chair in English, held by Wayne Fields, and the Harvey Fellows Program, which supports the work of graduate students. A Life Member of the Danforth Circle, Angel is a member of both the Chicago and Phoenix Regional Cabinets. She was honored with a Distinguished Alumni Award in 1997 and an honorary doctorate in humanities in 1998. (See “My Washington,” pages 34–35.)
Leland P. Schwartz, EN 36, has been honored by the California Council of Electronics Instructors via a scholarship in his name.

Robert Hart Donnell, Jr., MD 36, recently retired from Jefferson Memorial Hospital in Festus, Mo., where he specialized in radiology. He resides at Garden Villas South retirement complex.

John M. "Jack" Pickering, LA 58, was honored on his 85th birthday for service as senior mentor with Wild Friends, an after-school wildlife conservation program sponsored by the Center for Wildlife Law at the University of New Mexico.

Robert E. Neu, LA 48, MD 52, has retired from private surgical practice. He is past chief of staff and chief of surgery at Garden Grove Medical Center, Garden Grove, Calif., and chief of surgery at Garden Grove Memorial Hospital in Festus, Mo., where he specialized in radiology. He resides at Garden Villas South retirement complex.

Zoe (Winkler) Branner, NU 50, enjoyed seeing her classmates at the 50th reunion at the Chase Park Plaza Hotel. She and her husband reside in Shiloah, Ill., in their "new, little retirement home" and enjoy their grandchildren.

Margaret (Tollefson) Inglis, LA 51, and her husband, Alan O., mourn the death of their daughter, Laura Lyn Inglis, who died of pancreatic cancer on Aug. 14, 2001, at the age of 48. Laura Inglis, who received a doctoral degree from Princeton Theological Seminary, taught philosophy and ethics at Tufts University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and University of California, Berkeley. She is survived by her husband, Louis, and their three children.

Please send news (see form) to: ClassMates Washington University 630 S. Euclid Campus Box 1086 St. Louis, MO 63105-2103 Fax 314-935-8533 E-mail classmates@aismail.wustl.edu

Entries will appear, as space permits, in the earliest possible issue, based on the order received.
Family Medicine and Community Health for both UMass Memorial Medical Center and the University of Massachusetts Medical School.

John Barnes, LA 78, GR 81, had his 211th book, The Merchants of Souls, published in November. He and Kara Dakey have divorced, and he has moved to Denver, quit the theater professor job, and is now a full-time free-lance writer. He has four books coming out in 2002, and he has written more than 50 articles for the 4th edition of the Oxford Encyclopedia of Theatre and Performance.

Roger Lee Browning, SW 78, has competed 19 years in hospital social work.

Kerry Leonard, LA 78, associate principal and director of education planning for OWP&P, a Chicago-based architecture firm, is project director for the school being built to replace the Julian and Emerson middle schools in Oak Park, Ill. He served on the American School and University Architectural Portfolio jury last summer.

Meyer Paul Schwartz, LA 78, and his wife, Martha Anne, announce the birth of Isabelle Tudor on Oct. 23, 2001.

Margaret Wilson Elliott, LA 79, GR 86, has retired after 15 years as a fund-raising professional. The St. Louis office of Nonprofit Network, which she co-founded in 1992 with another alumn, will close and transfer its clients to the company’s Cincinnati office. Elliott plans to devote time to several book projects and The Write Focus, the free-lance writing practice she began in 1991.

Marc J. Fink, LA 71, has opened his third foot-and-ankle-surgery practice in Suffol, Va. This new office is located in the Harbour View Medical Center, part of Bon Secour–Maryview Medical Center in Portsmouth, Va.

Kenneth W. Meyer, GR 79, a foreign service specialist, is serving as the U.S. Consulate-General in Hong Kong, where he expects to remain for three or four years. His most recent book, Passwapaqanu, contains stories set in Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Jay B. Lavin, HS 81, wrote The Eye Care Sourcebook, a comprehensive manual for the layperson. It emphasizes nutrition and prevention and was published by the contemporary books division of McGraw-Hill in July.

Constance Nestor, GA 81, has joined RTKL, an international architecture, planning, and engineering firm, as associate vice president. Based in the firm’s Chicago office, she is the practice leader for strategic facilities planning within the RTKL health-care sector.

Kurt R. Wollenberg, EN 82, recently joined the faculty of the Ophthalmology Department at Tufts University Medical School as the director of the computational research program at the Vision Research Center. He provides computational support for genetic analyses of diseases such as glaucoma and macular degeneration.

Nathan Byers, EN 82, is a senior partner at Sider & Byers Associates, a mechanical engineering consulting firm in Seattle, Wash. He and his wife, Jane, have two daughters—Hallie, 7, and Harper, 4. E-mail: nathane@siderbyers.com.

Cynthia "Cindy" Mutimer Knowles, LA 82, GR 83, and her husband, Tim, live in rural New York in a 19th-century, one-room schoolhouse they have restored. Son Jack started school last fall, and Cindy’s third book is due out in April. E-mail: cknowles@localnet.com.

Jesse K. Miguel, AIA, LA 82, is manager of 3D visualization for HNTB Technology Group at its world headquarters in Kansas City, Mo. For the School of Architecture, he recently presented some of his visualization projects in several studios in which he took classes as an undergraduate.


Elizabeth Crawford, FA ’83, Jos Halvorsen, David Woker, and Elin Nelson, 50, in the September 11, 2001, attack in New York City. She met her husband, a native of Kirkwood, Mo., when she was an art student at the University. He was senior vice president of Carr Futures, a global institutional brokerage firm that had offices on the 92nd floor of the World Trade Center. Nelson described by friends and family as a “maverick and an iconoclast in the best way,” according to The New York Times, had worked in his father’s brokerage company in Clayton for a short time. He also played the French horn in the St. Louis Philharmonic Orchestra.

Crawford, an up-and-coming artist in downtown New York, hosted her first gallery opening Sept. 7. The next day the couple celebrated their 16th wedding anniversary. Crawford and their two children—Ingrid, 8, and Frederick, 4—reside in Park Slope in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Nelson also is survived by his parents, Warren and Betty Nelson; a brother, Robert; and a sister, Barbara Goldenman, LA 70, GR 82.

Mary C. (Prickett) Nelson, SW 83, received a doctoral degree in social work from Catholic University last summer.

Victoria (Schiff) Silverman, LA 83, has returned to St. Louis with her husband, Lloyd Silverman, film producer of Snow Falling on Cedars, and two daughters—Anny Isabella, 4, and Enme Snow, 21 months—after work in the Saint Louis Symphony Orchestra as its vice president for external affairs.

David Spokane, LA 83, and his wife, Julie, announce the birth of their daughter, Morgan Diane, on Oct. 12, 2001.

Kenneth J. Sytsma, GR 83, professor and chairperson of the Department of Biological Sciences at Western Michigan University in Kalamazoo, Mich., has received an Alumni Achievement Award from that university’s College of Arts and Sciences.

Paul J. Bryant, FA ’84, as director of user experience for insurance and banking clients, is helping to grow the Midwest Financial Services consulting practice. In his free time, he’s painting a history-of-flight mural in his son’s bedroom and enjoying gourmet cooking with his wife, Lisa.

Michelle J. Gralnick, LA 84, who resides in St. Louis, was named vice president of nPICL—The National Photographic Information Corporation. E-mail: MGralnick@nPICIL.com.

Kathryn M. Koch, LW 84, is now at Goldstein & Pressman in Clayton, where she specializes in...

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business, commercial, real estate, and insolvency litigation. Kathryn and her husband, Mark G. Arnold, LW 77, have two sons—James, 13, and Philip, 8. Kathryn is also serving a three-year term as a member of the Chapter of Christ Church Cathedral, the cathedral for the Episcopal Diocese of Missouri in downtown St. Louis. E-mail: karnold@alatemgroup.com.

Charles Kramer, LW 84, a principal with Riezenberg, PC, has co-founded nPIC—The National Photographic Information Coalition. E-mail: crkramer@rieztenberg.com.

Stephen Alpart, BU 85, has joined Commercial Ventures, a boutique merchant banking group specializing in real estate finance. Stephen; Elyse (Nassel) Alpart, 85, teaches at St. Louis Community College at Florissant Valley and at St. Louis University!

Jan Van B. De Haan, GA 85, returned to HMHE Architects, Cambridge, Mass., in November 2000 and was promoted to associate in June 2001. Alan Allen Peterson, GA 85, and son, Joseph, reside in Cambridge, Mass. E-mail: dehaan@hmf.com.

Dean Eldrenkamp, EN 85, and his wife, Nao, announce the birth of Christine Laura Eldrenkamp on Oct. 29, 2001. Dean says they’re preparing her to be a freshman in the Class of 2019. Dean’s responsibilities as engineering manager for a diverse manufacturer of consumer and commercial products have taken him recently to the People’s Republic of China.

The family resides in Alpharetta, Ga. E-mail: jle@cmhasinger.com.

Maymon, GR 85, is teaching English as a Second Language as part of the Israeli Public School System. She has lived in Israel for five years and was appointed in 1999 from Shalva Shalmon, GR 86. She says, “I hope that all is well with those of you at Washington University!”


Priscilla Hill-Ardoin, GR 88, is on the board of Telecommunications Development Fund, a Washington, D.C.-based venture capital firm that finances early-stage telecommunications technology companies.

James P. McIntyre, EN 88, has moved back to St. Louis after spending the past 4 1/2 years in Las Vegas and Los Angeles, running his own business. E-mail: jpm@mcintyre.com. He says, “I am now partnered up with a good friend of mine at Berger/Nowlin, an IT recruiting and consulting company in St. Louis.”

Jennifer (Smith) Boylan, GR 89, married Terrence J. Boylan, Jr., in August 2000 and bought a house in Watertown, Mass., just outside Boston. In September, she began her job at The Brattle Group as an environmental consultant who estimates environmental property damages, primarily for litigation support.

Stacey (Rosen) Caplan, FA 89, and Jeffrey Caplan, BU 86, announce the birth of Ellie Francesca Caplan on Nov. 29, 2000. The family has returned to Madison, Wis., after four years in Paris.

Mustafa H. Kabeer, LA 89, and his wife, Kristen, announce the birth of Maria Kristina on June 7, 2001.


Renata Stoszek Moon, LA 89, MD 93, HS 93, and Chris Moon, MD 93, HS 93, announce the birth of Kalen Ryan Moon on Oct. 18, 2001. Renata and Chris are in pediatric practice in Boise, Idaho.

Wendy (Stojeha) Schneider, LA 89, and her husband, Larry, announce the birth of Leah Katherine on March 6, 2001. Wendy is a staffer at the Make-A-Wish Foundation and does volunteer work.

E-mail: wrsfsl@aol.com.

Beth Adelwarner, LA 90, and her husband, Andrew, announce the birth of Sloan Elizabeth on Sept. 17, 2001. Beth is senior marketing manager for a financial software company, and Andy is a board-certified podiatrist. The family resides in Alpharetta, Ga. E-mail: bwarner@mindspring.com.

Patricia Boge, AR 91, has left her position at Rainbow Design to become assistant professor at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge. E-mail: patricia_boge@post.harvard.edu.

Melissa (Grimsaw) Gordon, FA 91, and her husband, Peter Gordon, LA 92, who celebrated their fifth anniversary in May, announce the birth of Luke Deniso Kon and Olivia Rose. Peter is a freelance cinematographer, and Melissa is a freelance graphic designer. They reside “between the bridges” in Brooklyn, N.Y. E-mail: nigeries@nascentstate.com.


Paul J. Kernan, LA 91, and his wife, Nicole, announce the birth of Benjamin Gaspare on Oct. 27, 2001. Paul and Nicole are finishing their respective residencies in July and move to New York City, where Paul will have a fellowship at the Israil Scott Kelly Institute for Orthopedics and Sports Medicine. E-mail: npkernear@msn.com.

Tuan A. Khuu, LA 91, SW 92, is married to Karen Moi of St. Louis. They reside in Oklahoma City, where Khuu is senior partner of the law firm Khuu & Ramsey. The firm, which focuses on immigration, personal injury, and criminal law, also has offices in Dallas and plans to add offices in Dallas and St. Louis. Khuu is general counsel of the Vietnamese American Organization in Oklahoma. E-mail: advocate@bhtbirtchmail.com.


Kris Sarri, LA 91, is the legis­ tative director of the Northeast-­ Midwest Senate Coalition, a biparti­ san alliance of senators from states in the Northeast and Midwest. E-mail: kssarri@umich.edu.

William F. Zieske, LA 92, who resides in Chicago with his wife of 12 years, Denise R. Halverson, is an attorney at the law firm Ross & Hardies, PC. He recently published Your Court Documents Under Seal: Will They Stay That Way?, which is the cover story of the Illinois Bar Journal’s November 2001 issue. It can be viewed on www.isba.org/ Member/isbajournal.html.

Marc Bernstein, MD 92, has left his role as instructor in clinical medicine at the School of Medicine to join Digestive Disease Medical Consultants. He continues as a lecturer for the gastroenterology postgraduate curriculum course. He and his family look forward to seeing everyone at the 10-year reunion.

Alexis (Waldman) Brochu, FA 92, and David Brochu were married on Aug. 31, 2001. Alexis is a former intern at Julian David Brochu on Sept. 8, 2001. Last summer, Alexis closed her Provident design studio to
Seeking Fixed Income?
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Robert S. Brookings
focus on being a mom. She continues to teach aerobics and to train for mountain expeditions.

**Jacob Brodie, LA 92, and Kristina married last September, and they reside in Philadelphia. Jacob is sales and marketing director for Purolite Company's Far East and Latin America group. Kristina is in medical research at Thomas Jefferson University Hospital. The couple is expecting their first child in April. E-mail: puroliteje@aol.com.**

**Mark Steven Bromberg, PT 92, and Barbara Muzinn were married on July 27, 2001. Barbara is originally from Detroit, but they are going to settle in Seattle, where Mark is an outpatient supervisor for Unisys Corporation.**

**Washington Profile**

Nicole Chestang, M.B.A. '88

Making Success Possible for Others

After living in 10 cities in 15 years, Nicole Chestang seems eager to settle into her new position as chief operating officer and secretary of the Graduate Management Admission Council (GMAC) in Washington, D.C.

Actually, she joined GMAC, an organization perhaps best known for its Graduate Management Admission Test® or GMAT®, in 1994 as director of services. But it was not until recently that she seemed to really put down roots. "I just bought a house," she says, adding that she shares her home with her cat, Queenie, a calico she acquired while living in Plano, Texas. "My employees at the time thought I needed a cat in my life."

"I built my career in a time when you had to move around every so often to take new posts," she says. Previously, she held high-level positions in human resources management with Unisys Corporation and Fisher Controls. Now, she is responsible for strategic planning, corporate philanthropy, and other executive functions for GMAC.

"I think what I like most about this job is the opportunity to work with a bunch of very bright people who are all focused and very dedicated to a mission that lets us help people," Chestang says.

From time to time, she's able to see firsthand how the work she does is making a difference. She recalls one young woman in particular who participated in Destination MBA, a program co-sponsored by the National Black MBA Association and the National Society of Hispanic MBAs.

"I think Destination gave her the notion that success was possible for her," Chestang says. "Despite what she'd heard about glass ceilings for women and people of color— not to minimize that these things exist—we presented enough role models for her to see that she could succeed."

Chestang herself enrolled in the MBA program at Washington University only after participating in an MBA forum sponsored by GMAC. She'd been working in human resources after graduating with a bachelor's degree in psychology from Wayne State University in Detroit. "I got to the point where I was tired of interviewing all these people who were MBAs and making more money than me."

I thought: 'Maybe I should look into this—I'm just as smart as these people,'” she says, laughing.

She found that Washington University was "very encouraging of people with liberal arts backgrounds like mine." So, in 1986, she followed in her father's footsteps by enrolling in Washington University, but for her it was the Olin School of Business. [That same year, her dad, Leon Chestang, M.S.W. '61, won the Distinguished Alumni Award from the George Warren Brown School of Social Work.]

"The pace was a lot to adjust to," she says, "learning from a well-known and demanding faculty and competing with some very smart people." Around finals, she admits, "like every other student, I thought: 'How am I ever going to do this?'"

Yet, she did. And working a wonderful path in the world for herself in the years since, she has served on numerous boards and received awards and recognition, including the Joseph W. Towe Prize in Human Resources Management, the National Black MBA Association's 1997 Outstanding MBA of the Year Award, and outstanding alumni awards from both Wayne State University and Washington University.

But, perhaps most important, Nicole Chestang has made a way for so many other deserving students who follow her—and that's something to be really proud of.

—Gretchen Lee, A.B. '86

at Nexus Gallery in New York City.

**Jennifer (Zander) Wilck, LA 92, and Michael H. Wilck, LA 93, announce the birth of Alana Danielle on Aug. 10, 2001.**

**Erin E. Chace, LA 93, announces the birth of Leah Emery Chace on May 15, 2001.**

**Andrew Faiola, LA 93, and Stacy (Katz) Faiola, LA 93, announces the birth of Graham Benjamin on Sept. 25, 2001. Andrew is European sales director for New Skies Satellites, and the family resides in London.**

**Mimi (Friday) Jackson, LA 93, and her husband, Jeffrey, announce the birth of Nadine Aurora Jackson on Oct. 10, 2001. Mimi continues to design and sew custom clothing in New York City. E-mail: Mimi@aol.com.**
Catherine Sloane and Benjamin Davis, both LA 93, announce the birth of Henry Sloane Davis on May 7, 2001. They reside in Brooklyn, N.Y. E-mail: benenvmusicforpicture.com.

Valori (Lunsford) Strasna, LA 93, and her husband, Thys, announce the birth of Thys Strasna on July 19, 2001. Val resigned her management position with Milliard Refrigerated Services to be with Ian and will work part time out of her home in Seattle, Wash.

Tiffany Boyce, LA 94, LW 97, married Darren Green on May 19, 2001. Several classmates were in the wedding party. Tiffany works at the office of the State Appellate Defender in Chicago, where the couple resides with their puppies, Modisa and Sabi. E-mail: tiffanyanngreen@yahoo.com.

Andrea Redmond, GR 94, GM 90, received the Young Investigator Award in molecular biology and biochemistry from the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.


Anika N. (Kimble) Gaskins, LA 94, and her husband announce the birth of Ryan James on May 6, 2001. The couple has formed RFG Project Management, and promotion company based in Las Vegas, the area in which they reside.

Susan (Westermeyer) Jones, BU 97 GR 97, and her husband, Bill, announce the birth of Thistle Jones on Oct. 20, 2001. Attendants included Washington University classmates. The couple resides in Seattle, Wash., where Susan is a specialty pharmaceutical sales representative for Solvay Pharmaceuticals and Brian is a senior associate for Duff & Phelps. Susan heads the Seattle branch of the University's Alumni Association.

Aliza Kline, LA 94, and Rabb Bradley Solmsen were married on Sept. 17, 2001. She moved to Boston from New York City in late June and is starting a new organization founded by Anita Diamant, LA 73, author of The Red Tent. Wendy Myer, OT 94, was married on Aug. 19, 2001, and her husband announce the birth of Elle Kay on June 5, 2001.

Trina Calagna Orsic, LA 94, and Smiljan Orsic, who were married in 1999, announce the birth of Anya Katarina Orsic on Sept. 27, 2001. E-mail: tornc@yahoocom.

Amy (Black) Ross, LA 94, and Matthew Ross were married on Nov. 18, 2001; many alumni attended the wedding. The couple resides in Brookline, Mass.

Lissa (Padnick) Silver, EN 94, and her husband, Jay Silver, announce the birth of Jana Simone on July 11, 2001. Lissa completed a doctoral degree in biomedical engineering in 2000. The family resides in Northbrook, Ill. E-mail: lissa.silver@worldnet.att.net.

Alfazah Abdullah, BU 95, and Capt. Azizi Hashim were married on May 27, 1999, and have two sons, Abdul, born 10 months ago, and Akmal Hazim, born in July 2001. Alfazah is an administration manager at Sungard Systems Malaysia. E-mail: Alfaza_Abdullahsungard.com.my.

Michelle Marie Buescher, LA 95, and James Douglas Ferguson were married on Sept. 29, 2001. They reside in New York City. They were featured in The New York Times general litigation division of the New York City Law Department. She handles employment and civil rights cases against the city. Michelle and Doug plan to relocate to Denver in spring 2002.

Robin Dickey, BU 95, and Chris Hackney, BU 97, were married on July 7, 2001, and several classmates were in the wedding. The couple resides in Durham, N.C., where Robin is a marketing manager at IBM and Chris is pursuing an MBA degree at the Fuqua School of Business at Duke University.

Jennifer (Hendricks) Hernandez, EN 95, and her husband, Fred, announce the birth of Mateo Emilio on March 20. The family resides in a suburb of Houston.

Sara M. (Vik) Meyer, PT 95, is a physical therapist at Marshfield Clinic in Eau Claire, Wis. She and her husband, Nate, reside in Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Kevin Schorr, EN 95, SI 99, GB 98, and his wife, Cara, announce the birth of Andrew David on Sept. 11, 2001. Their son moved from St. Louis to Raleigh, N.C., 10 months ago, at Trans World Airlines, the couple moved from St. Louis to Rockville, Md., last June. Kevin is now an aviation consultant for PA Consulting in Washington, D.C. E-mail: kevin.schorr@paconsulting.com.

Deborah E. Schwartz, LA 95, and John E. Meier, who were engaged last September, recently celebrated a wedding at Duke University.

Jennifer (Bassen) Strasser, EN 95, and Scott Strasser, LA 97, were married on July 14, 2001, and many alumni attended the wedding. The couple resides in the Boston area, where Scott attends Harvard Business School. Jenn earned a master's degree in transportation planning and engineering from Polytechnic University, and she is continuing her engineering career at Cambridge Systematics.

Natawadee "Nata" Young, MD 95, has become assistant professor of family medicine and is serving as assistant director of predoctoral education for that department at Southern Illinois University's School of Medicine in Springfield, Ill.

Andrea Crawford, LA 96, recently joined Boston Market's division as an educational consultant. E-mail: andrea_crawford@hmco.com.

Beth E. Frankel, LA 96, plans to marry on May 26 and will complete an MBA degree from Case Western University's Weatherhead School of Management in December.

Rachel Gena, LA 96, and Adam Kaplan are engaged. They were married on Aug. 18, 2001. Several WU alumni participated in and attended the ceremony. The couple resides in Chicago. Rachel graduated from the Northwestern University School of Law in 2000 and is a commercial finance attorney at the law firm Goldberg Kohn. Adam is an attorney with the firm Sachnoff & Weaver.

M. Margaret (Gorman) Neib, has been elected to the 2002 Board of Directors of the National Association of Inpatient Physicians, which represents hospitalists—physicians whose primary professional focus is the general medical care of hospitalized patients. Gorman is vice president of medical affairs for IPC—the largest group in the country. IPC was formed in 1999.

David Mandell, LA 96, has been appointed to the National Transportation Safety Board, serving as a special assistant to the chairman, Marion Clifton Blakey, in Washington, D.C. Previously, he was with the law firm Blank Rome.


Angela M. Pelan, LA 96, has joined the law firm Larson, Dungan & Murray, LLP, in Omaha, Neb., as an administrative assistant to a large hospitalist group in St. Louis.

Mary Lou Burkycyble, OT 98, married Jason Douglas Meier on Oct. 15, 1999. Their son, Zachary Paul Meier, was born Sept. 17, 2000. Mary Lou is an occupational therapist for Grant Wood Area Education Agency in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. E-mail: twouinsoi.com.

Kevin A. "Antie" J. Patel, BU 98, is planning to do volunter work in Nepal for five months (beginning in February 2002).

David Andrew "Andy" Rawlings, CB 98, joined Learfield Communications as vice president and controller. He will head the finance and accounting group for the firm, headquartered in Minneapolis, Minn., in 2002.

Stephen M. Sabin, LA 98, is working toward a doctoral degree in clinical psychology at the California Institute of Integral Studies.

Todd Sanders, GB 98, and his wife, Beth, announce the birth of Garrett Austin Clark on Aug. 27, 2001.

Stephanie Schaar, LA 98, and Seth Safra were married last August, and several classmates were in the wedding. The couple resides in North Bethesda, Md., and Jana works in Washington, D.C., at the law firm Dickstein, Shapiro, Morin & Oshinsky. E-mail: jananellissayahoo.com.

Stephen Scott, SI 98, and his wife, Andra, an "alum" of the Robin (Fuller) Hall, OT 97, and her husband, Sonny, announce the birth of Riley Marie and Cody James on Sept. 20, 2001. Robin recently became a hand therapist for Des Moines (Iowa) Orthopedic Surgeons.

Sheri Meister, LA 97, and Jonathan Siegel, LA 95, were married on Aug. 11, 2001. Jon is in his fourth and final year of dental school at the University of Pennsylvania, and Sheri is corporate relations manager for The Franklin Institute Science Museum in Philadelphia. E-mail: sherisiegel@yahoo.com; siegeljonathan@hotmail.com.

Alessandra Cueman, EN 98, works on controls for gas turbine generators at General Electric Power Systems in Schenectady, N.Y.

Drew A. Dubray, GB 98, was promoted to senior director of Wallow Germany after two years as European distributor manager.

Robert G. Levine, Jr., LA 98, and Michele C. Steinman, LA 00, plan to marry on Aug. 11. Michele is a candidate in the third class at the Rodeph Shalom School on Manhattan's upper west side played a role in the proposal. Michele is pursuing a master's degree at the Business School at the University of Wisconsin in Madison.

Mary Lou Burkycyble, OT 98, married Jason Douglas Meier on Oct. 15, 1999. Their son, Zachary Paul Meier, was born Sept. 17, 2000. Mary Lou is an occupational therapist for Grant Wood Area Education Agency in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. E-mail: twouinsoi.com.
President of the Clean Car Club

Clear coat protector. Undercarriage wash. Wheel brite. These items are some of the tools of the car washing trade—but only Waterway Gas & Wash® has "The Whole Thing®." With "The Whole Thing," a customer gets a full-service car wash and just about everything else Waterway has to offer—it is Waterway's most complete service. Waterway also features the innovative Clean Car Club® where customers, with a paid membership, get unlimited free car washes with a gasoline fill-up all year long.

Such programs are the creations of Henry Dubinsky, president and co-owner of Waterway. From the beginning, it was Dubinsky's intent to create a professional business, with highly trained employees providing professional services. Graduating from the University in 1966 with a law degree, Dubinsky worked for four years as a tax accountant at Arthur Andersen and for two years as a real estate lawyer at May Company. (Dubinsky's wife, Ellen, also graduated from WU with a history degree in 1964.) While at Andersen, he began looking for the right business opportunity. When representing a client who owned a car wash, Dubinsky decided to research the car wash business. Along with a small group of partners, Dubinsky founded Waterway in 1968. The owners got their feet wet, opening their first location in 1970. Two years later, Dubinsky left May Company to work full time with Waterway.

"At the time we got into the car wash business, the business was not nearly as sophisticated as it has become today. There was a real opportunity for a person with a professional background in an industry that had not necessarily always been run in a sophisticated manner," says Dubinsky.

"Over the years, enormous strides have been made. People have learned that the same kinds of business techniques that have been successful in many other retail businesses could be applied to our type of business—and could be just as successful." For example, Waterway offers one-stop shopping: car cleaning, gasoline, and convenience items. To reach his high expectations, Dubinsky first concentrated on creating a loyal management team and workforce.

“Our training program draws substantially from our own experience and two corporate sources: the Walt Disney Company and Enterprise Rent-A-Car. ... It was our goal to do things that had not historically been done in this industry, to make the business run better.”

And the training has paid off—some of Waterway's staff members are second-generation employees. Waterway's motto is "to constantly make its best employees better."

The service provided by these well-trained employees is paying off, as well. The Clean Car Club boasts more than 15,000 members, and Waterway now operates 14 locations (three of which opened in 2001) in three cities—St. Louis, Kansas City, and Denver. The company's projected sales for the upcoming year are between $45 and $50 million.

Although day-to-day car wash operations are managed by his son, Bob, Dubinsky still oversees operations and has a hand in crafting the company's unique store packages, updating the training programs, keeping facilities modern, and expanding to new locations. With his management team and partner, Doug Brown, retired executive vice president of Enterprise Rent-A-Car, Dubinsky plans to continue Waterway's growth for many years.

For Dubinsky, "the most compelling part of owning and operating a business is building something that serves as a model for others, both in our industry and outside—to develop an organization, generally considered a small business, as good as many much larger organizations." To him, that's the whole thing.

—Teresa Nappier
In Memoriam

1920s
Elizabeth L. (Harris) Harmon, LA 28, GR 30; 8/00
Ella Mae (Hott) Magness, NU 28, NU 37; 8/00
Besse (Horwich) Kanzon, LA 29; 5/01
Carroll F. Neff, LA, 29; 5/01
Loretta Patterson, LA 29; 8/01
Mary Isabelle (Littledale) Pierce, GR 30; 8/00

5/01

NU 37; 8/00

LA 29; 11/01

In Memoriam
Elizabeth L. (Harris) Harmon, LA 28,
Lonetta Patterson, LA 29; 8/01
Besse (Horwich) Kanzon, LA 29;
Iolla Mae (Hott) Magness, NU 28,
1930s
Golda (Tabor) Black, NU 30; 12/01
Hildegarde Harles, FA 30; 12/01
Arthur H. Huhn, EN 30; 11/01
Helen Marie (Gast) Millar, LA 30; 12/01
Jay H. Teutenberg, BU 30; 12/01
John T. Vandover, LA 30; 11/01
Doyle L. Mowery, DE 31; 7/01
Emmett B. Drescher, LA 32, MD 36; 11/01
Gene Jantzen, LA 32; 11/01
Joseph Dollin, MD 33; 11/01
Stephen J. Manhard, LA 33; 12/01
Herbert M. Ross, Sr., BR 33; 8/01
Fredi Crusius Tubbesing, LA 33; 8/01
Mildred E. Jackson, LA 34, GR 44; 11/01
Dorothy Butz Kroner, NU 34; 12/01
Grace Ann (Lindsay) Hammert, LA 35; 11/01
Howard L. Gruber, EN 36; 4/01
Jay Royak, LA 36; 1/02
Samuel M. Day, Jr., MD 37; 5/01
John L. Freeze, LW 37; 10/01

1940s
Milda Ann (Clucas) Balch, GR 40; 10/01
Otto P. Butterly, BU 40; 6/01
Dorothy (Laesser) Fargotstein, NU 40; 11/01
Harold B. Kothe, EN 40; 12/01
David E. Krebs, LA 40, MD 43; 10/01
Hilda Mae (Routberg) Becker, BU 42, GR 67; 12/01
William S. Cassilly, BU 42; 12/01
Shirley (Settle) Doolittle, LA 42; 4/01
William C. Kohl, BU 42; 11/01
Frank L. St. Cyr, BU 42; 12/01
Jean R. (Boyle) Dehlinger, MD 43; 7/00
Robert B. Grant, EN 43; SI 48, SI 51; 12/00
Albert L. Margolin, BU 43; 8/01

1950s
P. Taylor Bryan III, LA 50; 4/01
Margaret (Myers) Davis, NU 50; 11/01
Ida Watkins Klinger, SW 50; 9/01

Joseph W. Nickrent, Jr., BU 50; 11/01
George H. Ven Huizen, GR 50; 5/01
Herbert J. Baden, LA 51; 10/01
William P. Zimmer, UC 51; 10/01
Nancy S. (Vanderbilt) Keyian, FA 52; 10/01
Frederick H. Moll, AR 52; 1/01
Naomi L. Pieweiter, NU 52; 12/01
James M. Reeder, BU 52; 11/01
Margaret Manning (Rodgers) Roloff, LA 52; 12/01
Samuel C. Ebling, LA 53, LW 60; 1/02
Alice M. (Webb) Bertling, FA 53; 11/01
Adean Grace (Schulte) Kee Kee, NU 53; 12/01
C. Clayton Connelly, Jr., DE 54; 12/01
James E. Dearing, LW 54; 12/01
William Glenn Johnson, LW 54; 11/01
Charles E. Cheatham, SW 55; 8/01
Louise E. Kubler, NU 55; 11/01
else L. Miller, HS 55; 8/01
Glenys Green Unruh, GR 55; 12/01
Jack F. Range, GR 57; 11/01
Donald J. Ohlins, LA 57; 11/01
Ray A. Sehrt, EN 57; 12/01
Olivia (Moore) Collins, GN 58; 12/01
Bennie Louise (Ellis) Goveare, UC 58; 12/01
Donald M. Rubin, LA 58, MD 62; 12/01
William E. Lubker, BU 59; 11/01
Everett M. McClintock, HS 59; 7/01
Edward R. Tallman, MD 59; 8/01

1960s
Marjane A. (Metcalfe) Dezutter, FA 61; 12/01
Donald Lindenblush, UC 61; 5/01
Helen Eileen (Blackburn) Shultz, GR 61; 3/01
Kenneth E. Smith, Jr., EN 61; 3/01
Alice J. (McGill) Wright, PT 61; 10/00
Rolf L. Anderson, MD 62; 11/01
David Lloyd Campl, LW 62; 12/01
Verla Estelle (Heinichen) Klingler, LA 62; 11/00
Richard E. Long, HA 62; 8/01
Jean E. (Strassner) Stein, UC 63; 12/01
Virginia L. (Schwieder) Regenstein, OT 64; 12/01
Thomas L. Shipman, BU 64; 12/01
Clara Wilson Swango, GR 64; 8/01
Michael Wirth, GR 64; 10/01
Hugh L. Miller, Jr., SI 65; 12/01
Marilys S. Starrett, PT 65; 7/00
Alaine (Moog) Arndt, GR 66; 12/01
James C. Buzzell, Jr., SI 66; 12/01

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__________________________________________________________________________________________
Consulting work for the bureau, the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

Survivors include his wife of 53 years, Ruth Stephenson Bower; a daughter; and a sister.

George Brancato

George N. Brancato, a retired chief meteorologist for the National Weather Service in St. Louis, who had taught meteorology courses at Washington University, Johns Hopkins University, and other institutions, died on November 15, 2001, at his home in Florissant, Missouri. He was 91.

A native of Coal City, Illinois, Brancato joined the U.S. Weather Bureau, now known as the National Weather Service, in Springfield, Illinois. After serving in several large cities, he was transferred to the St. Louis office in 1957.

While in St. Louis, he helped establish a group of volunteer tornado spotters and a weather radio system that gave current weather information.

Survivors include his wife of 68 years, Eva Mae Haywood Brancato; a daughter; two sons; seven grandchildren; a sister; and two brothers.

Oliver Goralnik

Oliver Aaron "Ollie" Goralnik, B.S. (business) ’30, a retired partner and treasurer in the Old P.N. Hirsch & Co. department-store chain, died on October 26, 2001, of pancreatic cancer at his home in Clayton, Missouri. He was 94.

A native of Newark, New Jersey, he moved to St. Louis with his family when he was a toddler. Goralnik worked his way through Washington University as a men’s clothing salesman, and soon after graduation he became an assistant sales manager at a St. Louis manufacturing firm. There he met Alma Hirsch, and they married in 1935.

Goralnik joined P.N. Hirsch & Co., a firm belonging to his wife’s brother. The company, which operated stores in several states, was acquired in 1964 by the old International Shoe Co., now Interco, for which Goralnik worked for 15 years, retiring in 1979.

Recipient of many University awards, Goralnik and his wife, who died in 1997, served and supported the University in many ways, especially through the William Greenleaf Eliot Society and the Olin School of Business.

Survivors include their three daughters, six grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

Rabbi Robert P. Jacobs

Rabbi Robert P. Jacobs, M.S.W. ’56, the dean of the St. Louis rabbinate, who was active in many ecumenical efforts and who was the founding director of what is now the St. Louis Hillel at Washington University, died on November 30, 2001, of renal failure. He was 93 and was a resident of Creve Coeur, Missouri. A native of Syracuse, New York, Rabbi Jacobs enrolled in Syracuse University, intending to become a doctor. Instead, he enrolled at the Jewish Institute of Religion in New York, now known as the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion.

In 1933, Rabbi Jacobs graduated and was ordained as a rabbi in the Reform tradition. That same year he and Mildred “Bunny” Lowenstein were married.

After serving two congregations, he was recruited to start a Hillel Center for Jewish students at Washington University. He led the center for 29 years, during which time he earned a master of social work degree from the University. He later was awarded a doctorate in Jewish studies from the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion.

Rabbi Jacobs helped found the Jewish Fund for Human Needs, a Jewish group dedicated to helping needy non-Jews. He also was a founding board member of the Interfaith Partnership of Metropolitan St. Louis, a founder of the St. Louis Jewish Light newspaper, and a co-founder of the St. Louis Holocaust Center, the St. Louis Area Food Bank, and the United H(Group 1)

His wife of 68 years, Mildred, died in July. Among survivors are his wife, a daughter, and three grandchildren.

Ralph E. Morrow

Ralph Ernest Morrow, former provost of the University, died on November 19, 2001, of complications from a lung ailment. He was 81 and was a resident of Warson Woods, Missouri.

In 1955, Morrow joined the University as assistant professor, and he rose through the ranks, becoming professor and chairman of the history department, dean of the Graduate School of Arts & Sciences, and provost from 1984 until 1996, when he retired from administrative duties. He served from 1988–1996 as University historian and wrote its official history book, Washington University in St. Louis: A History (1996).

Morrow, recipient of many service and academic awards, was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, a Simon Guggenheim Memorial fellow, and an American Philosophical Society fellow. He received an honorary doctor of humanities degree from Washington University in 1986.

Born in Marshall County, Indiana, he earned a bachelor’s degree from Manchester College in North Manchester, Indiana. After serving as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy, he earned a master’s degree and doctorate in history from Indiana University in Bloomington.

A native of Missouri, he was the husband of his wife of 52 years, Vera Cummings Morrow; a son; a daughter; and three grandchildren.

Cuba Wadlington, Jr.

Cuba Wadlington, Jr., B.S. ’72, president and chief executive officer of Williams’ gas pipeline division and executive vice president of Williams Companies Inc., died on December 9, 2001, in Tulsa, Oklahoma, of complications from cancer. He was 58.

His positions with Williams, the nation’s largest transporter of natural gas, made him one the highest-ranking African-American executives in the nation. Wadlington, born in Waverly, Arkansas, joined Williams in 1979 as director of regulatory affairs and rose through the ranks at the firm. He oversaw the design and construction of the $1 billion Kern River Pipeline. In 2000, he became CEO and moved to the company’s home office in Tulsa.

Wadlington earned a bachelor’s degree through University College, majoring in accounting and economics, and then an M.B.A. degree from Saint Louis University in 1975. He also served in the U.S. Marine Corps.

Wadlington, who received a Distinguished Alumni Award from the Olin School of Business in 2001, also was prominent in the United Way. He was on its national board and was its 2002 chairmen-elect.

Among survivors are his wife, Ann; two children; and three grandchildren.

Two Students Die in Accidents During Winter Break

Pygash G. Gigras, M.S. ’01, a graduate student in chemical engineering in the John Edwin Serrin School of Engineering and Applied Science, was killed on December 17 in an accident in northern Iowa while en route to visit family in Minnesota. At his family’s request, his body was transported back to India.

Julia McNeely, a junior majoring in anthropology in Arts & Sciences, was killed on December 12 in an accident while en route to her home in Natchez, Mississippi. Funeral services were held in Natchez.

The University community mourns the loss of these students and expresses deepest sympathy to their family and friends. A memorial service for each was held on campus when classes resumed.
Shirley Baker leads a life of collaboration, both at WU and beyond. From her work in the Peace Corps after college to chairing prestigious national and regional professional associations, she is a conduit of cooperation among sometimes competing factions.

As vice chancellor for information technology and dean of University Libraries, Baker is a pioneer in successfully meshing the latest technology with traditional library management and operations. "I left computing to become a librarian—which is a good joke because libraries are now inundated with technology," Baker laughs. "And, I'm doing things I never thought I'd be doing as a librarian."

One is forging alliances between WU and universities across Missouri to advance interlibrary loans and resource-sharing. Library members can now borrow books from universities statewide, thanks to her work with MOBIUS, a consortium of 56 Missouri academic libraries all on the same software system. "We really revolutionized interlibrary loans in Missouri—we made it 10 times faster and one-tenth the cost," Baker says. "Everyone wins in this—being the largest research library in the state, WU's being in MOBIUS is a bit unusual, but it was the right thing to do and the University borrows as much as it lends." MOBIUS quadrupled WU's resources.

Baker believes libraries comprise three important things: buildings, services, and collections. "In each of these areas, we work closely with students and faculty," she says.

Today, when students, researchers, and readers can download oceans of information in seconds from the 'net, some may see no need to set foot in a library again. Baker begs to differ. "People may think library buildings aren't necessary because of information technology and the Internet, but less than 3 percent of all knowledge is on the Web," she points out. "When you think of several thousand years of knowledge, it is a relatively small portion that's available online." And most of the best Internet resources are not free; they are licensed for the University by the Libraries. Baker sees no decline in the demand for printed materials; people still want their paper—WU Libraries buys 30,000 volumes and 10,000+ newspapers, magazines, and journals yearly.

"Library buildings still have important roles on campus. Anyone is welcome; they are a haven of quiet in a normally noisy dorm life; students and faculty can come here to study and research quietly and get away from busy offices, classrooms, or homelife." Overseeing 10 of WU's 14 libraries, Baker says, is like living in a house with 2,000 teenagers. About 2,500-3,000 people visit Olin Library daily, probably only second to Mallinckrodt in foot traffic, she notes, "and, we circulate 300,000 books a year."
She also is spearheading renovations to Olin Library, increasing that building by 17,000 square feet. Updates include wiring the building for Internet access throughout and creating a cyber café/24-hour reading room, all to be completed in 2004.

WU library services have expanded under Baker's guidance, including international library loans, online offerings, research databases, and other 'nonbook material.' One project, ITeach, a symposium University Libraries presented with Arts & Sciences in January 2001, worked with faculty to incorporate technology into their teaching.

Besides buying books and negotiating licenses, WU librarians amass other collections. Visual and film collections are becoming increasingly important. "Faculty and students want to use film and TV as part of their learning, since this generation has grown up with that," Baker says. The University won a competition for the late documentary filmmaker Henry Hampton's (A.B. '61) film archive, beating the Library of Congress among other prestigious institutions. The archive is a rich collection of Hampton's materials, including the award-winning civil rights film Eyes on the Prize. "We won because of the special care we would give the collection and the large number of faculty who want to use it in their teaching."

WU Libraries recently have made some exciting hard-copy acquisitions as well. "We've had an embarrassment of riches," Baker says. In the past few years, the Libraries acquired the Triple Crown Collection, a major collection of rare Arts & Crafts-era books and related ephemera, which attracted the annual meeting of the American Printing History Association to campus in 2000; illustrator Al Parker's collection, with the assistance of the School of Art; and the famous Dred Scott trial transcripts.

With the Dred Scott transcripts, the Libraries had the charge of digitizing them and then making them available to the world via the Web. "Faculty and students helped discover these precious documents in the St. Louis Circuit Court files. The State Archives flattened and preserved them," she says. "The Web site had 150,000 hits on the day we announced it—including heirs from the jurors, lawyers, etc., from around the globe!"

Baker's résumé is as impressive as many faculty—she had worked at MIT, Johns Hopkins, Northwestern, and AT&T before joining WU in 1989. She holds two master's degrees (one in library science) from the University of Chicago and a B.A. in economics from Muhlenberg College. Well-respected by her University colleagues and peers around the country, Baker served as president of the Association of Research Libraries—the prestigious top 120 in the United States, of which WU is 40th. She also is active in SPARC, Scholarly Publishing in Academic Research Collaboration, which works to make scholarly journals more affordable.

She believes libraries need to continue their collaboration in the future, concentrating on resource-sharing, archiving electronic materials, and following Congressional action on intellectual property rights legislation that affects education.

Recalling her work in the Peace Corps (two years in India with her husband), she says that experience made her a better informed person. "I learned about another country in depth—and, of course, being a librarian, I think acquiring knowledge of any sort is a worthwhile endeavor."

Donna Kettenbach is a free-lance writer based in St. Louis.
The United States has an interest in the establishment of a viable government in Afghanistan because it cannot allow the country to become a haven again for anti-Western movements like Al Qaeda. But to be so established the new government has to be conceived and constituted by Afghans, and endorsed and supported by popularly based political elements around the country. Inevitably, it will face staggering challenges after the foreign powers withdraw. Those of us who study the country often emphasize the typical “fault lines” in the country, based on ethnicity, Islamic sect, and so on, but in fact the active, viable political coalitions in the country—those “influential political elements” whose support will be necessary—are rarely simple reflections of these broad social distinctions; rather, they are circumstantially constituted and variable. This is because those “fault lines” are merely idealized notions of fraternity—grounds for fellowship, friendship, and trust—that may be invoked as necessary. In many specific contexts, however, those lines don’t coincide, so individuals must decide which ground of loyalty they should invoke in particular situations. Here, I note some important ideals of fraternity that influence how actual coalitions form, based on kinship, religion, and nationhood.

The fraternity of kinship: ethnic types and “tribes”

People assume a fraternity on the basis of their kinship—in broad terms as members of ethnic types, in narrower terms as members of “tribes.”

Almost two dozen ethnic and linguistic types reside in Afghanistan. The most prominent are the Afghans, otherwise known as “Pushtuns” or (in Pakistan) “Pathans.” These “true” Afghans traditionally speak Pushtu (Pashto); in many rural areas they are organized “tribally.” The Afghan government has always claimed that Pushtuns number more than half the population, but other estimates suggest they constitute barely 40 percent. The non-Pushtun groups include such other ethnic types as Tajiks, Hazaras, Uzbeks, and “Farsiwans” (Persian speakers in the western part of the country, also classified as Tajiks). These groups sometimes are referred to as “Persian-speaking populations” to distinguish them from the Pushtun—a distinction that became particularly keen when the country began to fracture along these lines in the 1990s. (The term can be misleading because the Pushtun elite are also essentially Persianized; Afghan Persian, “Dari,” has long been the traditional language of administration and bureaucracy.)

Often Afghans are described as “tribal,” but the term needs clarification. It applies best to how the Pushtuns organize, for they are notable for forming broad coalitions based on kinship (reckoned through males). Because many tribes in Afghanistan share common resources—pasturage, for instance—they maintain close ties that can quickly be mustered in a crisis, which means they have military potential.
Afghan tribes have historically enjoyed various relations to the central government, sometimes as loyal subjects, sometimes as rebels. In its nascent period (late 19th century), the government treated the Pushtun tribes differently: Some of them (the troublesome ones) it uprooted and situated elsewhere, and some it made special deals with in exchange for their promise of conscripts as needed. As the government gained strength, it tended to treat all the tribes more consistently, in theory claiming the right to final adjudication of affairs among the tribes. Within Afghanistan, tribal law was only active in areas where, and in times when, the state was weak. There is no recognized "tribal territory" in Afghanistan as there is in Pakistan.

The fraternity of religion: sects and Islamic groups

Most of the Muslim peoples of Afghanistan are Sunni (the religious affiliation of most Muslims elsewhere), but a sizable minority are Shia Muslims (who share the same tradition as most Iranians), and a small number are Ismailis (who venerate the Aga Khan). The connection between ethnic type and religious sect is not perfect but close: Most Pushtuns, Uzbeks, and Tajiks are Sunni; most Hazaras and Farsiwans are Shia. The historic animosity between the Hazaras and Pushtun is partly sectarian: In the fighting between the Hazaras and the (Pushtun) Taliban, the brutalities on both sides reflected long-established animosities. The destruction of the ancient statues of Buddha in Bamian may have skewed them toward a kind of religious xenophobia. In the 19th century, warrior bands rallied by religious figures arose many times, proclaiming zeal for Islam against the British. More than a century later the Taliban, the dispersed nation-oriented elite—or in many cases their offspring—have in 2002 re-entered the picture, taking a prominent place in the attempts to develop a new government. This includes progressive women, many of whom have been actively concerned about the plight of the perhaps 4 million women—one-sixth of the population—who are widows. Several hundred of them have drafted a "Declaration of the Essential Rights of Afghan Women," which calls for a return to the rights granted to women in the Constitution of 1965.

The franchise of Afghan citizenship

With the rise of the state in the late 19th century, the small group of educated persons who constituted and enabled the state began to identify with a new conception of loyalty and fraternity, the "nation." With the burgeoning of the national education system after the 1950s, the body of young people interested in the development of the country was vastly enlarged. These people were aggressively involved in attempts to develop the country in the 1960s; among them were some women who became prominent and influential. As these progressives matured, they debated how best to accomplish the task of development. The debates hardened in the 1960s and 1970s and eventually led to two coups d'état, the latter being the Communist coup of 1978.

But the "nation-oriented elite" was small. Ordinary populations in the country—overwhelmingly rural—had little concept of an Afghan nation, much less of national fraternity. So when resentment against the Communists arose, many of these rural populations drew upon traditional idioms of fraternity to organize their opposition to the Communists. The fighting eventually displaced many of the nation-oriented elite: Some were killed, and some fled the country; others were marginalized by a new body of leaders that emerged. These were commanders and politico-military figures—individuals heading the anti-Communist war organizations. Commanders crafted fighting groups in their local contexts, appealing to the fraternal relations of kinship and common faith. The most prominent politico-military figures enjoyed their strategic positions by virtue of support from the outside powers, Pakistan and the United States, Iran, and Saudi Arabia. These elements drew upon an unfamiliar Islamism to give their cause a moral aura.

With the collapse of the Taliban, the dispersed nation-oriented elite—or in many cases their offspring—have in 2002 re-entered the picture, taking a prominent place in the attempts to develop a new government. This includes progressive women, many of whom have been actively concerned about the plight of the perhaps 4 million women—one-sixth of the population—who are widows. Several hundred of them have drafted a "Declaration of the Essential Rights of Afghan Women," which calls for a return to the rights granted to women in the Constitution of 1965.

The process of forming a government brings two very different types of Afghans together: the warlords whose strength, apart from brute force, has been cobbled together by appeals to kinship and religion; and the nation-oriented elite who have been more closely tied to the foreign powers demanding a viable government. If the new state is to succeed, these two elements must act in concert. To ensure the process, the United States may have to stay a good while.

Robert L. Canfield, professor of anthropology in Arts & Sciences, is an expert on Afghanistan.
Written in Stone  The University's motto, Per Veritatem Vis, appears on many buildings around campus. This one appears over the archway connecting January and Ridgley halls. Adopted by trustee action in 1915, the motto translated means "Strength Through Truth." As Washington University approaches its 150th anniversary in 2003-2004, the magazine will feature photos, vignettes, and stories of the people and places that are part of the University's history.