St. Louis beginnings grow into international accomplishment.
Completed in 1902, Brookings Hall (originally University Hall) was leased to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company to use as its administrative center during the 1904 World’s Fair; today it serves as the administrative center of the University. Brookings Hall is named for Robert S. Brookings (right), who served with distinction as president of the University’s Board of Directors from 1895–1928.
2 Frontrunners
Short takes on the history of the University.

9 The Founding of Washington University
To celebrate the 150th anniversary of the University’s founding, Washington University is publishing a new history book, *Beginning a Great Work: Washington University in St. Louis, 1853–2003*. Author Candace O’Connor’s opening excerpt details the day 10 of the original 17 directors met to take advantage of the Charter they had held for nearly a year.

14 Imagining a University
Professor Wayne Fields, an expert in the rhetoric of U.S. presidents, turns his expertise to the rhetoric of Washington University chancellors. He examines four speeches that set forth a vision for transforming the University from a local “streetcar” college to today’s nationally and internationally respected entity.

20 Bringing Distinction and Honor to the University
Over the years, 22 Nobel laureates have been associated with Washington University. Many served as distinguished faculty members while doing their award-winning work, some were graduate students, and one was the grandson of a University co-founder.

24 Washington University Students: Active, Energetic, and Involved
To supplement their classroom experiences, Washington University students have always been involved with co-curricular activities. Take a glimpse at how these activities have changed, or stayed the same, over the years.

30 Rite of Assembly
Growing out of the University’s centennial celebration, the Assembly Series continues to bring intellectually enlightening, challenging, and stimulating speakers to campus for the benefit of students, faculty, staff, alumni, and the public.

34 My Washington
Whether working in the armed services, running a business, or assisting community organizations, Jack Taylor, BU ’44, has led each endeavor by aspiring to the highest values, applying discipline, and building teamwork.

36 Alumni Activities
Founders Week kicks off the Sesquicentennial Celebration with a 150th Birthday Party on Sunday, September 14, and Founders Day Dinner on Saturday, September 20.

38 ClassMates

48 Washington Spirit: Robert Virgil
A series spotlighting key faculty and staff who help make this great-University run.
Building...forever building. That’s an apt description of the University throughout its history. In 1854, when University founders first met, they decided to acquire land at 17th Street and Washington Avenue, an area becoming fashionable, for the University’s first building. Opening in 1856, the building, which housed the Academic Department, became known as Academic Hall. The department admitted boys only, serving as a preparatory school. It came to be known as the Academy, and later Smith Academy; in 1859, the University opened a counterpart school for women, Mary Institute, named after University co-founder William Greenleaf Eliot’s daughter, Mary. Other buildings followed.

In 1891, Chancellor Winfield Scott Chaplin envisioned a new campus for the University. He argued that the smoke, dirt, and noise downtown hindered teaching and that nearby traffic almost totally precluded reliable scientific experiments. Also, the neighborhood had deteriorated, giving way to saloons, boarding houses, and gambling dens. He lobbed for a “great university” in which the “structures [were] grand” and “surroundings beautiful.” In 1894, the Board agreed to acquire a tract of land at St. Louis’ western limits, “just beyond Tom Skinker’s Road.”

The laying of the cornerstone of Busch Hall, the first building on the new campus, was in 1900. (Adolphus Busch donated the building as a chemistry laboratory.) With new buildings rising on the Hilltop Campus, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company leased the campus to augment space in Forest Park for the 1904 World’s Fair—an economic boon to the University. Classes on the Hilltop began early in 1905.

Because aspirations for the medical school also were rising, the University acquired land for a new medical facility near the site for Barnes Hospital. The new plant was ready late in 1914, and ever since, buildings and aspirations for the School of Medicine have indeed gone up. Recently, BJC HealthCare and the School wrapped up Phase I of a $345 million plan to transform the medical complex. As part of the plan, the Center for Advanced Medicine, which includes the Alvin J. Siteman Cancer Center, was completed in 2001. Under construction now is a 224-room hotel for patients and others. Next year, construction is expected to begin on a Learning and Teaching Center for medical students.

On the Hilltop Campus, buildings for law, executive education, and residential housing, in addition to major renovations, have been completed since 1997. In the 2002-2003 academic year, the Uncas A. Whitaker Hall for Biomedical Engineering and the Arts & Sciences Laboratory Science Building were completed.

Among projects in progress are the Earth & Planetary Sciences Building, a new residence house on the South 40, on, losing seasons far outnumbered winning seasons. In 1925, teams came to be known as Bears rather than Pikers, a reference to Missouri on Thanksgiving Day, 1980. For years, University players have won awards for academic and athletic prowess.
University Grows in Stature

In its beginning, the University was for local students. Today, its 12,767 students represent wide diversity in geography and all other aspects. Renowned worldwide for academic excellence, the University is ranked among the nation's top universities.

Underlying its success is its public service. From the beginning, including its major role in St. Louis' cultural flowering between 1900 and 1915, to today, when many international ties have been forged, the University has reflected co-founder William Greenleaf Eliot's philosophy that the University is a work for the "direct public good."

Because most of its students were local until about 1960, the University was once called a "streetcar college."

Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton and his wife, Risa Zwerling Wrighton, greet India's first lady, Usha Narayanan, and President Shri K.R. Narayanan in New Delhi at the University's International Advisory Council for Asia meeting in March 2001. At center is host Gurpreet Singh, M.B.A. '54.

Law School Shows Gains

In 1936 law school Dean Joseph A. McClain had the truly bright idea of providing hands-on training for law students, but a lack of funds doomed it.

Happily, his idea is thriving in today's School of Law. Through seven clinical programs, students can practice lawyering skills—locally, nationally, and internationally—while helping the disadvantaged.

Under direct faculty supervision, students have opportunities to do such things as engage in civil-rights litigation; assist abused women with legal matters; spend a semester working on Capitol Hill; and draft environmental legislation.

In contrast, the first class of law students, which numbered 12 and began in 1867 at the downtown St. Louis campus, went to school part-time and had only "blackboard instruction."

Today's learning environment features Anheuser-Busch Hall, a state-of-the-art facility. The School's 829 students are talented, and their studies include innovative interdisciplinary ones on topics such as globalization, genome research, and intellectual property rights.

In its current first-year class, women make up 48 percent and minorities make up 19 percent. (Women students, though admitted as early as 1869, were rare until after 1945.)

What has remained constant is the School's strong commitment to understanding law in the context of society and to providing equal access to justice.

An early School of Law class contrasts with today's diverse students, who apply skills in programs such as Trial and Advocacy.
Diversity Enriches University Community

Just a glance at the Student Union’s list of nearly 200 student groups gives a bird’s-eye view of the University’s broad diversity. For example, students from each of 14 nations and regions of Southeast Asia have formed groups, as have students from each of six nations from the Middle East. Asian Americans also have a group. In addition, there are eight groups formed by African-American students, as well as the Pan-African Student Association, and there is the Association of Latin American Students. Campus groups also represent a wide variety of religious faiths, political affiliations, gender issues, social concerns, and community-service organizations.

Of freshmen entering in 2002, multicultural or international students made up 27 percent. (The class consisted of 1,342 members selected from more than 19,500 applicants, evenly divided between women and men.) All told, students and faculty come from more than 110 countries, and students come from all 50 states.

Diversity also is reflected in course offerings and library holdings. For instance, University Libraries holds the archives of the late Henry E. Hampton, Jr., A.B. ‘61, the distinguished documentary filmmaker. Of interest to scholars worldwide, the Hampton archives include the 14-part series “Eyes on the Prize: America’s Civil Rights Years,” which won 20 major awards and attracted 20 million viewers when it was broadcast on PBS.

The University’s current heterogeneity exemplifies the inclusiveness present at the founding and early years of the institution. Women were admitted to the study of law as early as 1869, and, by the 1880s, they were present in force in the Collegiate Department and in the School of Fine Arts. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, at least 10 African Americans and a small number of Asian-American and Latin-American students attended the University, as did a significant number of Jewish students. (The latter’s access to many eastern schools was limited by a quota system.)

Racially inclusive admissions policies, however, ended in 1912, when the University described itself as “exclusively for white students,” even though it continued to admit Native Americans, Asians, and Hispanics. The University’s professional divisions, except for social work and fine arts, continued to be overwhelmingly male.

From the late 1920s, the School of Medicine has had a diverse student body, but, for all other University areas, desegregation was essentially a post-World War II development. By fall 1950 all graduate and professional schools were open to all races; in fall 1952 the first African-American undergraduates were admitted to the University; and, in 1954, all support services were desegregated.

Reaffirming the University’s commitment to diversity, Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton says: “We aim to reflect and benefit from diversity. By creating and sustaining diversity, we create an environment in which students learn to understand and accommodate varied points of view—a crucial skill for citizens and leaders in the 21st century.”

Events such as an American Indian powwow, sponsored by the Buder Center for American Indian Studies, celebrate diversity.

Engineering New Discoveries

From the outset, University founders emphasized “useful knowledge,” so it’s no surprise that the O’Fallon Polytechnic Institute, the forerunner of the University’s School of Engineering & Applied Science (SEAS), was the University’s first principal functioning department.

Known first as a night school for working “mechanics,” the School’s graduates had many successes, such as developing a water-purification system that supplied clean water from St. Louis’ water mains for the first time, just before the 1904 World’s Fair.

Today, SEAS, whose nine academic departments...
Today's biomedical and other engineering facilities utilize high technology that began with early computing systems (right).

include 1,100 undergraduates and 581 graduate students, grants diplomas to a quarter of the University's graduates.

Among other things, SEAS is developing innovative ways to prevent, diagnose, and treat disease; using nanotechnology to improve manufacturing processes; creating urban systems; developing devices to improve national security and devices to reduce pollution; applying physics to biological systems; decoding signals from the universe; and studying complex systems such as the U.S. economy and a space voyage.

The technological nature of the world and its internationalization present great opportunities to educate engineers who will enhance the quality of life, create wealth and opportunities, and improve the human condition.

Researchers are developing the ability to diagnose disease before symptoms occur.

endowment; was attracting esteemed faculty; and was associated with Barnes Hospital, opened in 1915.

In succeeding years, School researchers, including 17 Nobel laureates, had many medical firsts. They created the first PET scanner, a device that images the brain at work. They were among the first to give patients insulin for diabetes. They, along with international teams, announced the first working draft of the human genome. They uncovered key players in programmed cell death and discovered how cancer cells avoid the self-destruct signal. They developed a rating scale used worldwide to diagnose Alzheimer's disease, and now they are developing a blood test to diagnose and potentially treat the disease before symptoms appear.

Ongoing research also includes identifying the role of ethnicity in response to drugs; developing and using new minimally invasive surgery techniques; and developing and implementing activity-based rehabilitation for stroke patients and those with spinal-cord injury.

During fiscal 2002, the School of Medicine received $305.3 million in research grants from the National Institutes of Health, and, in April 2003, the School tied with Johns Hopkins School of Medicine for second in the nation, according to U.S. News and World Report.

Pritchett, Brookings, and Houston certainly would be proud.

Arthur Kornberg shared the 1959 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for his work in the biological sciences.
Throughout the University's history, its founders and chancellors have agreed that the area of arts and sciences is the heart of the University. It embraces language and literature, history, education, culture, mathematics, and the social, natural, and life sciences—areas central to all human endeavor.

Even so, for two-thirds of a century, other schools within the University eclipsed the University's Collegiate Department, the forerunner of Arts & Sciences, in number of students and prestige. The department graduated its first class, of five students, in 1862, nine years after the University's founding.

To boost sluggish enrollment in the 1870s, University administrators established a short-lived degree program that didn’t require the study of Greek and did permit some choice of courses. The decision in 1870 to admit women ultimately increased enrollment, and, in 1898, the Graduate School of Arts & Sciences began.

Another strategy to increase enrollment was the move, in 1905, to the Hilltop Campus, which was designed for the Collegiate Department and the Polytechnic School, the forerunner of the School of Engineering. The biggest boost, though, came during the prosperous years of the "Roaring '20s," when undergraduate enrollment rose to 1,500—thrice what it was a decade earlier.

In the 1960s, Arts & Sciences and other schools benefited from the faculty-recruiting talent of Chancellor Thomas H. Eliot, a distant relative of co-founder William Greenleaf Eliot. Enrollment in the Graduate School of Arts & Sciences rose 40 percent between 1961 and 1968, and, signaling a rise in research stature, 166 Ph.D. degrees were conferred in 1970-1971. The period after 1985 saw a renaissance in Arts & Sciences.

Today, the fortunes of Arts & Sciences' 21 academic departments, 19 interdisciplinary programs, and six centers have improved. In the fall of 2002, there were 3,551 undergraduates in Arts & Sciences—49 percent of top tier of management education. It instituted an M.B.A. program in 1950 and a doctoral program in 1958, but the School was housed in a 1902 dormitory, and its growth was slow.

A business task force in 1981 changed all that. It convinced University trustees to make having a nationally recognized business school a top priority.

In 1983, John E. Simon Hall was completed, and, in 1988, the School was named in honor of benefactor and trustee John M. Olin. In the 1980s the Olin School of Business saw substantial increases in undergraduate fundraising.

Business students in 1968 use early computing equipment.
Charles Branch (left) and his twin, Henry, were among the first graduates of the Collegiate Department.

all undergraduates—and there were 1,467 students in the Graduate School of Arts & Sciences—26 percent of all graduate students. Arts & Sciences also includes University College, which serves part-time, evening, and summer-school students of all ages.

A major development in 2001 was the introduction of a new undergraduate curriculum, which features interdisciplinary work. It retains basic requirements but adds greater flexibility as students choose courses or clusters in areas of natural sciences, social sciences, textual and historical studies, and languages and arts.

All College of Arts & Sciences students can strike an individualized path. Whether a student wants to understand the conditions that contribute to the success and failure among African-American students in public schools, to study what it means to be an American, to see how mathematics is helping improve plastic surgery, to better understand the beginning of the universe, to see how neuroscience is explaining memory functions, to revel in the performing arts, or explore many other areas, Arts & Sciences offers infinite possibilities.

Enola Proctor (left), Ph.D '68, the Frank J. Bruno Professor of Social Work Research, directs mental-health programs.

and graduate enrollment, and it began an Executive M.B.A. (EMBA) program. In 2001, the Charles F. Knight Executive Education Center, a first-class residential learning facility, was completed, and, in 2002, an EMBA program co-sponsored with Fudan University in Shanghai began.

Today, ties between business and social work remain, especially through the M.B.A./M.S.W. degree program. Given present economic and social trends, many collaborative opportunities may be in their future.

Grand Plans Call for Generous Gifts

In January 1885, William Greenleaf Eliot, co-founder of Washington University, wrote to his Board of Directors:

“... we need an additional endowment, for specific and general uses, of at least Five Hundred Thousand dollars.”

And he added, “... if we had more gas, we could have gone a lot farther; And that is what this Campaign is all about. Not so that we can boast about how much we raised. Not to move up on the list of universities with the largest endowments. But rather so that Washington University can do even more to make this a better country, a better society, and—Yes!—a better world.”

This time, like always, alumni and friends are responding enthusiastically to the University's fund-rais ing initia tive—with generosity—to further the same mission. They are extending a Washington University tradition of, as Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton puts it, “nourishing one of the world's premier universities.”

The challenge now is to fulfill the University's promise in the 21st century by meeting the need for scholarships, professorships, unrestricted funds for academic programs, and physical facilities.
What a Legacy!

A bequest in 1929 from Jackson Johnson, chairman of International Shoe, established the Jackson Johnson Scholarship at Washington University. Since then—for one-half of the University’s history—the Jackson Johnson Scholarship has assisted more than 700 medical students, including:

- Scores of outstanding clinicians treating patients, young and old, in communities of all sizes
- Department chairs and faculty of distinguished medical schools
- A Nobel laureate
- Internationally recognized specialists in many areas
- Pioneering research scientists
- The list goes on ....

And the legacy and the scholarship bearing the name of Jackson Johnson will go on forever!

What is your legacy?

Your memory and legacy can also live forever and benefit thousands of students at Washington University and its various schools and programs through scholarships, professorships, or other endowment opportunities bearing your name.

To learn how:

- Request information on the reply card
- Call the Office of Planned Giving: 1-800-835-3503
- E-mail: plannedgiving@wustl.edu
- Visit our Web site at http://plannedgiving.wustl.edu

Your bequest will ensure that your memory will endure at Washington University.
Recognizing the Importance of Planned Gifts • Washington University in St. Louis

☐ I have already included Washington University in my will.

I would like Sample Bequest wording for:
☐ an unrestricted gift to __________________________.(school)
☐ an endowed scholarship.
☐ an endowed professorship.

Please send me:
☐ a list of endowed opportunities, which would permit me to perpetuate my name and memory at Washington University.
☐ your booklet, "Estate Planning for the 21st Century."
☐ information on gifts to Washington University which would pay me income for life.

☐ Please have a Planned Giving Officer call me to discuss gift and bequest opportunities.

Name __________________________________________
Address _________________________________________
City/State/Zip ___________________________________
Daytime Phone ___________________________ E-mail ________________________

(Fold this form and seal edges with tape to mail.)
THE FOUNDING OF Washington University

In celebration of the 150th anniversary of the University's founding in 1853, Washington University is publishing a new history book, *Beginning a Great Work: Washington University in St. Louis, 1853–2003*. Author Candace O'Connor opens the book with the excerpt below, which details the day that 10 of the original 17 directors met to decide whether to establish an educational institution using the Charter they had held for nearly a year.

by Candace O'Connor

In February 13, 1854, 10 men gathered in the parlor of a fashionable St. Louis home owned by merchant Wayman Crow. They were meeting as a group for the first time, yet they already knew each other well and had a great deal in common. Like Crow, a Kentuckian by birth, most had come to the city as young adults, eager to make their fortunes. Now in early middle age, they were comfortable if not yet wealthy; they had households to support, businesses to nurture, and growing families to educate. Few had much formal education themselves, but they were all generous, altruistic, civic-minded. They were also members of the same Unitarian church, and their pastor, William Greenleaf Eliot, Jr. — a small, delicate
man with a colossal social conscience — was their spiritual leader and moral inspiration. On a visit to St. Louis, Ralph Waldo Emerson had met Eliot and called him “the Saint of the West.”

Eliot, then 42 years old, had earned this title through a lifetime devoted to good works. In 1834, he had arrived from civilized Boston, a young and untried graduate of Harvard Divinity School, to build a congregation in the rough-and-tumble West. By 1851, he had succeeded so well that his Church of the Messiah, flush with 1,200 members, had just dedicated a new sanctuary at the corner of 9th and Olive in St. Louis. But the church was only the beginning of his labor. Amid his endless pastoral duties, he was deeply involved in community causes, particularly education. ...

**CO-FOUNDERS OF THE UNIVERSITY**

A new educational venture was what brought him to this wintry meeting at the home of Wayman Crow, his parishioner and close friend for nearly 20 years. Their friendship was unlikely, given their many differences. While Eliot was diminutive, Crow was tall, with a commanding manner; while Eliot was an intellectual, who had traded ideas with Boston transcendentalists, Crow was a self-educated man, whose schooling had ended when he was 12 years old; while Eliot was a man of the cloth, Crow was a man of business, who was rapidly building one of the largest wholesale dry goods companies in St. Louis. Yet Crow and Eliot shared other, more binding qualities. They were both energetic and large-spirited, with strong mutual respect and an unshakable dedication to public service. Crow, who had helped Eliot organize the Mission Free School and re-organize the public schools, had twice been elected to the Missouri state senate.

In the previous year, near the close of his last term of office, Crow had presented Eliot with a most surprising gift. At the end of a February 2, 1853, letter to Eliot ... he added a postscript:
"If you see notice of a charter to incorporate the 'Eliot Seminary' — don't condemn me for using the title — it is rather a favorable time to get acts of incorporation and I avail of it, as our Society may desire to have the privilege of establishing such an institution at some day, and this can be partially organized and held in reserve."

Years later, reflecting on this action, he said that he had drawn up the Charter of this new seminary "without consultation with others." Eliot remembered that Crow had modeled his bill on another charter, drawn up by a fellow senator, which had struck him as particularly good. Certainly, he had not discussed the matter in advance with Eliot, who noted in his journal on February 22, 1853, that: "An 'Eliot Seminary' has been incorporated by [the] present legislature, but I know nothing of it."

Just as certainly, Crow must have known that such an action would be acceptable, even welcome. On the same day that Eliot made this notation in his journal, Gov. Sterling Price signed Crow's Charter into law, and Eliot Seminary was born.

His senate session concluded, Crow returned to St. Louis on March 1, 1853, with ... the new seminary Charter. Eliot must have read [it] quickly and with interest, for on March 2 he wrote in his diary that "it is very liberal and full and will be worked up in some way before long." Much later, he also recalled that:

"It took us by surprise, and, at first thought, caused some amusement; for none of us had dreamed of such a thing, and an educational enterprise seemed quite beyond our strength. But, upon examination of the charter, it was found to be a document of extraordinary merit, and capable of the grandest use. Its possession constituted a divine call; and, after talking it over for a year, we determined to organize it, and go to work."

The "we" of Eliot's recollection were 17 men whom Crow had named in the Charter as directors of this nascent institution. Ten of them made up the group that assembled in Crow's home, for their first official meeting as a board of directors. During this year, they had not been idle; as Eliot said, they had been talking among themselves and discussing what to do next. Characteristically, Eliot had done most of all. In a July 1853 journal entry, he noted that he was in the midst of founding "an Educational Institute under charter of 'Eliot Seminary': to consist of Male and Female and Industrial Departments. It will require large Endowment."

All of these men, even Eliot, must have had some qualms about embarking on this new venture; they had little time and heavy responsibilities. But they also saw a need for an institution of higher learning, and they were intrigued by the breadth of the Charter, which gave them exciting scope for their plans. As Eliot later put it:

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When O'Fallon Evening School opened in 1854, classes were held in the Benton School House, belonging to the St. Louis Public Schools, on 6th Street.

"The puzzle at first was where to begin. The whole educational field was open before us, unoccupied except by the public schools, a few indifferent private seminaries. ... Our charter authorized us to establish anything we pleased, to hold an unlimited amount of property free from all taxation, and direct our affairs according to our own judgment. We determined not to let such privileges die for want of use. ..."

"A DAY OF SMALL BEGINNINGS"

The ten men in attendance that evening quickly went to work. One of them was Samuel Treat, judge of the U.S. Court for the District of Missouri. Years afterwards, he called that eventful evening a "day of small beginnings," and remembered ... the exciting conversation that took place.

"With what distinctness, at this moment, the consultations of that hour well up in the memory! — the free interchange of views concerning the educational wants of the West and of the age, the proper mode of giving force and living energy to the practical thoughts entertained, — the policy or impolicy of an early effort, — whence would come the necessary funds to place such an enterprise beyond the reach of failure ..."
The first building completed on the University's original downtown campus, Academic Hall opened for classes on September 8, 1856.

said, by the coincidence that its Charter had received approval on the anniversary of George Washington's birth. ...

It must have been hard for the other board members — as anxious as they would have been to honor their pastor and friend — to oppose Eliot's call to pay tribute to Washington, widely revered as the "Father of His Country." Inserting the new name in the proper place within the Constitution, they approved the document unanimously. Together with the Charter, it would soon be issued in a slim booklet that represented the first publication of this new Washington Institute. (WU)

Candace O'Connor is an award-winning writer, editor, and documentary producer. She has written extensively for regional and national magazines and newspapers—including this magazine—as well as for corporations and health-care institutions. The founding editor-in-chief of the Missouri Historical Society Press, she has edited, substantially revised, and co-authored a number of books. O'Connor has a Bachelor of Arts in English/American literature from Cornell University and a Master of Arts in English/American literature from the University of Rochester. Her historical documentary, Oh Freedom After While: The Missouri Sharecropper Protest of 1939, which aired nationally on PBS on April 30, 2000, won an Emmy award.

Information about ordering the new history book will appear in the next issue of the magazine and will be online at 150.wustl.edu.

Gasconade train disaster injures co-founder and Washington Institute directors

On November 1, 1855, 600 St. Louisans had boarded a special train to celebrate the completion of the Pacific rail line as far as Jefferson City. En route the train crossed the Gasconade River where the temporary trestle bridge collapsed, plunging the train into the river. Thirty-one St. Louisans were killed and another 70 injured. The mayor declared that November 5 would be a day of fasting and prayer.

The Washington Institute board was seriously affected by this accident. Not only was board member and attorney Mann Butler killed, but Wayman Crow was "badly hurt and confined to the house two months," wrote Eliot in his journal. Samuel Treat, though injured, had heroically taken command of rescue efforts and "distinguished himself by his labors." John How "went up to deliver what assistance he could." Although he was in the engine cab, Hudson Bridge, president of the rail line and later a major benefactor to Washington University, was injured but miraculously survived.

1862 The first five students graduated from the University's Collegiate Department: Henry Anderson; twins Charles and Henry Branch; Thomas Lamb Eliot (son of University co-founder William Greenleaf Eliot); and Regis Chauvenet (son of William Chauvenet).

1867 Board of Directors established a law school and named it "The St. Louis Law School." Henry Hitchcock served as first dean; the first class had 12 students.

WU Gallery of Art
Wayne Fields, the Lynne Cooper Harvey Distinguished Professor of English and an expert on the rhetoric of U.S. presidents, turns his expertise to the rhetoric of Washington University chancellors. He examines the speeches of four chancellors who, early in their term of office, set forth a vision for transforming the University from a local "streetcar" college to the nationally and internationally respected entity of today. The speeches are David F. Houston's 1908 speech to the Commercial Club of St. Louis, A University for the Southwest; Arthur Holly Compton's 1946 inaugural address, Education for Greater Destiny; William H. Danforth's 1972 Founders Day speech, Washington University: Continuity and Change; and Mark S. Wrighton's 1995 inaugural address, Learning and Discovery: Gateways to the 21st Century.

The challenge of "explaining" a university has never been easy and, except for special occasions, is one we usually avoid. Instead we simply pretend that we know what a university is and does, take for granted the necessity of its existence, and assume that everyone else feels pretty much the same way. Those rare occasions when more is required—which usually arise when those of us with careers in higher education are seeking support for our institutions or in a time of change or crisis—force us to re-examine ourselves and the work we do. Such a time inevitably attends a change in administrations, when the responsibility of leadership passes from one chancellor to another. An inevitable part of this rite of institutional passage is an address in which the newly appointed simultaneously presents both his or her understanding of a university and of the historical moment in which he or she lives and leads.

Four of the chancellors who have led Washington University, from its "refounding" after the 1904 World's Fair through its rise to national and international prominence at the close of the 20th century, have shared a remarkably consistent understanding of what this University could be and what it might come to mean to St. Louis, the United States, and the world. Yet each assumed office under very different conditions and had to explain his vision to profoundly different audiences. The speeches given by David Franklin Houston in 1908, Arthur Holly Compton in 1946, William H. Danforth in 1972, and Mark S. Wrighton in 1995—because they occurred in times of dramatic transition both for Washington University and for America—provide a unique insight into the emergence of the school as a pre-eminent institution as well as into the chancellors who guided it.
Aristotle has taught us that all speeches represent an intersection of three elements: a speaker, an audience, and a message. Most immediately striking in the speeches given by newly inaugurated Washington University chancellors is the audience each has chosen to address. In 1908 Chancellor Houston, who had refused a formal inaugural ceremony, unveiled his vision for the University before St. Louis’ Commercial Club. In calling for “A University for the Southwest,” he argued before the city’s most influential businessmen both an academic case and a civic opportunity with greatest emphasis falling on the latter. Aspirations for regional dominance, he argued, required St. Louis leaders to support an institution that would be more than just a “college” and that would differ from overburdened state schools. They needed a “University,” he told them, a word he claimed to employ “in a quite different sense from that in which it is popularly used and applied in this country, and [to] attach to it the meaning that it carries in the minds of those who are familiar with such institutions as Harvard, Columbia University, and the University of Chicago.”

Such a center of learning, Houston explained, would be privately endowed, elite, and breathtakingly ambitious. “A university has no limitation of subject matter or area. If it deal with any special part of the field of knowledge, or have any of the marks of sectional or sectarian bias or partisan affiliation, it cannot, in the nature of things be a university.” The cost of such ambition he readily admitted would be great: ongoing support for the brightest faculty, the most extensive libraries, and the best laboratories. Above all he emphasized the importance of a graduate school “whose function would be to furnish advanced training to those who desire to specialize, to pursue research work, and to lay large the scientific foundations for the practical activities of the world.”
The argument Chancellor Houston presented to the business club was that of a coincidence of ambitions, theirs to create a great city that would dominate a region—the “southwest”—and his to create a great university. Arguing their interest, he insisted, it was clearly “sound Policy for St. Louis to develop such a university,” and that no city could either be great or dominate without such an institution. His recurrent reference to the newly created University of Chicago as one of the “real” universities (“real” and “true” are his favored antecedents for the word “university”) is a reminder both of the stakes and the competition. His interest was in building the institution their civic hopes required. An outsider, he had arrived in St. Louis by way of the University of Texas where he had been president, and made it clear that he had come to their city because it was the place in which his academic ambition could be realized. Just as he told the businessmen before him why St. Louis needed his school, he explained why his school needed St. Louis. First, he argued, true universities demand a city, not the small towns favored by state schools and independent colleges; they require the intellectual activity and financial resources of an urban setting. Second, they need a “rare combination of foresight, business skill, educational comprehension, and wise and unselfish ... philanthropy,” all of which Houston had demonstrated in what Houston called the “refounding” of the University following the World’s Fair.

**Collaborative Communities**

If Houston had arrived in St. Louis with a 20th-century university in his head and the confidence that he could push a school, a city, and a region into greatness, Arthur Holly Compton returned to an academic home, a place where he had taught and done much of the research that won him a Nobel Prize. But he came home from a project in applied science that had both won a war and opened a new age of apprehension and possibility; a time when, “[a]s never before the destiny of man is being shaped by the universities.” Houston’s ambition had been tempered for Compton—and, in an important sense expanded, since its reach would be farther—by the cataclysm of a world war and the opening of a nuclear age. During his inaugural address, Chancellor Compton’s was a university audience, not only on this campus but throughout a world in which war-borrowed academics returned to their peacetime preoccupations with a realization that the stakes had grown even greater than they had previously supposed. In this message Washington University’s home is the world: “The world,” Compton declared, “needs the best of our leadership. The great task of our universities is to educate men and women so that they may enable humanity to work effectively for life’s true values.”

The words that dominate Chancellor Compton’s address were “complexity,” “co-operation,” “collaboration,” and—most prominent of all—“dependence.” If Americans and their educators had once thought the meaning of freedom was independence, self-sufficiency, and isolation, they had been taught differently by the conflict just ended. “We have,” he explained, “just fought another great war for freedom. But note the difference: to win this war we became close allies with other great nations. Each country and every group within our country was closely dependent on the others. Yet all were free, because all were working for what
they wanted: victory and release from the continual threat of attack by militaristic nations."

What war had taught must now be applied in peace, and the University must exemplify this lesson in creating an environment in which specialists work in collaborative communities, bringing their expertise to bear on complex issues. His own wartime employment as director of the Metallurgical Laboratory of Chicago (according to University historian Ralph Morrow "the experimental incubator of the atomic bomb") convinced Compton that "our greatest freedom ... comes through co-operation." Global conflict, in his account, had ended a period of national innocence. It forced the United States out of isolation and into a community of nations; it instructed even scholars on the need for and pleasure in a shared life.

Compton's optimism is evident in the title he gave his remarks, _Education for Greater Destiny_. But there was a different tone here, one humbled by experience, one in which the speaker turned and returned to religious thinkers and matters of the spirit.

"We are," Compton concluded, "groping for the pattern that we should follow. Education merges into religion as the only light we know which can show us that pattern. Striving to become a better world, we find that we can only say with our great Teacher, 'My Father worketh hitherto and I work.' In our halting and uncertain efforts to make life of value, we awake to find that we have indeed become the children of our Creator."

### Contributions to Humanity

In Chancellor William H. Danforth's inaugural message at Founders Day 1972, the St. Louis community was, as it had been in 1908, the primary audience. But like Compton's, Danforth's message was influenced by a recent war; one with a legacy of dissent and alienation rather than cooperation and community. Looming over all discussion of America's universities, was the specter of "campuses ... torn apart by student unrest, disruptions, and burnings on an unbelievable scale." The public "trust" and "esteem," the "confidence" enjoyed by universities in the Compton era, had plummeted throughout the Vietnam War (a conflict that Danforth left unidentified, perhaps because of its continuing power to divide Americans). More than at any previous time, this city and this University had grown estranged from one another.

Danforth began his remarks by reminding listeners that they were "responsible for Washington University," that "Washington University sprang from St. Louis. It is a child of St. Louis." Central to the credibility of this speech was the fact that Chancellor Danforth also "sprang" from this city, was himself "a child of St. Louis," and could represent both its and the University's interests and aspirations. In 1940, Washington University scientists developed the first dedicated medical cyclotron. Funded by the Rockefeller Foundation, the machine was installed on the Hilltop Campus to produce short half-life isotopes for medical use. A precedent-setting technological advance in medicine, the cyclotron also earned a colorful footnote in U.S. history when the Manhattan Project used it to produce the world's first plutonium—a tiny speck that would fit on the head of a pin.

**Cyclotron**

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calling for a reconciliation between the town and the campus, he embodied reconciliation, was himself inseparable from both.

Speaking to a wary community, Danforth placed it in a parental relation both to the students and the University, and then reassured his audience that things had changed; “the tenseness and anger of the 1960s is gone. ... Students have rediscovered the joy of learning and going to college. The faculty have time for their traditional roles of teaching and scholarship. Administrators have time to think and to learn.” In these remarks was the double-mindedness that served the chancellor and the University so well. He clearly spoke as the representative of a school he had long served—he had been a member of its faculty as well as of its administration—but with a perspective informed by his deep St. Louis ties. Though mildly stated, his words implied a frustration and disappointment akin to those felt by the St. Louis community. He shared the community’s point of view even as he became the chief executive officer of the institution it regarded with suspicion.

“I don’t think,” he stated near the close of his remarks, “that I have gone soft-headed, that I have forgotten the recent tension between Washington University and the St. Louis community. I hope not, although I am optimistic enough to believe that much of the tension came from misunderstanding and from failure of communication—really failure to know one another well.”

Danforth came to the chancellorship with an intimate knowledge of both parties and, after a troubled time, as an agent of reconciliation trusted by both. The personal credo with which he concluded his message was spoken as a citizen of the school and the city.

“I believe,” he said, “that Washington University is one of this community’s contributions to mankind. A successful university is a noble institution. It is a statement of faith; faith that human beings can be educated and that human thought is worthwhile, that the thinking, analyzing animal called man can use his unique talents for the benefit of himself and his fellows; that we can learn from our past; that we can change; that by intelligence we can improve our lot and the lot of our children and their children.”

**PARTNERING TO ADDRESS PROBLEMS**

Mark S. Wrighton did not come to his chancellorship in the aftermath of a war or even a World’s Fair. Rather he arrived in St. Louis during a period of relative peace and prosperity. Chancellor Danforth’s near-quarter-century of leadership had brought improved relations with St. Louis and completed the foundation and much of the construction of the “real university” of Houston’s ambition. Chancellor Wrighton, looking in 1995 to the new century that would test the school, could confidently assume it had already joined the ranks of great research institutions and had become a university, not merely for the southwest but for the 21st century. (“The high standing we enjoy in this country places us among the leading universities in the world.”)

The words dominating Chancellor Wrighton’s inaugural message were “center” and “community”—both given a geographical and an intellectual dimension. St. Louis and Washington University lie in the center of a nation, but “intellectual activity” is the true evidence of the “centrality” we seek, and, Wrighton argued, that activity depends upon community. In describing his first impressions of Washington University, he emphasized “the high degree of respect, integrity, civility, and community,” and declared these qualities essential for the work of “learning” and “discovery” that are our mission.

“Learning and discovery,” he explained, “are
activities which sometimes involve controversy and disagreement, but it is clear that my high expectations for an intellectual community capable of open discourse will be realized at Washington University. The diverse community that comprises Washington University is an important asset. Its people are drawn from many backgrounds, from many states and countries, and differ with respect to race, ethnicity, and intellectual interest. This stimulating mix is one we must work to sustain."

Wrighton's emphasis on a diverse community was crucial to his educational vision, community all the more important because the intellectual activity demanded of a 21st-century university requires variety and difference rather than small clusters of the like-minded. "We will be successful," he argued, "when we draw together as one institution, unite in our efforts to seek excellence, and partner internally to address complex, interdisciplinary problem areas." The research that defines us requires the crossing of disciplinary boundaries, he insisted—echoing a Compton theme—because "the vexing problems and challenges we face today are ... multidisciplinary in character, requiring concerted synergistic energy from many intellectual perspectives."

Where Houston looked to a region ripe for intellectual leadership, Wrighton placed the University in a global context with international responsibilities, its obligation not only to enhance "the quality of life for St. Louis and the United States" but to the world. In this larger community, one brought "closer together" by science and technology, the University's ambition to be at once diverse and a community, a place of civility and contention, implies more than a model of higher education; it bears witness to the mutually enriching benefits of a shared life. "Whenever progress is made in the problems confronting our global society," he concluded, "we can be assured that well-educated people will be key—people working individually and cooperatively and people working in many areas and with many backgrounds and perspectives."

After a century exploring what it means to be a "true university," a century whose challenges Chancellor Houston could never have imagined, the chancellor who would lead Washington University into its new millennium concluded that greatness lies in the ability of differing and strong-minded individuals, striving for excellence in their several fields, to "come together," "unite," to be a community, a singular institution. @
Bringing Distinction and Honor

Over the years, 22 Nobel laureates have been associated with Washington University. Many served as distinguished faculty members while doing their award-winning work; some were graduate students; and one was the grandson of a University co-founder.

by C.B. Adams

1917 The School of Commerce and Finance was founded.
1925 The George Warren Brown Department of Social Work began.
1931 The Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology opened. (From left) Drs. Glover Copher, Evarts Graham, Warren Cole, and Sherwood Moore, a formidable team of surgeons, posed outside the institute in 1935.

When a place like Washington University dedicates itself to fostering vibrant and vital academic, creative, and scientific endeavors, the resulting work is sure to garner attention. And when an institution like the Nobel Foundation recognizes world-class accomplishments in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature, economic sciences, and peace, the name Washington University is sure to appear regularly.

That is exactly what has happened.

In a world that seems to have an award for virtually any accomplishment, from the sublime to the silly, the Nobel Prize stands above and apart. Its high standards for selection make it the gold standard. That is why the number of Nobel laureates a university has nurtured is one way to measure its own academic standing.

In 1967, an article in *Scientific American* compared the number of Nobel laureates at American institutions. At the time, Washington University ranked seventh among the top 10 with six laureates. The magazine was meticulous in its choices and matched the institutions' laureates in four ways: where the individuals received their doctoral degrees; where they did the prize-winning work; where they were working when they received the prize; and their current affiliation. Based on these criteria, the magazine identified the scholars who completed their prize-winning research at Washington University from 1927 to 1959 as Arthur Holly Compton, Joseph Erlanger, Herbert S. Gasser, Carl F. Cori, Gerty T. Cori, and Arthur Kornberg.

Impressive? Yes. But this academic A-list has continued to lengthen from 1927 to the present. Above all, the men and women of Washington University who have been recognized with a Nobel should be remembered for their very real and important accomplishments that have earned them a place in history.

1927 — ARTHUR HOLLY COMPTON

Arthur Holly Compton was a man whose illustrious career was filled with successes—from academic to scientific to leadership. In 1960, his biography in *Who's Who in America* filled half a column. At Washington University, it fills an entire chapter of its history. He was the Wayman Crow Professor of Physics from 1920 to 1923. From his laboratory in Eads Hall—quite modest by today's
standards—Compton investigated the dual nature of X-rays. He noticed that an X-ray, or radiation, which has the same wave properties as visible light, also behaves like a particle. This became known as the “Compton effect.” His work later earned him the 1927 Nobel Prize for Physics. Compton left the University in 1923 for the University of Chicago. During World War II, he was instrumental in the creation of the first nuclear chain reaction, which led to the development of the first atomic bomb. Compton returned to Washington University as chancellor in 1945, serving in that capacity until 1953. He then assumed the title “Distinguished Service Professor of Natural Philosophy,” a title he held until his retirement in 1961. He was also known as an excellent educator, philosopher, humanitarian, and, by some accounts, a virtuoso on the banjo.

1943 — EDWARD A. DOISY

Edward A. Doisy was a member of the Washington University School of Medicine from 1919 to 1923. He shared the 1943 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine with a Danish scientist “for their discovery of the chemical nature of vitamin K.”

1944 — JOSEPH ERLANGER AND HERBERT S. GASSER

The teamwork of Joseph Erlanger and Herbert Spencer Gasser earned them the 1944 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine. These men studied, among other interests, the electrophysiology of the nerves. Using the then-new low-voltage cathode-ray oscillograph, they investigated the conductivity rates of different groups of nerves. According to Gasser’s Nobel Foundation biography, “The work led to advances in our knowledge of the mechanism of pain and of reflex action and has inspired a large school of neurophysiologists.” Erlanger was the chair of the Department of Physiology from 1910 to 1946. Gasser was a member of the medical school faculty from 1916 to 1931.

1947 — CARL F. CORI AND GERTY T. CORI

Carl F. Cori and his wife Gerty T. Cori received a Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine for their isolation of phosphorylase, an enzyme that starts the body’s conversion of
GERTY T. CORI AND CARL F. CORI

Glucose into glycogen, or animal starch into sugar. Their combined work furthered understanding of human metabolism, including metabolic disorders, such as diabetes. Their lab also furthered the research of Arthur Kornberg, Severo Ochoa, and Luis F. Leloir—all Nobel laureates—as well as William H. Danforth, chancellor emeritus of the University.

Carl Cori was a member of the School of Medicine faculty from 1931 to 1964. He served as professor of pharmacology and, later, head of biochemistry. Gerty Cori was a member of the School of Medicine faculty from 1931 until her death in 1957.

1959 — ARTHUR KORNBERG AND SEVERO OCHOA

Much of the work being done today in how genetic information is duplicated and then passed on to the next generation owes more than a nod to the research conducted by Arthur Kornberg and Severo Ochoa. These associates at the School of Medicine were awarded the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine in 1959 “for their discovery of the mechanisms in the biological synthesis of ribonucleic acid and deoxyribonucleic acid [DNA].” They performed some of their research in conjunction with Carl and Gerty Cori. Kornberg was chair of the Department of Microbiology from 1952 to 1959. Ochoa was on the medical school faculty from 1941 to 1942.

1969 — ALFRED DAY HERSHEY

Alfred Day Hershey spent the first 16 years of his career from 1934 to 1950 at the School of Medicine. He shared the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1969 with two researchers from other institutions. Together, they were cited “for their discoveries concerning the replication mechanism and the genetic structure of viruses.”

1970 — LUIS F. LEOIR

Luis F. Leloir was a member of the School of Medicine faculty for one year—1944. But the work he accomplished at the University helped lay the foundation for research that led to the 1970 Nobel Prize in Chemistry. He was chosen “for his discovery of sugar nucleotides and their role in the biosynthesis of carbohydrates.”

1971 — EARL SUTHERLAND

Earl Sutherland, M.D. ’42, received the 1971 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine “for his discoveries concerning the mechanisms of the action of hormones.” At the time, he was the first recipient in 11 years who did not share the prize. Sutherland was a resident in internal medicine at the School of Medicine from 1943 to 1945 and was on the medical school faculty from 1945 to 1953.

1974 — CHRISTIAN DE DUVE

Christian de Duve shared the 1974 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine with two other scientists “for their
Their discoveries brought about an increased understanding of many disease states and the development of new therapeutic agents. Cohen and Levi-Montalcini performed their research in the laboratory of friend and University colleague, Viktor Hamburger.

Cohen was a member of the Arts & Sciences faculty from 1953 to 1959. Levi-Montalcini was an Arts & Sciences faculty member from 1948 to her retirement in 1977, when she became professor emerita.

1992 — Edwin G. Krebs

Edwin G. Krebs, M.D. '43, was named a co-winner of the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine for his work with cell proteins. From 1945 to 1948, he was a resident in internal medicine and a research fellow in biological chemistry for Cari and Gerty Cori in the area of enzymes.

1993 — Douglass C. North

Douglass C. North spent 50 years examining the complex questions of why some countries become rich while others remain poor. His efforts were rewarded when he was named a co-recipient of the Bank of Sweden Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel “for having renewed research in economic history by applying economic theory and quantitative methods in order to explain economic and institutional change.” North, the Spencer T. Olin Professor in Arts & Sciences, has been at the University since 1983. He created the Center in Political Economy, which, he has written, “continues to be a creative research center.”

1998 — Robert F. Furchgott

Robert F. Furchgott shared the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine with two other researchers “for their discoveries concerning nitric oxide as a signaling molecule in the cardiovascular system.” He was on the Ph.D. Faculty of Medicine from 1946 to 1956.

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To supplement their classroom experiences, Washington University students have always been involved with co-curricular activities. Take a glimpse at how these activities have changed, or stayed the same, over the years.

As Washington University has developed over the past 150 years from a streetcar college into an international university, one thing has remained constant in this process of growth and change: the involvement of students in activities outside of the classroom. Up until the 1940s, students primarily focused on literary, dramatic, and athletic activities. Now they are also involved in community service, cultural groups, and special interest groups.

A flowering of student activities accompanied the move of Washington University from its original location in downtown St. Louis to the Hilltop Campus in 1905. Before the move, not many groups were active, though the Irving Union, a debate club and literary group that published the forerunner to Student Life, and the Ugly Club, an early men’s social group, left their mark on student involvement. The football team, called the Purities for their straight-laced academic code,

1952 African-American undergraduates were admitted, part of the desegregation process that began in 1947 with graduate programs. (A similar admissions policy had been adopted by the faculty on June 11, 1888, and, until early in the 20th century, black students had been admitted and graduated in both undergraduate and professional programs.)

1954 Ethan Allan Hitchcock Shepley, a native of St. Louis, was appointed the 10th chancellor, serving until 1961. He also served as chairman of the Board from 1951–1954 and 1961–1963.
played a one-game schedule from 1890 to 1905.

On the new campus, the student community realized a sharp increase in literary, dramatic, and athletic opportunities. Thyrsus, a student-coordinated theatrical troupe, regularly performed classics of Western literature. Famous alumni of the group include the late Fannie Hurst, A.B. '09, writer; the late Mary Wickes, A.B. '30, actress; and A.E. Hotchner, A.B. '40, J.D. '40, playwright. Students established the

2003 Far left: Football is one of 18 men's and women's varsity sports available at Washington University; intramural sports are popular, too.

1948 Left: Students ride a "Beat 'Em, Bust 'Em Bears" float during the football Homecoming parade.

1999 Top: One element of the week-long celebration of the Chinese New Year is the variety show.

1908 Below: Fannie Hurst (left), Class of 1909, performed in many Thyrsus productions while a student.

1958 Dormitory construction began on South 40, supporting Shepley's goal of transforming the University into a residential campus that recruits outstanding students outside St. Louis.

1960 Olin Library was opened and was described as "the very best of the relatively new academic library buildings in the country."
Eliot Review, a publication of students' writings, and the Hatchet, the school yearbook. Honoraries such as Obelisk, Lock & Chain, Thurtene, and Pralma were formed. Greek life began to flourish as students founded new fraternities and sororities during this period, which include the still active Pi Beta Phi, Beta Theta Pi, Kappa Sigma, Sigma Nu, and Sigma Chi. Athletics focused on men's football (now called the Pikers and the first squad to play at Francis Field), basketball, track, and baseball. Women's club sports began later around 1909.

One of the golden periods of sports occurred in the 1920s and 1930s prior to World War II. The Washington University Bears' swim team achieved greatness along with the men's tennis and basketball teams. The varsity tennis team won the 1930 Missouri Valley Championship but was defeated at the National Intercollegiate Tennis Meet. In 1934, men's basketball won 10 of its 18 games and defended the city championship title. Starting in 1907 and continuing for nearly four decades, the men's football team played in the Missouri Valley Conference (MVC) against schools such as Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa.

When many students left to serve their government as soldiers and nurses during World War II, many activities were curtailed, particularly student participation in Greek life and athletics. Some activities were canceled for the duration of the war. In 1943, Eliot Review discontinued publication; Thurtene Carnival and Spring Formals were not held; and Student Senate was disbanded. After the war, Chancellor Arthur Holly Compton made the decision that academics were the primary focus of the growing University. Athletics withdrew from the MVC, and the University adopted a new athletic policy that prohibited the awarding of scholarships on the basis of athletic ability alone.

Activities returned in full force in the 1950s, giving new energy to preprofessional organizations, Greek life, and athletics. The Bearskin Follies, which began during this period, were campus dramatic favorites. Sororities and fraternities performed original skits in a musical revue that drew crowds each spring.

The changing social ideologies and civil rights movements of the 1960s ended many traditional activities on campus and simultaneously founded new ones. The 1969 Hatchet was published as a "Book in a Bag," consisting of the usual collection of student portraits, as well as a Washington University-specific Time magazine and posters meant to provoke thought. Both Greek life and the campus literary publications suffered from lack of student involvement, while environmental action, political, and special interest groups began to draw attention, such as Cosmopolitan.
1998  Top: Students enjoy dancing at the Association of Black Students semiformal dance.
1907  Top right: The Hatchet, the student yearbook, began publishing in 1902; above is the 1907 staff and a button from 1919.
1998  Right: Wash-U-Build, a committee of a dozen volunteers, is the Campus Y-affiliated Washington University chapter of Habitat for Humanity.
1957  Below: Bearskin Follies was an annual campus event where student groups presented skits, much to the amusement of audiences.

1971  William H. Danforth was named the 13th chancellor. A professor of medicine, Danforth had served as vice chancellor for medical affairs since 1965. Serving as chancellor until 1995, he was devoted to students as well as to enhancing the University's academic and economic stature. Today, he serves as vice chairman of the Board of Trustees.

1973  The University organized a Division of Biology and Biomedical Sciences to promote cooperation among departments in Arts & Sciences and the preclinical departments of the School of Medicine.
International, which worked toward creating understanding between people of diverse countries.

During the early '70s, Washington University struggled to overcome the effects of accumulated debt, decreased federal funding, and a lessened endowment. Due to the budget problems, basketball was canceled for a period and other activities became dormant. Activism was still important to students, highlighted by Vietnam War protests and active dialogue regarding the military presence on campus in the form of the ROTC. Student Council became Student Union, a significant name change that reflected the increased diversity of interests and ethnicities of the University student body.

Student activities revived in the 1980s. A cappella groups such as the all-male Pikers and all-female Greenleafs began performing, and the co-ed Mosaic Whispers and Amateurs soon followed. Men's basketball was brought back in 1981; an extensive modernization and renovation of the Athletic Complex was completed in 1985; and Washington University helped found the University Athletic Association (UAA) in 1986, increasing the participation in student athletics enormously.

Throughout the 1990s, new student groups were added to the activity list, many focusing on special interests and activism such as the Emergency Service Team, a student-run medical response team; Washlapac, a pro-Israel group; and Alternative Spring Break, which coordinates service opportunities during break. Chimes and Thurtene, the junior honoraries, became coed in 1991, reflecting the changing opinions of the student body and administration regarding social justice policies.

Today, Washington University students can choose from approximately 200 student organizations, including sororities and fraternities, preprofessional organizations, sports clubs, programming boards, special interest groups, varsity athletics, and student governments. Service to the surrounding St. Louis community has gained importance with programs such as Service First, which introduces freshmen to community outreach possibilities; Each One, Teach One, a volunteer tutoring program in the St. Louis school district; Into the Streets, a national program with volunteers helping organizations that focus on AIDS.

2000 Left: Washington University students originated the St. Louis Area Dance Marathon to raise funds for the Children's Miracle Network. In 2002, Dance Marathon raised nearly $60,000 for the charity.

2001 Below: In March 2001, the women's basketball team became the first women's team in NCAA Division III history to win four consecutive national championships; the Bears also hold the longest winning streak of any female team in all divisions, with 81 straight victories.

2002 Right: Thurtene has evolved from an esoteric society of which virtually nothing was known early in the 20th century to a highly visible coed campus organization. Each spring, the honorary sponsors Thurtene Carnival, and proceeds go to an area charity.

1973 The first Walk-In-Lay-Down (WILD) was held in the Quad. Originally an outdoor film festival, WILD has grown into one of the largest free musical events on campus.

1974 The McDonnell Center for the Space Sciences was established and placed Washington University among a handful of institutions helping to understand the origins and nature of the universe.
children, hunger, the environment, and other issues; and Dance Marathon, an annual event of 12 hours of nonstop dancing, with proceeds benefiting the Children’s Miracle Network. One of the University’s biggest events, Thurtene Carnival—the nation’s oldest student-sponsored fair—each April attracts thousands from the St. Louis community, and all proceeds go to a specified charity.

The University’s athletic teams are on fire and the focus of the student spirit organization, Red Alert, which promotes student attendance at sporting events. Since 1989, the women’s volleyball team has triumphed many times, winning seven national championship titles. In the 2002 season, the Lady Bears lost in the finals of the NCAA Division III, but had a stellar 41–2 record. The Bears football team won the UAA championship in 1999, 2000, and 2002, which marked its 10th-consecutive winning season. As NCAA Division III champions in 2001, women’s basketball became the second team in tournament history to win four consecutive national championships. They also had a record-setting 81-game winning streak stretching from February 1998 until January 2001. Throughout the 2001–2002 season, men’s basketball was ranked No. 1 in NCAA Division III standings. The team won the UAA title for the 6th time and advanced to the NCAA Championships. In 2003, both basketball teams continued their athletic dominance into the NCAA Division III tournaments, where women lost in the sectional championship and the men faced defeat in the second round.

A diverse student body reflects itself in the groups active on campus. Many cultural groups exist, providing both a social resource for their members and an educational function for all students. Among these are Black Anthology, a student-run production that celebrates African-American history and culture; the Chinese Student Association, which marks the beginning of the Chinese New Year Festival with a widely attended festival; and ASHOKA, an Indian student group that celebrates Diwali, India’s Festival of Lights, each year with a giant cultural showcase.

Each group represents an important segment of the student population that helps to give Washington University its distinctive student atmosphere. And, perhaps, one only has to look at Activities Fair, where hundreds of students gather each fall and spring to learn of the ever-growing opportunities for involvement, to know the great level of student participation on campus and beyond.

Suzelle Tempera, A.B. ’03, was a writing intern during the spring 2003 semester in the Washington University Publications Office.
T.S. Eliot wrote that "tradition cannot be inherited, and if you want it you must obtain it by great labor." These words can be aptly applied to Washington University's Assembly Series, a weekly lecture series that is celebrating 50 years of existence. The bountiful reflection and intense planning going into the series are evident in the consistent quality of speakers from year to year. Often remembered by alumni as one of the highlights of attending the University—a whole education within itself—the Assembly Series is among the University's greatest traditions, one of the treasures of the Washington University experience.

In terms of range, volume, and consistency, few universities can boast such an expansive lecture tradition. More than topical, the Assembly Series embodies the intellectual principle of learning on a broader scale—each week students, faculty, staff, and alumni are exposed to critical figures and issues within all areas of academic and public life. This complements Washington University's emphasis on a wide-ranging education for its students. Barbara Rea, director of major events and special projects and coordinator of the series, says, "The Assembly Series acts as a portal into the defining issues of our time. Its speakers are some of the most important academic, political, literary, artistic, and social figures behind our culture." Rea points out that for many faculty members and students, the best moments in their Assembly Series experience have not necessarily come from the best-known speakers, but rather from significant experts in their respective fields, such as philosophy, biology, law, history, and anthropology.
THE IDEA for the Assembly Series came out of the University's centennial celebration in 1953, during which then-Chancellor Arthur Holly Compton was examining the University's goals of recruiting the best faculty, establishing a strong Board of Trustees, and increasing the University's prominence as an important regional and national institution. Accordingly, the Assembly Series, which formally began in January 1954, was designed to bring in significant speakers that would attract students from beyond the local area, offer them an extraordinary learning opportunity, and increase the University's image as an important academic center on the national level.

The creator and administrator of the Assembly Series for the first five years was Marvin Osborn, who served during the 1950s as director of information and later as director of public relations and of funds development. Osborn worked with a student committee in selecting and contacting speakers for the series. The student committee considered suggestions from the faculty and various campus organizations, combing through newspapers and other library resources to learn about each potential speaker and sharing information with each other. Once the committee had decided on a list of speakers, Osborn contacted them, offering an honorarium as well as travel and lodging expenses. This structure largely remains intact today, although the Assembly Series committee consists of an equal number of students and faculty, and it has a three-person department, Major Events and Special Projects, responsible for administration. The department's tasks range from working with the committee and arranging speakers' visits to gathering co-sponsorships from campus and community groups and building publicity for the lectures.

But to fully understand the tradition of the Assembly Series, one has to go much further back in the University's history. From the University's founding in 1853 through its first 50 years, there was a daily gathering in the downtown...
A Sampling of Past Assembly Series Speakers

- Artists/Performers: Philip Glass, KRS-One, Wynton Marsalis, Max Roach, Beverly Sills, Leonard Slatkin, Twyla Tharp
- Women's Issues: Susan Faludi, Betty Friedan, bell hooks, Patricia Ireland, Gloria Steinem, Naomi Wolf
- Nobel Laureates: Jimmy Carter, Francis Crick and James Watson, Seamus Heaney, Thomas Mann, George C. Marshall, Douglass C. North, Oscar Arias Sanchez, Wole Soyinka
- Faculty: Raymond Arvidson, Lee Epstein, Wayne Fields, Michael Friedlander, William Gass, Ursula Goodenough, Howard Nemerov, Carl Phillips, Murray Weidenbaum

...continued

Under Compton's initiative to increase the University's national prominence, a number of important speakers came to campus in the late '40s and early '50s. These lectures include George C. Marshall's Commencement Address in 1951; composer Aaron Copland addressing "The Role of the Creative Artist in America Today"; and T.S. Eliot, writer and grandson of Washington University co-founder William Greenleaf Eliot, speaking to the graduating class of 1953 on "American Literature and the American Language."

In 1953, when Chancellor Compton's vision led to the establishment of the "Assembly Series," the Wednesday-11 a.m. slot was determined to be the perfect time period. Classes were not scheduled during this time so students were free to attend. To this day, most lectures still take place on Wednesdays, and, generally, few classes are scheduled at that hour.

ONCE THE ASSEMBLY SERIES was established, the tradition of great speakers coming to campus intensified, including in the first 10 years figures such as former first lady Eleanor Roosevelt, Martin Luther King, Jr., eminent behavioral psychologist B.F. Skinner, Supreme Court Justice William Orville Douglas, Nobel Peace Prize-winner Linus Pauling, and Earl Clement Attlee, the former British prime minister who had defeated Winston Churchill in his campaign during the 1940s. Among the many outstanding lectures of the series in the decades to follow were several delivered by University faculty members. This important aspect of the series showcased the dynamic work being done by the faculty and indicated the University's significance within academia nationally.

In 1974, after two successful decades, the Assembly Series underwent a re-evaluation, supervised by...
Vice Chancellor Robert Virgil (see “Washington Spirit” on page 48). During this time, Trudi Spigel was named the new coordinator for the series, a position she held until retiring in 1994. Spigel worked with the chair of the committee, the late Bill Matheson, professor of comparative literature in Arts & Sciences, who served as chair from the 1960s up to the early 1990s, and whose guiding presence helped shape the Assembly Series during those decades. During this re-evaluation, and with the support of then-Chancellor William Danforth, the lectures became more frequent and wider in scope in order to bring together diverse components of the University, while remaining committed to an open lecture environment that did not shy away from controversy. Since this period, the series has flourished, consistently enlightening, challenging, and stimulating the University community.

“Our intention was to create community, in some way, by bringing in speakers who would draw from all the various constituencies—students from the different schools and colleges, faculty, people from the community, but primarily students—for a shared experience,” says Spigel. “Maurice Sendak did that: The chapel was packed with students who had grown up on Where the Wild Things Are; Jimmy Carter did that; Jesse Jackson did that; of course, the Dalai Lama did that, and so did many others.

“We counted on the afternoon discussion sessions and the student-faculty lunches to extend the experience beyond the lecture. And we hoped for some specific student-speaker connection every week,” continues Spigel. “We also hoped that the guest lecturer, in each case, would get a sense of the University and go away thinking, ‘Now, that’s a fine school!’”

Burton Wheeler, professor emeritus of English and religious studies in Arts & Sciences at the University, has introduced many Assembly Series speakers over the years and has delivered an Assembly Series address himself. Among Wheeler’s favorite memories is introducing author Elie Wiesel and enjoying conversations with him. Another moment that stands out for Wheeler is meeting the Dalai Lama when he spoke at the University in 1993. “More than any other speaker, the person whose presence most seized me was the Dalai Lama,” says Wheeler. “That rather surprised me, because so much was made of him before I met him that I was skeptical. But I found him authentic, open, and gracious.”

Wheeler believes one of the best aspects of the series is its wide appeal. “Different speakers appeal to different people, but sometimes the speakers who are least intriguing are those within your field, and the most intriguing are the ones outside of it.” He adds, “Washington University’s Assembly Series has had so many outstanding speakers that one got a good education just by attending and reading materials associated with it.”

One group that takes full advantage of this “good education” is the Danforth Scholars—University students of exceptional ability, integrity, and leadership. The Danforth Scholars program requires all first-year scholars to attend the Assembly Series each week and then regroup later in the evening for discussion, usually with a faculty member knowledgeable about the lecture’s topic.

As it has for the last five decades, the Assembly Series committee continues its work in presenting these outstanding weekly lectures. Catalin Roman, chair of the Department of Computer Science and Engineering and a current member of the committee, describes his enthusiasm for this unique tradition: “Among all the committees I’ve served on, I am most proud of having been invited to be part of the Assembly Series committee. It deals in a most direct way with the very core of our academic existence: the need to question, explore, and reshape ideas. Every speaker we invite helps us pursue our mission to engage students on the most varied dimensions of our human existence.”

Ryan Rhea, A.B. ’96, M.A. ’01, is an associate publications editor in the Washington University Publications Office.

2002 In September, U.S. News & World Report ranked the University 12th in the nation.

2003 Applications for the freshman class at Washington University totaled nearly 20,378 for 1,280 spaces, up from 4,000 in 1980 and 8,000 in 1990.

2003 As of February 22, 2003, the Campaign for Washington University topped its $1.3 million goal.

Mary Butkus.
Shorty after Jack Taylor enrolled in Washington University's business school in 1940, the United States entered World War II. He left school to join the U.S. Navy, and soon distinguished himself as a Naval aviator, flying F6F Hellcat fighters from the decks of the USS Essex and the USS Enterprise. As a member of America's "greatest generation," he earned two Distinguished Flying Crosses and the Navy Air Medal, while acquiring values of teamwork and discipline that have served him well as a businessman and community citizen.

After the war, he returned to St. Louis to start a small trucking business, and then went to work for Arthur Lindburg's Cadillac distributorship. Rising to the post of sales manager, he approached his boss with an idea to start an automobile leasing business. With Lindburg's help, Executive Leasing was established in 1957— the beginning of a remarkable business success story.

In the early 1960s, Taylor expanded into the rental car business with 17 cars. Not wanting to compete with the well-established airport rental companies, he looked for an area of the rental market that wasn't being served. He found that market first by working with insurance adjusters who needed cars for customers whose cars had been stolen. His community-based business then found its way into the "spare car" niche, supplying cars to people whose family cars were in the shop, too small for visiting guests, too unreliable for weekend trips, or too worn for escorting key business clients.

As the business grew, each office was run like a family business following Taylor's business credo: "Take care of your customers and employees first, and profits will follow." Jack's son, Andy, who succeeded him as chairman of Enterprise Rent-A-Car in 2002, clarifies: "You put customers first, because if they are satisfied, they will come back. And by making sure employees are happy, well-informed, and part of a team atmosphere, they will provide the best service possible."

The company's progress from those early days proves that Taylor's business philosophy works: Enterprise Rent-A-Car (renamed in 1969 for the Navy aircraft carrier on which Jack served) is now No. 1 in the rental business, with 500,000 rental cars, 100,000 leased vehicles, 5,000 branch
Taylor himself is among those who have boldly stepped forward to ensure that the University ... will be able to attract the most talented and promising students, regardless of their ability to pay.

The Taylors gave $30 million to the Missouri Botanical Garden to support global plant research—the largest gift to a U.S. botanical garden—because of Jack's concerns about the degradation of the environment. Their $10 million gift to launch the National Flight Academy at the National Museum of Naval Aviation, the direct result of Jack's connection to the U.S. Navy, will cover one-third of the new institution's construction costs.

Other major gifts have supported the restoration of Forest Park (St. Louis' historic municipal park), the National Urban League, and the survivors of 9/11. But perhaps the most significant, because of its continuing impact for years to come, was the gift announced October 18, 2001, that established the Enterprise Rent-A-Car Scholars Program at Washington University. The program, to support scholarships for minority and financially disadvantaged students, was established with a gift of $25 million, the largest commitment made to the University for undergraduate scholarships.

James E. McLeod, vice chancellor for students and dean of the College of Arts & Sciences, says: "This gift will enable us to support more students who might otherwise be shut out of the opportunity for a Washington University education. It's wonderful to be able to stand up in front of prospective students and their parents and say, 'We have a friend who has invested in your and the University's aspirations.'"

Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton says: "The Taylors are great citizens of our community in so many ways. Their company's gift to the University demonstrates Enterprise Rent-A-Car's commitment to expanding opportunities for deserving young scholars throughout our society to attend Washington University."

Jack Taylor says, "I continue to be impressed with what is being done to make Washington University one of the best in the world." Taylor himself is among those who have boldly stepped forward to ensure that the University will continue its ascent among the world's premier institutions of higher education and will be able to attract the most talented and promising students, regardless of their ability to pay.

—John W. Hansford
The annual Founders Day celebration honors outstanding alumni, faculty, and friends for the important roles they have played in advancing Washington University. In this 150th-anniversary year, the annual event will be greatly expanded to include a week of events for alumni, students, faculty, staff, and community members.

Hotel accommodations and special welcome areas for visitors will be available beginning on Thursday, September 18. In an effort to make the 150th-anniversary celebration not only “red” but “green,” detailed information about the weekend will be available online, and printed materials will be mailed only to those who express a special interest in receiving them. Printed materials will be available in late summer by request from the Office of Alumni Relations (314) 935-5212 or e-mail: 150thAlumni@wustl.edu.

Highlights of Founders Week:

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14
(of note for St. Louis alumni and friends)
150th Birthday Party — Washington University welcomes the community to campus with a day of special tours, exhibits, classes, demonstrations, and performances (refreshments available). The Saint Louis Symphony Orchestra will perform in Brookings Quadrangle at 7 p.m.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16
(of note for St. Louis alumni and friends)
“China in 1853: Bandits at Home and Foreigners on the Shores” — A presentation by Robert E. Hegel, professor of Asian and Near Eastern Languages and Literatures in Arts & Sciences. Part of a free, noncredit short course called “Remembering 1853: A Sesquicentennial Celebration of the Humanities,” an introduction to the humanities through the lens of the University’s founding year.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17
(of note for St. Louis alumni and friends)
Assembly Series Sesquicentennial Lecture — Three-time Pulitzer Prize-winning columnist Thomas Friedman of The New York Times will give the inaugural lecture of the 2003 Assembly Series. Students have priority for seating; admission for other guests is on a first-come, first-served basis.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18
Eliot Society Seminar Series Preview — “The Challenges of Globalization.” Eliot Society members will be invited to preview the annual Eliot Seminar Series. A panel presentation and discussion coordinated by the University’s Weidenbaum Center will explore the issues of international trade, the environment, and security from a global perspective.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19 AND 20
Explore the campus, visit with fellow alumni, parents, and friends, enjoy performances by student groups, and observe classes. Special highlights include Influence 150, an exciting new exhibit of photographs, artifacts, and memories being developed for the Sesquicentennial, and a very special presentation by Robert L. Virgil, chair of the Sesquicentennial Commission (see “Washington Spirit” on page 48).

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19 AND 20
Founders Weekend Forums
Washington University Commemorates Times of Change—Our World, Our Nation, and Our City — As we celebrate a milestone for Washington University, we look ahead to upcoming anniversaries of three historic events.

1944: The Normandy Invasion — The Allied invasion of Europe was a turning point of World War II and in the lives of all who participated.

1904: The World Came to St. Louis — The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, popularly known as the 1904 St. Louis World’s Fair, commemorated the centennial of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory from France and had lasting significance for the city, Washington University, and every person who attended.

1804: Jefferson, America, and the New West — President Thomas Jefferson dispatched Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, and the 33-member Corps of Discovery on a 19-month expedition from St. Louis to the Pacific and back, opening the door to exploration and settlement of the West.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20
Founders Day Dinner at the America’s Center — In keeping with tradition, the Founders Day ceremony will include the presentation of awards to distinguished faculty and alumni and an address by a nationally prominent keynote speaker.

For news and information on Founders Week and the yearlong 150th-anniversary celebration, visit the Sesquicentennial Web site.
Month of Caring Expands to Commemorate the 150th

In October 2003, you can join fellow Washington University alumni and give back to your community. During the Month of Caring, Washington University Clubs organize service projects in scores of cities around the country. Help paint a house, clean up a neighborhood, maintain a nature trail, sort groceries at a food pantry, or pack meals for home delivery. You'll have a great time meeting new people and continuing the Washington U. tradition of service to others. In light of the 150th anniversary, we hope to expand the number of projects (and participants!) dramatically.

Suggest a Project
If you know of a deserving organization that needs volunteers, please let us know. We'll consider it as one of the groups to benefit from the Month of Caring. Please e-mail your suggestions to: alumni_relations@aismail.wustl.edu.

Learning for Life Through Travel

Cuba
October 3-9, 2003
Rediscover the rich history, culture, and beauty of Cuba, from its rural communities to historic Havana, with visits to Ernest Hemingway’s estate, Finca Vigia, and Cojimar, the setting for The Old Man and the Sea.
For more information, please call the Alumni Association Travel Office: (866) WUTRIPS or (314) 935-5212; e-mail: travel@aismail.wustl.edu; or visit our Web site: www.alumni.wustl.edu. You’ll find “Travel Program” when you click on “Other Alumni Services.” Dates and details are subject to change.

Mark Your Calendar:
2004 Travel Program Preview
October 16, 2003
Join us for a reception and learn about our travel destinations for 2004, including Antarctica and The Falklands; Sea of Cortez Whale Watching Expedition; Machu Picchu/The Galapagos; Antebellum South; Alaska’s Inside Passage; The Blue Danube; Normandy; and Spain.
For an invitation and details, e-mail: alumni_relations@aismail.wustl.edu.
**CLASS MATEs**

**We want to hear about recent promotions, honors, appointments, travels, marriages (please report marriages after the fact), and births so we can keep your class-mates informed about important changes in your lives.**

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**Please send news (see form) to:**

ClassMates
Washington University
St. Louis
Campus Box 1086
276 N. Skinker Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63130-4803
Fax 314-935-8533
E-mail classmates@aiwm@wustl.edu

Entries will appear as space permits, in the earliest possible issue, based on the order received.

**Herman F. Eason, MD** 27, says that though he's more than 100 years old he lives alone in a townhouse and he still drives. He adds that he retired fully on Dec. 31, 2002.

**Vladimir Anastasoff, EN 33,** recently was visited in San Antonio by his nephew, **Sylvestre Sterioff**, MD 63. In addition to sharing University memories, they discussed Anastasoff's recently published book and recorded poems.

**Georgia Bartosch, OT 38,** who has been married 55 years, has five children. She has enjoyed traveling with Eldershield Overseas for 25 years, and says she is living the good life in a total life-care community.

**James M. Mozley, Jr., EN 43,** SI 47, SI 50, who is retired from the radiology department of the State University of New York's Upstate Medical University in Syracuse, N.Y., recently enjoyed a surprise party to celebrate his 80th birthday. Given by his wife, **Elizabeth J. (Gonzelma) Mozley**, LA 48, the event was attended by his daughter, Mary Jo Robert from St. Louis and many friends, including many of Mozley's ham radio buddies. Mozley, W2BCN, of Carmillus, N.Y., who has held a ham radio ticket for 64 years, has been active in all phases of ham radio.

**Phyllis Schlaffly, LA 44,** LW 78, who led the successful campaign to defeat the proposed Equal Rights Amendment 20 years ago, has written her 20th book, *Feminist Fantasies*, recently released.

**Maria W. Smith,** NU 47, now resides in Atlanta.

**Jouni Schear Cohen,** FA 48, as Ms. Senior Washington State 2002, participated in the Ms. Senior America Pageant in Biloxi, Miss. A resident of Olympia, Wash., she is an award-winning artist, as well as a singer and dancer, who performs with The Aloha Sweethearts, a hula dancing group. Cohen, a widow since 1985, is the mother of three and grandmother of four.

**Aaron J. Fadem,** BU 50, vice president and 50-year associate of Commercial Letter, has been honored by the Direct Marketing Association (DMA) of St. Louis. The professional association named him as its first director emeritus for his distinguished service to the direct-marketing industry. Fadem is a founding member and past president of the Direct Mail Club of St. Louis, the predecessor of today's DMA.

**Armand G. Winfield,** GB 50, received an exhibition of his paintings, *The Art and Science of Armand G. Winfield*, at the University of New Mexico Center for Southwest Research.

**Lowell A. Gess,** MD 51, has written the book *Mine Eyes Have Seen the Glory: A Medical Missionary's African Challenges*. It covers experiences he and his wife, Ruth, a registered nurse, have had during medical missionary trips to Africa since 1952.

**Harvey Shanes,** LA 51, GR 51, of Baltimore, Md., and Gail Chase, of Gettysburg, Pa., were married on Oct. 29, 2002. The couple resides in Baltimore and in Pennsylvania.

**Margaret Wooley,** OT 54, retired six years ago after working 27 years as an occupational therapist at a retirement community.

**Cynthia DeHaven Pitcock,** LA 55, associate professor in the history of medicine at the University of Arkansas, is co-editor of the book *I Acted from Principle, Wartime Diary of William McPeeters, Confederate Surgeon in the Trans-Mississippi.*

**Charles H. Gold,** LA 56, GR 97, has written "Hatching Rain," or *Mark Twain's Road to Bankruptcy* (University of Missouri Press), published in April 2003. It is the tale of how Samuel Clemens' experiences as an investor, employer, and author affected him as an author and person. In addition, Gold, who resides in Chicago, was editor of the book *A Different Drummer*.

**Keneth Lacho,** EN 56, GB 62, GR 69, professor of management and entrepreneurship at the University of New Orleans, has been named a Fellow of the Association for the Study of Entrepreneurs (ASEB). In 2001 he earned top honors from ASBE for developing the best collegiate noncredit specialty course in entrepreneurship in the United States.

**Dave Hitchings,** LA 57, GR 58, wrote *Under the Rainbow*, a novel about a long-married Southern California couple who decide to divorce, only to realize that the single life is not all that they imagined it would be. It is available at Amazon.com.

**Margaret Kanneusen,** FA 59, received a citation for her service in the arts from the Vermont Arts Council in 2002. Also, she was elected to the board of the National Assembly of State Arts Agencies and was appointed to the Creative Economy Council of the New England Council. In June 2003 she was to have a solo art show at Prince St. Gallery in New York City.

**Toby Simon,** MD 70, of Albuquerque, has joined the board of directors for Cell Robotics International, which supplies unique laser medical devices to clinical, institutional, and home users. Simon, with more than 32 years experience in the medical field, specifically in internal medicine, held a signature bridal-boutique company and showrooms in New York City since 1978; four years ago she opened her own retail shop on Madison Avenue. Neighboring routers include Elie Tahari, Ralph Lauren, and Valentino. Her dresses have been spotlighted on the Today show and used in television shows and movies.

**Michael G. Goldstein,** GI 72, is president and chief operating officer of Benefits Group, Worldwide, in Los Angeles. The firm provides plan design, funding, and administration services for deferred-compensation plans for managers and executives of global corporations. Goldstein, formerly a partner at the St. Louis law firm Husch & Eppenberger, is co-author of the American Bar Association book on non-qualified deferred-compensation plans, as well as a nationally recognized lecturer on executive deferred issues.

**Sister Donald Mary Lynch,** HA 72, director of St. Gabriel Mercy Center in Mount Bayou, Miss., has debuted many programs at the
center, including Parents as Teachers and programs for senior outreach, after school, and GED preparation. Also, she has helped establish a thrift store, computer learning lab, and a Bolivar County Library branch at the center.

**Norman Rose**, LA 72, GR 72, has produced six music albums on his recording label, Touch the Light. He has also written a Web-published treatise on human development.

**Ben Zaricor**, LA 72, owner and CEO of Good Earth Teas, has amassed the largest historical American flag collection in the world. It contains more than 1,500 flags spanning two centuries, including the flag that flew at Appomattox when the Confederacy surrendered. A recent exhibition of 100 of the flags at San Francisco's Presidio Officers Club exhibition hall proved so popular that it will return this summer. To see the flags, visit flagcollection.com

**Michael Baritz**, LA 73, BU 75, GR 75, has been elected president and chief executive officer of Handy Button Machine, based in Melrose Park, Ill., and founded by Baritz's great-grandfather. The company manufactures metal stampings, assemblies, and plastic molded items for the furniture, apparel, automotive, and other industries.

**Steven Kohl**, LA 73, LW 77, an attorney at Howard & Howard in Bloomfield Hills, Mich., was appointed vice chair of the Environmental Law Section's Environmental Litigation Committee of the Michigan State Bar.

**Thomas Rauch, Jr.**, GA 73, retired as chairman of May Design and Construction, a division of The May Department Stores, on April 30, 2003. Under his leadership, May has produced six music albums on his recording label, Touch the Light. He has also written a Web-published treatise on human development.

**What's in a Name?**

In 1976, the University's Board of Trustees voted to make the school's official name "Washington University in St. Louis." The decision was intended to differentiate this university from the 18 other higher education institutions in the United States with "Washington" as part of their name—a decision that largely has been successful.

But over time, the University has been known by other names:

**Eliot Seminary** — In 1853, when state Senator Wayman Crow filed a charter to incorporate a new educational institution, he called it "Eliot Seminary" to honor his friend and pastor, the Rev. William Greenleaf Eliot, Jr.

**Washington Institute** — At a Board of Directors meeting on February 22, 1854, Eliot and fellow director Samuel Treat proposed changing the name to "Washington Institute of St. Louis" since the Charter was signed into law on George Washington's birthday: February 22. The Board unanimously approved the new name.

**O'Fallon Institute** — For a brief period in 1855-1856, the name was changed to "O'Fallon Institute" when two Missouri legislators received approval for a rival institution to be named "Washington College." Later, they gave up their charter.

**Washington University** — On February 22, 1856, Samuel Treat suggested to the directors that "Washington University" should be the name, and the motion passed. The Charter was amended, and Gov. Trusten Polk signed the new name into law on February 12, 1857. (Corporate name: The Washington University)

**Nicknames**

**Washington**  — Near the beginning of the 20th century, the University's nickname was "Washington" as evidenced by the 1907 *Alma Mater*, written by two Glee Club members from the Class of 1908, Milton Rosenheim and George Logan (both were also law graduates of 1910):

> Dear Alma Mater, thy name is sweet to me
> Our hearts are all for thee, fair Washington.

**Wash. U.**  — Today the name of endearment among current students and young alumni is "Wash. U."—a name that can puzzle those who do not know the University well. Many older alumni and prospective students do not prefer the name.

**wustl**  — With the advent of the World Wide Web in the 1990s, some people are calling the University "wustl" after its Web address of wustl.edu.
Scott Hueting, FA 75, began concentrating on caring for their family. Scott has his own business, Hueting Graphic Bothwell.

Andrea R. Nierenberg, LA 75, a management consultant and speaker with the Nierenberg Group, recently saw the release of her book, Nonstop Networking: How to Improve Your Life, Luck, and Career (Capital Books).

Donna Blackwell, GR 76, GR 83, vice president of marketing and communications for the U.S. fund of the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF), was elected to the Girl Scouts of America’s national board of directors. She and her husband, Richard Franklin, a partner in Davis, Boddy, Bond, in New York City, have three adult children.

Joy Frenzel Dreski, OT 76, resides in Dallas with her three teenagers. After working in pediatrics for 25 years, she has shifted her focus to older adults and long-term care. She also supervises a student in professional counseling, an FAA-licensed pilot, and a nationally certified clinical hypnotherapist.

E-mail: FCEFlano@aol.com.

Ronald Warren, LA 76, graduated from New York Dental College in 1982 and subsequently did research in pharmacology at Washington University. He then completed his residency and now is the Medical Center of Delaware and then performed two years of public health dentistry in Dover, Del. Since 1985, he has been in private practice and now practices in Kirkwood, N.Y. Warner and his wife, Betty, who have been married since 1987, have a daughter, Shelby.

Yale Cooper, LA 77, a practicing physician in emergency medicine, recently completed a CD-ROM to teach physicians, medical students, and sonography students about the technique of learning abdominal ultrasound. This ultrasound is offered as an alternative to using a stethoscope to hear heart and lung activity, especially in noisy settings, such as an emergency room.

Darren Shane Davison, LA 77 (anthropology), was inducted into the Sports Hall of Fame at Lidnbergh High School in St. Louis County in February 2003. While attending high school there, he was state champion in cross-country and track. In 1986, he added in-state practice and now practices in Kirkwood, N.Y. After high school, he has won many music awards. In Costa Rica, where he served in the Peace Corps for two years, he formed and led an Irish band, he compose music, and performs in several bands, and he leads the Farmers’ Market String Band, which plays at farmers’ markets and other venues in California. Its CD Fresh Pickin’ of the process market, released in 2001, is available at Amazon.com. Its popularity inspired the band’s latest release, Saturday Night, available at Darren-Davison.com. Davison’s son, Wes, is an honors student in high school.

Jeff Sterba, LA 77, is chairman, CEO, and president of Public Service Company of New Mexico, the state’s largest utility.


Maia Halaney, PT 79, is on staff at Seton Northwest Sports Medicine Center in Austin, Texas, and she is homeschooled four children, ages 4, 11, 13, and 15.

Robert John Labarge, GR 80, FA 80, is CEO of Sturgis Hospital in Sturgis, Mich.

Alan J. Mindlin, EN 80, GB 86, and his family are returning to the United States after spending six years in Tokyo, where Alan, as technology and solutions director for Lucent Technologies, managed a team of system engineers, product developers, and workers in pre-sales technical support.

Patricia A. Winchell, LW 80, has joined the St. Louis–based law firm Thompson Coburn as a partner in the Railroad and Employment practice area.

Ted Ammon, GR 81, GR 85, associate professor of philosophy and dean of the philosophy department at Millsaps College in Jackson, Miss., has been appointed to the college’s E. B. Stewart Family Professorship in Language and Literature, and he is a contributing editorial advisory board member of Peer Central, a journal of the online journal of philosophy.

Koski’s new book, Dark as the Night, asks the question “What if Nostradamus was correct?”

Stephen D. Landfield, GR 82, LW 82, an attorney and newspaper columnist, will write a weekly column for Politics V wastewater, produced by the National Science Foundation. His columns are also featured in the MSNR/ NCB Handbook, a newsletter published by the U.S. Department of Energy, and he is a contributing editor for the Journal of the American Medical Association, a medical journal that deals with medicine, technology, and health.

Mary K. Connelly, FA 83, assistant professor of painting and drawing at the University of Colorado at Denver, recently exhibited her paintings in a two-person show at Bronson Studios in Denver. In February 2003 her paintings were included in a three-person show at First Street Gallery in New York City. Connelly is the author of many connelly@ cudenver.com.

Tamar Osterman, LA 83, and David Twenhfel, LA 83, recently relocated to Frederick, Md., where Twenhfel is vice president and wealth advisor at Farmers and Merchants Bank. Osterman is a full-time mom to Jonah, 5, and Adina, 3. Formerly, she worked in the U.S. Senate and as a lobbyist for the National Trust for Historic Preservation. E-mail: tamar@twenhfel.net.

John M. Dawes, HA 84, chief executive officer of the Regional Health Center in Sedalia, Mo., since January 2001, was elected to the advisory board for the health administration program at Washington University School of Medicine in 2001.

Ray Gruender, BU 84, GR 87, LW 87, has been named by the St. Louis Business Journal to its 2003 class of “40 Under 40,” which recognizes 40 outstanding professionals in the St. Louis area who are under the age of 40. Gruender is U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri.

Douglas D. Koski, LW 84, is visiting professor and scholar in Hebei Province, the People’s Republic of China. He also serves as a consultant to businesses and provincial governments as part of a joint exchange program of the U.S. and Chinese departments of state.

Andrew Judson, BU 86, bucked the odds in starting his own successful business—the Topps Group—a common marketing company, about a year ago. Though the economy was in a downturn, he and his business partner, Bob Ryan, began the company, whose workers make and distribute Bongo toys, which are designed to enhance brand value. Judson, who manages the business, had many years of marketing experience with companies such as Cheez-It crackers, Absolut vodka, and Smirnoff green. He and his wife, Karen, have two children.

E-mail:(md@toppingroup.com).
Create Your Own Legacy

See page 8

Robert S. Brookings
Your Name and Legacy Can Endure

at Washington University

see page 8
deliver an ever-increasing number of technologically advanced jets to the Air Force, while cutting costs and improving quality. "I love this kind of challenge," he says.

Tim Spengler, LA 86, and his wife, Megan, moved back to New York City after spending nine years in Los Angeles. The couple had their first child, Lilian "Lily" Spengler on Sept. 24, 2002. Tim is executive vice president, director of national broadcast, Western region, for Initiative Media North America. He co-manages the operations of the company's National Television Division, which manages nearly $2 billion in national billings and more than 100 clients.

Genie Miller Gillespie, LA 87, recently started her own law practice in Chicago, specializing in adoption, mediation, and issues related to children and families. When not working, she enjoys spending time with her husband, Mac, and their daughters, Sarah and Hannah. E-mail: genie@gillespiewearthlink.net

Howard A. Kader, LA 87, and his wife, son, and daughter have relocated from Durham, N.C., to Baltimore, Md., where Kader, a physician, is affiliated with The Children's Hospital at Sinai.

David P. Leighly, GA 87, has been promoted to associate at BWBR Architects, an architectural and interior design firm in St. Paul, Minn. Leighly, who has been with the firm since 1999, is a senior project architect who focuses primarily on health-care facilities and building-code issues. He resides in Cottage Grove, Minn., with his wife, Carole, and their son, Ian, 10.

James Morgan McKelvey, Jr., LA 87, EN 87, and his business partner, Doug Auer, founded the Third Degree Glass Factory, a retail glass-blowing business in the Delmar Loop area of St. Louis. McKelvey previously taught glass-blowing for the University's School of Art; something Auer currently does as a lecturer for the School.

Kathryn M. Conrad, LA 88, and Mark Cornelissen announce the birth of twins, Grace Ellen and Zachary Conrad, on Nov. 9, 2002. Conrad is marketing director for the University of Arizona Press in Tucson. E-mail: kconrad@uapress.arizona.edu.

Michael Katz, LW 88, has been named by the St. Louis Business Journal to its 2003 class of "40 Under 40," which recognizes 40 outstanding professionals in the St. Louis area who are under the age of 40. Katz is a lawyer and founding partner of Goldberg Katz. He and his ex-wife, Raye Katz, and Julie Finkle, licensed the name "Spinning," an indoor-cycling exercise done on stationary bikes. In 1995, they co-founded the first spinning studio in St. Louis, where he teaches classes. Also, he founded the Judy Ride Foundation, which holds an annual three-hour spinning event that raises money for the Breast Health Center at the Siteman Cancer Center, a cooperative effort of Washington University Physicians and Barnes-Jewish Hospital.

Building a Bear

Washington University's athletic teams have been known as the Bears for more than 75 years. During this time, the mascot has changed appearance a few times. The latest athletic logo (right) was developed in the mid-'90s after four years of seeking input from alumni, students, faculty, and staff. Designed by Warren Pottinger, B.F.A. '93, the logo was refined by Stacey Harris, B.F.A. '88, using feedback from the logo committee. This logo reflects a stronger image—one that aptly represents the dominance of the University's teams, which have garnered 80 University Athletic Association (UAA) titles since the league's inception in 1987-1988—and replaces the "scowling bear with the "WU" sailor hat," otherwise known as the "Battling Bear," which had been in use for 40 years (see below).

The Battling Bear logo had an uncanny resemblance to the then-logotype of the U.S. Coast Guard Academy. One question surrounding its look was why a land-locked institution such as Washington University would have its mascot wear a sailor hat (unless it symbolized freshman beanies, which were a tradition on many college campuses, including Washington University). Unfortunately, the origins of the Bear's hat, like the origins of the logo itself, which dates to the late 1930s, remain a mystery.

Also, somewhat mysterious is how the University came to adopt the Bear mascot in the 1920s: The football team had been called the Pikers since the 1904 World's Fair, but in 1925, students voted for a new mascot.

Among the new choices for a mascot were the Eagle, the Bearcat, and the Bear; retaining "Pikers" was also discussed. (The Pike, the amusement section during the World's Fair, ran along Lindell Boulevard, and its proximity to the new campus had led to the nickname "Pikers.")

On December 18, 1925, Chancellor Herbert S. Hadley held an open meeting of the student body to discuss the athletic mascot issue, and, in the end, the students voted 320–106 to change the name to Bears. An editorial in the December 23, 1925, Student Life reported:

"Many believe [the name change] was a cleverly pre­arranged affair of chicanery, especially when the city newspapers within eight hours of the vote refer to our team as the Bears. They are convinced when, within twenty-four hours, follows the announcement that a cub has been donated to the University to be used as a mascot ...."

The first bear mascot was a black bear cub, born in the Canadian Rockies and presented to the University in December 1925 by Mrs. Ruth Waldron Hill.

(While no longer used in connection with our athletic teams, the name Pikers lives on as the name of an undergraduate men's a cappella ensemble.)
Wiley Rein & Fielding, is president-elect of the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association. He represents insurance carriers in major corporate cases, including general liability and professional liability coverages.


Robert A. Greene, LA 90, with Manulife New York, is a representative of the AXA Advisors, a broker-dealer and investment advising company, and he is an agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Cheryl D. Walker, LW 90, a counsel with the international law firm Bryan Cave, based in St. Louis, has been named a project site in Chongqing, China, Malaysia, India, and the Netherlands. In 1996 Redeker earned a Master of Architecture degree from the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. She resides in Southern California.

Eric N. Sheppard, GB 91, is director of finance and administration. He attended the Institute for Advanced Learning and Research in Danville, Va. She organized the partnership between a group of educational, governmental, and private leaders in the area, and their vision is to create a new educational development, research, technology-access, and community-development initiative designed to create an enabling environment for a new river region to compete in the global marketplace and enhance residents' quality of life.

Pedro J. Torres-Diaz, BU 91, is a partner in the labor and employment law department of the law firm McConville Valdes in San Juan, Puerto Rico. He is the son of Maritere, and they have a second child, Sydney Yue-Won, on Aug. 2, 2002. She joins her brother, Joel, 2. The family resides in Scottsdale.

Jennifer Gladstone Peljovich, BU 92, and her husband, Alan Peljovich, moved to Baltimore in 2002. Jennifer left her job as a reporter for the Columbia Gazette in Atlanta to take an anchor job for Sinclair's News Central, a new national news show to be seen eventually on Sinclair-owned stations nationwide. Alan, a civil engineer, is designing airport improvements in Baltimore, Atlantic, and South Carolina.

Sanjay Kumar “Leo” Sharma, LA 92, completed a plastic surgery residency at Baylor in Santa Cruz for years, and she produced another weekly radio show, Mr. Logic's Thinking Machine. Davison has been the agent for a book written by the show's host, Bob Bishop, "Mr. Logic." Titled Shades of Reality, it encourages seeing life's issues in shades of gray rather than black and white. The book, donated to the University Libraries, is on sale at the Campus Store.

Davison's multifaceted life has included being the only girl in her neighborhood and the only one to receive the No. 1 Athletic Award. (She also was Football Queen.) In the Illinois Senior Olympics, she won the gold medal in the high jump. A world traveler and raconteur, she has had small parts in several movies, including Fiddler, What Dreams May Come, State Fair, and Bonnie and Clyde. Also, she was in the Royal Shakespeare Company's production of Othello. She especially enjoys her children—Scott, Darlene, LA 77; Sharon, and Duane—and their grandch-
College of Medicine in Houston and is pursuing fellowship training in hand and microvascular surgery in the Department of Orthopedic Surgery at the University of Washington in Seattle. He and his wife, Ritu, plan to return to Austin, Texas, in fall 2003, where he will enter private practice.

Tim D. Sullivan, SW 92, is executive director of the Nebraska AIDS Project, a statewide AIDS service organization that works to eliminate the spread of HIV through education and prevention programs targeted to those at risk and to provide professional services and compassionate support to people affected by HIV and AIDS. Formerly, he was executive director of the Saint Louis Effort for AIDS.

Carey Bartels-Ehlert, LA 93, and Thomas Ehlert, EN 92, announce the birth of Emily Analese on March 5, 2002. The family resides in Kansas City, where Tim is a structural engineer with Burns & McDonnell and Carey is finishing a fellowship in neonatology at Children’s Mercy Hospital.

Linda Domeyer, LA 93, and Kevin Leeseberg, both of St. Louis, were married May 26, 2002, at the Newman Center, the Catholic student center at Washington University. Domeyer is director of development for the center. Leeseberg, who graduated from Marine Maritime Academy, Castine, Maine, is a port engineer at New World Ship Management in St. Louis.

Rachel (Hefter) Goldstein, LA 93, and Josh Goldstein, AR 93, announce the birth of Talia Rose on June 8, 2002. The family resides in Brooklyn, N.Y., where Josh works for GWK Architects and Rachel is now a full-time mom. E-mail: eggfooneg@hotmail.com or racheldelg@earthlink.net.

Rodney A. Harrison, LW 93, an associate of the St. Louis–based law firm Thompson Coburn since 1998, has been named a partner.

Charles B. Jellinek, LW 93, has been named partner at the international law firm of Bryan Cave, based in St. Louis. He is a member of the Labor and Employment and Class and Derivative Actions Client Service Groups, and he serves on the firm’s recruiting committee. Jellinek formerly was an assistant attorney general with the Missouri Attorney General’s Office, Labor Division.

David M. Lengyel, GR 93, based at NASA headquarters in Washington, D.C., has become the agency’s lead person in legislative affairs for its space shuttle program. Formerly, he was executive director of NASA’s Aerospace Safety Advisory Panel.


Tobin Thompson, AR 93, an architect with Zimmer Gunsul Frasca in Seattle, Wash., enjoys spending time with his twins, Tarryn and Nicole. E-mail: tthompson@zgf.com.

Allison (Bartling) Elgar, LA 94, and her husband, Eric, announce the birth of Ryan Brooks on Aug. 20, 2002. The family resides in Seattle, where Allison is international business development manager for Progressive International, a designer and global marketer of a diversified line of kitchenware and dining products, that is based in Kent, Wash.

Addressing Environmental Issues—A Sesquicentennial Initiative

During its Sesquicentennial year, Washington University is launching an initiative to help better understand the role that research universities can play in addressing issues related to the environment.

This initiative will begin to shape the educational programs, research, and operations of the University related to the environment, becoming one of the University’s defining interdisciplinary programs. The project also is intended to define best programs and practices for universities in addressing environmental issues; it will identify the most important opportunities and challenges for higher education.

Funded by a grant from the V. Kann Rasmussen Foundation (www.vkrf.org), the heart of the project is a series of colloquia to be conducted during the 2003–2004 Sesquicentennial year covering the following topics: (1) major 21st-century issues to be addressed; (2) definition and implementation of best practices in university operations; (3) identification of best educational programs related to the environment for undergraduate, graduate, and professional students; (4) environment and human health; (5) challenges and achievements in science and engineering related to the environment, including the current and potential role of modern plant science; and (6) political, social, and humanistic issues related to the environment.

Upcoming Events

Sesquicentennial Environmental Initiative Lecture presented by former Environmental Protection Agency directors Carol Browner, principal of the Albright Group, and William Reilly, CEO of Aqua International Partners. Free and open to the public.

Friday, October 3, 2003, 4 p.m., Steinberg Hall

Sesquicentennial Environmental Initiative Lecture presented by two noted environmental scientists, Nobel laureate Mario Molina, professor of chemistry and of earth, atmosphere, and planetary sciences at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Jane Lubchenco, professor of marine biology at Oregon State University, both past winners of the Heinz Environmental Prize. Free and open to the public.

Thursday, October 9, 2003, 4 p.m., Room 300, Arts & Sciences Laboratory Science Building
Neha Gandhi, EN 94, GB 99, and John D. Hennelly, GB 99, were married on Nov. 2, 2002, in Chicago. A wedding party and guests included many University alumni, including six ladies from Umrah 2. Neha is a product manager for Fujisawa Healthcare, and John is a hospital administrator at the University of Chicago Hospitals. The couple resides in Chicago. E-mail: gandhinii@yahoo.com.

Jack Helfand, LW 94, and Lauren Greenberg were married on Jan. 11, 2003, in Olympic Valley, Calif. Both work in Palo Alto, where Jack is an associate at the law firm of Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati and Lauren is a plastic and reconstructive surgeon specializing in breast surgery.

Mark Lewis, GB 94, has been named by the St. Louis Business Journal to its 2003 class of “40 Under 40,” which recognizes 40 outstanding professionals in the St. Louis area who are under the age of 40. As an attorney and two associates, he helps manage the firm’s investments in technology businesses. In addition, he teaches a graduate course on venture capital at the St. Louis University Olin School of Business.

Robert L. Newmark, LW 94, has been named partner at the international law firm of Bryan Cave, based in St. Louis. He is a member of the Transactions & Corporate Governance; Corporate Finance & Securities; and Entrepreneurial, Technology & Commercial Practice Client Service Groups. Prior to joining the firm, Newmark was a management consultant with Mercer Management Consulting in Washington, D.C. As an adjunct faculty member at Washington University’s School of Law, he teaches a course on mergers-and-acquisitions law.

Danielle Forget Shield, EN 94, was named a 2002 National Distinguished New Engineer by the Society of Women Engineers and a 2003 Houston Area Young Engineer of the Year.

Stephen Zolin, FA 94, commissioned by the Westville Synagogue in New Haven, Conn., has created a series of large murals for its Hebrew school. The work, Alef Bet, blends the Hebrew alphabet into a Middle Eastern cityscape. Westville is the home synagogue of Sen. Joseph Lieberman (D-Conn.).

Richard P. Cassetta, LW 95, an associate of the St. Louis–based law firm Thompson Coburn since 1995, has been elected to partner in the firm.

Scott Comparato, GR 95, GR 00, assistant political science professor at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, has won a two-month summer fellowship to develop new teaching techniques and materials for a course that serves as an introduction to the legal system. E-mail: scott.comparato@siu.edu.

Jamie (Kantor) Fleischner, LA 95, and her husband, Jeff, announce the birth of Joshua Scott on Nov. 3, 2002. The family resides in Denver, where Jamie runs an insurance and financial-planning business and Jeff runs his own law practice. E-mail: Jamie@kfitfinancial.com.

Jim Kehoe, GA 95, has been promoted to design director for Arcturus, a planning, architectural, interior, and workplace strategies firm in St. Louis. The award-winning designer has worked on the Edward Jones Data Center, the Herbert Hoover Boys and Girls Club, YMCA Corporate Headquarters, and the public-safety facility for the City of O’Fallon (III.).

Beth Oberlander, LA 95, and Jeff Dryden were married on Nov. 10, 2002. Beth works as a licensed clinical supervisor in a mental-health program for adolescents, and Jeff works in the research department of the Duval County Department of Family Services. E-mail: junda@bellsouth.net.

Shirley A. Padmore, LW 95, has been named a member of the law firm Duggan & Eppenberger, based in St. Louis. She practices in the firm’s General Business Litigation Practice Group, concentrating on litigation involving general-business liability; commercial liability; insurance and financial-planning law; and product liability. Padmore is active in the Volunteer Lawyers Program for Legal Services of Eastern Missouri.

Cynthia (Green) Peck, EN 95, and Timothy Peck, EN 96, announce the birth of Aidan Anthony on Nov. 23, 2002. The family resides in Cleveland, Ohio. E-mail: cggreen95@aol.com.

Rachel (DiMora) Shields, EN 95, and Rob Shields, EN 93, announce the birth of their first child, Amelia Grace, on June 29, 2002. E-mail: rachel@mybrowns.com.

Rebecca A. Suve, LW 95, was elected shareholder of the law firm Shughart Thomson & Kilroy, in Kansas City, Mo. She practices in the areas of complex business litigation, as well as in class-action and employment-discrimination defense. She resides in Kansas City, Mo.

David J. Steinberg, LA 96, who majored in biology and minored in political science, became a member of the Florida Bar in September 2000 and has been practicing ever since in Miami. Recently, he joined the law firm Carlton Fields, for whom he represents a major air carrier, a major motor vehicle manufacturer, and a motor vessel engine manufacturer.

Beth McCullough, LA 97, and Luke David Atlas were married on Oct. 19, 2002, in Glen Ellyn, Ill. The wedding party and guests included many University alumni. The couple resides in Chicago, where Beth works in development for the University of Chicago and Luke works in sales for Oral B, a division of Gillette.

Laurie Schwesig, LA 97, and Zachary Smilack, LA 97, were married on July 31, 1999. Laurie, who received a Master of Arts in Teaching degree from Webster University in June 2003, is a fourth-grade teacher at Community School in Ladue, Mo. Zachary works in Enterprise Leasing’s corporate headquarters in Clayton, Mo.


Stacy Riley Daxe, LW 98, and Jeffrey Alan Daxe, LW 97, announce the birth of their first child, Taylon Alan Daxe, on Dec. 13, 2002.

Jeremy Dubow, BU 98, recently formed Navaux, Dubow & Harris, a tax-consulting firm in Chicago. Specializing in estate-planning and wealth-transfer, the firm provides consulting services to closely held companies and their owners.

Kim Hobley, LW 98, has been experiencing a new perspective on marriage since Jan. 10, 2003, when Illinois Gov. George Ryan, pardoned her husband, Madison, who was on death row. Kim met Madison when she was a student at the University of Illinois and her church group “adopted” him as part of its family. Madison was elected to partnership in the firm of O’Fallon & Kilroy, which specializes in business litigation, as well as in class-action and employment-discrimination defense.
of a prison ministry. The two were married eight years ago. The governor said Madison had been wrongfully convicted of murder for which he had been imprisoned since 1987. Kim, a middle-school teacher at the time of the pardon, and Artho・Clayton, MC, an emergency care technician for a health-care company, said they planned to settle in a city on the East Coast.

Michele Hursey, UC 98, UC 99, is a teacher at the University of Chicago High School, where she specializes in supervision, consulting, and production. E-mail: michele@expresscripts.com. Rachel Matthews, LA 99, is a research coordinator at the University of Illinois at Chicago. After graduation in 2003, she plans to begin a residency in pediatrics at the University of Illinois.

Alexis Nichola, LA 99, and Andrew Schwartz, LA 99, were married on June 22, 2002. Andrew is completing a Ph.D. in psychology, and Alexis has begun a joint master's degree program in learning disabilities and speech and language pathology at Northwestern University. E-mail: alexisschwartz@yahoo.com.

Angela Pace, LW 99, and Joseph Philipose, LW 99, were married on Oct. 13, 2002, in Graham Chapel. The wedding party and guests included many University alumni. The couple resides in Montclair, N.J., where Angela works for Mellon Financial and Joseph works for Pfizer Pharmaceuticals.

Jennifer Schweges, LW 99, after working several years for the law firm Copeland, Thompson and Ferrin in Missouri, earned a J.L.M. degree with distinction from Georgetown University in May 2002. Now, she is an associate at the law firm Armstrong Teasdale in St. Louis, where she specializes in international law and bankruptcy.

Kelly (Lunt) Chandler, BU 99, and her husband, Mike, announce the birth of Dylan Michael Chandler on March 1, 2002. Kelly is finance manager at Specialty Distribution Services, a subsidiary of Express Scripts, and Mike is a senior application developer at Citigroup. She delivered the baby in O'Fallon, Mo. E-mail: kchandle@expresscripts.com.

Rachel Matthews, LA 99, and her husband, Mike, were married on Sept. 20, 2002, in Ocean City, Md. Guests included several University alumni. The couple resides in Lakewood, Ohio. Rachel works at the Cleveland Regional Office of the Department of Veterans' Affairs, and Scott works at Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine. E-mail: rachelann.matthews@hotmail.com or sam330@po.cwru.edu.

Matthew G. "Matt" Moyer, GB 99, has been named vice president of investor relations for CenterPoint Energy in Dallasc Texas. Through its subsidiaries, the firm ranks among the nation's largest home builders, non-bank-affiliated retail mortgage originators, and commercial contractors. Previously, Moyer was a senior equity analyst for A.G. Edwards in St. Louis.

Claire Najim, LA 99, is a fourth-year medical student at the University of Chicago's Pritzker School of Medicine. After

Heather Dawn Fogle, OT 00, remains happily employed by Cascade Children's Therapy and resides in Seattle.

Emily George, LA 00, is teaching 2nd grade in Manhattan as a New York City Teaching Fellow. As such, she has received a full scholarship to pursue a master's degree in early-childhood education at Hunter College.

Molly H. Ratkewicz, LA 00, has moved to California and is looking for University alumni and friends in San Diego.

Hadi Shaaban, EN 00, and Tracy Moran, LA 00, GR 00, announce the birth of their son, Farouk Shaaban, on March 22, 2002. Moran is working on her doctoral dissertation in clinical psychology at the University of Iowa in Iowa City, Iowa, and Shaaban is in his first year of medical school and is president of his class. E-mail: tracymoran@uiowa.edu.

Cheryl Wiener, EN 00, and Mike Peltmunder, EN 99, GB 00, were married on Nov. 17, 2002, in Tampa. The wedding party and guests included many University alumni. The couple resides in St. Louis, where Mike is a team leader for Charter Communications and Cheryl, who began the M.B.A. degree program at the University of Missouri in 2000, works as an affordability analyst for Boeing.

Rodney L. Wilkinson, OT 00, has received graduate certification from Northwestern University's School of Music's Program in Orthotics through the Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago in 2002. He was to begin a residency in 2003. Design, working in orthotics and prosthetics, in St. Louis in 2003.

Mary M. Wilson, GR 00, noted soprano, has been performing in varied concerts throughout the United States. In summer 2002 she created a role in Philip Glass' new opera Galileo Galilei, which she performed in Chicago and at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in New York City. Then she went to Dayton, Ohio, to do her first "Queen of Night" in Mozart's Magic Flute. In fall 2002 she returned home to St. Louis, where she performed with the Bach Society and the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra and for the Holiday Brass Concert at the Cathedral Basilica of St. Louis.

Wilson is committed to staying in St. Louis, where her husband, Todd, is beginning an advanced degree program in anthropology.

Kirk Mills, GB 01, has been named by the St. Louis Business
In Remembrance

G. Duncan Bauman

G. (George) Duncan Bauman, J.D. ’48, publisher of the one-time St. Louis Globe-Democrat from 1967–1984, died April 14, 2003, at Missouri Baptist Hospital in Town and Country, Mo., of heart failure. He turned 91 two days prior. He also helped lead fund-raising efforts to build to the state Capitol in Jefferson City, and, in 1986, he headed the bicentennial celebration of the U.S. Constitution. He also served on many civic boards. Born in Humboldt, Iowa,
Bauman attended Loyola University in Chicago and worked as a reporter for the old Chicago Herald-Examiner. He moved to St. Louis in 1941 and began as a Globe-Democrat reporter in 1943. He held several positions there before becoming publisher.

Bauman’s wife of 51 years, Nora, died in 1990. In 1991, he married Lucy Hume, who survives him, as do his three stepsons and a stepdaughter.

**Nathan B. Kaufman**

Nathan B. Kaufman, B.S.B.A. ’39, J.D. ’58, who, as mayor of University City, Mo., for two decades, aided the city’s peaceful integration of African Americans and its adoption of some of the first public-accommodations and fair-housing laws in St. Louis, died March 20, 2003, at Barnes-Jewish Hospital of complications from a stroke. He was 86 and lived in University City.

Kaufman, after attending law school some three years, was to receive a law degree in 1942 until he entered the military. Later, while finishing the degree, he taught business law to undergraduates at the University’s business school. In addition, during his 45 years in private law practice, he taught night courses in business law at the University. Kaufman, born in Romania, was elected a University City councilman in 1952, and he served as mayor from 1958–1978.

Kaufman’s wife, Lily Ianzinar Kaufman, died in December 2002. He is survived by a daughter, three sons, and five grandchildren.

**Dean H. Kropp**

Dean H. Kropp, the Dan Broida Professor of Operations and Manufacturing Management and co-director of the Boeing Center for Technology, Information, and Manufacturing at the University’s Olin School of Business, died April 11, 2003, at Barnes-Jewish Hospital after a three-year battle with leukemia. He was 57.

A distinguished teacher, he taught thousands of students since 1986 at the Olin School, and M.B.A. students voted him Teacher of the Year an unprecedented 15 times. Kropp, born in University City, Mo., also led the business school’s Total Quality Schools program, helping city public-school principals apply sound management principles to improve their schools, and he worked with countless companies in the United States, Asia, and Europe.

Kropp, who received a bachelor’s degree, master’s degree, and a doctoral degree from Stanford University, entered the U.S. Navy’s Officers Candidate School in 1969 and served on the staff of Admiral H.G. Rickover in Washington, D.C. Before joining Washington University, he taught at the Kellogg Graduate School of Management at Northwestern University and the Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth College.

Survivors include his wife, Kristine; three children; and a sister.

**William M. Van Cleve**

William M. Van Cleve, J.D. ’53, a life trustee and former chairman of the Board of Trustees, died February 28, 2003, in Ladue, Missouri. He was 73. A memorial service was held March 3 at the University’s Graham Chapel.

Van Cleve served on the Board nearly 20 years. As chairman from 1993–1995, he provided invaluable leadership during a critical period of transition at the University, serving as chair of the search committee that selected Mark S. Wrighton as the University’s 14th chancellor.

He also was instrumental in the rising prominence of the law firm Bryan Cave LLP, which he joined in 1958. He retired from management duties there in 1994, having overseen the firm’s growth from a respectable, but regional, law firm into a national and then international powerhouse.

Founding chair of the School of Law’s National Council, he played a key role in the School’s Building for a New Century campaign and the construction of a new building for the School—Anheuser-Busch Hall—dedicated in 1997.

In 1999, he and his wife, the former Georgia Hess Dunbar, A.B. ’51, established the Dunbar–Van Cleve Endowed Professorship in Arts & Sciences with a $1.5 million pledge.

Van Cleve received many University honors. In 1985, he was elected an honorary member of the Order of the Coif, and, in 1992, he received the School of Law’s Distinguished Alumni Award. In 1996, he was given the William Greenleaf Eliot Society “Search” Award, and, at the 2001 Commencement, the University granted him its highest recognition—an honorary Doctor of Laws degree.

Ruth M. Singleton

Ruth M. (Krueger) Singleton, U.C. ’72, U.C. ’90 (sociology), who was the oldest graduating senior from the University at the time she earned a bachelor’s degree in sociology at age 70, died March 24, 2003, of breast cancer at her home in Webster Groves, Mo. She was 83.

Delaying college studies in the 1930s because of hard times, Singleton married and had three children. At age 40, she began working as an administrative assistant in the University’s sociology department, and, to enhance her job-related knowledge, she enrolled in the University’s evening and special programs division, University College. She took night classes for 22 years.

At age 65 she retired as a full-time administrative assistant, but she worked part time in various University departments until she was 81.

Survivors include her husband, Benton “Ben”; and three daughters.

Longtime friend William H. Danforth, chancellor emeritus and vice chairman of the Board, says: “He loved the game of life with its many challenges. He made us better and St. Louis better. And he had fun, lots of fun. We were happier just being around him.”
"Herding Cats" and Repaying a Debt

By Steve Givens

When Chancellor Mark Wrighton approached Bob Virgil about chairing the effort to plan the University’s Sesquicentennial Celebration, Virgil hesitated only long enough to draw a breath.

“I guess by now I’m somewhat of a known quantity around Washington University," says Virgil, M.B.A. '60, D.B.A. '67, a trustee, community leader, former dean of the business school, and partner in the St. Louis-based investment firm of Edward Jones. “I agreed to do it because I was asked. I just have an enormous debt to this institution, and if it thinks I’m the one to do something, I’ll do it. When I talked with Mark, I immediately saw the importance of the celebration. It seemed to me it would be a fun and exciting and important thing to work on. It’s proven to be just that.”

The “debt” that Virgil feels he owes—even though many at the University would quickly note that it’s the University that owes a debt to him for his years of service and commitment—began in 1958 when he came to campus fresh-faced out of two years in the U.S. Army, looking to parlay a bachelor’s degree and an inkling of an idea about business into a career.

"Washington University gave me the opportunity to grow and develop," says Virgil, who majored in English as an undergraduate at Beloit College in Wisconsin, wanted to be a journalist, and later served as the sports editor of his Army post’s newspaper. “I went into the Army thinking I wanted to be a newspaper reporter and during those two years decided that it wasn’t a good direction for me, so I decided to get an M.B.A. I wasn’t sure why—it just felt right to me.”

His instincts were obviously correct. During his time as an M.B.A. student at Washington University, he fell under the influence of Leslie J. Buchan, an accounting professor who had been Chancellor Arthur Holly Compton’s dean of the faculties and short-term dean of the business school. Through Buchan’s inspiration Virgil became interested in teaching and eventually began doctoral study. He began teaching as a doctoral student and was invited to stay on the faculty after receiving his doctorate. After a number of years, he felt drawn more to administration than to scholarship. Again, he was right on target.

“I wasn’t great shakes as a scholar, but I seemed to enjoy the administrative aspects and those challenges,” says Virgil, who did a brief stint as vice chancellor for student affairs in the mid-'70s; was acting, and then permanent, dean of the business school from 1977 through 1993; and served as executive vice chancellor for University relations. "Being the
Uptown former University business dean and former president of Beloit College], and Ted Wetterau [business leader],” he says, “They are people who whenever they were asked to do something did it. I feel the obligation to give back for what St. Louis and Washington University have done for us.”

The “us” for Virgil is himself and his wife of 44 years, Gerry, and the couple’s four children, twins Karen (Weaver) and Kim (Blake), both 43, Kate (Price), 34, and Matthew, 30, as well as their eight grandchildren.

Virgil has been spearheading the planning for the Sesquicentennial for the past two years, and he believes that the many hours of committee meetings and personal visits will pay off in September when the official celebration year commences. Characteristically, he’s quick to give credit to others.

“I do think we’re going to have a very successful year, a great year, a truly memorable year at the University,” says Virgil, who organized the 1992 Presidential Debate at Washington University given one week’s notice. “I attribute that success to Mark [Wrighton] because he has taken the Sesquicentennial and its opportunity so seriously. He’s been very committed to it, as have other key people on his team. Others throughout the University have seen that commitment and have pitched in.

“I see my job certainly not as directing it or running it but as sort of ‘herding the cats into the gunny sack,’” he says, grinning. “If there’s one thing that I’ve tried to have us keep in mind, it is something Bill Danforth said to me. He said that what would really cap the celebration off would be something that leaves an enduring mark so that 25 years from now when people identify something that’s valuable and ask where it came from the answer will be: ‘It came from the Sesquicentennial.’ I think we’re going to leave a couple of marks like that.”

Steve Givens is the special assistant to the chancellor and the on-campus coordinator for the Sesquicentennial Commission.

Peer Review

“Bob Virgil creates success. He is imaginative, clear thinking, focused, and very hard working. Most important, everyone loves to work with Bob; he is the ideal leader for the Sesquicentennial Celebration or any other cause.”

—Chancellor Emeritus William H. Danforth

“Just as Bob Virgil has made an everlasting mark on Washington University, so has he on Edward Jones. Since 1993, Bob has been an integral part of our management team, and our organization owes much of its success to his tireless dedication and hard work. From management training to investment representative development and international expansion, Bob's innovative approach has positively impacted virtually every aspect of Edward Jones. I'm certain that, under Bob's leadership, the University's Sesquicentennial will be a tremendous success.”

—Doug Hill, Chief Operating Officer, Edward Jones

“Bob is a true son of Washington University. I know of no one more committed to anything he undertakes on behalf of Washington University, beginning with his faculty position, through his academic roles and his position as a community leader while a partner with Edward Jones. His commitment is as high today as it was in 1967 when I met him. I cannot imagine Washington University without Bob Virgil's name connected with it.”

—Vice Chancellor Emerita Gloria W. White

“I approached Bob Virgil as my top choice to chair the Sesquicentennial Commission, and he readily accepted. He is the best person possible, with great and long University experiences as a distinguished faculty member, academic leader, and now trustee. In addition, he is widely respected as a wonderful contributor to our community. He has been creative, enthusiastic, and dedicated in planning a meaningful and significant year of activities that will celebrate our rich history and encourage our progress in the future. I am very grateful that Bob accepted my challenge to lead this important effort.”

—Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton
On February 22, 2003, the University hosted a "George Washington Birthday Party" for students, faculty, and staff. One highlight was "Marilyn Monroe" singing Happy Birthday to "George Washington." Planned for the birthdate of the University's namesake, the party also celebrated the 150th anniversary of the Charter of the University—then known as Eliot Seminary—and the start of recognizing the University's 150th anniversary year.